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<http://ftp.nirb.ca/01-SCREENINGS/COMPLETED%20SCREENINGS/>

## CLANJC

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በዲፋንድ ምክር ቤቱ የሚሰጥ አስተያየት በዲፋንድ ኢንፎርሜሽን ምክር ቤቱ ዘመናዊነት

22. ጋኦረሳጋር ሩልከሊሊላፍኤሞረር ሥርዓብሰላሳ ልዩልሙ ሊሙሞሙኛ ሰፍላሙ ወርሃጋልሙሙ. ልዩልሙ ርዕሰ ልሊ/ሮዴጋሙ ወወልፍሮሃሰፍኤሞረር ጋኦረሳጋር ሮሃኤሞረር፤ ለራራራራራራ ልሊ ሮዴጋሙ ሩልከሊሊላፍኤሞረር (ከፍ 100ፍራ ልዩልሙ). ልራራራራ ልዩልሙ ኤሞረርጋልሙሙ ሰፍላሙ ወራራሰፍኤሞረር (ከፍ ሊሙሙ ሮዴጋሙ ልራራራራራራራ), ጋኦረሳጋር ራራራራራራራራራራራ ራራራ ልራራራ ራራራ ልዩልሙ ሰፍላሙ.

ኤጲጵርታዊ ኤጲጵርታዊ ሥርዓት

23. ኃይላናጋር ዶረኤፍፍባርበሙላና፡፡ፍፁ ሄኤሊርታሙ/የድርገራሙ ለረሲሙ፡፡ፊሮ ለኃብራሙ ለረሲላካ፡፡ ምዕራባዊ ልብሙራ፡፡ 610 ምዕራባዊ ዶረኤፍ ላከራ፡፡ፊሮና፡፡ፊሮ ልብሙራ፡፡ ሄኤሊርታሙ/የድርገራሙ ለረሲሙ፡፡ፊሮ ለኃብራሙ ለረሲላካ፡፡ ምዕራባዊ ልብሙራ፡፡ 610 ምዕራባዊ ዶረኤፍ ላከራ፡፡ፊሮና፡፡ፊሮ ልብሙራ፡፡

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**മുദ്ര**

27. ጋኔሮኖኔጋር ካላሊኔካልጋልዲኖኔርኖተብኔ>ር ድኔቦላጋኑመ ላሊካ ድኔቦላጋኔ ሶሮዲኔጋኔ ሶሮኔባሶሊዲመ ልኒዲመ ላጋኒጋባኔ መዲር ልኒጋኒዲላኔፊመ. ሶዴቦጋር ሶሮኔባሶሊዲመ ላሶሶሶመ ልረዎባባኔካመ ሶኒጋ ናዲላኒካልደባ ላሊካ ድዲሊልጋመ ካልኖኒመ ጋኔደኔርዎጫሶርጋባኔ መዲር ላሊካ ልቦርዎኒኪላኖኔኔ>ር ላሶሶኔርዎሊዲዎ ሶሶላመ ልኒጋኒዲላፍ.

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◁▷<sup>fb</sup>▷▷<sup>fb</sup>◁<sup>fb</sup>▷▷

- [illegible]

4D<sup>5b</sup>C▷bΔQ<sup>5b</sup>▷σ C<sup>q</sup>L<sup>5b</sup>Δσ<sup>c</sup>

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▷ $\Pi^{\mathfrak{b}}\Pi_{\mathfrak{b}}\sigma^{\mathfrak{b}}$  < $\mathfrak{L}\Delta\dot{\mathfrak{h}}\Pi_{\mathfrak{b}}\sigma\mathfrak{d}\sigma$  Δσ▷ $\mathfrak{L}\sigma^{\mathfrak{c}}$

39.  $\mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{F}^b)^c \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^b(\mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{F}^b)^c) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}L^b(\mathcal{P}^b)^c \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^b(\mathcal{C}d)^c, \mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{F}^b(\mathcal{A}^b)^c)^c \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^b(\mathcal{L}) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^b(\mathcal{C}n^b(\mathcal{F}^b)^c)$   
 $\mathcal{A}^b(\mathcal{F}^b(\mathcal{Q}^b(\mathcal{C}d)^c)^c).$

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**መርሻ ልጋርና የክልሉን ለጥበቃ ተጠያቂነት ያሳያል**

ከባለአካል ለጋር ለሚገኝ ሁሉም ሰላማዊ ጥያቄዎች ምላሽ ለመስጠት ይገባል። ለዚህም ምሳሌ ለሚገኝ ሁሉም ሰላማዊ ጥያቄዎች ምላሽ ለመስጠት ይገባል።

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ፍልጋታዊ ምርመራ ለፈጸመ በጥናቱ ላይ ለሚገኝ ስልጣን

$b \cap L^c \neq \emptyset \implies \Delta L \Delta^c d \neq \emptyset \implies d \in L:$

$\triangleright^{\text{fb}} \neg \Delta^c \triangleleft^L \neg \Delta_c \triangleright \neg \sigma^c$      $\triangleright^{\text{fb}} \delta \Delta \sigma^{\text{fb}}$

1. ጋኔሮኖኔጋር ላጋርኖበሮሽወላኖኔ> ላጋርኖደላደላወ ዲወላደላወ 2003-ፖ ርርሜ ፖላወሲወኛ፤ ሰባኖኔኤሲወ ፖN 1326-ፖ ርላጋፖራኤፖ "ላጋርኖሲወኛ፤ ዲወላደላወ ላጋኖርሊኔጋወ ወዲላወ ኖደፊወ ላሊሊ ወዲላወ ላጋር፤ ጋኔሮኖኔራ፤ ኖኖርሊኔጋወ ለራሲኔጋደላወ ልጋርኖወ ሆኖራጋኖወ ካዲሊደላወ ላሊሊ ላጋር፤ ሆኖራጋኖወ ካዲሊደላወ"።

▷ℓ<sup>b</sup>℄<sup>b</sup>▷σ<sup>a</sup>ℓ ℓ<sup>a</sup>σ/▷ℓ℄<sup>b</sup>▷σ ℓ<sup>d</sup>ℓ<sup>c</sup>

- [illegible]







- [illegible]

$\Delta \rho^{\text{a}}_{\text{JC}}$     $\Delta D^{\text{ab}}_{\text{JOC}}$     $\Delta \kappa^{\text{ab}}_{\text{JDALC}}$

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[illegible]

10. ንኮሎኒያል ስርዓትና ፖለቲካ ምዃንነትና ጥበቃ ማግኘት ይስማማል፡፡  
የፍርድ ቤት አመልካች የሆኑትም በተመሳሳይ መንገድ ሊጠቀሙበት ይችላሉ፡፡  
(<http://www.canlii.org/en/ca/laws/regu/crc-c-1527/latest/crc-c-1527.html>)  
አስተያየት ይጻፉ፡፡

$\Delta \rho^{\text{a}}_{\text{JC}}$     $\Delta D^{\text{ab}}_{\text{JD}}$     $\Delta \kappa^{\text{ab}}_{\text{JDL}}$

- [illegible]



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፲፩ዓመታት ለጉልህታችን ጋራናጋረጥን ለደብዳቤዎቻችን ከዓርፍ ልረብረብላቸዋል። ለካናዳውያን ወደካናዳውያን ለጉልህነታችን ለጋራናጋረጥን ለደብዳቤዎቻችን ከዓርፍ LUP N2012N0012 ካናዳውያን ወደካናዳውያን ለጉልህነታችን ለጋራናጋረጥን ለደብዳቤዎቻችን ከዓርፍ





## Appendix B

### Species at Risk in Nunavut

- Schedule 1 is the official legal list of Species at Risk for SARA. SARA applies to all

- modules of SARA are amended on a regular basis so it is important to check the SARA registry ([www.sararegistry.gc.ca](http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca)) to get the current status of a species.

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Updated: June 2015

Terrestrial	COSEWIC	Government Organization with Primary Management
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Species at Risk <sup>1</sup>	Designation	Schedule of SARA	Responsibility <sup>2</sup>
Migratory Birds			
Eskimo Curlew	Endangered	Schedule 1	EC
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Special concern	Pending	EC
Ivory Gull	Endangered	Schedule 1	EC
Ross's Gull	Threatened	Schedule 1	EC
Harlequin Duck (Eastern population)	Special Concern	Schedule 1	EC
Rusty Blackbird	Special Concern	Schedule 1	Government of Nunavut
Peregrine Falcon	Special Concern ( <i>anatum-tundrius</i> complex <sup>3</sup> )	Schedule 1 - Threatened ( <i>anatum</i> ) Schedule 3 – Special Concern ( <i>tundrius</i> )	Government of Nunavut
Short-eared Owl	Special Concern	Schedule 1	Government of Nunavut
Red Knot ( <i>rufa</i> subspecies)	Endangered	Schedule 1	EC
Red Knot ( <i>islandica</i> subspecies)	Special Concern	Schedule 1	EC
Horned Grebe (Western population)	Special Concern	Pending	EC
Red-necked Phalarope	Special concern	Pending	EC
Vegetation			
Felt-leaf Willow	Special Concern	Schedule 1	Government of Nunavut
Porsild's Bryum (Moss)	Threatened	Schedule 1	Government of Nunavut







- 2) The permittee/proponent shall not operate any vehicle over a known or suspected archaeological or palaeontological site.
- 3) The permittee/proponent shall not remove, disturb, or displace any archaeological artifact or site, or any fossil or palaeontological site.
- 4) The permittee/proponent shall immediately contact CH at (867) 934-2046 or (867) 975-5500 should an archaeological site or specimen, or a palaeontological site or fossil, be encountered or disturbed by any land use activity.
- 5) The permittee/proponent shall immediately cease any activity that disturbs an archaeological or palaeontological site encountered during the course of a land use operation until permitted to proceed with the authorization of CH.
- 6) The permittee/proponent shall follow the direction of CH in restoring disturbed archaeological or palaeontological sites to an acceptable condition. If these conditions are attached to either a Class A or B Permit under the Territorial Lands Act Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada directions will also be followed.
- 7) The permittee/proponent shall provide all information requested by CH concerning all archaeological sites or artifacts and all palaeontological sites and fossils encountered in the course of any land use activity.
- 8) The permittee/proponent shall make best efforts to ensure that all persons working under its authority are aware of these conditions concerning archaeological sites and artifacts and palaeontological sites and fossils.
- 9) If a list of recorded archaeological and/or palaeontological sites is provided to the permittee/proponent by CH as part of the review of the land use application the permittee/proponent shall avoid the archaeological and/or palaeontological sites listed.
- 10) Should a list of recorded sites be provided to the permittee/proponent, the information is provided solely for the purpose of the proponent's land use activities as described in the land use application, and must otherwise be treated confidentially by the proponent.

## Legal Framework

As stated in Article 33 of the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement*:

*Where an application is made for a land use permit in the Nunavut Settlement Area, and there are reasonable grounds to believe that there could be sites of archaeological importance on the lands affected, no land use permit shall be issued without written consent of the Designated Agency. Such consent shall not be unreasonably withheld. [33.5.12]*

*Each land use permit referred to in Section 33.5.12 shall specify the plans and methods of archeological site protection and restoration to be followed by the permit holder, and any other conditions the Designated Agency may deem fit. [33.5.13]*

## Palaeontology and Archaeology

## Definitions

*“archaeological site” means a place where an archaeological artifact is found.*

*“palaeontological site” means a site where a fossil is found.*

*“fossil” includes:*

(a) *natural casts*;

(b) *preserved tracks, coprolites and plant remains; and*

(c) the preserved shells and exoskeletons of invertebrates and the preserved eggs, teeth and bones of vertebrates.

<sup>3</sup> P.C. 2001-1111 14 June, 2001

(**Note:** Partial document only, complete document at: [www.ch.gov.nu.ca/en/Archaeology.aspx](http://www.ch.gov.nu.ca/en/Archaeology.aspx))

The following guidelines have been formulated to ensure that the impacts of proposed developments upon heritage resources are assessed and mitigated before ground surface altering activities occur. Heritage resources are defined as, but not limited to, archaeological and historical sites, burial grounds, palaeontological sites, historic buildings and cairns. Effective collaboration between the developer, the Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth (CH), and the contract archaeologist(s) will ensure proper preservation of heritage resources in the Nunavut Territory. The roles of each are briefly described.

CH is the Nunavut Government agency which oversees the protection and management of heritage resources in Nunavut, in partnership with land claim authorities, regulatory agencies, and the federal government. Its role in mitigating impacts of developments on heritage resources is as follows: to identify the need for an impact assessment and make recommendations to the appropriate regulatory agency; set the terms of reference for the study depending upon the scope of the development; suggest the names of qualified individuals prepared to undertake the study to the developer; issue an archaeologist or palaeontologist permit authorizing field work; assess the completeness of the study and its recommendations; and ensure that the developer complies with the recommendations.

The primary regulatory agencies that CH provides information and assistance to are the Nunavut Impact Review Board, for development activities proposed for Inuit Owned Lands (as defined in Section 1.1.1 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement), and the Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, for development activities proposed for federal Crown Lands.

A developer is the initiator of a land use activity. It is the obligation of the developer to ensure that a qualified archaeologist or palaeontologist is hired to perform the required study and that provisions of the contract with the archaeologist or palaeontologist allow permit requirements to be met; i.e. fieldwork, collections management, artifact and specimen conservation, and report preparation. On the recommendation of the contract archaeologist or palaeontologist in the field and the Government of Nunavut, the developer shall implement avoidance or mitigative measures to protect heritage resources or to salvage the information they contain through excavation, analysis, and report writing. The developer assumes all costs associated with the study in its entirety.

Through his or her active participation and supervision of the study, the contract archaeologist or palaeontologist is accountable for the quality of work undertaken and the quality of the report produced. Facilities to conduct fieldwork, analysis, and report preparation should be available to this individual through institutional, agency, or company affiliations. Responsibility for the curation of objects recovered during field work while under study and for documents generated in the course of the study as well as remittance of artifacts, specimens and documents to the repository specified on the permit accrue to the contract archaeologist or palaeontologist. This individual is also bound by the legal requirements of the *Nunavut Archaeological and*

- *Linear disturbances: including the construction of highways, roads, winter roads, transmission lines, and pipelines;*
- *Extractive disturbances: including mining, gravel removal, quarrying, and land filling;*
- *Impoundment disturbances: including dams, reservoirs, and tailings ponds;*
- *Intensive land use disturbances: including industrial, residential, commercial, recreational, and land reclamation work, and use of heritage resources as tourist developments.*
- *Mineral, oil and gas exploration: establishment of camps, temporary airstrips, access routes, well sites, or quarries all have potential for impacting heritage resources.*

**Overview:** An overview study of heritage resources should be conducted at the same time as the development project is being designed or its feasibility addressed. They usually lack specificity with regard to the exact location(s) and form(s) of impact and involve limited, if any, field surveys. Their main aim is to accumulate, evaluate, and synthesize the existing knowledge of the heritage of the known area of impact. The overview study provides managers with baseline data from which recommendations for future research and forecasts of potential impacts can be made. A Class I Permit is required for this type of study if field surveys are undertaken.

The main goal of a reconnaissance study is to provide baseline data for the verification of the presence of potential heritage resources, the determination of impacts to these resources, the generation of terms of reference for further studies and, if required, the advancement of preliminary mitigative and compensatory plans. The results of reconnaissance studies are primarily useful for the selection of alternatives and secondarily as a means of identifying impacts that must be mitigated after the final siting and design of the development project.

Depending on the scope of the study, a Class 1 or Class 2 Permit is required for this type of investigation.

**Inventory:** A resource inventory is generally conducted at that stage in a project's development at which the geographical area(s) likely to sustain direct, indirect, and perceived impacts can be well defined. This requires systematic and intensive fieldwork to ascertain the effects of all possible and alternate construction components on heritage resources. All heritage sites must be recorded on Government of Nunavut Site Survey forms. Sufficient information must be amassed from field, library and archival components of the study to generate a predictive model of the heritage resource base that will:

- allow the identification of research and conservation opportunities;
- enable the developer to make planning decisions and recognize their likely effects on the known or predicted resources; and
- make the developer aware of the expenditures, which may be required for subsequent studies and mitigation. A Class 1 or 2 permit is required.

**Assessment:** At this stage, sufficient information concerning the numbers and locations of heritage resources will be available, as well as data to predict the forms and magnitude of impacts. Assessments provide information on the size, volume, complexity and content of a heritage resource, which is used to rank the values of different sites or site types given current archaeological knowledge. As this information will shape subsequent mitigation program(s), great care is necessary during this phase.

**Mitigation:** This refers to the amelioration of adverse impacts to heritage resources and involves the avoidance of impact through the redesign or relocation of a development or its components; the protection of the resource by constructing physical facilities; or, the scientific investigation and recovery of information from the resource by excavation or other method. The type(s) of appropriate mitigative measures are dictated by their viability in the context of the development project. Mitigation strategies must be developed in consultation with, and approved by, the Department of Culture and Heritage. It is important to note that mitigation activities should be initiated as far in advance of the construction of the development as possible.

**Surveillance and monitoring:** These may be required as part of the mitigation program.

*Surveillance* may be conducted during the construction phase of a project to ensure that the developer has complied with the recommendations.

*Monitoring* involves identification and inspection of residual and long-term impacts of a development (i.e. shoreline stability of a reservoir); or the use of impacts to disclose the presence of heritage resources, for example, the uncovering of buried sites during the construction of a pipeline.