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Workshop - (five Reports) Tourism, Tourism
- Inuvik Region
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Council (nwt)
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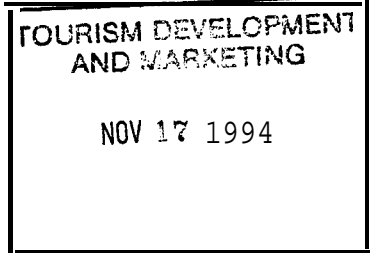


11-52-37
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WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL (N. W. T.)

P.O. Box 2120, Inuvik
Northwest Territories, Canada XOE 0T0
Phone: (403) 979-2828 Fax: 979-2610

31 October 1994



To: Distribution List

Dear Participant:

Thank you for your interest in attending the Inuvialuit Conservation Implementation Workshop.

The purpose of the workshop is to begin implementation of the provisions of the six Inuvialuit Community Conservation Plans as well as recommendations arising from the 1991 Mackenzie Delta Beaufort Sea Regional Land Use Plan.

The scope of the workshop is protected areas within the N.W.T. The workshop will not cover any recommendations arising from or pertaining to:

1. the offshore region of the ISR, already dealt with under the Inuvialuit Beluga Management Plan.
2. The area of the Inuvialuit Settlement Region known as the Yukon North Slope

The overall objectives of the workshop are:

1. To determine the best methods for protection of these areas .
2. Task the responsible agencies with the responsibility of enacting the appropriate legislation or policy changes to provide the recommended protection.

As the representative of an agency, with responsibilities for the protection of areas, you will be requested to give a presentation (on day 1) which details the legislation, policies and procedures, of your agency. The presentation should be directed towards describing the ability of that authority to protect the land and natural resources in a specified area.

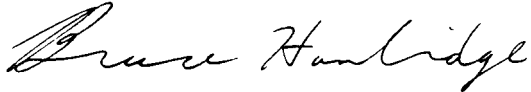
Following these presentations, participants from the communities covered by the Plans, will work with you (on day 2) to select the

appropriate methods of protection for specified areas.

The attached-information details the sections of the enclosed Conservation Plans and excerpts from the Mackenzie Delta Beaufort Sea Land Use Plan that will be dealt with in the workshop.

If you have any further questions please feel free to contact me.

Yours truly

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bruce Hanbidge". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned below the typed name.

Bruce Hanbidge
Resource Person
WMAC (NWT)

ANNEX I

INUVIALUIT COMMUNITY CONSERVATION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION WORKSHOP

AGENDA

Location: Main floor meeting room, Inuvialuit Corporate Centre,
107 Mackenzie Road, Inuvik, N.W.T., XOE OTO

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6^h

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1300 - Opening remarks | Larry Carpenter, Chair, IGC
John Bailey, Chair, WMAC (NWT)
Robert Bell, Chair, FJMC
Tom Beck, Chair, EISC/BDLUPC |
| 1400 - Community Presentations | Aklavik
Holman
Inuvik
Paulatuk
Sachs Harbour
Tuktoyaktuk |
| 1430 - Coffee Break | |
| 1445 - Land protection options | Federal Government
DIAND
Environment Canada (CWS)
Environment Canada
(Environmental Protection)
Parks Canada
DFO

Northwest Territories
Government
DRR
ED&T (Parks)
ED&T (Tourism)
Heritage
SINT

Inuvialuit Organizations
ILA |
| 1700 - Adjourn | |
| 1930 - Signing ceremony for the six community conservation plans . (All participants invited) | |

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7TH

0900 - 1700

Working groups from each community to review Plans recommendations and select appropriate protection options

Working Groups

Aklavik	Facilitator - Norm Snow Rapporteur - Richard Binder
Holman	Facilitator - Ron Graf Rapporteur - Michael Fabijan
Inuvik	Facilitator - Robert Bell Rapporteur - Matt Stabler
Paulatuk	Facilitator - John Nagy Rapporteur - Dodie Malagana
Sachs Harbour	Facilitator - Ed Henderson Rapporteur - Linda Graf
Tuktoyaktuk	Facilitator - TBA Rapporteur - Bruce Hanbidge

Working Group Agenda

1. Review the sites and development of a priority list to deal with them. (Annex II)

Determination and tasking of the available means of each relevant agency to:

2. Implement the requirements of the land use designation (A-E) for each site. (Annex III)
3. Review the specific recommendations for each site (Annex II) and assign appropriate mechanisms to address them.
4. Review the general recommendations pertaining to the protection of all sites in the ISR. (Annex IV) and assign appropriate mechanisms to address them.

1930 - Meeting of the facilitators and rapporteurs to prepare final reports

THURSDAY DECEMBER 8TH

0900 - Reports from the working groups

Aklavik
Holman
Inuvik
Paulatuk
Sachs Harbour
Tuktoyaktuk

1145 - Closing remarks - John Bailey

1200 - Adjournment

ANNEX II

Special designated lands within the ISR1. Aklavik Planning Area

Site#	Name	Map#
71	Bluenose Caribou Winter Range	3
74	Caribou Hills, Middle Mackenzie Delta	8
76	Crossley Lakes and Fort Anderson	8
79	Pingos Canadian Landmark	8
80	Coastal Zone of the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula Liverpool Bay, Wood Bay, Baillie Islands	8
81	Husky Lakes - "Fingers Area"	8
84	Kugmallit Bay	4
85	Kendall Island Site	4
86	Mackenzie Bay and Shallow Bay	4
88	Garry and Pelly Islands	9
89	Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary and Mackenzie River Delta Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat	9
91	Central Mackenzie Estuary	9
92	Shallow Bay	9
95	Inner Mackenzie Delta including Peel, Aklavik, Husky and West Channels	5
96/108	Fish Hole/Cache Creek and Big Fish River	5
97	First Creek	5
98	Culturally Important Sites	7
105	Canoe Lake	8
107	Mackenzie Delta Channels and Lakes	8

Detailed information on each site is located in the Aklavik Community Conservation Plan pages 4-2 to 4-22.

2. Inuvik Planning Area

Site#	Name	Map#
1	Culturally Important Sites	7
70	Fish Lakes and Rivers	3
71	Bluenose Caribou Winter Range	3
72	Caribou Hills	3
73/78	Kugaluk River and Estuary	8
74	Caribou Hills, Middle Mackenzie Delta	8
76	Crossley Lakes and Fort Anderson	8
79	Pingos Canadian Landmark	8
80	Coastal Zone of the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula Liverpool Bay, Wood Bay, Baillie Islands	8
81	Husky Lakes - "Fingers Area"	8
84	Kugmallit Bay	4
85	Kendall Island Site	4
86	Mackenzie Bay and Shallow Bay	4

88	Garry and Pelly Islands	8
89	Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary and Mackenzie River Delta Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat	8
91	Central Mackenzie Estuary	8
92	Shallow Bay	8
95	Inner Mackenzie Delta including Peel, Inuvik, Husky and West Channels	5
105	Canoe Lake	8
107	Mackenzie Delta Channels and Lakes	8

Detailed information on each site is located in the Inuvik Community Conservation Plan pages 4-2 to 4-25.

3. Sachs Harbour Planning Area

<u>Site#</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Map#</u>
8	Offshore and Onshore Banksland	2
9	Thomsen River Area	2
10	Areas near or on Sachs, Kellet and Lennie Rivers including Siksik and Survey Lakes	2
11a	Southern Banksland	2
11b	Land Area Around De Salis Bay	2
11c	Inland Area Egg River and Big River	2
12	Area South of Rufus River	2
13	Prince of Wales Strait	2
16	Shoran Lake	3
17	Egg River/Big River	3
18	Masik River	3
19	Bank Island Migratory Bird Sanctuary No.1	3
20	Bank Island Migratory Bird Sanctuary No.2	3
21	Proposed National Park	3
22	Proposed Nelson Head Canadian Landmark Site	3
23	Banksland Rivers	3
24	Banksland Coastal areas adjacent to rivers supporting Arctic charr. Includes: Sachs Harbour coastal zone, Mercy Bay/Castel Bay coastal zone. Prince of Wales Strait coastal zone	3
25	Offshore Amundsen Gulf, Beaufort Sea	3
26	Thomsen and Parker Rivers Wildlife Area of Special Interest	3
27	Northern Banksland Wildlife Area of Special Interest	3

Detailed information on each site is located in the Sachs Harbour Community Conservation Plan pages 10 to 40.

4. Holman Planning Area

Site#	Name	Map #
1	Kangikhokyoak Gulf (Liddon Gulf) and Southwestern Portion of the Melville Island Coastline	6
2	Emangyok Sound Coastline (Viscount Melville Sound)	
4	Bailey Point	7
5	Ibbett Bay to McCormick Inlet	7
6	Prince Patrick Island Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat	7
7	Bailey Point Wildlife Area of Special Interest	7
28	Omingmakyok, Ungirut and Okpilik Lake Areas; Kiyuktugak River and Kiyuktuluak River	3
29	Culturally Important Sites Located Throughout the Holman Region	3
30	Richard Collinson Inlet and Glenelg Bay (Wynniatt Bay), Prince of Wales Strait	3
31	Amundsen Gulf, Prince Albert Sound and Minto Inlet	3
32	Tahioyak (Safety Channel)	3
33	Tahiryuak Lakes (south, east) and Kangikihnik Lake, and Kaglokyuak, Engaloak Rivers	3
34	Kuukyuak River and Diamond Jenness Peninsula Coastal Zone	3
35	Tahikpalok Lake Region and North Shore of Prince Albert Sound	3
36	Areas Located Throughout Victoria Island	3
37	Anmalokitak Lake and Tahok Lake Region	3
38	Hikongiyoitok Lake and Kugaluk River Region	3
39	Areas located throughout Victoria Island: Kikiktalok Island; Akolgotak; Tahikyoak north, Tahioyak; Pingokyoak; and Nigiyok Naghak	3
40	Minto Inlet	4
41	Prince Albert Sound	4
42	Rivers, lakes, and streams in central west Victoria Island	5
43	Kuukyuak (Kuujjua) River/Minto Inlet System	5
44	Kuuk River/Tahiryuak Lake System	5
45	Kagluk River/Quunnguq Lake System	5-
46	Southwest Victoria Island Coastal Zone - Minto Inlet, Prince Albert Sound	5
47	Hadley Bay Wildlife Area of Special Interest	4
48	Prince Albert Peninsula Wildlife Area of Special Interest	4

49	Minto Inlet Wildlife Area of Special Interest	4
50	Colville Mountains Wildlife Area of Special Interest	4

Detailed information on each site is located in the Holman Community Conservation Plan pages 4-2 to 4-33.

5. Tuktoyaktuk Planning Area

Site#	Name	Map #
	The Caribou Calving Grounds of the Cape Bathurst and Liverpool Bay Area	TCP p43
69	Husky Lakes	39
70	Fish Lakes and Rivers	39
71	Bluenose Caribou Herd Winter Range	39
72	Caribou Hills	39
73*	Kugaluk River and Estuary	40
74	Caribou Hills, Middle Mackenzie Delta	40
75	Southern Mackenzie Delta	40
76'	Crossley Lakes and Fort Anderson	40
77*	Anderson River Migratory Bird Sanctuary and Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat	40
78	Kugaluk River Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat	40
79*	Pingos Canadian Landmark	40
80	Coastal Zones of Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula, Liverpool Bay, Wood Bay, Baillie Islands	40 & 45
81	Husky Lakes - "Fingers Area"	40
82	Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula lake/stream systems	40
84	Kugmallit Bay	44
85	Kendall Island Site	44
86	Mackenzie Bay and Shallow Bay	44
87*	Toker Point	45
88*	Garry and Pelly Islands	45
89*	Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary and Mackenzie River Delta Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat	45
90	Kugmallit Bay, Whitefish Bay, Tuktoyaktuk Harbour	45
91	Central Mackenzie Estuary	45
92	Shallow Bay	45

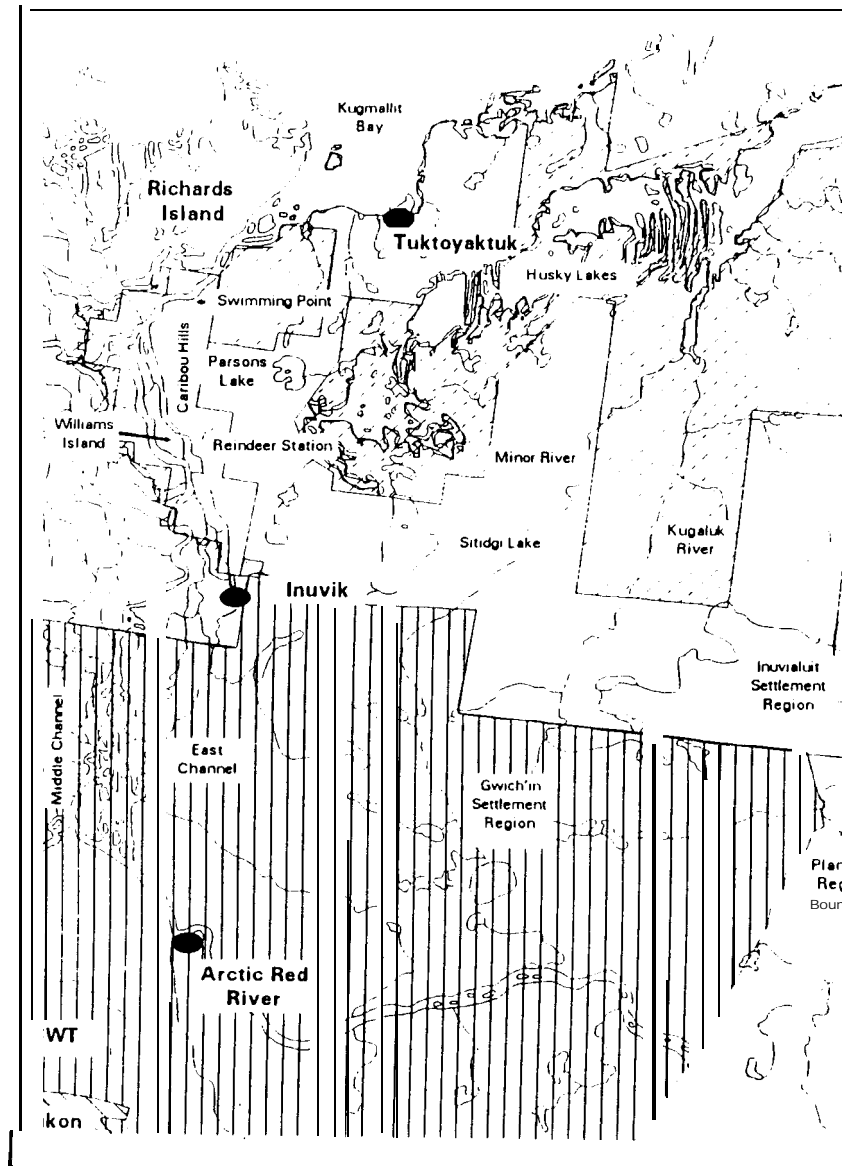
Sites marked with an asterisk (*) are mentioned in both the Tuktoyaktuk Community Conservation Plan (p45) and the Mackenzie Delta Beaufort Sea Land Use Plan. Detailed information about them and the other sites mentioned in the MDBSLUP is located in the enclosed excerpt entitled "Husky Lakes Subregion".

6. Paulatuk Planning Area

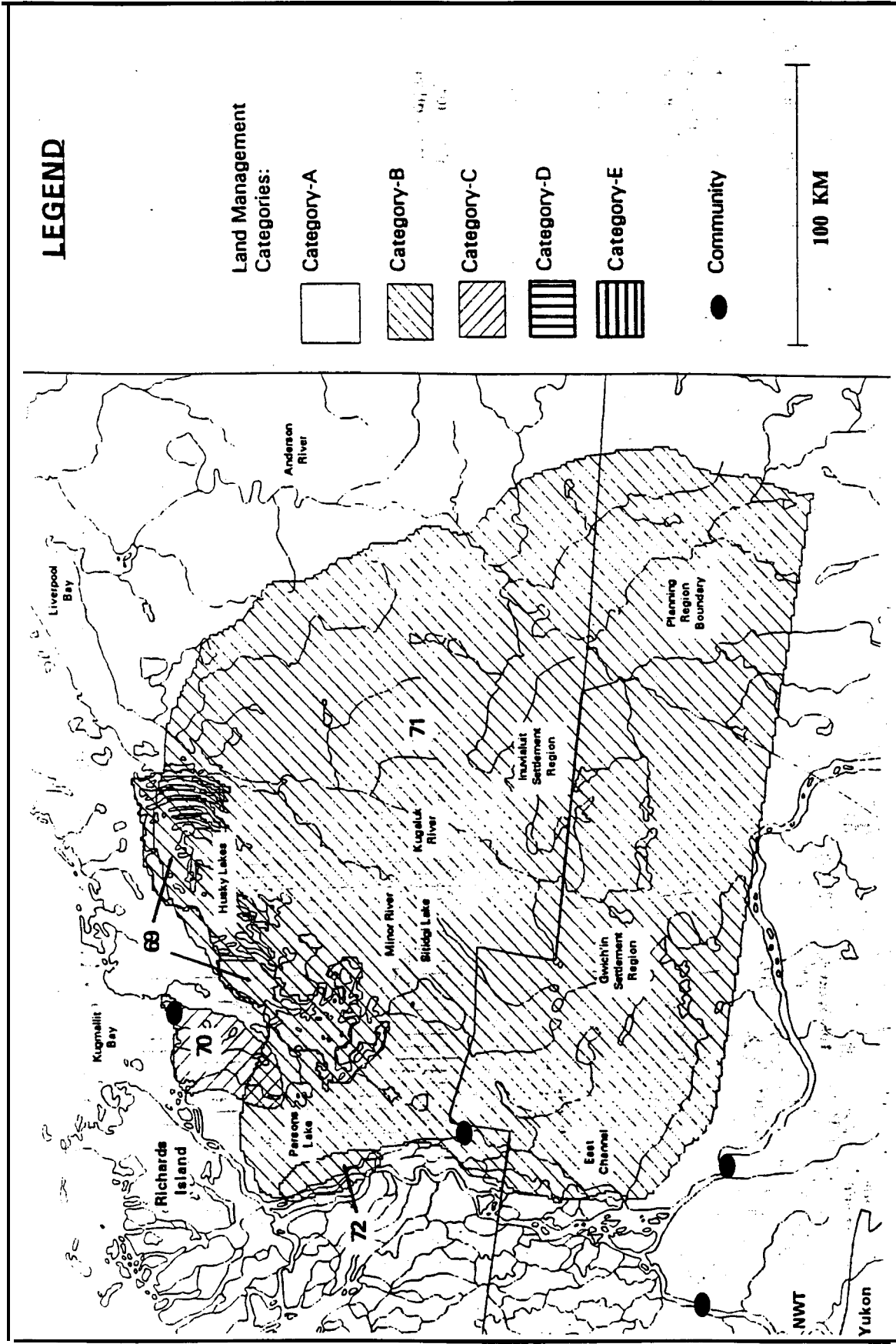
Site#	Name	Map#
51	Fish Lake	35
52'	Bluenose Caribou Calving Ground	35
53*	Parry Peninsula and Offshore Islands	35
54*	Franklin Bay, Darnley Bay, Amundsen Gulf-Offshore	35
55	Paulatuk Fishing Areas	35
56	Paulatuk Outpost Camps	35
57	Horton, Hornaday and Brock Rivers	35
58	Cape Bathurst and Baillie Islands	35
59	Cape Parry and Associated Islands	36
60	Cape Barry Migratory Bird Sanctuary	36
61	Harrowby Bay Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat	36
62*	Proposed Bluenose Lake National Park	36
63	Coastal areas of Parry Peninsula, Franklin Bay, Darnley Bay	36
64	Mainland Freshwater Areas	36,40,45 51,56,61
66	Hornaday River	36
67	Bluenose Caribou Calving Ground Wildlife Area of Special Interest	36
68*	Horton Plain Wildlife Area of Special Interest	36

Sites marked with an asterisk (*) are mentioned in both the Paulatuk Community Conservation Plan (p40) and the Mackenzie Delta Beaufort Sea Land Use Plan. Detailed information about them and the other sites mentioned in the MDBSLUP is located in the enclosed excerpt entitled "Parry Peninsula Subregion".

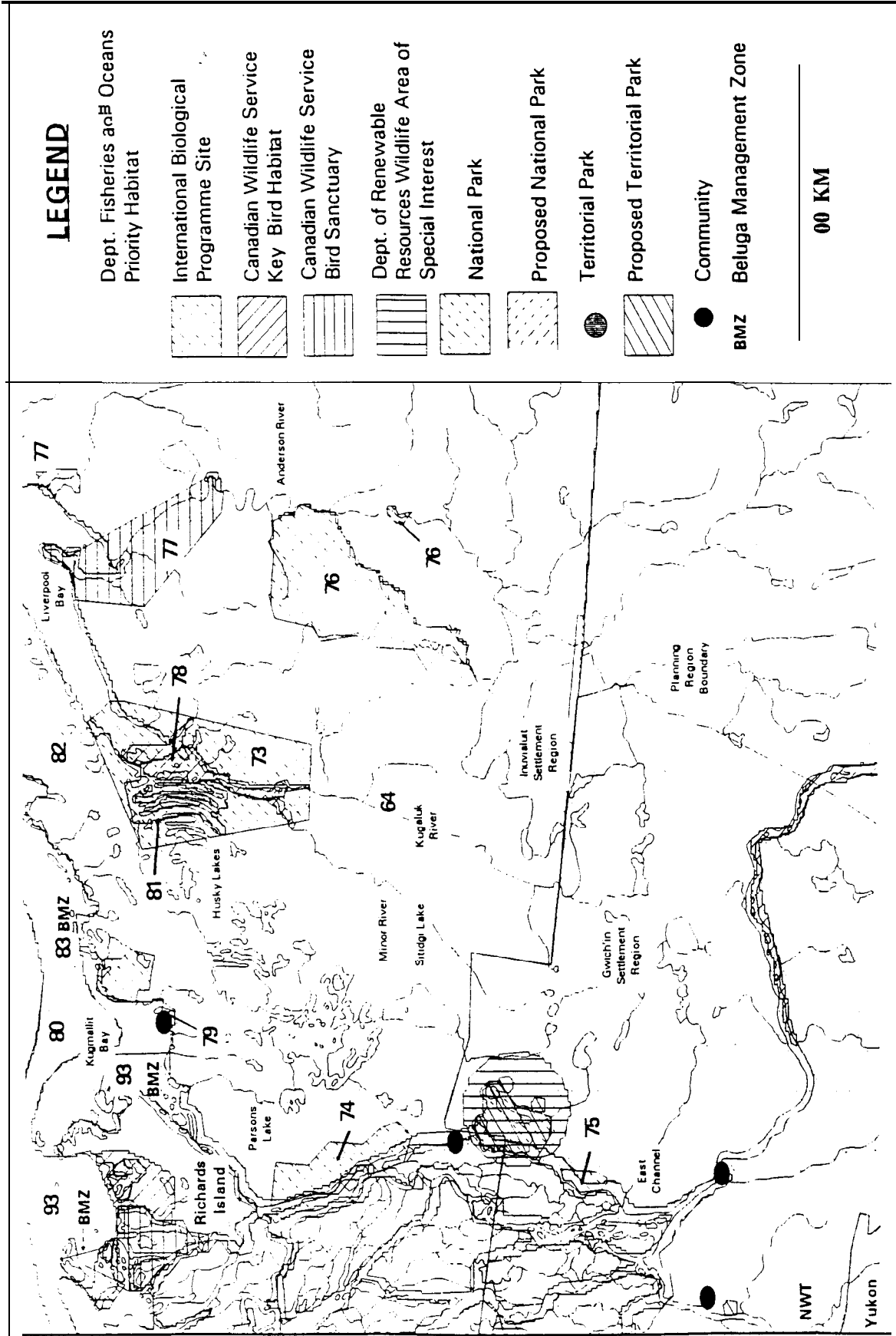
2.5 HUSKY LAKES SUBREGION



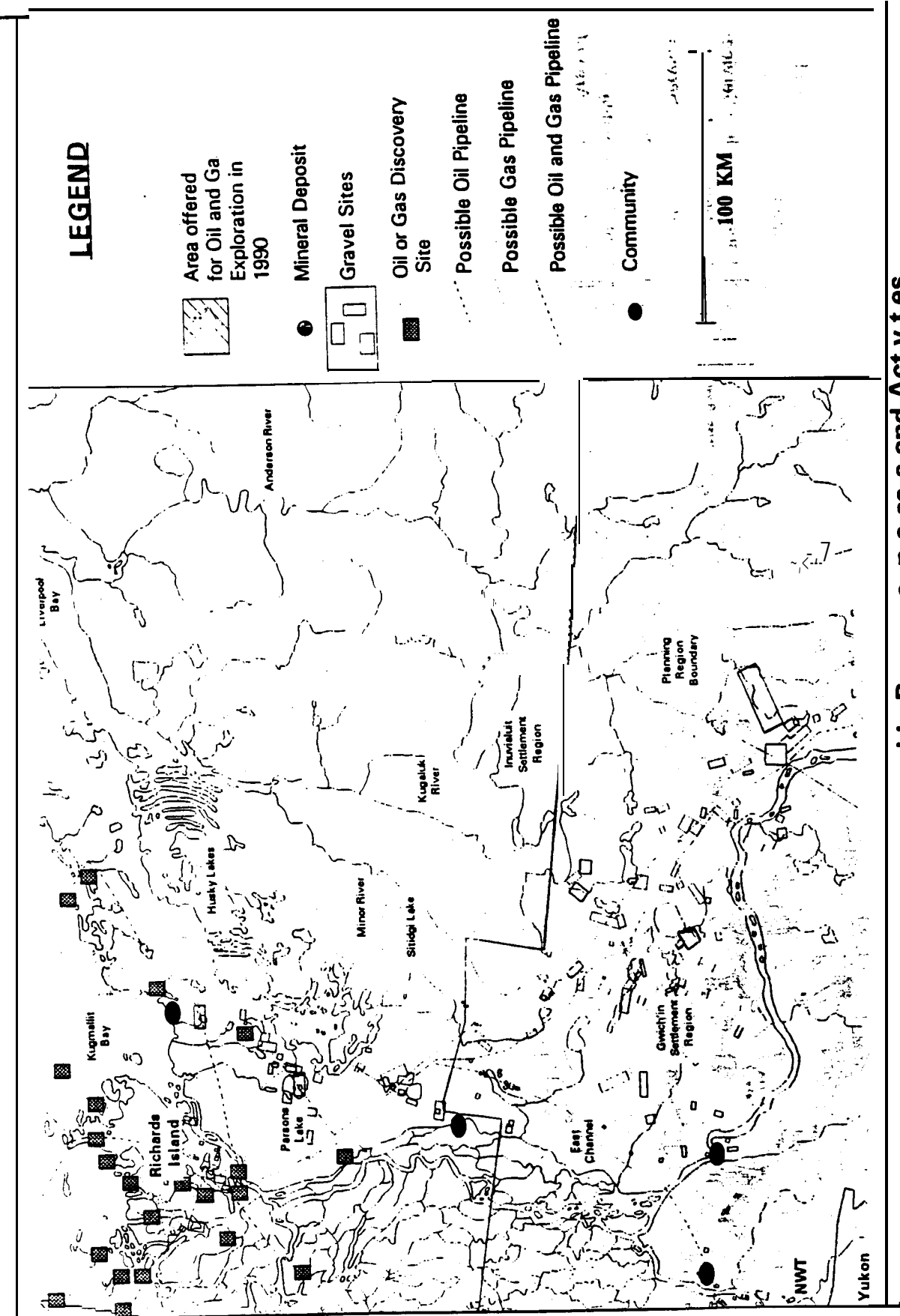
Map 38- Land Claims Settlement



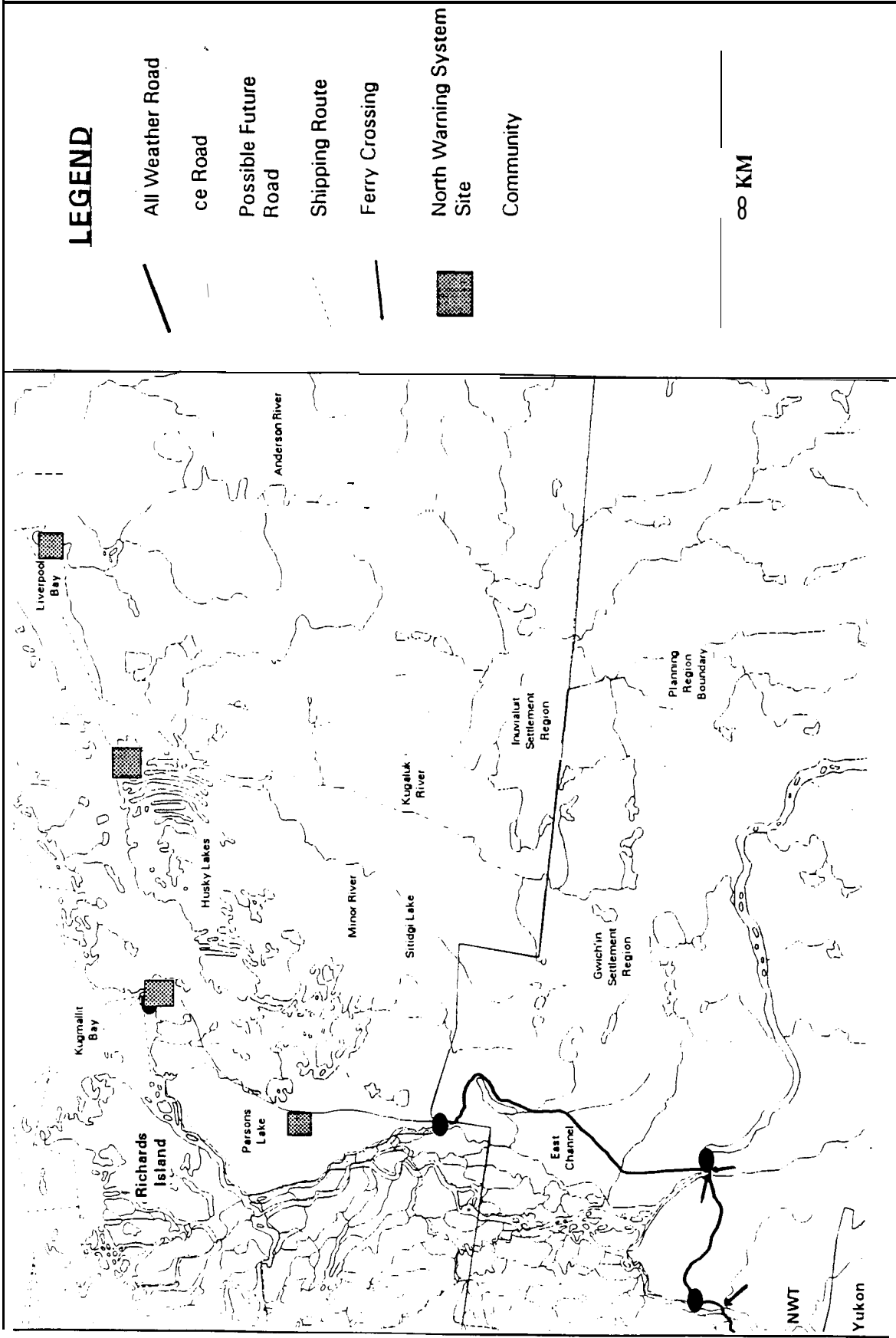
Map 39 - Land Management Categories Assigned by Communities



Map 40 - Lands of Territorial, National, International Conservation Interest



Map 4 - Nonrenewable Resources and Activities



Map 42 - Transportation and Military Interests and Activities

Site No. **69: Husky Lakes (Map 39)**

Identified **By: Tuktoyaktuk Community** Working Group

Land **Management** Category: B

Ownership: Private 7(1)(b) lands within the **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 38)

Description: The site is south and east of **Tuktoyaktuk**, and includes the bays, islands, and shorelines of the **Husky Lakes** beginning north of Sitidgi Lake and extending eastward to Liverpool Bay.

Importance of the Site to the **Community** of **Tuktoyaktuk**:

Past and present use **by Inuvialuit** for **subsistence fishing**, hunting, trapping **and berry picking**. **There are** approximately 25 recreational and trapping cabins located throughout the area.

Overlapping Lands Identified by Communities:

Bluenose caribou herd winter range (Site No. **71**) (Map 39)

Overlapping **Lands** of Territorial, National, and International Conservation Interest (Map 40):

Canadian Wildlife Semite - **Kugaluk** River Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat (Site No. 78).

Department of Fisheries and Oceans - Priority 1 habitat: **Husky Lakes** (Site No. 81). Priority 2 habitat: Liverpool Bay coastal areas (Site No. 80).

International Biological **Programme** - **Kugaluk** River and Estuary (Site No. 73).

Overlapping **Nonrenewable** Resource Interests and Activities (Map 41):

Adjacent to areas of oil and gas exploration and possible future development.

Overlapping Military, Transportation, and Tourism Interests and Activities (Map 42):

Sports fishing by **Inuvik** residents and tourists.

A North Warning System radar site borders this site.

community Working Group Concerns:

The **Community** Working Group is most concerned that sports fishing, particularly in spring, does not interfere with **Inuvialuit** enjoyment of their privately-held lands around the Lakes, and with subsistence fishing activities.

Community Working Group Recommendation:

1. **ILA** should continue to enforce IFA section **7(15)d** which gives **Inuvialuit** control of recreational users.
2. EISC and DFO should enforce section 8 (4) of the IFA which states no dredging or development activities such as the building of drilling platforms or fuel storage facilities shall be carried out on the waters of the area.
3. **FJMC** should produce fish species management plans for Husky Lakes, establishing quotas and restrictions on particular species. **FJMC** should continue to regulate sports fishing licenses through Tuktoyaktuk HTC.
4. **ILA** should develop a land use/recreation plan for **Husky** Lakes to define travel restricted zones, **access** points, tourism/fishing use areas and facilities.

Site No. 70: Fish Lakes and Rivers (Map 39)

Identified By: **Inuvik** and **Tuktoyaktuk** Community Working Groups

Lana **Management** Category: C

Ownership: Public lands and Private 7(1)(a) 7(1)(b) lands within the **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 38)

Description: The site includes the rivers along the shoreline west of **Tuktoyaktuk**, inland to their headwaters.

Importance of the Site to the **Communities** of **Inuvik** and **Tuktoyaktuk** :

Important fish habitat and important historic and present subsistence harvest area for people of **Inuvik** and **Tuktoyaktuk**.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, and International **Conservation** Interest (Map 40):

Canadian Parks **Service** - **Pingos** Canadian Landmark (Site No. 79).

Department of Fisheries and Oceans **Priority 1 and 2 habitats:** lakes /streams on **Tuktoyaktuk** Peninsula (Site No. 82).

Canadian Nature Federation **identifies Tuktoyaktuk** Peninsula as important for protection because of **pingos** on mainland and offshore.

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests, and Activities (Map 41):

Located in the oil and gas production **and** corridor area and close to offshore marine transportation **routes**.

Tuk Tertiary onshore oil discovery, **Tuk Cretaceous** onshore gas discovery and **Imnak** onshore oil **discovery** are located outside the Fish River and Lake site, but adjoining pipeline routes may cross Fish Rivers.

Several identified **granular sources** **within** **this** area, largely concentrated around **Tuktoyaktuk and the coast**.

Overlapping Military, Transportation, and Tourism Interests and Activities (Map 42):

A North Warning System radar site borders **this site**.

Community Working Group Concerns:

The **Community** Working Group is **concerned** that **some** land use activities in the area are contributing to **the** destruction of fish spawning and over wintering 'habitat' of rivers along the coast (logs jam up rivers).

Community Working Group Recommendations:

1. **FJMC** and **DFO** should regulate **development** activities near or on **Fish** Lakes and Rivers during the **fall** and **winter**.
2. **HTC** recommends no development **activities** at **Whitefish** Station (subsistence whaling 'camp)' **during** **spring** or **fall**.

Site **No. 71:** **Bluenose** Caribou Herd Winter Range (**Map 39**)

Identified By: **Inuvik Community Working Group** u..

Land **Management** Category: B

Ownership: Private 7(1)(a) 7(1)(b) lands and Public lands within the **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region ISR; and is within the **Gwich'in** Settlement Region. (**Map 38**)

Description: The site extends from the Mackenzie Delta to the Anderson River, south to the headwaters of the Anderson River and **Kugaluk** River, and north to the coast.

Importance of the Site to the **Community of Inuvik:**

The **Inuvik** Community Working Group classified this area B for reasons associated with the caribou. The Community Working Group recognizes the categories assigned by other Community Working Groups in this **area** (see overlapping community **conservation** lands below).

Important winter habitat for the **Bluenose** caribou herd, which are valued for subsistence harvest by people of **Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk** and Arctic Red.

Husky Lakes are also important for fishing resources as **described** for Site No. 69.

Overlapping Lands Identified by Communities:

Travaillant Lake area (Site No. **114**) (**Map 55**); **Husky** Lakes (Site No. 69) (**Map 39**); Caribou Hills (Site No. **72**) (**Map 39**); Campbell Lake (Site No. **94**) (**Map 49**); and Cardinal Lake region (Site No. **115**) (**Map 55**).

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, and International Conservation Interest (**Map 40**):

NWT Renewable Resources - Campbell Lake Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 109)

Canadian Wildlife Service - **Kugaluk** River Key **Migratory** Bird Terrestrial Habitat (Site No. 78).

Department of Fisheries and Oceans - Mainland freshwater areas (Site No. 64)

International Biological **Programme** **Kugaluk** River and Estuary (Site No. **73**). Caribou Hills Middle Mackenzie Delta (Site No. 74). Southern Mackenzie Delta (Site No. 75). **Crossley** Lakes (Site No. 76).

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities (**Map 41**):

Parsons Lake onshore gas discovery schedule phase 1 development involving a gas plant and a connecting pipeline

or alternately, a minor processed gas will be transported to **Swimming** Point.

Several pipeline routes are proposed for this area: Tuk oil and gas **discovery** to Parsons Lake or Swimming Point. The mainline corridor would head south along the east **channel**. **Several** small oil and gas discoveries exist within this site including: **Kamik** onshore oil discovery, Siku onshore gas discovery, **Imnak** onshore oil discovery, and **Ikhil** onshore gas discovery.

Granular deposits have been identified around Parsons Lake, south end of Eskimo Lakes, in the Caribou **Hills** and **Travaillant** Lake regions.

Overlapping Military, Transportation, and Tourism Interests and Activities (**Map 42**):

Sports hunting and wildlife **viewing** tours by boat or snowmobile, **around Husky** Lakes and **the** east **channel** of the Mackenzie Delta.

Community Working Group Concerns:

That oil and gas related activities might negatively affect caribou movements which would in turn make subsistence hunting more difficult.

Community Working Group Recommendations:

1. **WMAC (NWT)** and **GNWT** Renewable Resources should establish a **Bluenose** Caribou Management Board and that it be mandated to develop a Bluenose **Caribou** Management Plan.

Site No. 72: caribou Hills (Map 39)

Identified By: **Inuvik** Community Working Group

Land Management Category: B

Ownership: Private 7(1)(a) lands within the **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 38)

Description: On the west bank of the Mackenzie River including Williams Island.

Importance of the Site to the **Community** of **Inuvik**:

Unique historic value because of the settlement established at the site during the reindeer herding operations. It is also an important subsistence berry picking area.

Overlapping **Community Conservation** Lands :

Bluenose caribou herd winter range (Site No. 71) (Map 39).

Overlapping Land of Territorial, National, and International **Conservation** Interest (Map 40):

Department of Fisheries and Oceans . Priority 2 habitat. Mainland freshwater areas (Site No. 64).

International Biological **Programme** - Caribou Hills; Middle Mackenzie Delta (Site No. 74).

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities (Map 41):

Proposed mainline corridor from **Swimming** Point to southern pipeline connections.

Several granular deposits identified in the area.

Overlapping **Military**, Transportation, and Tourism Interests and Activities (Map 42):

Tourism outfitting license for Reindeer Station and nearby Peter Lake. Various boat tours, which use the site when traveling down the Mackenzie River East Channel.

Community Working Group Concerns:

That land use activities such as seismic, oil and gas and road corridor development would have a negative impact on this sensitive area.

Community Working Group **Recommendations**:

1. **ILA** should consider the sensitivity of this site when reviewing land use applications to ensure no negative impact of this area's unique habitat.

Site No. 73: **Kugaluk** River and Estuary (Map 40)

Identified By: International Biological **Programme** (Site No. 44)

Land Management Category: Part or all of site should be a candidate for an ecological **reserve**.

Ownership: Private 7(1)(b) lands and Public lands within **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 38).

Importance of Site:

Important area for research of effects of fire on the **treeline**.

Important staging and nesting habitat for waterfowl and **denning** habitat for barren-ground grizzly bear.

Site **No.** 74: Caribou Hills, **Middle** Mackenzie **Delta** (Hap **40**)

Identified By: International Biological **Programme** (Sites No. 4-9, 42).

Land Management Category: Part or all of sites should be candidates for ecological **reserve**.

Ownership: Private 7(1)(a) lands within **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (**Map** 38).

Importance of Site:

Caribou Hills have unique succession plant life.

The **Middle** Mackenzie Delta is a unique transition zone between alluvial **taiga** and low tundra habitats.

Site No. 75: Southern Mackenzie Delta (Map 40)

Identified By: International Biological **Programme** (Site No. 8).

Land **Management Category:** Part or all of site is a candidate for ecological reserve.

ownership: Within **Gwich'in** Settlement Region (Map 38).

Importance of Site:

Representative plants and wildlife of the Delta, which is one of the world's largest and most northerly.

Site No. 76: **Crossley** Lakes and **Fort** Anderson (Hap 40)

Identified By: International Biological **Programme** (Sites No. 10, 78)

Land Management Category: Part or all of sites are candidates for ecological reserve status.

Ownership: Private 7(1)(b) lands and Public lands within the **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 38).

Importance of Site:

Crossley Lakes is a representative treeline area. At the Fort Anderson site, flora, soil conditions, and the active soil layer have been undisturbed since 1866 when the Fort was abandoned.

Site No. 77: Anderson **River Migratory** Bird Sanctuary and **Key** Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat (**Map** 40).

Identified By: Canadian Wildlife Semite

Land Management Category: The bird sanctuary is legislatively protected under Migratory Birds Convention Act; the Key Habitat is Category D.

Ownership: Private 7(1)(b) lands within **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 38).

Importance of Site:

Colony of nesting lesser snow goose. Nesting area for pacific brant, tundra swan. Eskimo curlew, almost extinct, was sighted in the area.

Birds are present during part of the year - breeding season is May-August.

Wetland habitat is sensitive year round.

Site No. 78: **Kugaluk** River Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat (Map 40)

Identified **By:** Canadian Wildlife Service

Land **Management** Category: D

Ownership: Private 7(1)(b) lands within **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 38).

Importance of Site:

Nesting habitat for several species.

Birds are present during part of the year - breeding season is May - August. Wetland habitat is sensitive year round.

Site No. 79: **Pingos** Canadian Landmark (**Map 40**)

Identified **By:** Canadian Parks Semite

Land Management **Category:** Will be legislatively protected under National Parks Act and Western Arctic (**Inuvialuit**) **Claims** Settlement Act.

ownership : private 7(1)(a) lands within **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 38). The **IFA** (s.71, 72)) provides for an exchange of land so surface would be publicly owned.

Importance of Site:

Pingo landforms.

Site No. 80: Coastal Zones of **Tuktoyaktuk** Peninsula, Liverpool Bay, Wood Bay, **Baillie** Islands (Map 40 and 45)

Identified **By:** Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Land Management Category: C

Ownership: Public lands within **Inuvialuit Settlement** "Region (**Map 38**)

Importance of Site:

Tuk Peninsula - **migrating** fish. **Feeding and** rearing areas in bays and lagoons. McKinley Bay may be a spawning area for Pacific herring. May be feeding **beluga.** Liverpool Bay **possible spawning habitat** for Pacific **herring.** wood Bay/Baillie Islands - **Important** feeding, nursery, overwintering areas for both **anadromous** and marine **species.**

Site No. 81: **Husky** Lakes - "**Fingers**" Area" (**Map 40**)

Identified By: Department of Fisheries and **Oceans**

Land **Management** category: **B**

Ownership: Public lands within **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (**Map 38**).

Importance of Site:

Important spawning area for Pacific herring.

Site No. 82: **Tuktoyaktuk** Peninsula lake/stream systems (Map 40)

Identified By: Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Land Management Category: E and D

Ownership: Private 7(1)(a) and 7(1)(b) lands and public lands within **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 38).

Importance of Site:

Category E lakes/streams - Critical nursery and overwintering areas for young-of-the-year and juvenile Mackenzie River broad whitefish. Some support overwintering, spawning, feeding least **ciscoe**. Used heavily as feeding areas, and as **overwintering areas** for broad whitefish, lake whitefish, least **ciscoe**.

Category D **lakes/streams** - feeding areas and migrating routes for coregonids. Suspected spawning, nursery, overwintering areas for **coregonids**.

Site No. 83: **Beluga** Management Plan Zone 2 - all Mackenzie Shelf waters shallower than 20 metres (Maps 40, 45).

Identified By: Fisheries Joint Management Committee

Land **Management** Category: C

Ownership: **Public** lands **within the Inuvialuit Settlement** Region (Maps 38, 43).

Importance of Site:

Major **beluga** travel corridor to move into, out of, and amongst bays of the Mackenzie estuary.

Each spring, **beluga** migrate from wintering areas in the Bering Sea to summering areas in the Beaufort Sea. Depending on a number of factors including time of year and ice conditions, the migration occurs along the edge of the **landf** ast ice (Zone 2), far offshore through leads in the pack ice (Zone 3), or both.

After the migration, from about late June through to late July or early August, a **large** proportion of the stock concentrates in the Mackenzie estuary (Zone 1a) . However, at the same **time**, a large portion of the stock is widely

distributed throughout both Zones -2 and -3. There is evidence to suggest calving may occur in **these** waters at this time.

During August, **beluga** are widely distributed throughout the off-shore in both Zones 2 and 3. They tend to occur in greatest numbers in Zone 2 waters near headlands and **in** the lee of islands, where fishing is apparently most **favourable**. Feeding is probably their most important activity in these Zones during August. **Beluga** usually begin their return migration in mid-August, using both nearshore waters (**Zone 2**) and offshore waters (Zone 3). Few whales remain in the region past early September.

Deep water generally precludes hunting of **beluga** in **Zone 2**.

Guidelines for Zone 2:

Industrial activities or **other projects** may be permitted if they do not adversely **affect** the conservation of **beluga** and the protection of **beluga** habitat and **beluga** hunting, and they are conducted in a controlled and responsible manner.

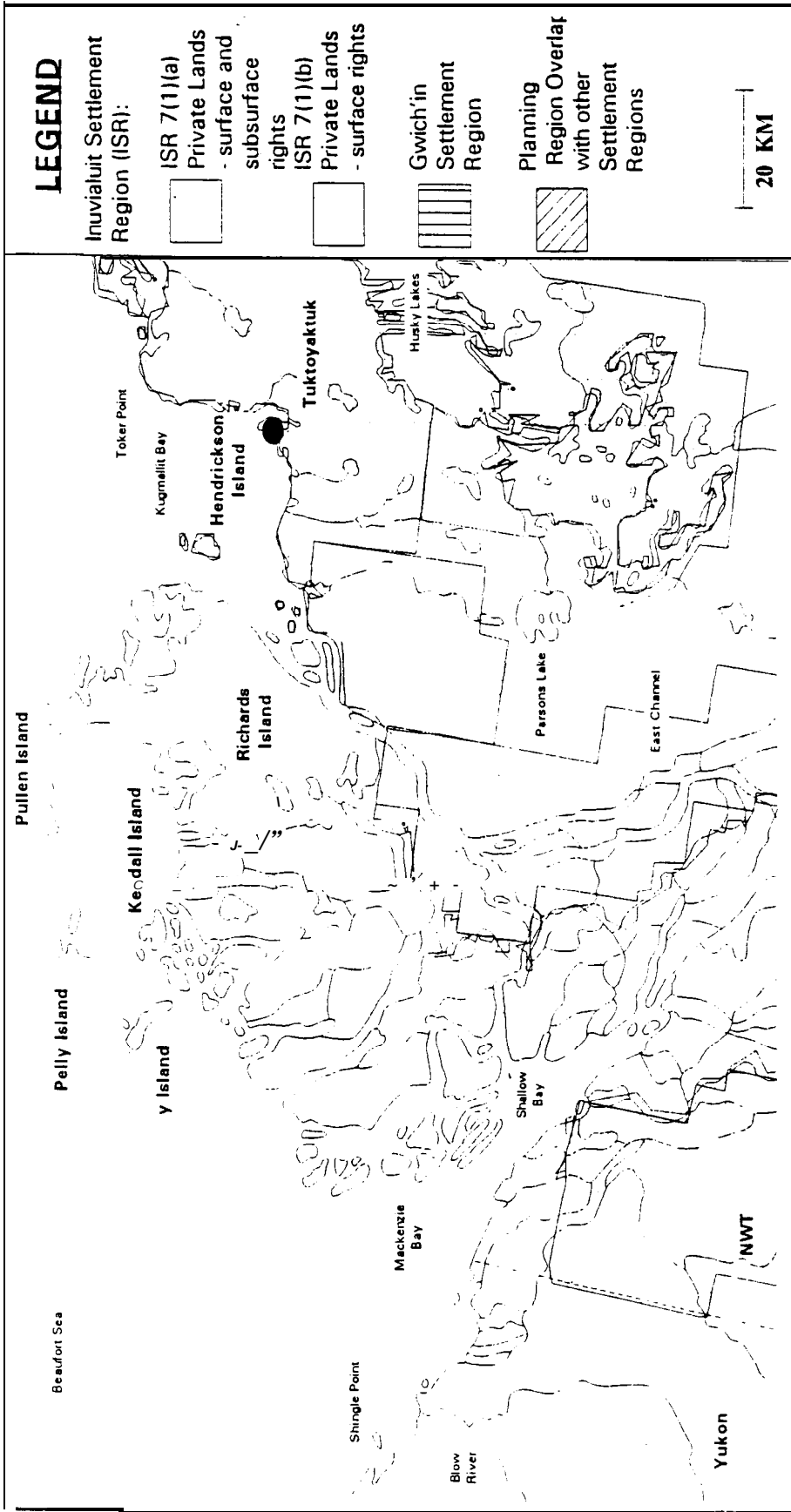
Assessment of proposed activities must consider the direct **effects on beluga** --- (e.g. **contamination, disruption, displacement**) as well as indirect effects (e.g. stability and integrity **of ice, timing** of breakup, food availability).

Commercial fishing proposals should be evaluated and regulated with regard to **beluga** food species.

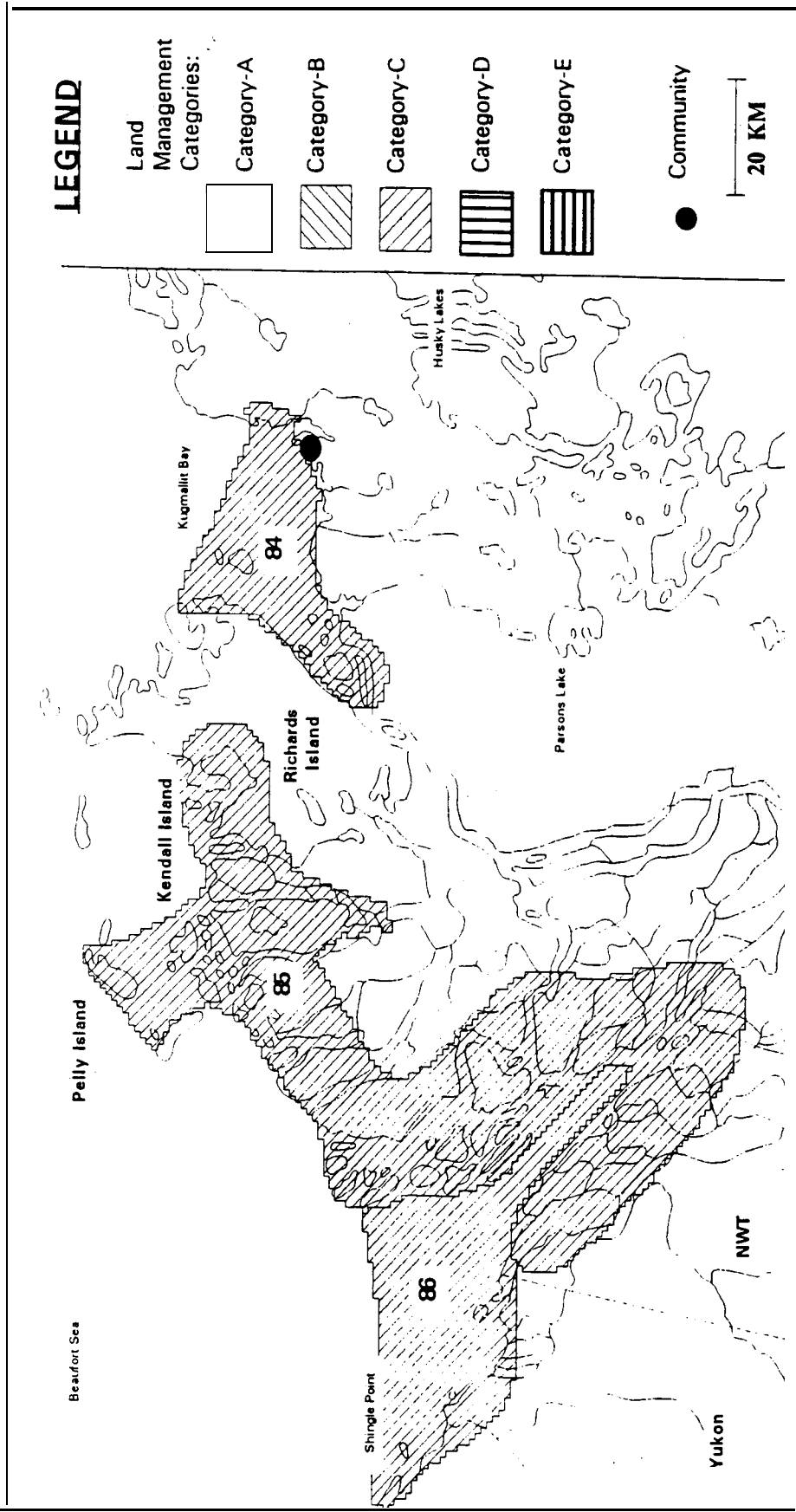
Assessments must consider the potential **for** cumulative impact and long-term effects.

It is recommended that parties proposing industrial development and government agencies, **evaluating** development proposals and other **parties interested** in development within the zone, seek the advice of the **HTC's**. To ensure the protection **of the beluga** resource and **harvest**, **HTC's** should be **consulted regarding any** licenses, permits or operating procedures approved for activities within **the zones**.

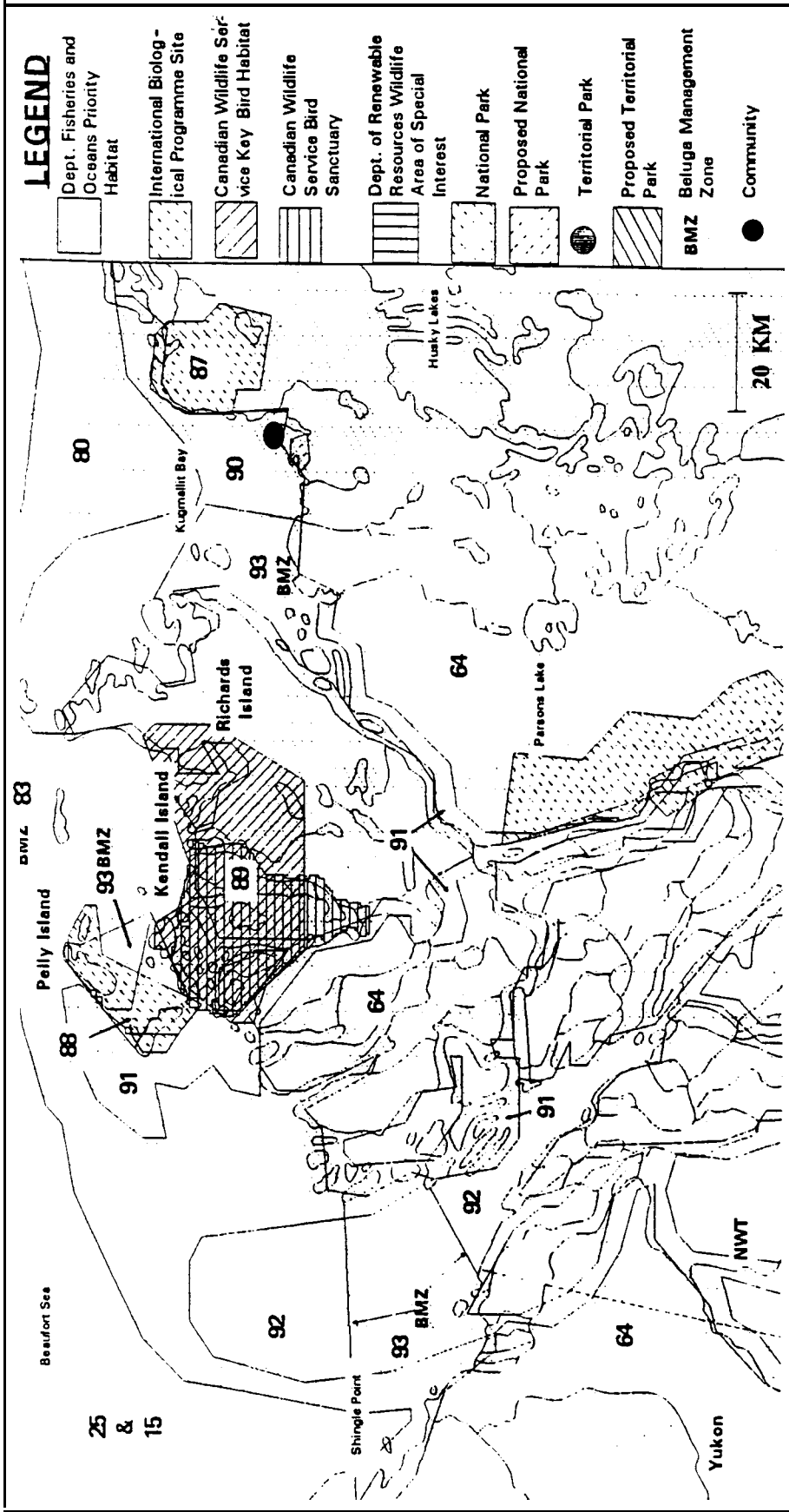
2.6 NORTH DELTA-SOUTHERN BEAUFORT **SEA** SUBREGION



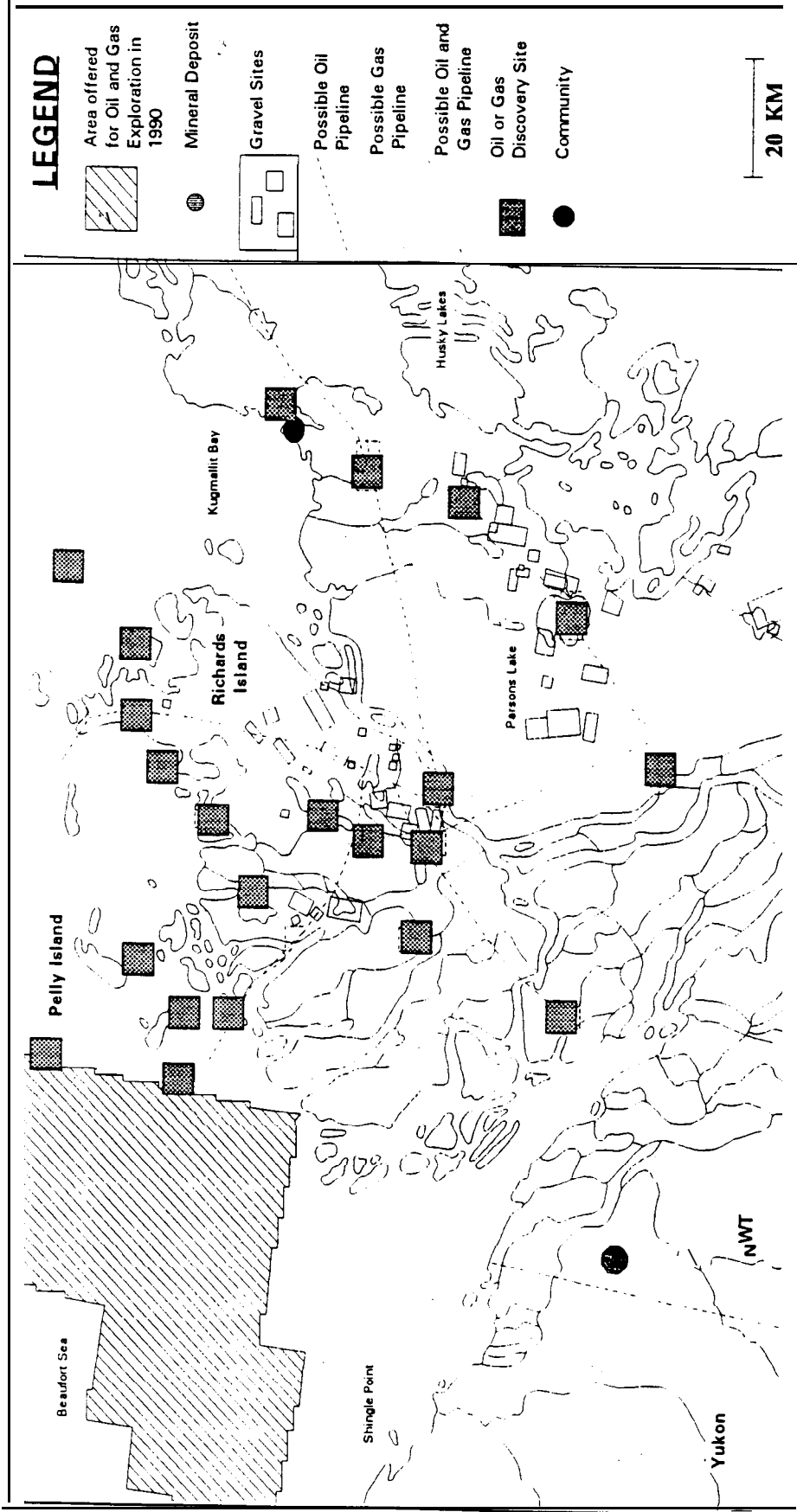
Map 43 - Land Claims Settlement Regions and Land Ownership



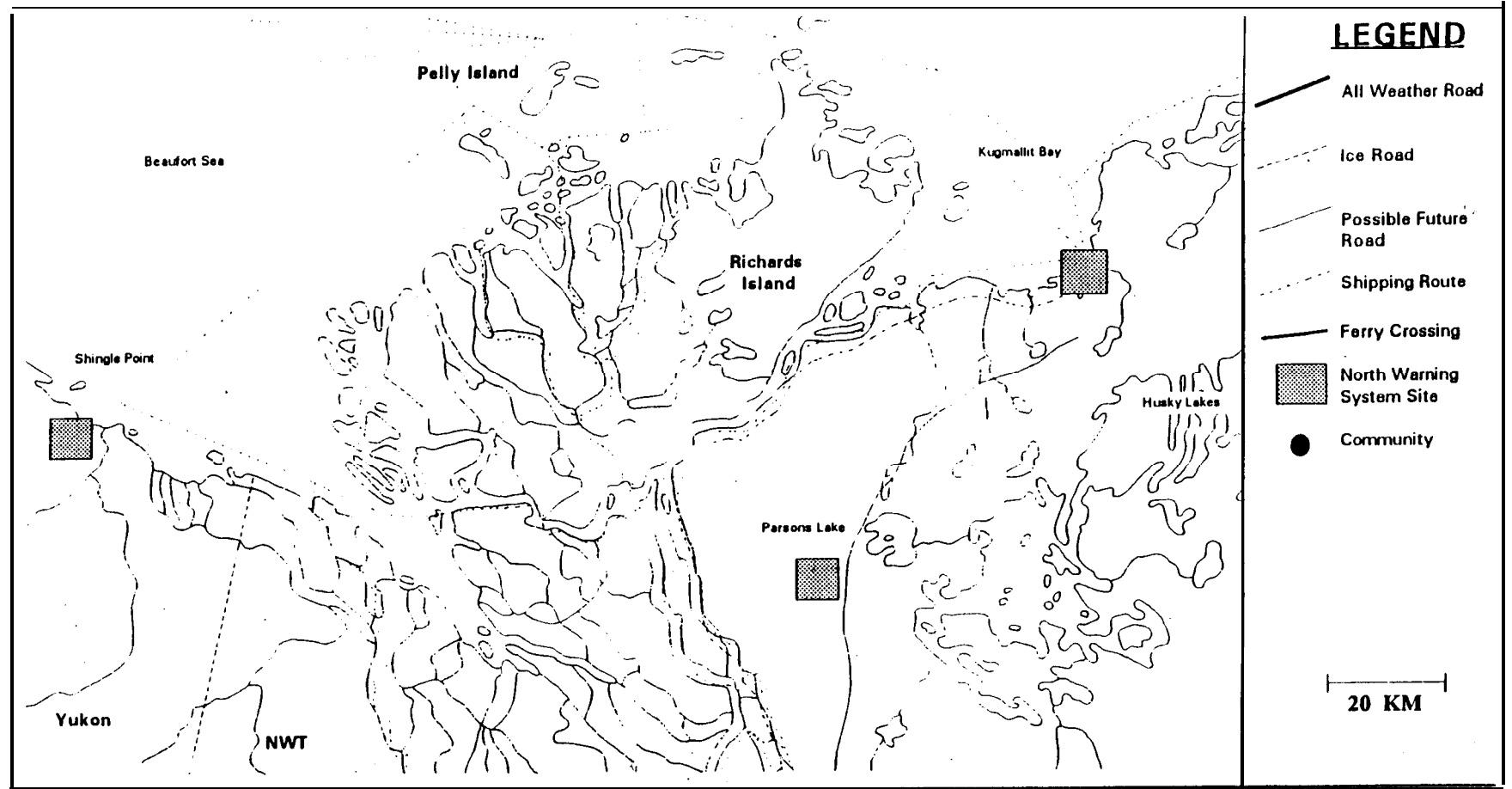
Map 44 - Land Management Categories Assigned by Communities



Map 45 - Lands of Territorial, National, International Conservation Interest



Map 46 - Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities



Map 47 -Transportation and Military Interests and Activities

Site No. **84**: **Kugmallit** Bay (Map 44)

Identified By: **Inuvik**, Tuktoyaktuk, **Aklavik** Community Working Groups

Land Management Category: C

Ownership: East shoreline is Private 7(1)(a) 7(1)(b) lands; west shoreline is Public lands; islands are Private 7(1)(a) 7(1)(a) and Public lands within the **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 43)

Description: The site includes the waters of **Kugmallit** Bay, **Pullen** Island, Hendrickson Island, the shorelines beginning at Hansen Harbour and extending south to the mouth of the Mackenzie River and west to the community of **Tuktoyaktuk** to Toker Point.

Importance of the Site to the Communities of Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk, and Aklavik:

Important past and present **beluga** whale subsistence harvesting area.

Whales concentrate in these shallow, warm, brackish and highly turbid waters during the summer possibly to calve, rear calves, **moult and/or** socialize.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, and International Conservation Interest (Map 45):

Fisheries Management Committee - **Beluga** Management Plan Zone **1A** (Site No. 93).

Prior to the development of a **Beluga** Management Plan, the **Inuvialuit** Regional Corporation had proposed a **Beluga** Whale Marine National Park for this area.

Department of Fisheries and Oceans - Priority **1** habitat. **Kugmallit** Bay, Whitefish Bay, **Tuktoyaktuk Harbour** (Site No. **90**).

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities (Map 46):

The closest onshore oil and gas discovery, **Hansen**, is outside of the **Kugmallit** Bay site. During phase two this discovery will require 20 to 30 ha for a gravel drill pad and a simple gas processing facility.

The closest offshore oil and gas discovery, **Arnak**, is outside of the **Kugmallit** Bay site. During phase two this discovery will require a caisson (artificial island) from which three production wells will be directionally drilled. A simple gas processing facility will also be required before gas is moved via pipeline to an onshore terminal.

Overlapping Military, Transportation, and Tourism Interests and Activities (Map 47):

Possible marine traffic associated with oil and gas exploration and development.

During the summer several tourism outfitters travel the east channel to **Tuktoyaktuk** with visitors. There is potential for tourism activity at whaling camps within this site.

Shipping activity. A North Warning **System** radar site borders this site.

community Working Group Concerns:

The **Tuktoyaktuk** and, **Inuvik Community Working Groups** are concerned that shipping and oil and gas activities are interfering with the habitat of wildlife species they rely on for subsistence harvest, in particular **beluga** whales and fish. The concern is these land use activities take place during sensitive **times** of the species **lifecycle** (i.e., **beluga** calving and bird nesting **times**).

There is also concern that tourism and some **animal** rights group might interfere with **subsistence harvest** practices. These people may unknowingly get between the hunters and the whales, especially if they are alone or with **unlicensed** tourism operators.

Community Working Group Recommendations:

1. **FJMC** should designate a shipping **channel** through **Kugmallit** Bay to **Tuk Harbour** and if **necessary** through zone 1a as stipulated in the **Beluga Management Plan**.

3. **DIAND** should ensure no oil and gas seismic or production activities is allowed in the zone 1a of **Kugmallit** Bay from break up to August 15, as outlined in the **Beluga** Management Plan (**FJMC** 1991).
4. **FJMC** and **DIAND** should ensure that industrial activities or other projects permitted in zone 2 areas do not adversely affect the conservation of **beluga** and their habitat, as outlined in the **Beluga Management** Plan (**FJMC** 1991).
5. **WMAC(NWT)**, **cws**, **EISC** and **DIAND** should ensure that waterfowl and their habitat are protected from industrial activities and other projects in the area from May 1 to September 30.
6. **FJMC** and **DIAND** should ensure seals, their habitat and food sources are protected from July to September during fish runs/migrations.

Site No. 85: Kendall Island Site (Map 44)
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Identified **By:** **Inuvik**, Tuktoyaktuk, **Aklavik** Community Working Groups

Land Management Category: C

Ownership: Public lands within the **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 43)

Description: The site includes Kendall Island, **Pelly** Island, **Garry** Island, **Beluga** Management Plan Zone 1a waters, the existing and proposed Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary boundaries; nearby waters and onshore areas.

Importance of the Site to the **communities** of **Inuvik**, **Tuktoyaktuk** and **Aklavik:**

Important nesting and breeding habitat for birds and **denning** areas for grizzly bears. The surrounding waters are also important habitat to **beluga** whales.

Important as a polar bear denning area.

Important past and present subsistence harvesting area, especially for **beluga** whales and waterfowl.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, and International **Conservation** Interest (Map 45):

Fisheries Joint Management Committee - **Beluga** Management Plan Zone **1A** (Site No. 93).

Canadian Wildlife Semite - 600 square **km** of this site is the Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary (Site No. 89). The Canadian Wildlife **Service** has proposed changing the bird sanctuary to include an area of high use by geese and waterfowl in mid-August to **late** September (**CWS** 1989). This area is a 431 square **km** **area** west of Shallow Bay. The Mackenzie River Delta Key **Migratory** Bird Terrestrial Habitat (Site No. 89) is also in this area.

Department of Fisheries and Oceans - Priority **1** habitat: Kendall, **Garry, Pelly** islands area (Site No. 91). Priority 2 habitat: Marine freshwater areas (Site No. 64). Coastal zone (Site No. 80).

International Biological **Programme** - **Garry** and **Pelly** Islands (Site No. 88).

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities (**Map 46**):

There are oil and gas discoveries and possible pipeline connections throughout the Kendall Island site. Each of these discoveries would likely require ground access (usually ice roads), year-round air access, a disposal well, a simple gas processing facility and a gravel well pad. A large gas plant with 30 to 50 **permanent** employees is proposed at the **Taglu** site or optionally, at Swimming Point on the East Channel.

The Canadian Petroleum Association identifies the following potential activities within the Kendall Island site:

Mallik onshore gas discovery, a phase 2 gas development requiring 20 ha of land.

Taglu onshore gas discovery and **Niglntagak** onshore oil and gas discovery on Richards Island, a phase one development with onshore gas plants and pipeline **connections**. Oil **reserves** produced at **Amauligak** oil discovery to be joined to the site by a **subsea** pipeline along with gas reserves from **Kadluk** and **Netserk** offshore gas discovery sites.

Taglu and **Niglntgak** onshore gas facilities would require approximately 1000 ha and 800 ha respectively, although less land will be directly affected. A permanent on-site staff of 30 to 50 people is anticipated for a gas processing operation unless the **Swimming** Point option is selected.

Gary North and South onshore oil and gas discoveries, **are** phase two **development** with a pipeline connection to **Niglntgak**.

Pelly onshore gas discovery and **Titalik** onshore gas discovery are not scheduled for production at this time.

Kugpik on shore **oil** discovery, phase 2, requires less than 10 ha of land for production facilities including a well, a gathering system, a central treating facility and a trunkline to the mainland oil pipeline.

Kumak onshore oil and gas discovery, a phase 2 development, requires less than 10 ha of **land** and 8 **km** gathering pipeline to **Niglintgak** gas plant.

There are six main granular sources identified within the southern end of the existing boundaries of the bird sanctuary.

Overlapping **Military**, Transportation, and Tourism Interests and Activities (Map 47):

Some tourism activity at Kendall Island whaling camps.

Shipping activity.

Possible access roads and air access points associated with oil and gas development.

Community Working Group Concerns:

The **Inuvik**, Tuktoyaktuk and **Aklavik** Community Working Groups are concerned that oil and gas and tourism activities, and their associated air flights, may have a negative impact on the birds and the **beluga** whales.

Community Working Group Recommendations:

1. Cws, EISC and **DIAND** should ensure no non-renewable development permits are issued within the Bird Sanctuary for activities from May 1 to Sept 30.
2. **CWS**, EISC and DOT should ensure no air traffic related to non-renewable resource development is allowed within a 10-mile radius of the centre of the bird sanctuary and below 3000 feet between May 1 and September 30. **HTC** should be involved in a monitoring program to enforce this regulation should and be involved in the establishment of regulations for tourism and traditional/domestic air traffic requirements in the area.
3. CWS should implement an ongoing study to ensure the air traffic regulations are resulting in an increase in bird populations in the area and that it is sufficient protection during peak periods. If not satisfactory,

further recommendations should **be considered** and implemented.

Site **No. 86: Mackenzie Bay and Shallow Bay (Map 44)**

Identified By: Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk, and Aklavik Community Working Groups

Land Management Category: C

Ownership: Public lands within the **Inuvialuit Settlement Region**; and within the Yukon **Territory** (Map 43)

Description: The site extends from the Blow River in the Yukon along the edge of Shallow Bay, **and up** into Mackenzie Bay. It includes the **ocean and** river water and adjoining shoreline (1/2km).

Importance of the Site to the **Communities of Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk, and Aklavik:**

Important habitat for **beluga** whales and various, **species** of waterfowl. **Important** past and **present** **subsistence harvesting** area for the **Inuvialuit**.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, **National, and International** Conservation Interest (Map 4S):

Fisheries Management Committee - **Beluga Management** Plan Zone **1A** (Site **No. 93**).

Department of Fisheries and Oceans - Priority 1 habitat: Shallow Bay (Site No. 92)

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities (Map 46):

Kugpak onshore oil discovery and **Tiktalik** onshore gas discovery are **nearby**. There are **few** identified gravel deposits in this site.

Overlapping Military, **Transportation, and Tourism Interests and** Activities (Map 47):

Shipping activity.

North warning system radar site borders this **site**.

Several tourism outfitters conduct boat tours through the west part of the Delta to whaling camps at Running River and Shingle Point in the Yukon.

community Working Group Concerns:

The **Inuvik, Aklavik** and Tuktoyaktuk Community Working Groups are concerned that marine transportation, oil and gas development, tourism and animal rights groups may interfere with the calving of **belugas**, nesting of birds and subsistence **harvesting** by local people.

community Working Group Recommendations:

1. AS stated in the **Beluga** Management Plan, **FJMC** should see that a shipping channel is designated through zone 1a when necessary.
2. Economic Development and Tourism, along with **HTCs**, should regulate whale watching tours through the application of the **Beluga** Protection Regulations and the Hunters and Trappers Committee By-laws (**FJMC** 1991).
3. **DIAND** should enforce the **Beluga** Management Plan recommendation that in zone 1a, no oil/gas, seismic or production activities will be allowed from break-up to August 15.
4. EISC and CWS should recommend that any non-renewable resource land use activity proposed for the bird **sanctuary** between May 1 and September 30 will be referred to the **EIRB**.

Site No. 07: **Toker Point (Map 45)**

Identified By: International Biological **Programme** (Site No. 4-4)

Land Management Category: Part or all should be a candidate for ecological **reserve** status.

Ownership: Private 7(1)(a) lands within **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 43).

Importance of Site:

Dome-shaped pingos. Typical tundra vegetation of coastlines. Large number of nesting birds. Barren-ground grizzly bear dens.

Site No. 88: Garry and Pelly Islands (Map 45)

Identified **By:** International Biological **Programme** (Site No. 4-3)

Land **Management** Category: Part or all of site is candidate for ecological **reserve**.

Ownership: Public lands within **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 43).

Importance of Site:

Important **geomorphology** features, vegetation, **and** waterfowl nesting.

Site No. 89 : Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary and Mackenzie River Delta Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat (Map 45)

Identified By: Canadian Wildlife Semite

Land Management Category: Bird Sanctuary is legislatively protected under Migratory Birds Convention Act; Key Habitat is Category D.

Ownership: Public lands within **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 43)

Importance of Site:

Birds are present during only part of the year - breeding season is **May-August**. Wetland habitat is sensitive **year-round**. In its review of bird sanctuaries in response to the Northern Mineral Policy, the Canadian Wildlife Service proposed changing the Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary to include an area of high use by geese and waterfowl (CWS 1989). This area is a 431 sq. **km** area west of Shallow Bay.

Site No. 90 : Kugmallit Bay, Whitefish Bay, Tuktoyaktuk Harbour (Map 45)
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Identified By: Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Land **Management** Category: **B**

ownership : Public lands within **Inuvialuit** Settlement" Region (Map **43**).

Importance of Site:

Kugmallit Bay - Major concentration area for **beluga**. Overwintering area for **anadromous coregonids**. Nursery and

feeding area for **coregonids** and Pacific herring. Major migration corridor for **coregonids**.

Whitefish Bay - Overwintering broad whitefish from four drainages on Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula.

Tuktoyaktuk **Harbour** - Spawning Pacific herring and probably other species. Pacific herring and **anadromous** arctic **ciscoe** overwintering. Several species of **coregonids** migrating. Streams entering **harbour** may be important nursery area for broad and lake whitefish.

Site No. 91: Central Mackenzie Estuary (**Map** 4S)

Identified By: Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Land Management Category: E

Ownership: Private 7(1)(a) lands and Public lands within **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 43).

Importance of Site:

Concentration area for **beluga**. Transit area between Shallow and **Kugmallit** bays. Used **extensively** by feeding **anadromous** coregonids. Overwintering and nursery areas for a variety of fish.

Site No. 92: shallow Bay (Hap 45)

Identified By: Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Land Management Category: E

Ownership: Public lands within **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 43).

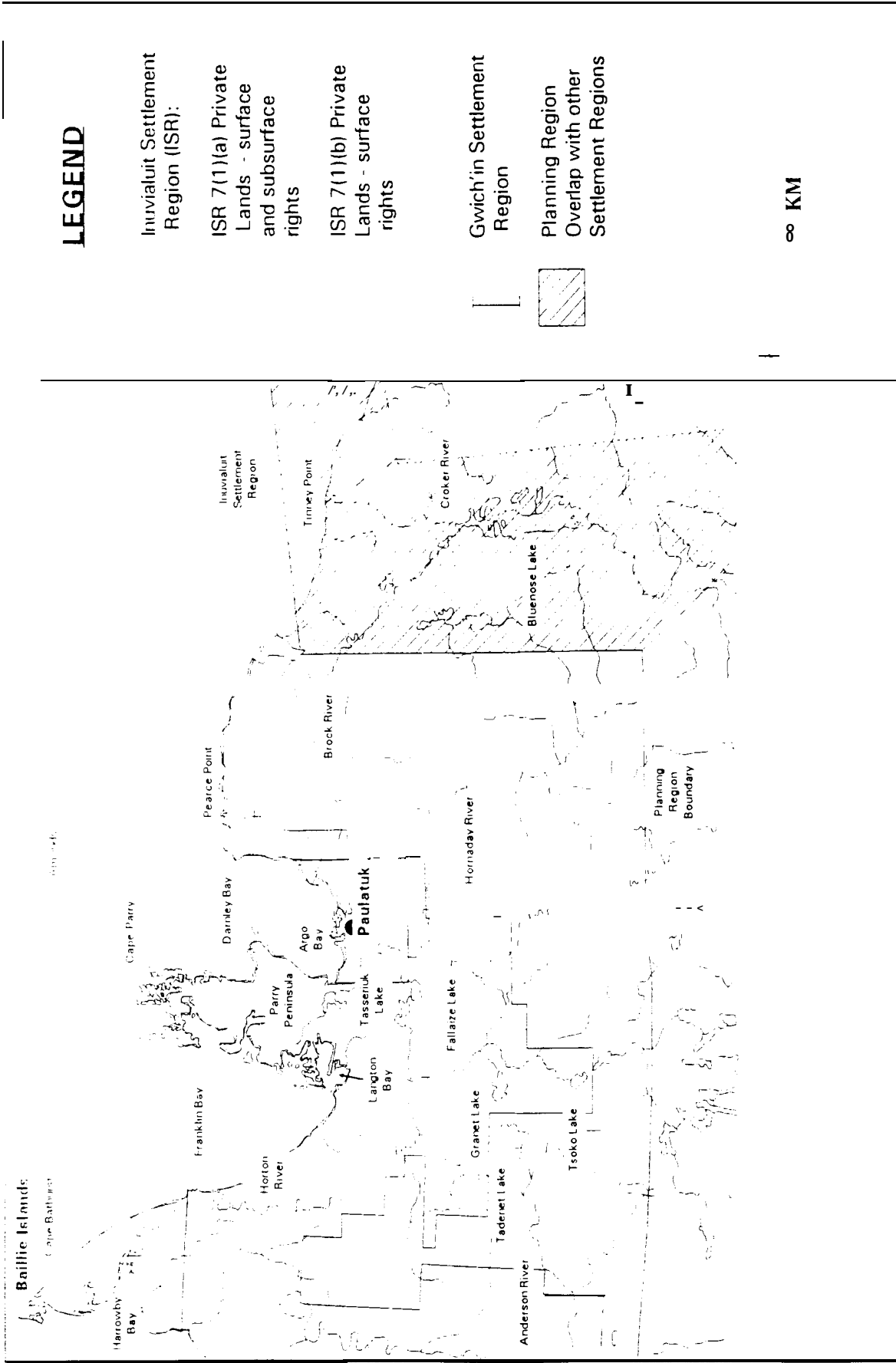
Importance of Site:

Overwintering area for **anadromous coregonids**. Feeding and nursery area for young fish. Concentration area for major part of **beluga** population **-late** June to early August.

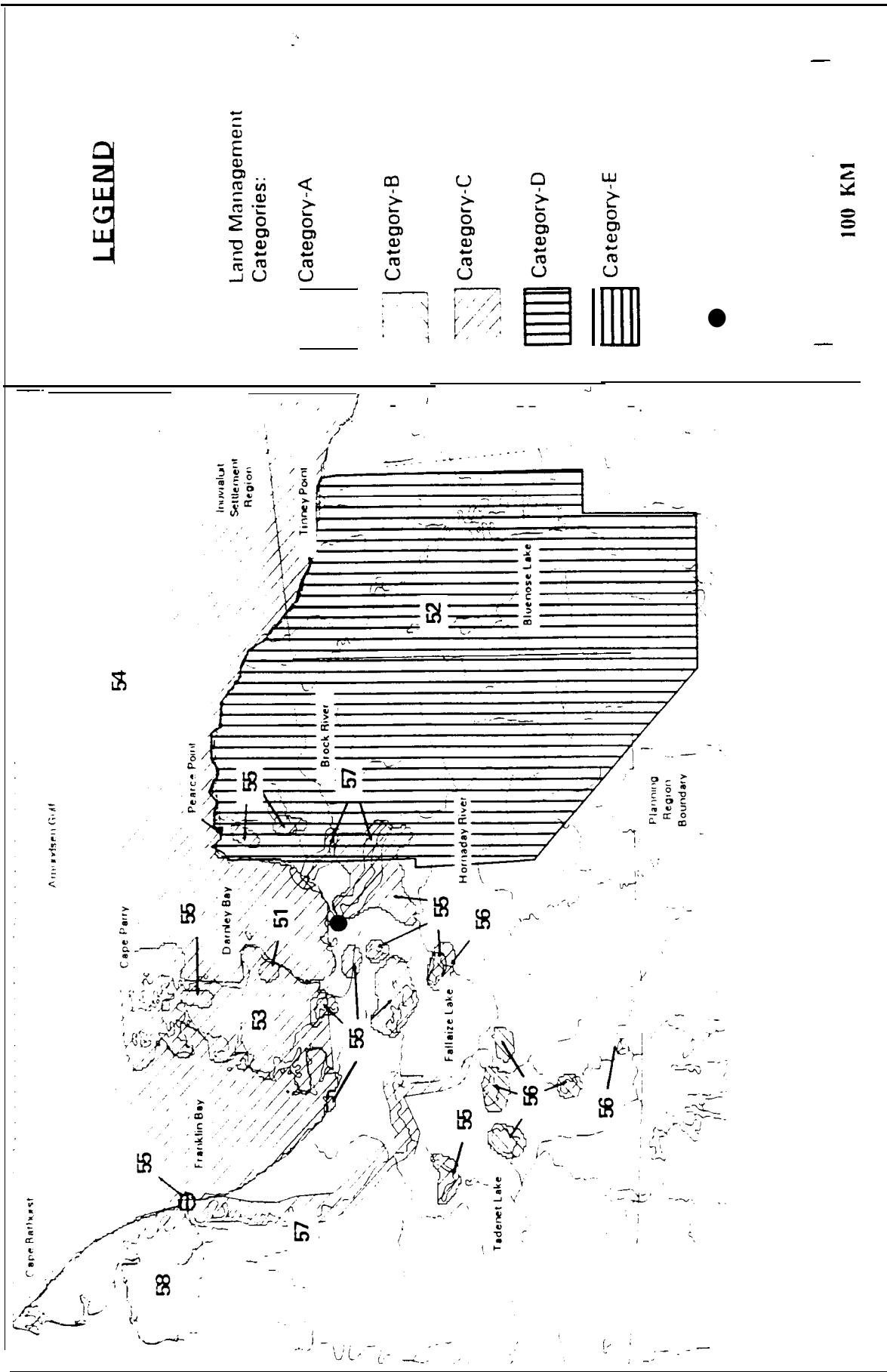
Site No. 93: **Beluga** Management Plan Zone **1A** Sites - **Kugmallit Bay**, near Kendall Island, Shallow Bay (Hap 45).

Identified By: Fisheries Joint Management Committee

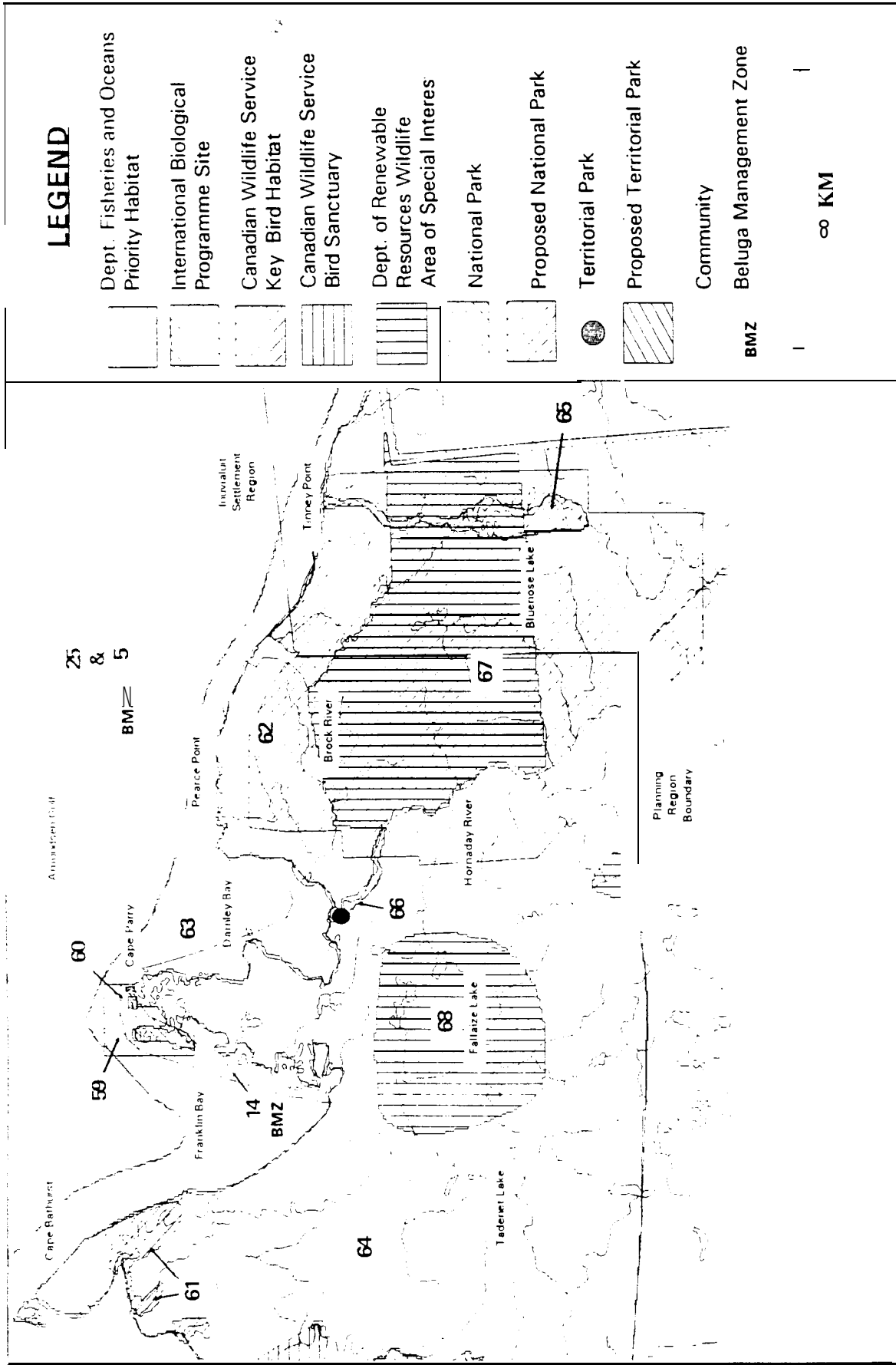
2.4 PARRY PENINSULA SUBREGION



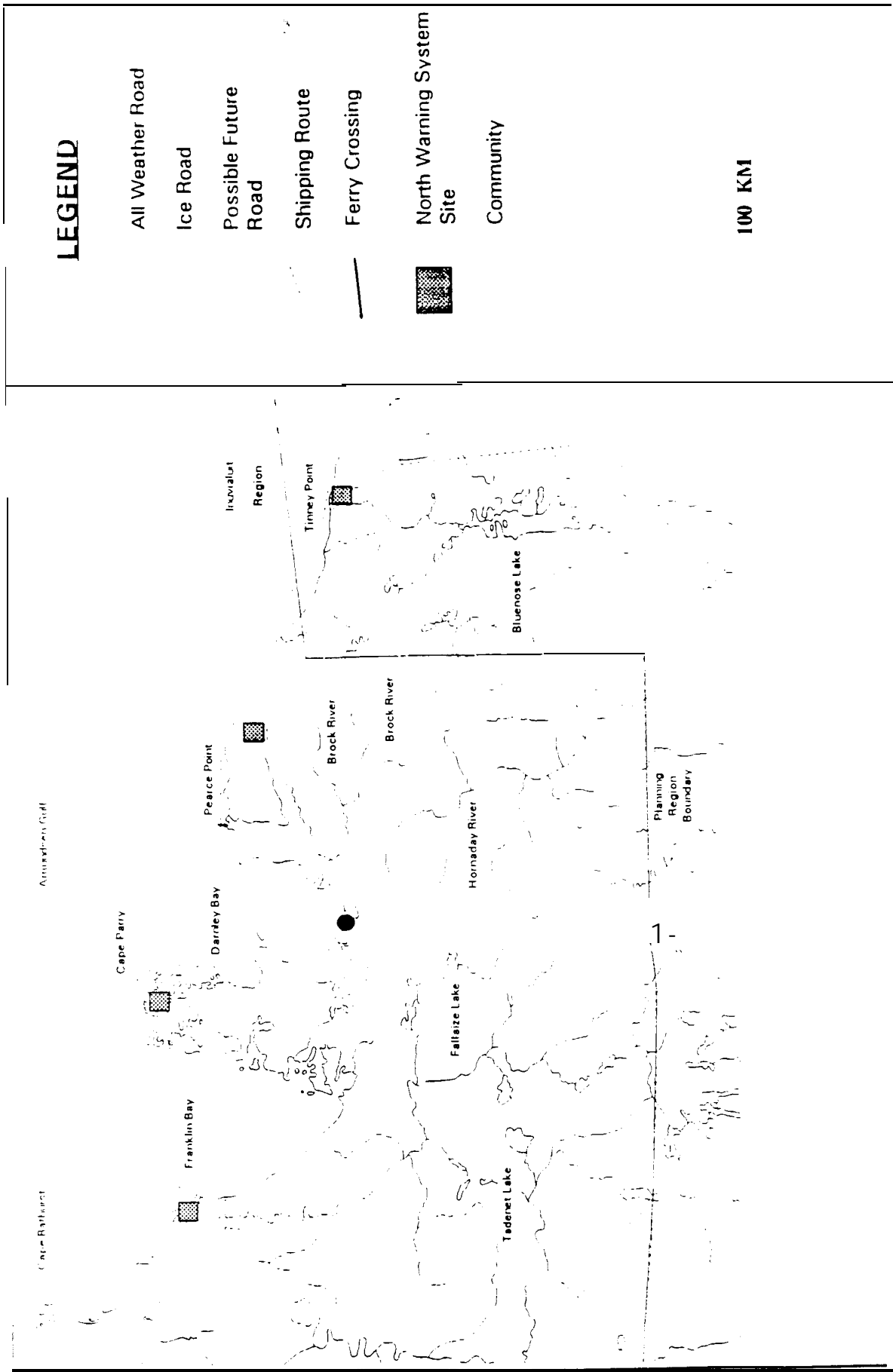
Map 34 - Land Claims Settlement Regions and Land Ownership



Map 35 - Land Management Categories Assigned by Communities



Map 36 - Lands of Territorial, National, International Conservation Interest



Map 37 - Transportation and Military Interests and Activities

Site No. 5 1 Fish Lake (Map 35)
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Identified By: **Paulatuk** Community Working Group

Land Management Category: C

Ownership: Private 7(1)(b) lands within the **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 34)

Description: The lake is northwest of **Paulatuk** along the east coast of Cape Parry Peninsula.

Importance of the Site to the Community of **Paulatuk**:

Very important traditional subsistence fishing lake for the residents of **Paulatuk** during the months of June-August and October-December.

Part of the seasonal **harvesting** area identified in the Community **Conservation** Plan.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, and International **Conservation** Interest (Map 36):

Department of Fisheries and Oceans - Priority 2 habitat: mainland and freshwater areas (Site No. 64).

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities:

None.

Overlapping Military, Transportation, and Tourism Interests and Activities (Map 37):

Potential for tourism and sports fishing.

community Working Group Concerns:

That sports fishing will affect subsistence harvest.

community Working Group Recommendations:

The Community Working Group would like to protect this important community subsistence fishing lake from any negative impact of other land use activities.

1. **ILA** should consider the importance of this site when reviewing land use applications.
2. **FJMC** should reserve this lake for only subsistence use purposes pursuant to IFA sections 14(31) , 14 (64) (b-e) .

3. **Paulatuk** HTC will work with FJMC and DFO in the event that a **problem** arises in the Fish Lake area.

Site No. 52: **Bluenose** Caribou Calving Ground (Map 35)

Identified By: **Paulatuk** Community Working Group

Land Management Category: D

Ownership: **Public** lands within the **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region; and within the **Tungavik** Federation of Nunavut Settlement Region unless **claim** not settled by 1994 - would become part of **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region; and within the Sahtu Dene/Metis claim area. (Map 34)

Description: The site includes the area east of **Paulatuk** 7(1)(a) and 7(1)(b) lands to longitude 119 , east of **Bluenose** Lake, and from the coast of **Amundsen** Gulf south to approximately latitude 68 . The headwaters of the Hornaday River are incorporated in the southern boundary of this site. The area does not include the **Inuvialuit** private lands.

Importance of the Site to the Community of **Paulatuk:**

Core and post-calving grounds of the **Bluenose** caribou herd.

Overlapping **Lands** of Territorial, National, and International Conservation Interest (Map 36):

NWT Renewable Resources - **Bluenose** Caribou Calving Ground Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 67).

Canadian Parks Service - proposed **Bluenose** Lake national park (Site No. 62)

Department of Fisheries and Oceans - Priority 1 habitat: **Bluenose** Lake and Croker River (Site No. 65). Priority 2 habitat: Mainland freshwater areas. (Site No. 64)

Canadian Nature Federation - identifies areas as **important** for protection because of **Bluenose** caribou habitat.

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities:

There are currently no mineral exploration **licences** or leases in the area. A two-year mineral inventory is being **caried** out as part of the Canadian Parks Service's assessment of the national park potential of the area.

Overlapping **Military**, Transportation, and Tourism Interests and Activities (Map 37):

The **Paulatuk Conservation Plan (Community of Paulatuk and WMAC (NWT) 1990)** proposed that a national park be established in the area. The Canadian Parks Service is currently studying and discussing the proposal with the **Paulatuk Working Group**.

Community Working Group Concerns:

The **Paulatuk** Community Working Group is concerned that future non-renewable resource development and exploration would have a negative impact on the caribou calving grounds and the fish species found in the area.

Community Working Group Recommendation:

The **Paulatuk Conservation Plan** should be used as a basis to pursue protection of the **Bluenose** caribou calving grounds through the establishment of a National Park.

Site No. 53: Parry Peninsula and Offshore Islands (Map 35)

Identified By: **Paulatuk** Community Working Group

Land Management Category: C

Ownership: Private 7(1)(b) lands within the **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 34)

Description: The site includes the offshore islands and all of the Parry Peninsula south to an **approximate** boundary extending from the southern shore of Langton Bay on the west side of the Peninsula to Argo Bay on the east side. The site is made up of three areas: Cape Parry Islands, Bennet Point and Parry Peninsula - Fish Lake.

Importance of the Site to the Community of **Paulatuk:**

Important habitat for a variety of wildlife. The Cape Parry Islands and Bennet Point are important nesting areas for waterfowl including eiders, gulls, **brant** and Canada geese. The Parry Peninsula - Fish Lake area provides important wintering and calving grounds for the **Bluenose** caribou herd.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, and International Conservation Interest (Map 36):

Canadian Wildlife Service - Cape Parry Migratory Bird Sanctuary (Site **No.60**)

Canadian Parks **Service** - evaluating marine park potential of Franklin Bay - **Amundsen** Gulf area.

Department of Fisheries and Oceans - Priority 2 habitat: coastal areas of Parry Peninsula (Site **No. 63**). Freshwater areas on Parry Peninsula (Site No. 64).

International Biological **Programme** Cape Parry and Associated Islands (Site No. 59).

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities:

None.

Overlapping Military, Transportation, and Tourism Interests and Activities (Map 37):

Shipping and community resupply.

Sport hunting for polar bear takes place offshore of the peninsula .

Community Working Group Concerns:

The **Paulatuk** Community Working Group **is** concerned that future tanker and ice breaker traffic and oil/gas development will have a negative **impact** on nesting waterfowl, polar bear denning and the **Inuvialuit** subsistence way of life.

community Working Group Recommendations:

1. **WMAC** should advise restriction of land use activities from November 1 to March 31 when polar bears are denning and from May 1 to September 30 when waterfowl are nesting.
2. Canadian Coast Guard should pursue mechanisms to restrict ship, tanker and ice breaker traffic through **Amundsen** Gulf from November 1 to June 30.
3. One agency should have the overall responsibility for the offshore to avoid the shifting of responsibilities. **Paulatuk** will work with the **WMAC, FJMC, EISC, CWS** and DFO to determine what agency should have this responsibility.

Site No. 54 : Franklin Bay, Darnley Bay, Amundsen Gulf - Offshore (Map 35).
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Identified By: **Paulatuk** Community Working Group

Land Management Category: C

Ownership: Public lands within the **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region; and within the **Tungavik** Federation of Nunavut Settlement Region unless claim not settled by 1994 - would become part of **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 34).

Description: The site extends offshore from Cape Bathurst to Tinney point on the coast east of the **Parry** Peninsula. It includes Franklin Bay, **Darnley** Bay, and extends north into Amundsen Gulf for 150 km.

Importance of the Site to the **Community** of **Paulatuk**:

Important habitat for a variety of wildlife. **Amundsen** Gulf - west is an important pupping area for bearded and **ringed** seals. Franklin Bay is an important habitat for **beluga** and bowhead whales and ringed and bearded seals. **Amundsen** Gulf and tip of **Darnley** Bay provides a main migration route for **beluga** whales. The area from the Horton River to Tinney Point is used throughout the year for hunting, fishing and trapping by the people of **Paulatuk**.

Overlapping Lands Identified by Communities:

Amundsen Gulf, Prince Albert Sound, **Minto** Inlet (Site No. 31) (Map 30)

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, and International Conservation Interest (Map 36):

Fisheries Joint Management Committee - **Beluga** Management Plan Zone **1B** (Site No. 14) and Zone 3 (Site No. 15).

Department of Fisheries and Oceans - Priority 2 habitat: Franklin Bay, **Darnley** Bay (Site No. 63). Priority 3 habitat: offshore Amundsen Gulf (Site No. 25).

Canadian Nature Federation - identifies Cape Bathurst **polynya** as important for protection because of important habitat for marine fauna and waterfowl.

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities:

None.

Overlapping Military, Transportation, and Tourism Interests and Activities (Map 37):

Possible future **tanker**, ship and ice breaker traffic.

Shipping and community resupply.

Sport hunting takes place in **Amundsen** Gulf - west November to March.

Community Working Group Concerns:

The **Paulatuk** Community Working Group is concerned that **future** tanker and ice breaker traffic and oil/gas development activities will have a negative **impact** on the wildlife in the area and on the **Inuvialuit subsistence way** of life. If tanker, ice breaker, or oil and gas activities **become** a concern, these concerns should be addressed **immediately**.

Community Working Group Recommendations:

1. Canadian Coast Guard should pursue mechanisms to restrict ship, tanker and ice breaker traffic through **Amundsen** Gulf from November 1 to June 30.
2. DFO should **re-classify** all marine habitat within the site to a minimum level of priority 2 habitat.

Site No. 55: Paulatuk Fishing Areas (Map 35)

Identified By: Paulatuk Community Working Group

Land Management Category: C and E

Ownership : Private 7(1)(a) 7(1)(b) lands and Public lands within the **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (**Map 34**)

Description: The site consists of the mouth of the Horton River (Category E) and important fish lakes in eleven areas within the **Paulatuk** land use region (Category C) : **Biname** Lake, **Fallaize** Lake, Long Lake, **Siulik** Lake, Bobby **Steen** Lake, **Tasseriuk** Lake, Thrasher Lake, Rueben Lake, **Billy** Lake, Letty **Harbour** Lakes, **Balaena** Bay Lake, **MacDonald** Lake, Sadene and Beckure Lakes.

Importance of the Site to the Community of **Paulatuk**:

Very important to the residents of **Paulatuk** for subsistence fishing. Important habitat for various wildlife, but most importantly, fish. The species of fish found in these lakes include arctic **charr**, whitefish, **loche**, **grayling**, lake trout and lake herring.

Overlapping **Lands** Identified by Communities:

Horton, **Hornaday**, **Brock** Rivers (Site No. **57**) (Map 35).

Overlapping **Lands** of Territorial, National, and International Conservation Interest (Map 36):

NWT Renewable Resources - Horton Plain Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 68).

Canadian Parks **Service** - proposed **Bluenose** Lake national park (Site No. 62).

Department of Fisheries and Oceans - Priority 2 habitat: Mainland freshwater areas (Site No. 64).

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities:

None.

Overlapping **Military**, Transportation, and Tourism Interests and Activities (Map 37):

Sport fishing throughout these lakes.

Community Working Group Concerns:

The **Paulatuk** Community Working Group is concerned that sport fishing and lodge operations are having a negative impact on the subsistence fisheries.

Community Working Group Recommendations:

1. ILA should protect the six fishing lakes within private lands.
2. DFO should designate the mouth of the Horton River as a priority subsistence fishing area.
3. Renewable Resources should cease all scientific research in the Tasseriuk Lake area during the months of May and June.

Site No. **56: Paulatuk Outpost Camps (Map 35)**

Identified **By: Paulatuk** Community Working Group

Land Management Category: B

Ownership: private 7(1)(b) lands and Public lands within the **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 34)

Description: The site is made up of outpost camps used by families from **Paulatuk**, which are located along the shorelines of **Delesse**, Granet, Tadenet, **Fallaize** and Tsoko lakes, and at a river mouth south of **Tsoko** Lake.

Importance of the Site to the Community of **Paulatuk:**

Extremely important to the families of **Paulatuk** for hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering berries.

The **Bluenose** caribou herd migrate through these areas every spring.

Overlapping **Lands** of **Territorial, National, and** International Conservation Interests (**Map 36**):

NWT Renewable Resources - Horton Plain Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 68).

Department of Fisheries and Oceans - Priority 2 **habitat: Mainland** freshwater areas (Site No. 64).

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and **Activities:**

None.

Overlapping Military, Transportation, and Tourism Interests and **Activities** (Map 37):

Sport hunting for caribou, **muskox**, wolf and grizzly bear take place in the vicinity of these outpost camps.

Community Working Group Concerns:

The **Paulatuk** Community Working Group is concerned that sport fishermen accessing **Inuvialuit** lands are not reporting to the local Hunters and Trappers Committee. The **Paulatuk** Hunters and Trappers Committee must have the opportunity to make sport fisherman aware of sensitive wildlife nesting, calving and denning sites. Notification would be both for the safety of the **fisherman** and for preventing disturbance of sensitive wildlife areas.

Community Working . 'Group Recommendations:

1. ILA should consider the sensitivity of **Deleese** Lake, which is located on 7(1)(b) **Inuvialuit** lands.
2. FJMC should ensure sport fisherman follow the guidelines/regulations of the new **Inuvialuit** sport fishing **licence** and that special **conservation** measures must be taken to ensure that sport fishing does not interfere with the traditional use and enjoyment of the land.

Site No. 57: Horton, Hornaday and Brock Rivers (Map 35)

Identified By: **Paulatuk** Community Working Group

Conservation Category: C

Ownership: Private 7(1)(a) 7(1)(b) lands and Public lands within the **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 34)

Description: The site is made up of **three** rivers: **Horton, Hornaday** and **Brock**. The Horton River is northwest of **Paulatuk**. The **Hornaday** River is southeast of the community. The **Brock** River is northeast of **Paulatuk**.

Importance of the Site to the Community of Paulatuk:

Important habitat for a variety of wildlife. The residents of **Paulatuk** use the rivers extensively for fishing, **hunting**, trapping and recreational activities. Department of Fisheries and Oceans had **alloted** a commercial quota for arctic charr, but the **Paulatuk** Hunters and Trappers Committee closed the fishery when a significant decline in the fish population was discovered. The Community Working Group would like the **Brock** River developed as a sightseeing area because the area has great tourism potential. Tuktoyaktuk also has interests in the Horton River area as stipulated by the Hunters and Trappers Committee.

Overlapping Lands Identified by Communities:

Paulatuk Fishing Areas (Site No. **55**) (**Map 3S**)

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, and International Conservation Interest (Map 36):

NWT Renewable Resources - Horton Plain Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 68).

Canadian Parks **Service** - Proposed **Bluenose** Lake national park (Site No, 62) overlaps the **Brock** and **Hornaday** rivers.

Department of Fisheries and Oceans - Priority 1 **habitat:** **Hornaday** River (Site No. 66). Priority 2 habitat: **Brock**, **Horton** rivers (Site No. 64).

Canadian Nature Federation - identifies Horton River **as** an **important** area for protection because of **Bluenose caribou** habitat. Identifies Smoking Hills, Horton River as important for protection because of **unique smouldering** subterranean deposits of coal and **sulphur**.

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities:

None.

Overlapping **Military, Transportation,** and Tourism Interests and **Activities** (Map 37):

Sport fishing on the three rivers.

Recreational rafting and kayaking during the summer months.

Community Working Group Concerns:

The **Paulatuk** Community Working Group is concerned that unauthorized rafting, kayaking and sport fishing on the **three** rivers is having a negative impact on the subsistence activities on the rivers throughout the spring, fall and summer.

Community Working Group Recommendation:

1. **GNWT** Economic Development and Tourism should monitor the Horton, Hornaday and **Brock** Rivers for unlicensed tourism operators.
2. **FJMC** should restrict sport fishing on these rivers from June to September.
3. **All** tourists should be registered with the **Paulatuk** Hunters and Trappers **Committee** before accessing these rivers.
4. No rafting or kayaking should be conducted on the Hornaday River.

Sire No. 58: Cape Bathurst and **Baillie** Islands (**Map** 35)

Identified By: Tuktoyaktuk Community Working Group

Conservation Category: C

Ownership: Private 7(1)(a) 7(1)(b) lands within the **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 34)

Description: The site extends north from the mouth of the Horton River to the tip of Cape Bathurst, including **Baillie** Islands.

Importance of the Site to the Community of **Tuktoyaktuk**:

Important calving grounds for the **Bluenose** caribou herd May to August and important furbearer habitat. The off shore **polynya** at Cape Bathurst is **important** to bowhead whales in mid-may. Important from January to May for sport hunting of polar bear and subsistence **harvesting**.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, and International Conservation Interest (Map 36):

Canadian Wildlife Service - Harrowby Bay Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat (Site No. 61).

Canadian Parks Service - evaluating marine park potential of Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula - Liverpool Bay Area.

Department of Fisheries and Oceans - Priority 2 habitat: freshwater areas on Cape Bathurst (Site No. 64). Priority 3 habitat: Cape Bathurst **polynya** (Site No. 25).

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities:

Oil and gas leases for this site have existed in the past, but have since expired.

Overlapping Military, Transportation, and Tourism Interests and Activities (Map 37):

Malloch Hill Short Range Radar Site at Horton River.

Community Working Group Concerns:

The Community Working Group is concerned that **oil** and gas exploration activity could negatively affect the **Bluenose** caribou herd calving grounds. Cleanup is required of the abandoned DEW Line site. The Community Working Group is concerned that future tanker or ship traffic could adversely affect subsistence **harvesting** in waters adjacent to Cape Bathurst.

Community Working Group Recommendation:

1. **ILA** should enforce Section 8 of the IFA, which states that approval for development activity shall be

withheld unless the developer proves that the proposed development **activity** meet^s acceptable environmental standards and accounts for performance.

Site No. 59: **Cape Parry and Associated Islands (Map 36)**

Identified By: International Biological Programme (Site 4-11).

Land Management Category: Part or all of site should be a candidate for an ecological reserve

Ownership Private 7(I) (b) lands within **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 34)

Importance of Site:

Only nesting thick-billed murre colony in western Canadian **Arctic**. **Polynya** with a high diversity of marine mammals. Contact zone between polar bear and barren-ground grizzly bear.

Site No. 60: **Cape Parry Migratory Bird Sanctuary (Map 36)**

Identify By: Canadian Wildlife **Service**

Land Management Category: Legislatively protected under Migratory Birds Convention Act.

Ownership: Private 7(1)(b) lands within **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 34)

Importance of Site:

Only nesting thick-billed murre colony in western Canadian **Arctic**. Offshore staging area for thousands of king **eider**, **common eider**, oldsquaw.

Birds present during **only** part of the year - breeding season is May to August. Nesting habitat is coastal cliffs.

Site No. 61: **Harrowby Bay Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat (Map 36)**

Identified By: Canadian Wildlife Service

Land Management Category: D

Ownership: Private 7(1)(b) lands within **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (**Map 34**)

Importance of Site:

Habitat for thousands of **moulting**, non-breeding Canada geese, Bay is used by **moulting oldsquaw, scoters, and scarp**. Birds present during only part of year.

Wetland habitat is sensitive year round.

Site No. 62: Proposed Bluenose Lake National Park (Map 36)

Identified By: Canadian Parks Semite and the community of **Paulatuk's** Conservation Plan

Land Management Category: Would be legislatively protected under National Parks Act.

Ownership: Public lands within **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region; and within **Tungavik** Federation of **Nunavut** Settlement Region unless claim not settled by 1994 would become part of **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 34).

Importance of Site:

Calving ground of **Bluenose** Caribou Herd.

Tourism values.

Site No. 63: Coastal areas of Parry Peninsula, Franklin Bay, Darnley Bay (Map 36)

Identified By: Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Land Management Category: C

Ownership: Public lands within **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region; and within **Tungavik** Federation of **Nunavut** Settlement Region unless claim not settled by 1994 would become part of **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 34).

Importance of Site:

Arctic cod throughout site. Greenland cod in large numbers near Cape Parry. Large numbers of pacific herring in Franklin Bay, **Darnley** Bay, which are food for ringed seals,

beluga, arctic charr. Feeding **anadromous charr** from rivers in Franklin Bay. **Beluga** feeding.

Site No. **64: Mainland** Freshwater Areas (Haps 36, 40, 45, 51, 56, 61)

Identified By: Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Land Management Category: D

Ownership: private 7(1)(a) and 7(1)(b) lands and public lands within **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region; and within the Gwich'in Settlement Region; and within the Yukon **Territory** (Naps 34, 38, 43, 48, 54, 59).

Importance of Site:

Support resident populations of **coregonids**, burbot, lake trout, northern pike, and some arctic grayling.

Anderson River - estuary is **important coregonid** habitat.
Brock River - **migratory anadromous** arctic charr. Roscoe
River - **anadromous** arctic charr in lower 20 - 25km. Inman,
Hoppner rivers - arctic charr.

Site No. **65: Bluenose** Lake and **Croker** River (Hap 36)

Identified By: Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Land Management Category: E

Ownership: Within Tungavik Federation of Nunavut Settlement Region, **unless claim** is not settled by 1994 - would become part of **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Nap **34**).

Importance of Site:

Arctic charr - may/may not be **anadromous**.

Site No. 66: **Hornaday** River (Map 36)

Identified By: Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Land Management Category: E

Ownership: Private 7(1)(a) lands and Public lands within **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (**Map** 34)

Importance of Site:

Lower 45 km used by **anadromous** arctic **charr** for spawning, nursery, overwintering. Fished commercially from 1968 until 1987, when it was closed because of declining stocks.

Site No. 67: Bluenose Caribou Calving Ground Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Map 36)
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Identified By: **NWT** Department of Renewable Resources

Land Management Category: D

Ownership: Public lands within **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region; and within Tungavik Federation of Nunavut Settlement Region, unless claim is not settled by **1994** - would become part of **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 34).

Importance of Site:

Important year-round range for muskoxen.

Site No. 68: Horton Plain Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Map 36)

Identified By: **NWT** Department of Renewable Resources

Land Management Category: D

Ownership: Private 7(1)(b) lands and Public lands within **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region (Map 34)

Importance of Site:

Important year-round range for muskoxen.

ANNEX III

Land Use Categories

The following land use categories, utilized in the Community Conservation Plans were originally identified in the Regional Land Use Plan for the Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea Region (1991) .

The method by which special areas were identified and designated to one land use category or another is consistent with selection criteria first described in the Report of the Task Force on Northern Conservation (1984) .

In designating these land use categories, the Inuvialuit Communities have attempted to recognize priority land uses and activities, as well as areas of special ecological and cultural importance .

- Category A - Lands where there are no known significant and sensitive cultural or renewable resources . Lands shall be managed according to current regulatory practices.
- Category B - Lands where there are cultural or (renewable) resources of some significance and sensitivity but where terms and conditions associated with permits and leases shall assure the conservation of these resources.
- Category C - Lands where cultural or renewable resources are of particular significance and sensitivity during specific times of the year. These lands shall be managed so as to guarantee the conservation of the resources.
- Category D - Lands where cultural or renewable resources are of particular significance and sensitivity throughout the year. As with Category C lands, these lands shall be managed so as to guarantee the conservation of the resources.
- Category E - Lands where cultural or renewable resources are of extreme significance and sensitivity. There shall be no development on these lands. These lands shall be managed to guarantee absolutely no damage or disruption. This category offers the highest degree of protection, short of legal designation.

ANNEX IV

A Summary of general (non site specific) recommendations pertaining to the protection of areas, and activities on those areas, in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region

The recommendations in this summary have been categorized into the classifications listed in the table of contents to facilitate discussion. Recommendations that affect more than one classification (ie crown and private land) are listed under both.

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Protection of Heritage Resources

1. The Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada should implement protection of heritage resources through a strengthened Heritage Resources Act. (ACP p4-31 #8) (ICP p4-28 #8) (SHCP p42 6.1.1 #9)

2. DIAND should amend the Territorial Land Use Regulations and expand the buffer zone to protect archaeological sites from development to 100 meters. (ACP p4-24 #3) (ICP p4-11 #3)

3. DIAND should incorporate into the Territorial Land Use Regulations, higher fines for violations of the protective measures identified in the land use permitting process: such violations would include the looting of sites for artifacts. (ACP p4-24 #2) (ICP p4-11 #2)

4. The removal of fossils and cultural artifacts will only be done where endorsed by the HTC, Community Corporation and Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre. (HCP p4-16 #1)

5. Heritage Canada should amend the Archaeological Sites Protection Act to ensure better compliance and monitoring or stiffer penalties for the destruction or theft of archaeologist sites. (HCP P4-34 #9)

6. GNWT Economic Development and Tourism should establish a Travel Restricted Area to protect heritage resources when necessary. (ACP p6-3 6.3h) (ICP p6-4 6.3h) (HCP P6-5 6.3h) (SHCP P55 8.3h)

2. *Existing Protected Areas (outside of Inuvialuit Private Lands) .*

1. The Community recommends that the EISC require developers to indicate the extent to which relevant elements of their development are at variance or consistent with Section 19 (Conduct of Operations in Rules and Procedures) (Appendix I) of this plan. (ACP p4-33 #2) (ICP p4-30 #2)

2. Regulatory bodies with jurisdiction over lands within the ISR should work with the Community to ensure that developers are bound to adequately address the Community's environmental concerns. These regulatory bodies should also work with the Community to identify practical state-of-the-art mitigation and reclamation techniques and to involve local people as environmental inspectors (see Section 5.0) . (ACP P4-33 #4) (ICP

p4-30 #4) (SHCP P46 6.4.1 #4) (HCP p4-37 #4)

3. The EISC should work with the community in developing a system to ensure that both groups see the same project description where these projects are of particular interest to the community prior to rendering a decision. (ACP p4-33 #5) (ICP p4-30 #5)
4. The Community recommends that the EISC require developers to indicate the extent to which their development incorporates the ILA "Rules and Procedures" with respect to land use practices and is consistent with the Sachs Harbour Community Conservation Plan. (SHCP p46 6.4.1 #2)
5. The environmental screening and review process should be strengthened by having the necessary changes made that would allow the EISC to monitor development activities affecting the ISR. (TCP p11 6.1.4 #4)
6. Consultation - The Community should be consulted on all land use activities in the Planning Area. (ACP p4-33 #7) (ICP p4-30 #7) (PCP p16 #2) (SHCP p47 6.4.1 #6)
7. All Inuvialuit and non-Inuvialuit bodies with an interest in the planning area acknowledge and actively support the Community Conservation Plan, associated land use designations and recommendations. (ACP p4-31 #2) (ICP p4-28 #2) (SHCP p41 6.1.1 #2)
8. All regulatory agencies support the priority land uses as outlined in the Community Conservation Plans. (ACP p4-31 #5) (ICP p4-28 #5) (TCP p15 6.2.4 #3) (SHCP P41 6.1.1 #7)
9. Management and Regulatory agencies formally recognize the Priority Land Uses proposed for the Planning Area. (TCP p11 6.1.4 #1) (TCP p15 6.2.4 #3) (PCP p16 #1)
10. Where there is a violation of land use permit conditions deemed serious by the HTC, CC, WMAC (NWT) or FJMC, the permitting agency (e.g. ILA, DIAND) shall investigate immediately and take appropriate action which, with HTC support, may include revoking permits. (ACP P4-33 #8) (ICP p4-30 #8) (SHCP p47 6.4.1 #7) (HCP p4-37 #8)
11. On public land in the ISR, the Community recommends that developers and other land use proponents follow the ILA "Rules and Procedures" with respect to land use practices as an act of good faith. (SHCP p46 6.4.1 #1)

12. Support proposals for renewable resource development in the Planning Area, when they are consistent with the Principles of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement and the Regional Plan, and with the Goals and Principles of this Plan. (SHCP p53 8.1 #3b)
13. Reclamation - As part of land use permits, reclamation plans (the term used on the PCP is conservation agreements) should be agreed to and a costing mechanism (eg. bond, promissory note) established to ensure compliance. (ACP p4-33 #6) (ICP p4-30 #6) (SHCP p47 6.4.1 #5) (PCP p16 #5)
14. The ILA, and the GNWT Department of Economic Development and Tourism will request that tourist operators (Inuvialuit and non-Inuvialuit) endorse the Inuvialuit Community Conservation Plans and follow their recommendations as one of the conditions of operators license or permit. (ACP p6-3 6.3b) (HCP p6.5 #6.3b) (SHCP p54 #8.3a)
15. The ILA, and the GNWT Department of Economic Development and Tourism will request that tourist operators (Inuvialuit and non-Inuvialuit) endorse the Inuvik Inuvialuit Community Conservation Plan and follow its recommendations as one of the conditions of operators license or permit. Licenses will potentially be revoked where operators, in the opinion of the licensing authority, Hunters and Trappers Committee, ILA and Community Corporation, contravene the recommendations of this plan and the conditions of their permit. (ICP p6-3 6.3b)
16. The total number of tourist operators and/or tourists should be restricted in certain areas at certain times of the year (e.g. nesting and moulting areas for migratory birds, calving areas, denning areas) . (ACP p6-3 #6.3a) (ICP p6-3 #6.3a) (SHCP p54 #8.3a)
17. Wolf dens should be approached no closer than 500m when suspected to be active. (ACP p6-3 6.3f) (ICP p6-3 6.3f) (HCP p6-5 6.3f) (SHCP p54 8.3f)
18. The Department should inform tourist operators of concerns regarding protection of heritage resources when issuing outfitting licences. (ACP p6-3 6.3i) (ICP p6-4 6.3i) (HCP p6-5 6.3i) (SHCP p55 8.3h)
19. Tourists and tourist operators should respect any bylaws passed by the HTC with respect to tourism. (ACP p6-3 6.3j) (ICP p6-4 6.3j) (HCP p6-5 6.3j)
20. Discourage the use of aircraft for low level (<1000m) wildlife spotting at any time unless being done in conjunction

with authorized research to avoid unnecessary disturbance or harassment of wildlife. (ACP p6-1 #1e) (ICP p6-1 #1e) (SHCP p51 8.1 #id) (SHCP P54 8.3 #d) (HCP p6-2 #1e)

21. Aircraft will not be used to land at sites where concentrations of nesting birds may occur. (SHCP p55 8.3 e)

3. *Crown lands within the ISR (includes proposed protected areas) .*

1. Support proposals for renewable resource development in the Planning Area, when they are consistent with the Principles of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement and the Regional Plan, and with the Goals and Principles of this Plan. (SHCP p53 8.1 #3b)

2. As part of land use permits, reclamation plans should be agreed to and a costing mechanism (eg. bond, promissory note) established to ensure compliance. (SHCP p47 6.4.1 #5)

3. FJMC should ensure that the sport fishing guide, which is included with a fishing licence, give a better description of the ISR and its related licensing requirements. (HCP p4-22 #3)

4. DIAND and ILA should work together wherever possible to develop a consistent set of general land use procedures. (HCP p4-37 #1)

5. The Community recommends that the EISC require developers to indicate in their project description the extent to which relevant elements of their development are at variance or consistent with the ILA general rules for "Conduct of Operations" (Appendix 1) of this plan. (HCP p4-37 #2)

6. Regulatory bodies with jurisdiction over lands within the ISR should work with the Community to ensure that developers are bound to adequately address the Community's environmental concerns. These regulatory bodies should also work with the Community to identify practical state-of-the-art mitigation and reclamation techniques and to involve local people as environmental inspectors. (ACP p4-33 #4) (ICP p4-30 #4) (SHCP p46 6.4.1 #4) (HCP P4-37 #4)

7. The EISC should work with the community in developing a system to ensure that both groups see the same project description, where these projects are of particular interest to the community, prior to rendering a decision. (HCP p4-37 #5)

8. As part of land use permits, reclamation plans should be agreed to by the community. (HCP p4-37 #6)
9. The Community should be consulted on all land use activities in the Holman Planning Area. (HCP p4-37 #7)
10. DIAND should provide more thorough clean-up conditions to each permit holder. These conditions must state that all land and water used will be returned to its natural state. (ACP p4-22 #2) (ICP p4-25#2)
11. All Inuvialuit and non-Inuvialuit bodies with an interest in the planning area acknowledge and actively support the Aklavik Inuvialuit Community Conservation Plan, associated land use designations and recommendations. (ACP p4-31 #2) (ICP p4-28 #.2) (SHCP p41 6.1.1 #2)
12. The Community recommends that the EISC require developers to indicate the extent to which relevant elements of their development are at variance or consistent with Section 19 (Conduct of Operations in Rules and Procedures) (Appendix I) of this plan. (ACP p4-33 #2) (ICP p4-30 #2)
13. The EISC should work with the community in developing a system to ensure that both groups see the same project description where these projects are of particular interest to the community prior to rendering a decision. (ACP p4-33 #5) (ICP p4-30 #5)
14. Reclamation - As part of land use permits, reclamation plans should be agreed to and a costing mechanism (eg. bond, promissory note) established to ensure compliance. (ACP p4-33 #6) (ICP p4-30 #6)
15. Consultation - The Community should be consulted on all land use activities in the Planning Area. (ACP p4-33 #7) (ICP p4-30 #7) (PCP p16 #2) (SHCP P47 6.4.1 #6)
16. Where there is a violation of land use permit conditions deemed serious by the HTC, CC, WMAC (NWT) or FJMC, the permitting agency (e.g. ILA, DIAND) shall investigate immediately and take appropriate action which, with HTC support, may include revoking permits. (ACP p4-33 #8) (ICP p4-30 #8) (SHCP p4⁷6.4.1 #⁷) , HCP p4-37 #8)
17. Discourage the use of aircraft for low level (<1000m) wildlife spotting at any time unless being done in conjunction

with authorized research to avoid unnecessary disturbance or harassment of wildlife. (ACP p6-1 #1e) (ICP p6-1 #1e) (SHCP p51 8.1 #id) (SHCP P54 8.3 #d) (HCP P6-2 #1e)

18. FJMC and DFO should regulate development activities near or on Fish lakes and Rivers during the fall and winter. (ICP p4-12 #1)

19. All regulatory agencies support the priority land uses as outlined in the Inuvialuit Community Conservation Plans. (ACP p4-31 #5) (ICP p4-28 #5) (TCP p15 6.2.4 #3) (SHCP p41 6.1.1 #7)

20. Management agencies formally recognize the Priority Land Uses proposed for the Planning Area. (TCP p11 6.1.4 #1) (PCP p16 #1)

21. The Environmental Impact Screening and Review Process strengthened by having the necessary changes made that would allow the EISC to monitor development activities. (TCP p11 6.1.4 #4)

22. Conservation Agreements be incorporated as part of the existing processes for land use permitting in the Planning Area. (PCP p16 #5)

23. On public land in the ISR, the Community recommends that developers and other land use proponents follow the ILA "Rules and Procedures" with respect to land use practices as an act of good faith. (SHCP p46 6.4.1 #1)

24. The EIRB should facilitate a meeting between the Canadian Coast Guard and the community to discuss the mutual need for regulatory ship traffic in areas considered environmentally sensitive by the community. (HCP P4-9 #2)

25. The community requests that ship traffic be seasonally regulated to its satisfaction such that sensitive marine ecosystems are not adversely affected. (HCP P4-10 #3)

26. DOT should amend the appropriate legislation to support seasonal restriction on ship traffic in sensitive areas. (HCP p11 #1)

27. The total number of tourist operators and/or tourists should be restricted in certain areas at certain times of the year (e.g. nesting and moulting areas for migratory birds, calving areas, denning areas) . (ACP p6-3 #6.3a) (ICP P6-3 #6.3a) (SHCP p54 #8.3a)

28. The ILA, and the GNWT Department of Economic Development and Tourism will request that tourist operators (Inuvialuit and non-Inuvialuit) endorse the Inuvialuit Community Conservation Plans and follow their recommendations as one of the conditions of operators license or permit. (ACP p6-3 6.3b) (HCP p6.5 #6.3b) (SHCP p54 #8.3a)

29. The ILA, and the GNWT Department of Economic Development and Tourism will request that tourist operators (Inuvialuit and non Inuvialuit) endorse the Inuvik Inuvialuit Community Conservation Plan and follow its recommendations as one of the conditions of operators license or permit. Licenses will potentially be revoked where operators, in the opinion of the licensing authority, Hunters and Trappers Committee, ILA and Community Corporation, contravene the recommendations of this plan and the conditions of their permit. (ICP p6-3 6.3b)

30. Wolf dens should be approached no closer than 500m when suspected to be active. (ACP p6-3 6.3f) (ICP P6-3 6.3f) (HCP p6-5 6.3f) (SHCP P54 8.3f)

31. The Department should inform tourist operators of concerns regarding protection of heritage resources when issuing outfitting licences. (ACP p6-3 6.3i) (ICP p6-4 6.3i) (HCP P6-5 6.3i) (SHCP p55 8.3h)

32. Tourists and tourist operators should respect any bylaws passed by the HTC with respect to tourism. (ACP p6-3 6.3j) (ICP p6-4 6.3j) (HCP p6-5 6.3j)

4. *Private Lands.*

1. The EISC and the ILA resolve the matter of screening of development activities on Inuvialuit Private lands (both 7(1) (a) and 7 (1) (b) lands) by the Environmental Impact Screening and Review Process. (TCP p11 6.1.4#6)

2. Support proposals for renewable resource development in the Planning Area, when they are consistent with the Principles of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement and the Regional Plan, and *with* the Goals and Principles of this Plan. (SHCP P53 8.1 #3b)

3. As part of land use permits, reclamation plans should be agreed to and a costing mechanism (eg. bond, promissory note) established to ensure compliance. (SHCP p47 6.4.1 #5)

4. DIAND and ILA should work together wherever possible to

develop a consistent set of general land use procedures. (ACP p4-33 #1) (ICP p4-30 #1) (HCP P4-37 #1)

5. Regulatory bodies with jurisdiction over lands within the ISR should work with the Community to ensure that developers are bound to adequately address the Community's environmental concerns. These regulatory bodies should also work with the Community to identify practical state-of-the-art mitigation and reclamation techniques and to involve local people as environmental inspectors (see Section 5.0). (ACP p4-33 #4) (ICP p4-30 #4) (SHCP p46 6.4.1 #4) (HCP p4-37 #4)

6. As part of land use permits, reclamation plans should be agreed to by the community. (HCP p4-37 #6)

7. The Community should be consulted on all land use **activities** in the Holman Planning Area. (HCP p4-37 #7)

8. All Inuvialuit and non-Inuvialuit bodies with an interest in the planning area acknowledge and actively support the Aklavik Inuvialuit Community Conservation Plan, associated land use designations and recommendations. (ACP p4-31 #2) (ICP p4-28 #2) (SHCP p41 6.1.1 #2)

9. The Community recommends that the EISC require developers to indicate the extent to which relevant elements of their development are at variance or consistent with Section 19 (Conduct of Operations in Rules and Procedures) (Appendix I) of this plan. (ACP p4-33 #2) (ICP p4-30 #2)

10. The EISC should work with the community in developing a system to ensure that both groups see the same project description where these projects are of particular interest to the community prior to rendering a decision. (ACP p4-33 #5) (ICP p4-30 #5)

11. Reclamation - As part of land use permits, reclamation plans should be agreed to and a costing mechanism (eg. bond, promissory note) established to ensure compliance. (ACP p4-33 #6) (ICP p4-30 #6)

12. Consultation - The Community should be consulted on all land use activities in the Planning Area. (ACP p4-33 #7) (ICP p4-30 #7) (PCP p16 #2) (SHCP P47 6.4.1 #6)

13. Where there is a violation of land use permit conditions deemed serious by the HTC, CC, WMAC (NWT) or FJMC, the permitting agency (e.g. ILA, DIAND) shall investigate immediately and take

appropriate action which, with HTC support, may include revoking permits. (ACP p4-33 #8) (ICP p4-30 #8) (SHCP p47 6.4.1 #7) (HCP p4-37 #8)

14. All regulatory agencies support the priority land uses as outlined in the Community Conservation Plans. (ACP p4-31 #5) (ICP p4-28 #5) (TCP P15 6.2.4 #3) (SHCP p41 6.1.1 #7)

15. Individuals wishing to build a camp on Inuvialuit private lands should abide by the Camp-building bylaw specified by the HTC. That bylaw is presented in points (a) to (g) below: (ICP p4-28 #6a-g)

(a) Contact your local HTC for information before applying. (ICP p4-28 #6a)

(b) Secure lease for the land you want to build on through ILA. (ICP p4-28 #6b)

(c) No one may build within a five mile radius of another camp already established, but may have written permission from the person of the established camp to build a cabin, and must respect their wishes to the fullest degree. (ICP p4-28 #6c)

(d) People must respect already established trap lines and must not hunt within a one mile radius of an established camp. (ICP p4-28 #6d)

(e) When apply to build, the person must apply on his own and not by someone else. (ICP p4-28 #6e)

(f) No one can cut wood within a one mile radius of an established camp. (ICP p4-28 #6f)

(g) Jiggling creeks used for many years for the purpose of catching fish in the fall time should be respected. (ICP p4-28 #6g)

16. Management agencies formally recognize the Priority Land Uses proposed for the Planning Areas. (TCP p11 6.1.4 #1) (PCP p16 #1)

17. The Environmental Impact Screening and Review Process strengthened by having the necessary changes made that would allow the EISC to monitor development activities. (TCP p11 6.1.4 #4)

18. The total number of tourist operators and/or tourists should be restricted in certain areas at certain times of the year (e.g. nesting and moulting areas for migratory birds, calving areas, denning areas) . (ACP p6-3 #6.3a) (ICP P6-3 #6.3a) (SHCP p54 #8.3a)

19. The ILA, and the GNWT Department of Economic Development and Tourism will request that tourist operators (Inuvialuit and non-Inuvialuit) endorse the Inuvialuit Community Conservation Plans and follow their recommendations as one of the conditions of operators license or permit. (ACP p6-3 6.3b) (HCP p6.5 #6.3b) (SHCP p54 #8.3a)

20. The ILA, and the GNWT Department of Economic Development and Tourism will request that tourist operators (Inuvialuit and non Inuvialuit) endorse the Inuvik Inuvialuit Community Conservation plan and follow its recommendations as one of the conditions of operators license or permit. Licenses will potentially be revoked where operators, in the opinion of the licensing authority, Hunters and Trappers Committee, ILA and Community Corporation, contravene the recommendations of this plan and the conditions of their permit. (ICP p6-3 6.3b)

21. Wolf dens should be approached no closer than 500m when suspected to be active. (ACP p6-3 6.3f) (ICP p6-3 6.3f) (HCP p6-5 6.3f) (SHCP P54 8.3f)

22. The Department should inform tourist operators of concerns regarding protection of heritage resources when issuing outfitting licences. (ACP p6-3 6.3i) (ICP P6-4 6.3i) (HCP P6 5 6.3i) (SHCP p55 8.3h)

23. Tourists and tourist operators should respect any bylaws passed by the HTC with respect to tourism. (ACP p6-3 6.3j) (ICP p6-4 6.3j) (HCP p6-5 6.3j)

5. *Marine areas within the ISR (includes proposed protected areas) .*

1. All Inuvialuit and non-Inuvialuit bodies with an interest in the planning area acknowledge and actively support the Aklavik Inuvialuit Community Conservation Plan, associated land use designations and recommendations. (ACP p4-31 #2) (ICP p4-28 #2) (SHCP p41 6.1.1 #2)

2. The Community recommends that the EISC require developers to indicate the extent to which relevant elements of their development are at variance or consistent with Section 19

(Conduct of Operations in Rules and Procedures) (Appendix I) of this plan. (ACP p4-33 #2) (ICP p4-30 #2)

3. The EISC should work with the community in developing a system to ensure that both groups see the same project description where these projects are of particular interest to the community prior to rendering a decision. (ACP p4-33 #5) (ICP p4-30 #5)
4. Consultation - The Community should be consulted on all land use activities in the Planning Area. (ACP p4-33 #7) (ICP p4-30 #7) (PCP p16 #2) (SHCP p47 6.4.1 #6)
5. All regulatory agencies support the priority land uses as outlined in the Community Conservation Plans. (ACP p4-31 #5) (ICP p4-28 #5) (TCP p15 6.2.4 #3) (SHCP p41 6.1.1 #7)
6. Discourage the use of aircraft for low level (<1000m) wildlife spotting at any time unless being done in conjunction with authorized research to avoid unnecessary disturbance or harassment of wildlife. (ACP p6-1 #1e) (ICP p6-1 #1e) (SHCP p51 8.1 #1d) (SHCP p54 8.3 #d) (HCP p6-2 #1e)
7. Management agencies formally recognize the Priority Land Uses proposed for the Tuktoyaktuk Planning Area. (TCP p11 6.1.4 #1) (PCP p16 #1)
8. The Environmental Impact Screening and Review Process strengthened by having the necessary changes made that would allow the EISC to monitor development activities. (TCP p11 6.1.4 #4)
9. The ILA, and the GNWT Department of Economic Development and Tourism will request that tourist operators (Inuvialuit and non-Inuvialuit) endorse the Inuvialuit Community Conservation Plans and follow their recommendations as one of the conditions of operators license or permit. (ACP p6-3 6.3b) (HCP p6.5 #6.3b) (SHCP p54 #8.3a)
10. The ILA, and the GNWT Department of Economic Development and Tourism will request that tourist operators (Inuvialuit and non-Inuvialuit) endorse the Inuvik Inuvialuit Community Conservation Plan and follow its recommendations as one of the conditions of operators license or permit. Licenses will potentially be revoked where operators in the opinion of the licensing authority, Hunters and Trappers Committee, ILA and Community Corporation, contravene the recommendations of this plan and the conditions of their permit. (ICP p6-3 6.3b)