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THE ADMINISTRATION OF RESTRICTED LANDS IN
THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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THE ADMINISTRATION OF
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Northwest
Territories Renewable Resources

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT
The Honourable **Nellie Cournoyea, Minister**



Northwest
Territories Local Government

24 435 000

6 June 1986

JONQUIL GRAVES
POLICY & PLANNING DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Administration of Restricted
Lands. N.W.T.

Further to our recent telecon (Linkert/Graves), we submit the following -
revisions for your inclusion in the noted document.

1. Page 10 - Para. 3
 - change 18 to read "30".
 - delete "with a total area of approximately 3000 km ."
2. Page 13 - Para. 2
 - change wording to read "The Federal Government has or is presently", etc.
3. Page 23 - Para. 3
 - change date to read "1986/87."
4. Page 25 - Para. 2
 - change last sentence to read "⁴²~~Thirty-Eight~~ communities have currently been empowered with-municipal status with two others anticipated to be incorporated in 1986.
 - Para. 1
 - change number to read "27".

.../2 "

5. Page 26 & Page 27

change "P-Proposed" in heading to read "D-Development Control Zone" (this will more aptly reflect Administrative Agreement with Federal Land Resources on untransferred communities).
change following communities to "D" designation; **Arctic Bay, Arctic Red River, Bathurst Inlet, Bay Chime, Broughton Island, Cambridge Bay, Chesterfield Inlet, Clyde River, Colville Lake Coppermine, Fort Liard, Fort Resolution, Grise Fiord, Holman Island, Jean Marie River, Kakisa Lake, Lac La Martre, Nahanni Butte, Paulatuk, Pelly Bay, Rae Lakes, Repulse Bay, Sachs Harbour, Sanikiluaq, Snare Lakes, Snowdrift, Trout Lake, Whale Cove, Wrigley.**

change following Communities to "E" designation; **Baker Lake, Cape Dorset, Coral Harbour, Eskimo Point, Fort Norman, Gjoa Haven, Lake Harbour, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Rankin Inlet, Spence Bay, TUKTOYAKTUK**

change municipal status of following communities to "H" designation; Cambridge Bay, **Fort Norman, Holman Island, Lac La Martre, Sachs Harbour.**

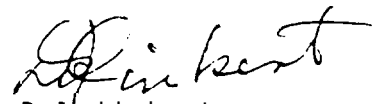
change Municipal Status of Norman Wells to "V".

Page 39 - Para. 1

change last sentence to read "This agreement has now been finalized and enacted under **Bill C-49.**"

Page 40 - Delete final sentence per change in finalization of agreement.

In addition there are numerous updates and/or changes required in respect to Appendix 11 Maps, Pages 48, 49, and 79 to **124 (inclusive)**. Please call the undersigned at 7575 to arrange to obtain these updates.



D.J. Linkert
Lands Specialist
Lands Division

**THE ADMINISTRATION OF
RESTRICTED LANDS IN
THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES**

Robert M. Larson
Environmental Planning
and Assessment
Department of
Renewable Resources

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ABSTRACT

The Department of Renewable Resources has prepared an inventory of land in the Northwest Territories which has been transferred or reserved by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada for exclusive or restricted use. This report and associated material is organized to provide easy access to information about these lands. It will assist in planning developments by avoiding restricted land and lands transferred or proposed for transfer to other agencies.

The inventory identifies lands already designated or proposed for National Parks, Territorial Parks, **Inuvialuit** Lands, Indian Reserves, Municipal Lands, Block Land Transfers, Wildlife Preserves, Wildlife Management Areas, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Critical Wildlife Areas, National Wildlife Areas and Bird Sanctuaries. Ecologically significant areas identified through panels 9 and 10 of the International Biological Program (IBP) are also discussed. Other areas which have not been included in the inventory but deserve some recognition are Development Areas and Special Wildlife Management Areas.

The report contains a review of land administration responsibilities and procedures in the Northwest Territories, as well as detailing the methodology of the report and its results. Maps of all lands identified in this report are found in Appendix II.

, /-----'

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The information in this study was obtained from Federal and Territorial agencies involved with land administration in the Northwest Territories. These agencies include:

- 1) Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.
- 2) Department of Environment
 - a) Parks Canada
 - b) Canadian Wildlife Service
- 3) Department of Local Government
- 4) Department of Economic Development and Tourism
- 5) Department of Renewable Resources

Financial assistance for the preparation of this report was provided by the Science Advisory Board. The Habitat Management Section of Renewable Resources wrote the computer program for the study and assisted in storage of data.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In the Northwest Territories, administrative responsibility for land is vested in a variety of federal and territorial departments. Native groups also have a vested interest in land through the negotiation of land claims and proposed land transfers.

The Restricted Land Use Identification Study was completed **because** of the difficulty of securing a clear identification of site boundaries and listed restrictions regarding reserved land in the Northwest Territories. The report **will** reduce confusion by identifying which departments are responsible for administering certain lands. By mapping out all site boundaries and listing the restrictions applicable to each site, time can be saved in visiting each particular department to obtain land use information. Information provided may be **of** use for land use planning or for the Government's Conservation Strategy.

Information provided in this study includes location of an area; the restricted or proposed use relating to it; its size; the agency responsible for its management; legislation now in place for the site; and the restrictions imposed upon activities within the area. The areas identified in this study are listed in Table 1.

This study does not address specific programs that are undertaken in these areas. It also does not include temporary uses such as land use permits or leases given for oil exploration or development, or small parcels of land set aside for federal departments. The representative Departments should be contacted for specific programs and activities. A list of contacts is provided in Appendix III.

Table 1 Restricted Land Use Areas

<u>Restricted Land</u>	<u>Agency Responsible</u>	<u>Legislation</u>
COPE Lands (proposed)	COPE	none
Terrestrial Parks (existing & proposed)	Department of Economic Development & Tourism	Terrestrial Parks Ordinance Terrestrial Lands Act
Wildlife Preserves, and Wildlife Management areas, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Critical Wildlife Areas	Dept. of Renewable Resources and INAC	Wildlife Ordinance Terrestrial Lands Act
Block Land Transfer Areas (existing and proposed) and Community Lands	Town Planning and Lands Div., Dept. of Local Government and INAC	Commissioner's Land Ordinance Municipal Ordinance Planning Ordinance Terrestrial Lands Act
Indian Reserves (existing & proposed)	INAC	Indian Act Terrestrial Lands Act
International Biological Program	INAC	Terrestrial Lands Act
National Wildlife Area	Canadian Wildlife Service, Renewable	Canada Wildlife Act Wildlife Ordinance Resources and INAC Terrestrial Lands Act
National Parks (existing & proposed)	Parks Canada	National Parks Act
Bird Sanctuaries	Canadian Wildlife Service and INAC	Migratory Birds Convention Act Terrestrial Lands Act

2.0 METHODOLOGY

Information about sites was obtained through research at various government departments. All maps and information regarding Municipal Lands, existing and proposed Block Land Transfer Areas, and Territorial Parks, were obtained from the Department of Local Government. The Department of Economic Development and Tourism provided information regarding proposed territorial parks.

Information on IBP sites, Indian Reserves and COPE land was obtained from INAC and the GNWT libraries. Parks Canada provided all information on existing and proposed national parks, landmarks and historic rivers. The Canadian Wildlife Service provided information on bird sanctuaries and National Wildlife Areas in the NWT.

Field Services Division and Wildlife Management Division of the Department of Renewable Resources provided the information and legislation on all wildlife preserves, wildlife management areas, wildlife sanctuaries, and critical wildlife areas.

Boundaries of all restricted lands have been drafted on to a complete NWT set of National Topographic Survey (NTS) 1:1,000,000 maps to be retained within the Department of Renewable Resources. Sites were also mapped at various scales for inclusion in Appendix II of this report. An overall Territorial map is provided in the back cover of this report.

Site information has been recorded on the Department of Renewable Resources Computer Information System. A sample of the computer information format is provided in Appendix I.

This computer system will allow Department staff to update these files when changes occur in the sites and management systems within the NWT. Maps will be updated on a yearly basis to reflect changes in land administration.

3.0 LAND ADMINISTRATION

Most land in the NWT is controlled by the Federal Government under the administration of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. Other Federal agencies, such as the Department of Environment and the Department of National Defence administer a small amount of land. Less than one-tenth of one percent of the land in the NWT has been transferred to the administration and control of the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT). These lands are referred to as Commissioner's Land.

3.1 Federal Crown Land

a) Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC)

Unless otherwise transferred, all land in the NWT, is vested in Her Majesty The Queen in Right of Canada, and is under the administration and control of the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. This includes surface and subsurface rights and the beds of all water bodies. It also includes offshore lands under the Arctic Ocean, Hudson Bay, etc. to the limits of the Continental Shelf.

Federal land administration policy is determined by the Territorial Lands Act. This Act provides for the sale and lease for occupation of Crown Lands, and sets out the procedure for application to use such lands. The Public Lands Grants Act provides for the disposition of Crown Lands not covered under the Territorial Lands Act.

The Federal Government can "reserve" lands from disposal by a "reservation by notation", or a formal withdrawal by Order-in-Council. The "reservation by notation" is used when a federal or territorial department wishes to occupy land on a temporary basis, and is also used pending formal withdrawal by Order-in-Council. Under Section 19 of the Territorial Lands Act, Crown Lands can be formally withdrawn by Order-in-Council. These lands can be transferred to the administration of another department or agency. Also under Section 19 the Governor-in-Council can withdraw lands for public purposes, parks or for the protection of wildlife.

Recommendation for transfer of land by Order-In-Council is sent to the Land Management Division, Northern Environment in Ottawa where it is reviewed before being sent to the Director General, Northern Environment. It is then reviewed by the Justice Department and forwarded to the Assistant Deputy Minister of the Northern Affairs Program. The Order-in-Council is also reviewed by other Departments before going to the Privy Council for **final** approval. It can be rejected at any stage of this process.

Under the Territorial Lands Act, lands can also be set aside for the use of native people. This is usually for housing and should not be **confused** with Indian **Reserves**, as defined by the Indian Act, which is also administered by **INAC**.

The Territorial Land Use Regulations provide for the administration of federal lands by establishing permitting procedures for any temporary operation on the land. This procedure is aimed at regulating the activities of government agencies, industry or the public operating on Crown Land. Land use permits do not grant any surface rights but set conditions under which the land may be used. These are designed mainly for short-term uses of Crown Land.

In the Northwest Territories, INAC also has authority for the administration of water resources through the Northern Inland Waters Act, and the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, the legal framework which provides for the management of inland and ocean waters north of 60°. Both of these Acts, through a system of water **licences** and authorizations, provide for the conservation, development and utilization of the water resources **of** the Northwest Territories.

b) Department of Environment

The Department of Environment maintains an interest in lands through Parks Canada and the Canadian Wildlife Service. The Environmental Protection Service enforces legislation relating to lands and water but does not directly manage lands.

i) Parks Canada

Parks Canada administers National Parks, National Park Reserves and National Historic sites. Their administrative authority is provided under the National Parks Act and the Historic Sites and Monuments Act. Parks Canada presently administers 35,695 Km² of land in the NWT. In

addition, 46,937 Km² has been withdrawn in two **areas**, pending establishment as parks. Parks Canada presently administers approximately 1.0% of the land in the Northwest Territories and has a direct interest in another 1.4%. Existing and proposed parks are discussed in Section 4.0.

ii) Canadian Wildlife Service (C.W.S.)

The Canadian Wildlife Service has administered authority over Migratory **Bird** Sanctuaries and National Wildlife Areas. The Migratory Bird Sanctuaries are administered under the Migratory Birds Convention Act and the Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations. There are presently 16 bird sanctuaries in the NWT which are described in Section 5.0. Polar Bear Pass was recently established as a National Wildlife Area under the Canada Wildlife Act. **It is** to be jointly administered between **CWS** and the GNWT Department of Renewable Resources. The CWS does not directly control the land within these areas but shares administrative responsibilities with Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

c) Other Federal Departments

Other federal departments control the **land necessary** to carry out their mandate in the Northwest Territories. These interests are generally small, many consisting of a **single** lot. Larger interests are controlled **by** the Department of National Defence and the Department of Transport.

The Department of National **Defence** operates seventeen Distant Early Warning (DEW) Stations, one military base at Alert, and several administrative centres. Headquarters for Northern Command is located in Yellowknife. Administrative control is under the National Defence Act and many areas are restricted to authorized personnel only.

The Department of Transport controls the land around many of the airports in the Northwest Territories. This includes all of the **Class A** airports. Class B and C airports have been transferred to the Department of Local Government, Government of the Northwest Territories.

3.2 Commissioner's Land

Commissioner's Land as defined under the Commissioner's Land Ordinance includes:

- "(a) lands acquired by the Territories with Territorial funds before or after the coming into force of this Ordinance;
- (b) public lands the administration of which has before or after the coming into force of **this** Ordinance, been transferred by the Governor-in-Council to the Territories;
- (c) all roads, streets, lanes and trails on **public** lands; and
- (d) titled lands acquired from the public by the Territories pursuant to tax sale proceedings."

a) Department of Local Government

Commencing in 1970, the Federal Government began transferring to the Government of the Northwest Territories,

administration of lands in and around communities. This is referred to as the Block Land Transfer (BLT) Program. By Order-in-Council, issued on the recommendation of the Minister of INAC, the administration of this land is transferred to the GNWT.

The lands transferred are limited to surface rights, which include roadways, timber and granular materials, but not minerals or oil and gas. Each Order-in-Council has a list of exceptions, excluding from transfer, all lands reserved for Indians or for the use of other Federal Government Departments. Also excluded are the beds of all bodies of water. The Department of Local Government controls and administers these lands on behalf of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

The purpose of this program was to encourage the evolution of responsible government through the transfer of administrative control from the federal to territorial, ultimately, to the local level. Lands around 18 communities have been transferred, with a total area of approximately 3000 km².

and

However, in 1976 the Block Land Transfer program was suspended, along with many other land use administration activities, as a result of negotiations arising over the settlement of native land claims. In 1982, the Block Land Transfer Program was reinstated with the support of the communities. Several BLT requests are in Ottawa awaiting transfer by Order-in-Council.

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories is authorized by the Commissioner's Land Ordinance to dispose of Commissioner's Land. The Commissioner may withdraw land from disposal and may reserve land for public purposes.

Under Section 6 of the Commissioner's Land Regulations, the Deputy Minister of the Department of Local Government is authorized to administer Commissioner's Land. The Deputy Minister can appoint land agents to act on his **behalf** in various parts of the Northwest Territories. The Land Management Officer is authorized by the Deputy Minister to issue land use permits for the temporary occupancy of Commissioner's Land.

The Department of Local Government and the Land Resources Division of INAC have a working agreement whereby lands in communities not yet transferred are handled by the Department of Local Government. The Department of Local Government administers the transaction on behalf of **INAC**. As a result, this agreement simplifies the process in that the land holder only has to **deal with one representative**, usually the local Land Agent.

As a land use mechanism, the Area Development Ordinance has been used effectively. It allows the Commissioner, through the Community Planning and Development Division, Department of Local Government, to create zoning regulations in unorganized communities or other areas facing development pressure. This Ordinance has been used to control land use within highway rights-of-way and community watersheds, and could possibly be used for land use planning.

The Government of the Northwest Territories also has the Municipal Ordinance, which enables a municipality to have administrative control over a given area agreed upon by the community and the GNWT. The Ordinance also contains requirements which the municipal corporation must follow in carrying out its operation. The Planning Ordinance, is legislation enabling the Commissioner and municipality to regulate the use and development of land within the municipal boundary. Block Land Transfers and Community Land are listed and discussed in Section 6.0.

b) Other Departments

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism, through the Parks Division, is responsible for administering Territorial Parks. They presently administer 37 sites totalling 68.8 Km². It is expected that by 1985, the total park area will be around 740 Km². Parks are administered under the Territorial Parks Ordinance. Parks and the Territorial Parks Ordinance are more fully described in Section 7.0.

The Department of Renewable Resources has the mandate to manage wildlife in the Northwest Territories. Important wildlife areas have been designated as: 1) Critical Wildlife Areas, 2) Wildlife Reserves, 3) Special Management Areas, 4) Wildlife Management Areas and 5) Sanctuaries (see Section 8.0). These areas are administered under the Wildlife Ordinance and Regulations. Renewable Resources only has complete control over wildlife management, while INAC maintains control over the land. This control does not include marine mammals, migratory birds or fish.

3.3 Native Lands

At the present time, the only designated native land in the **NWT** are the Hay River Indian Reserve and the Salt River Indian Fishing Reserve. These reserves were established under the Indian Act which is administered by **INAC** through the Indian Affairs Branch (see Section 9.0). In addition, lands at **Aklavik** have been withdrawn from disposal by Order-in-Council and lands at Fort **Liard** have been applied for by the Band.

The Federal ^{has or is} **Government** is presently negotiating land rights with native groups throughout the Northwest Territories. These groups include:

- 1) Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement (**COPE**), which includes the **Inuvialuit** of the "Western Arctic.
- 2) Dene Nation - includes the native people of the Mackenzie Valley and South Mackenzie.
- 3) Metis Association.
- 4) **Inuit** Tapirisat of Canada, which includes the **Inuit** of the Central and Eastern Arctic.

The Federal Government and **COPE** reached an Agreement-in-Principle in December of 1978. However the final agreement was never signed. A new Agreement-in-Principle was reached in February **1984**, and is very similar to the original Agreement. This agreement was ratified by the Federal Cabinet on March 27, 1984. The lands selected and identified in the Agreement-in-Principle are discussed in Section 9.0.

4.0 NATIONAL PARKS

National Parks are administered by Parks Canada whose main objective "is to protect places which are significant examples of Canada's natural and cultural heritage" (DIAND 1969). The National Parks Act provides the legislative authority for the designation and management of National Parks.

Parks Canada policy states that "National Parks are a means of preserving in a natural state, areas which contain significant geographical, geological, biological or historic features" (DIAND, 1967). These areas are dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment, as stated in Section 4 of the National Parks Act.

In the NWT, Wood Buffalo National Park is the only area which has been officially designated as a National Park. **Nahanni** and **Auyuittuq** are National Park Reserves and were established under Subsection 11(1) of the National Parks Act "as a reserve for a National Park of Canada, pending a settlement in respect of any right, title or interest of the people of native origin." Subject to Subsection 11(3) these reserves or any portion of them may be set aside by the Governor-in-Council as National Parks of Canada following the settlement of Native Land claims.

Land has been withdrawn for potential parks on the east arm of Great Slave Lake and on Northern **Ellesmere** Island. A memorandum of understanding has been drawn up between Parks Canada and the **GNWT's** Department of Economic Development and Tourism to establish a national park on Northern **Ellesmere**. Under this memorandum of understanding the communities would be encouraged to provide services for visitors.

Northern **Ellesmere** is one of seven northern sites which have been identified by Parks Canada as potential northern wilderness parks. The other sites are located in the Northern Yukon, Banks Island, Bathurst Inlet, Wager Bay, North **Baffin** and Southampton Island.

Subject to the National Parks Act and Regulations, Parks Canada is responsible for management of parks, protection of flora and fauna, fire control and public health. Other regulations deal with the use of park land, like leases, permits for timber, sand and gravel removal, water use, roads and buildings. The Act also has provisions for the protection of historic sites.

Existing and proposed National parks include:

National Parks and Reserves

1) Wood Buffalo (9454 km² in the NWT.)

This park was established in 1922 to protect the largest free roaming herd of Wood Bison in North America. The park has been recognized as a World Heritage Site. The park also includes the only natural nesting colony of Whooping Cranes. It also has many unique physical features such as karst topography and salt plains.

2) Nahanni (4765 km²)

This park is recognized as a World Heritage Site for its natural beauty and unspoiled ecosystem. The **Nahanni** River is also recognized as a Heritage River. The park contains one of the highest water

falls and deepest canyons in North America. The park contains many other unique features, such as hot springs, caves and important wildlife habitats.

- 3) Auyuittuq (21,471 km²)
Auyuittuq is representative of an active glaciated landscape. It contains many unique features which include high mountains fiords, active glaciers and the Penny Ice Cap. The area is also frequented by Polar Bears.

Lands Withdrawn for National Parks

- 4) East Arm (7437 km²)
Lands have been withdrawn around the East Arm of Great Slave Lake and Artillery Lake as a potential national park. Part or all of this area could be transferred to Parks Canada within the next decade. The area is significant for its natural beauty and widely varying terrain and vegetation. The area has magnificent cliffs and some of the deepest waters in North America.
- 5) Ellesmere Island (39,500 km²)
This area was withdrawn in 1982 for study as a potential park. It is representative of an eastern high arctic glacier ecosystem. This area has many unique features, including Lake Hazen which is the largest lake in the circumpolar region north of 76°N Latitude. Surrounding Lake Hazen is one of the most outstanding thermal oases in any high altitude region.

Under the Historic Sites and Monuments Act the Minister of the Environment may declare areas of national historic significance as National Historic Parks and Sites. Eleven sites have been designated in the NWT, which include:

- 1) Sir Martin Frobisher
- 2) Sir James Clark Ross
- 3) Sir John Ross
- 4) Arctic Archipelago
- 5) Slave River Rapids
- 6) Fort Resolution
- 7) Bush Pilots of Canada
- 8) The Uranium Industry
- 9) Discovery of the Mackenzie River
- 10) Fort Simpson
- 11) Fort McPherson

Parks Canada can also designate areas as National Landmarks and Heritage Rivers, but only within National Parks. They are considering a group of pingos south of Tuktoyaktuk as a National Landmark.

5.0 MIGRATORY BIRD SANCTUARIES AND NATIONAL WILDLIFE AREAS

As a result of a treaty signed in 1916 between Great Britain (on behalf of Canada) and the U.S.A., the Federal parliament passed the Migratory Birds Convention Act in 1917. Section 4.(1) of the Act allows the Governor-in-Council to make regulations to protect migratory birds and manage hunting. Migratory Bird Sanctuaries are established through Section 4.(2) which prohibits hunting in these areas. Migratory Bird Regulations and Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations were established in 1954.

The Canadian Wildlife Service administers 16 Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in the NWT. (Table 2); but shares with INAC, administrative control of the land. Sections 3, 4, 5 and 10 of the Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations cover restrictions, which are common to all sanctuaries. These include:

- 3(2) No person shall, in a migratory bird sanctuary;
 - (a) hunt migratory birds,
 - (b) disturb, destroy or take the nests of birds, or
 - (c) have in his possession a live migratory bird or carcass, skin, nest or egg, of a migratory bird, except under authority of a permit therefore.

- 4(1) No person shall have in his possession in a migratory bird sanctuary,
 - (a) any firearm; or
 - (b) any hunting appliance except as otherwise provided in these **regulations**.

- 5(1) No person who owns a dog or cat shall permit the dog or cat to run at large in a migratory bird sanctuary.
- 10(1) No person shall in a migratory bird sanctuary carry on any activity that is harmful to migratory birds or the eggs, nests or habitat of migratory birds, except under authority of a permit.

Section 11 lists three exceptions which are applicable to sanctuaries in the NWT. These include:

- (d) any person who is the holder of, or eligible for a general hunting **licence** for the Northwest Territories, may carry a firearm within any migratory bird sanctuary lying north of the 60th parallel of north latitude for the purpose of taking fur-bearing animals, big game or sea mammals in accordance with that **licence**;
- (e) any person herding reindeer may use dogs for the purpose of retrieving any reindeer that stray into the Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary or the Anderson River Delta Bird Sanctuary; or
- (f) any person herding reindeer may **allow** those reindeer to pass through the Anderson River Delta Bird Sanctuary to and from the Nicholson Peninsula at 65° 55' north latitude and 129° west longitude.

Any party carrying out a land use operation in a Sanctuary requires a Migratory Bird Sanctuary Permit from CWS as well as a Land Use Permit from INAC. The Sanctuary permit will specify conditions which will apply to the operation, such as equipment, timing and access. The objective of the permitting system is to minimize damage and disturbance to birds and habitat.

Under Section 4 of the Canada Wildlife Act, public lands may be assigned to the administration management and control of the Minister of Environment for wildlife research, conservation or interpretation. These lands are designated National Wildlife Areas. Polar Bear Pass, with an area of 2634 Km² (1,013 miles²) is the only National Wildlife Area in the NWT. A management plan for this area will be prepared by the Canadian Wildlife Service and the Department of Renewable Resources.

TABLE 2 MIGRATORY BIRD SANCTUARIES IN THE NWT

SANCTUARY	SIZE (km ²)	MAJOR SPECIES	REASON	OTHER SPECIES
1. Akimiski Island	3,328	Canada Geese	Staging Area	Lesser Snow Geese
2. Anderson River Delta	1,070	Lesser Snow Geese	Breeding Area	Other waterfowl Esquimaux Curlew & gyrfalcons
3. Banks Island #1	0,260	Lesser Snow Geese	Breeding Area	Common & King Eider ducks, swans and sandhill cranes, peary caribou and muskoxen
4. Banks Island #2	141	Lesser Snow Geese	Summer moulting area	Black Brant
5. Bylot Island	10,752	Thick-billed Murres and Blacklegged Kittiwakes and Greater Snow Geese	Breeding area	Red-Throated Loons, Old Squaw and King Eider
6. Cape Dorset	256	Eider Ducks	Breeding Area	Lesser Snow Geese
7. Cape Parry	2	Thickbilled Murres	Breeding Area	Other shore birds and waterfowl
8. Dewey Soper	8,064	Brant & Lesser Snow Geese	Breeding Area	Canada Geese

TABLE 2 MIGRATORY BIRD SANCTUARIES IN THE NWT

SANCTUARY	SIZE (km ²)	MAJOR SPECIES	REASON	OTHER SPECIES
9. East Bay	1,152	Brant and Lesser Snow Geese	Breeding Area	
10. Harry Gibbons	1,472	Brant and Lesser Snow Geese	Breeding Area	Canada and Ross Geese and about 30 other avian species.
11. Kendall Island	599	Lesser Snow Geese	Breeding Area	Other waterfowl
12. McConnell River	329	Lesser Snow Geese	Breeding Area	Other water fowl including Canada Geese and swans
13. Queen Maud	52,054	Lesser Snow and Ross' Geese	Breeding Area	Canada & White-fronted Geese, Whistling Swan, Sandhill Crane, King Eider, Oldsquaw.
14. Boatswain Bay	176	Lesser Snow & Canada Geese	Staging Area	
15. Hannah Bay	43	Lesser Snow & Canada Geese	Staging Area	
16. Seymour Island	5	Ivory Gull	Breeding Area	21 Other species of birds and marine mammals

6.0 BLOCK LAND TRANSFERS AND COMMUNITY LANDS

6.1 Block Land Transfers (BLT)

In 1970 the Federal Government adopted a policy to encourage the evolution of a more responsible local government in the NWT. Central to this policy was the Block Land Transfer Program, which transferred control of land in and around certain communities to the Government of the Northwest Territories. These lands are referred to as Commissioner's Lands. Each transfer concerns surface rights only, and does not include lands under reservation for federal departments or agencies.

By 1976, sixteen BLT's had been completed, however since that time the program has been relatively inactive, pending the settlement of native land claims. In 1982 the program was reinstated and a number of areas have been proposed and mapped. Lands around the community of Resolute Bay, Hall Beach and Igloolik were officially transferred in 1983.

The ongoing procedure of creating new Block Land Transfer areas is still being carried out in the Lands and Assessment Division of the Department of Local Government, and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. It is expected that more official transfers will take place in 1984.

Block Land Transfer boundaries generally meet expected expansion needs of northern communities, although in some cases, they have included areas of community interest, such as recreation, waste disposal, and water and gravel supply.

6.2 Municipal Lands

Once a particular community reaches municipal status, the municipality may pass by-laws dealing with the use of land. The municipal boundary is set in consultation with local, territorial and federal officials.

Settlements and unorganized communities (communities without an elected council) have no municipal status, whereas hamlets, towns, villages and cities have such status. This is now under review as a result of new Local Government Ordinance. The latter four stages of community development are created under the Municipal Ordinance. They elect **councillors** who may enact by-laws and enter into contracts for the provision of services. Hamlets are not required to raise taxes, and expenditures and budgets are planned jointly by the council and regional staff of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Villages, towns and cities, in addition to the power hamlets have, may buy and sell property, levy taxes, borrow money for local improvement, buy, sell or even possibly expropriate land, with the Commissioner's permission. These communities still **recieve** money in the form of grants from the Government of the Northwest Territories, but have **a much** more autonomous form of local government than do hamlets.

Using the Municipal Ordinance, the Commissioner may by Order, establish a municipality if, in his opinion, it has developed sufficiently so as to warrant the participation of its residents in governing of its **local** affairs, or if he

has received a petition requesting the establishment of a municipality signed by at least twenty-five adults who reside in the community.

The Municipal Ordinance also defines the power of the municipal council and the procedures it must follow. Municipal government has only been adopted in most communities in the Northwest Territories within the last fifteen years, and is seen as a major step forward in the evolution of local government. ³⁸ ~~Thirty-three communities~~ have ~~currently been empowered with municipal status.~~

6.3 Settlements and Unorganized Communities

Unorganized communities have no representative government, with responsibilities of the community being vested in the Territorial Government. All authority is vested in the government, with local people acting in an advisory manner.

Settlements generally have an elected local **council** which takes on both an advisory role to the Government of the Northwest Territories, as well as some **local** administrative functions. Settlements do not raise any money through taxation. All services **are** financed by the Government of the Northwest Territories. ~~There are 41 settlements~~ and unorganized communities across the Northwest Territories.

Table 3 lists the communities in the Northwest Territories, their status, existing or proposed Block Land Transfer boundary, and size.

TABLE 3 BLOCK LAND TRANSFERS AND COMMUNITY LANDS

COMMUNITY	BLOCK LAND TRANSFER E-Existing P-Proposed	BLT AREA (km ²)	MUNICIPAL STATUS C-City, T-Town V-Village, H-hamlet, S-Settlement, UO-Unorganized	MUNICIPAL Area (Km ²)
Aklavik	E	3.9	H	20.8
Arctic Bay	P	156.0	H	156.0
Arctic Red River	P	208.0	S	
Baker Lake	PE E	182.0	H	182.0
Bathurst Inlet	P	28.6	Uo	
Bay Chimo (Umingnaktuk)	P	2.6	Uo	
Broughton Island	P	143.0	H	143.0
Cambridge Bay	P	192.4	SH	
Cape Dorset	PE E	78.0	H	20.8
Chesterfield Inlet	P	98.8	H	49.4
Clyde River	P	156.0	H	117.0
Colville Lake	D		UO	-
Coppermine	P	153.4	H	153.4
Coral Harbour	PE E	119.6	H	8.3
X Detah			Uo	
Enterprise	E included with Hay River S			
Eskimo Point	PE E	416.0	H	374.4
-Fort Franklin	E	65.0	H	26.0
Fort Good Hope	E	57.2	S	
Fort Liard	D		S	-
Fort McPherson	E	80.6	S	
Fort Norman	PE E	91.0	SH	
Fort Providence	E	175.0	S	
Fort Resolution	P	247.0	S	
Fort Simpson	E	343.2	V	26.0
Fort Smith	E	59.8	T	26.0
Frobisher Bay	E	205.0	T	59.0
Gjoa Haven	PE E	65.0	H	65.0
Grise Fiord	P	52.0	S	
Hall Beach	E	26.0	H	26.0
Hay River	E	455.0	T	104.0
Holman Island	P	223.6	SH	
Igloolik	E	156.0	H	78.0
Inuvik	E	223.6	T	57.2
Jean Marie River	D		Uo	
Kakisa Lake	D		UO	
Lac la Martre	D		SH	

TABLE 3 BLOCK LAND TRANSFERS AND COMMUNITY LANDS

COMMUNITY	BLOCK LAND TRANSFER E-Existing P-Proposed	BLT AREA (km ²)	MUNICIPAL STATUS C-City, T-Town V-Village, H-hamlet, S-Settlement, U0-Unorganized	MUNICIPAL (km ²)
Lake Harbour	E	104.0	H	39.0
Nahanni Butte	D	-	U0	
Nanisivik	E	10.4	U0	
Norman Wells	E	455.0	H V	195.0
Pangnirtung	P E	109.2	H	72.8
Paulatuk	P	57.2	S	
Pelly Bay	P	144.0	H	65.0
Pine Point	E	31.2	T	78.0
Pond Inlet	P E	104.0	H	
XPort Radi um			S	
Rae Edzo	E		H	
Rae Lakes	P	2.6	S	
Rankin Inlet	P E	20.8	H	104.0
XReliance			U0	
Repulse Bay	P	597.8	H	
Resolute Bay	E	169.0	S	
XRocher River			U0	
Sachs Harbour	P H	101.4	S H	-
Sanikiluaq	P	117.0	H	117.0
Snare Lakes	P	1.6	U0	
Snowdrift	D		S	
Spence Bay	P E	223.6	H	223.6
Trout Lake	D		U0	
Tuktoyaktuk	P E	52.0	H	28.0
XTungsten			U0	
Whale Cove	P	416.0	H	416.0
Wrigley	D		S	
Yellowknife	E	676.0	C	148.2

7.0 TERRITORIAL PARKS

The Parks Division, Department of Economic Development and Tourism, administers Territorial Parks. Lands required for Territorial Parks are made available under the Territorial Lands Act. Lands have been reserved for park purposes but only a few have been transferred by Order-in-Council. Applications for the transfer of several other parks have been submitted **and/or** are pending. Application for the remainder can not be made until the land has been surveyed. The land is administered under the Territorial Parks Ordinance, but until transferred, remains subject to any Act of the Parliament of Canada. Exceptions occur where parks are located on Commissioner's Lands.

Under the Ordinance, five types of parks may be designated:

- 1) Wayside Parks: There are twenty-one sites along the NWT highway system. These parks are designed for **the** enjoyment, convenience and comfort of the traveling public. These sites contain picnic areas, camping facilities, wood and water, and some provide boat launches. The largest wayside park, Reid Lake, is 1,052 Ha (**2,600** acres) and has all facilities. A number of the parks are for day use **only**; no camping is permitted.
- 2) Community Parks: These are similar to wayside **parks** because of the facilities provided, but are also designated to provide outdoor recreational activities for the community. There are twelve community parks, the largest of which is Sylvia **Grinnel**, with an area of 14 Ha (36 acres).

- 3) Outdoor Recreation Parks: Black stone is the only outdoor recreation park. It is located at kilometer 102 of the **Liard** Highway and provides highway access to **Nahanni** National Park. Blackstone (1,800 Ha) is the beginning of a territorial parks program providing recreational use parks.

- 4) Natural Environment Recreation Parks: There are no Natural Environment Parks in the **NWT**. Three areas have been proposed:
 - i) Pump Station #4 - Located southwest of Norman Wells with an area of 389 km².
 - ii) Hidden Lake - Located east of **Yellowknife** which would have an area of 130 km².
 - iii) Campbell Hills park - Located 20 miles southeast of **Inuvik**, which would have an area of 518 km². An application has been submitted to reserve this area.

- 5) Historical Parks: These provide for the designation and , commemoration of historic and archaeological sites. Peale Point, on Frobisher Bay and Kekertin Island, in **the Cumberland** Sound have been designated Historic Territorial Parks. Five additional sites have been proposed for Historic Parks:
 - i) Site of Fort Franklin
 - ii) Fort Enterprise
 - iii) Fort Confidence
 - iv) **Bloody Falls**
 - v) Old Fort Providence

Section 9 of the Parks Ordinance requires a person to obtain a permit to use, conduct a business or erect a building within a

Territorial Park. A fee as prescribed under regulations may be charged for use or occupancy of a park. Sections 13 and 14 of the Parks Ordinance list restrictions within a Territorial Park. They state:

13. Notwithstanding any other Ordinance, but subject to any Act of the Parliament of Canada and to Section 3, no person within a Territorial Park may:
 - a) establish, engage in or conduct any business, commercial enterprise or industry;
 - b) acquire any surface right or the right to use or occupy the surface of any land;
 - c) hunt or molest any game, game bird or migratory game bird;
 - d) have in his possession or explode or discharge, any explosive device, firearm, spring gun, bow or device that fires or propels projectiles; or
 - e) construct, alter or move any building, structure, fixture, sign or means of access

except under the authority of the regulations or a park use permit. 1973(3rd), c.5,s.13.

14. No person may, in a Territorial Park,
- a) damage or destroy any natural feature, or damage or remove any building, furnishing or equipment;
 - b) subject to the regulations, deposit or leave any garbage, sewage, refuse of any noxious material;
 - c) have in his possession any animal unless the animal is on a leash or under his direct physical control;
 - d) permit horses or other domesticated livestock to roam at large; **or**
 - e) operate a motor vehicle, motorcycle or a snowmobile except in an area designated for that purpose. 1973 (3rd), c.5, s.14.

Tables 4 and 5 list the existing wayside and community parks in the Northwest Territories.

Table 4 WAYSIDE PARKS

<u>Campgrounds</u>	<u>Day Use Areas</u>
1) 60th Parallel	1) Alexandra Falls
2) Louise Falls	2) Escarpment Creek
3) Lady Evelyn Falls	3) Kakisa River Bridge
4) Whittaker Falls	4) Dory Point
5) Prelude Lake	5) Chan Lake
6) Reid Lake	6) North Arm
7) Little Buffalo Falls	7) Boundary Creek
8) Polar Park (Application	8) Prosperous Lake
	9) Madeleine Lake
	10) Pontoon Lake
	11) Powder Point/Hidden Lake
	12) Yellowknife River
	13) Salt Mountain
	14) Rengling River
	15) Caribou Creek
	16) Cabin Creek
	17) Holman Park
	18) Campbell Creek
	19) Cameron River Crossing

Table 5 COMMUNITY PARKS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
1) Fort Simpson	17.0
2) Hay River	14.2
3) Ft. Providence	9.5
4) Edzo	1.4
5) Yellowknife	16.6
6) Fort Smith	34.8
7) Arctic Red River	101.6
8) Meliadine Esker	21.1
9) Sylvia Grinnel	148.1
10) Pitsutinu Tugovik	22.3
11) Galena	12.3
12) Inuvik - Chuk Park	48.7
13) Nuituilui (Ft. McPherson)	620.0

8.0 WILDLIFE PRESERVES, WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS, WILDLIFE
SANCTUARIES AND CRITICAL WILDLIFE AREAS

The Department of Renewable Resources of the Government of the Northwest Territories is responsible for wildlife management in the Northwest Territories. Under Section 20(2) of the Wildlife Ordinance, the Commissioner may designate a portion of one or more Wildlife Management Units as:

- a) Wildlife Management Zone - Under the Wildlife Ordinance (20(2)(a)), each **wildlife** management unit is divided into wildlife management zones, primarily for the purpose of designating sport hunting areas and seasons - Many zone **boundaries** were also established in relation to the distributions of the main caribou herds.

- b) Wildlife Management Area - Under the Wildlife Ordinance (20(2)(d)), wildlife management zones may be subdivided into wildlife management areas, primarily to define the delineation of sport hunting areas and seasons. At present, only Polar Bear and Muskoxen are identified.

- c) Mackenzie Bison Sanctuary - The Mackenzie Bison Sanctuary was established on 20 **November**, 1963 by an amendment of the Game Ordinance. The present status of the sanctuary does not preclude occupation of lands within the Sanctuary for other land uses because the lands were not set aside under the Territorial Lands Act solely for the purpose of bison management.

- d) Wildlife (Game) Sanctuary - The intent of designating a wildlife (game) sanctuary is to protect wildlife from hunting, although native people may still hunt for food. Under the Wildlife Ordinance (20(2)(b)), no area shall be designated a wildlife sanctuary that was not a game sanctuary prior to 27 October 1978.

- e) Wildlife (Game) Preserve - Under the Wildlife Ordinance (20(2) (c)), lands designated as wildlife (game) preserves are set aside for the protection of wildlife for the benefit of aboriginal peoples. Their hunting and trapping areas are protected by prohibiting the killing of wildlife by ineligible persons.

- f) Critical Wildlife Area - Established under the Wildlife Ordinance (20(2)(e)), critical wildlife **area** are designated to protect wildlife from incompatible land uses. This designation only identifies critical wildlife areas but does not provide regulations for their protection.

- g) Special Management Area - Established under the Wildlife Ordinance (20.(2) (special management areas are designated for the purpose of regulating hunting of certain wildlife species.

These areas are for wildlife management purposes only and do not give the Department any control over the land; control is maintained by INAC.

Under the original Game Ordinance, three wildlife sanctuaries and one bison sanctuary were established. Subject to the new Wildlife Ordinance (assented to October 27, 1978), no new area can be designated as game sanctuaries or bison sanctuaries. In accordance with Section 29(1) of the Wildlife Ordinance;

No person shall:

- a) hunt in, commence to hunt in, or continue to hunt in a wildlife sanctuary,
- b) without the authority of the Superintendent, be in possession of wildlife, nests, eggs or parts of nests or eggs that were acquired in a wildlife sanctuary,
- c) carry or have in his possession in a wildlife sanctuary a bow, or crossbow.

In the Bison Sanctuary there are no restrictions designated under the Ordinance. The only thing that prevents hunting of bison is that they are listed as an endangered species 'under the NWT Act.

Under the Northwest Territories Act, the Governor-in-Council may make regulations for the control, management, administration and protection of reindeer in the NWT. The

Reindeer Grazing Reserve in the Mackenzie **Delta** area was originally established to protect the lands occupied by reindeer from incompatible land uses but this may change as a **reuslt** of land claims. In the Reindeer Grazing Reserve hunting of caribou is restricted to the holder of a general hunting **licence** who is a member of a group named in a registered group trapping area **licence** within the reserve.

Under Section 91 of the Wildlife Ordinance the Commissioner may make regulations declaring an area a Special Management Area. At the discretion of the Minister, hunting of certain species (e.g. caribou) may be suspended within a special management area to provide greater protection to a population. Lands in the vicinity of Gordon Lake Winter Road and the Dempster Highway have been designated as special management areas to protect migrating caribou.. These regulations do not prevent access or land use activity in the area.

Under the Wildlife Ordinance (20(2) (3)) and Regulations (r-069-82), nine (9) critical wildlife areas have been designated that exist during the period of 25th May to 15th June of every year to protect caribou calving grounds. These include:

- No. 1) Kaminuriak Calving Area
- No. 2) Beverly Calving Area
- No. 3) Beverly Calving Area
- No. 4) Bathurst Calving Area
- No. 5) Longstaff Calving Area
- No. 6) Dewar Calving Area**
- No. 7) Baird Calving Area
- No. 8) Bluenose Calving Area**
- No. 9) Bluenose Calving Area

Since INAC maintains control of land management it is very difficult for the Department of Renewable Resources to protect habitat. The Department is represented on a Land Use Advisory Committee and the Regional Environmental Review Committee. The Department makes recommendations to these committees with respect to wildlife and wildlife habitat.

Table 6 lists the existing wildlife sanctuaries, bison sanctuaries and wildlife preserves.

Table 6: **NWT Wildlife Sanctuaries, Bison Sanctuaries, Wildlife Preserves and Reindeer Grazing Reserve.**

Wildlife Units	Area (km ²)	Major Species	Life Function	Other Species
1) Thelon Game Sanctuary	23,960	Muskoxen	All year range	Barren ground caribou, Birds of Prey, Migratory Birds
2) Twin Islands Game Sanctuary	1,425	Polar Bears	Denning	Migratory Birds
3) Bowman Bay Game Sanctuary	1,079	Migratory Birds		Caribou
4) Reindeer Grazing Reserve C12-1	11,330	Reindeer	All year	Caribou and Barren Ground
C12-2	11,350			Grizzly
5) James Bay Preserve	3,763	Polar Bears Migratory Birds		Seals, Walrus and White Whales
6) Norah Willis Michener Game Preserve	9.0	Wilderness Region protected		
7) Peel River Preserve	8,580	Protects Hunting and Trapping Area		
8) Mackenzie Bison Sanctuary	6,400	Wood Bison	Critical Winter Range Calving	Woodland Caribou and Moose

9.0 NATIVE LANDS

9.1 Indian Reserves

The Hay River and Salt River Indian Reserves are the only designated Indian Reserves in the NWT. While established through the Indian Act, these lands have not been formally transferred to the respective bands. The land is administered through the Indian Affairs Branch, INAC and while the individual Band Councils may establish regulations regulating use of the reserves, these must be approved by the Indian Affairs Branch.

The Fort Liard Band has applied to INAC to establish a reserve at Fort Liard. This reserve would encompass three small areas: around the community, at Fisherman Lake and at Lake Bovie (see map in Appendix 2). In addition, certain lands at Aklavik were withdrawn from disposal by O.I.C. However, to date a formal Reserve under the Indian Act has not been established.

The Indian Act is the federal legislation which recognizes the rights of treaty Indians, the continuing status of treaty Indians, and payments given through Treaties 8 and 11 which are the only two existing treaties in the NWT between the Crown and northern indigenous people.

In addition to these reserves, some lands have also been reserved for the use of Natives. These lands were mainly reserved for Indian housing, but some land has been reserved for agriculture and other uses. These lands generally encompass small areas in and around communities.

9.2 Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement (COPE)

COPE represents the **Inuvialuit** of the Western Arctic. An Agreement-in-Principle on land claims was reached between COPE and the Federal Government in February, 1984. This agreement was ratified by the Federal Cabinet on March 27, 1984 and is very similar to a previous **agreement-in-principle** reached on December 31, 1978. The next step in finalizing this agreement will be approval by the people of the Western Arctic. *Some Bill C-49*

The four basic goals of the previous settlement were:

1. To preserve **Inuvialuit** cultural identity and values within a changing northern society.
2. To enable **Inuvialuit** to be equal and meaningful participants in the northern and national economy and society;
3. To provide specific rights, benefits, and compensation to the **Inuvialuit** in exchange for any **Inuvialuit** land rights that now exist; and
4. To protect and preserve the Arctic wildlife, environment, and biological productivity.

As a result of these negotiations COPE selected lands around the Mackenzie Delta and Arctic Coast. These are directed into four categories (see map Appendix 2). These lands have been withdrawn from disposition by Order-in-Council and include:

- 1) 7(1) (a) (i) land includes title in fee simple absolute to 4,200 square miles of land in the western Arctic in blocks of 700 square miles near each of the six communities. This title includes surface, as well as sub-surface rights.
- 2) 7(1) (a) (ii) lands include title in fee simple absolute to a single block of 800 square miles on Cape Bathurst. This title also includes surface and subsurface rights.
- 3) 7(1) (b) (i) lands include title in fee simple absolute to 10,100 square miles of land in Husky Lakes area. Title including surface rights only and does not include oil, gas, minerals or sand and gravel.
- 4) 7(1) (b) (ii) lands include 21,900 square miles of land in fee simple absolute to be selected from traditional lands within the western Arctic region.

A final agreement was to have been signed within two years of the agreement-in-principle, but was never finalized.

Condition

10.0 INTERNATIONAL BIOLOGICAL PROGRAM

The Canadian Committee of the International Biological Programme (IBP) was originally set up to identify sites of biological, geographical and historical significance. In 1968-69 two northern panels were set up to identify these sites; panel 9 identified sites in the high arctic and panel 10 identified sites in subarctic Canada.

The goals of the **panel** were:

1. To locate and describe representative examples of natural arctic and subarctic ecosystems in cooperation with local residents, industry, the Federal Government, and the Government of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory.
2. To aid the three governments in providing for the preservation of these biologically important areas in the form of Ecological Sites.

By 1976 the Committee's activities ceased after identifying 120 sites in the NWT which resulted in the production of two reports. These were published in 1975 and have not been updated since.

The primary importance of the programme has been the **study and** identification of special habitat areas in the NWT which serve as a base to further study and protection of special areas in the future. Many of the sites are within **existing** parks or reserves but most do not have any protective status.

11.0 RESULTS AND SUMMARY

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada maintains control of most lands in the Northwest Territories. In this regard, only about 1% of land in the NWT is directly controlled by other agencies. It is not anticipated that this total will exceed 3% within the next five years.

In the last decade, land has been slowly transferred to the Government of the Northwest Territories. Eventually, the majority of community lands will be transferred to the Government of the Northwest Territories through the BLT process. Once completed, GNWT land holdings will still only represent one-quarter of one percent of the NWT.

Other lands have been withdrawn as National Parks and Reserves. To date approximately 1% of the land area has been withdrawn for use as National Parks. Parks Canada also has a direct interest in lands representing another 1.4% of the NWT. With further transfers we could see 7 to 10% of the NWT as National Parks.

Wildlife preserves, wildlife management areas, wildlife sanctuaries, critical wildlife areas and migratory bird sanctuaries, have been established to protect specific bird or wildlife species, but all lands have remained under the control of INAC. The first National Wildlife Area in the NWT was established at Polar Bear Pass. IBP sites were identified because of their unique or rare assemblage of plant, animals and physical features, but only those within existing parks, preserves, etc., are protected.

Native land claims will result in significant changes in land disposition. To date, only an agreement-in-principle has been signed with COPE, and negotiations are proceeding on a final agreement. Negotiations will also be carried out with ITC in the Eastern Arctic and with the Dene and Metis of the Mackenzie Valley. With the settlement of land claims, native organizations could become the single largest landowners in the NWT, next to INAC .

LEGISLATION

A) Federal

- 1) Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act
- 2) Canadian Wildlife Act and Regulations
- 3) Historic Sites and Monuments Act
- 4) Indian Act
- 5) Migratory Birds Convention Act and Regulations
- 6) National Parks Act
- 7) Northern Inland Waters Act
- 8) Northwest Territories Act
- 9) Public Lands Grant Act
- 10) Territorial Lands Act and Regulations

B) Territorial

- 1) Area Development Ordinance and Regulations
- 2) Commissioner's Land Ordinance and Regulations
- 3) Municipal Ordinance
- 4) Planning Ordinance
- 5) Territorial Parks Ordinance
- 6) Wildlife Ordinance

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MP TE

The proposed COPE 7(1) (A) (i) lands at Aklavik is Provided as an example of the information stored on the Department's computer.

IDNUM - 71AIAKLAV

NAME - AKLAVIK

LOCATION - MACKENZIE RIVERDELTA

NTS1000 - FIRTH RIVER NR-7/8/9

NTS500 - _____

NTS250 - _____

LAT-S - 68.14

LAT-N - 68.41

LG-E - 135

LG-W - 136.15

TTLAREAKM2 - 1813

AGENCY - COPE

LEGISL - NONE

PURPOSE1 - PRESERVATION OF INUVALUIT

2 - IDENTITY AND VALUES

RESTRICT1 SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE

2 RIGHTS

3 _____

COMMENTS1 AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE

2 ONLY

3 _____

AUTODATE - 07-20-82

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6. INTERNATIONAL BIOLOGICAL PROGRAM

Summary Map of the 120 sites chosen
by Panel 9 and 10

149 & 150

IBP SITES 71S1 PANEL 9

1. Northern Eilf Ringnes Island
2. Bracebridge - Goodsir Inlets, Bathurst Island
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4. Ibbett Bay to McCormick Inlet, Melville Island
5. Prince Leopold Island
6. Bellot Strait, Boothia peninsula.
7. Seymour Island
8. Cunningham Inlet, Somerset Island
9. Bailey Point, Melville Island
10. Washington Point, Battle Hamilton Island
11. Tanquary Fjord, Ellesmere Island
12. Sherwood Head-Surprise Fjord, Axel Heiberg Island
13. Lake Hazen, Ellesmere Island
14. Foshelm Peninsula, Ellesmere Island
15. Cape Sparbo, Devon Island
16. Ayles Fjord, Ellesmere Island
17. Phillips Inlet, Ellesmere Island
18. Expedition Fjord, Axel Heiberg Island
19. Van Hauen Pass, Ellesmere Island
20. North Kent Island and Calf Island
21. Cape Vera, Devon Island
22. Coburg Island
23. Chain of Three Lakes, Axel Heiberg Island
24. Lancaster Sound Marine Area, Devon Island
25. Cape Liddon, Devon Island
27. Skruts Point, Devon Island
28. Shoran Lake, Banks Island
29. Masik River, Banks Island
30. Minto Island, Victoria Island
31. Prince Albert Sound, Victoria Island

02 ● Egg River, Big River, Banks Island
 03 ● Islands of Dolphin and Union Strait
 34 ● Canoe Lake, Richardson Mountains
 35 ● Anderson River
 36 ● Garry and Pelly Islands
 37 ● Toker Point
 38 ● Bathurst Inlet
 39 ● Thelon River
 40 ● Perry River Sanctuary
 41 ● Caribou Hills
 42 ● Cape Parry
 43 ● Tibellik River
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 46 ● Ennadaí Lake
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 48 ● Meliadine Esker
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 52 ● Duke of York Bay, Southampton Island
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 58 ● Long Island
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 60 ● Clyde Foreland, Baffin Island
 61 ● Padle-Kingnait Fjord, Baffin Island
 62 ● Great Plain of the Koukdjuk, Baffin Island
 63 ● Bylot Island
 64 ● Cape Searle
 65 ● Baffin Bay
 66 ● Scott Inlet
 67 ● Reid Bay
 68 ● Hantzsch Island
 69 ● Buchan Gulf

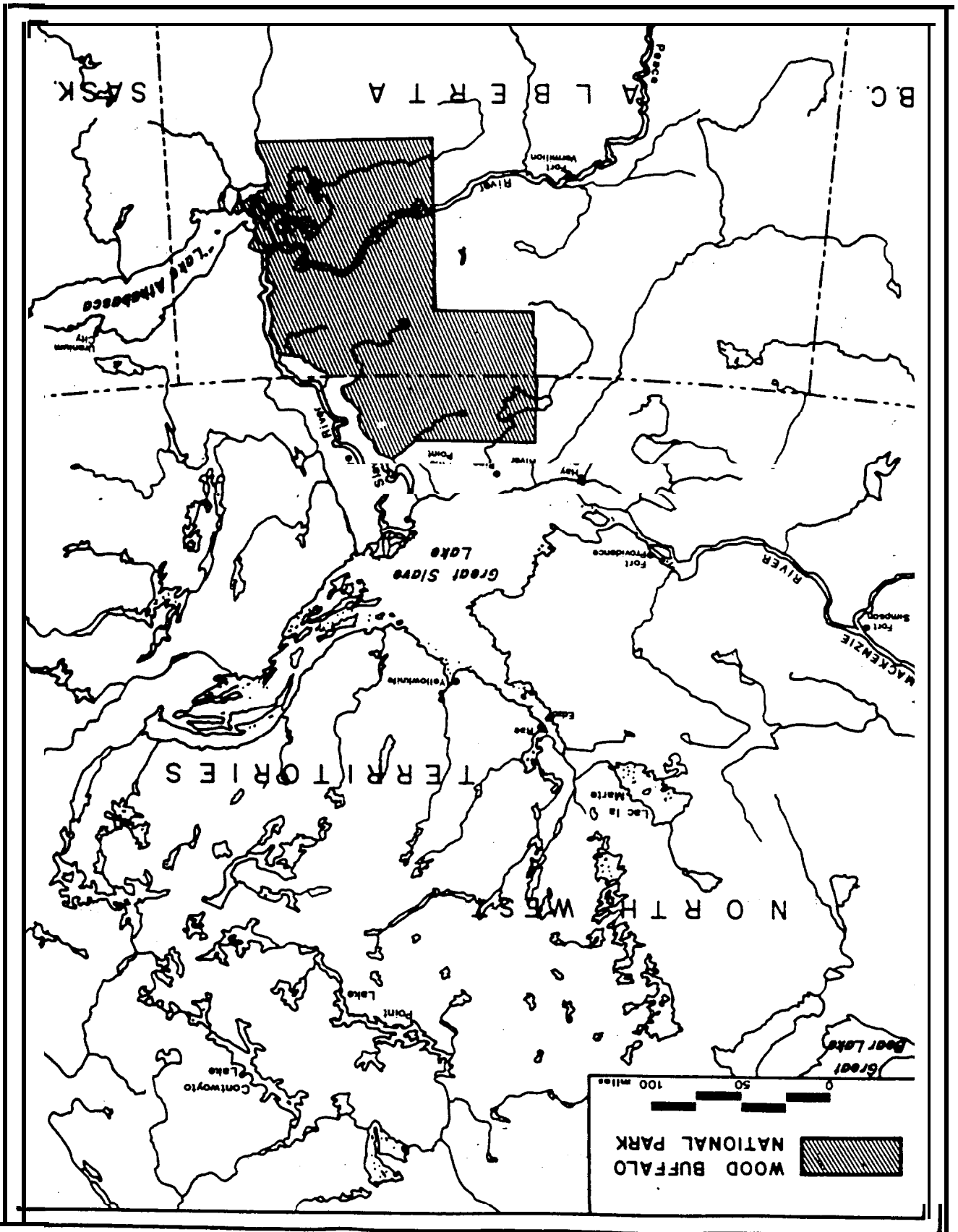
2. Virginia Falls
 3. Plains Southwest of Grand Detour
 4. East Arm of Great Slave Lake - Artillery Lake
 7. Rat River
 8. Southern Mackenzie Delta
 9. Caribou Hills
 10. Crossley Lakes
 11. Porter Lakes
 12. Stat River Alkali Flats
 13. Whooping Crane Nesting Area
 15. Liard River
 22. Deep Bay Wood Bison Sanctuary
 23. Caribou Point
 24. Willow Lake (Brackett Lake)
 25. Kakisa River
 26. Plains of Abraham
 28. Glacier Range
 29. Raven's Throat
 30. Snake River
 31. Florence Lake
 32. Horn Plateau
 34. Cartridge Lake
 37. Yellowknife Area
 38. Discovery Mine
 40. Colville Lake
 41. West Mirage Islands
 42. Middle Mackenzie Delta
 43. Anderson River Delta
 44. Kugaliuk River and Estuary
 48. Dolomite Lake - Campbell Lake Area
 49a. Mills Lake
 49b. Horn River
 51. Port Radium
 52. Brule Point
 55. Pilot Lake
 55. Cirque Lake Area
 57. Moosehorn Headwaters
 58. Mackenzie Mountain Holidays
 59. Coral Peaks
 60. Lymanea Springs
 69. Preble Island
 70. Sculptin Springs

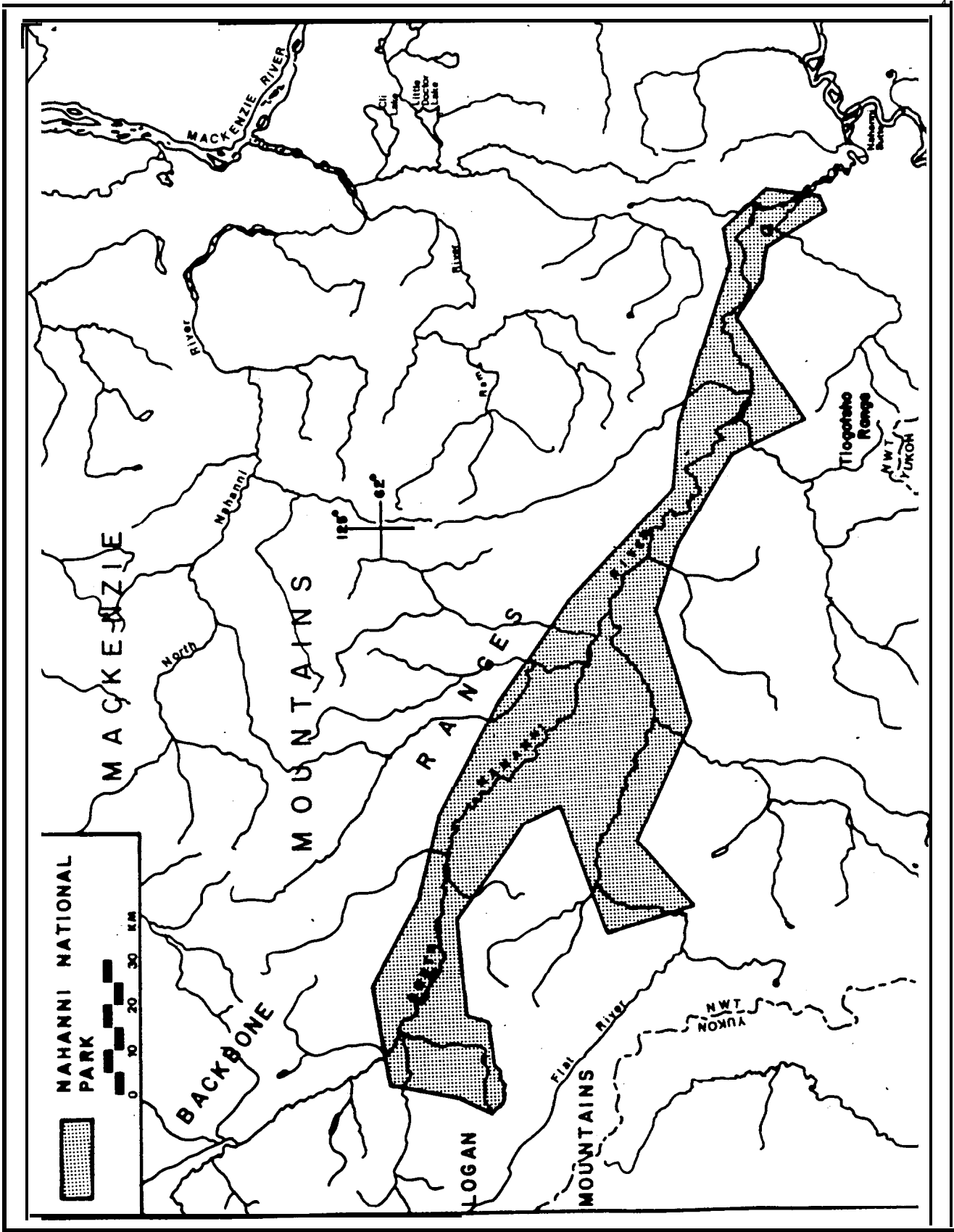
IBP S11ES 71S1 PANEL 10

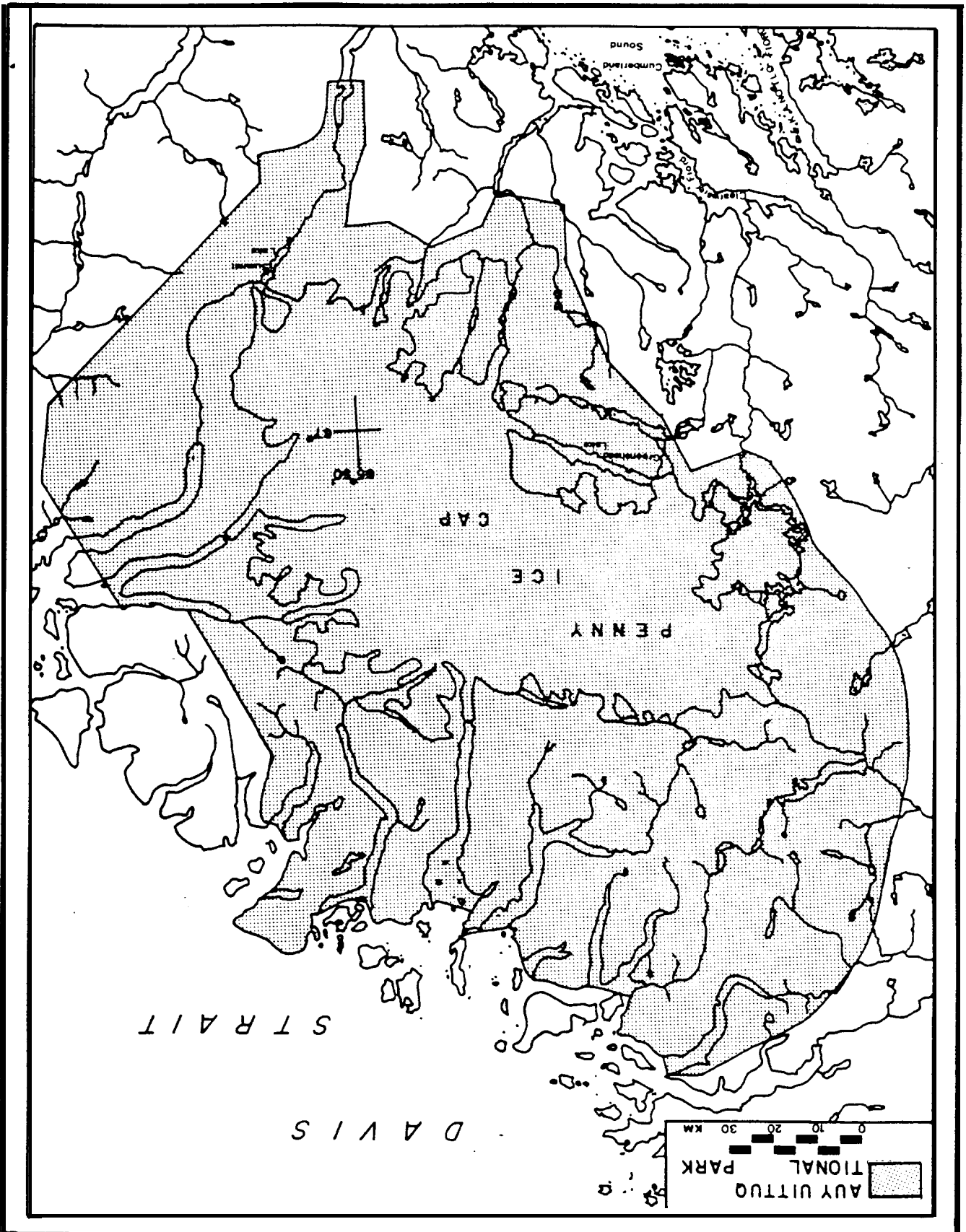
Composite of the NMT showing all reserved or restricted lands.

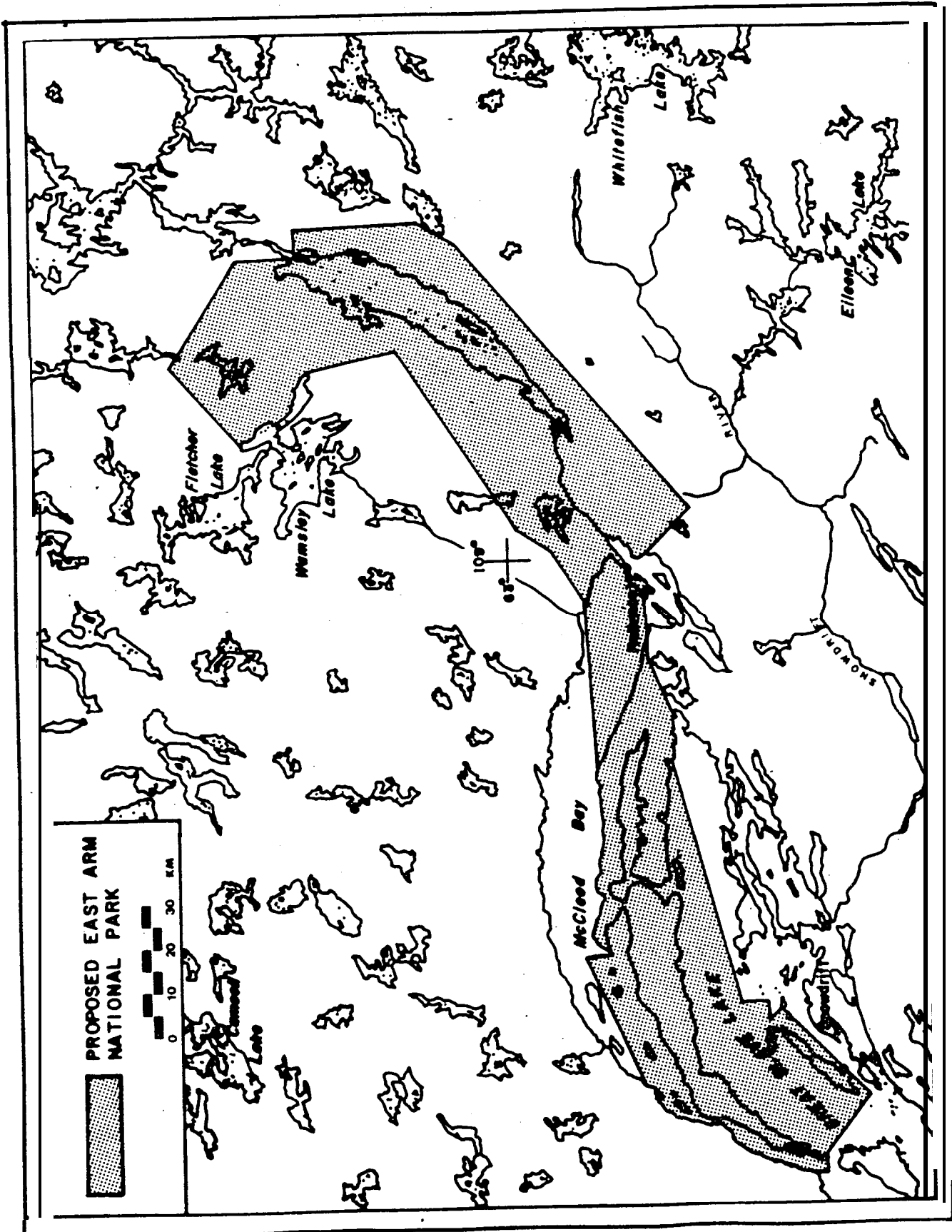
Back Cover

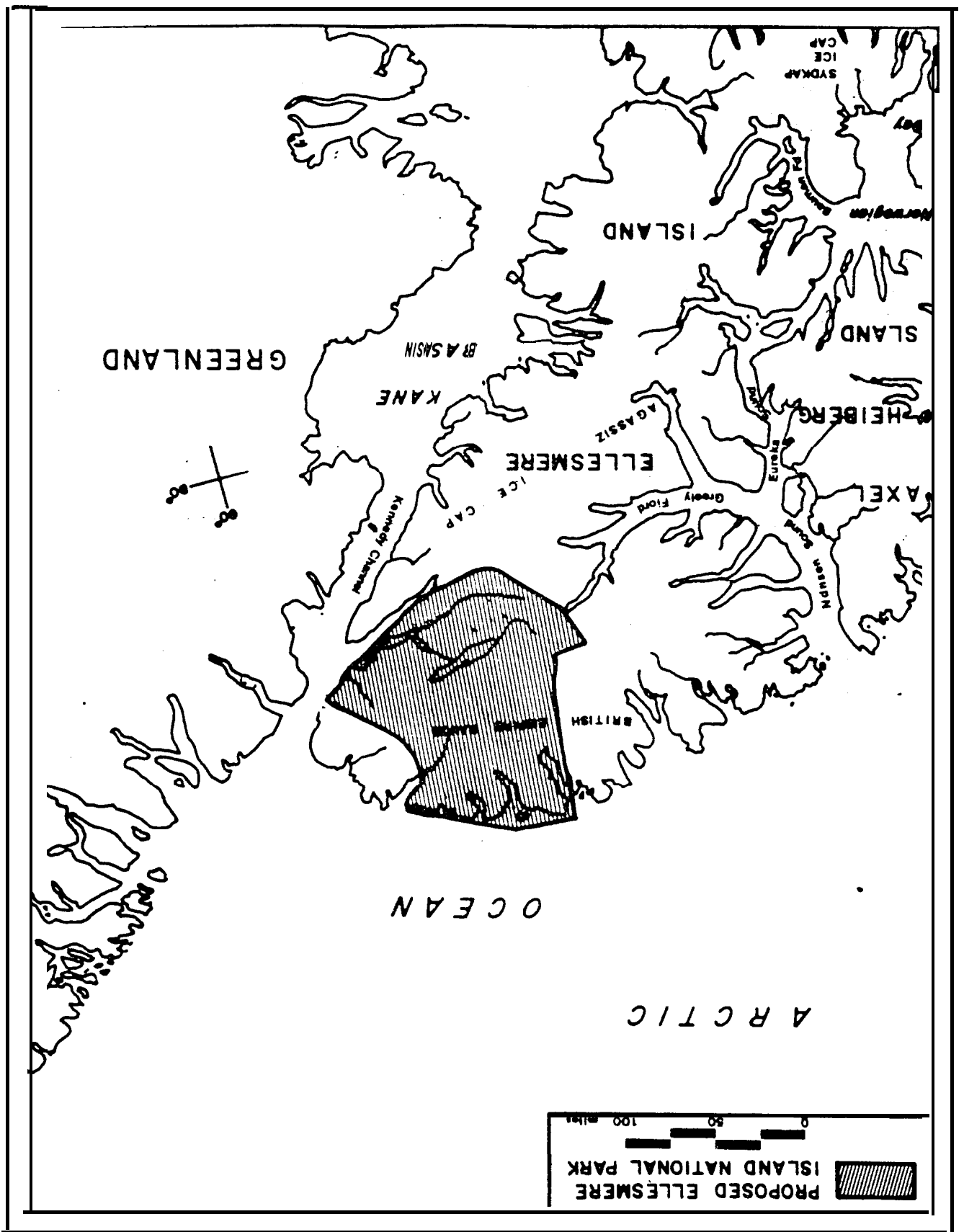
- H. NMT MAP
- 79 ● Heart Lake
 - 78 ● Fort Anderson
 - 76 ● Caribou Flats
 - 79 ● Rabbitkettle Hot Springs
 - 74 ● Mirror Lake
 - 72 ● Carcajou Lake
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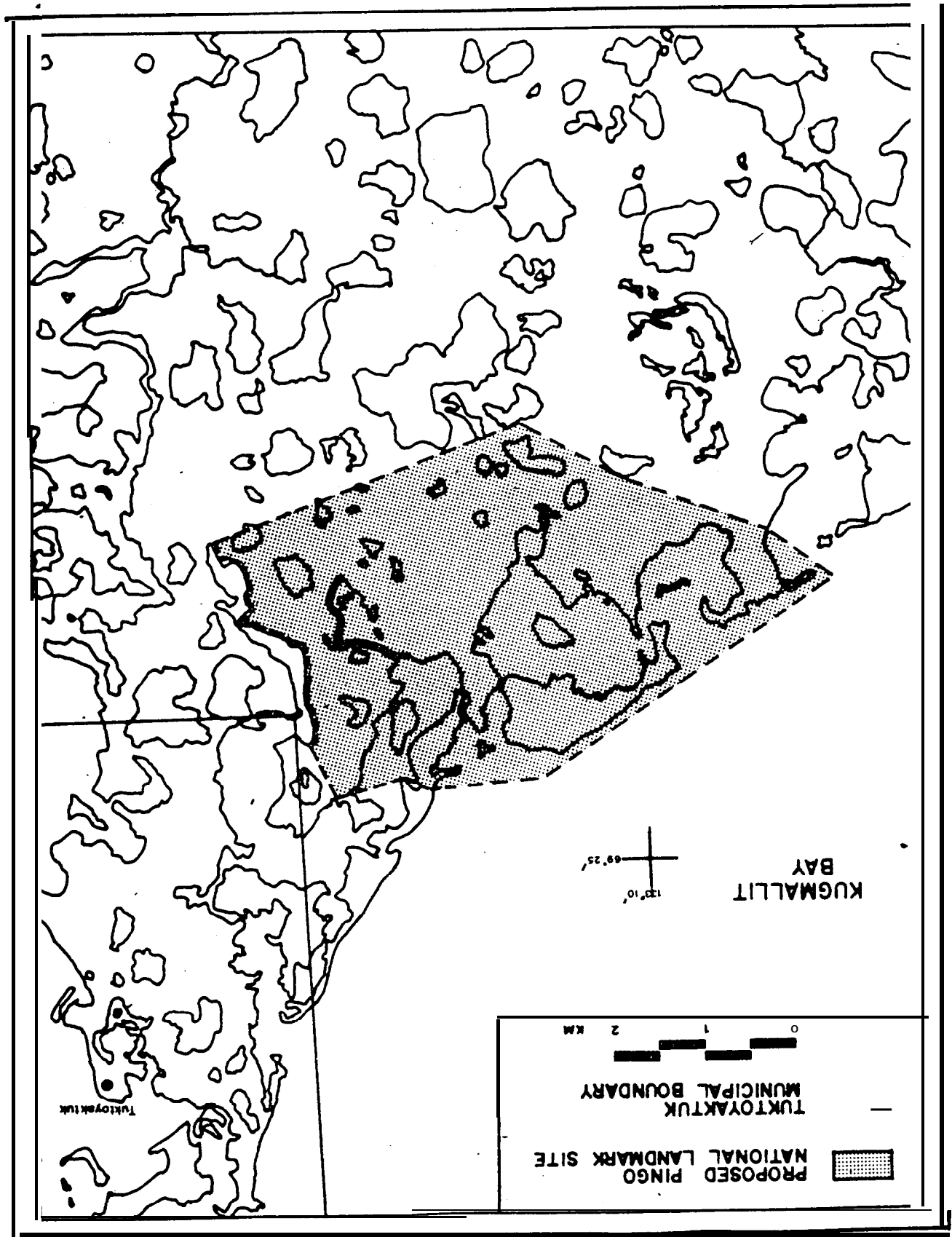






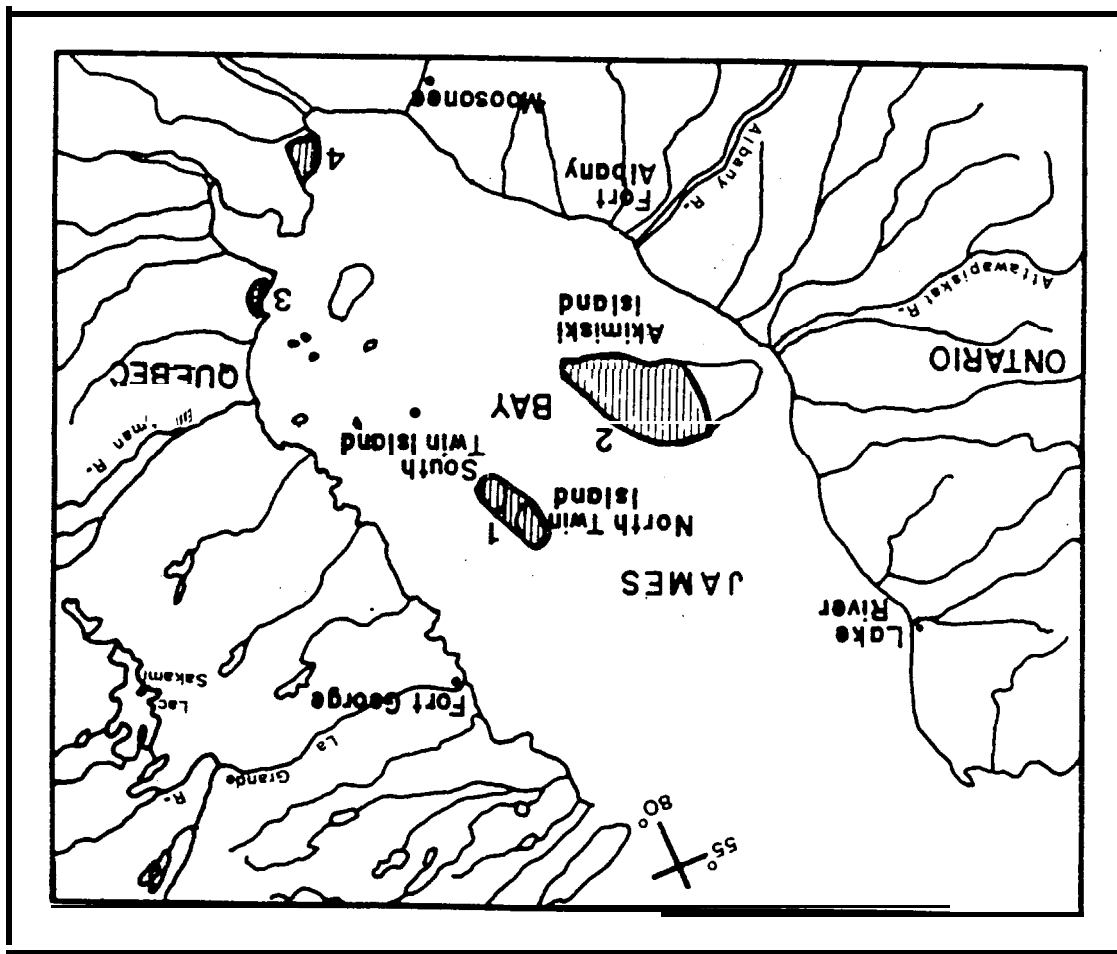


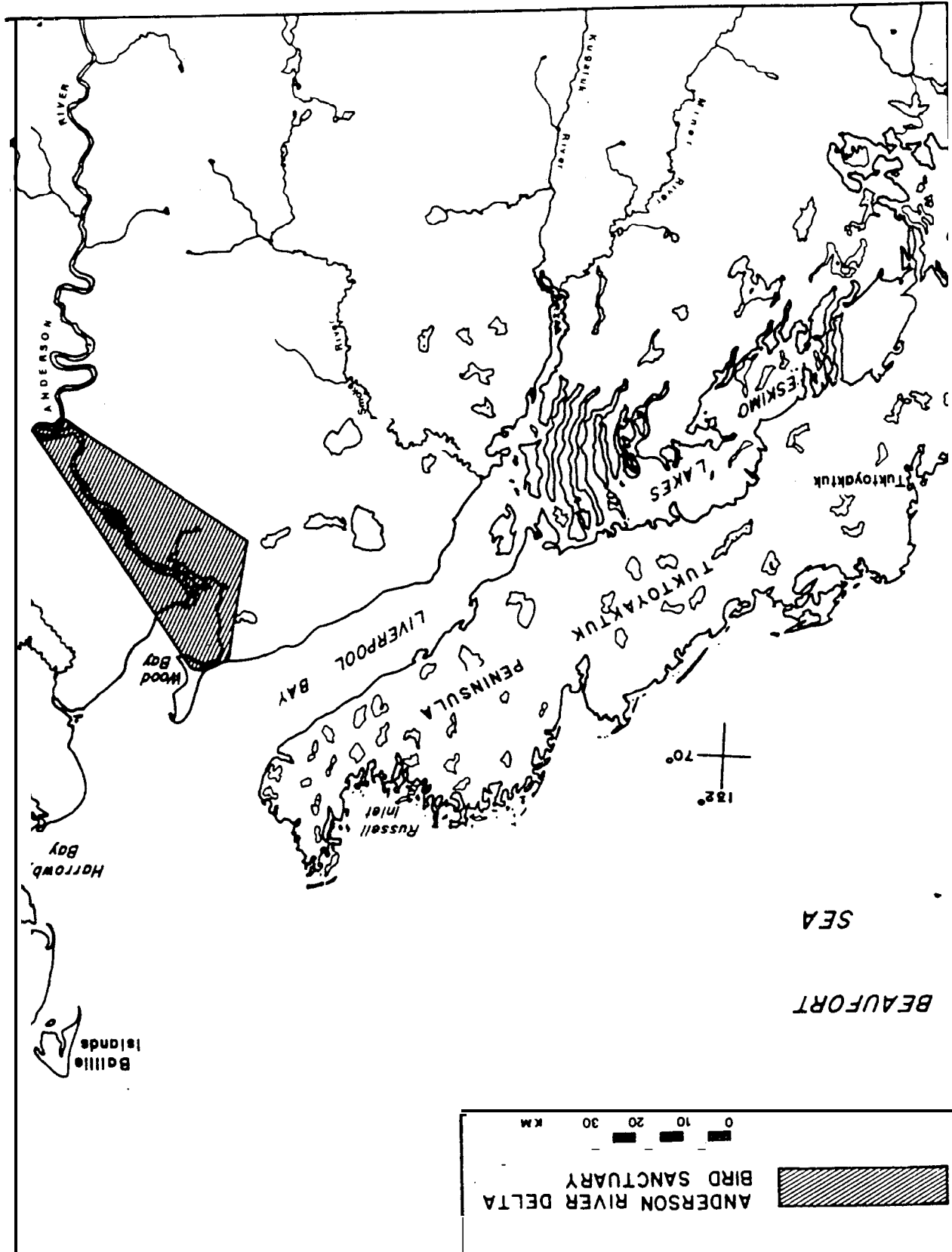


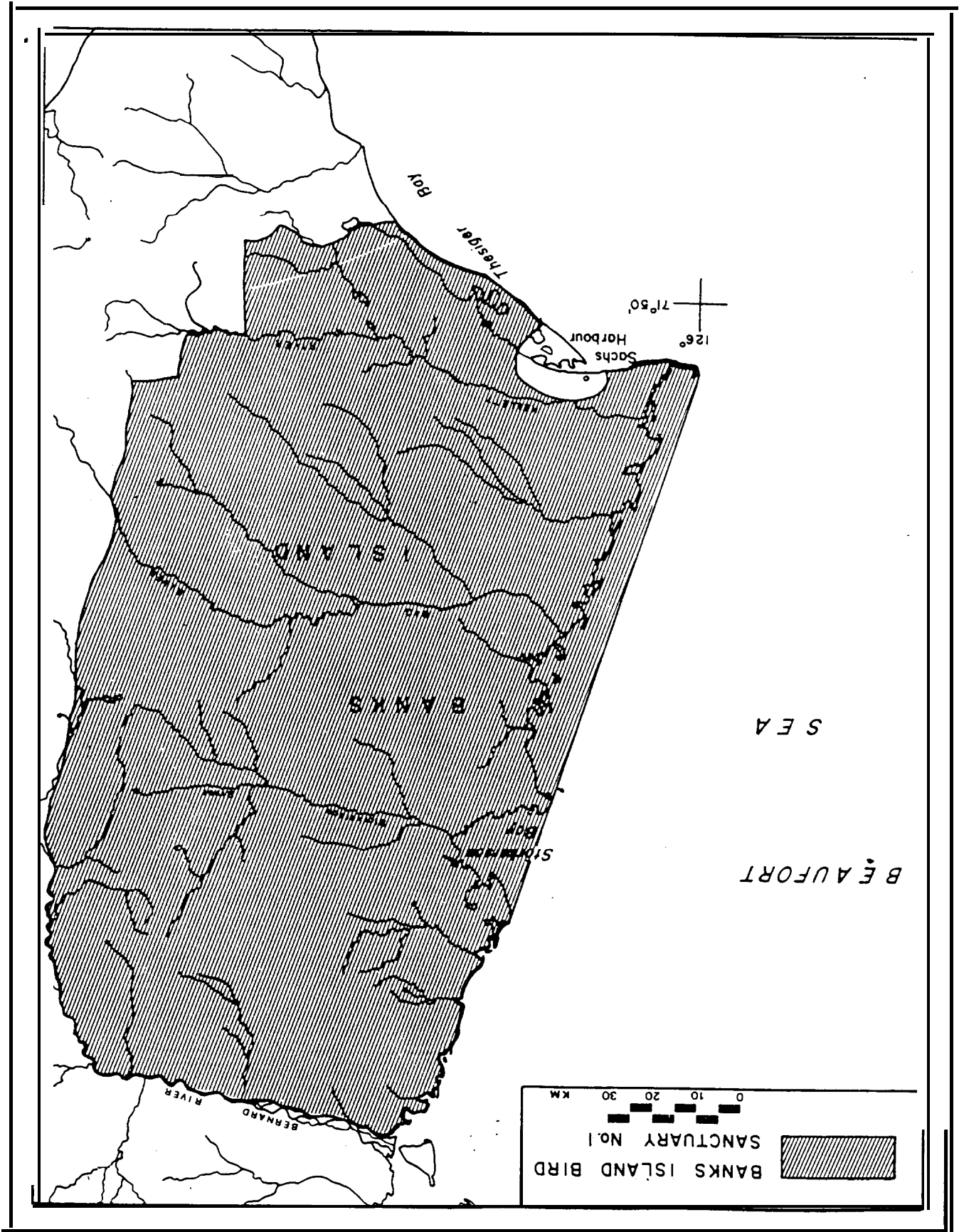


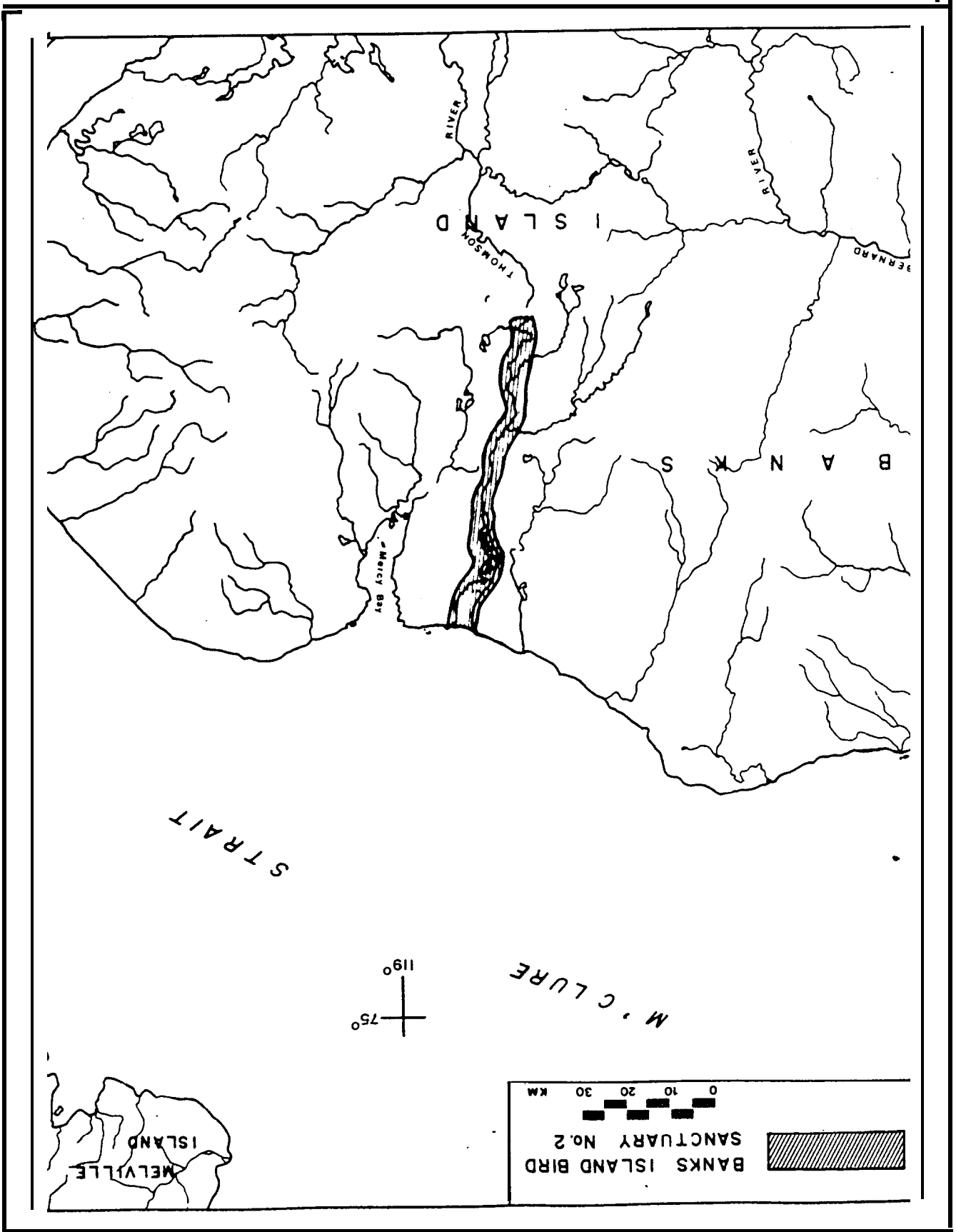
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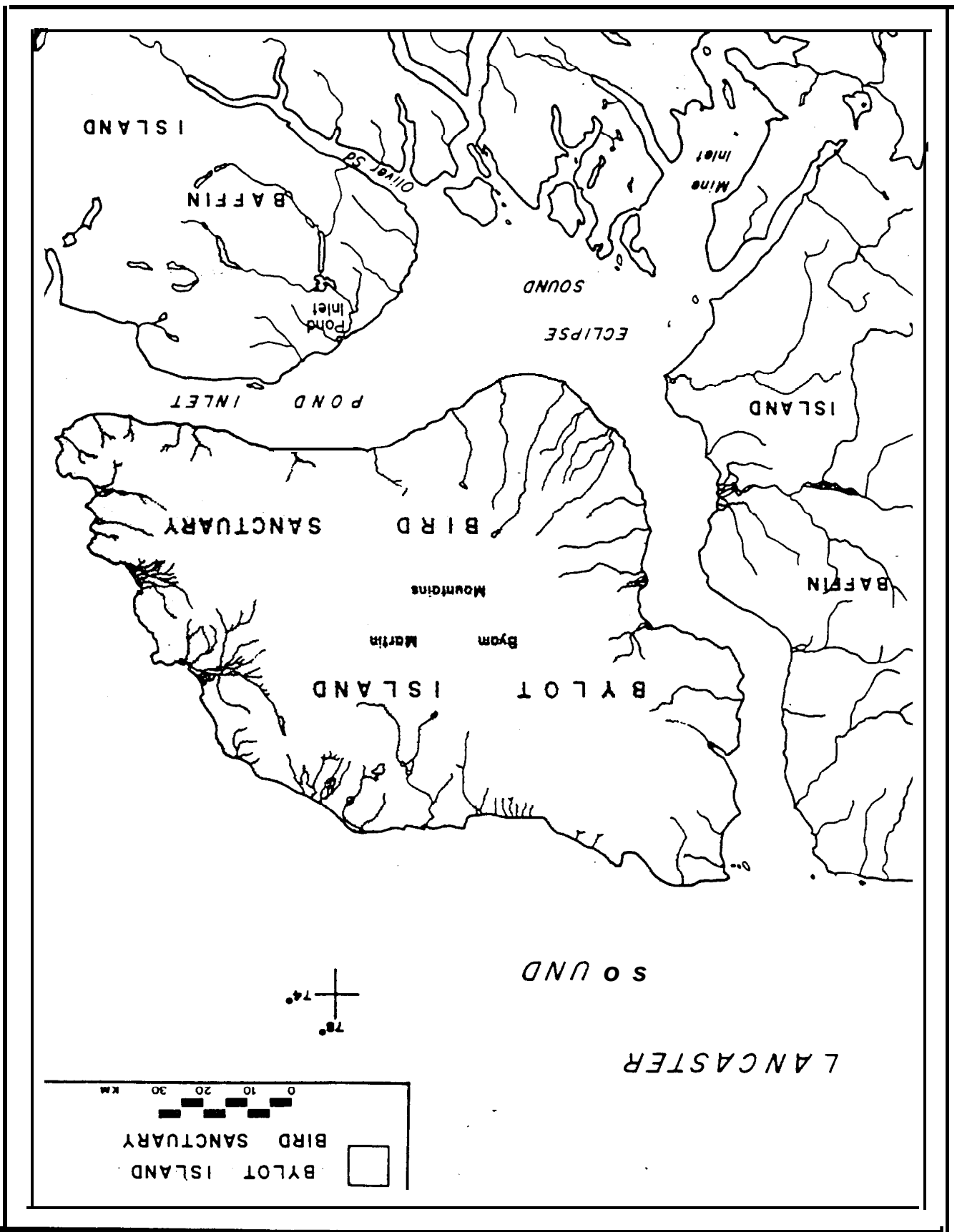
- 4 Hanna Bay Bird Sanctuary
- 3 Boatswain Bay Bird Sanctuary
- 2 Akimiski Island Bird Sanctuary
- 1 Twin Island Game Sanctuary

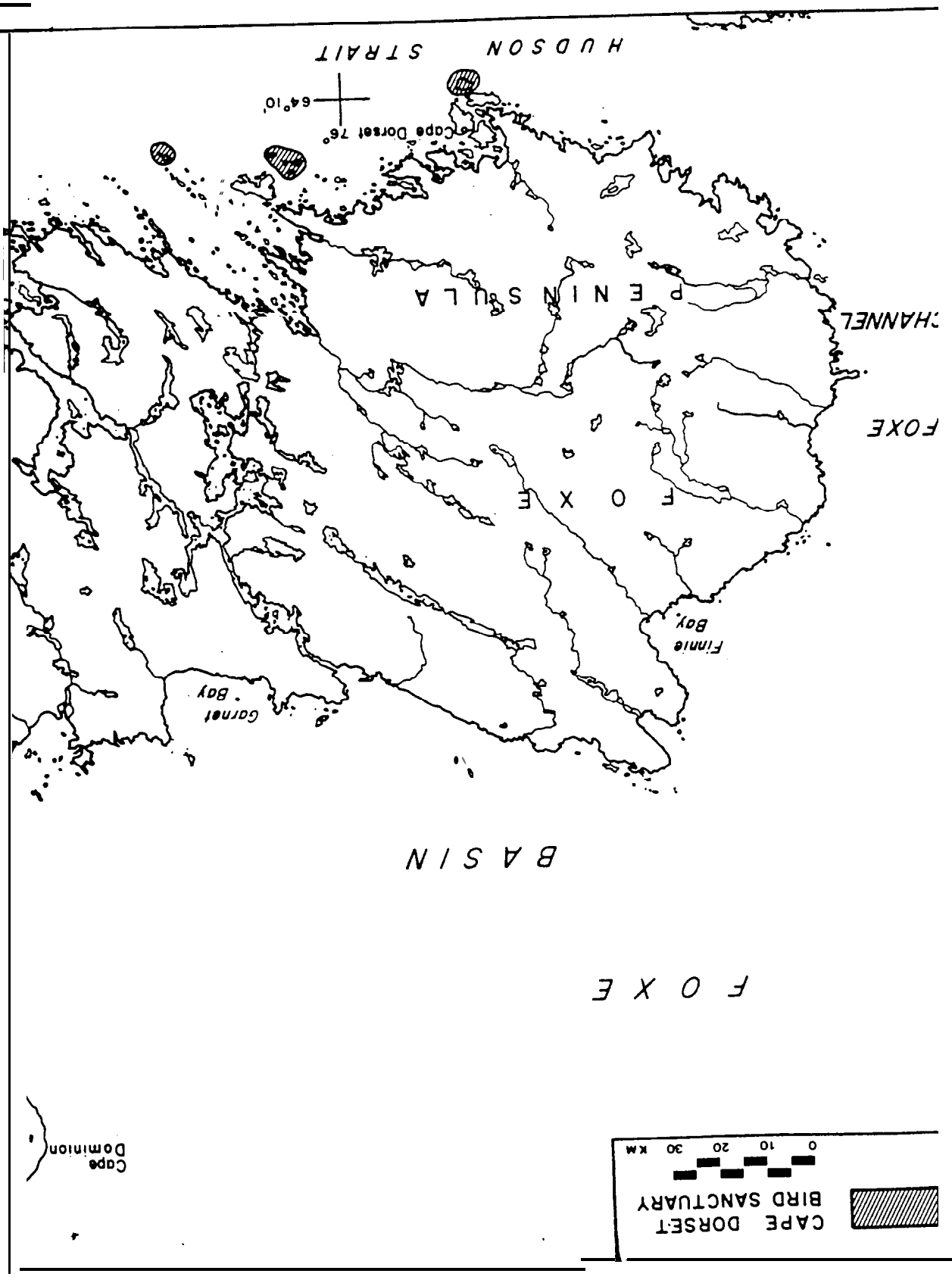


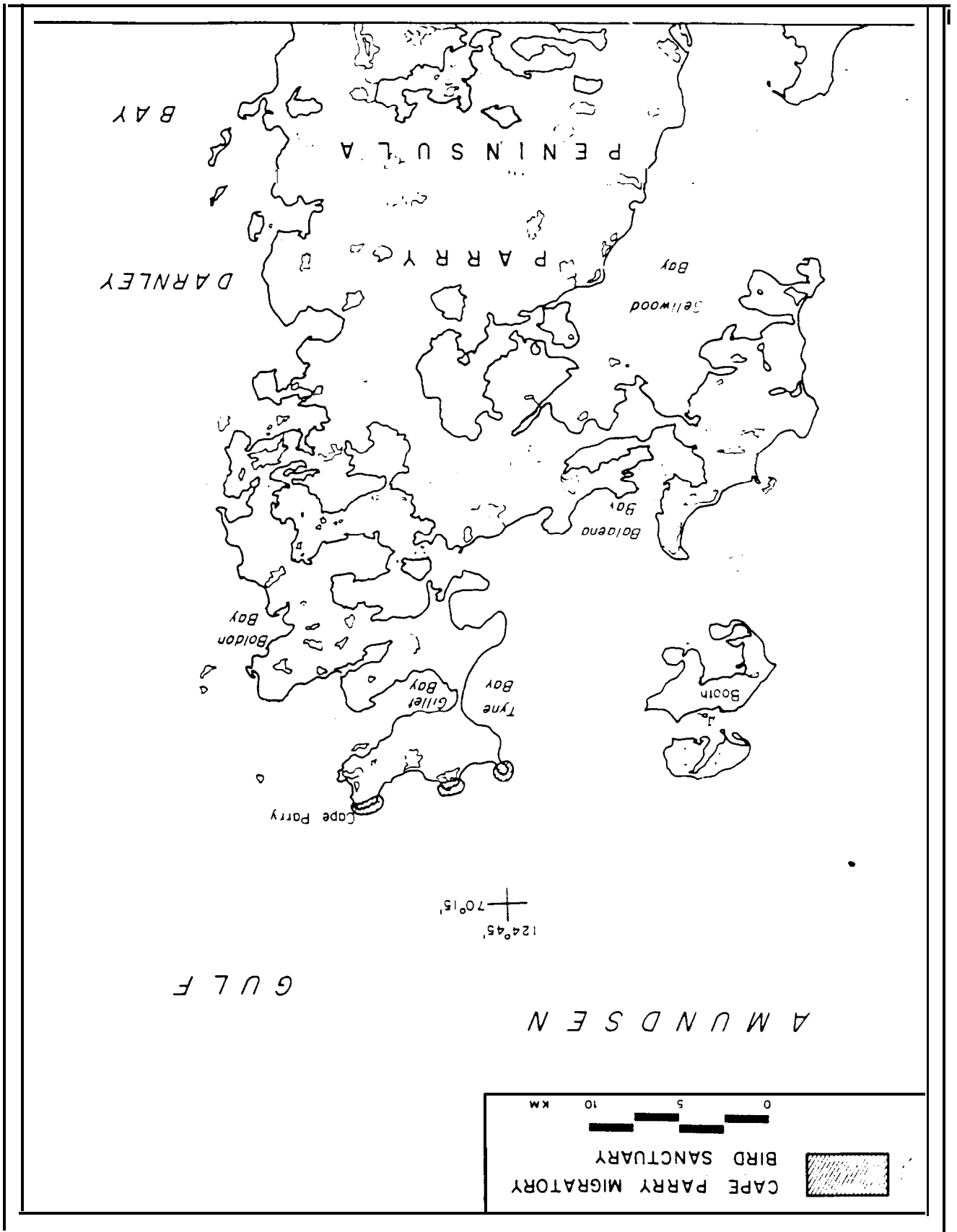


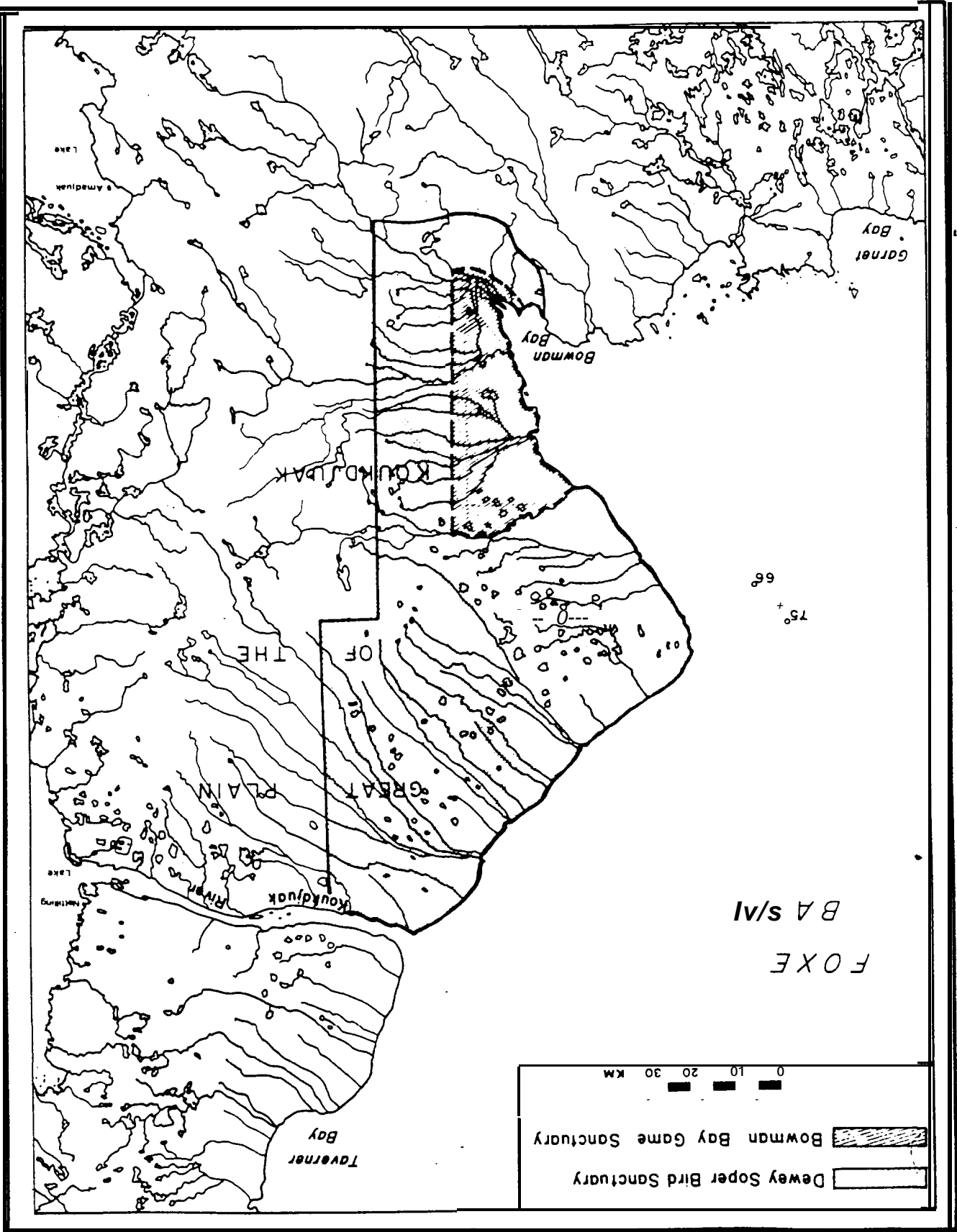


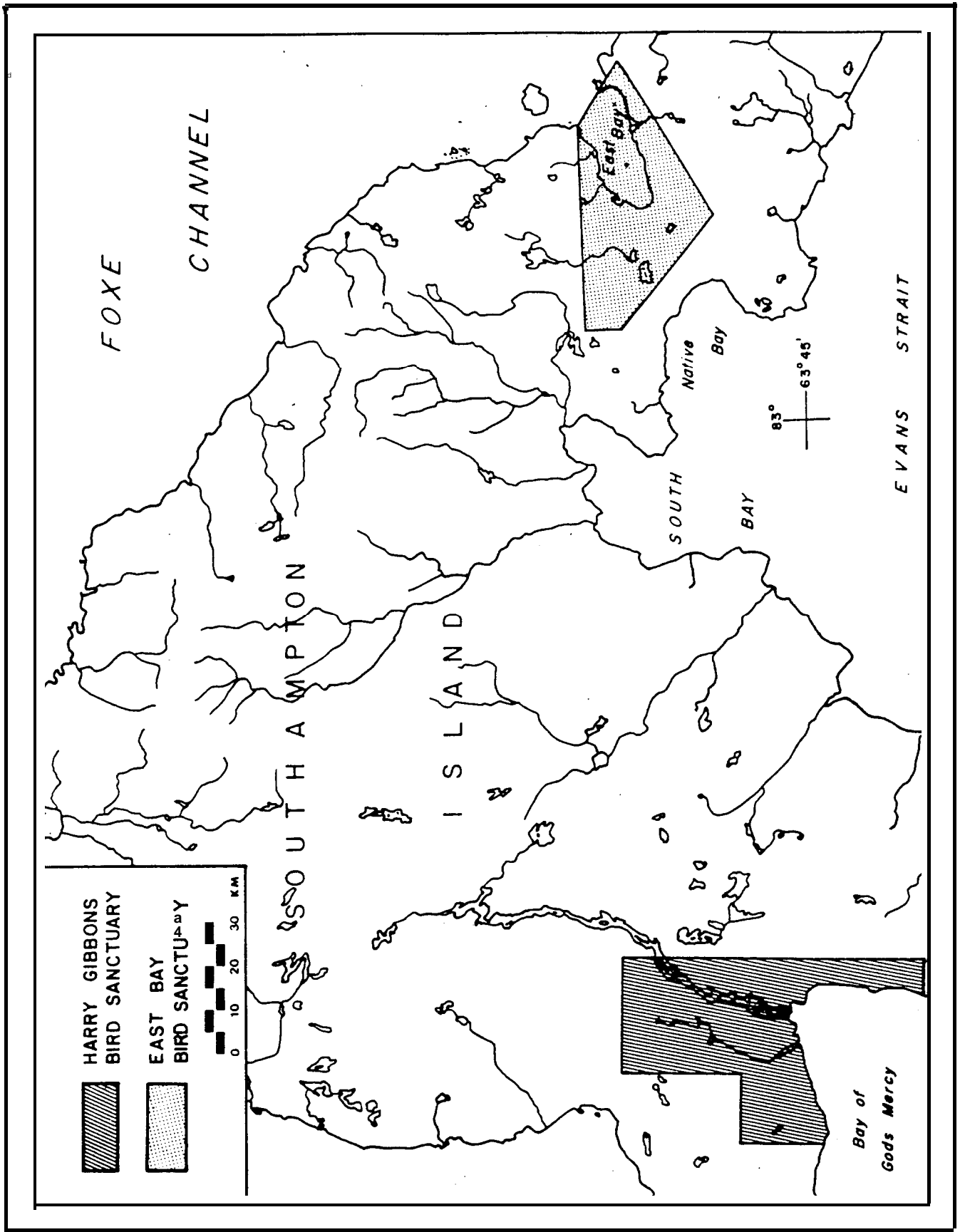


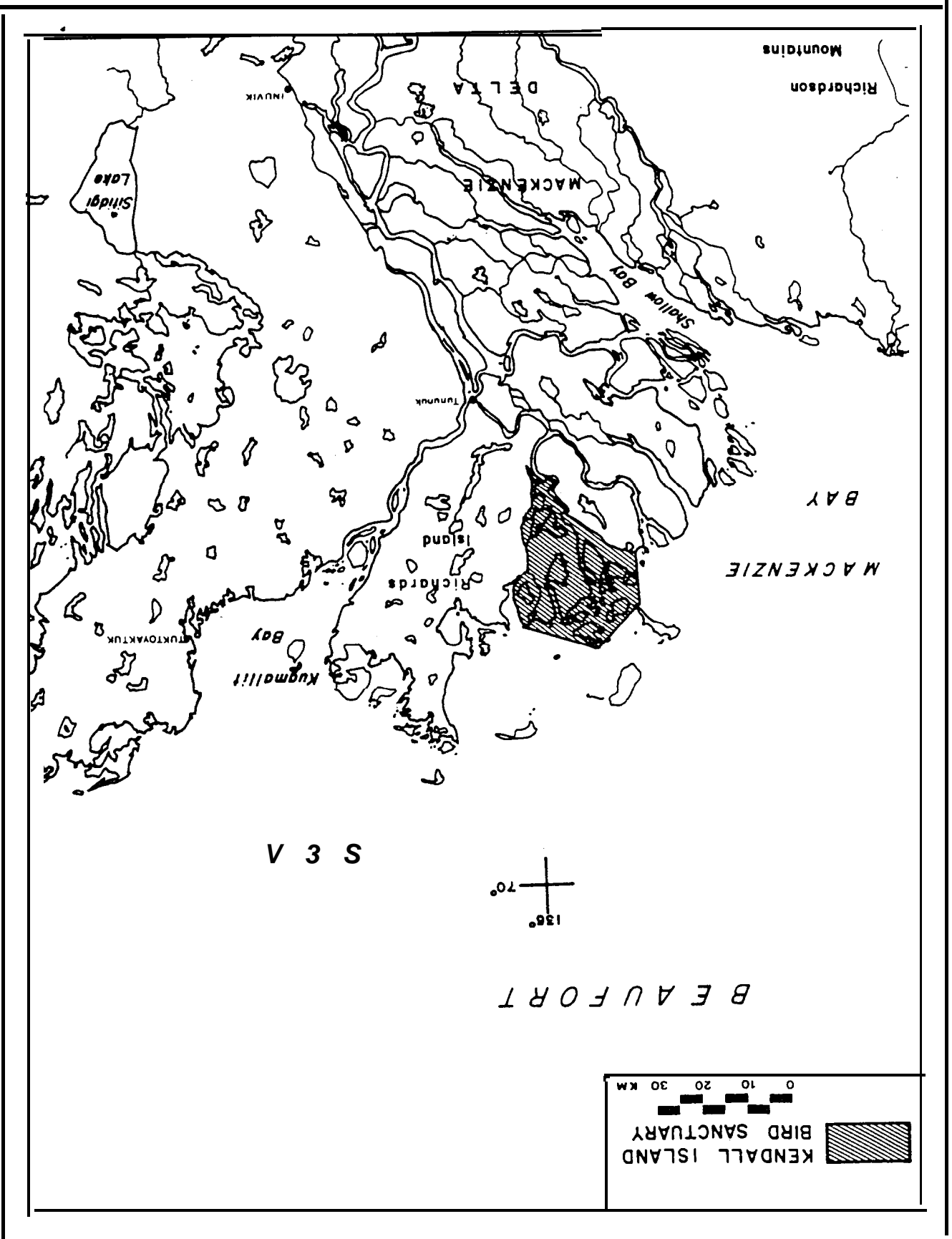


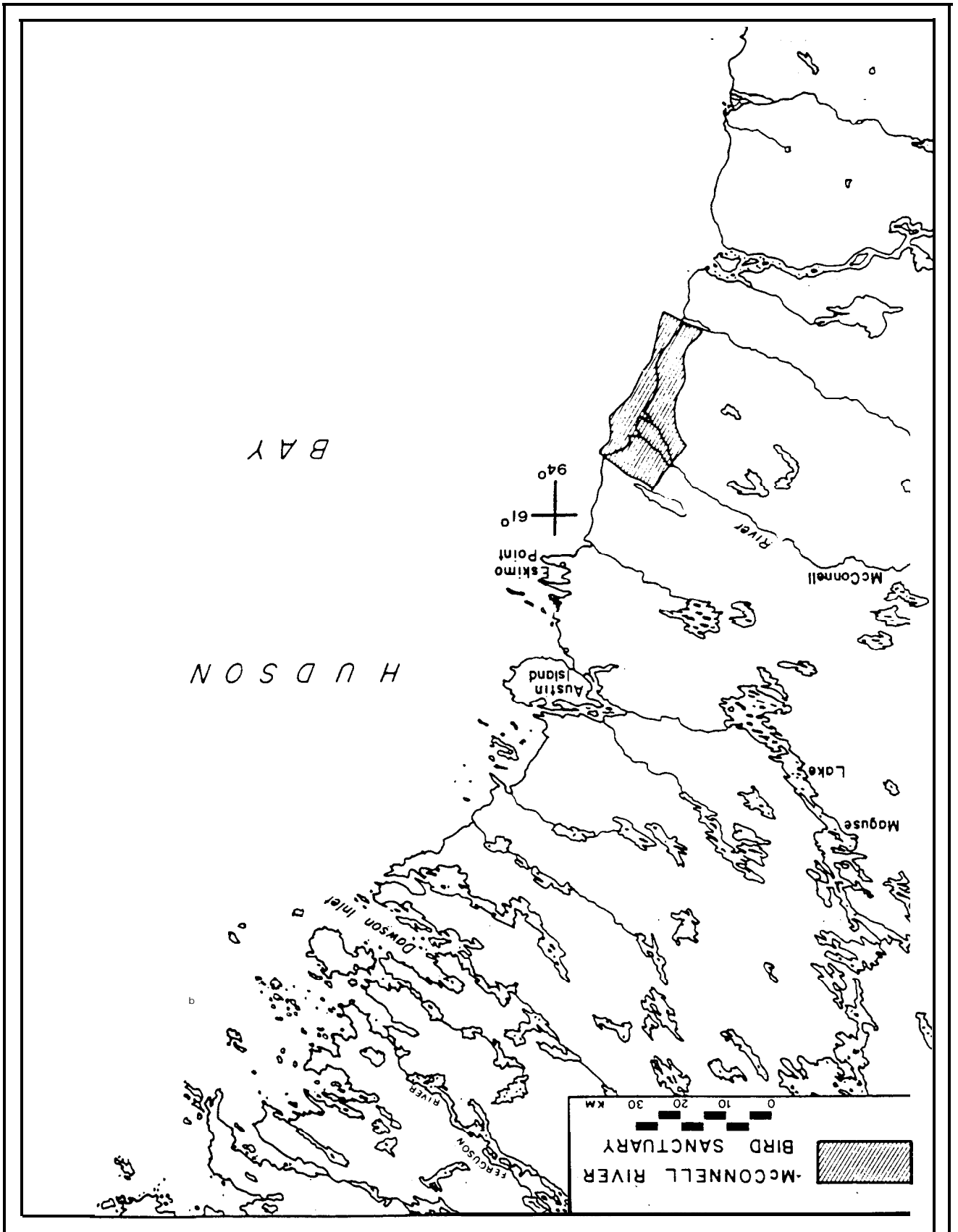


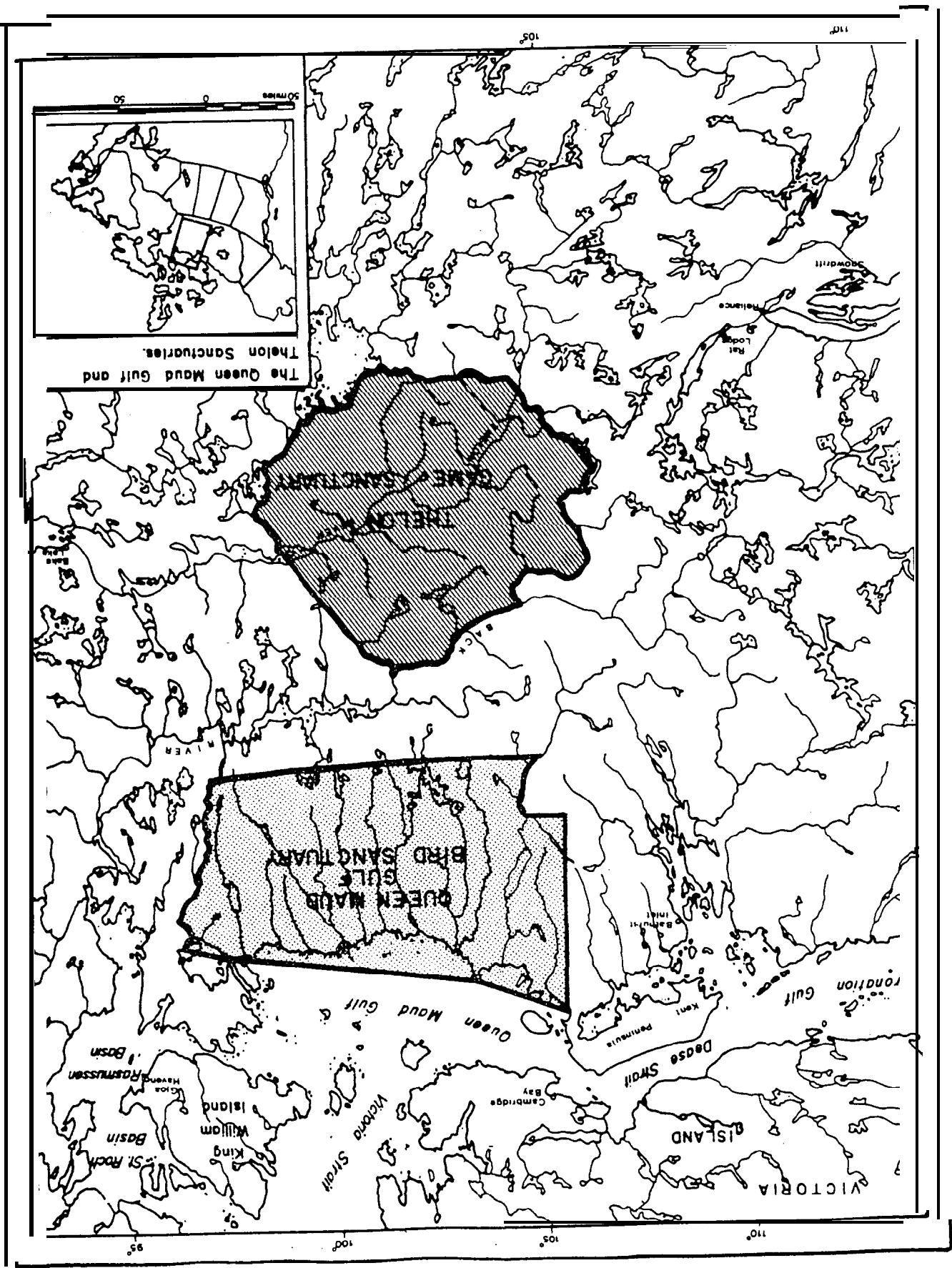




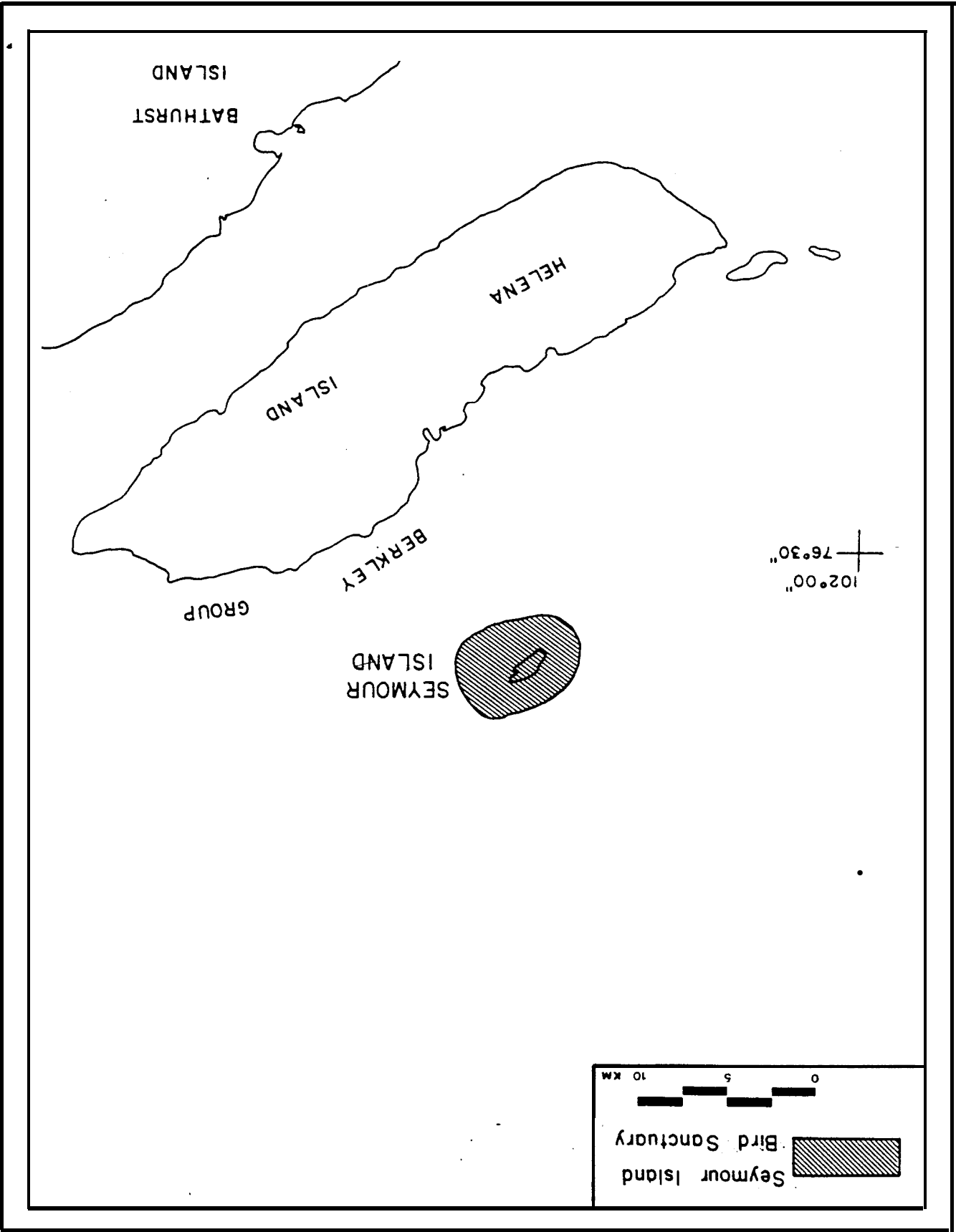








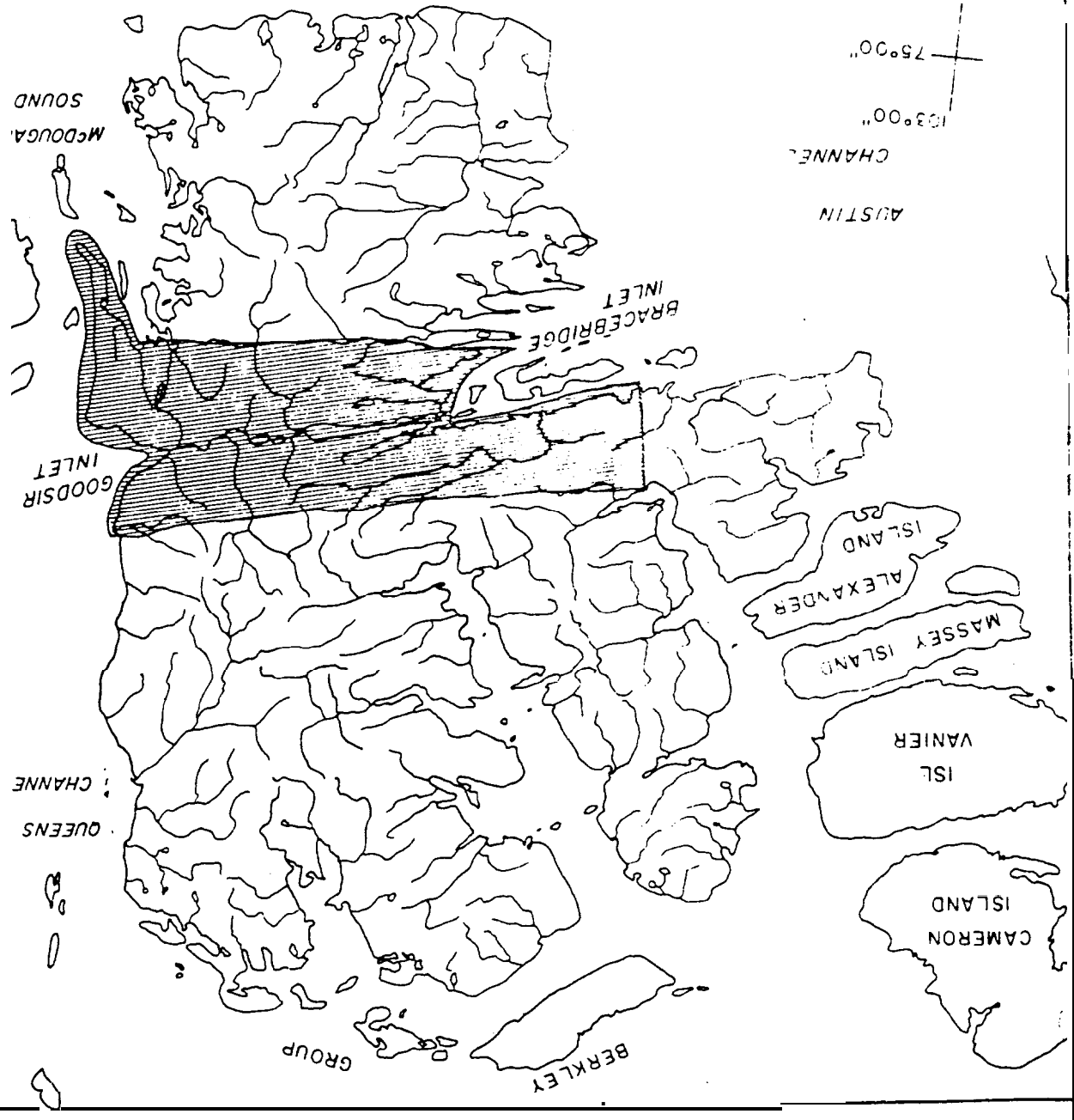
The Queen Maud Gulf and Thelon Sanctuaries.



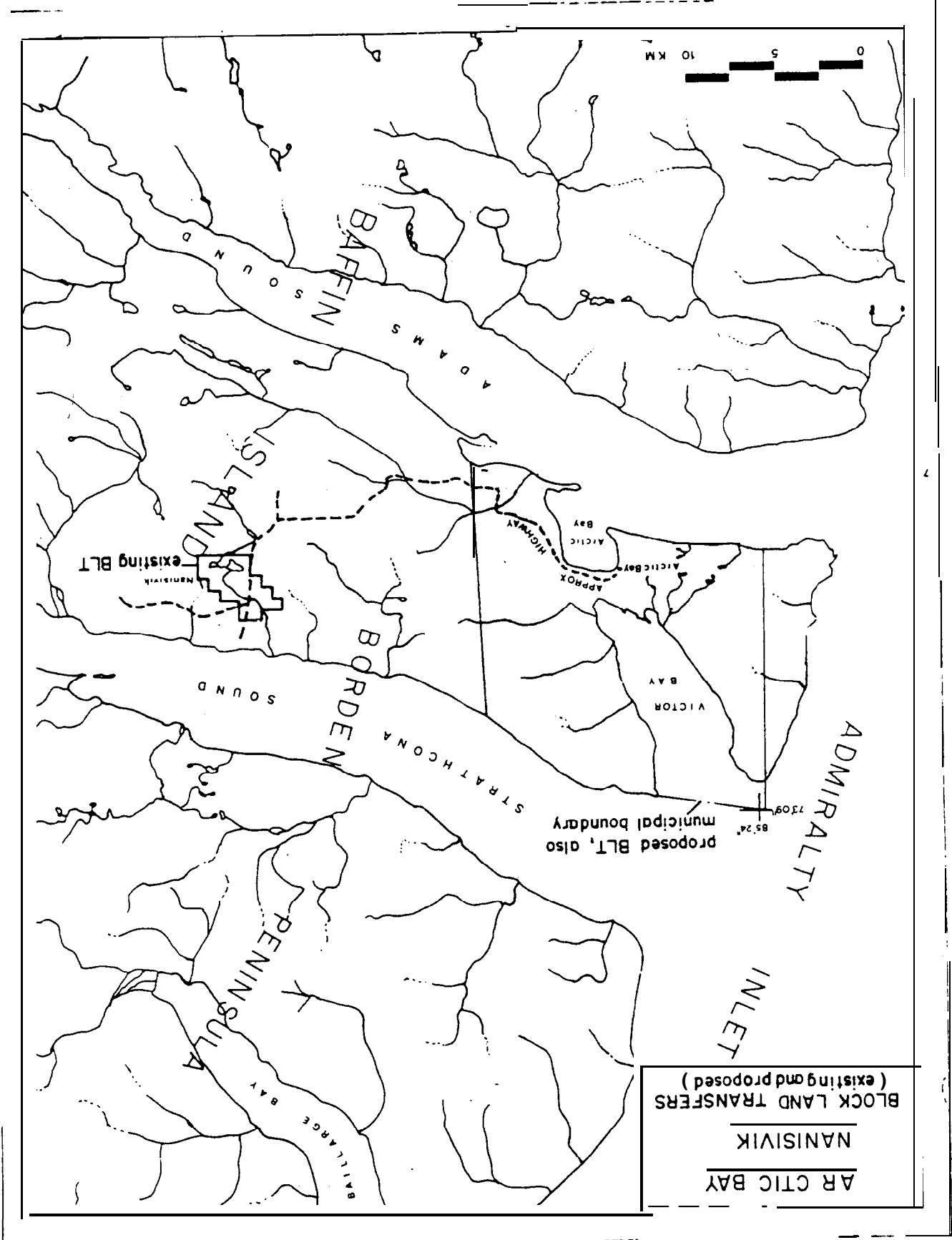
NATIONAL WILDLIFE AREA
POLAR BEAR PASS

VISCOUNT MELVILLE SOUND

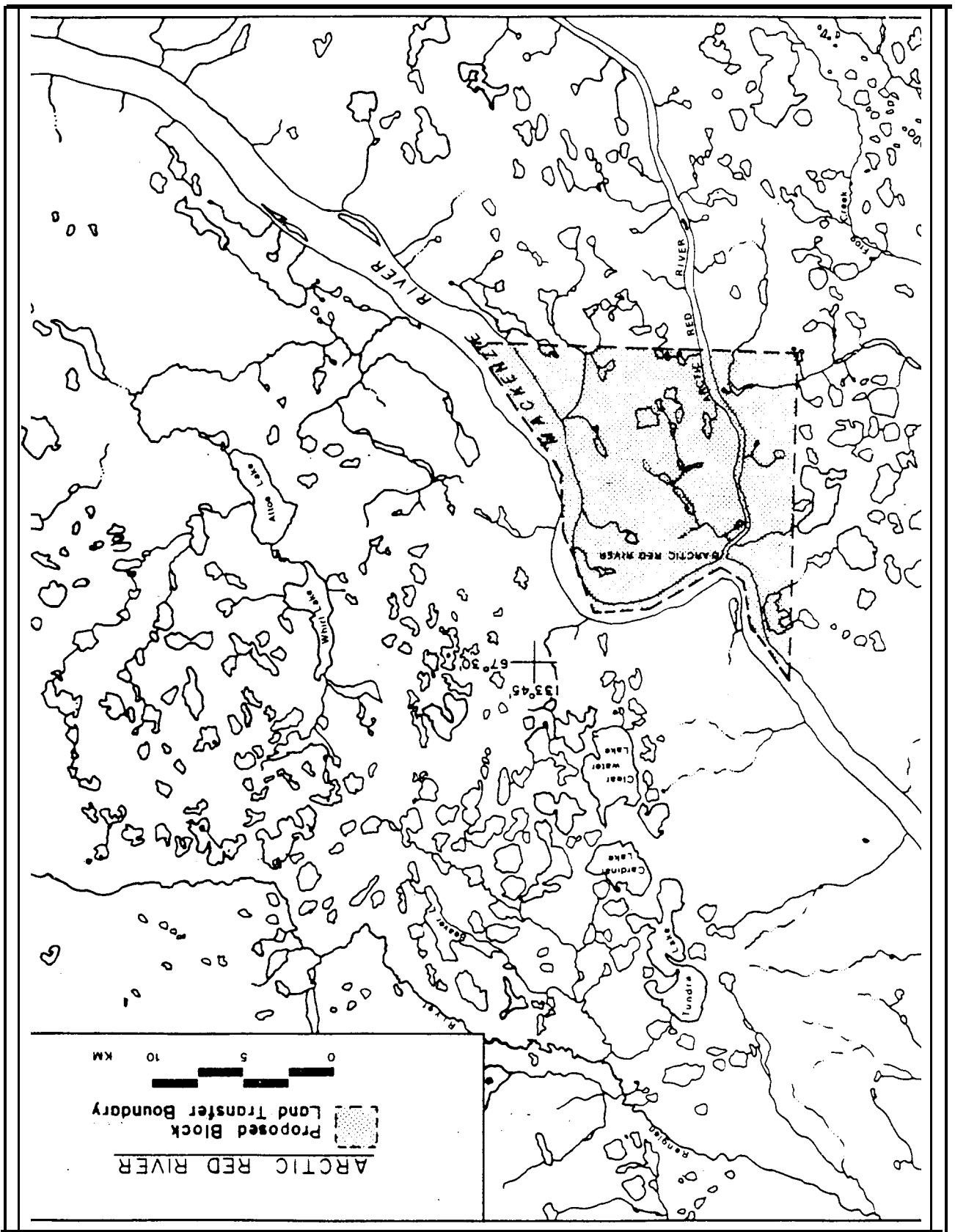
BATHURST ISLAND

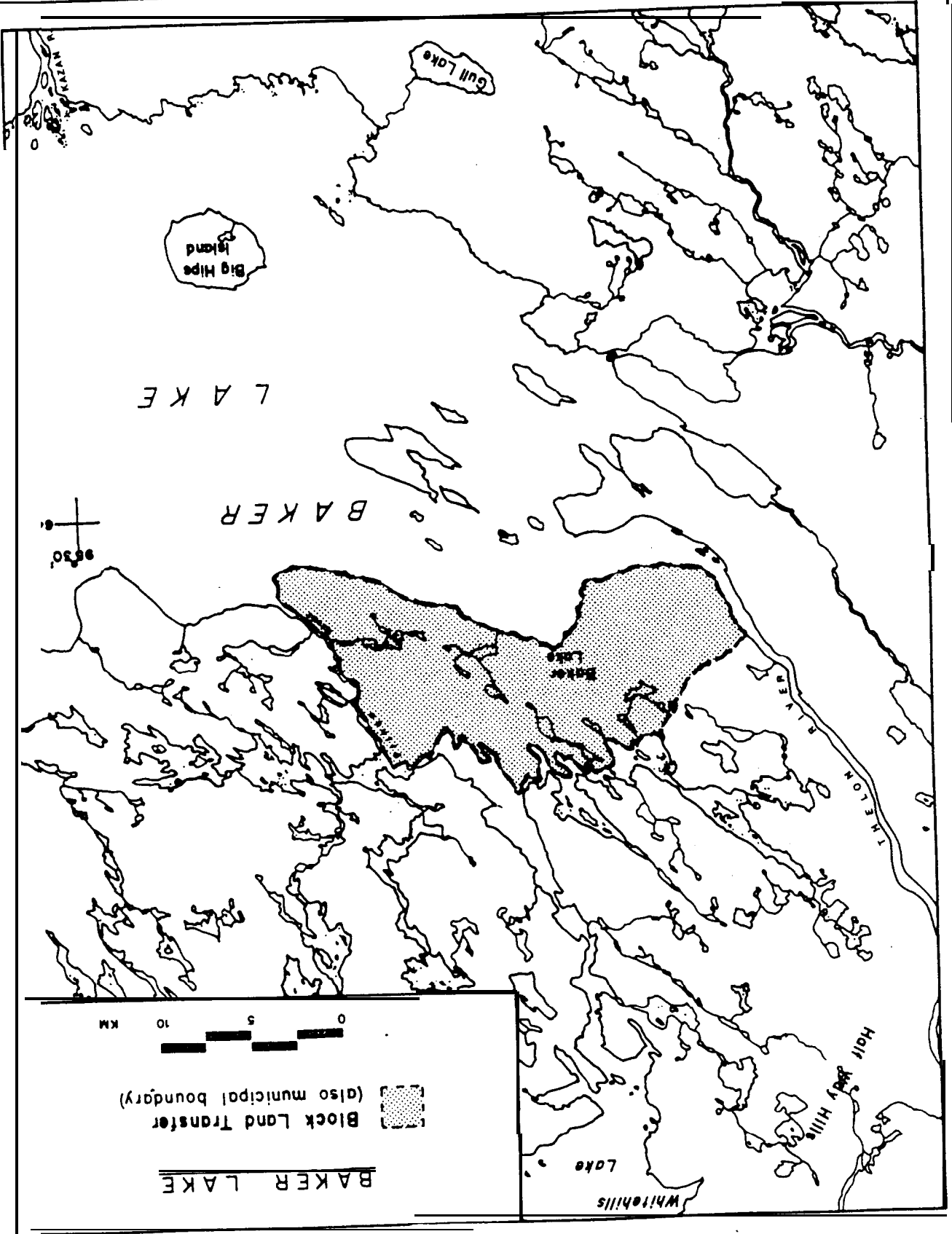


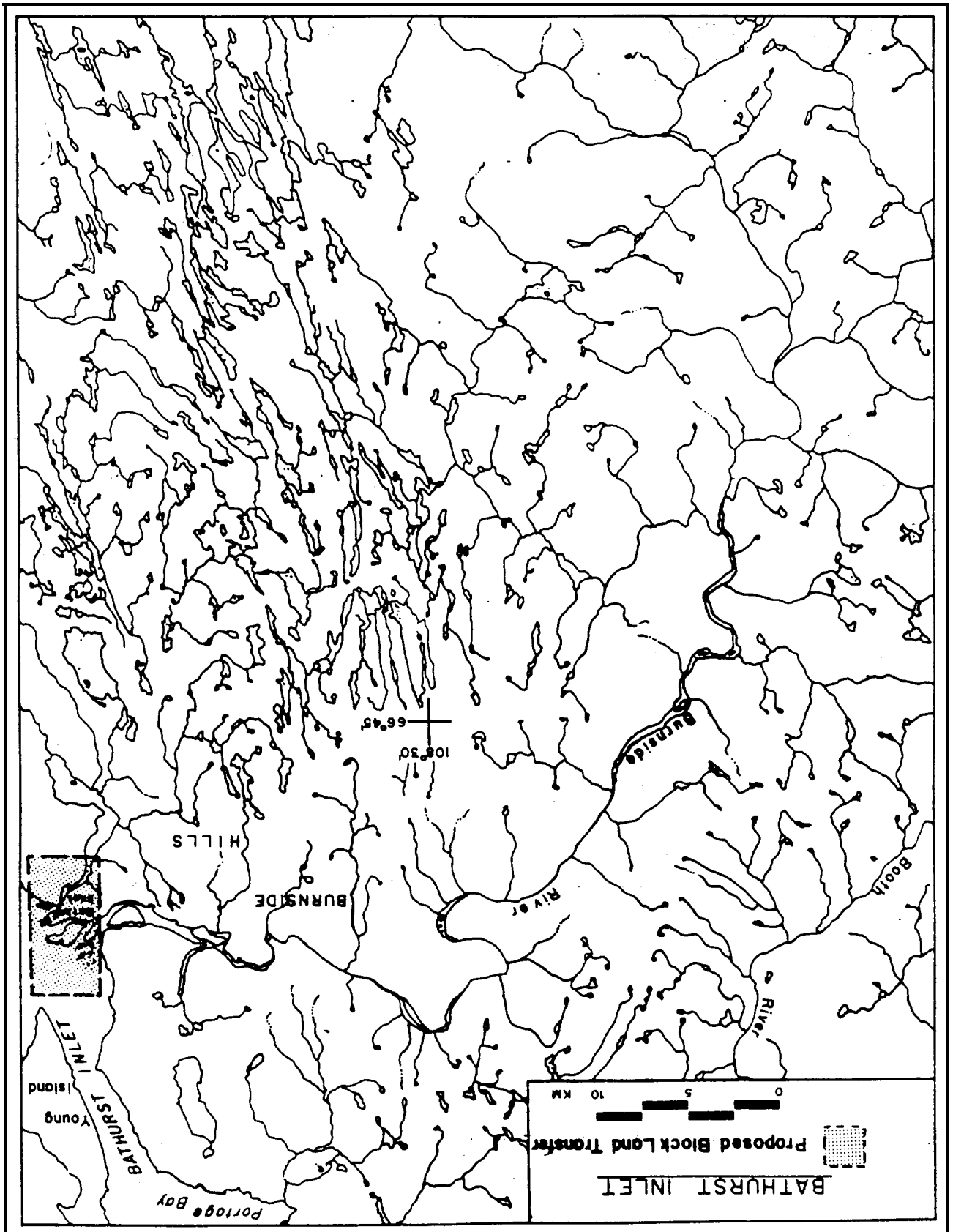


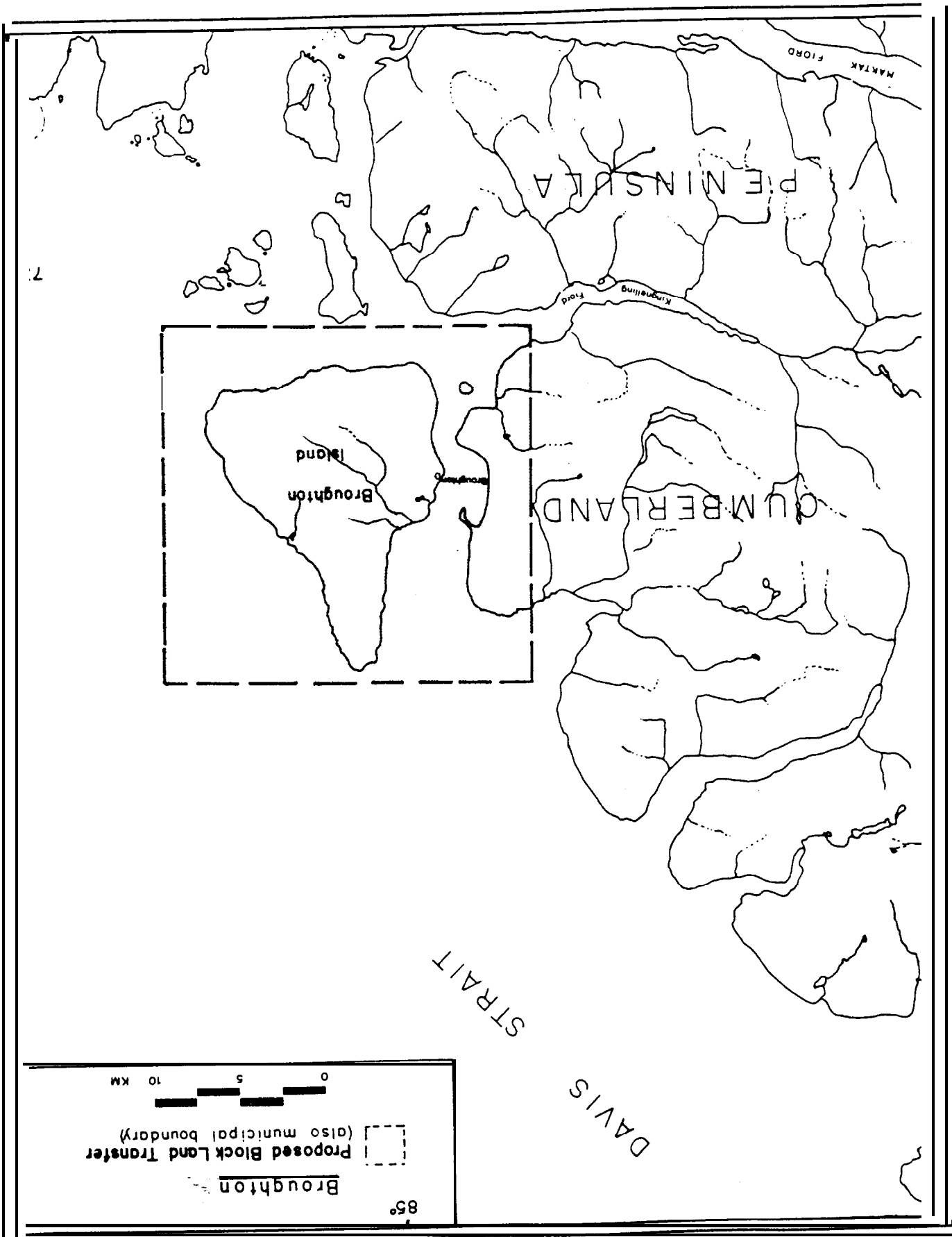


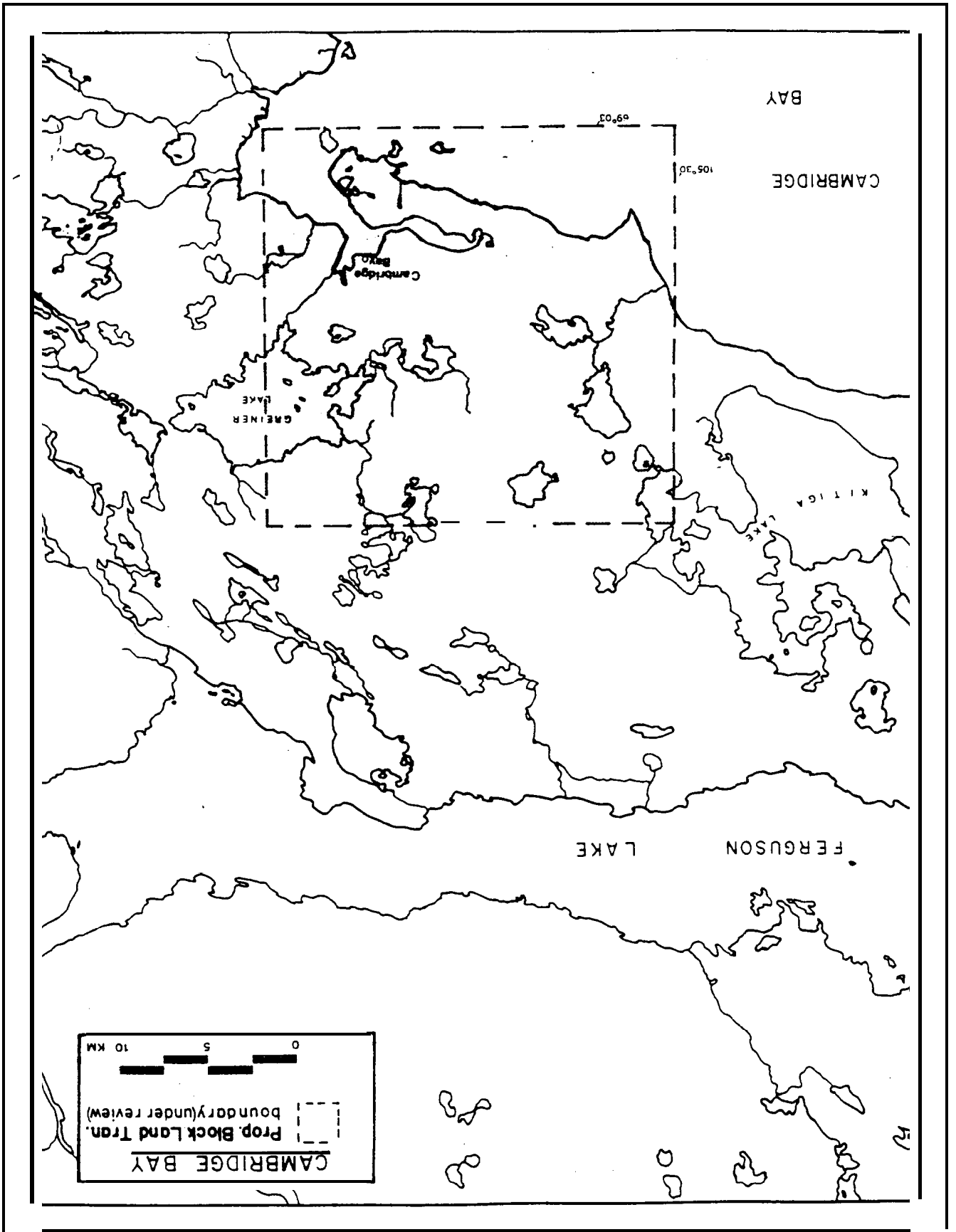
ARCTIC BAY
 NANISIVIK
 BLOCK LAND TRANSFERS
 (existing and proposed)

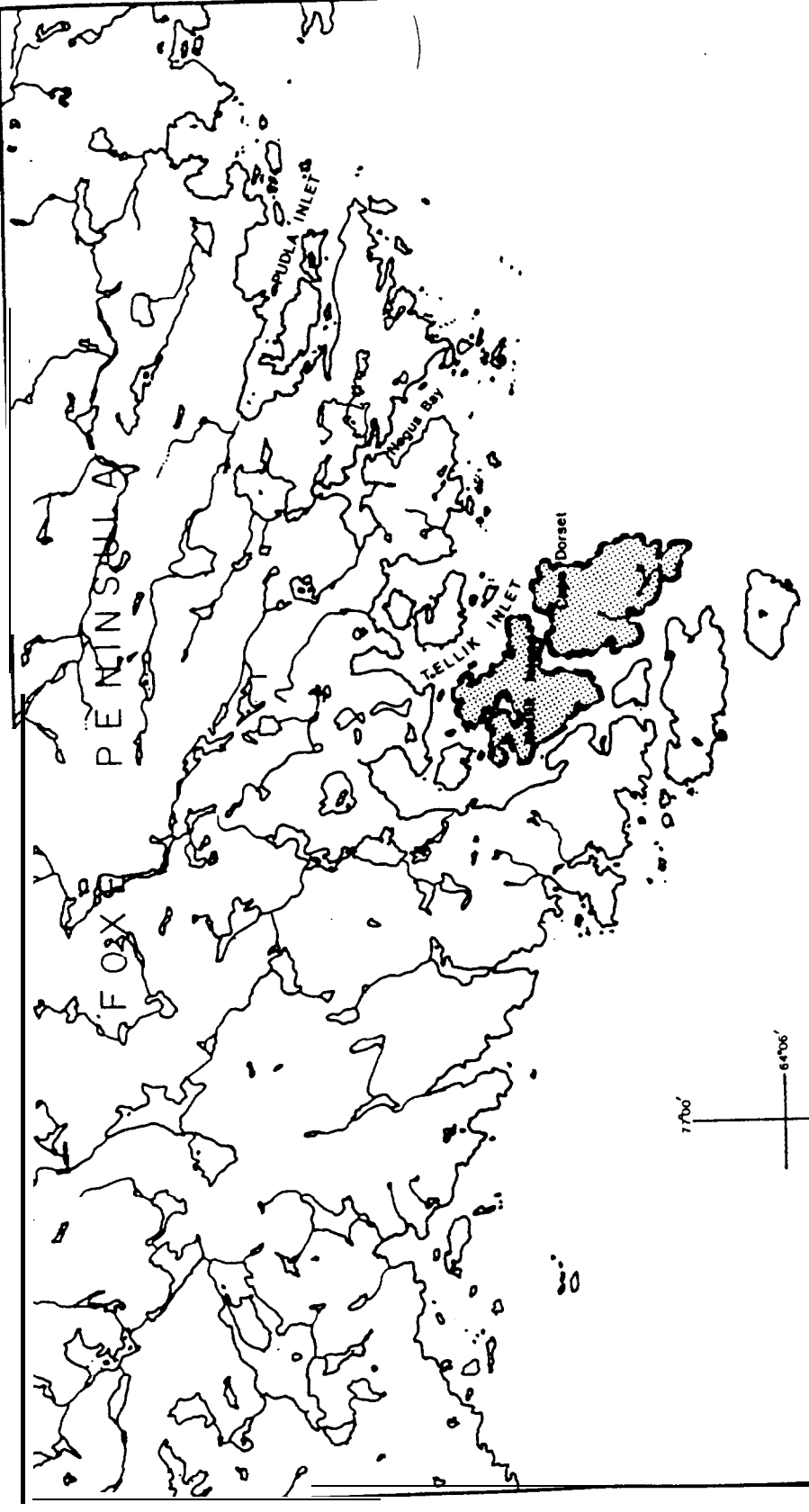









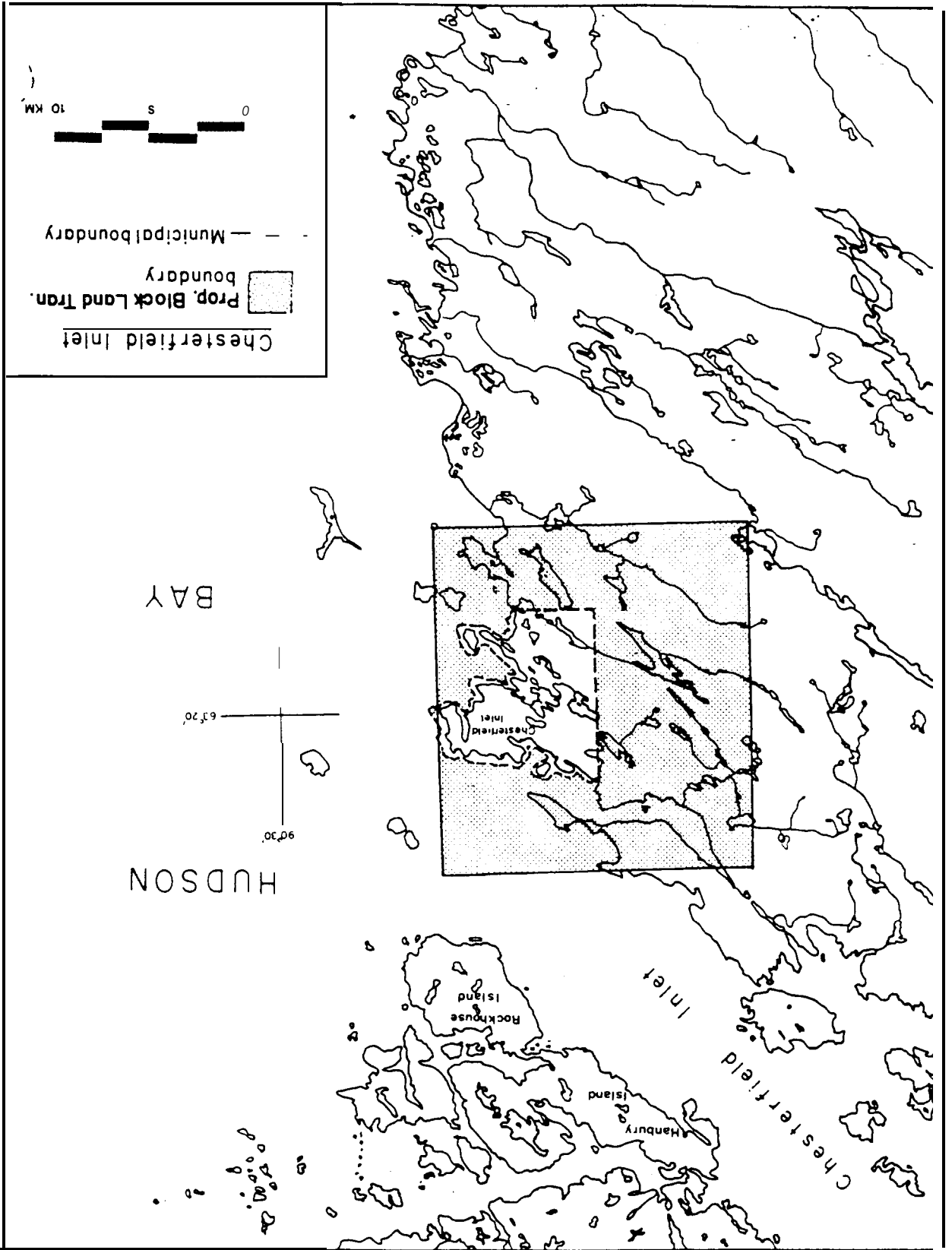


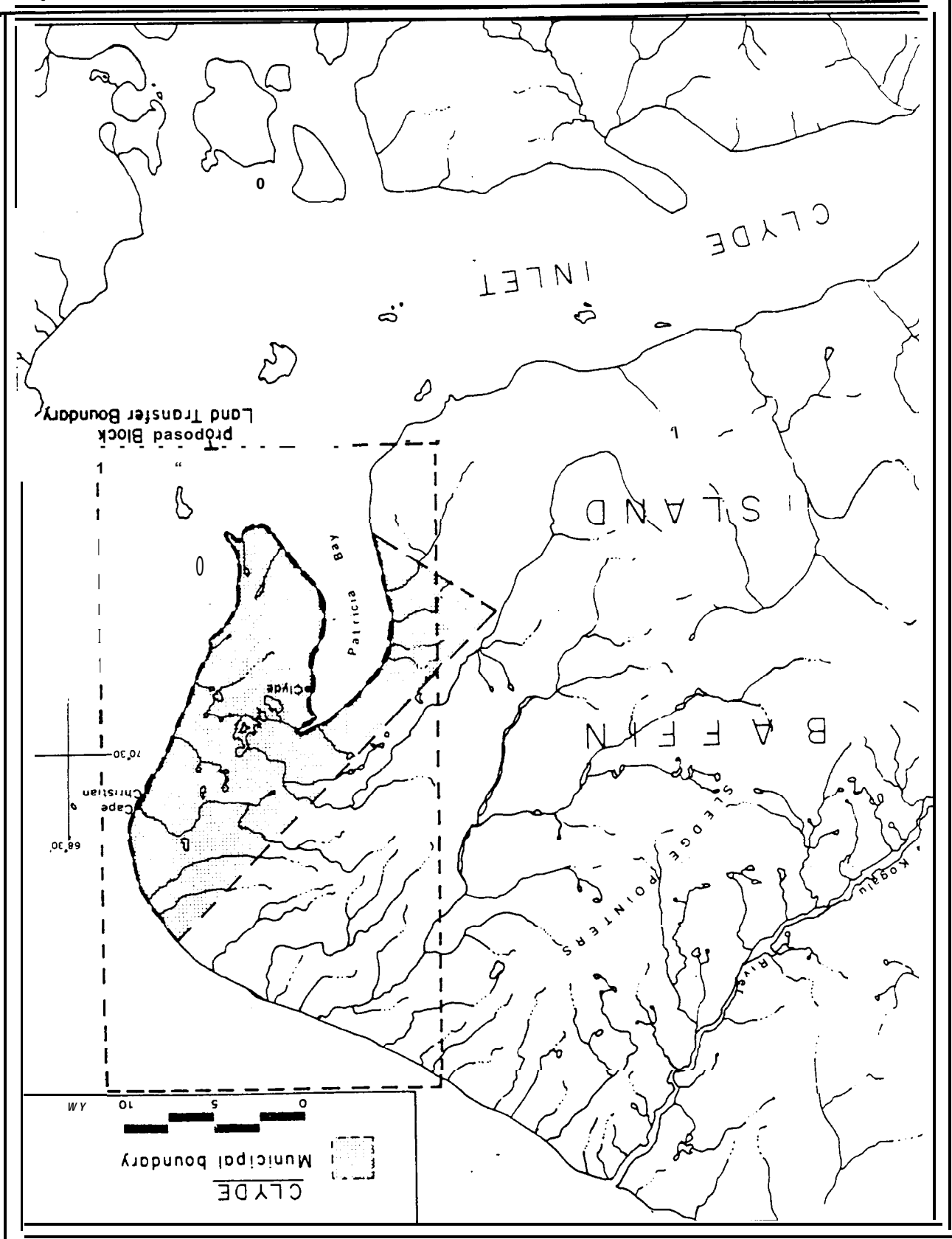


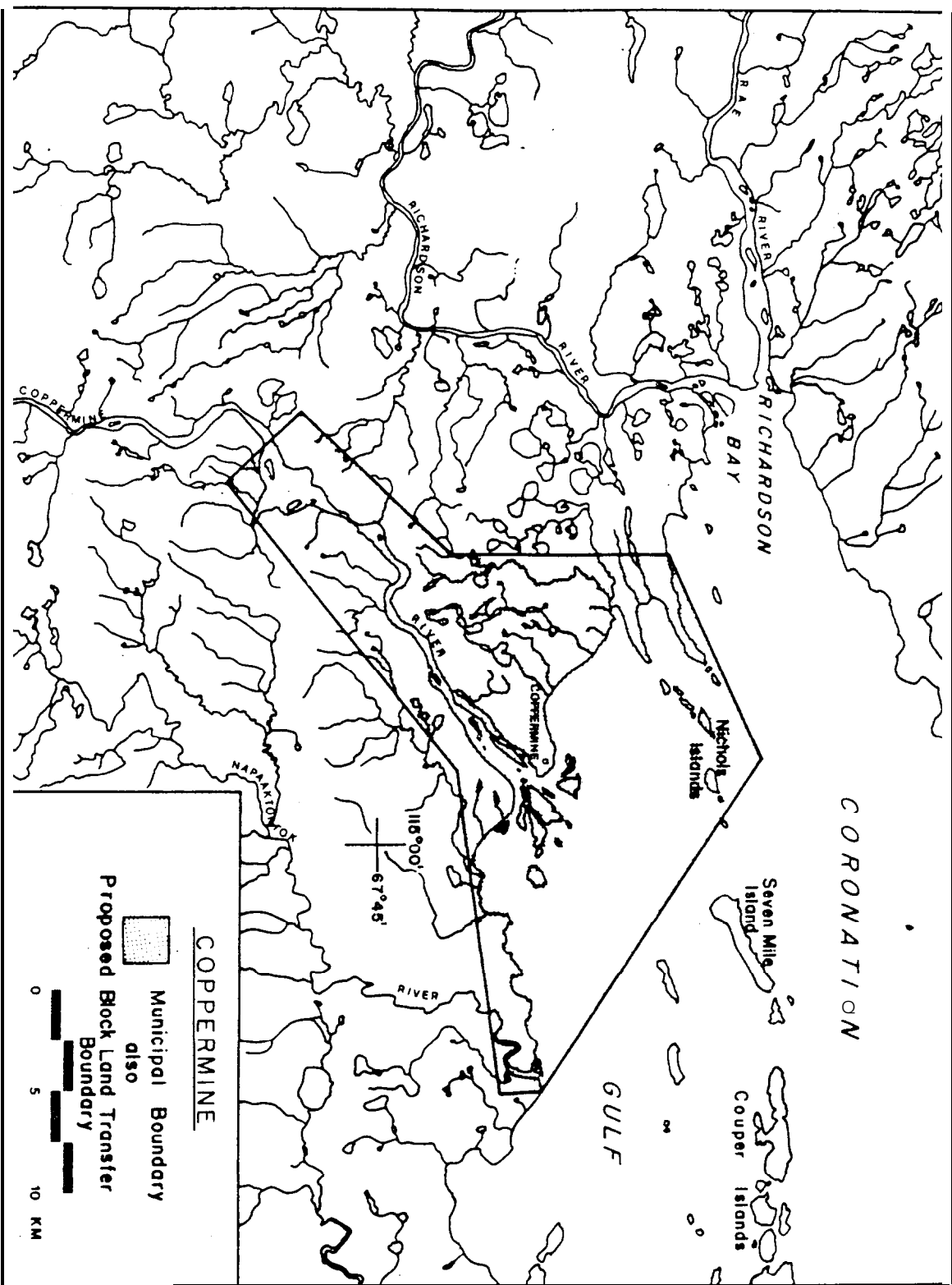
CAPE DORSET

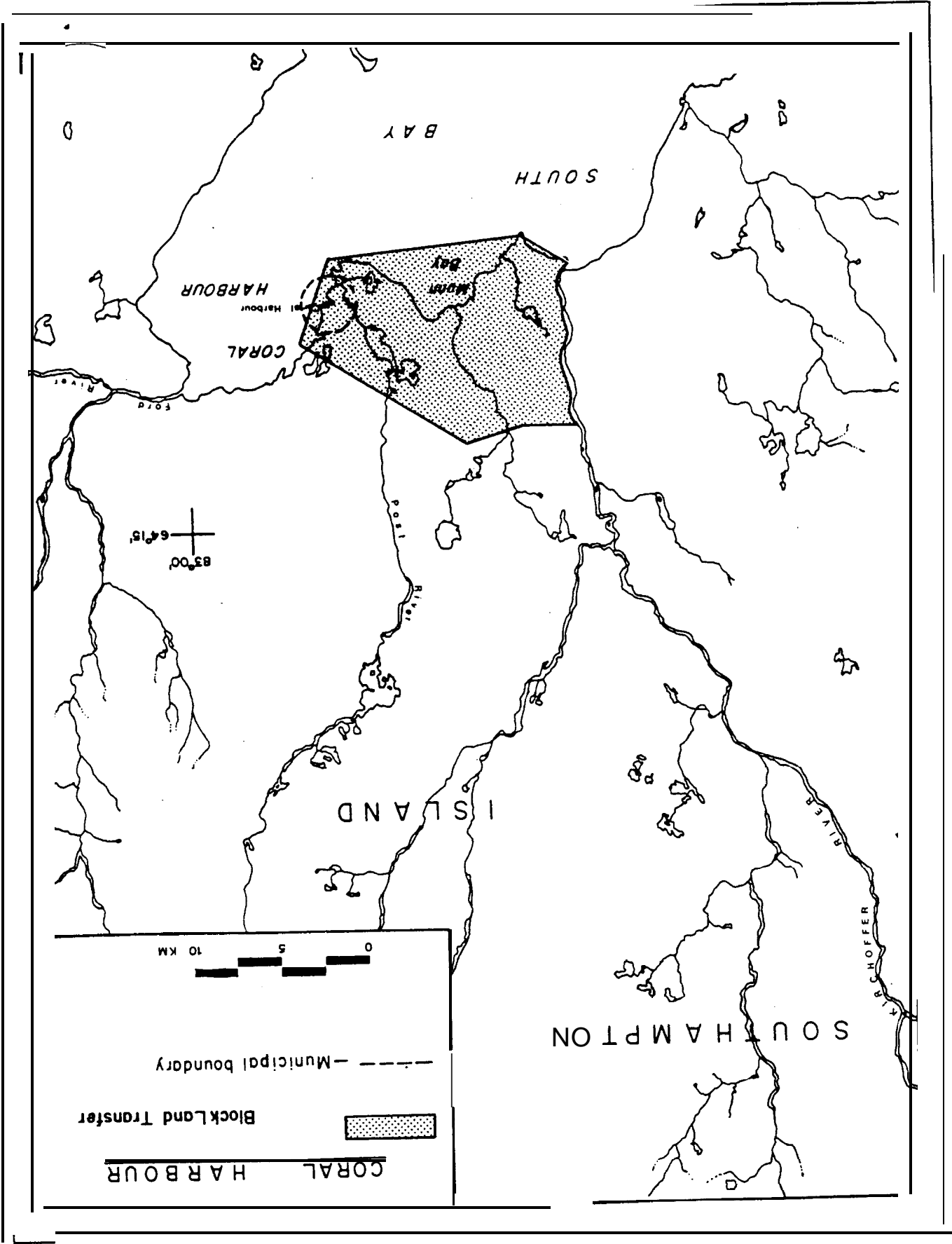
 Block Land Transfer
(also municipal boundary)

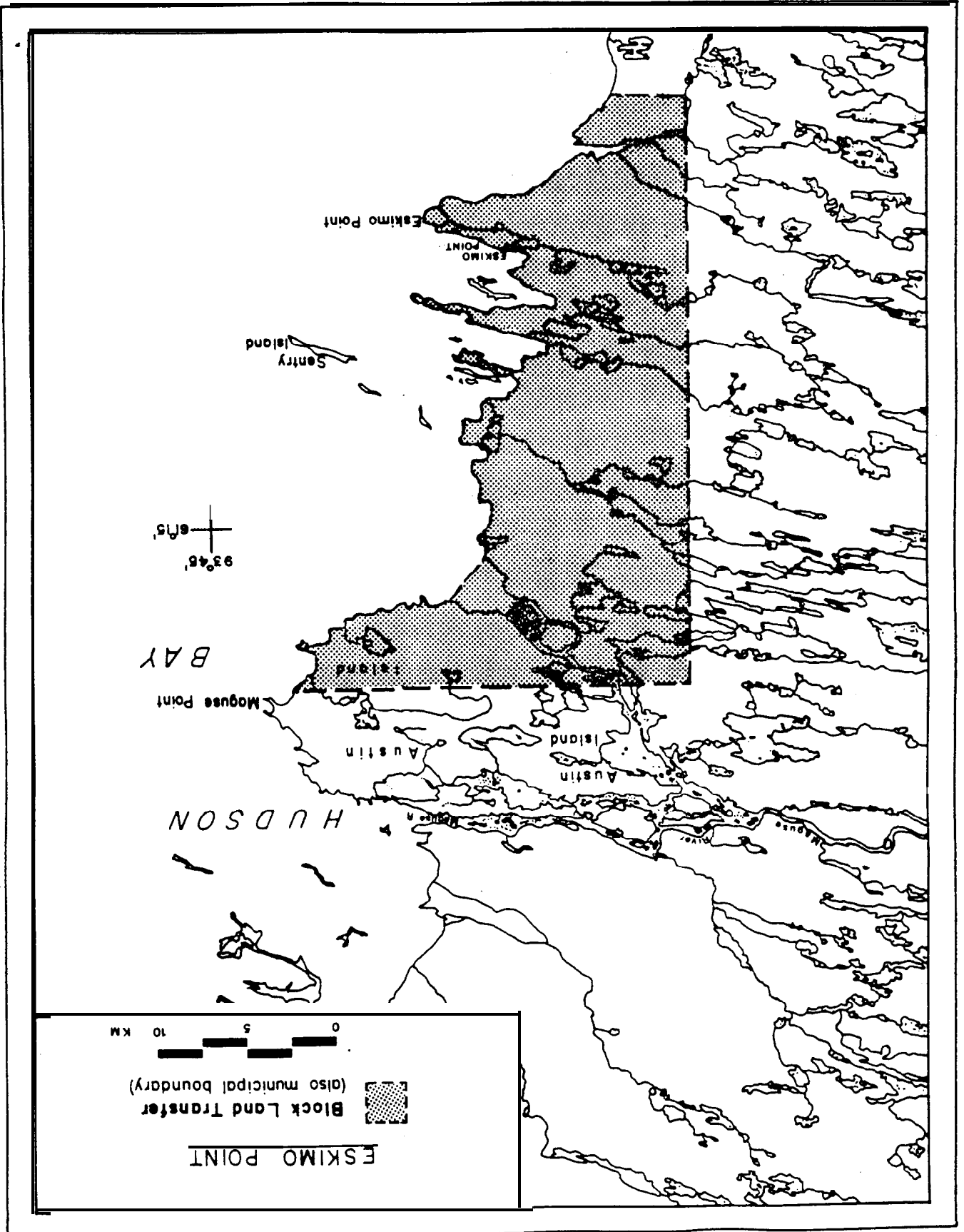








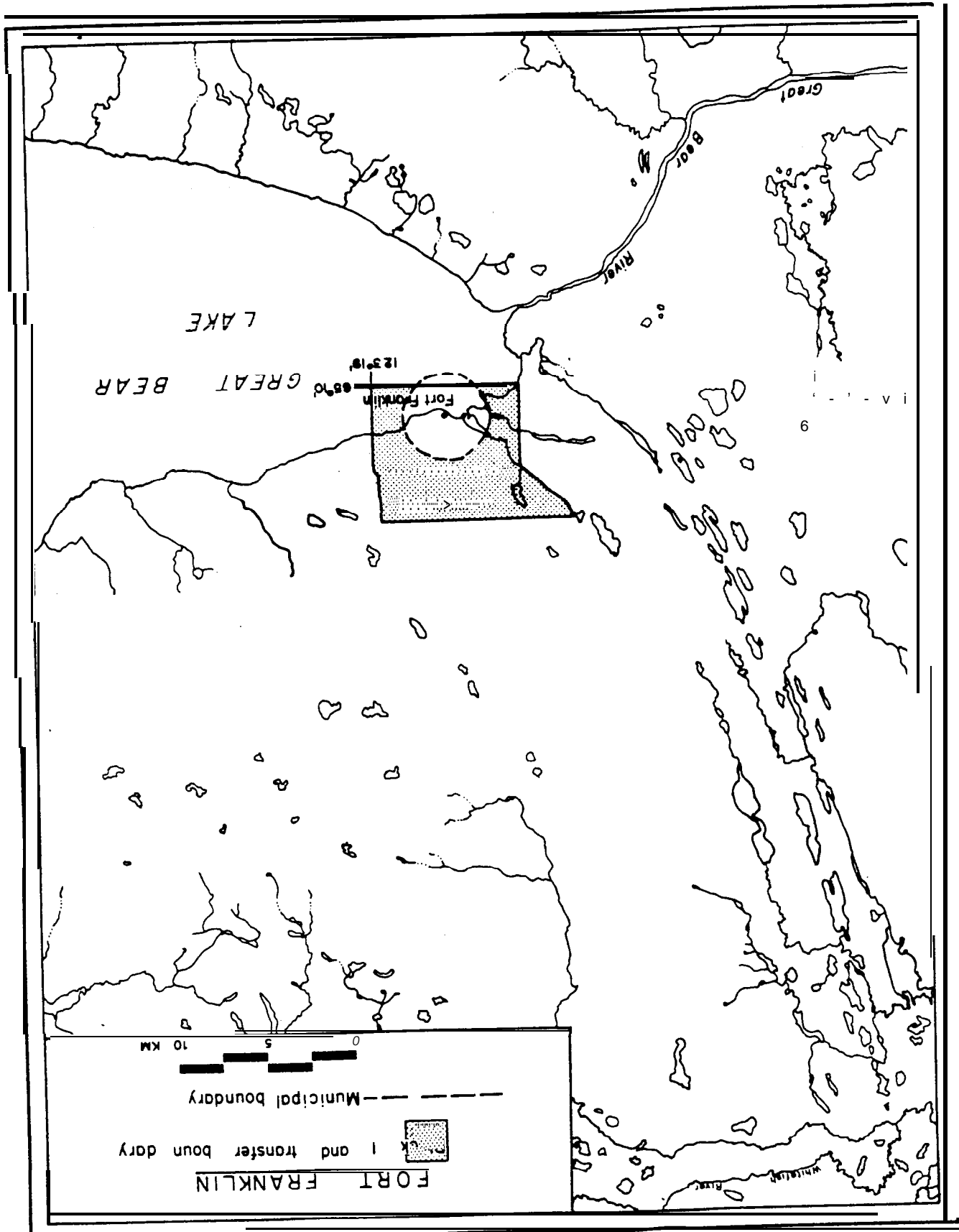


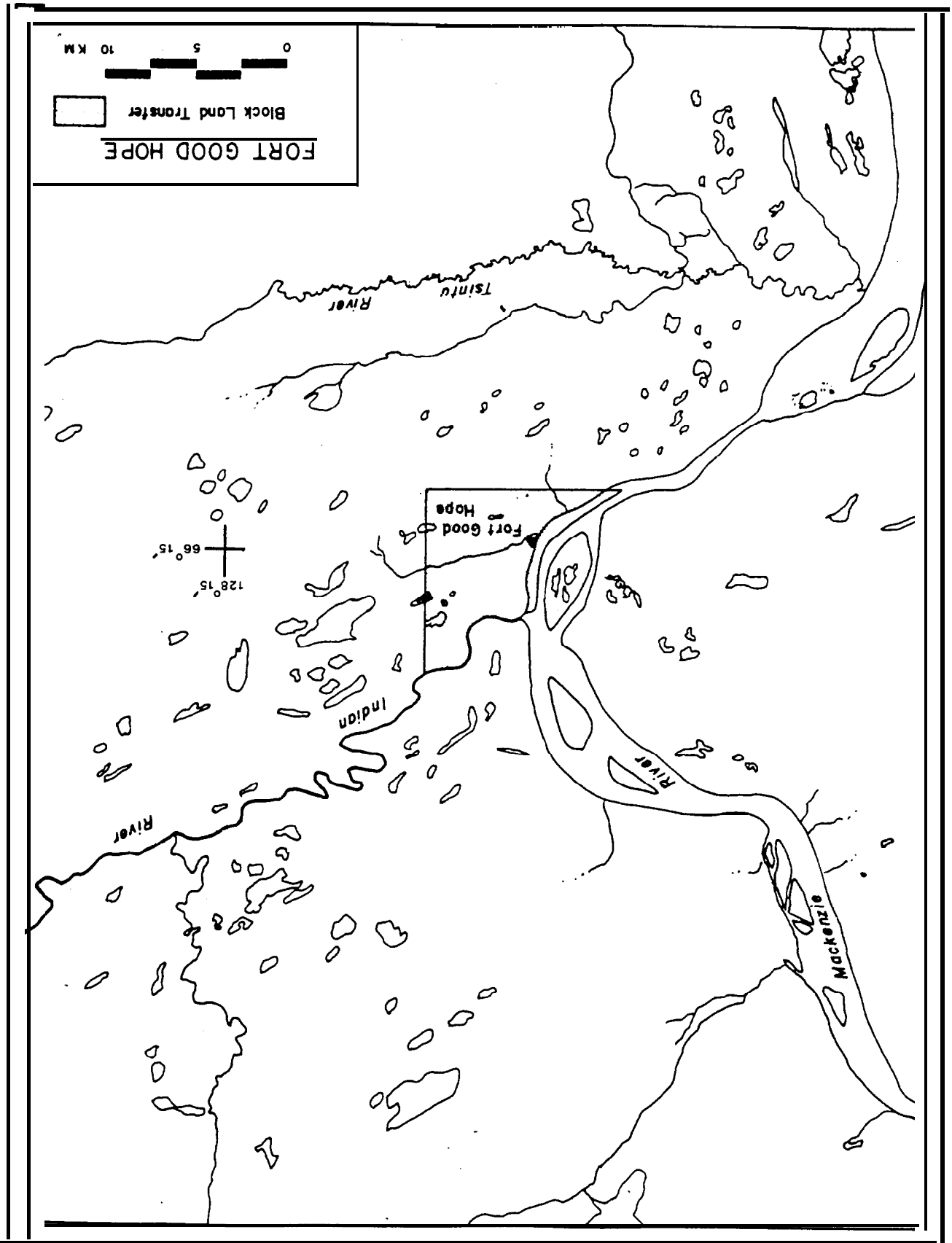


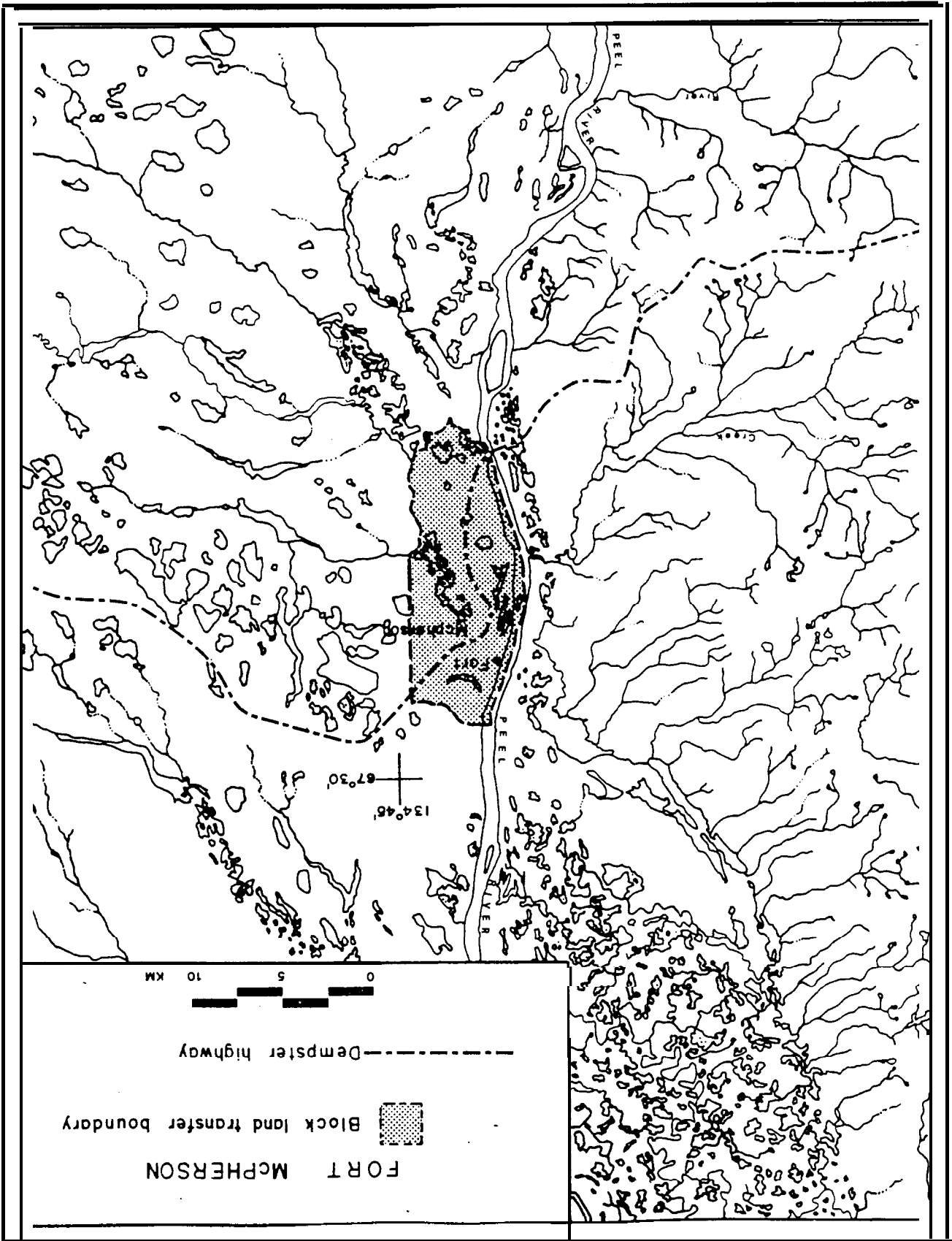
Block Land Transfer
 (also municipal boundary)

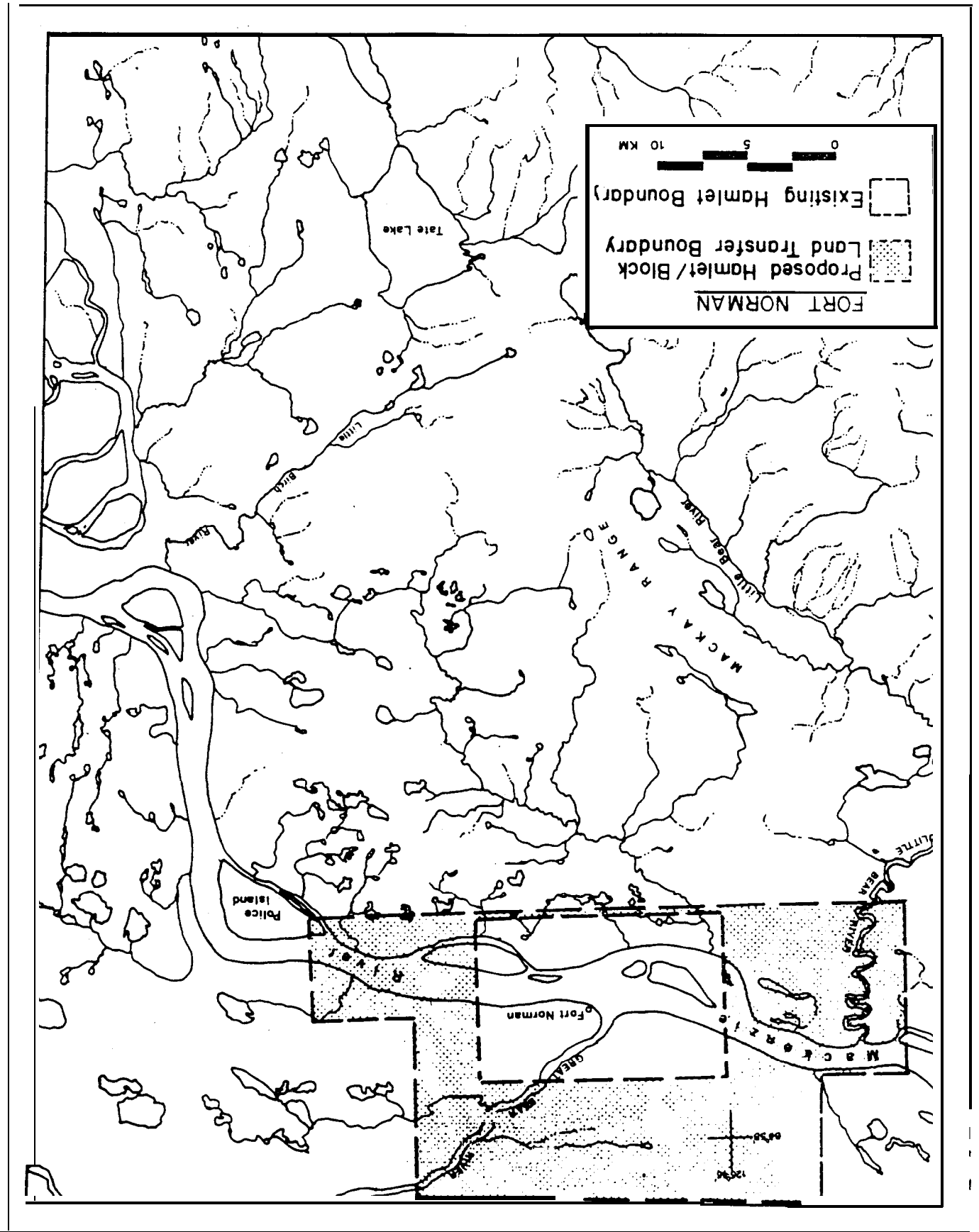
ESKIMO POINT

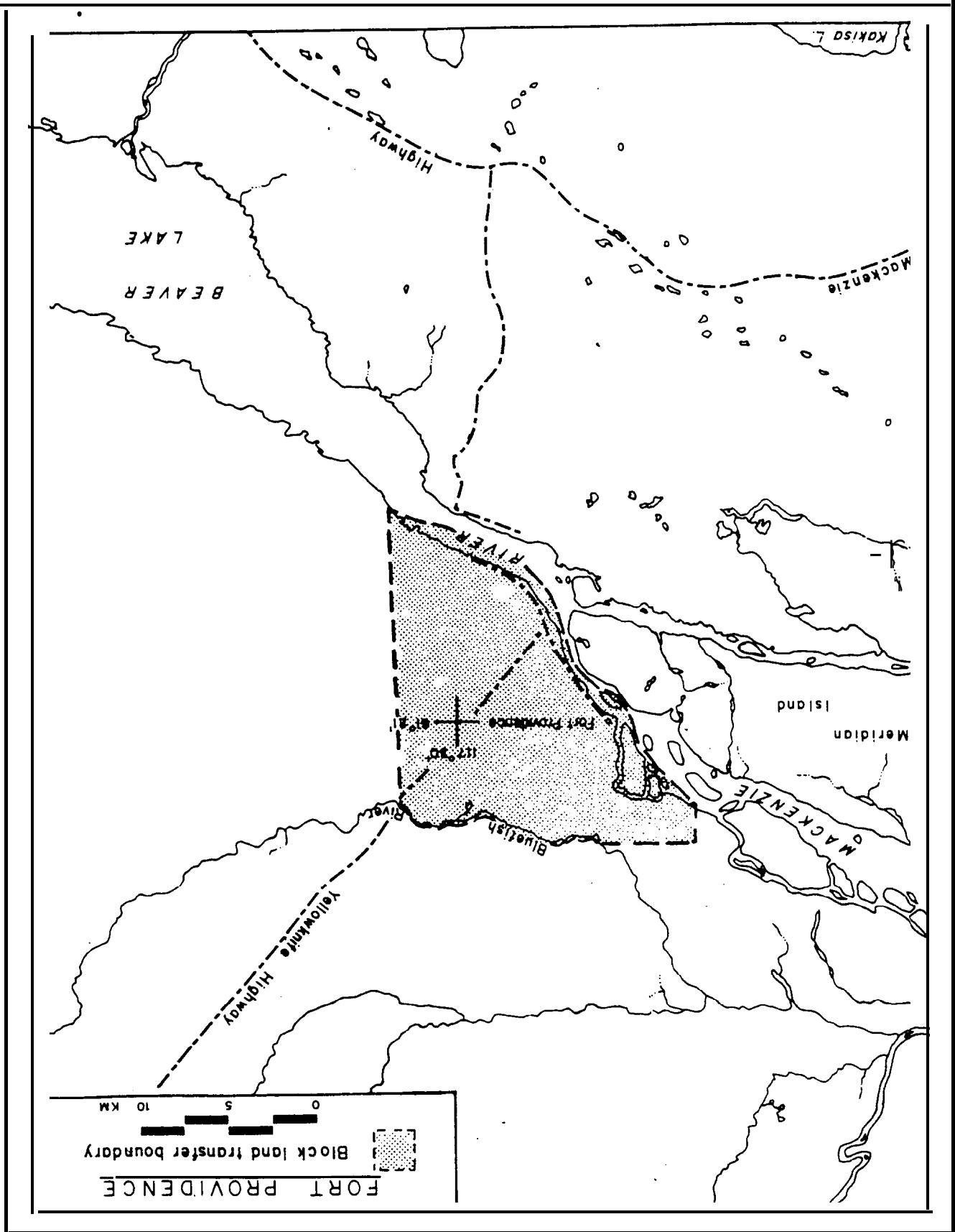
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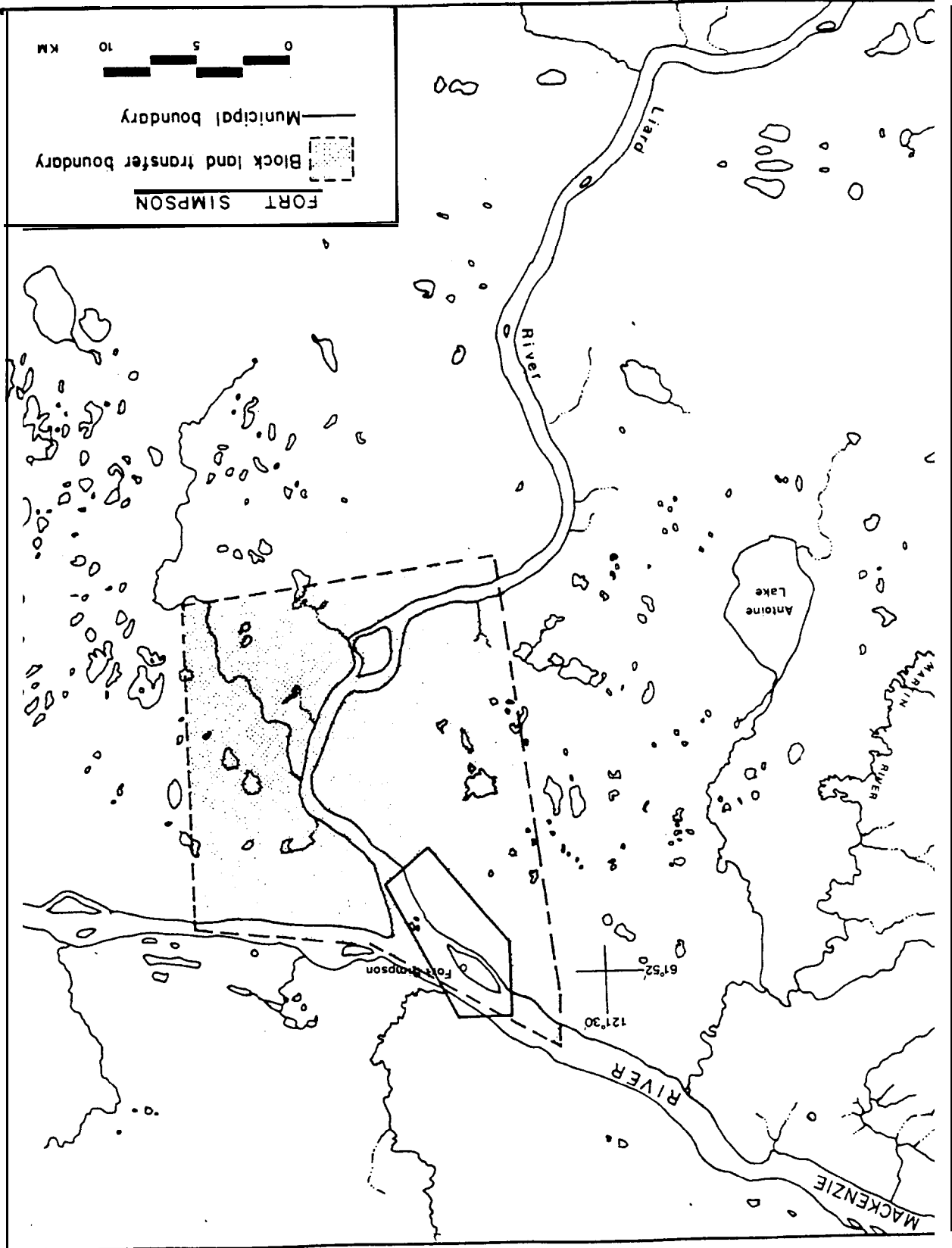


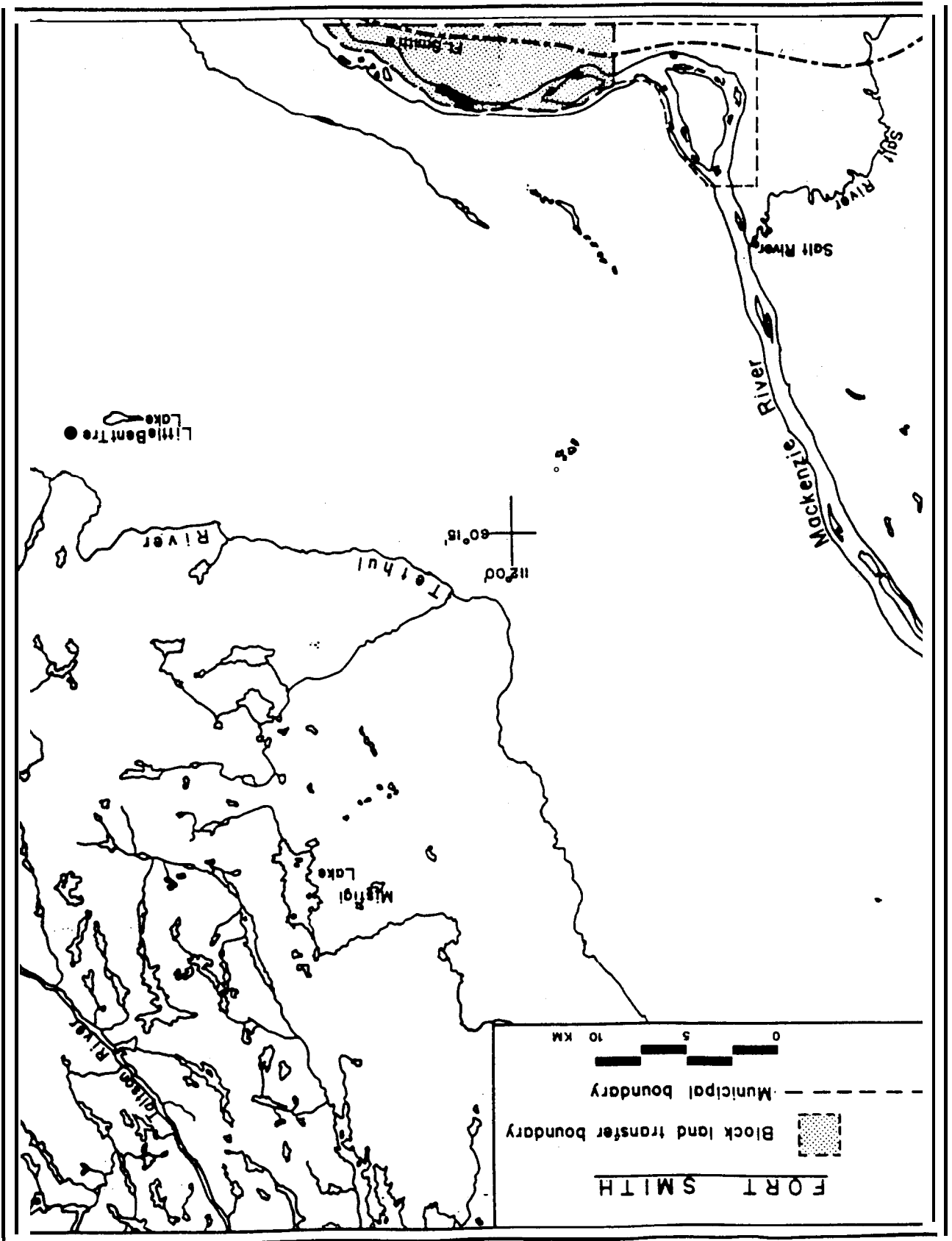


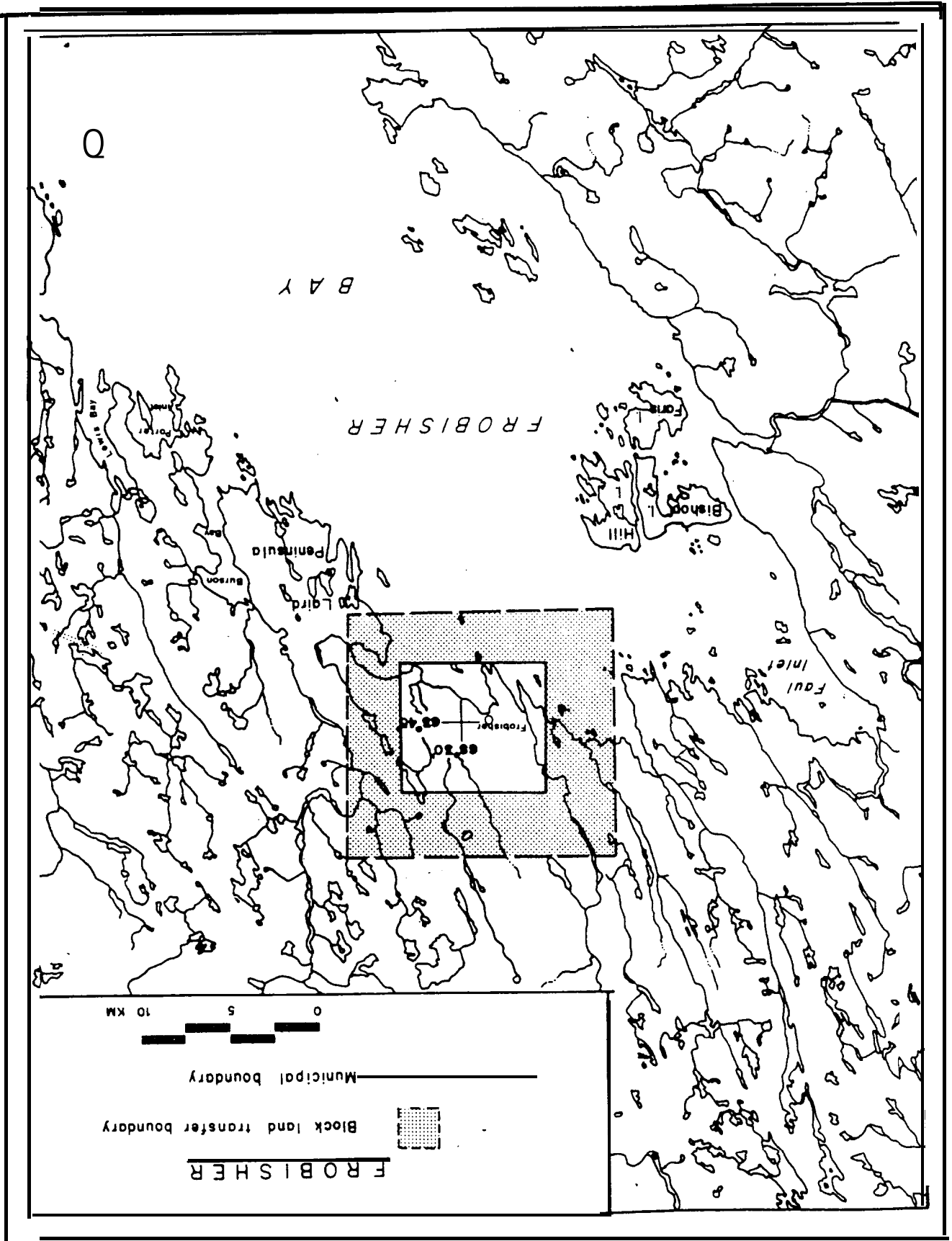




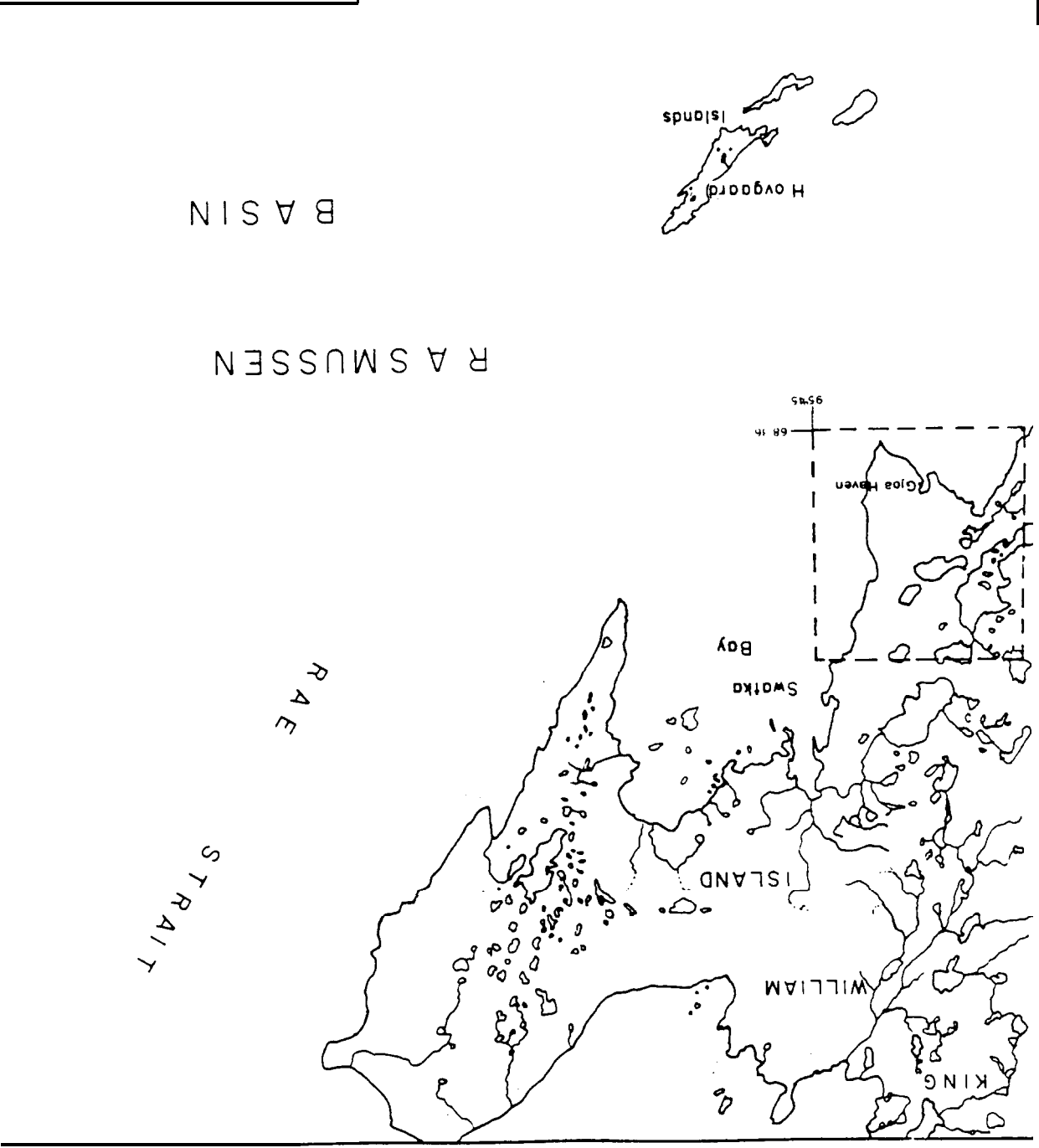


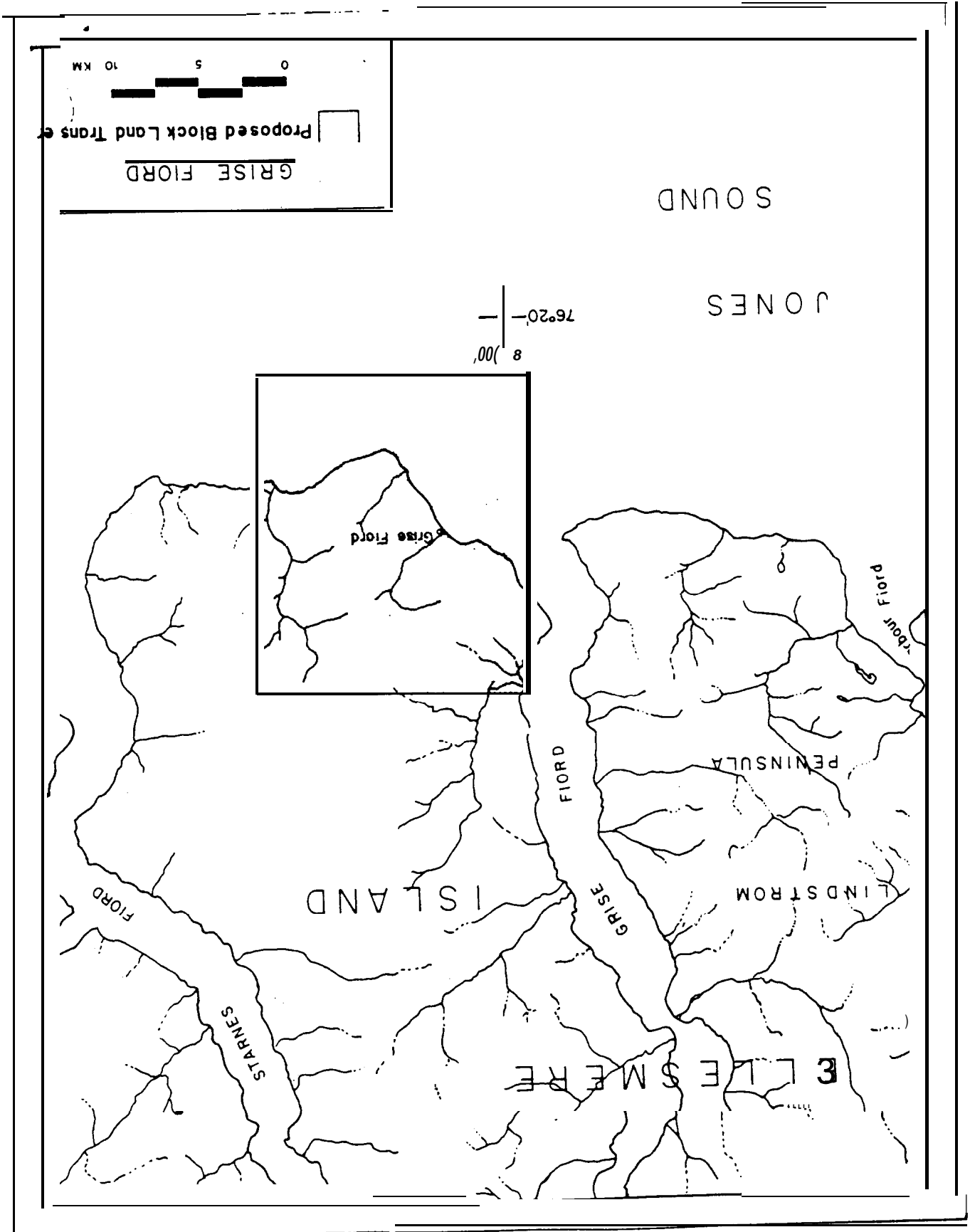


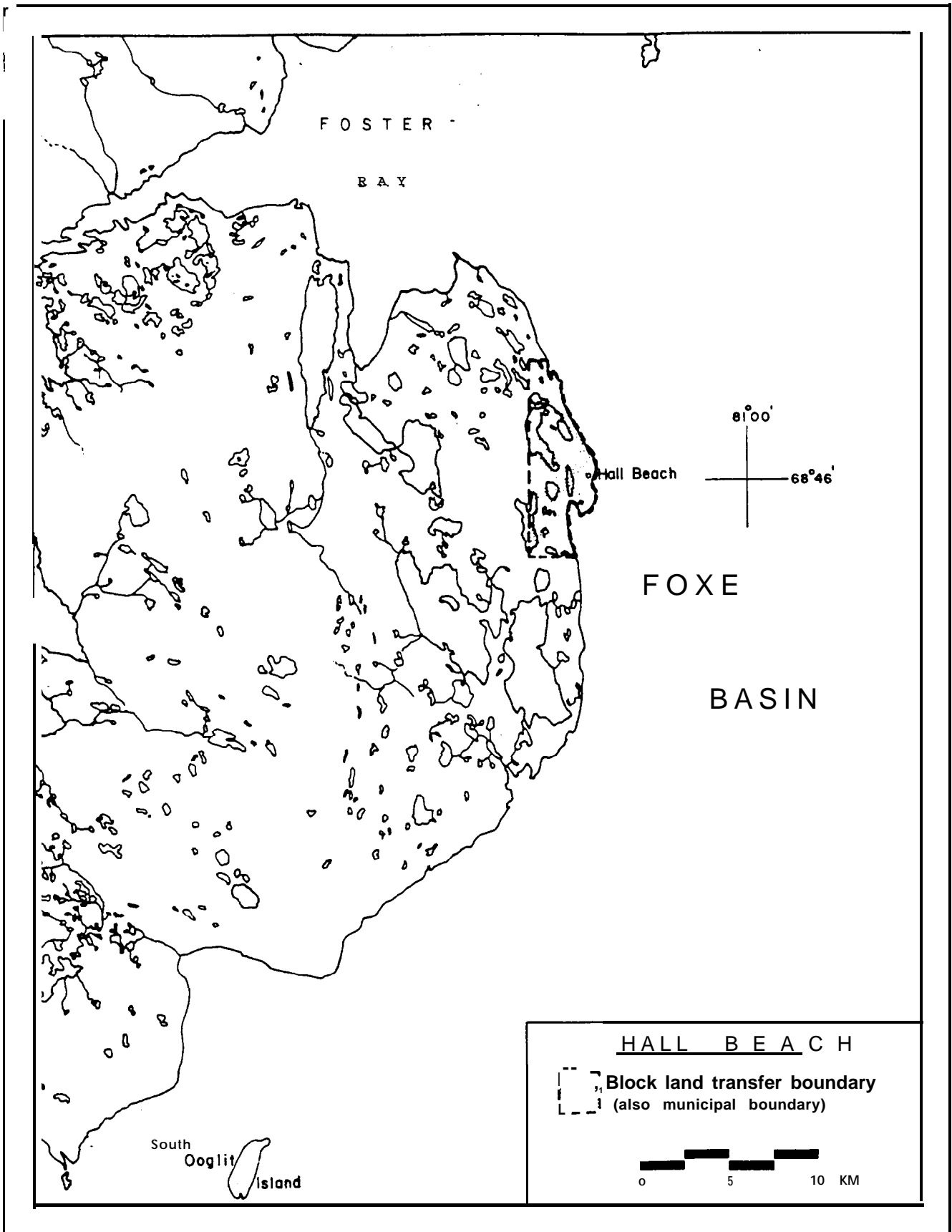


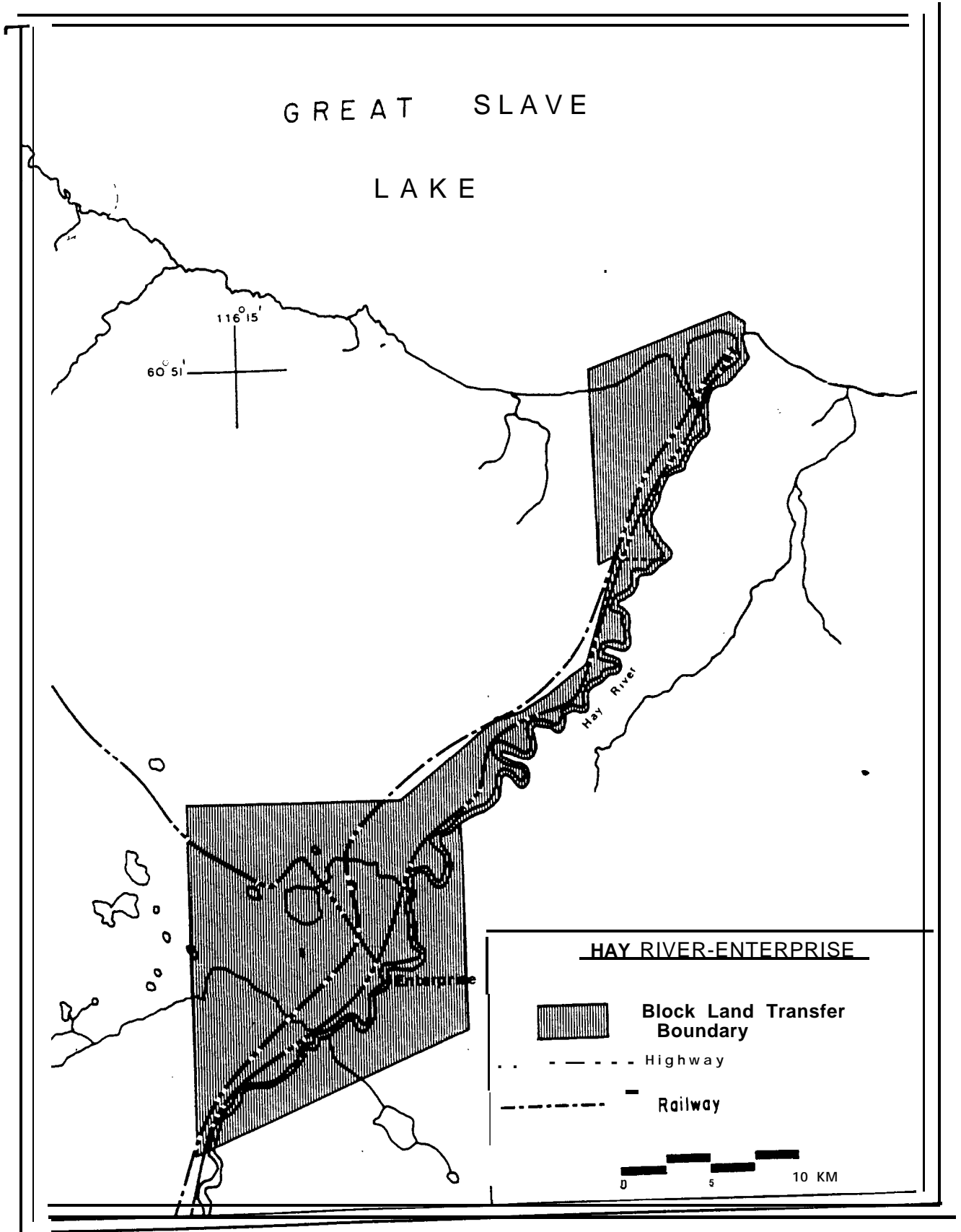


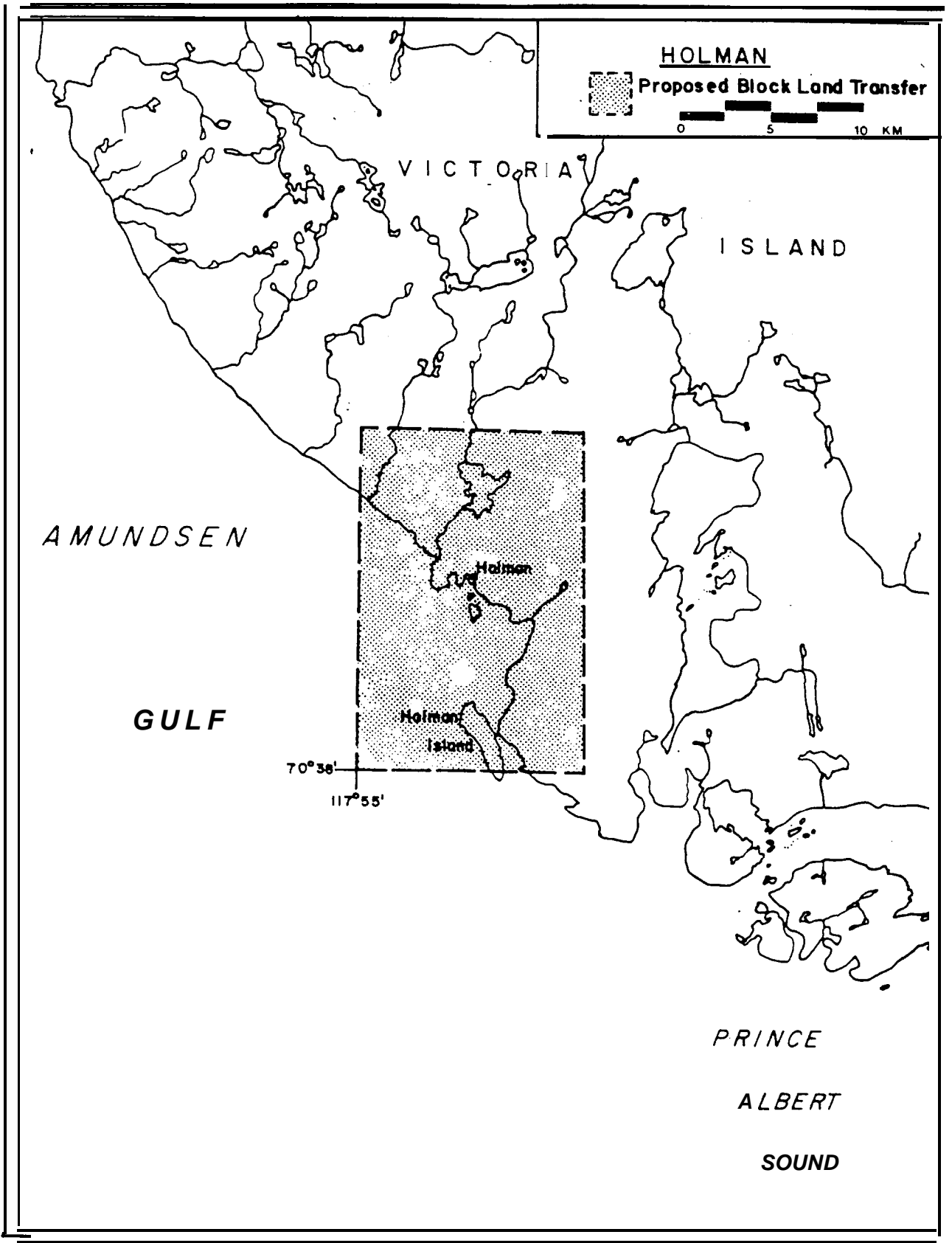
GOA HAVEN
Proposed Block Land Transfer
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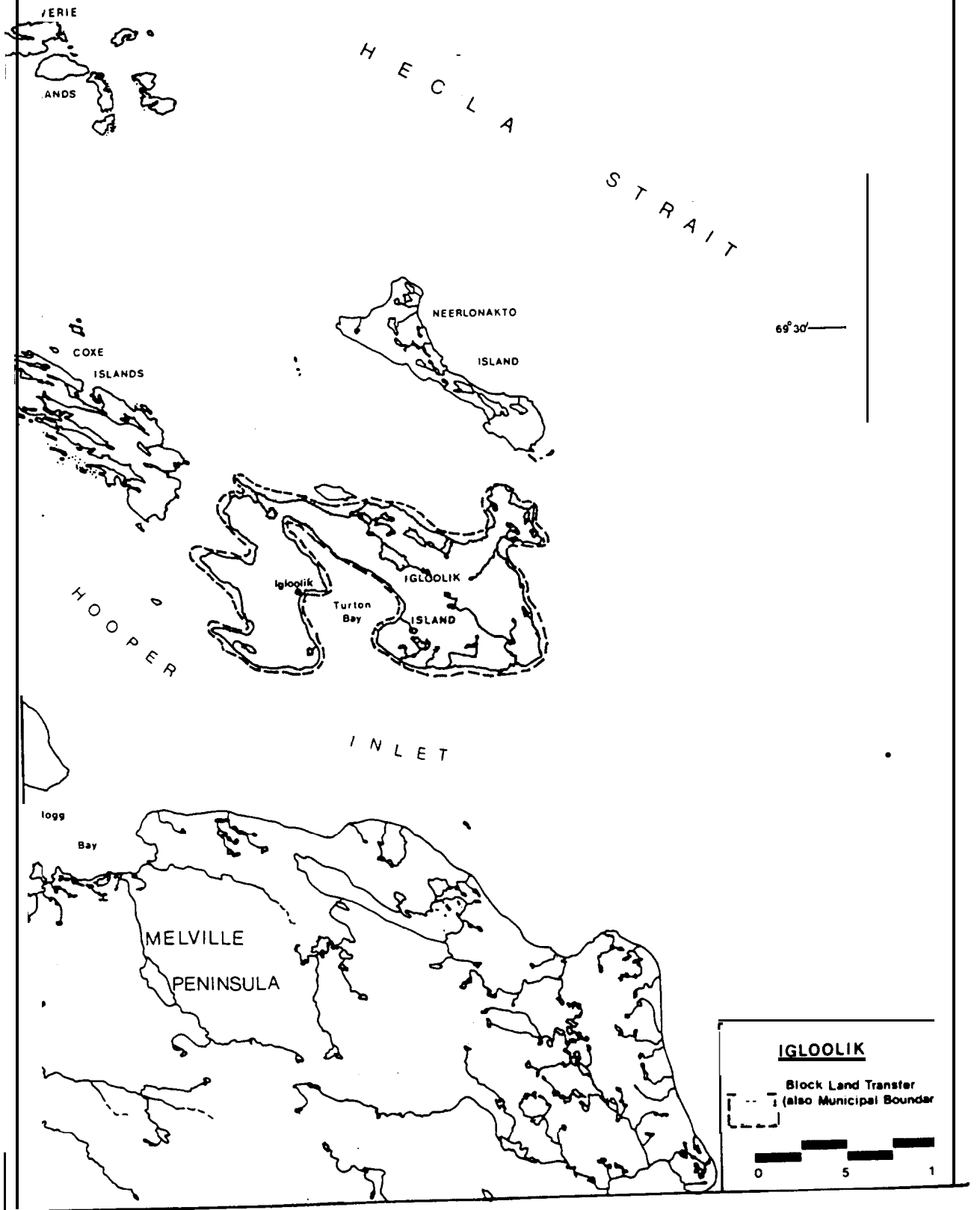


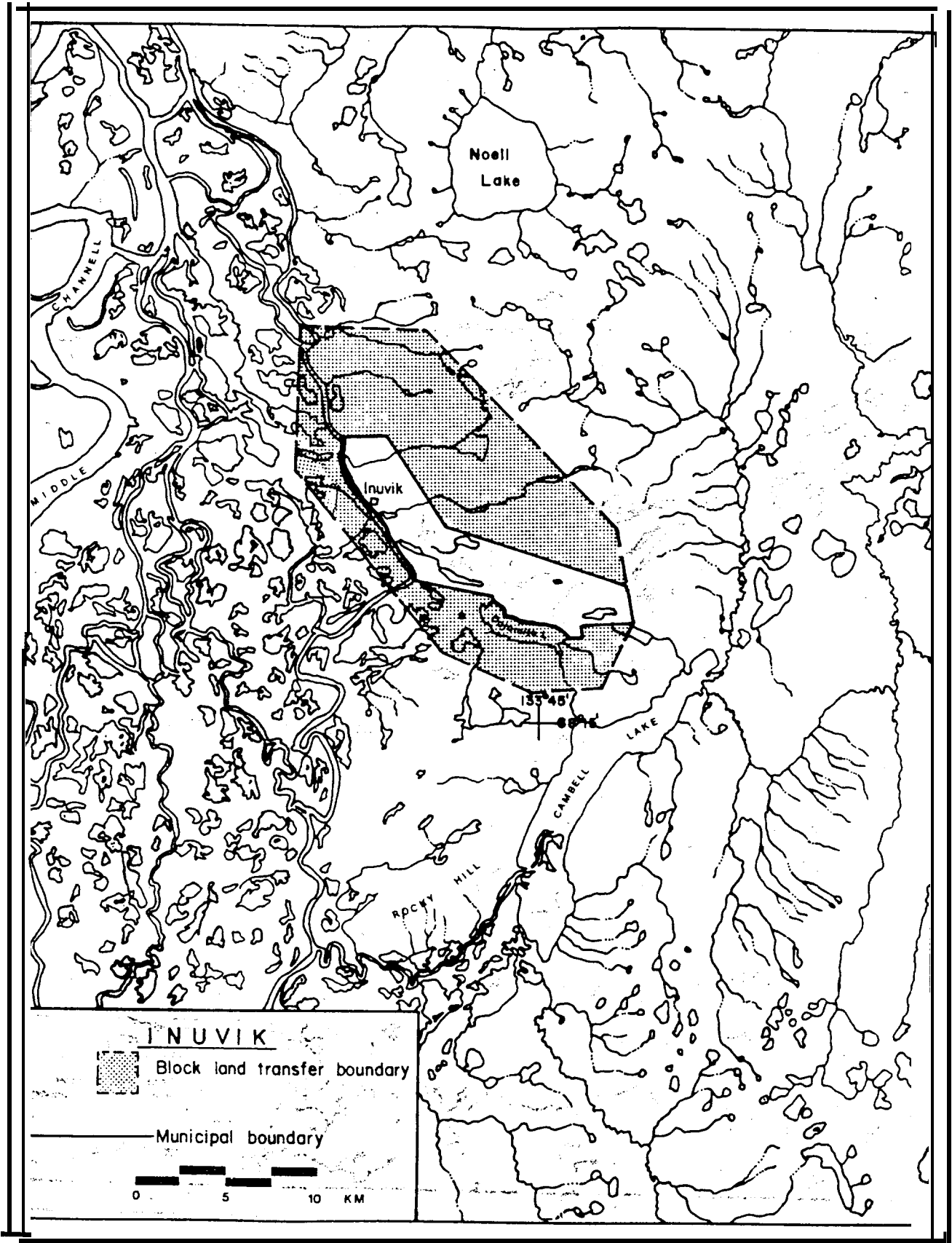


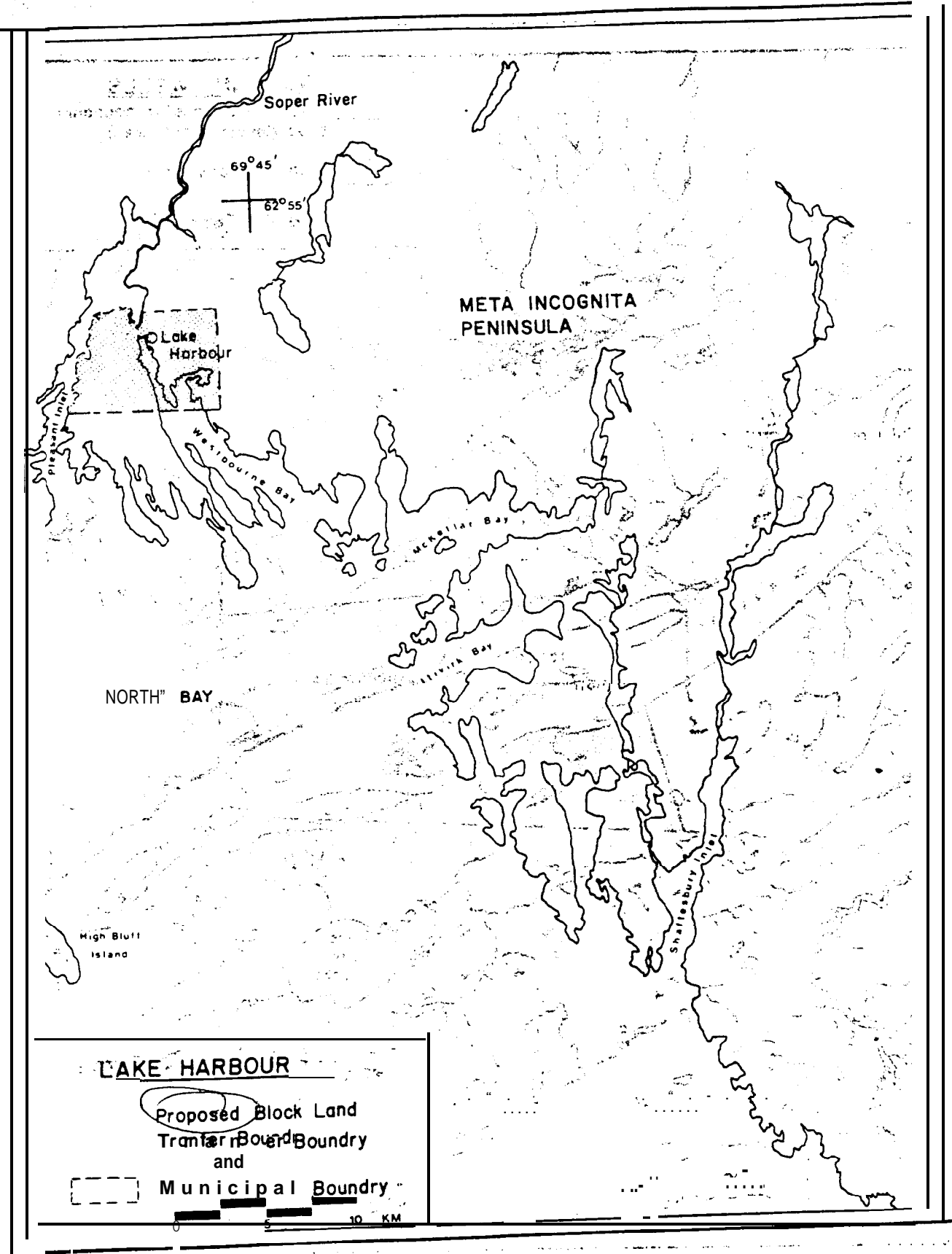


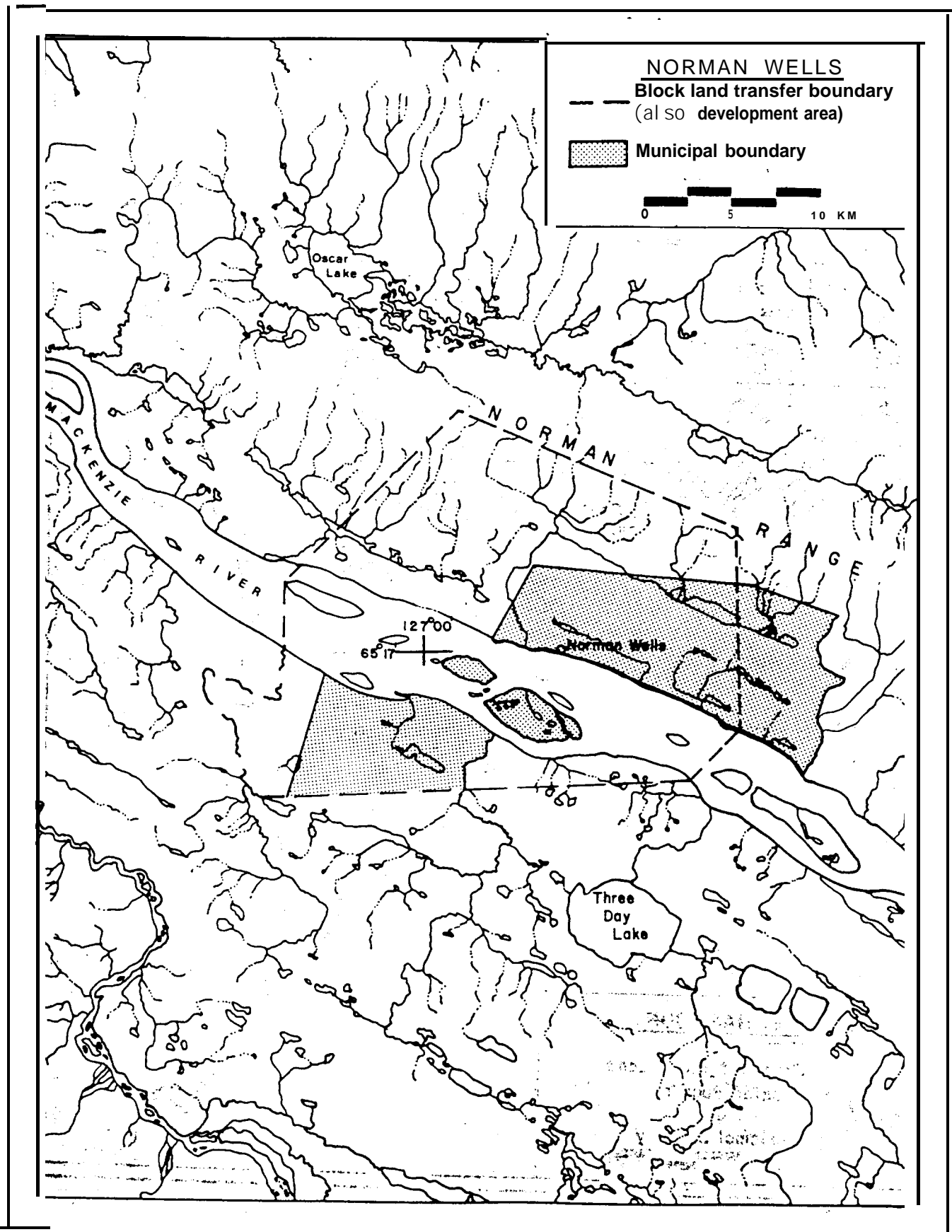


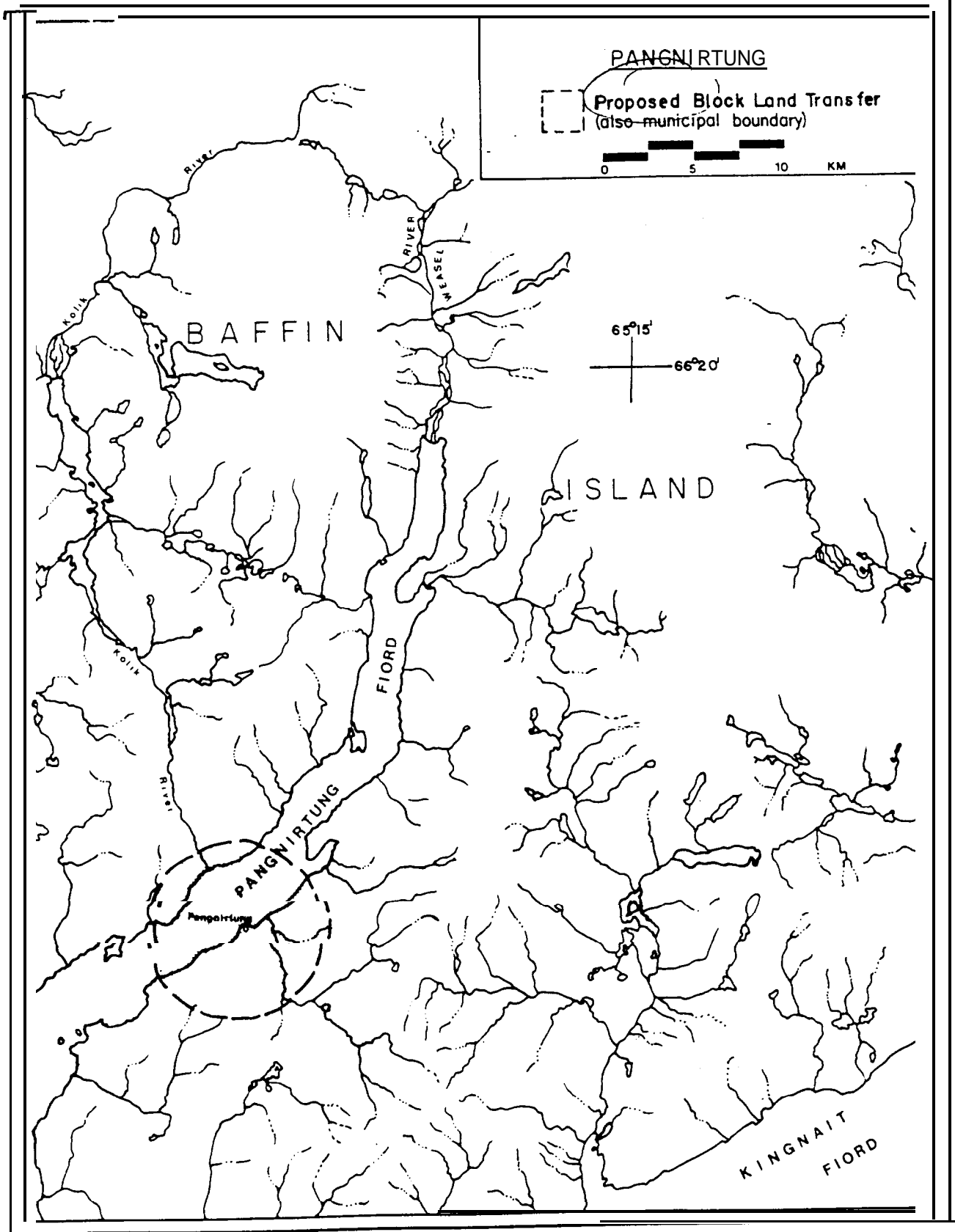


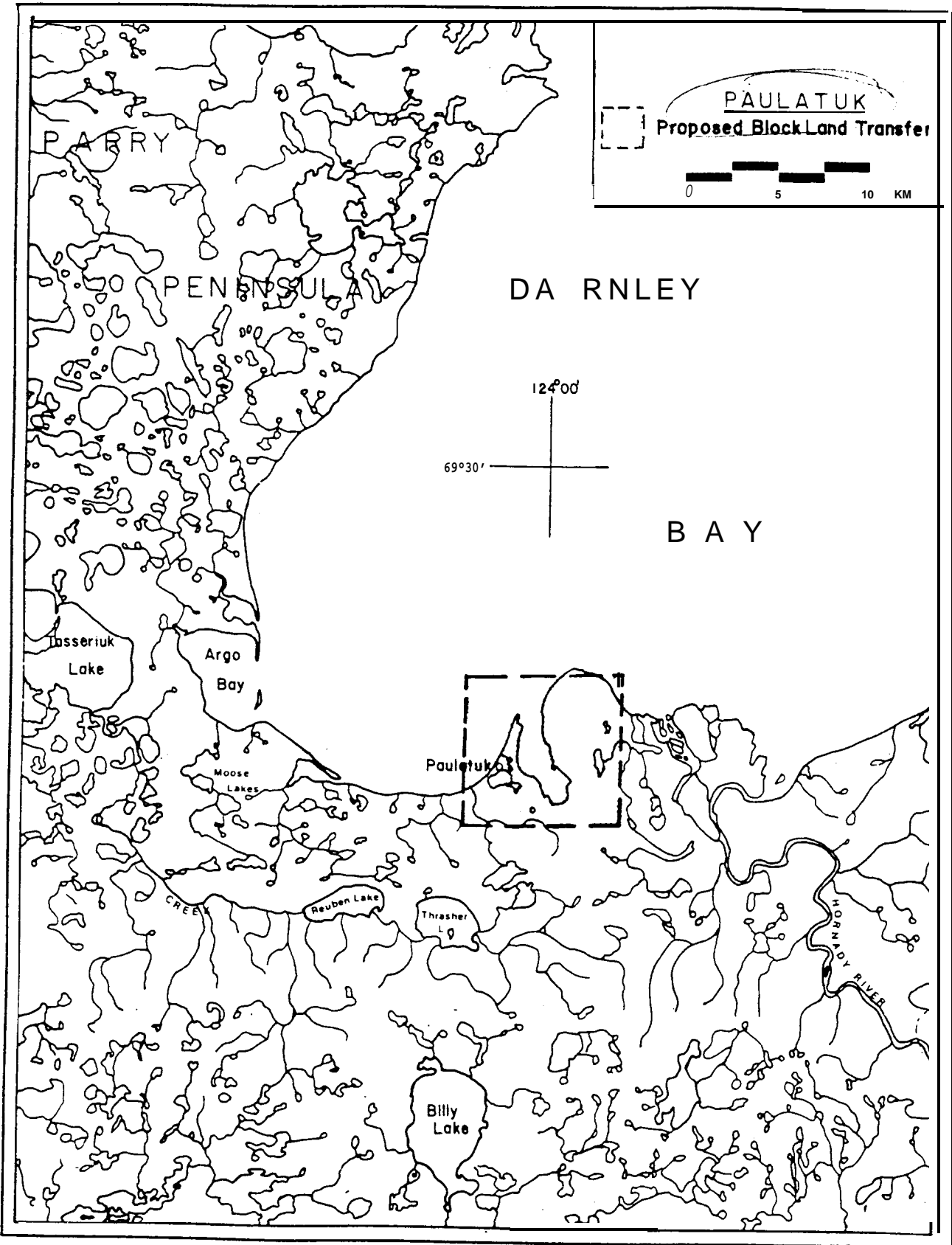


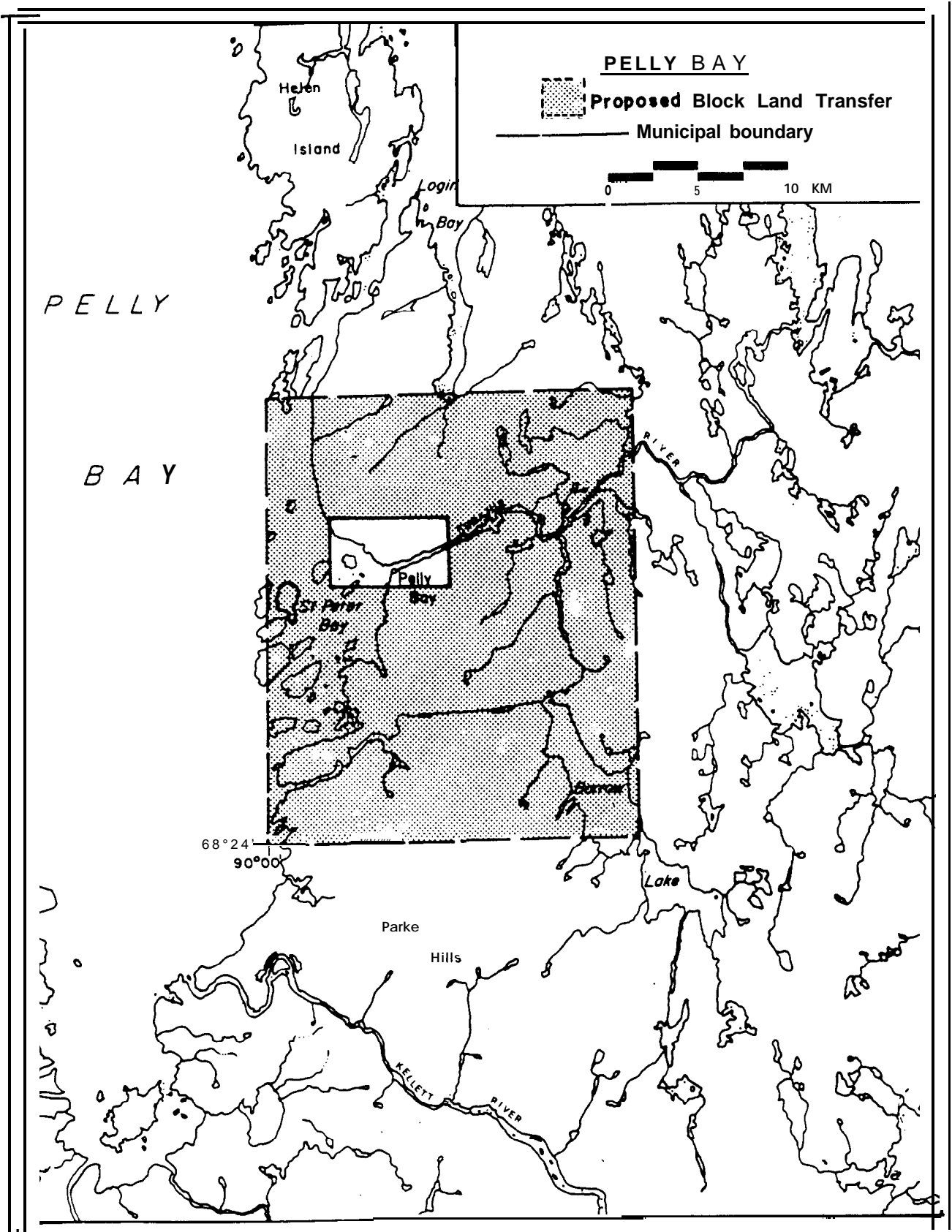


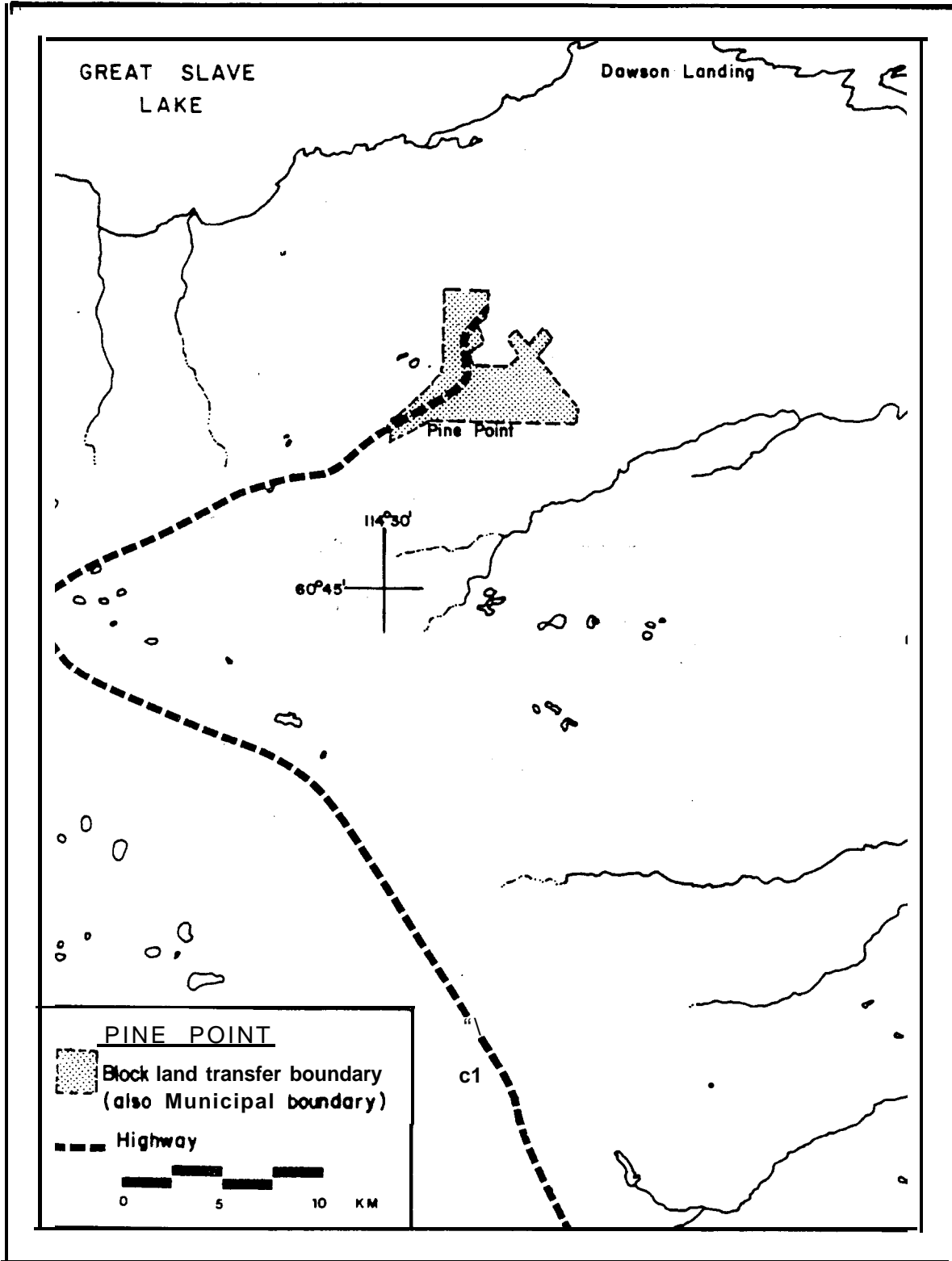


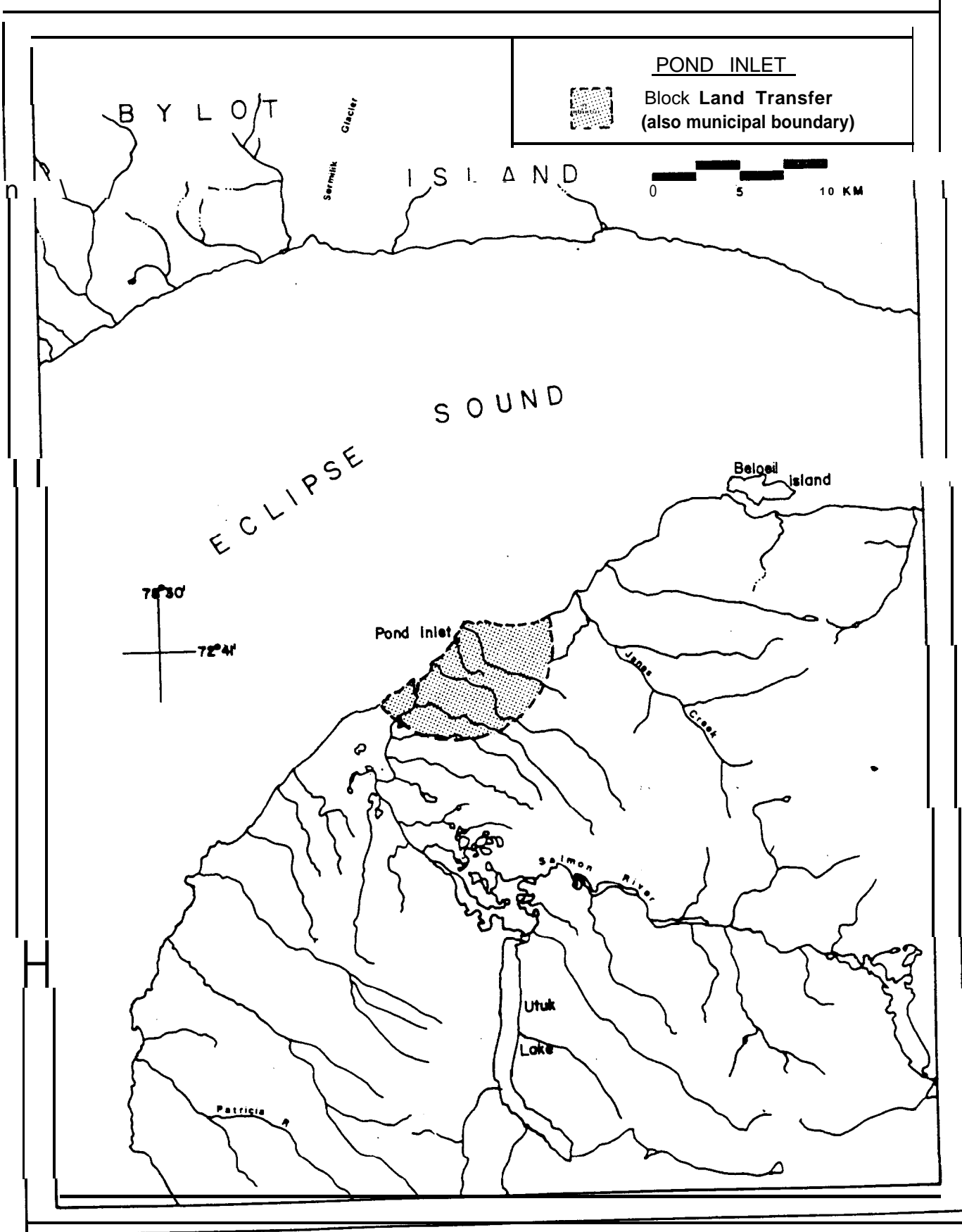


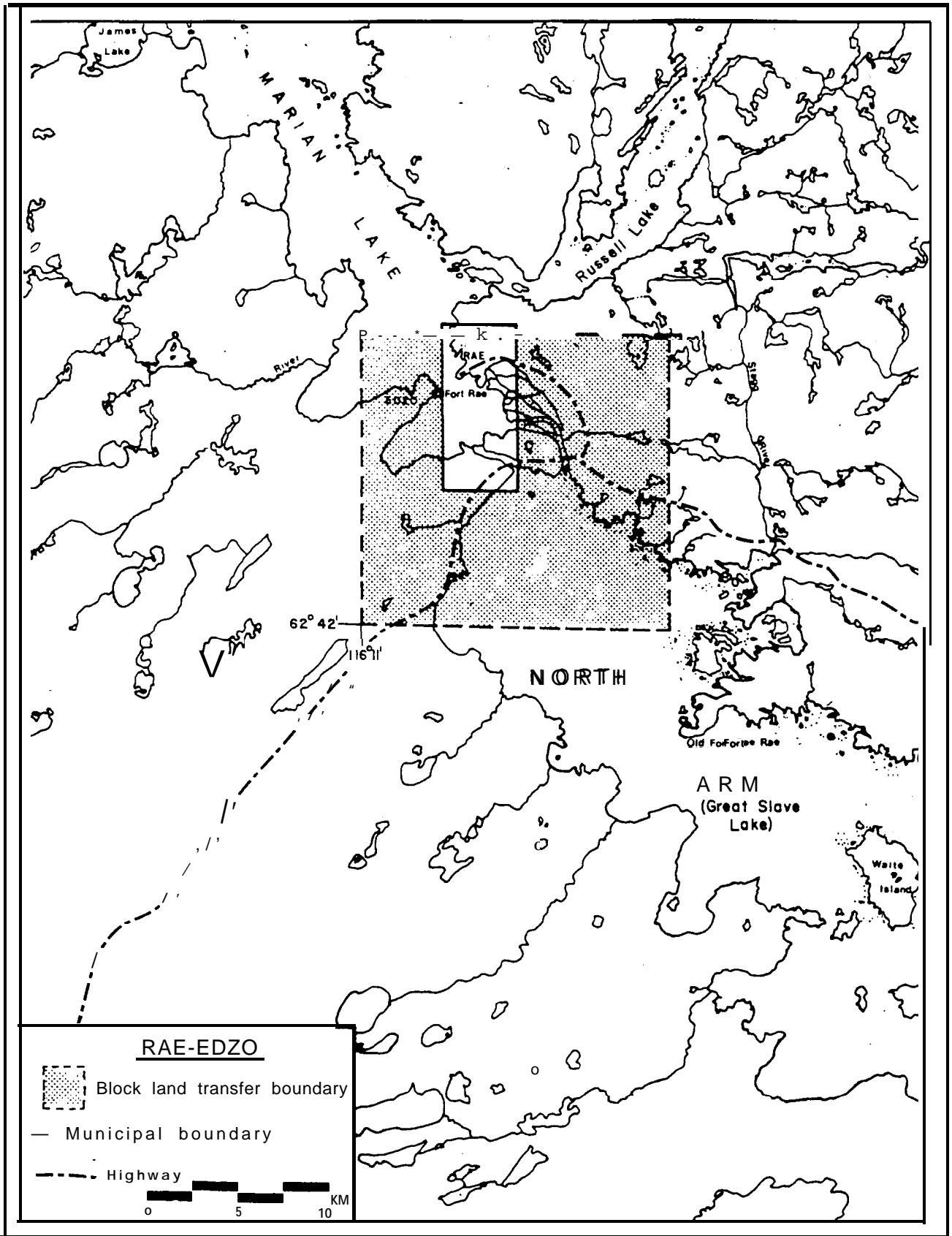


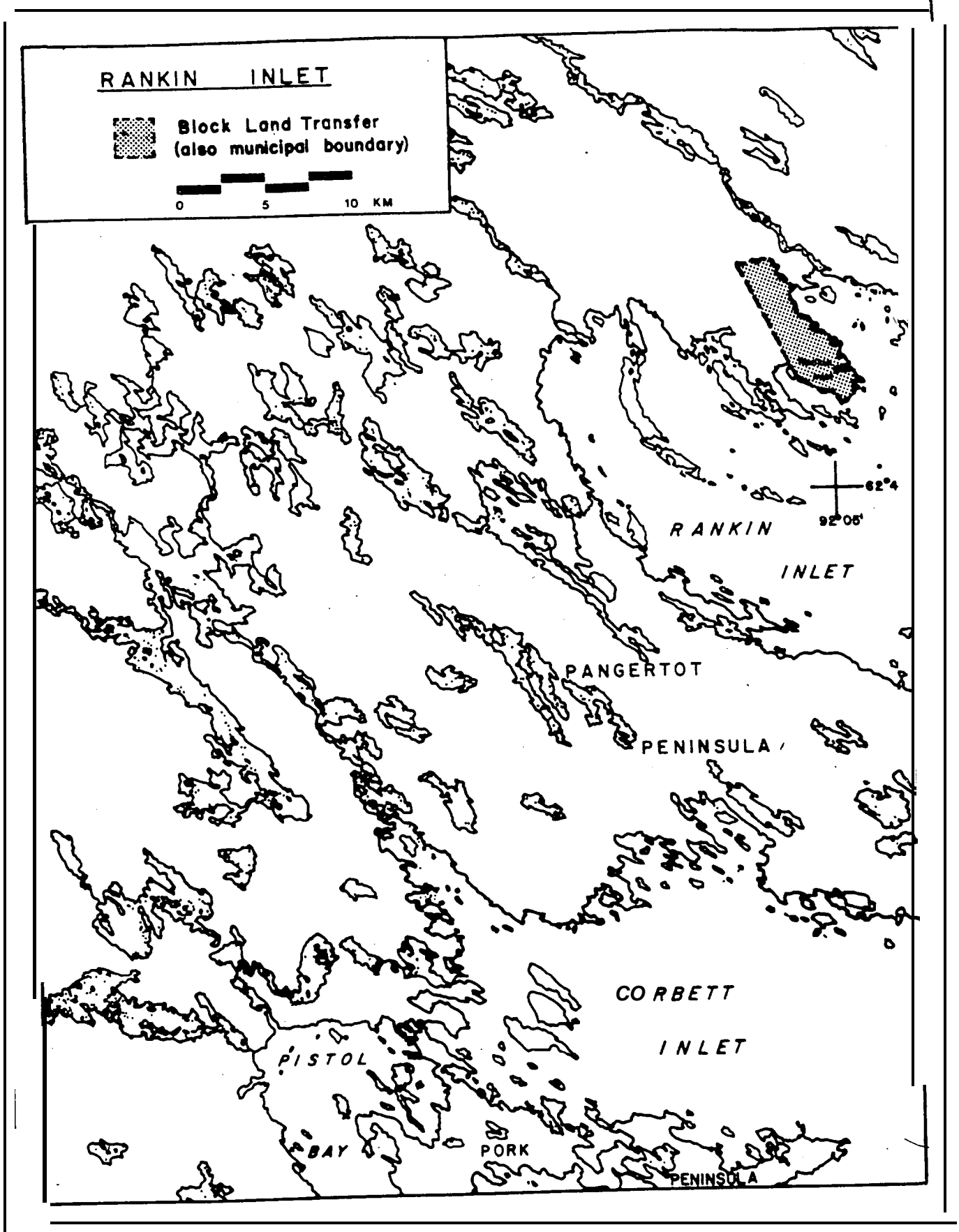


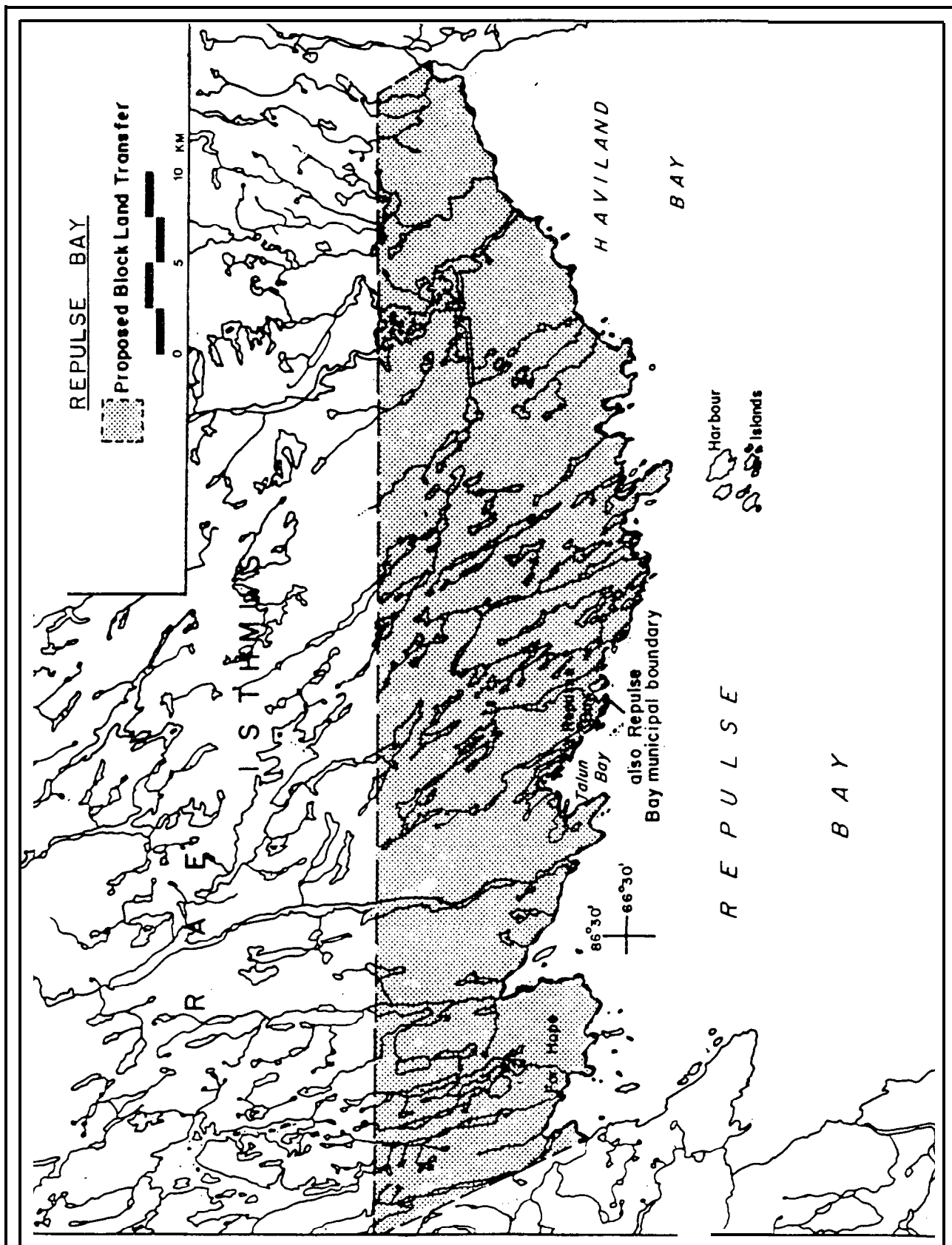


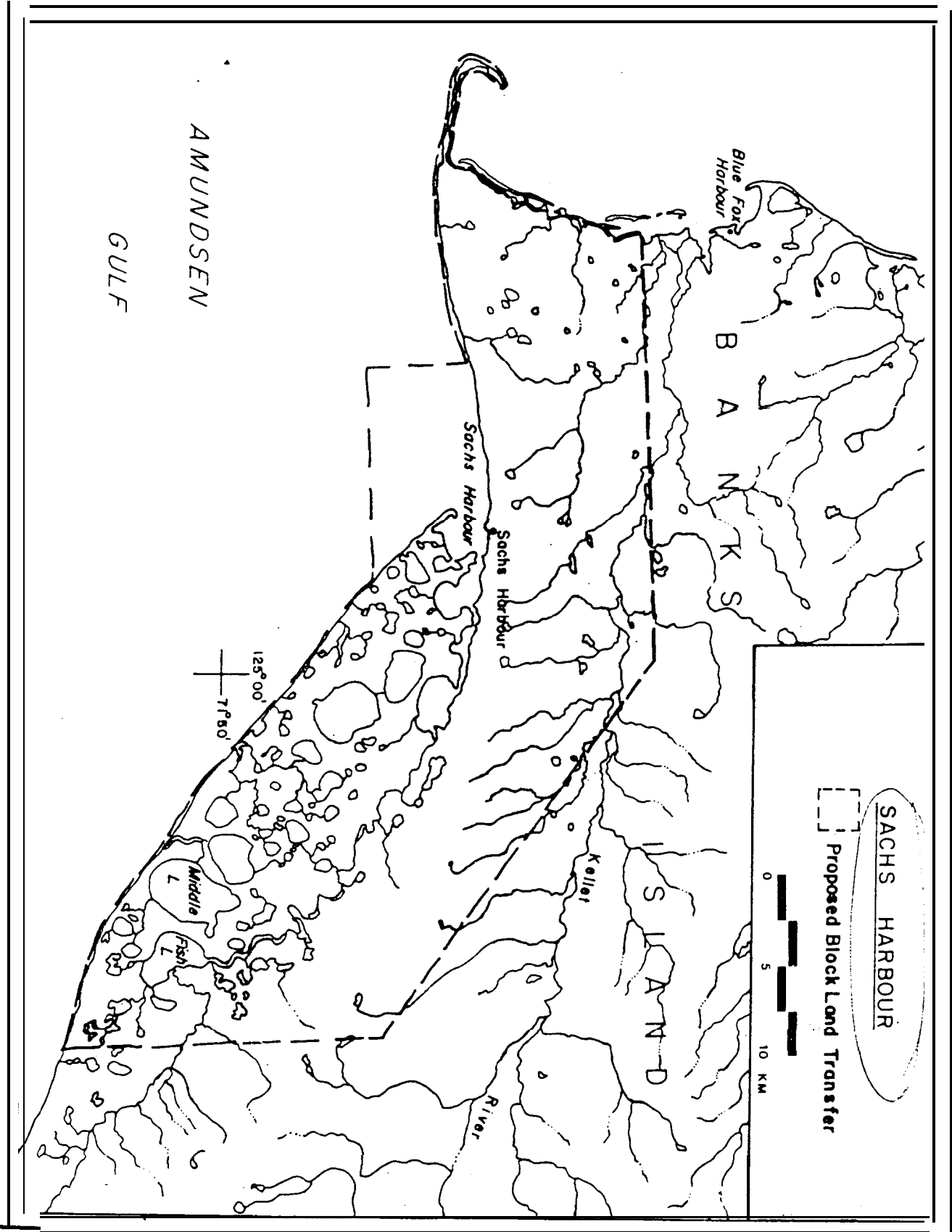


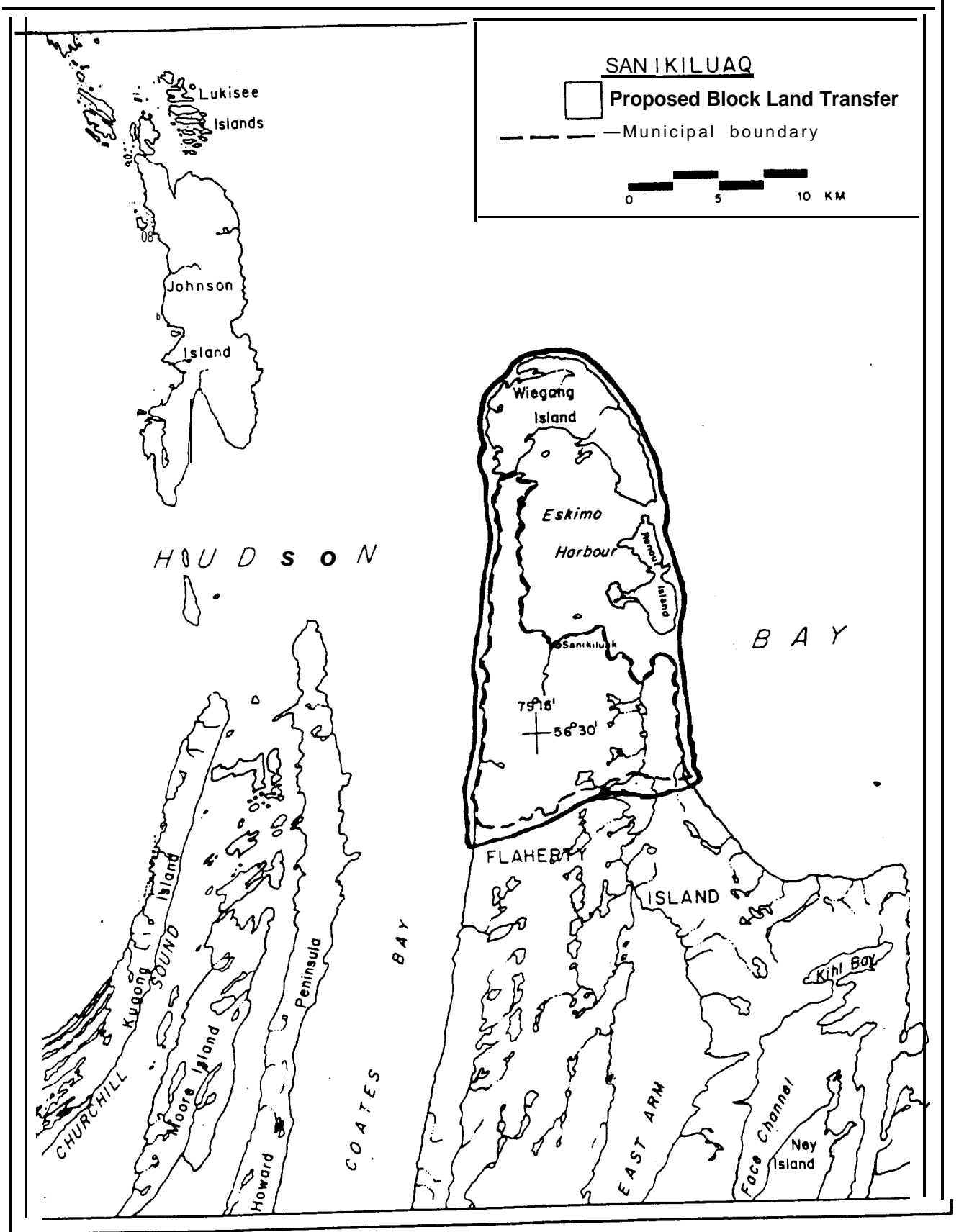


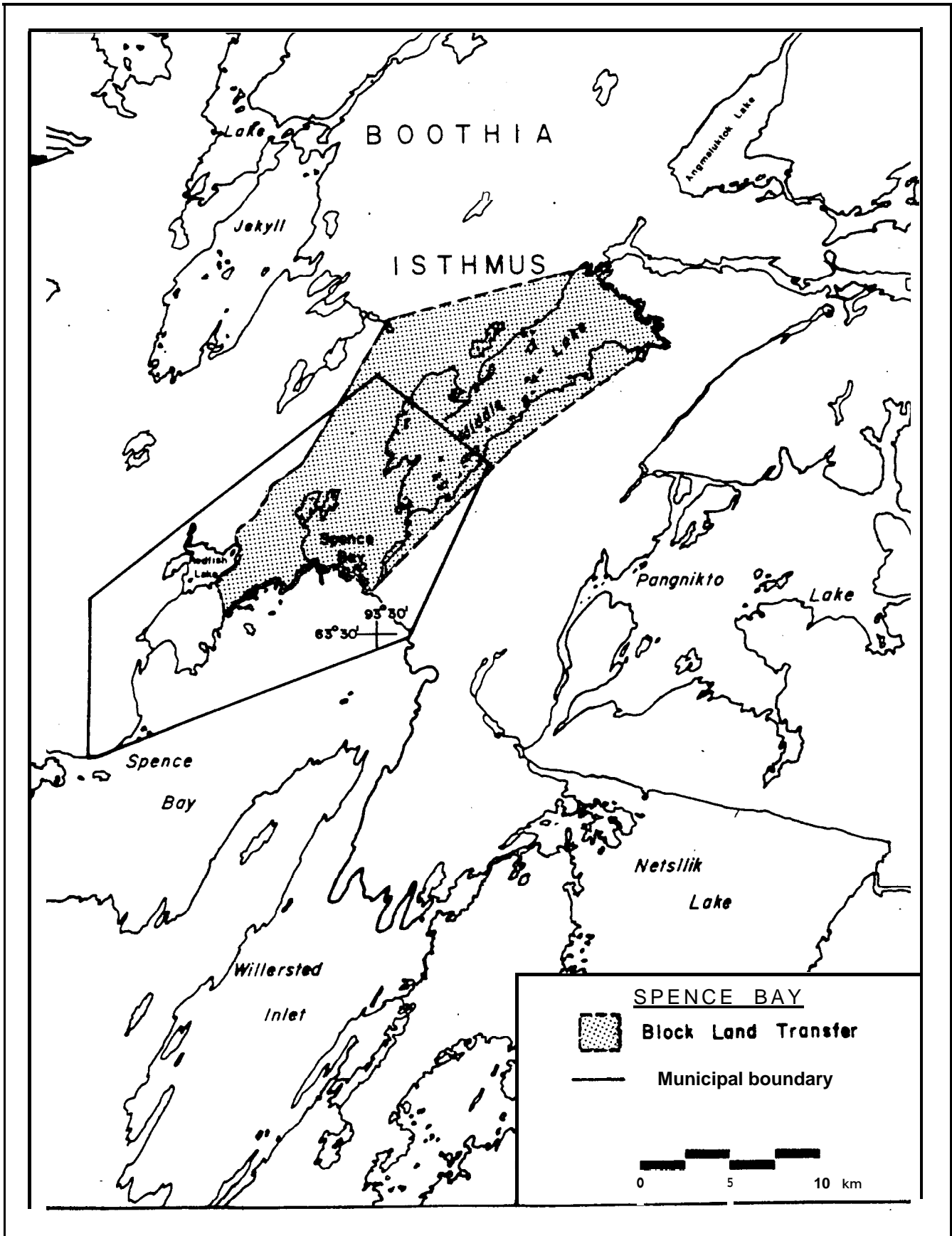


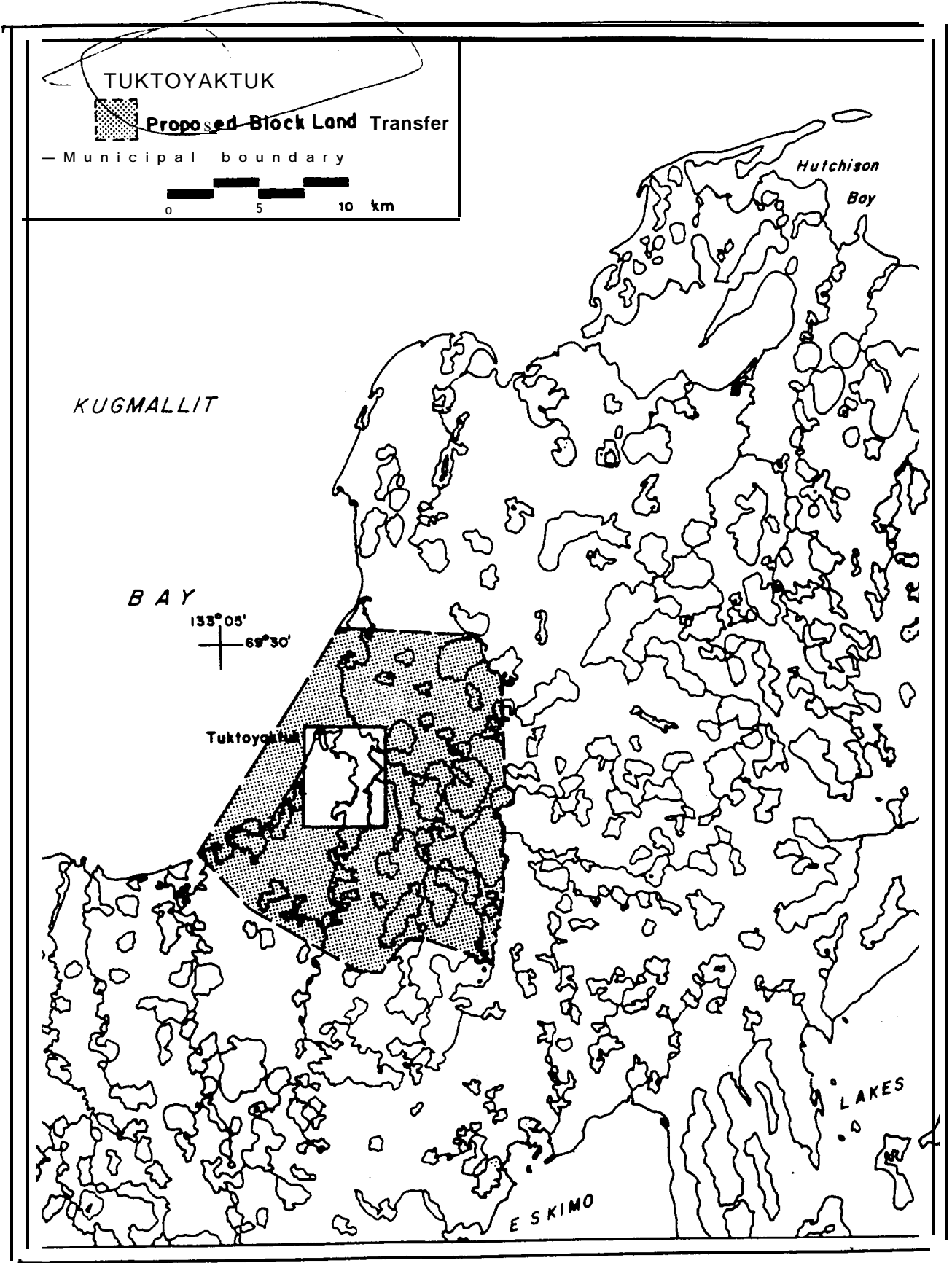


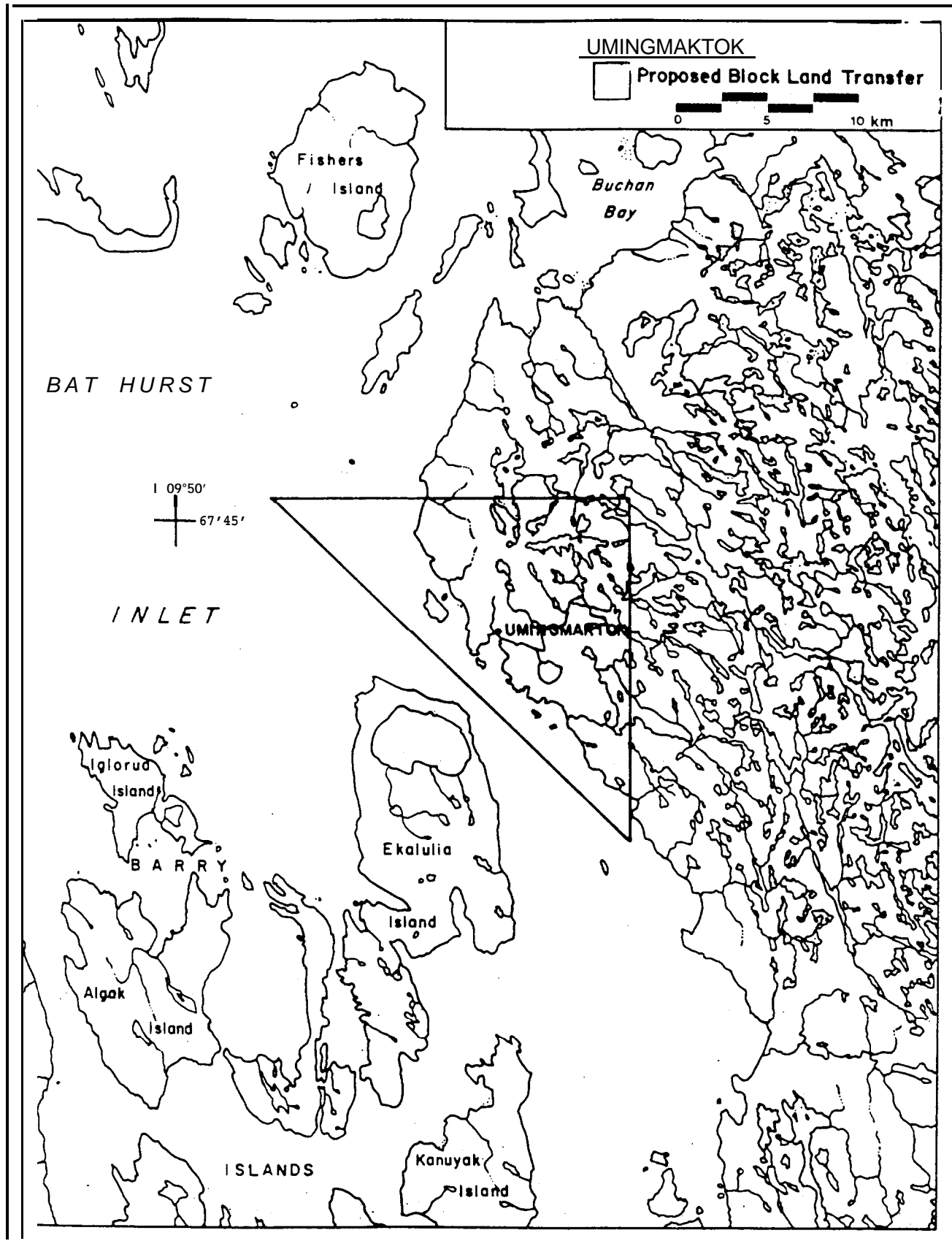


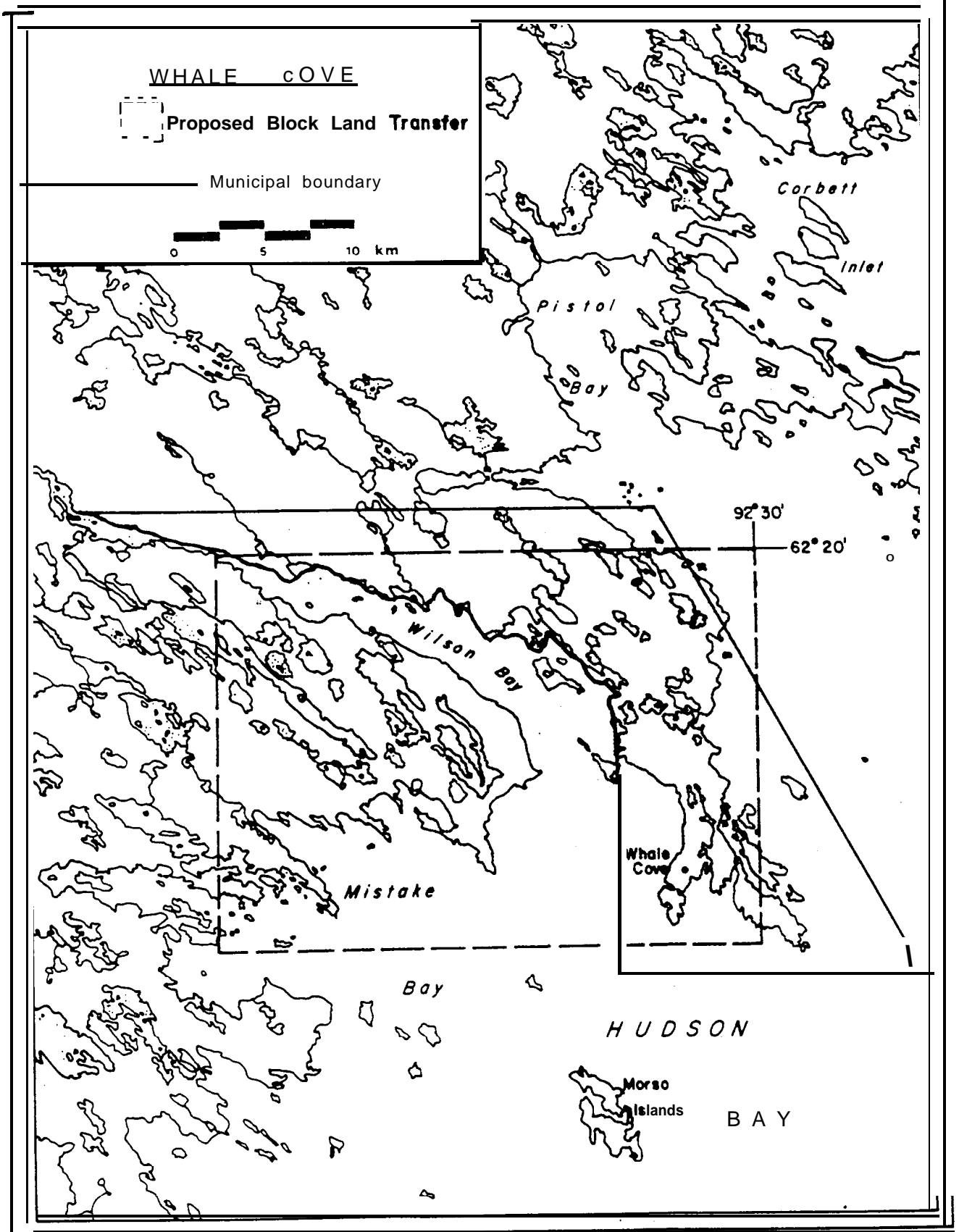


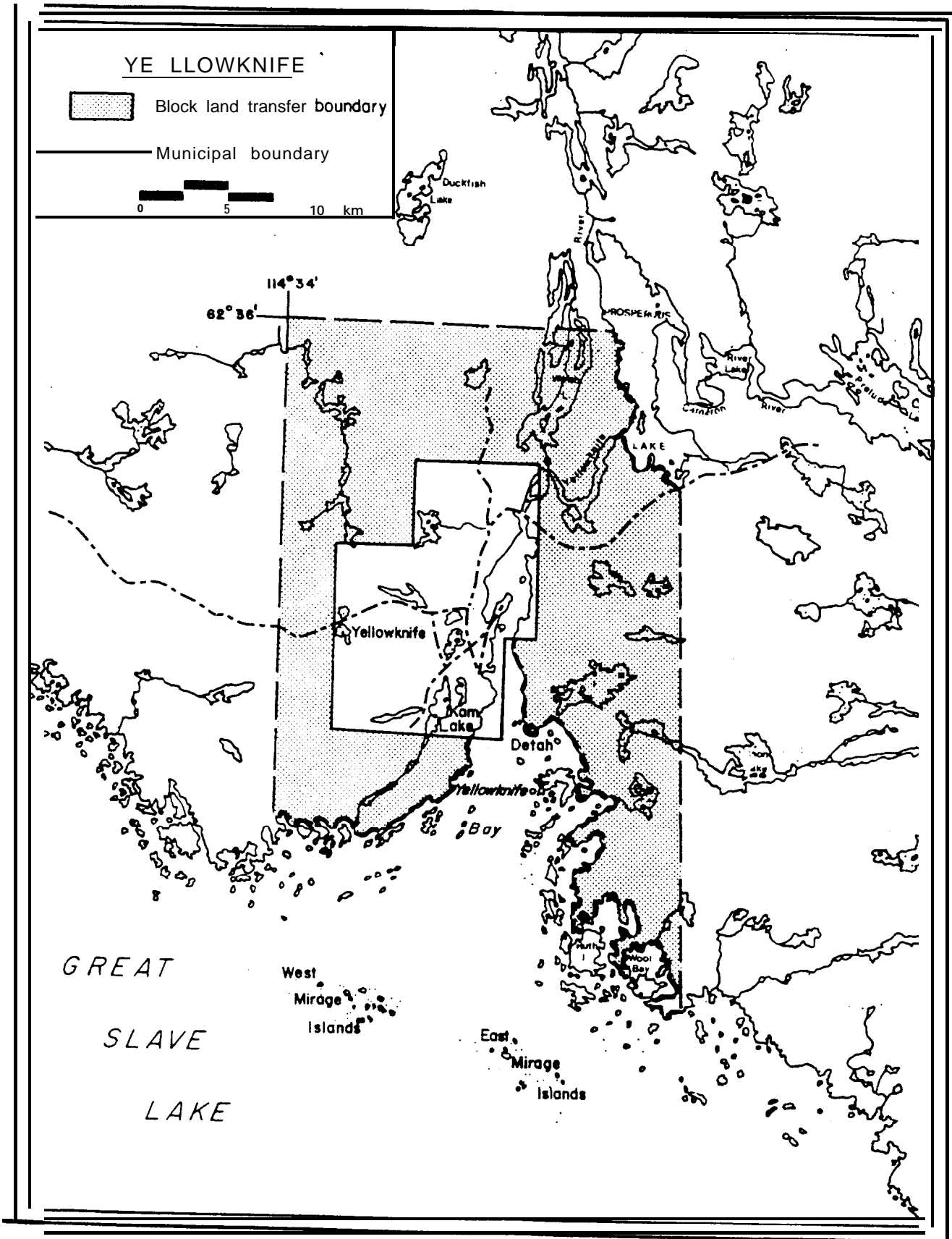


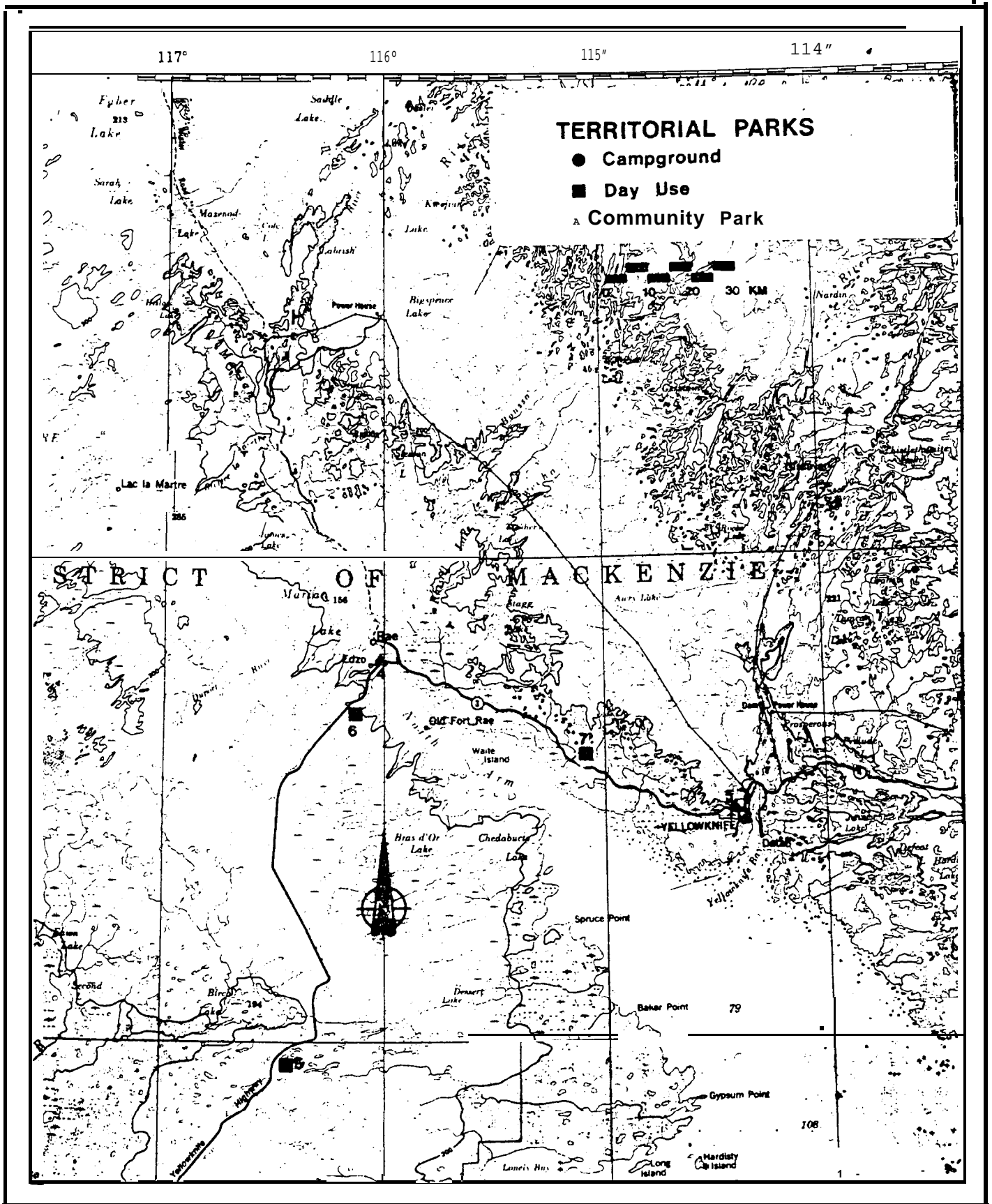


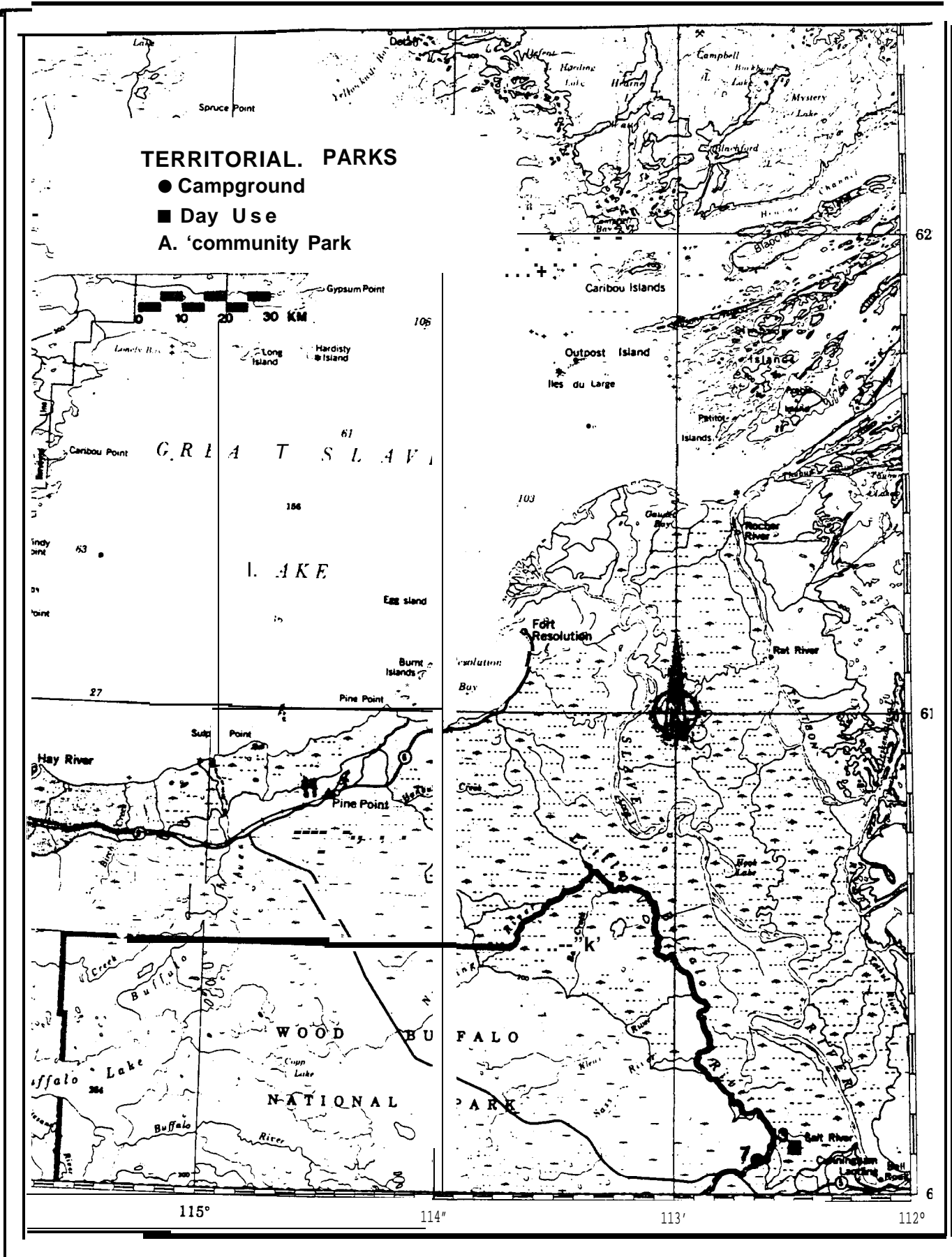


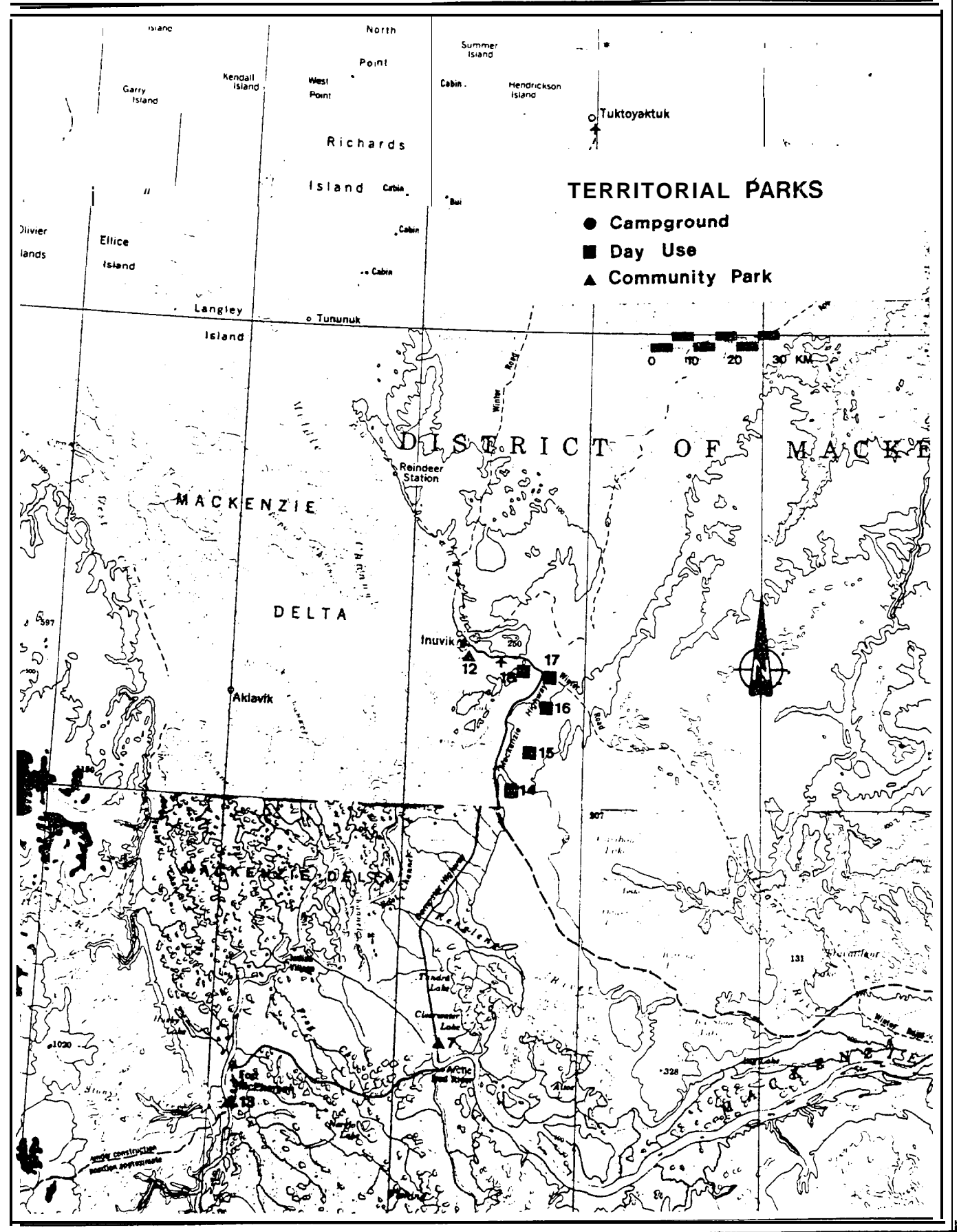


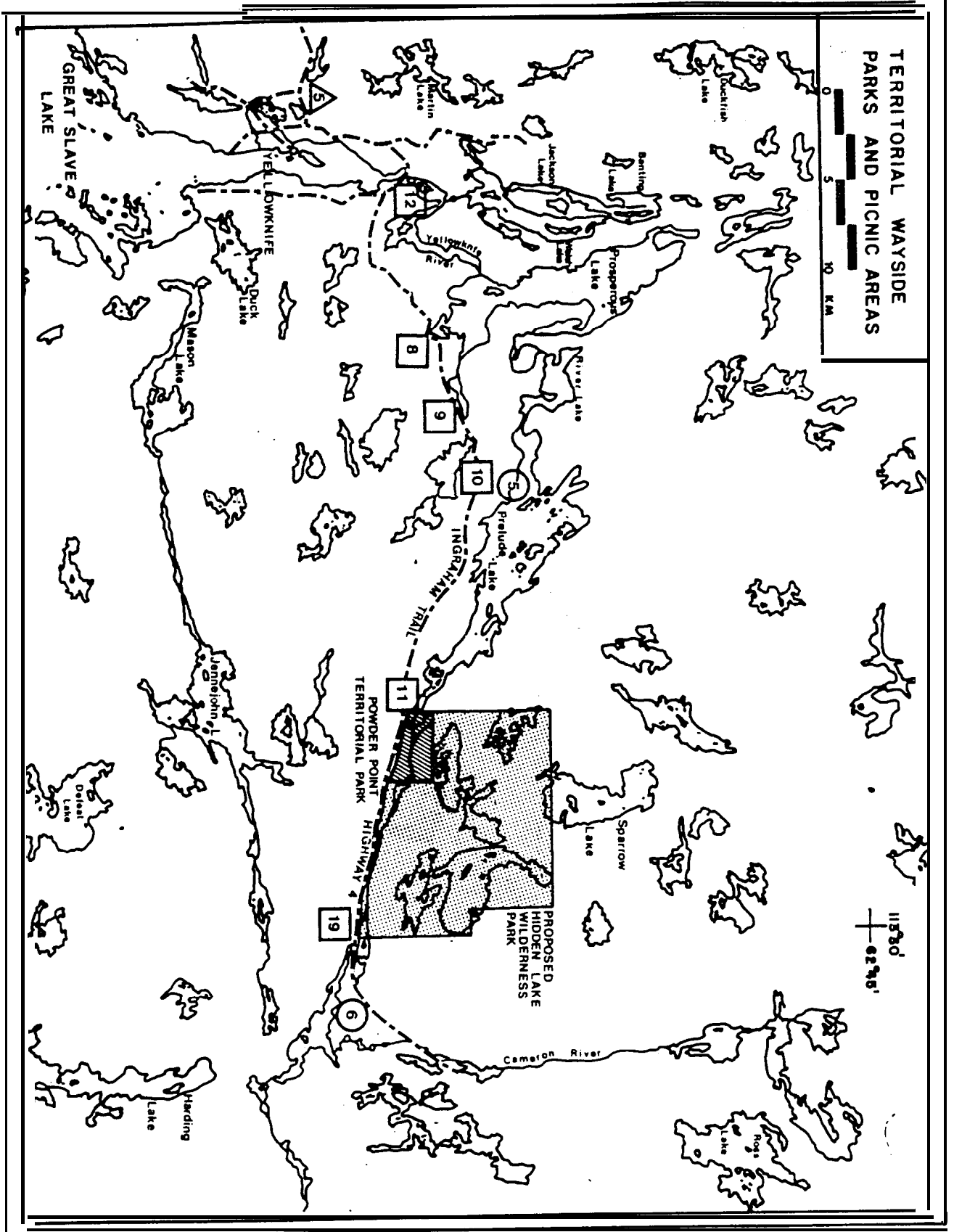


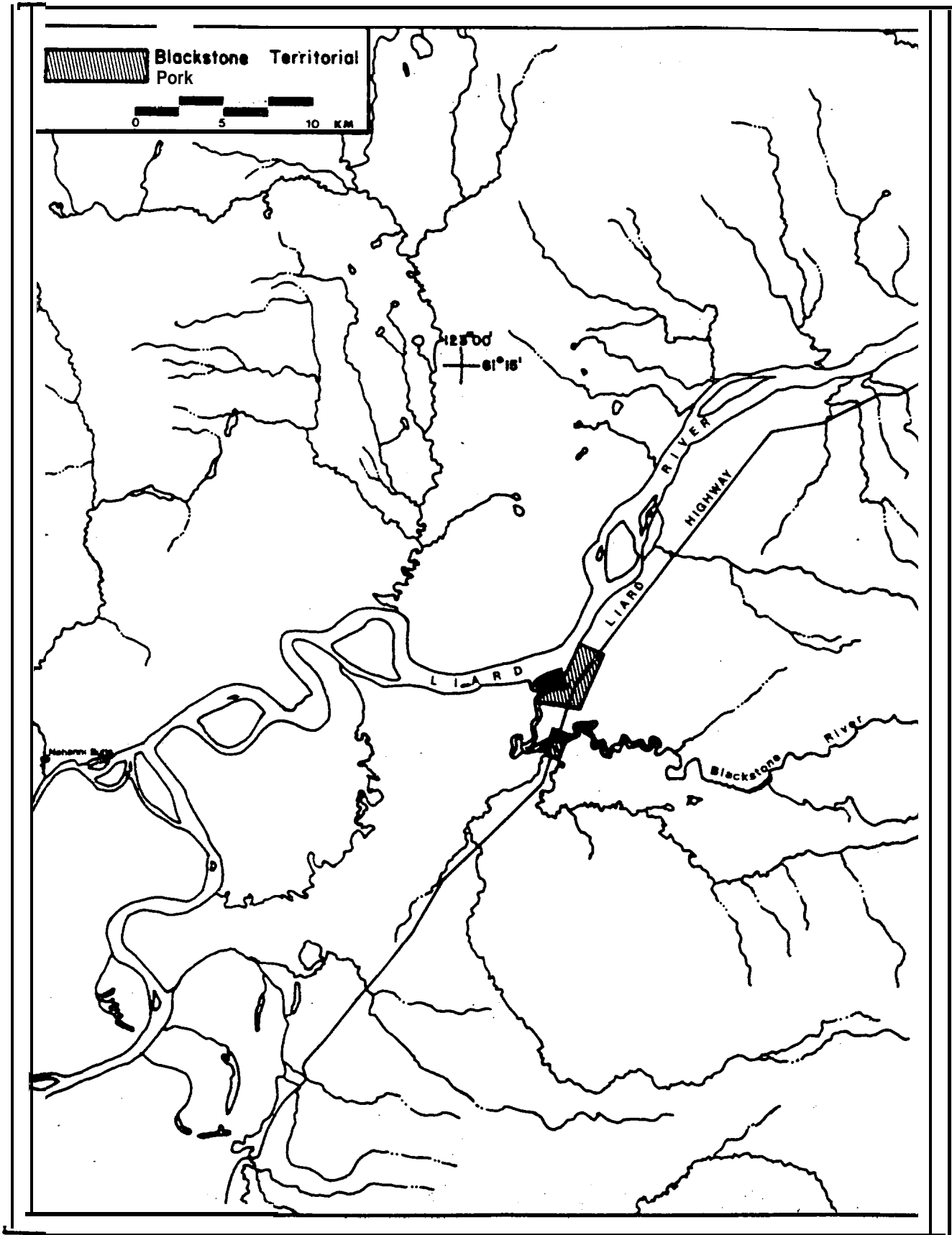


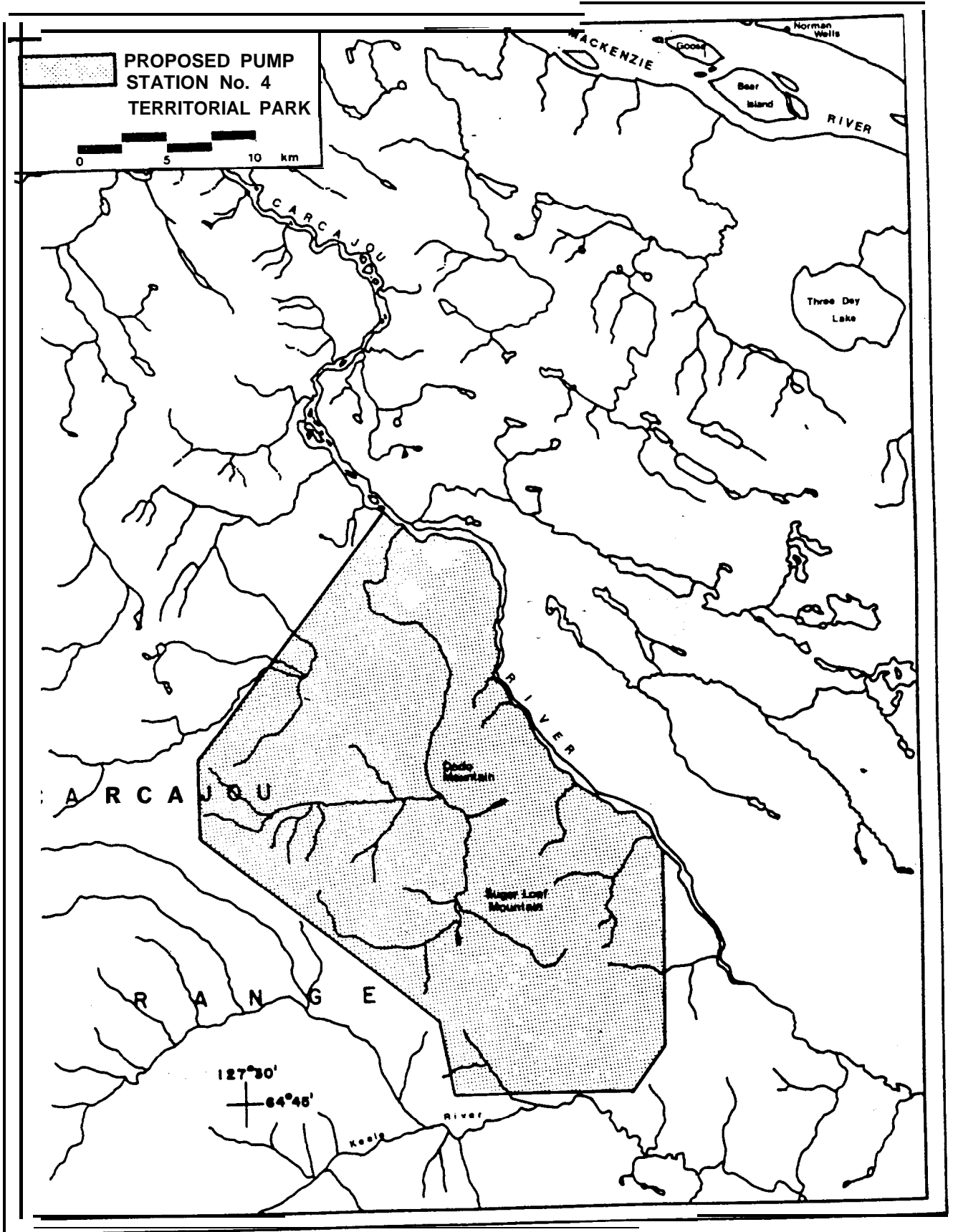


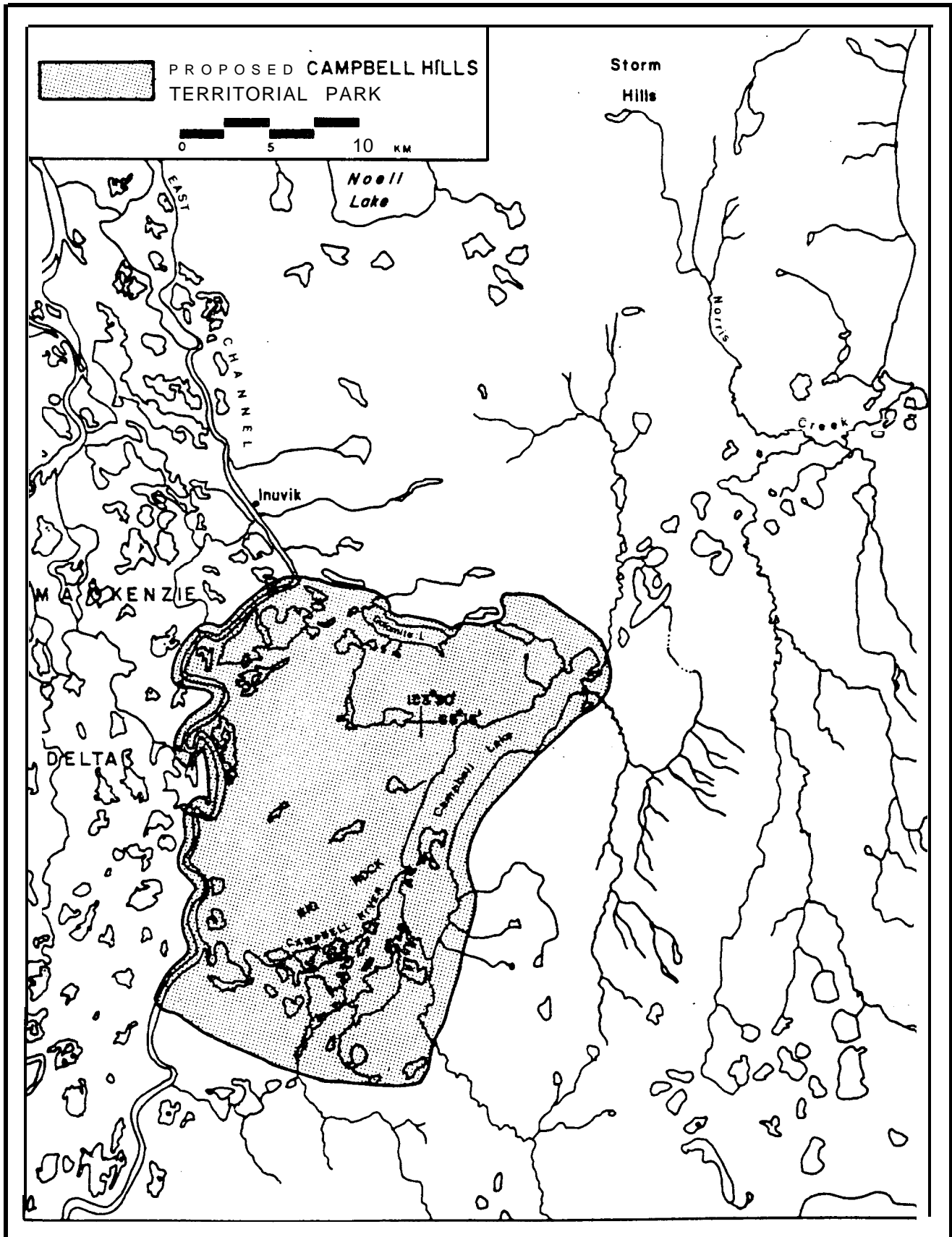


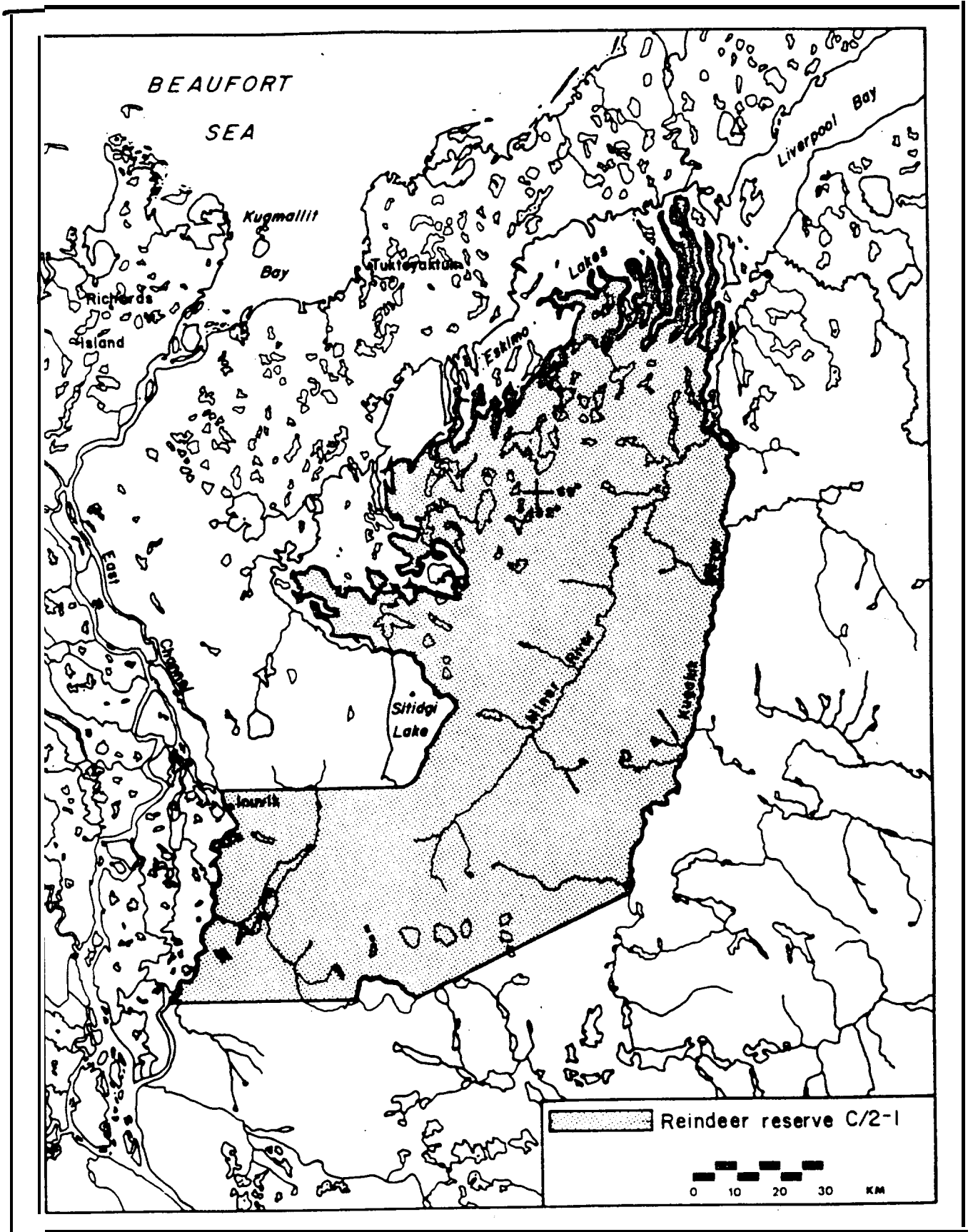


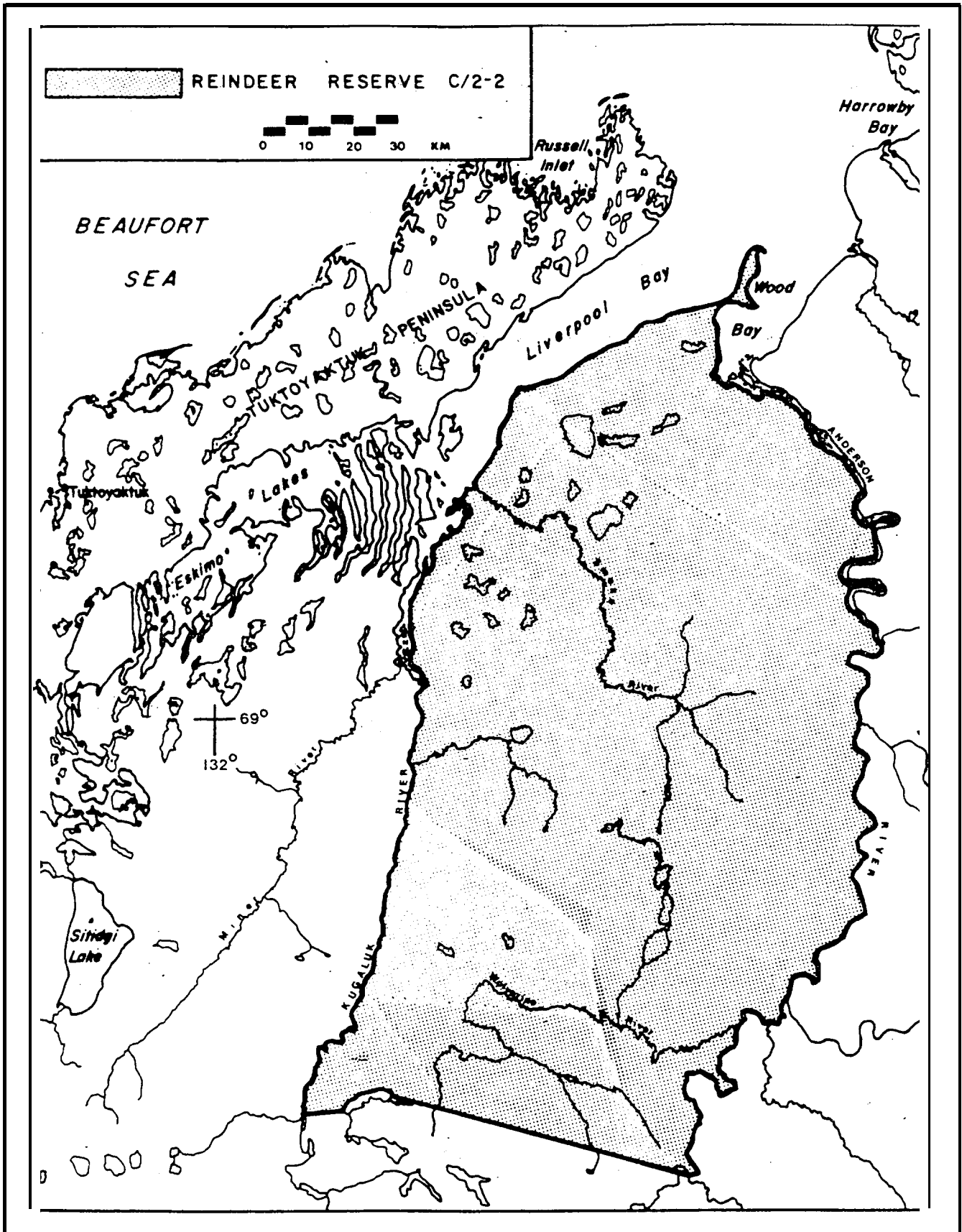


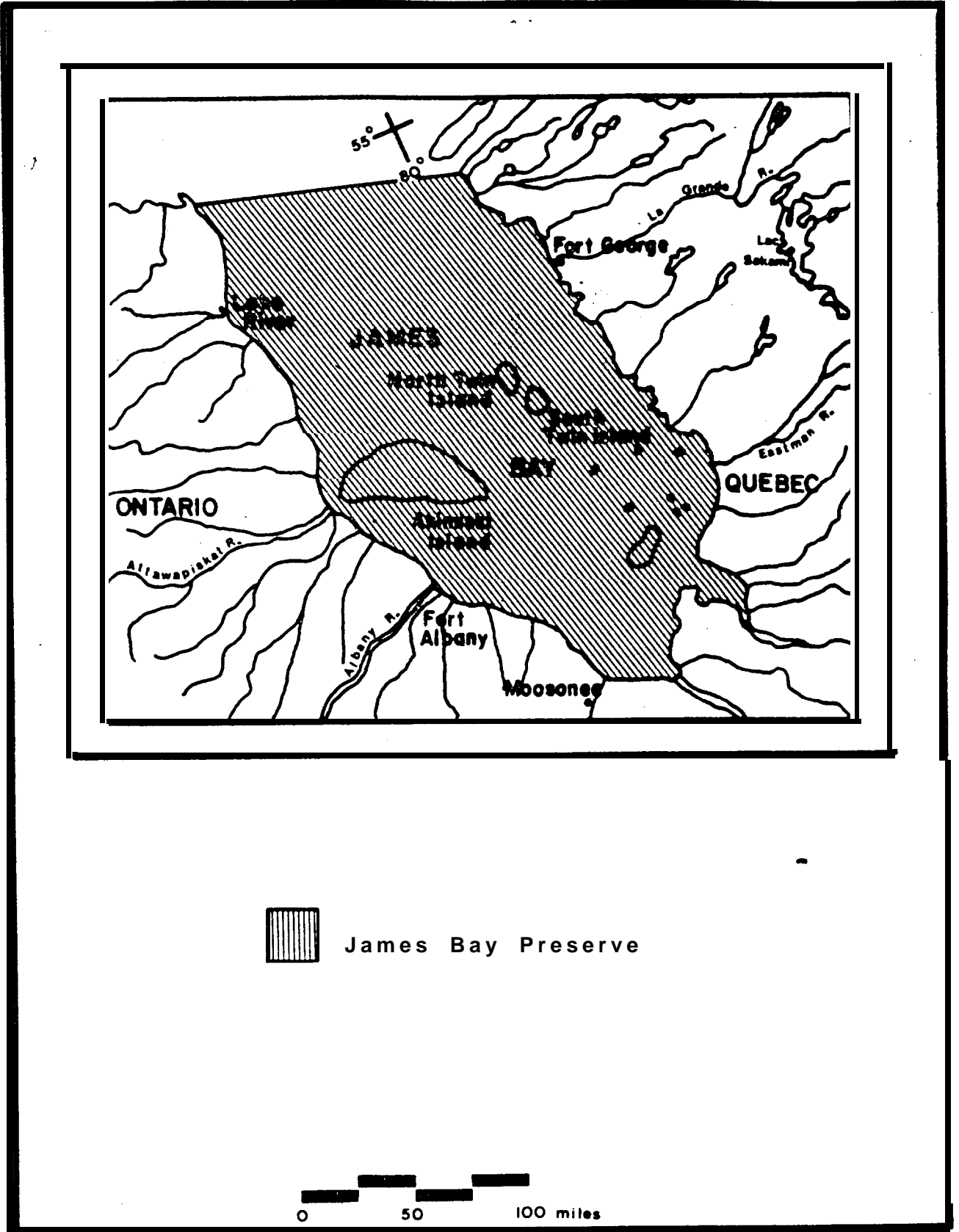


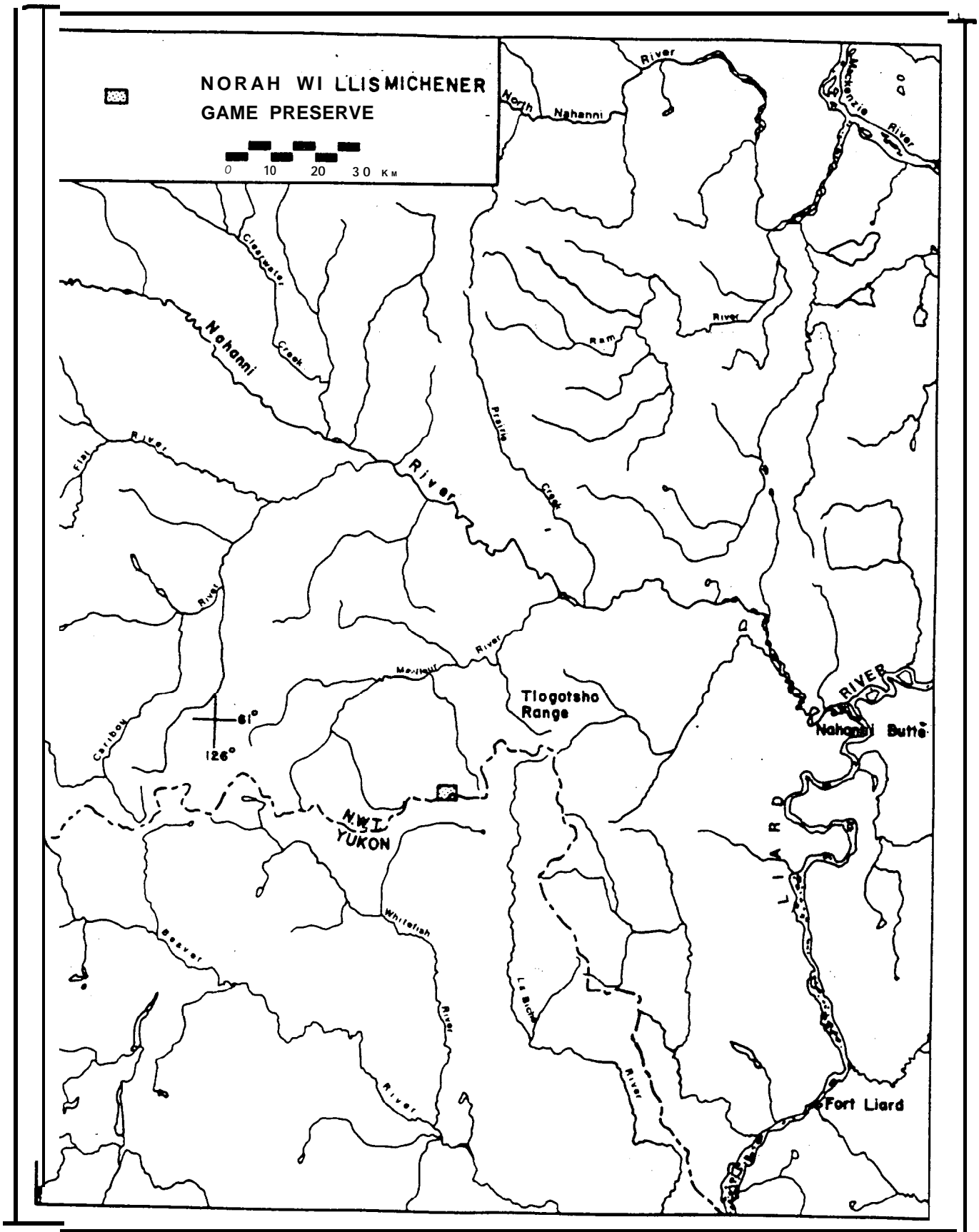


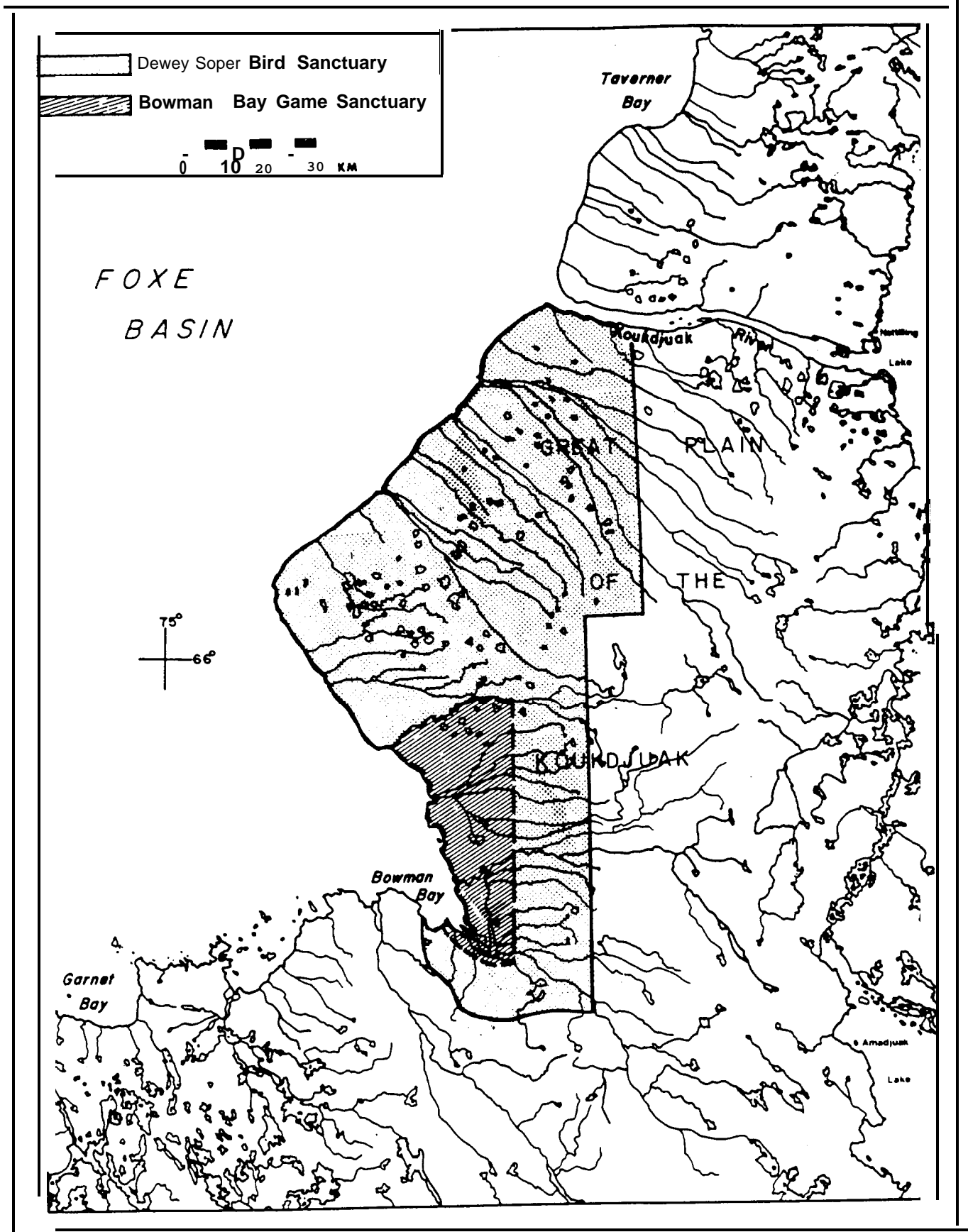


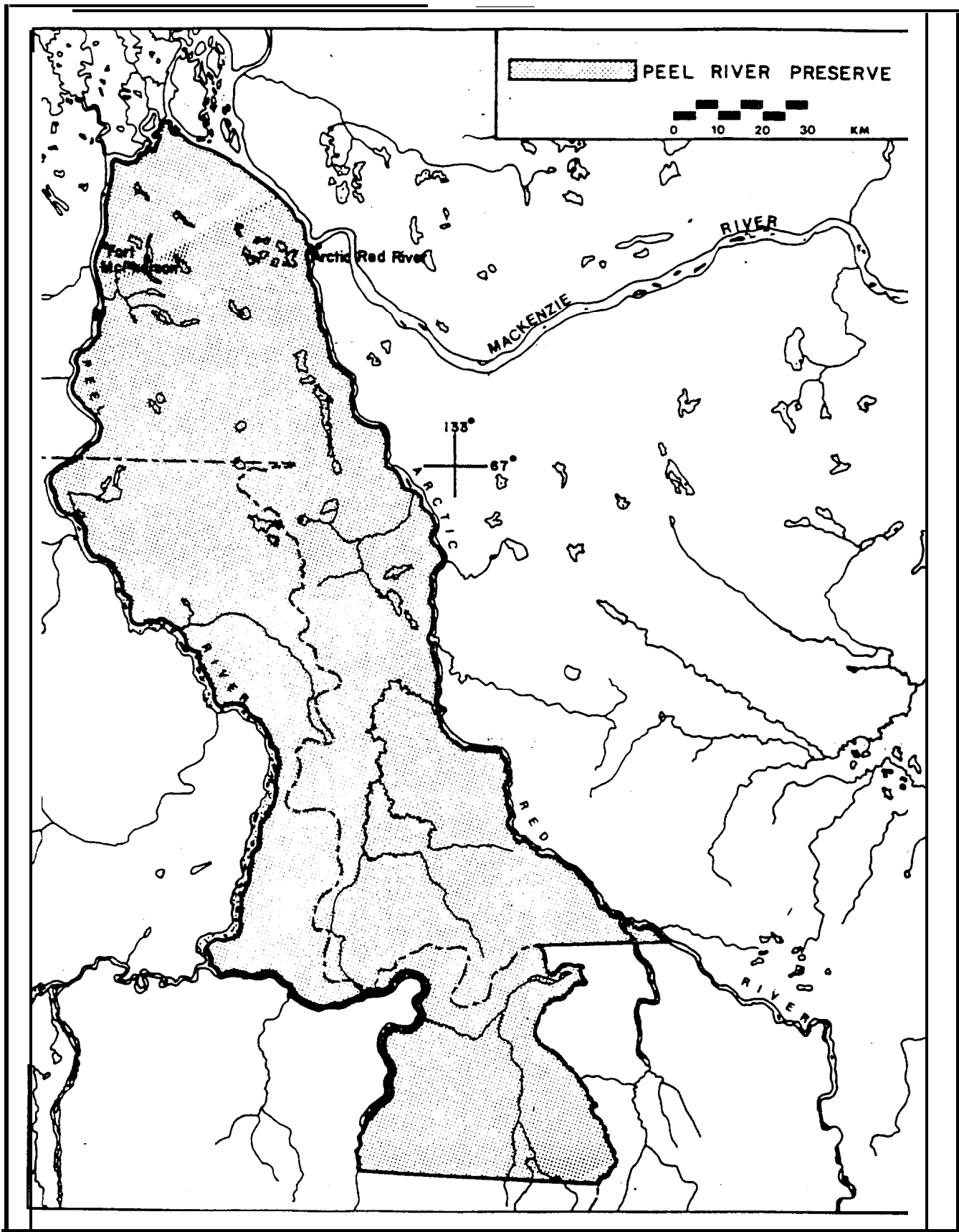


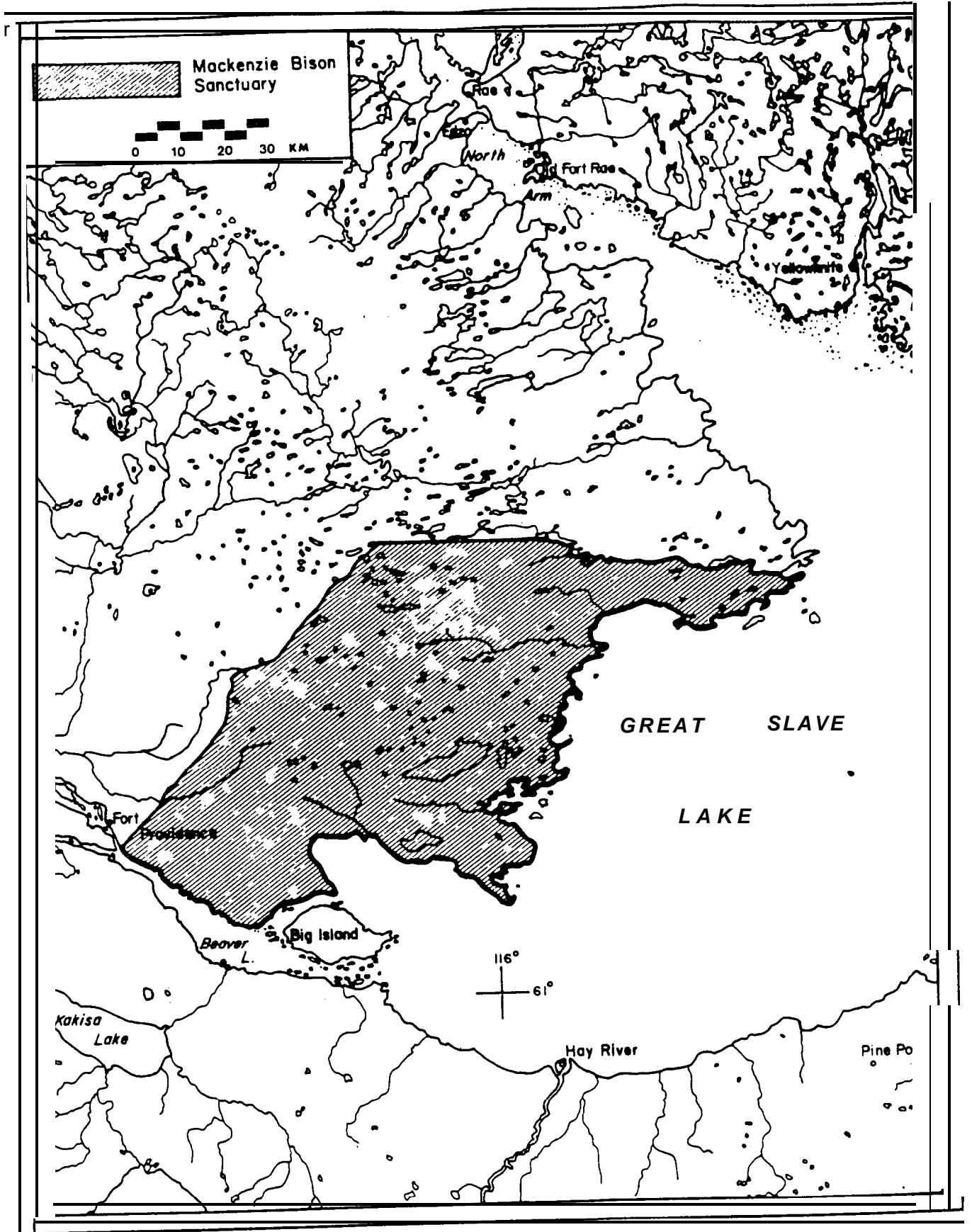


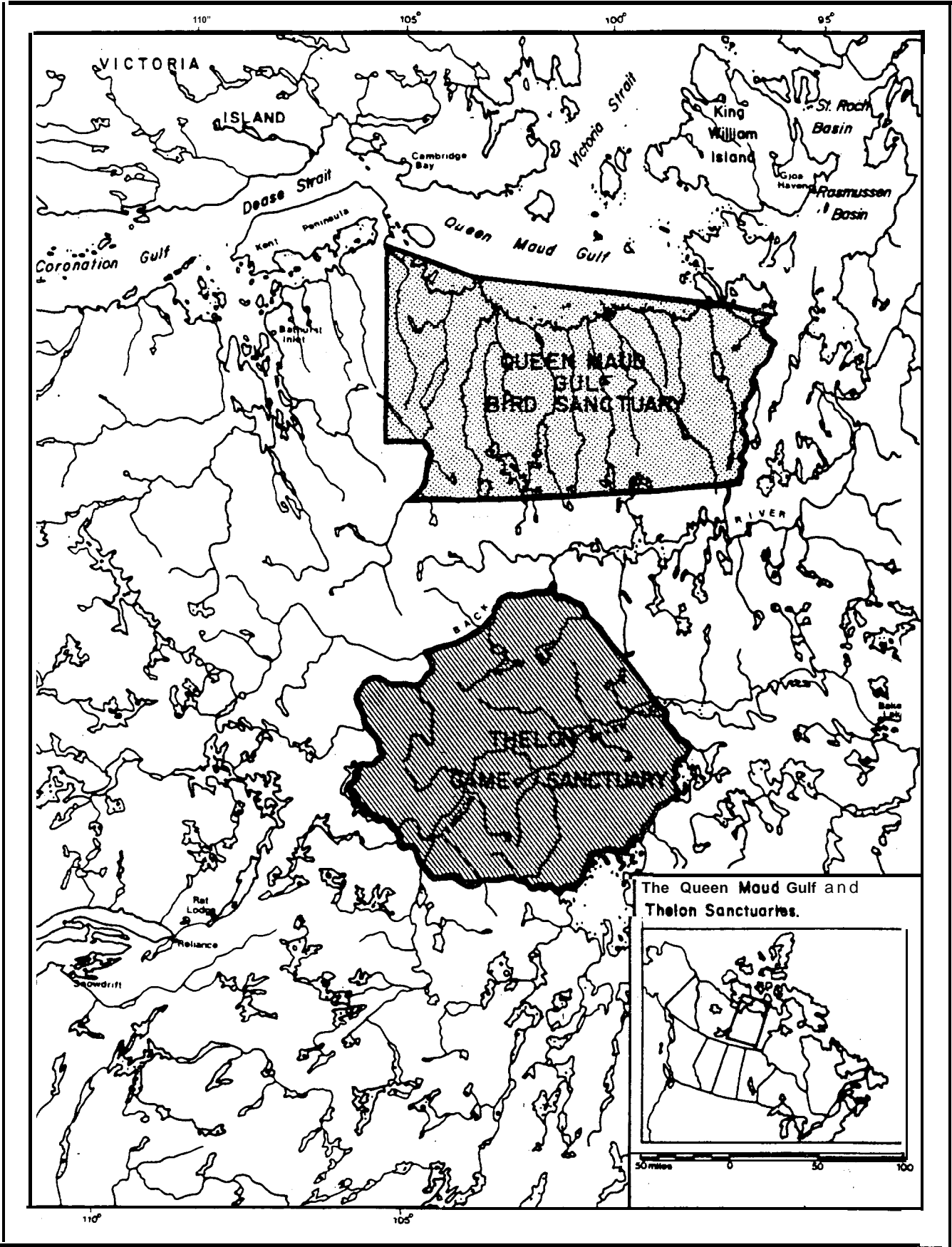


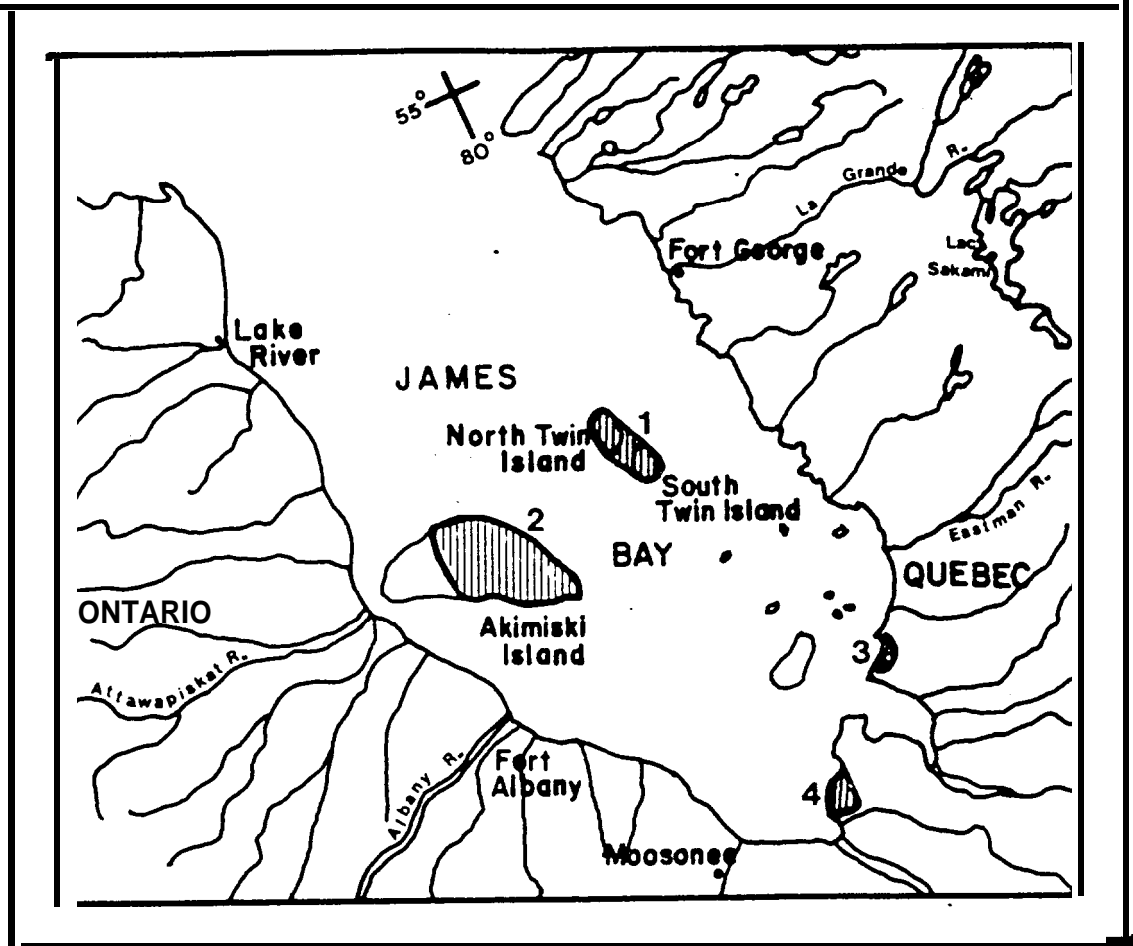






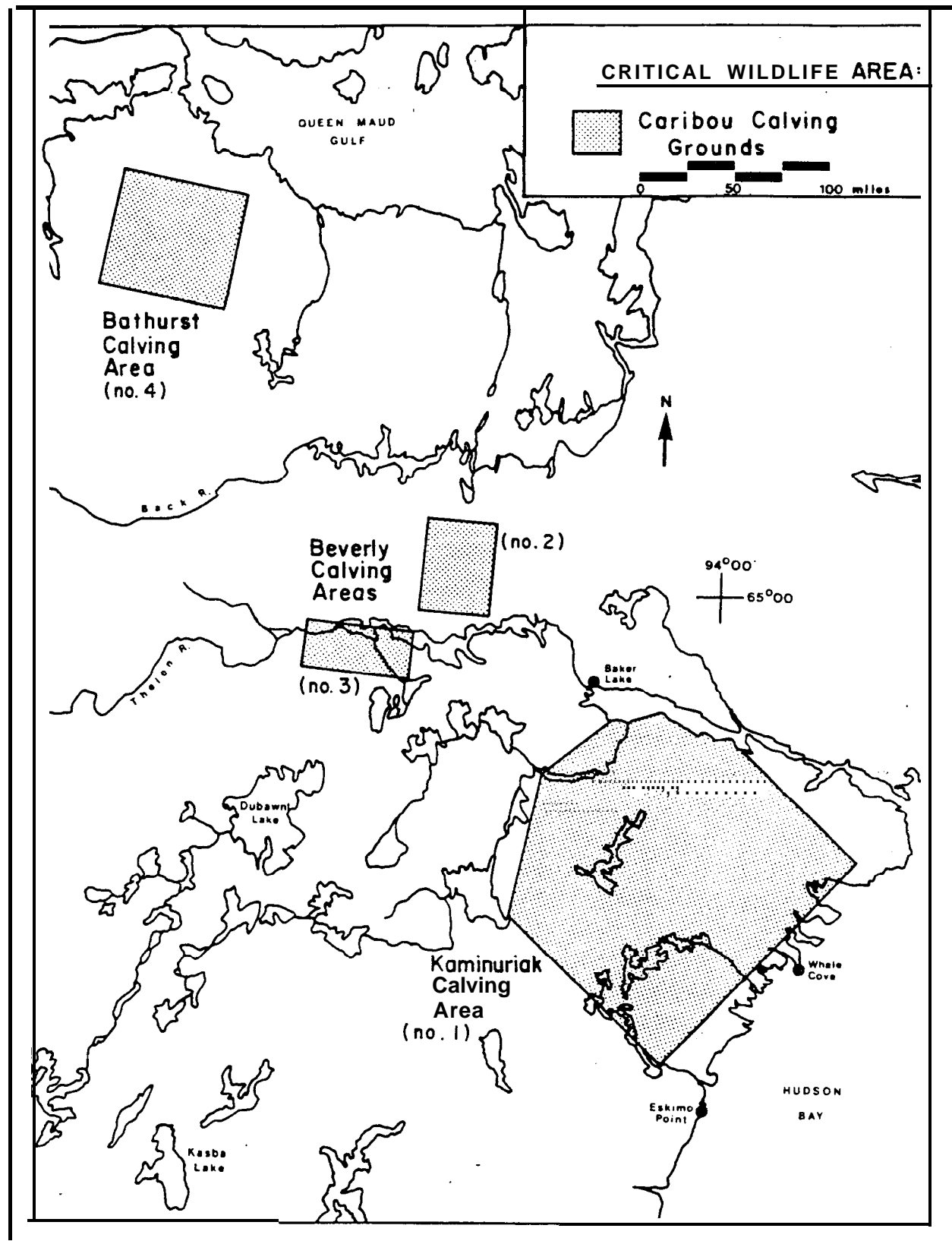


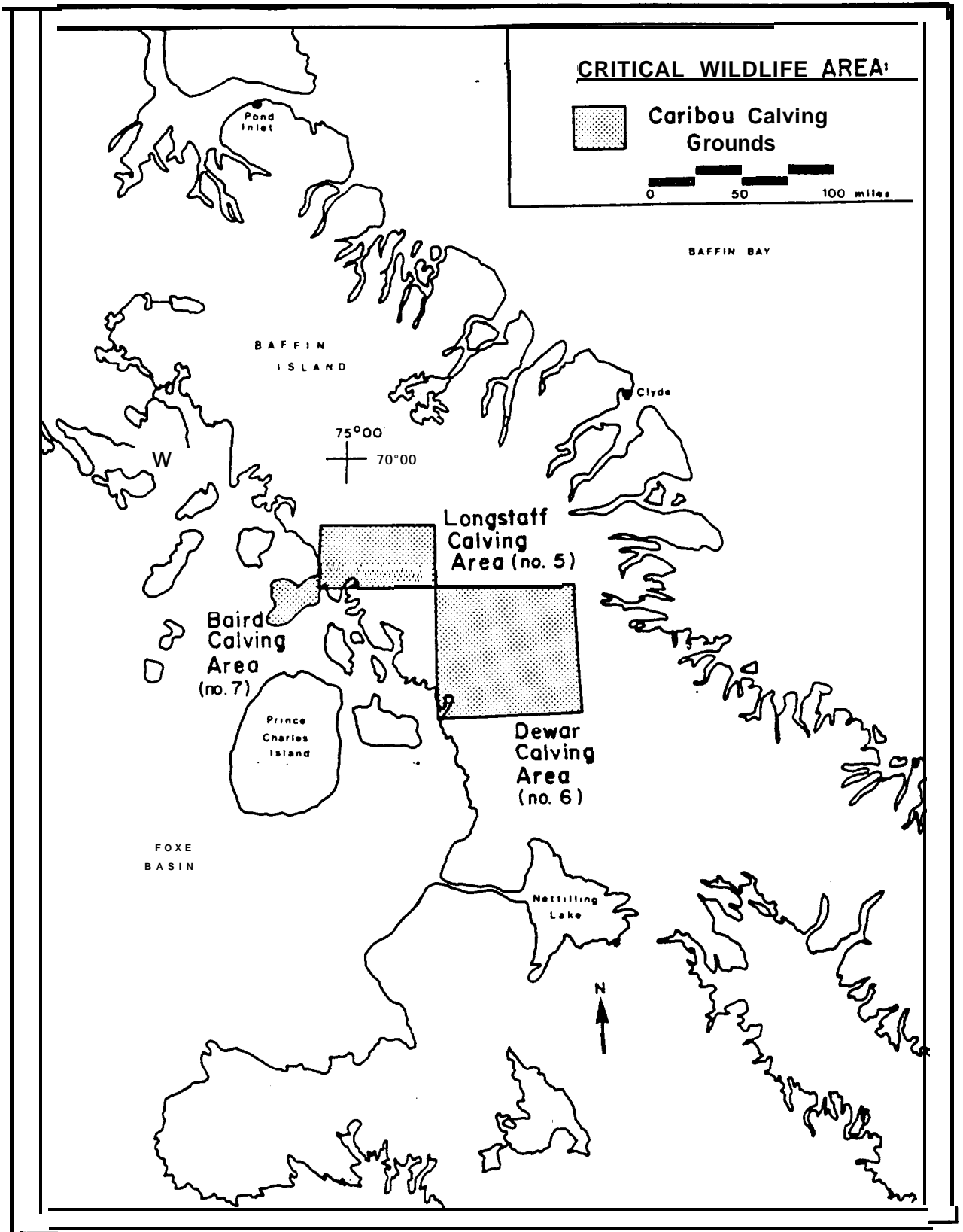


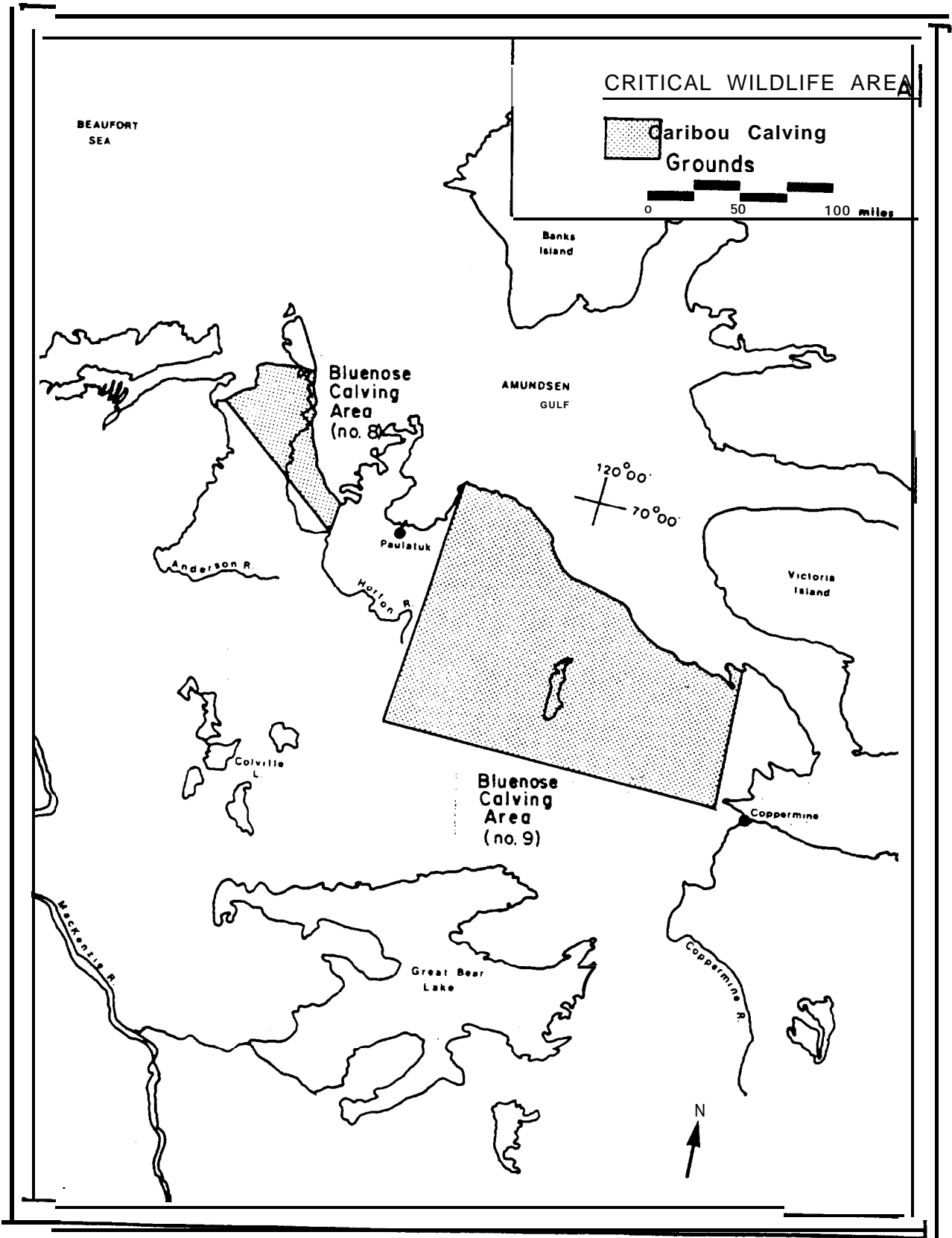


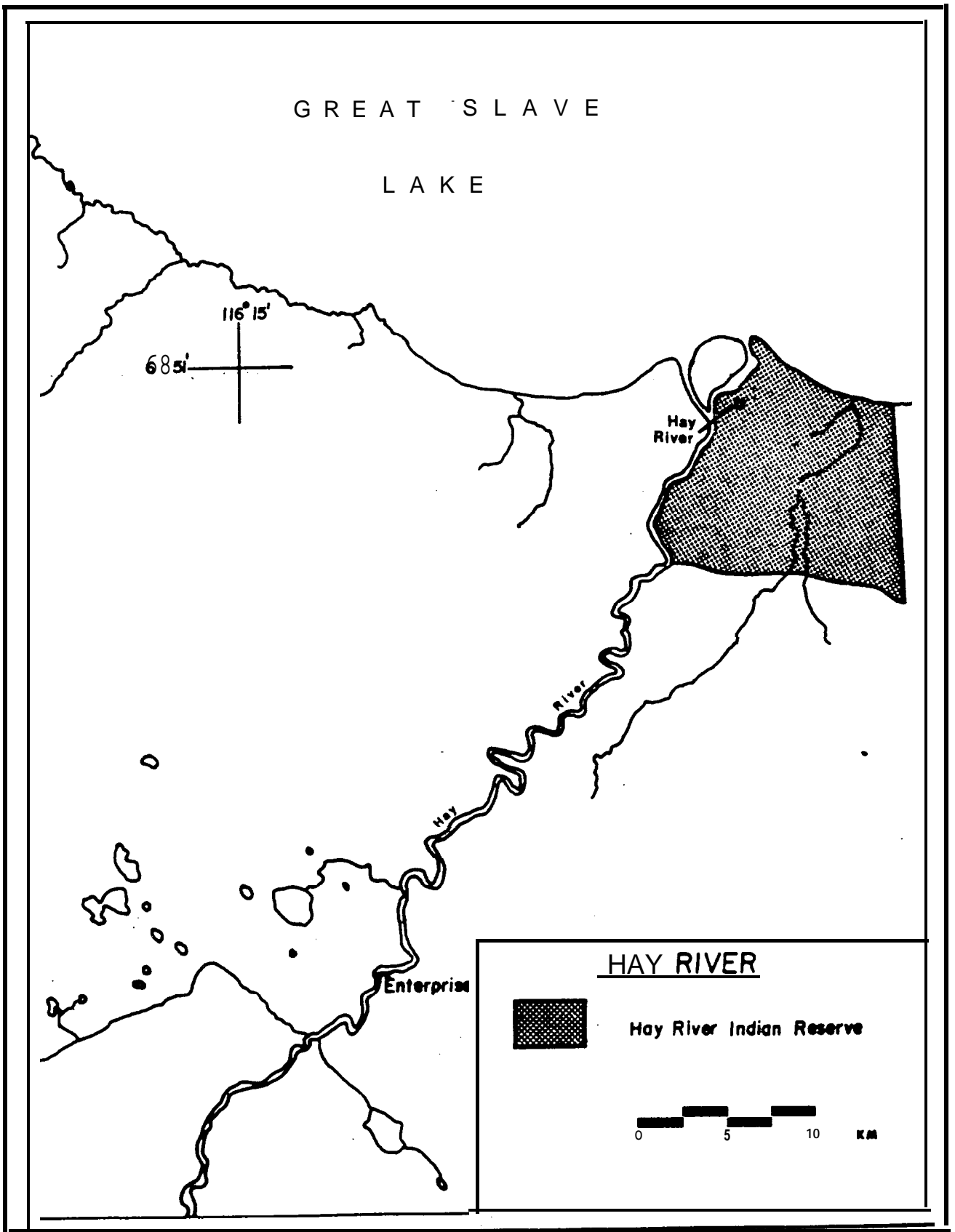
- 1 **Twin Island** Game Sanctuary
- 2 **Akimiski** Island Bird Sanctuary
- 3 **Boatswain Bay** Bird Sanctuary
- 4 **Hanna Bay** Bird Sanctuary

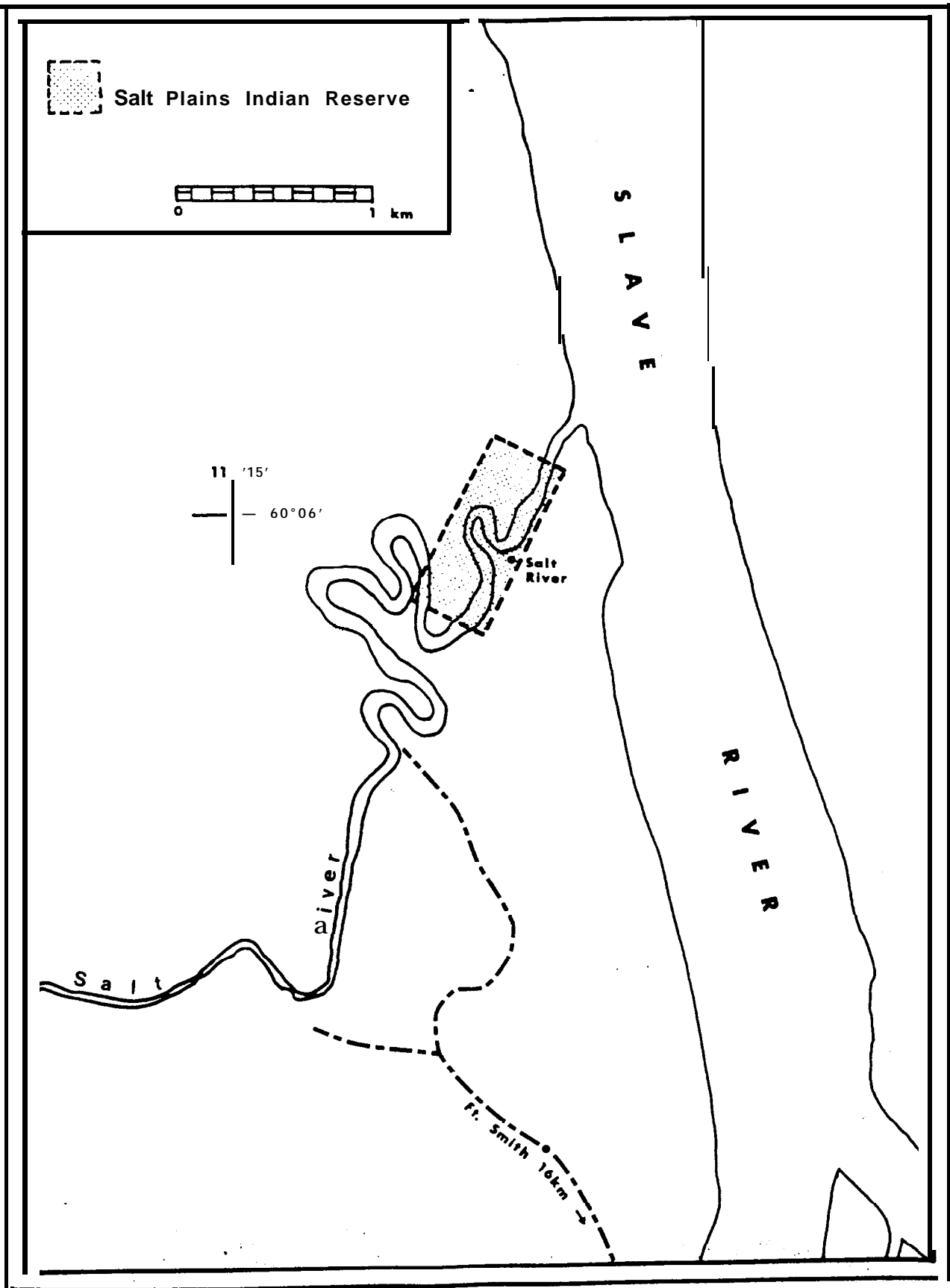


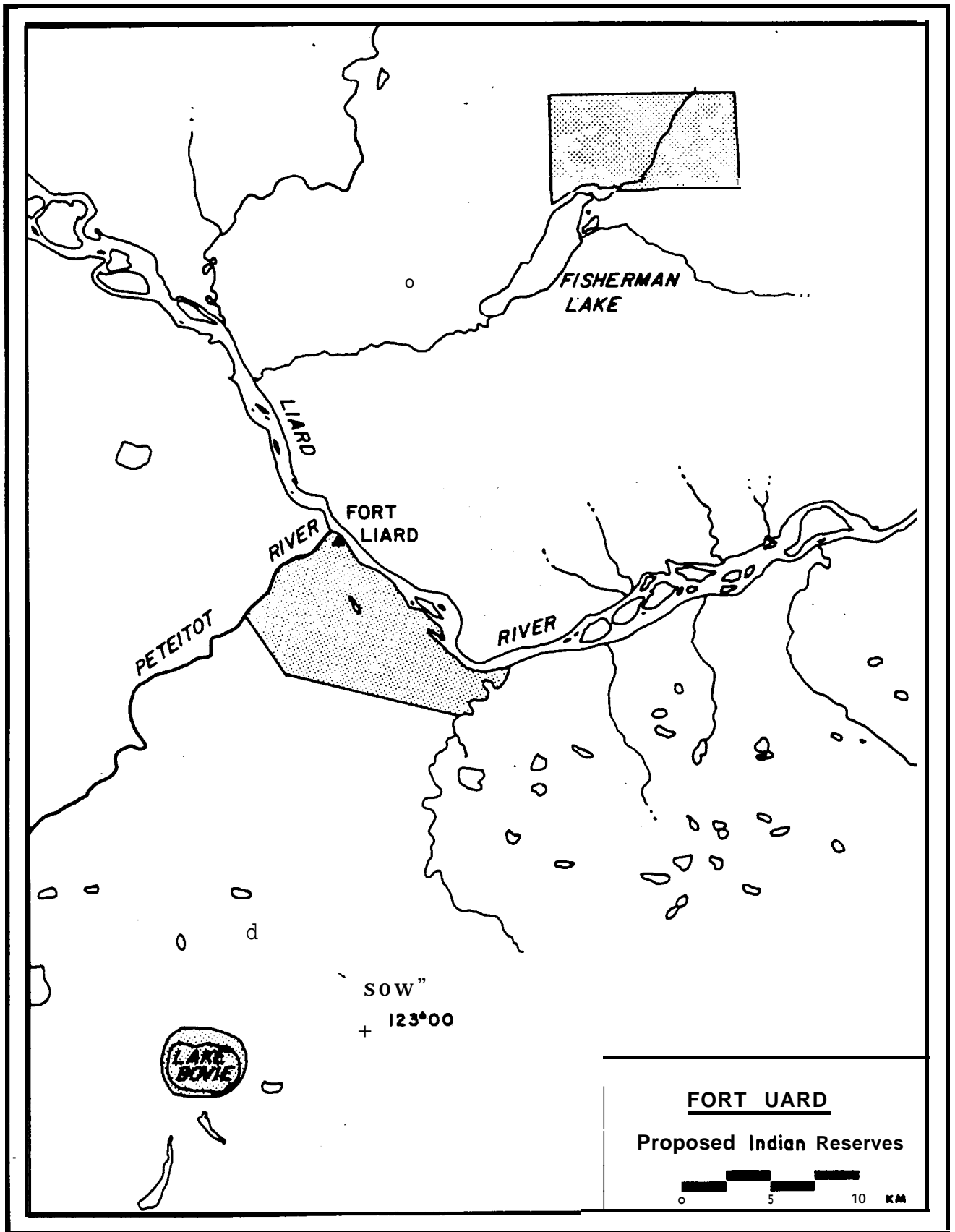


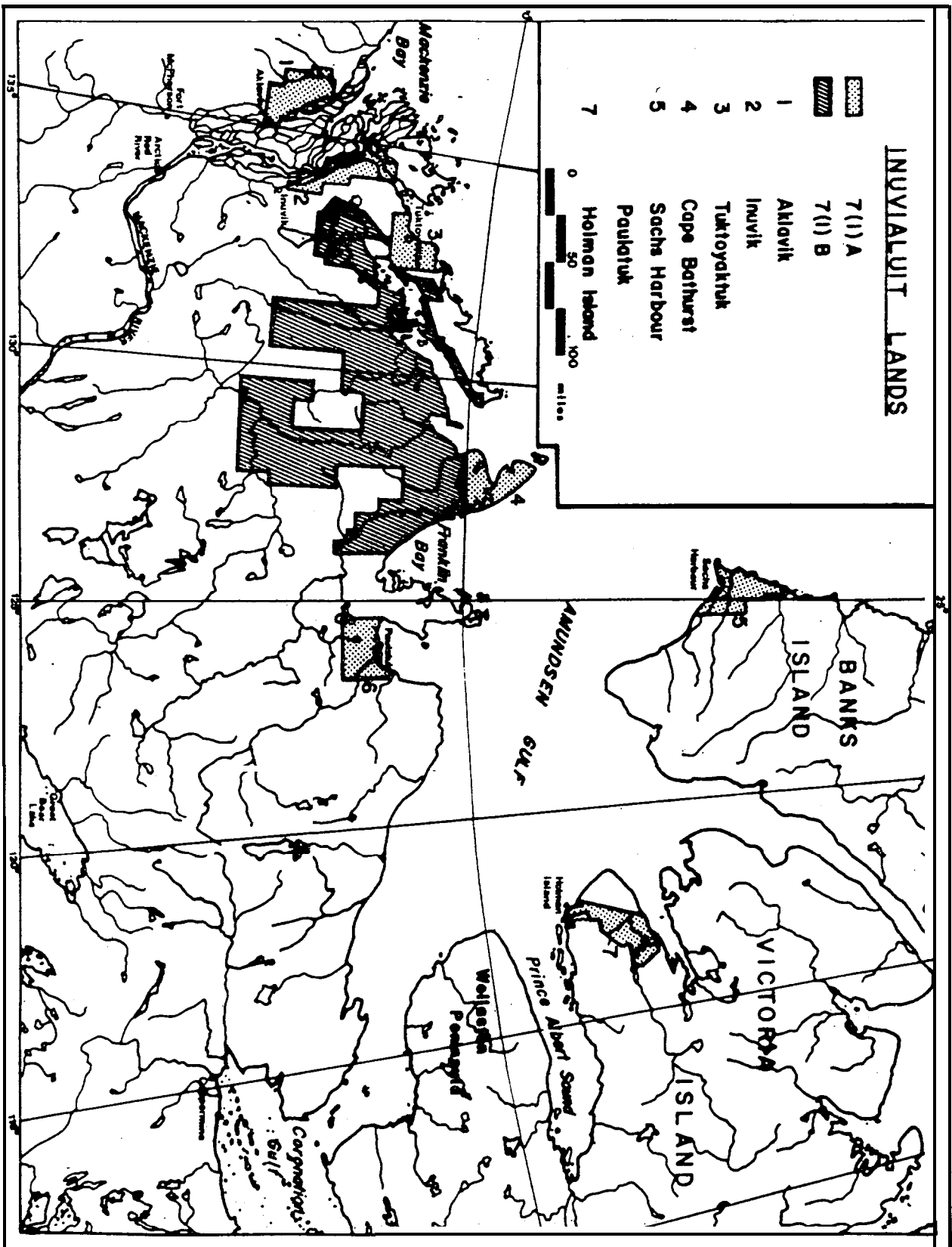


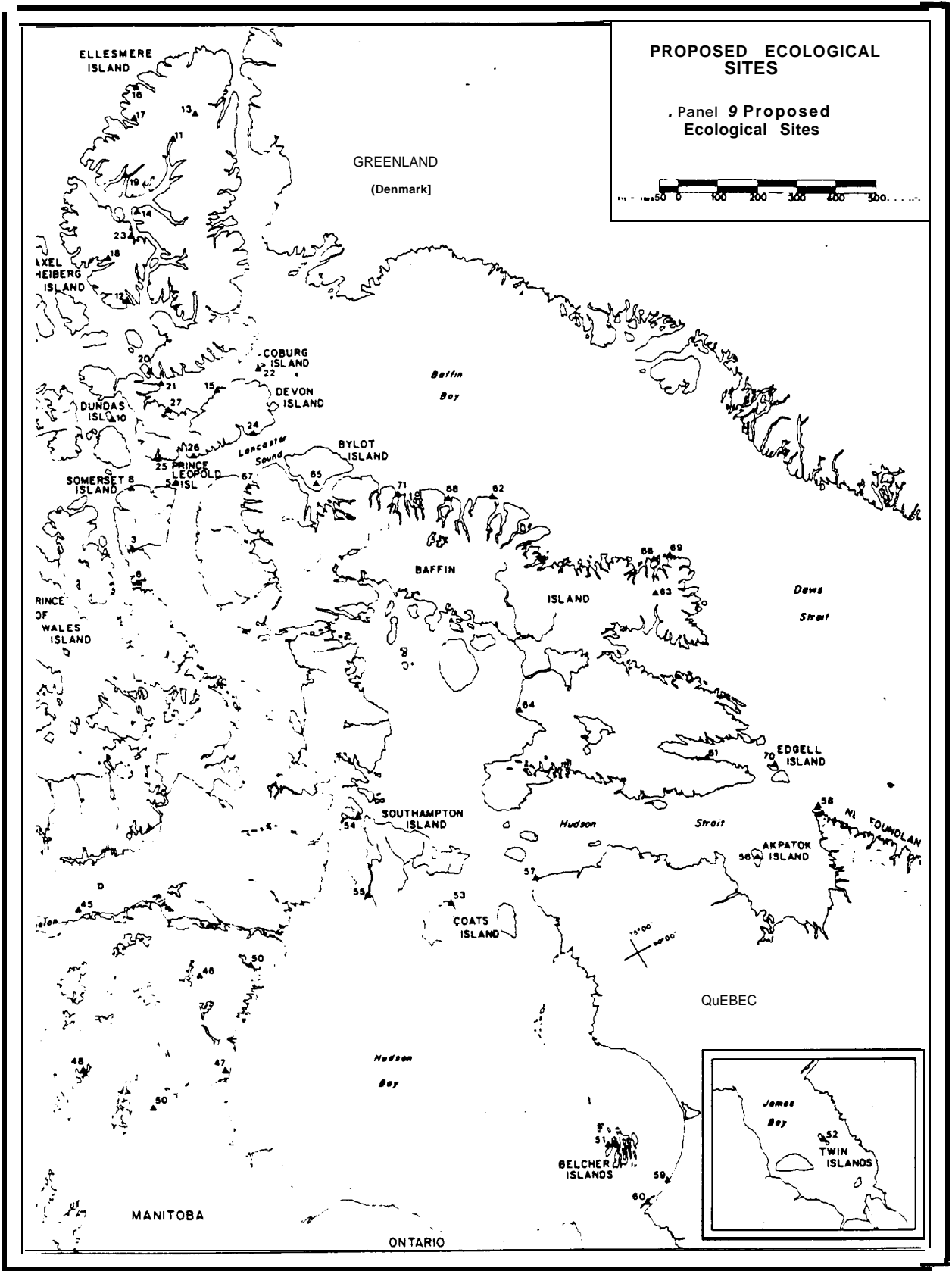


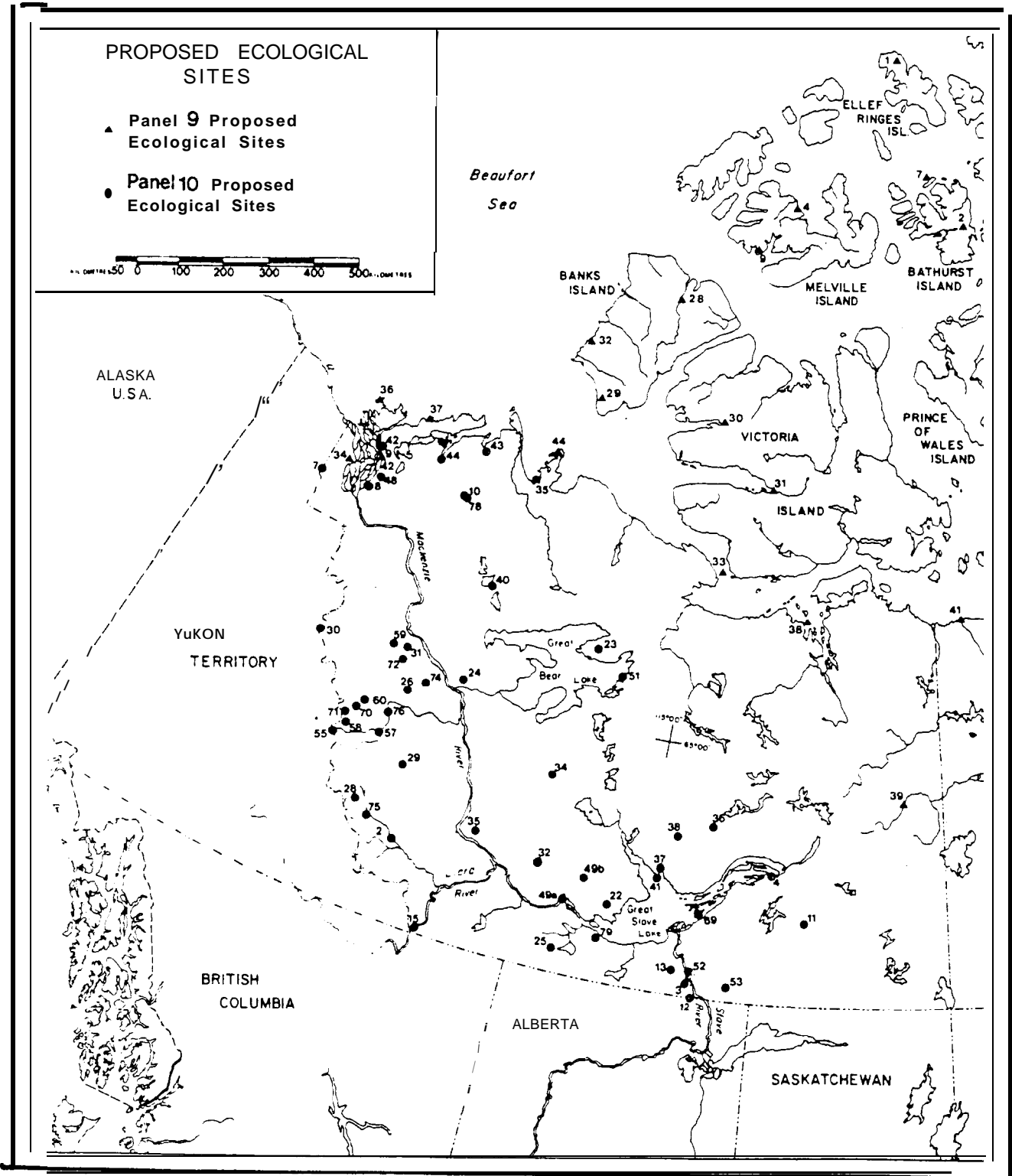








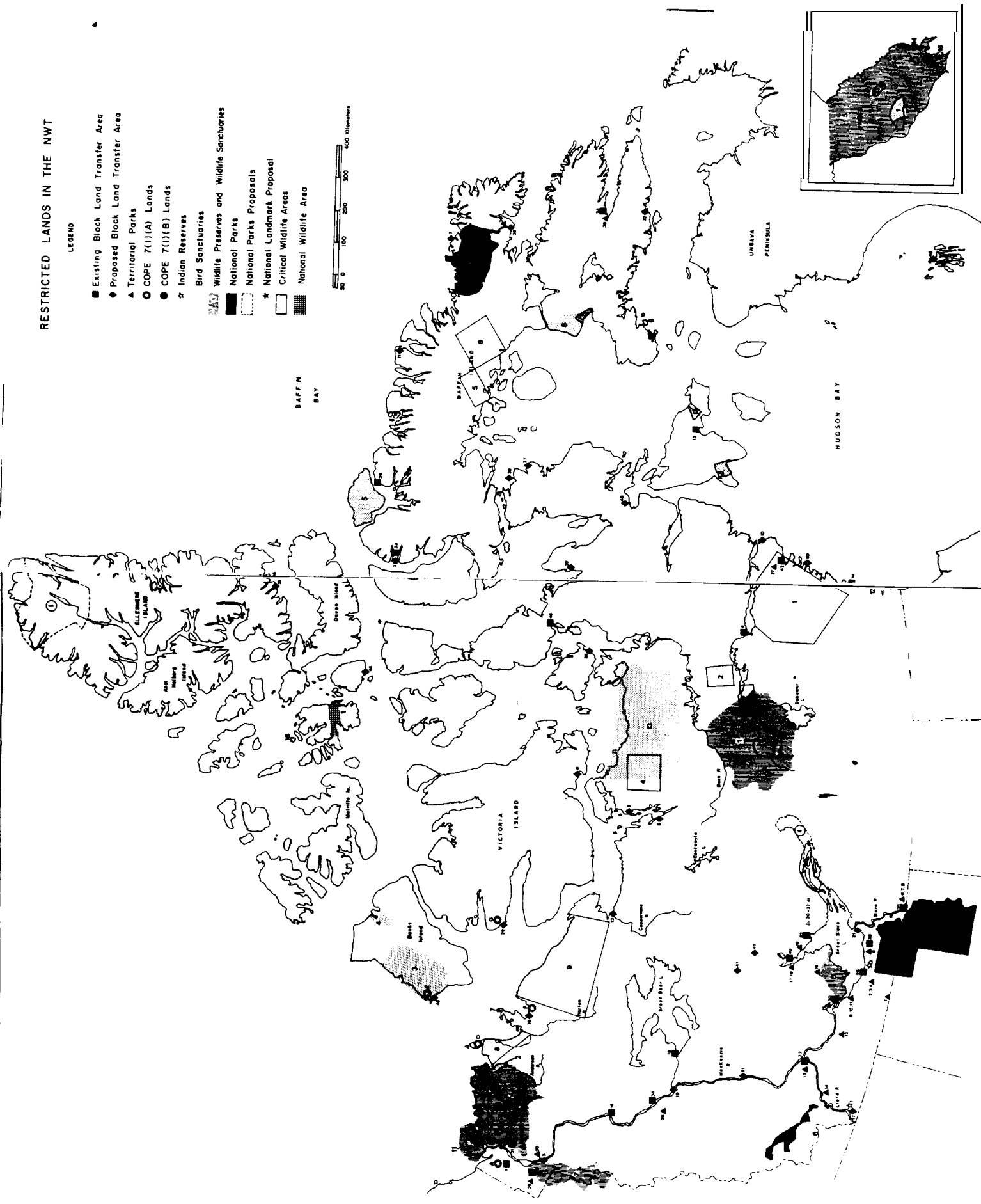




RESTRICTED LANDS IN THE NWT



LEGEND

- Existing Block Land Transfer Area
- ◆ Proposed Block Land Transfer Area
- ▲ Territorial Parks
- COPE 7(I)(A) Lands
- COPE 7(I)(B) Lands
- ★ Indian Reserves
- Bird Sanctuaries
- Wildlife Preserves and Wildlife Sanctuaries
- ▨ National Parks
- ▤ National Parks Proposals
- ▥ National Landmark Proposal
- ★ Critical Wildlife Areas
- ▩ National Wildlife Area



RESTRICTED ANDS INDEX

BLOCK LAND TRANSFER AREAS

- Existing 
- Proposed 

1. Aklavik
2. Arctic Bay
3. Arctic Red River
4. Baker Lake
5. Bathurst Inlet
6. Umingmaktok
7. Broughton Island
8. Cambridge Bay
9. Cape Dorset
10. Chesterfield Inlet
11. Clyde River
12. Coppermine
13. Coral Harbour
14. Eskimo Point
15. Fort Franklin
16. Fort Good Hope
17. Fort Liard
18. Fort McPherson
19. Fort Norman
20. Fort Providence
21. Fort Resolution
22. Fort Simpson
23. Fort Smith
24. Frobisher Bay
25. Gjoa Haven
26. Gise Fiord
27. Hall Beach
28. Hay River - Enterprise
29. Holman Island
30. Igloodik
31. Inuvik
32. Lake Harbour
33. Naniavik
34. Norman Wells
35. Pangnirtung
36. Paulatuk
37. Pelly Bay
38. Pine Point
39. Pond Inlet
40. Res-Edzo
41. Res lakes
42. Rankin Inlet
43. Repulse Bay
44. Resolute Bay
45. Sachs Harbour
46. Sanikiluaq
47. Snare Lakes
48. Spence Bay
49. Tuktoyaktuk
50. Whale Cove
51. Wrigley
52. Yellowknife - Detah

TERRITORIAL PARKS

1. 60th Parallel
2. Alexandra Falls
3. Louise Falls
4. Hay River
5. Galena
6. Little Buffalo Falls
7. Salt Mountain
8. Fort Smith
9. Lady Evelyn Falls
10. Kakisa River Bridge
11. Dory Point
12. Whittaker Falls
13. Fort Simpson
14. Blackstone Park
15. Fort Providence
16. Chan Lake
17. North Arm
18. Edzo
19. Boundary Creek
20. Long Lake
21. Yellowknife River
22. Prosperous Lake
23. Madeline Lake
24. Pontoon Lake
25. Prelude Lake
26. Reid Lake
27. Hidden Lake (Proposed)
28. Dodo Park (Proposed)
30. Arctic Red River
31. Chuk Campground
32. Renging River
33. Caribou Creek
34. Cabin Creek
35. Holman Park
36. Campbell Hills Park (Proposed)
37. Meladine Esker
38. Sylvia Grinnell
39. Pitsurtinu Tugovik
40. Campbell Hill
41. Cameron River Bridge

COPE LANDS

- 7111(A)
- A. Aklavik
 - B. Inuvik
 - C. Tuktoyaktuk
 - D. Cape Bathurst
 - E. Sachs Harbour
 - F. Paulatuk
 - G. Holman Island

COPE LANDS

- 7111(B)
- H. Husky Lakes

INDIAN RESERVES

1. Fort Liard Reserve
2. Hay River Reserve

BIRD SANCTUARIES

1. Akimiski Island
2. Anderson River Delta
3. Banks Island # 1
4. Banks Island # 2
5. Bylot Island
6. Cape Dorset
7. Cape Parry
8. Dewey Soper
9. East Bay
10. Harry Gibbons
11. Kendall Island
12. McConnell River
13. Queen Maud
14. Boatswain Bay
15. Hannah Bay
16. Seymour Island

NWT PRESERVES, RESERVES AND SANCTUARIES

1. Thelon Game Sanctuary
2. Twin Islands Game Sanctuary
3. Bowman Bay Wildlife Sanctuary
4. Reindeer Grazing Reserve
5. James Bay Preserve
6. Norah Willis Michener Game Preserve
7. Peel River Preserve
8. Mackenzie Bison Sanctuary

NATIONAL PARKS

1. Wood Buffalo National Park
2. Nahanni National Park
3. Auyuttuq National Park

NATIONAL PARKS PROPOSALS

4. East Arm of Great Slave Lake
5. Ellesmere Island

NATIONAL LANDMARK PROPOSAL

Pingos near Tuktoyaktuk

CRITICAL WILDLIFE AREAS

(Caribou Calving Grounds)

1. Kaminurik Calving Area
2. Beverly Calving Area
3. Beverly Calving Area
4. Bathurst Calving Area
5. Longstaff Calving Area
6. Dewar Calving Area
7. Baird Calving Area
8. Bluenose Calving Area
9. Bluenose Calving Area

NATIONAL WILDLIFE AREAS

1. Polar Bear Pass