

[illegible][illegible]

፲፬ ጋናል^c ደብዳቤ^b ምርሃፊ^c ፲፮ ነጠላው 23 መጋቢት <ደመድምሽ
ለደብዳቤው ማስተካከያ^d ርዕይ^e ሆኖ.

የጥናቱ ዓላማ ለሚገልጽ ምሳሌ በሚገልጽ ምሳሌ 88 NuPPAA ልዩነት:

[illegible][illegible]

“89. (1) ከብሉኦ ጋሮ-ጥቅርታኒ ጥቅርታኦ፣ ልደዱ ልደረ ጥቅርታኒ ጥቅርታኦ
 ደጋደጥ ጥቅርታኒ ጥቅርታኦ፣ ጥቅርታኦ ጥቅርታኦ፣ ልደረ ጥቅርታኦ
 ጥቅርታኦ ጥቅርታኦ ጥቅርታኦ።

(a) $\rho\Gamma\gamma\Delta\sigma^b\alpha\Delta^b\gamma^b>^c$ $b\cap L\dot{\lambda}^c$ $\Delta\alpha L<<C,$

[illegible][illegible]

iii. ለርቢ ላይታላቅ ጥላቻ ምርጫ ለርቢ ነገር ነፃ ምርጫ
ካልተደረገ በሆነበት ሁኔታ ምርጫው ይታሰባል፡፡

$$\triangleright d \triangleleft \wedge^c \triangleright \triangleleft C \Delta^c \wedge \dot{\neg} \neg^b C \triangleright \triangleleft \triangleright^b \triangleright^c:$$
[illegible]

4. $\Delta \sigma_{\text{L}\sigma^b} \triangleright^{\text{b}} \triangleright^{\text{c}} \Delta \text{L}\zeta \triangleright^{\text{c}} \triangleright^{\text{c}}$

[illegible]

$\Delta^{\epsilon} b_{\gamma C \mu}^{abdc} \Delta L^{\epsilon} \Gamma_D C_{\gamma C \mu}^{abdc} \rightarrow b q_C \Gamma$ (DFO)

- [illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

- [illegible]

ᐃᓴᓂᓄ - CLANJC

- [illegible]

በዲፋንድ ምክር ቤቱ አባልነት የተሰጠው በዲፋንድ ኃይማኖት

- [illegible]

[illegible]

28. $a \vdash \sigma^c$ $C \Delta^a \sigma^b$ $\Delta \supset \supset^b \Pi^b \rho \Delta^c \sigma^b / b \Delta \Pi^b \Delta \rho \Delta^c \sigma^b$ $\Delta \vdash \Delta^b \supset \supset^b$
 $\Delta^b \rho \vdash \Pi^b \Pi^b \sigma^c \sigma^c \supset \supset^b \supset^b$ $\Delta^b C \Delta^c$ $\Delta \rho \Delta \rho \supset \rho^c$ $\Delta \supset \supset^b \Pi^b \rho \Delta^c \sigma^b / b \Delta \Pi^b \Delta \rho \Delta^c \sigma^b$
 $\Delta \rho \vdash \Delta^b \sigma^c \supset \supset^b \supset^b$ $\Delta^b \rho \supset \supset^b \supset^b$ $\Delta \supset \supset^b \Pi^b \rho \Delta^c \sigma^b / b \Delta \Pi^b \Delta \rho \Delta^c \sigma^b$
 $\Delta \supset \supset^b \Pi^b \sigma^c \sigma^c \supset \supset^b \supset^b$ $\Delta \supset \supset^b \sigma^c \supset \supset^b$ $\Delta \supset \supset^b \Pi^b \sigma^b$ $\Delta \supset \supset^b \Delta^a \sigma^c \supset \supset^b$ $\Delta \rho \rho \sigma^c \supset \supset^b \supset^b$

[illegible][illegible]
$$\Delta d^{\mathfrak{c}} \sigma^{\mathfrak{b}} \nearrow d^{\mathfrak{b}} d^{\mathfrak{c}}$$

31. $Q \in \Gamma \sigma^c$ $CL \Delta^a \sigma^b$ $\Delta d C^c \delta \triangleright \leftarrow \sigma^b$ $\wedge \triangleright^b C \triangleright \rho \leftarrow \sigma^b$ $\dot{\cap} \cap \rho^b C^c \sigma^a \triangleleft^b \triangleright^b$
 $\rho d \Gamma^a \dot{\jmath}^b \triangleright \sigma^b$ $\triangleright \leftarrow \triangleright CL^b d^c$.

$$\triangleright \Pi^{\mathfrak{b}} \Pi_{\mathcal{L}} \sigma^{\mathfrak{b}} \leq \iota \delta \dot{\iota} \Pi_{\mathcal{L}} \sigma \partial \sigma \Delta \sigma \triangleright \iota \sigma^{\mathfrak{c}}$$
[illegible]

33. ጋህናጋህ ለኦሲኖፖሊብላኖቹና፣ ርቢዎሙ ካጋሊኖካሙደረሙ ላሊጋ ስብከቢሙናሙ ወዲህሙ ላጋኖርሃሃናጋህጋ ሥዓሙ ልሥሊሙ ላጋሙ ለራሱና፣ ላኖጋህህሙ ላሊጋ/ደደጋኞሙ ልሥሊኖርሃሃሙ ልሙከኒህሙ.

ᐃᓕᓕ

[illegible]

35. $\wedge c \neg L^{\text{fb}}$, $\text{fb} \dot{L}^{\text{fb}} \supset \neg \text{fb}$, $\text{fb} \supset \neg \text{fb}$ $\Delta^{\text{fb}} \text{fb} \supset \neg \text{fb}$.

[illegible]

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$\Delta \rho^{\frac{1}{2}} \sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} \triangleright \rho^c \wedge \sigma \neg \Delta^b \psi^c \vdash \Delta^a \rho \sigma^a \neg \sigma$

[illegible]

ፌዴራል ልሊት ማዕከላዊ ባንክ ከፍተኛ ልረብ ለፍጥነት ማስፈጸም

[illegible]

http://gov.nu.ca/sites/default/files/bear_safety_-_reducing_bear-

[illegible]

http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/sites/default/files/web_pdf_wd_bear_safety_brochure_1_may_2015.pdf.

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]

ᐃᓚᑦ ᐅᓗᓕᐱᓂᑦᔪᑦᑐᑦ

- [illegible]

በፋፍሮ ልማት ሚኒስቴር

- [illegible]

 $\Delta^b C d C n \sigma^{\epsilon b}$

- [illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

7. ስለጥናታዊ ምርመራ ለፍርድ ቤቱ (http://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/tdg/clear-tofc-211.htm), ስለጥናታዊ ምርመራ ለፍርድ ቤቱ (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/t-19.01/), ለሌላ ለደብዳቤ ምርመራ ለፍርድ ቤቱ (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-15.31/). ጋንዶን
8. ስለጥናታዊ ምርመራ ለፍርድ ቤቱ (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/A-12/).
9. ስለጥናታዊ ምርመራ ለፍርድ ቤቱ (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/N-22/index.html).

[illegible]

England

[illegible]

Appendix A

Species at Risk in Nunavut

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

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

Palaeontology and Archaeology

Under the *Nunavut Act*², the federal government can make regulations for the protection, care and preservation of palaeontological and archaeological sites and specimens in Nunavut. Under the *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations*³, it is illegal to alter or disturb any palaeontological or archaeological site in Nunavut unless permission is first granted through the permitting process.

Definitions

As defined in the *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations*, the following definitions apply:

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

“archaeological artifact” means any tangible evidence of human activity that is more than 50 years old and in respect of which an unbroken chain of possession or regular pattern of usage cannot be demonstrated, and includes a Denesuline archaeological specimen referred to in section 40.4.9 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement.

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

“fossil” includes:

Fossil means the hardened or preserved remains or impression of previously living organisms or vegetation and 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.*

² s. 51(1)

³ P.C. 2001-1111 14 June, 2001

(**Note:** Partial document only, complete document at: 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.

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 Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, for development activities proposed for federal Crown Lands.

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.