



MAR 22 2018

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Proposed Government Action to Implement Regulation Amendments under the *Wildlife Act* and Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan Process and Guideline Requirements

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) is considering a government action involving *Wildlife Act* “Phase 2” related regulatory amendments to the *Wildlife General Regulations, Big Game Hunting Regulations, Wildlife Management Zones and Areas Regulations*, and issuing a *Declaration of Pest Species Order*. In addition, ENR has prepared draft Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan (WMMP) process and guideline requirements.

ENR is now in the process of conducting public engagement with respect to Phase 2 amendments and is welcoming a review and input into the attached draft WMMP process and guideline requirements.

After 15 years of consultation and engagement sessions, the NWT *Wildlife Act* (the Act) and its first phase of regulations came into force on November 28, 2014. The Act and regulations were developed using a collaborative approach with the Wildlife Act Working Group (WAWG), which has representatives from Aboriginal governments, renewable resources boards and the Stakeholders Wildlife Act Advisory Group (SWAAG). Following implementation of the new Act, ENR committed to develop future regulations under the Act in a similar collaborative manner.

Priority areas for Phase 2 initiatives were identified between April 2015 and November 2017 with input from WAWG and SWAAG, along with input from regional ENR officials.

Attachment A provides additional detail on the planned regulatory amendments. Priorities include enabling the Act provisions respecting WMMPs; controlling or prohibiting certain harmful and alien species to preserve the health of endemic wildlife populations; enabling the harvester training sections of the Act; prohibiting the use of drones while hunting by licensed hunters; and protecting the abodes of raptor and bat species. Administrative corrections to metes and bounds definitions to comply with the settled land claim agreements were also identified as a need.

.../2

The draft WMMP guidelines process (Attachment B) and content requirements (Attachment C), relevant definitions and acronyms (Attachment D), and an overview PowerPoint presentation (Attachment E) have also been included with this letter.

The proposed regulatory amendments and WMMP process and guideline requirements are important steps in the continued conservation of wildlife in the NWT.

ENR welcomes your input by **June 30, 2018** and will continue to develop and refine the proposed government actions based on the feedback received. Comments should be sent to:

Mr. Rob Gau, Manager, Biodiversity Conservation
Telephone: (867) 767-9237, extension 53213
Email: rob_gau@gov.nt.ca

I have requested that the Deputy Minister of ENR, Dr. Joe Dragon, keep you informed of the outcome of all future steps as we move forward with these initiatives. For more information please contact your local ENR Renewable Resources Officer, or contact your nearest ENR Regional Office.

Thank you for your participation in ensuring the collaborative conservation of wildlife in the NWT.

Sincerely,



Robert C. McLeod
Minister
Environment and Natural Resources

Attachments

- c. Honourable Robert R. McLeod, Premier

- Mr. Gary Bohnet, Principal Secretary

Mr. Mike Aumond, Secretary to Cabinet/Deputy Minister
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Wildlife Act “Phase 2” regulation amendments

Explaining the proposed new regulatory changes

February 2018 version

Northwest Territories
Environment and
Natural Resources

Why is it Needed?

- The *Wildlife Act* came into force in November 2014
- Some ideas for new/amended regulations could not be completed before November 2014 so they were deferred to “Phase 2”



“Phase 2” Overview

- Harvester training
- Use of drones or unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs)
- Import and possession of wildlife
- Pest species
- Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plans (WMMPs)
- Definition of boreal caribou (woodland and mountain)
- Youth harvesting
- Nests and roosts
- Administration



Harvester Training Course: proposed exemptions

- Any person exercising an established or asserted Aboriginal right to harvest in the NWT in areas where they have harvesting rights
- General Hunting Licence holders
- Any resident that has held a NWT resident hunting licence in the previous 5 years
- Any resident that can prove they held a hunting licence in another Canadian jurisdiction in the previous 5 years
- Any resident that provides proof they have passed a hunter training course from another Canadian jurisdiction
- Any hunter using a licenced guide or outfitter
- Any person successfully challenge and pass the examination without taking the course



Harvester Training Course: proposed requirements

- Unless directed by the Court, any person convicted of these offenses will be required to take the course before lawfully hunting again with a licence:
 - Hunting out of season or in a closed zone / hunting without a required licence or tag / exceeding harvest limits / poaching
 - Disturbance or harassment of game
 - Wounding or loss of game
 - Wastage
 - Improper harvesting methods
 - Baiting
 - Using prohibited substances
 - Using dangerous harvesting methods
 - Trafficking



Drones or Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)



- Proposal to prohibit the possession or use of drones/UAVs while hunting.
- Anyone with an Aboriginal right to harvest would be exempt from this prohibition.



Import, possession and transport

Some animals have the potential to significantly affect our native plants and animals. If you plan to bring or already possess any of the following animals, depending on the area, you may be subject to new rules:

- Alpacas
- Domestic goats and sheep
- Llamas
- Mule or white-tailed deer
- Wild boar
- Bats



Import, possession and transport (to protect wild sheep)

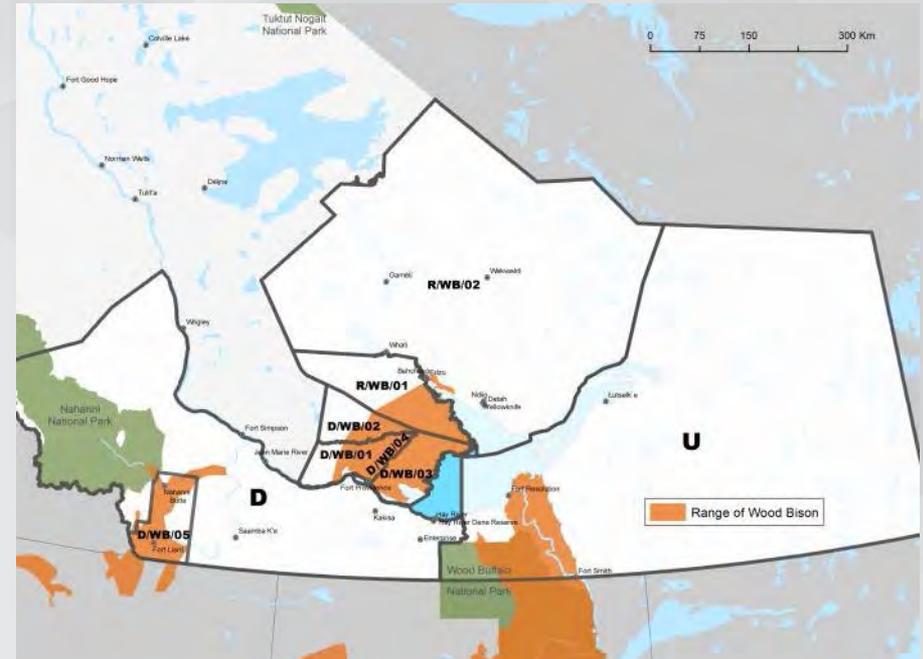


- For alpacas, domestic goats and sheep, and llamas.
- To protect wild sheep from disease - no import, possession, or transport of these animals in the Mackenzie and Richardson mountains.
- Specifically in areas D/OT/01-02, S/OT/01-05, G/OT/01, and G + I west of the Mackenzie River.



Import, possession and transport (to protect wood bison)

- To protect wood bison from disease – the import, possession, or transport of domestic sheep only allowed via license & conditions.
- Applies in areas with wild wood bison populations (zone U, areas D/WB/01-05 and R/WB/01-02) and to all current domestic sheep owners.



Import, possession and transport (to protect wood bison, cont'd)

- Specifics:
 - Domestic sheep will need to be transported in an ENR-approved containment system.
 - Domestic sheep will need to be kept in an approved containment system (i.e., fencing that prevents nose-to-nose contact between sheep and wood bison).
 - Domestic sheep are tested for disease to the satisfaction of ENR.
 - Domestic sheep will be subject to quarantine or disease management measures are considered appropriate by ENR
- Known bison range extends beyond D/WB/05. Should a boundary west of the Mackenzie River be used instead?



Import, possession and transport (to protect ungulates)

- Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a significant wildlife health issue.
- To protect NWT ungulates from disease, import prohibitions on mule and white-tailed deer (live and parts) throughout the NWT are proposed.
- Practically, only boned-out meat from lawfully harvested deer can be brought into the NWT.
- This constitutes a justifiable infringement of rights.



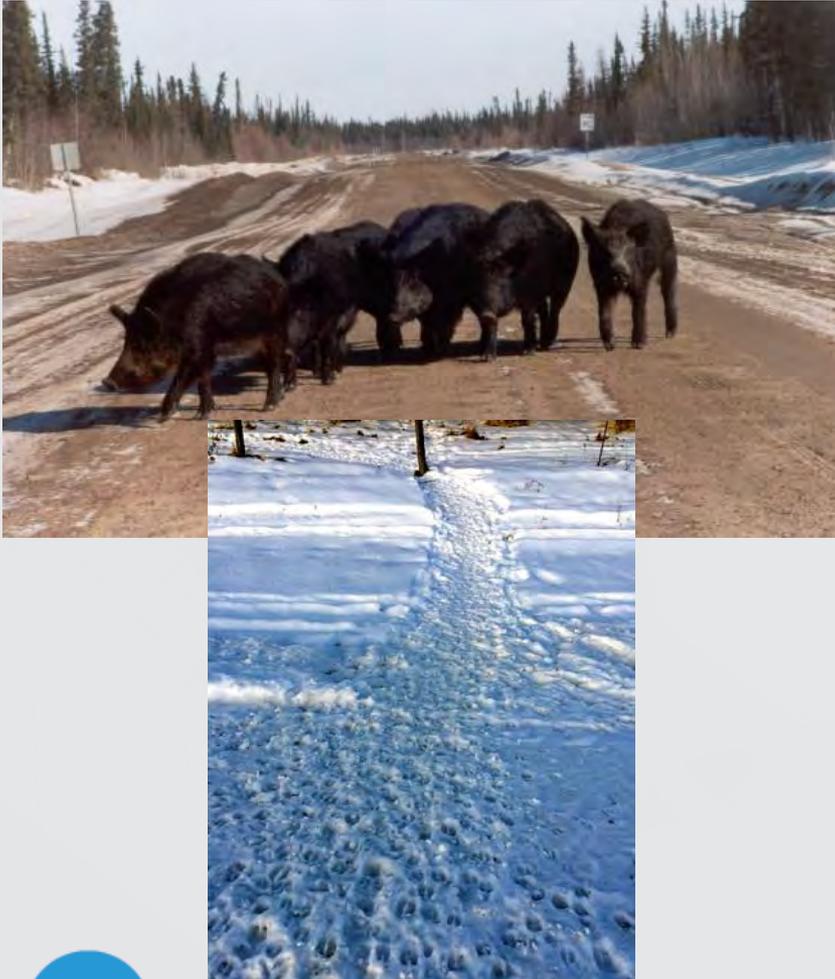
Import, possession and transport (to protect bats)



- In addition to the new import, possession and transport rules discussed on the previous slides, the import and release of live bats will also be specifically prohibited.
- This is to protect wild bat species from white-nose syndrome (WNS).



Pest Order: Wild Boar



- Purpose - to protect NWT wildlife and habitat.
- Proposal to declare wild boar a pest species in the NWT.
- Will allow residents to kill or capture wild boar in the NWT.
- No license, season, or bag limit.
- Reporting a kill within 72 hours is necessary.



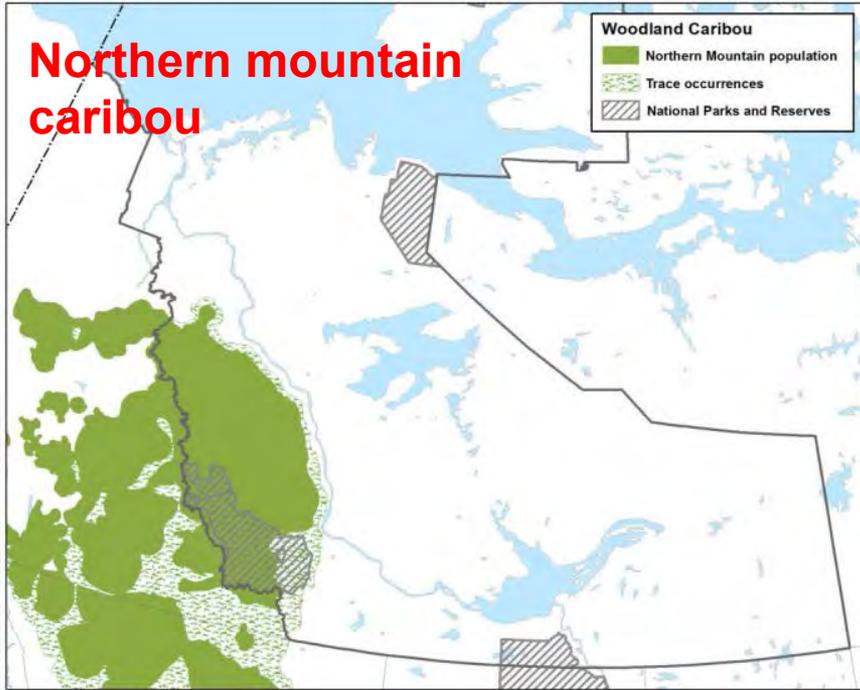
Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plans (WMMPs)

- WMMP related regulations are needed to enable the draft process and guideline requirements so that:
 - Will also apply to NWT species at risk (either federally or territorially listed)
 - When the Minister determines a WMMP is needed, the reasons why must be explained
 - Completion of the WMMP is a condition of the development's activity
 - Compliance with the WMMP is mandatory

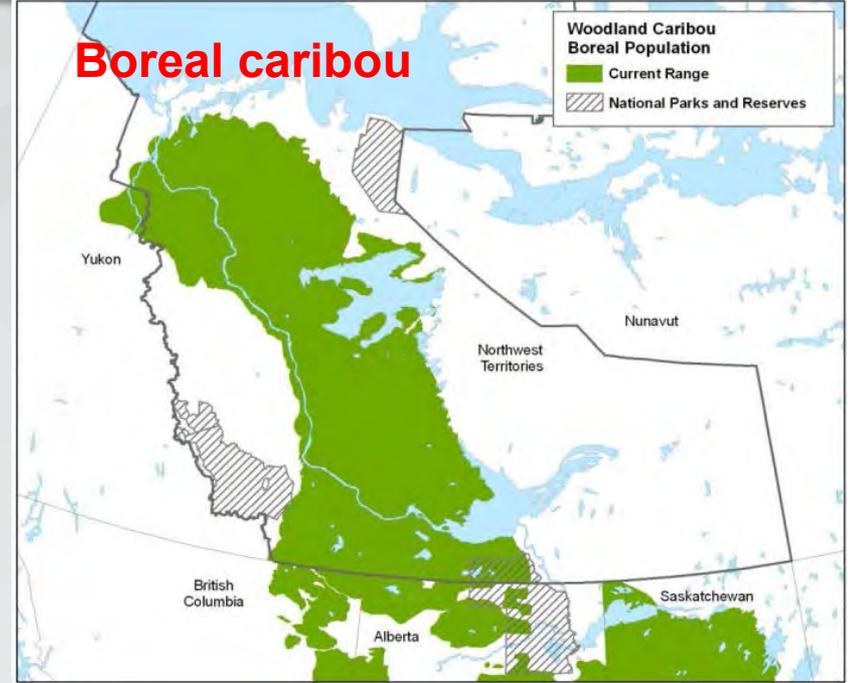


Woodland Caribou

Northern mountain caribou



Boreal caribou



Northwest Territories

Environment and
Natural Resources

Woodland Caribou

- Only a small regulation change needed to separate woodland caribou into 'northern mountain' and 'boreal' caribou.
- Tag types, seasons, limits, conditions, and fees will remain the same.
- No negative impact to boreal caribou is expected as a result of this change.



Boreal Caribou

- Listed as “Threatened” under *Species at Risk Act* and *Species at Risk (NWT) Act* - protections for individuals should be explored
- Do **YOU** have ideas to help conserve boreal caribou in the NWT?
 - Mandatory harvest reporting by everyone?
 - Require tags for everyone?
 - Limit the areas available to harvest?
 - Close any harvest of female boreal caribou?
 - Apply a limited entry draw to resident hunting licence holders?
 - Change the season currently available to harvesters?
 - Something else?



Looking forward:

- Should there be more individual protection?



Non-Resident Young Harvesters

- Young NR and NRA harvesters (at least 12 years old) can get their own hunting license in the NWT.
- Must be accompanied by a person at least 18 years old who is permitted to hunt in the NWT.
- Proposal to create an exemption to allow young NR and NRA harvesters to be accompanied by a licensed guide only.



Winter Unoccupied Raptor Nests



- Raptors and their nests are protected in several ways already.
- No harvesting, disturbance, harassment, or possession of eggs or the nest itself when occupied are permitted.
- However, protection of unoccupied nests is needed because raptors often use the same nest every year.
- Proposal to protect those nests from intentional destruction.



Summer Bat Roost Sites

- Summer roost sites for reproductive female bats are important habitat requirements.
- Not currently protected under the *Wildlife Act*.
- Proposal to protect summer roost sites from intentional destruction.
- Bats roosting in peoples' houses, etc. would be exempt from this protection.



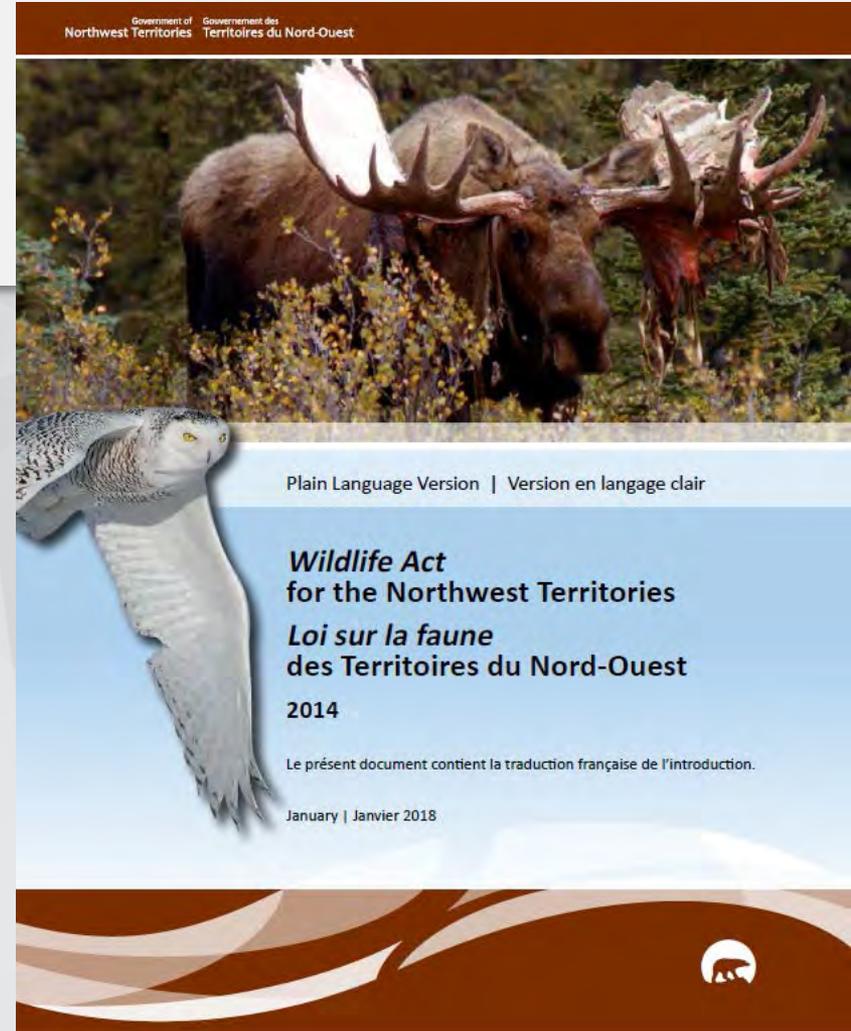
Metes and Bounds Updates (Administrative border corrections)



- The legal descriptions in the *Wildlife Management Zones and Areas Regulations* need to be changed to reflect metes and bounds (borders) in Land Claim Agreements.



Thank you



Additional information is available here:

www.enr.gov.nt.ca/en/services/legislation-and-regulations





Thank you

Mársi

Respect.

Kinanāskomitin

Respect.

Merci

Haj'

Tradition

Quana

Tradition.

Qujannamiik

Quyainainni

Share.

Máhsì

Share.

Máhsì

Mahsì

Use Wildlife Wisely

Use Wildlife Wisely

Photo credits

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Slide 6: <http://www.gameandfishmag.com/files/2017/09/drone-hunting.jpg> (L)
<http://www.gameandfishmag.com/news/are-drones-suitable-for-hunting-fishing/> (R)

Slide 7-9, 11, 13:

Goat:

<http://nftinwt.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/goats.jpg>

Sheep:

<http://nftinwt.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/NFTI-icelandic-sheep-bale-grazing.jpg>

Alpaca:

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/fort-smith-s-alpaca-farm-plans-to-expand-1.2472701>

Llama:

<https://www.yukon-news.com/news/lax-animal-protection-laws-leave-dawson-llama-dead/>

Wild boar:

<http://www.rcinet.ca/eye-on-the-arctic/2013/11/20/wild-boar-pack-mounts-road-rage-attack-in-eastern-sweden/>

Bat:

<https://omegaanimalremoval.com/bat-control-and-removal>

Mule deer:

<https://www.goabc.org/project/mule-deer/>

Slide 8:

<https://www.wildsheepfoundation.org/mission-and-programs/conservation-programs/effective-separation-between-domestic-and-wild-sheep>

Slide 11:

<https://wildguide.ca/white-tailed-learning-curves/>

Slide 19:

Nest: Jason Simpson, Pickerel Lake NT

<https://mapcarta.com/24553856/Gallery/14459403949>

Slide 20:

Roost trees: Laura Kaupas

Bar-boxes: Jessica Riemer



Northwest Territories

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**WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING
PLAN GUIDELINES 1:
PROCESS REQUIREMENTS**

**Environment and Natural Resources,
Government of the Northwest Territories**

WILDLIFE DIVISION

February 2018

28 **DISCLAIMER**

29

30 These guidelines do not replace legislation or the terms and conditions of regulatory
31 authorizations. Although every attempt has been made to provide up-to-date information,
32 it remains the developer's responsibility to obtain the most recent information related to
33 wildlife and wildlife habitat, to ensure all regulatory requirements have been met, and to
34 undertake appropriate consultation with territorial and federal government departments
35 and Indigenous governments. No parts of these guidelines are intended to infringe on
36 asserted or established Aboriginal or treaty rights.

37 **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

38

39 DISCLAIMER..... ii

40 1.0 INTRODUCTION 1

41 1.1 Purpose 2

42 2.0 BEST PRACTICES 3

43 3.0 DO YOU NEED A WMMP?..... 3

44 3.1 When is a WMMP Required?..... 3

45 3.1.1 Developments that will ‘always’ require a WMMP 4

46 3.1.2 Developments that will ‘likely’ require a WMMP 5

47 3.1.3 Developments that ‘might’ require a WMMP 6

48 3.1.4 Developments that ‘likely do not’ require a WMMP 6

49 3.2 Basic Principles for Assessment of Impacts to Wildlife and Habitat..... 9

50 3.2.1 Criteria Considered by the Minister to Determine When a WMMP is Required ... 10

51 3.3 Renewals and Amendments of Licences and Permits..... 18

52 4.0 WHAT TYPE OF WMMP IS NEEDED?..... 19

53 5.0 PROCESS FOR SUBMISSION, REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF A WMMP 19

54 5.1 General Process..... 19

55 5.2 In the Mackenzie Valley 21

56 5.2.1 PS Conducted by Land and Water Boards: 21

57 5.2.1 Environmental Assessments or Environmental Impact Reviews: 23

58 5.3. In the ISR..... 24

59 5.3.1 Environmental Screenings conducted by the EISC 24

60 5.3.2 Reviews conducted by the Environmental Impact Review Board 26

61 5.4 ENR registry for WMMPs 27

62 5.5 Review and Updates of the WMMP by Developer and ENR..... 27

63 APPENDIX 1: WMMP Screening Questionnaire 28

64 Purpose..... 28

65

66 **LIST OF APPENDICES**

67 **APPENDIX 1: WMMP Screening Questionnaire..... 27**

68

DRAFT

69 **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

70 The Government of the Northwest Territories Department of Environment and Natural
71 Resources (ENR) is responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the [Wildlife](#)
72 [Act](#)¹. Section 95 of the *Wildlife Act* contains the provisions outlining criteria for when a
73 Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan (WMMP) will be required as well as the
74 mandatory content for such plans. The Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) is
75 developing regulations pursuant to section 95 requirements. In the meantime, ENR has
76 developed these guidelines to clarify requirements and expectations related to WMMPs.
77 ENR has endeavored to ensure that these guidelines reflect the spirit and intent behind
78 section 95 of the *Wildlife Act* - which was to ensure that WMMPs apply to the larger, most
79 impactful developments. This first document focuses on the process for determining when
80 a WMMP is required, and submission, review and approval process.

81
82 Section 95(1) of the *Wildlife Act* states:

83 *“A developer or other person or body may be required, in accordance*
84 *with the regulations, to prepare a wildlife management and monitoring*
85 *plan for approval by the Minister, and to adhere to the approved plan, if*
86 *the Minister is satisfied that a development, proposed development, or*
87 *other activity is likely to*

88 *(a) result in a significant disturbance to big game or other prescribed*
89 *wildlife;*

90 *(b) substantially alter, damage or destroy habitat;*

91 *(c) pose a threat of serious harm to wildlife or habitat; or*

92 *(d) significantly contribute to cumulative impacts on a large number*
93 *of big game or other prescribed wildlife, or on habitat.”*

94

¹ Plain language version of the *Wildlife Act* is available at
www.enr.gov.nt.ca/sites/enr/files/wildlife_act_plain_language_document_1_february_2015.pdf

95 Section 95(2) of the *Wildlife Act* outlines the mandatory content for such plans and is
96 further discussed in the second guidance document in this series: *Wildlife Management and*
97 *Monitoring Plan Guidelines 2: Content Requirements*.

98

99 **1.1 Purpose**

100 WMMPs are an important tool for the protection and conservation of wildlife and wildlife
101 habitat to ensure sustainable development. WMMPs allow developers to demonstrate how
102 they will minimize the impacts of their developments to wildlife and wildlife habitat,
103 remain in compliance with regulatory requirements and address public concern.
104 Developing a WMMP to outline how impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat will be
105 minimized is considered a best practice for all development projects in the Northwest
106 Territories (NWT). If the Minister of ENR determines that a development project is likely to
107 meet any of the criteria outlined in section 95(1) of the *Wildlife Act* (see [Section 3.0](#)), then a
108 WMMP is required for the development. This WMMP will have to meet certain content
109 requirements and be approved by the Minister of ENR.

110

111 The purpose of this first document in this series is to:

- 112 • clarify how the Minister of ENR will decide when a WMMP will be required for a
113 development or activity;
- 114 • assist developers in undertaking a self-assessment of whether their development is
115 likely to require a WMMP;
- 116 • explain the process for developing and obtaining approval of a WMMP; and
- 117 • describe best practices related to WMMPs.

118

119 Once this document has been used to understand whether an approved WMMP is likely to
120 be required, the second document in this series, *Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan*
121 *Guidelines 2: Content Requirements*, provides guidance to developers on how to prepare an
122 effective WMMP that meets the requirements of section 95(2) of the *Wildlife Act*. Please
123 refer to the document *WMMP Acronyms and Definitions* for further information on
124 terminology used in both of these documents.

125 **2.0 BEST PRACTICES**

126

127 Best practices related to preparation and submission of a WMMP are highlighted in text
128 boxes throughout this document.

BEST PRACTICE

GNWT considers it a best practice for all developers to submit a basic (Tier 1) WMMP with their application for authorizations that outlines how impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat will be mitigated even if the Minister of ENR does not require a WMMP under section 95 of the *Wildlife Act*. To facilitate this, the template for such a plan is provided in Appendix 2 of the *Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan Guidelines 2: Content Requirements*. Having information related to mitigation of impacts to wildlife and habitat contained in a basic plan will assist preliminary screeners in the regulatory process in reviewing development applications and is also an effective way for developers to communicate these aspects of their development to staff that are responsible for implementing them.

129

130 **3.0 DO YOU NEED A WMMP?**

131

132 Section 95(1)(a-d) of the *Wildlife Act* describes factors that will be considered by the
133 Minister of ENR in determining whether a WMMP will be required for a development. The
134 exemptions, definitions, criteria and examples provided below are intended to be used as a
135 guide to help developers and GNWT employees in determining when a WMMP is likely to
136 be required for a development or activity; however, the Minister has ultimate discretion in
137 determining if a WMMP is required.

138

139 **3.1 When is a WMMP Required?**

140 The requirement to prepare and adhere to an approved WMMP may apply to a proposed or
141 existing development, or other activities, if the Minister is satisfied that at least one of the
142 conditions outlined in section 95(1)(a-d) is likely to apply. In making this determination

143 the Minister will consider all possible phases of a proposed development: construction,
144 expansion, operation and decommissioning.

145

146 The following four subsections describe types of development that, subject to the Minister's
147 discretion, will 'always' require a WMMP, will 'likely' require a WMMP, 'might' require a
148 WMMP, or 'likely do not' require a WMMP. This information is summarized in Table 1. Any
149 development falling in the first three categories that is referred to environmental
150 assessment (EA) due in whole or in part to concerns surrounding impacts to wildlife is
151 likely to trigger section 95(1)(a-d) and therefore will be required to have an approved
152 WMMP.

153

154 **3.1.1 Developments that will 'always' require a WMMP**

155 The following types of development are deemed always likely to satisfy one or more of
156 section 95(1)(a-d), and will therefore automatically require a WMMP. The tier of WMMP
157 required (See *Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan Guidelines 2: Content*
158 *Requirements*) for the project will depend on the types of mitigation proposed and the level
159 of certainty that they will sufficiently avoid or minimize impacts. The list below is not
160 intended to be exhaustive:

- 161 • A mine², including associated infrastructure, requiring a Type A water licence.
- 162 • Advanced mineral exploration requiring a Type A water licence, including but not
163 limited to: bulk sampling; stripping and trenching land; removing shallow
164 overburden; use of explosives; and drilling.
- 165 • An oil and gas processing facility, storage facility, refinery, well³, or pipeline³
166 requiring a Type A water licence.
- 167 • An electrical generating facility, dam, dyke, or water diversion facility requiring a
168 Type A water licence.

² As defined in the [Northwest Territories Mining Regulations](#).

³ As defined in the [Oil and Gas Operations Act](#)

- 169 • Construction and operation⁴ of an all-season road, haul road or access road greater
170 than 50 km in length⁵.
- 171 • An electrical or communication transmission line that requires 75 km or more of
172 new right of way⁴.
- 173 • Timber harvesting that requires a Forest Management Agreement and/or Timber
174 Cutting Licence for >5 yr duration with a timber harvest allocation that exceeds
175 50,000 m³/yr.
- 176 • Solid waste disposal facility within a municipality requiring a Type A water licence.
177

178 **3.1.2 Developments that will 'likely' require a WMMP**

179 The following types of development are likely to satisfy one or more of section 95(1)(a-d)
180 and will therefore trigger screening against the criteria in section 95(1) to determine if
181 WMMP is required. The list below is not intended to be exhaustive. Other types of
182 developments that are not listed below may, at the Minister's discretion, be assessed on a
183 case-by-case basis:

- 184 • Construction of a mine⁶, including associated infrastructure, requiring a Type B
185 water licence.
- 186 • Advanced mineral exploration requiring a Type B water licence, including but not
187 limited to, bulk sampling; stripping and trenching land; removing shallow
188 overburden; use of explosives; and drilling.
- 189 • An oil and gas processing facility, storage facility, refinery, well, or pipeline
190 requiring a Type B water licence.
- 191 • Land-based seismic programs that do not meet the definition of "Low impact
192 seismic" as described in the [Northern Land Use Guidelines: Northwest Territories
193 Seismic Operations](#)⁷.

⁴ While operation and maintenance activities for a public highway are normally exempt from requiring a preliminary screening, and thus not likely to require a WMMP, when associated with a proposal to construct or upgrade a public highway, the operations and maintenance phase may require a WMMP.

⁵ Based on *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act – Regulations Designating Physical Activities* available at <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/PDF/SOR-2012-147.pdf>

⁶ See footnote 2.

- 194 • Construction and operation⁸ of an all-season, haul road or access road 10-50 km in
195 length.
- 196 • Construction and operation⁸ of a seasonal road greater than 50 km in length
197 including trails, compacted snow roads or winter access roads as defined in the
198 [Northern Land Use Guidelines – Access: Roads and Trails](#)⁹; or, upgrading of greater
199 than 10 km of a seasonal road to an all-season road.
- 200 • An electrical generating facility, dam, dyke, or water diversion facility requiring a
201 Type B water licence.
- 202 • An electrical or communication transmission line that requires 10-75 km of new
203 right of way.
- 204 • Timber harvesting that requires a Timber Cutting Licence, i.e., a multi-year timber
205 harvest allocation or a single year allocation that exceeds 5,000 m³.¹⁰
- 206 • Solid waste disposal facility within a municipality requiring a Type B water licence.
- 207

208 **3.1.3 Developments that ‘might’ require a WMMP**

209 Other types of developments, not listed in Sections 3.1.1 and 3.1.2, are deemed less likely to
210 require a WMMP and so will not automatically be screened against the criteria unless
211 wildlife related concerns are identified during preliminary screening that cannot be
212 adequately addressed through conditions included in authorizations issued by the
213 regulatory authority. See Table 1 for criteria for different development types that would fall
214 in this category.

215

216 **3.1.4 Developments that ‘likely do not’ require a WMMP**

217 Certain types of development, such as those listed below, likely will not require a WMMP.

⁷ [Northern Land Use Guidelines: Northwest Territories Seismic Operations](#), p.20

⁸ While operation and maintenance activities for a public highway are normally exempt from requiring a preliminary screening, and thus not likely to require a WMMP, when associated with a proposal to construct or upgrade a public highway, the operations and maintenance phase may require a WMMP.

⁹ [Northern Land Use Guidelines – Access: Roads and Trails](#), p.6.

¹⁰ [Commercial Timber Harvest Planning and Operations Standard Operating Procedures Manual](#)

- In the Mackenzie Valley, developments that are not required to undergo a screening as per the [Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act \(MVRMA\) Exemption List Regulations](#)¹¹
- In the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (ISR), activities that are not developments as that term is defined in the [Inuvialuit Final Agreement](#) (IFA). Also developments that are that are exempt from the environmental impact screening (EIS) and review process by virtue of being listed in the Exclusion List found in section 3.2.4 and Appendix C of the [Environmental Impact Screening Committee](#) (EISC) guidelines.¹²
- Developments or activities that would only require a Type B or C land use permit ¹³ under the [Mackenzie Valley Land Use Regulations](#) or a Class B permit under the [Territorial Land Use Regulations](#).
- Developments within municipal boundaries, excluding solid waste disposal facilities.

Table 1. Summary of high level criteria used to assist in determining if different types of development ‘always’, ‘likely’, ‘might’ or ‘likely do not’ require a WMMP.

Type of Development	WMMP Required?			
	‘Always’	‘Likely’	‘Might’	‘Likely Not’
Mine	Type A water licence	Type B water licence	N/A ¹	N/A
Advanced Mineral Exploration	Type A water licence	Type B water licence	No water licence required	N/A
Oil and gas processing facility, storage facility, refinery, well, or pipeline	Type A water licence	Type B water licence	No water licence required	N/A
Land-based seismic programs	N/A	Programs that do not meet the definition of “Low impact seismic”	Programs that do meet the definition of “Low impact seismic”	N/A
Electrical generating facility, dam, dyke, or water diversion facility	Type A water licence	Type B water licence	No water licence required	N/A

¹¹ [MVRMA Exemption List Regulations](#)

¹² EISC’s EIS Guidelines can be found at: www.screeningcommittee.ca/pdf/eisc_guidelines.pdf

¹³ MVLWB’s list of activities requiring Type A and Type B permit can be found at: <https://mvlwb.com/sites/default/files/documents/Activities-Requiring-a-Land-Use-Permit.pdf>

Type of Development	WMMP Required?			
	'Always'	'Likely'	'Might'	'Likely Not'
Construction and operation of an all-season road, haul road or access road	>50 km in length	10-50 km in length	<10 km in length	N/A
Construction and operation of a seasonal road including trails, compacted snow roads or winter access roads; or, upgrading of a seasonal road to an all-season road	N/A	New seasonal road: >50 km in length Upgrade from a seasonal road to an all-season road: >10 km in length	New seasonal road: <50 km in length Upgrade from a seasonal road to an all-season road: <10 km in length	N/A
Electrical or communication transmission line	>75 km in length	10-75 km in length	<10 km in length	N/A
Timber harvesting	Forest Management Agreement (>50,000 m ³ /yr and >5 yrs)	Timber Cutting Licence (>5,000 m ³ /yr and > 1 yr)	Timber Cutting Permit (<5,000 m ³ /yr and <1 yr)	Free Timber Cutting Permit (<60 m ³ or ≤20 trees)
Solid waste disposal facility within municipal boundaries	Type A water licence	Type B water licence	No water licence required	N/A
Other types of Industrial, Agricultural, Conservation, Recreational or Miscellaneous undertakings² for which a water licence is required	N/A	N/A	Type A or B water licence	N/A
Developments listed in the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act (MVRMA) Exemption List Regulations	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓
Activities that are not developments as that term is defined in the IFA and developments or activities that are listed in the Exclusion List found in section 3.2.4 and Appendix C of the EISC guidelines	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓
Developments or activities that would only require a Type B land use permit under the Mackenzie Valley Land Use Regulations or a Class B permit under the Territorial Land Use Regulations	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓
Developments within municipal boundaries (excluding landfills)	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓

234 ¹ "N/A" means that this category will never apply to this type/size of development.

235 ² Refer to the [Northwest Territories Water Regulations](#) - Schedule II for definitions of these types of
236 undertakings.

237

238 **3.2 Basic Principles for Assessment of Impacts to Wildlife and Habitat**

239 Section 95(1) uses the qualifiers “significant(ly)”, “substantial” and “serious” to determine
240 whether impacts of a development on wildlife or habitat would trigger the requirement for
241 a WMMP.

242 GNWT will use both scientific and traditional knowledge (TK), where available, to apply the
243 following biological principles in assessing whether impacts of a development would meet
244 these tests:

- 245 • Risk is proportional to the population size of a potentially affected species. Smaller
246 populations are already at greater risk of extirpation or extinction.
247
- 248 • Risk depends on the resilience of the species or habitat to change. For example, species
249 that have low reproductive output or delayed sexual maturity may be slower to recover
250 from impacts that would reduce their abundance.
251
- 252 • At the Minister’s discretion, assessments will be made at a species, subspecies, distinct
253 population¹⁴, herd, or local population level, whichever is most appropriate. For
254 example, assessment of impacts of a development on barren-ground caribou will be
255 made for each affected herd.
256
- 257 • A development that affects, or is likely to affect, a small number of individuals would
258 usually not be likely to have an impact on the population as a whole. A development
259 that impacts only a small proportion of individuals within a population is unlikely to
260 influence the trend (i.e., increasing, stable, or decreasing) or health of the entire
261 population.
262

¹⁴ A "distinct population" means a geographically or biologically distinct population of a species, or a distinct population identified by the Conference of Management Authorities under section 26(2) of the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*. Further information on the criteria for defining a distinct population can be found at www.nwtspeciesatrisk.ca/LegislationPrograms.

- 263 • However, when a population is small in numbers nationally or territorially, or its
264 distribution or habitat is restricted or fragmented within the NWT, or if the habitat has
265 particular importance for the population, the development is more likely to cause a
266 negative impact that could be significant, substantial or serious.
- 267
- 268 • A development is more likely to have a significant, substantial or serious impact on a
269 species that is considered to be at risk nationally or territorially. An impact is more
270 likely to be significant, substantial or serious when it is irreversible or long-term, occurs
271 at a time or location where wildlife congregate in large numbers, affects a rare or
272 limiting habitat feature or resource used by the species, or affects a species which is
273 already subject to harvest restrictions due to conservation concerns.
- 274
- 275 • An impact is more likely to be significant, substantial or serious if it is important enough
276 with respect to its context or intensity to have a negative effect on the survival or
277 reproduction of the appropriate population unit of the wildlife species of concern.
- 278

279 **3.2.1 Criteria Considered by the Minister to Determine When a WMMP is Required**

280 A WMMP may be required if the Minister is satisfied that a development or proposed
281 development is **likely to** meet any of the criteria outlined in section 95(1)(a-d) of the
282 *Wildlife Act*. When evaluating these criteria the Minister will take into consideration
283 aspects of the development, such as the chosen location, design, methodology or timing to
284 **avoid or prevent** impacts to wildlife and habitat from occurring. If the development
285 entails unavoidable impacts to wildlife and habitat, the Minister will evaluate whether the
286 impacts would meet the tests under section 95(1)(a-d) prior to application of mitigation. If
287 a developer has proposed mitigation measures that would minimize the unavoidable
288 impacts to the point where the tests under section 95(1)(a-d) would no longer be met, the
289 Minister will require a WMMP that includes those mitigation measures to make them
290 mandatory and enforceable under the *Wildlife Act*. It is therefore important to note that
291 when the Minister of ENR is of the opinion that a development is likely to result in
292 'significant disturbance' or 'significantly contribute to cumulative impacts' *for the purpose*
293 *of requiring a WMMP under Section 95 of the Wildlife Act*, this decision is distinct from any

294 determination the Minister, the GNWT or the MVRB may make on the significance of
295 adverse environmental impacts under either the MVRMA or the CEAA.

296

297 **A) Section 95(1)(a): “Result in a significant disturbance to big game or other**
298 **prescribed wildlife”**

299 *Definition/Interpretation*

300 • “Disturbance” is defined as any sensory stimulus resulting from a development such
301 as noise, light, vibrations, or human presence that would elicit a response in big
302 game or other prescribed wildlife that is likely to result in physiological stress,
303 avoidance of key habitat, or loss of reproductive fitness (e.g. nest or den
304 abandonment, miscarriage).

305

306 *Application*

307 • Applies to big game species or other prescribed wildlife (see *WMMP Acronyms and*
308 *Definitions*).

309

310 *In deciding whether a disturbance is significant, the Minister of ENR will consider the*
311 *following types of questions:*

312 • Will the development occur during a seasonally critical life stage (e.g. breeding, rearing,
313 migration, etc.), and in an area where that critical life stage occurs (such as calving or
314 post-calving grounds, an active den, nest or hibernaculum etc.)?

315

316 • Does the development occur near a key habitat site during a time at which large
317 numbers of individuals congregate?

318

319 • Could the disturbance from the development alter the behaviour or movements of a
320 large number of individuals over a broad area or long period of time?

321

- 322 • Could the disturbance from the development cause avoidance of a large area of
323 otherwise suitable habitat? If so, does the amount of effective habitat loss exceed a
324 threshold or compromise meeting goals or targets identified in a management plan or
325 recovery strategy for the species (e.g. national recovery strategy and range plans for
326 boreal caribou)?
- 327 • Could the disturbance from the development compromise the ability of a large number
328 of individuals of an applicable species to carry out all or part of their normal life
329 processes for one season or year, whichever is less? Life processes include feeding or
330 foraging, breeding, rutting/mating, denning, overwintering, rearing young, dispersal or
331 migration, or avoidance of predators.
- 332
- 333 • Does the disturbance occur within the range of an applicable species that has a
334 restricted or fragmented distribution within the NWT, and at a location that is known to
335 be occupied by the species or is within habitat known to be suitable for the species?
- 336
- 337
- 338 • Does the development have the potential to cause a disturbance that would displace
339 applicable wildlife species from an area that is relied upon for the harvest of the
340 species?

341

342 **B) Section 95(1)(b): “Substantially alter, damage or destroy habitat”**

343

344 *Definitions / Interpretation*

- 345 • “Habitat” means the area or type of site where a species or an individual of a species
346 of wildlife naturally occurs or on which it depends, directly or indirectly, to carry
347 out its life processes.

348

- 349 • “Substantially alter” means to cause a change to the structure, composition and/or
350 function of wildlife habitat that is large enough that it would no longer support a
351 similar community of wildlife species.

352

353 • “Damage” means to degrade the quality of the habitat to a point where it no longer
354 supports one or more life processes for wildlife previously supported in that
355 habitat. Life processes include feeding or foraging, breeding, rutting/mating,
356 denning, overwintering, rearing young, dispersal or migration or avoidance of
357 predators.

358

359 • “Destroy” means to cause a change to wildlife habitat which permanently and
360 completely eliminates wildlife’s ability to use area for one or more of its life
361 processes. For the purpose of these guidelines permanent means the change to
362 wildlife habitat cannot be reversed and restoration is unlikely.

363

364 *Application*

365 • Applies to all wildlife and habitat as those terms are defined in Part 1 of the *Wildlife*
366 *Act* (see *WMMP Acronyms and Definitions*).

367

368 *In deciding whether substantial alteration, damage or destruction of habitat is sufficient to*
369 *require a WMMP, the Minister of ENR will consider the following types of questions:*

370 • What is the extent of habitat that is being affected relative to the availability of suitable
371 habitat for a species within its NWT range?

372

373 • Is the affected habitat within the range of a species that has a limited or fragmented
374 distribution in the NWT?

375

376 • Is the affected habitat rare or does the availability of that habitat type limit the growth
377 of the population? Habitat that could meet this criteria include calving grounds, lambing
378 areas, mineral licks, rutting areas, water crossings, breeding colonies, hibernacula,
379 staging areas, rare denning/nesting habitat.

380

- 381 • Is the affected habitat “critical habitat” or “designated habitat” as defined in the federal
382 and NWT species at risk legislation for a federally or territorially assessed (pre-listed)
383 or listed species at risk that is under the management authority of the GNWT?
384
- 385 • Would the development alter, damage or destroy an area of habitat that is large enough
386 to exceed a threshold or compromise meeting goals or targets identified in a
387 management plan or recovery strategy (e.g. national recovery strategy and range plans
388 for boreal caribou or barren-ground caribou herds)?
- 389 • Would the development alter habitat in such a way as to create physical barriers to
390 wildlife movement along frequently used travel or migration corridors used by a large
391 number of wildlife?
392
- 393 • Would the extent of habitat alteration, damage or destruction be sufficient to adversely
394 affect the productivity of an area that is relied upon by a harvested species?

395
396 *Examples of types of activities and infrastructure that may substantially alter, damage or*
397 *destroy habitat:*

- 398 • Clearing of vegetation or stripping of soils
- 399 • Removing overburden, trenching or excavation
- 400 • Blasting
- 401 • Drainage of areas of lakes, ponds or wetlands
- 402 • Flooding areas of terrestrial habitat
- 403 • Roads, above-ground pipelines and other linear developments (e.g. seismic
404 exploration) that could create barriers to animal movement
- 405 • Dust or other particulate emissions leading to reduction in habitat quality or
406 contamination of forage for wildlife

407

408 **C) Section 95(1)(c): “Pose a threat of serious harm to wildlife or habitat”**

409

410 *Definition / Interpretation*

- 411 • A “threat of serious harm” is interpreted to mean any action or activity resulting in a
412 risk of incidental injury or mortality of wildlife, or of incidental alteration, damage or
413 destruction of habitat where the consequences would be significant were such an event
414 to occur one or more times.

415

416 *Application*

- 417 • Applies to all wildlife and habitat as those terms are defined in Part 1 of the *Wildlife*
418 *Act* (see *WMMP Acronyms and Definitions*).

419

420 *In deciding whether a development or activity is likely to pose a threat of serious harm to*
421 *wildlife or habitat, the Minister of ENR will consider the following types of questions:*

- 422 • Does the development pose a risk of collision mortality to a large number of wildlife
423 due to vehicular traffic?
424
- 425 • Will the development increase the risk of mortality or injury of wildlife due to improved
426 access for harvesters?
427
- 428 • Does the development involve the construction of physical features or structures that
429 might cause entrapment, entanglement, electrocution or collisions with wildlife leading
430 to injury or death (e.g. fences, open pits, netting, tailings ponds, tall structures and
431 overhead wires)?
432
- 433 • Will the development or activity attract wildlife to the area, or cause changes to habitat
434 that attract wildlife, in turn leading to a higher likelihood for defence of life and
435 property kills or injury/mortality of wildlife?
436
- 437 • Is there potential for the release or spills of contaminants or toxic substances that
438 would damage or destroy habitat or pose a risk of injury or mortality to wildlife (e.g.
439 ruptured pipeline, breach of tailings pond, well blow-out)?
440

441 • Is there the potential for the development or activity to trigger a natural disturbance
442 such as a fire or landslide that could damage or destroy habitat or pose a risk of injury
443 or mortality to wildlife?

444
445 • Is there potential for the development to facilitate the introduction or spread of
446 invasive species or the expansion of species that may be an ecological or disease risk for
447 NWT wildlife?

448
449 **NOTE:** In the case that criterion (c) is the only one triggered in determining whether a
450 WMMP is required, alternate plans (e.g. spill contingency plans, emergency response plans,
451 waste management plans, etc.) may be accepted as per *Wildlife Act* section 95(3) provided
452 they explicitly address how wildlife and habitat will be addressed should an event occur
453 that poses a serious threat of harm to wildlife or habitat.

454

455 **D) Section 95(1)(d): “Significantly contribute to cumulative impacts on a large**
456 **number of big game or other prescribed wildlife, or on habitat”**

457 *Definitions*

458 • “Cumulative impacts” are defined as changes to a large number of big game or other
459 prescribed wildlife, or habitat, caused by multiple interactions among human
460 activities and natural processes that accumulate across space and time¹⁵. For the
461 purpose of these guidelines, only negative cumulative impacts are considered.

462
463 • “Contribute” is defined as an increase in the level of a negative impact over and
464 above existing impacts from other past, present or future human actions and natural
465 stressors.

466

467 *Application*

468 • Applies to big game species or other prescribed wildlife (see *WMMP Acronyms and*
469 *Definitions*).

¹⁵ Adapted from [CCME](#) definition of cumulative effects.

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- The test is not whether cumulative impacts are significant but whether a development's contribution to cumulative impacts is significant.
- Where wildlife species have transboundary annual ranges, the Minister will also consider past, present and reasonably foreseeable projects within those portions of ranges that occur in other jurisdictions.

In deciding whether a development's contribution to cumulative impacts is likely to be significant, the Minister will consider any or all of the following questions:

- Does the development, in combination with other past, present or reasonably foreseeable developments or processes:
 - a) Contribute to negative population-level impacts on an applicable wildlife species, particularly if that species is already subject to harvest restrictions and/or is already experiencing population declines that are of conservation concern?
 - b) Increase the direct footprint of habitat disturbance from development or the zone of influence around human made features, particularly within the range of a wildlife species for which habitat loss is considered to be a factor in its population decline within the NWT?
 - c) Increase the length or density of linear features (e.g. seismic lines) to a point that approaches an identified threshold or limit?
 - d) Increase volumes of vehicular traffic on existing roads, or creating new roads, leading to a potential increase in levels of mortality from vehicle collisions to a point where they would be of conservation concern?

- 499 e) Create or improve access into formerly roadless or inaccessible areas leading to
500 potential increase in predation, wildlife harvesting, recreational land use, or
501 further development activity?
502
503 f) Cause a population or habitat disturbance threshold identified in a management
504 plan to be exceeded, or, risk compromising the ability to reach a target specified
505 in such a plan?
506

507 **3. 3 Renewals and Amendments of Licences and Permits**

508 When renewal of permits and licences for developments come up and developers are
509 seeking amendments to their permits or licences, the development may be screened
510 against the criteria for requiring a WMMP in section 95(1) if it is a type of development that
511 is 'always' or 'likely' to require a WMMP as per [Section 3.1](#) of these guidelines. This would
512 also apply to permits and licences that are subject to screening requirement exemptions
513 under section 157(1) of the [Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act \(MVRMA\)](#), that
514 come up for renewal or amendment. The Minister will use comments made by reviewing
515 parties regarding impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat in determining whether a WMMP
516 is required. Parties will be notified that their comments will be considered in making this
517 determination in the notification letter provided by the applicable land and water board.

518 If the Minister determines that a WMMP is required and the developer already has a plan
519 or plans that together may satisfy the content requirement in section 95(2), the Minister
520 may accept those other plans as per section 95(3) of the *Wildlife Act* which states:

521 *"If a developer or other person or body that is required to prepare a wildlife*
522 *management and monitoring plan has, for a body under other legislation,*
523 *prepared a plan that deals to the Minister's satisfaction with part or all of the*
524 *matters referred to in subsection (2), the Minister may accept that plan, or part*
525 *of it, in place of part or all of the requirements under subsection (2)."*

526

527 If it is determined that a WMMP is required and if there is no existing plan that satisfies the
528 content requirements of section 95(2) or the Minister is not satisfied that the existing plans
529 meet the requirements, the developer will be notified of the steps required to develop a
530 plan that is in conformity with the Act and guidelines.

BEST PRACTICE

Notwithstanding section 95(3) of the *Wildlife Act*, GNWT recommends that developers consolidate all mitigation and monitoring measures relevant to wildlife and wildlife habitat into a stand-alone WMMP. This will facilitate communication of these aspects of a development to project staff, regulators, and other relevant parties and improve compliance.

531

532

4.0 WHAT TYPE OF WMMP IS NEEDED?

534

535 The content and complexity of WMMPs are intended to be scaled to the size and type of
536 development. GNWT has identified three tiers of WMMPs that would require progressively
537 more detail. These tiers are described in the second document in this series: *Wildlife*
538 *Management and Monitoring Plan Guidelines 2: Content Requirements*.

539

5.0 PROCESS FOR SUBMISSION, REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF A WMMP

5.1 General Process

542 If the Minister of ENR determines that a WMMP is required for a development, the WMMP
543 will have to meet certain content requirements and be approved by the Minister. The
544 requirement for a WMMP and its approval by the Minister of ENR is legislatively
545 independent of the established regulatory processes outlined in the MVRMA and the IFA;
546 however, those processes provide a convenient and relevant framework to fulfill some of
547 the procedural aspects of preparing a WMMP. During the regulatory process and EA,
548 developers are required to assess the potential impacts of their development on wildlife

549 and wildlife habitat and to identify mitigation measures to avoid or minimize these
550 potential impacts.

551 In most cases, the Minister of ENR will use the project description submitted during the
552 application, preliminary screening and/or EA process to make a determination of whether
553 a WMMP is required. Following conclusion of the preliminary screening or EA process, if
554 the Minister has determined that a WMMP is required, ENR will carry out its own process
555 for the review and approval of the WMMP. This will include soliciting review of the draft
556 WMMP by the appropriate affected and interested parties.

557 To improve the efficiency of this process, and to have it run concurrently with a
558 preliminary screening process or EA process, developers should engage with GNWT prior
559 to submission of an application for authorizations to determine if a WMMP will likely be
560 required, and if so, should submit a basic (Tier 1) WMMP with their applications so that it
561 can be reviewed during the preliminary screening or EA process. Because this provides
562 other parties with an opportunity to review the WMMP as part of these processes, this will
563 result in a shorter timeline for approval of the WMMP following conclusion of these
564 processes.

BEST PRACTICE

While the WMMP will usually be approved by the Minister of ENR after issuance of authorizations for a development, developers are encouraged to provide a basic (Tier 1) WMMP in the early stages of the regulatory process, unless their development is exempt from the requirement as per [Section 3.1.4](#) of this document. A WMMP submitted with an application for an authorization will assist preliminary screeners in determining the potential significance of residual impacts after mitigation has been applied and provide reviewers, regulators or affected parties an opportunity to comment on the content of the plan. Submission of a WMMP with an application for an authorization may also help to avoid a development being referred to EA or environmental impact review (EIR) if it demonstrates that potential impacts have been identified and will be adequately mitigated and monitored.

565

566

567 Here is an overview of the main steps involved in the preparation, submission, review and
568 approval of a WMMP. The details and timing of these steps may vary depending on whether
569 a development is going through a preliminary screening or an EA and where in the NWT
570 the development is located. The process and timelines may also be modified in the case of
571 inter-jurisdictional reviews or trans-boundary projects requiring coordination of several
572 governments or regulatory agencies, or where potential issues of infringement of
573 Aboriginal or treaty rights arise. In such cases, ENR will notify all parties involved of any
574 changes to the process or timelines.

BEST PRACTICES

- Developers should conduct early engagement with potentially affected communities and Indigenous governments and organizations to identify potential impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat. Developers are encouraged to follow [MVLWB Engagement Guidelines for Applicants and Holders of Water Licences and Land Use Permits](#) in the Mackenzie Valley or Section 4.2 of the [EIS Guidelines](#) in the ISR when planning engagement for their project.
- Developers are encouraged to conduct early engagement with ENR to determine if a WMMP might be required for the project (wmmp@gov.nt.ca).
- Developers are encouraged to fill out a WMMP screening questionnaire ([Appendix 1](#)) to assist in evaluating if a WMMP will likely be required.
- If early engagement suggests that a WMMP will likely be required for the project, developers should submit a basic (Tier 1) WMMP with their application for authorizations for the project so that it can be reviewed during the preliminary screening.
- Developers should plan the timing of their applications to allow enough time for a 30 calendar day review of their WMMP following the screening or permitting process, to ensure that they do not run the risk of operating without an approved WMMP in place if one is required.

575
576

5.2 In the Mackenzie Valley

5.2.1 Preliminary Screening Conducted by Land and Water Boards:

- 579 • Usually, the Minister will determine if a WMMP is required during a preliminary
580 screening.
- 581
- 582 • The Minister will use comments made by interested and affected parties regarding
583 impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat made during the preliminary screening in

584 determining whether a WMMP is required. Parties will be notified that their comments
585 will be considered in making this determination in the notification provided by the
586 applicable land and water board.

587

588 • If a WMMP was provided during the preliminary screening, ENR will consider
589 comments made by other parties in determining the changes to the WMMP that will be
590 required before it can be approved.

591

592

593 • If no WMMP was provided during the preliminary screening, and the Minister
594 determines that one is required, the developer will submit a draft WMMP to ENR
595 following conclusion of the preliminary screening. However, if the development is
596 referred to EA, the draft WMMP should be submitted with the Developer's Assessment
597 Report (DAR) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

598

599 • ENR will conduct an initial completeness check when a WMMP has been submitted to
600 ENR for approval. Once the WMMP is deemed complete, a 30 calendar day public
601 comment period on the draft WMMP will be conducted by ENR. This will include a letter
602 notifying the Land and Water Board and parties on the preliminary screening
603 distribution list to request their review of the draft WMMP.

604

605 • Based on ENR's review, and the comments received from other parties, ENR will notify
606 the developer of required revisions to the WMMP before its approval.

607

608 • The preliminary screening process, and public review of the WMMP if required, is also
609 an opportunity for parties to raise any potential concerns about infringement of
610 Aboriginal or treaty rights related to mitigation and monitoring measures proposed in
611 the WMMP, or the Minister's decision of whether or not to require a WMMP.

612

613 • Developer will respond to comments on the WMMP from parties and ENR, update the
614 WMMP accordingly, and provide a final draft WMMP to ENR for approval.

615

- 616 • Upon receipt of the final draft WMMP, the Minister of ENR will evaluate whether the
617 required revisions have been made and will provide a written notice of approval,
618 conditional approval or rejection of the WMMP within 30 calendar days. Upon approval,
619 the final draft WMMP becomes the final WMMP. The decision notice will be publicly
620 posted. Timelines in the event of conditional approval will depend on the nature of the
621 conditions and discussion with the developer.

622

623

624 **5.2.2 Environmental Assessments or Environmental Impact Reviews:**

- 625 • Where ENR determined that a WMMP was required during the preliminary screening
626 for the development and none was provided, ENR will recommend to the Mackenzie
627 Valley Review Board (MVRB) that the terms of reference (TOR) for the project require
628 submission of a draft WMMP with the DAR or EIS.

629

- 630 • ENR's approval of the WMMP will take place following the conclusion of the
631 EA/environmental impact review (EIR).

632

- 633 • Following the EA/EIR, the developer should submit a revised draft WMMP to ENR that
634 will address the measures, recommendations and commitments related to wildlife and
635 habitat identified during the EA.

636

- 637 • ENR may then conduct a 30 calendar day public comment period on the revised draft
638 WMMP, and issue any further requirements for revisions. This will include a letter
639 notifying MVRB, relevant parties that were involved in the EA/EIR, and other
640 potentially affected Indigenous governments and organizations, to request their review
641 of the draft WMMP.

642

- 643 • The EA/EIR process, and post-EA/EIR public review of the WMMP, is also an
644 opportunity for parties to raise any potential concerns about infringement of Aboriginal
645 or treaty rights related to mitigation and monitoring measures proposed in the WMMP.

- 646
- 647 • Developer will respond to comments on the WMMP from parties and ENR, update the
- 648 WMMP accordingly, and provide a final draft WMMP to ENR for approval.
- 649
- 650 • Upon receipt of the final draft WMMP, ENR will provide a written notice of approval,
- 651 conditional approval or rejection of the WMMP within 30 calendar days. Upon approval,
- 652 the final draft WMMP becomes the final WMMP. The decision notice will be publicly
- 653 posted. Timelines in the event of conditional approval will depend on the nature of the
- 654 conditions and discussion with the developer.
- 655
- 656
- 657

BEST PRACTICES

- Developers that have submitted a draft WMMP with their authorization application for a development that is later referred to EA should be prepared to provide an updated WMMP at some point during the EA process. In the Mackenzie Valley, an updated WMMP would ideally be provided following the technical sessions, prior to parties' preparation of technical reports. In the ISR, an updated WMMP would ideally be submitted after the technical review period and prior to the public hearing. The updated WMMP should include new commitments, additional mitigation or greater detail on effects monitoring programs beyond the initial proposal that the developer has brought forth in the EA to assist reviewers in assessing the significance of the impact of their development.

658

659

5.3. In the ISR

661 The EIS and review process in the ISR is established by the IFA and consists of the EISC and

662 the Environmental Impact Review Board (EIRB) that are responsible for EIS and EIR

663 respectively.

664

5.3.1 Environmental Screenings conducted by the EISC

- The Minister of ENR will use the developer's project description, information requests, information request responses, and written submissions made by parties to the proceedings regarding impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat in determining whether a

668

669 WMMP is required. Parties will be notified that their comments will be considered in
670 making this determination in the Notice of Proceeding letter provided by the EISC.

671

672 • If a WMMP was provided during the environmental screening, ENR will use information
673 requests, information request responses, and written submissions made by parties to
674 the proceedings in determining the changes to the WMMP that will be required before it
675 can be approved.

676

677 • If no WMMP was provided during the environmental screening, and the Minister
678 determines that one is required, the developer should submit a draft WMMP to ENR
679 following conclusion of the environmental screening. However, if the development is
680 referred to EIR, the draft WMMP, or a revised draft WMMP, should be submitted with
681 the environmental impact statement.

682

683 • After an initial completeness check by ENR, a 30 calendar day public comment period
684 on the draft WMMP will be conducted. This will include a letter notifying the EISC,
685 parties to the proceedings to request their review of the draft WMMP.

686

687 • Based on ENR's review, and the comments received from other parties, ENR will notify
688 the developer of required revisions to the WMMP.

689

690 • The environmental screening process, and public review of the WMMP if required, is
691 also an opportunity for parties to raise any potential concerns about infringement of
692 Aboriginal or treaty rights related to mitigation and monitoring measures proposed in
693 the WMMP, or the Minister's decision of whether or not to require a WMMP.

694

695 • Developer will respond to comments on the WMMP from parties and ENR, update the
696 WMMP accordingly, and provide a final draft WMMP to ENR for approval.

697

698 • Upon receipt of the final draft WMMP, ENR will provide a written notice of approval,
699 conditional approval or rejection of the WMMP within 30 calendar days. Upon approval,

700 the final draft WMMP becomes the final WMMP. The decision notice will be publicly
701 posted. Timelines in the event of conditional approval will depend on the nature of the
702 conditions and discussion with the developer.

703

704 **5.3.2 Reviews conducted by the Environmental Impact Review Board**

705 • If no draft WMMP was provided with the project description during screening, ENR will
706 recommend to the EIRB that the TOR for the EIR require submission of a draft WMMP
707 with the EIS.

708

709 • ENR will consider comments made on the draft WMMP by other parties as part of the
710 technical review process, information requests and public hearings.

711

712 • ENR's approval of the WMMP will take place following the conclusion of the EIR.

713

714 • Following the EIR, the developer will submit a revised draft WMMP to ENR that will
715 address the measures, recommendations and commitments related to wildlife and
716 habitat identified during the EIR.

717

718 • ENR may then conduct a 30 calendar day public comment period on the revised draft
719 WMMP, and issue further requirements for revisions. This will include a letter notifying
720 EIRB, parties that were involved in the EIR to request their review of the draft WMMP

721

722 • The EIR process, and post-EIR public review of the WMMP, is also an opportunity for
723 parties to raise any potential concerns about infringement of Aboriginal or treaty rights
724 related to mitigation and monitoring measures proposed in the WMMP.

725

726 • Developer will respond to comments on the WMMP from parties and ENR, update the
727 WMMP accordingly, and provide a final draft WMMP to ENR for approval.

728

- 729 • Upon receipt of the final draft WMMP, ENR will provide a written notice of approval,
730 conditional approval or rejection of the WMMP within 30 calendar days. Upon approval,
731 the final draft WMMP becomes the final WMMP. The decision notice will be publicly
732 posted. Timelines in the event of conditional approval will depend on the nature of the
733 conditions and discussion with the developer.

734

735 **5.4 ENR registry for WMMPs**

- 736 • ENR is creating a public registry for permits issued by the department
737
- 738 • This registry will serve as a repository for draft and final WMMPs, as well as all
739 correspondence and submissions on WMMPs made outside of the PS and EA processes.
740
- 741 • This registry should be ready in three years.
742
- 743 • Until that registry is completed, WMMPs will be posted on the applicable land and
744 water board public registry. If the WMMP is for a project that went to EA or EIR, the
745 final approved WMMP will also be posted to the MVRB registry.

746

747 **5.5 Review and Updates of the WMMP by Developer and ENR**

- 748 • If a land use permit or water licence is provided that is longer than five years, the
749 developer should review and update their WMMP every five years and re-submit it to
750 ENR for approval.
751
- 752 • If a land use permit or water licence is for a five year period (+2 year possible
753 extension), the developer should review and update their WMMP and resubmit it to
754 ENR for approval if there is a request for a renewal, or if a new LUP/WL is required due
755 to a change in project scope.

756

757 **APPENDIX 1: WMMP Screening Questionnaire**

758 **Purpose**

759 This screening questionnaire is intended to provide GNWT with basic information about
760 the location, timing, scale and nature of a development in order to assess whether any one
761 of section 95(1)(a-d) of the *Wildlife Act* would apply and a WMMP required for the project.

762 This questionnaire should be filled out if the developer has determined that the
763 development is not exempt from the requirement for a WMMP ([Section 3.1.4 of the WMMP](#)
764 [Process Guidelines](#)).

765

766 **Developer information:** Indicate the full name, address, telephone number and facsimile
767 number of the person or registered company.

768

769 **Location:** provide coordinates for the specific project location, and/or coordinates for the
770 four corners of a box that encompasses all components of the project, and/or geospatial
771 files (GIS data) for the project (e.g. shapefiles). Developers are requested to provide GIS
772 data for all involving:

- 773 • Mineral exploration
- 774 • Oil and gas exploration and development
- 775 • Pipelines and gathering systems
- 776 • Mining and milling developments
- 777 • New access for both all-season and winter roads
- 778 • Upgrading of seasonal roads to all-season roads
- 779 • Timber harvesting
- 780 • Power generation and transmission

781

782 **Start Date:**

783 **End Date:**

784

785 **Period of operations within a given year (check all that apply):** Spring (March-May)

786 Summer (June –Aug) Fall (Sep-Nov) Winter (Dec-Feb) Year Round

787

788 If a project is seasonal, provide the specific dates within each season where activities will
789 take place.

790 The following information sources can be used to help answer the questions in the next
791 sections of this questionnaire:

- 792 • NWT Species and Habitat Viewer (under construction)
- 793 • NWT Species at Risk website and booklet
794 (www.nwt-species-at-risk.ca/content/documents)
- 795 • Recovery strategies, management plans, status reports, manuscript reports, file
796 reports (<http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/en/resources>)
- 797 • Important Wildlife Areas in the NWT (Wilson & Haas 2012)
798 (http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/sites/enr/files/221_public_no_appendix_c.pdf)
- 799 • Data requests to ENR's Wildlife Management Information System
800 ([http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/en/services/research-and-data/wildlife-management-](http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/en/services/research-and-data/wildlife-management-information-system)
801 [information-system](http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/en/services/research-and-data/wildlife-management-information-system))
- 802 • NWT Discovery Portal
803 (<http://nwt-discoveryportal.enr.gov.nt.ca:8080/geoportal/catalog/main/home.page>)
- 804 • Critical Breeding Periods for Raptor Species of the Northwest Territories
805 (http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/sites/enr/files/raptor_species_breeding_periods.pdf)
- 806 • Land use plans and supporting documentation
- 807 • Ecological assessments for existing or proposed protected areas
- 808 • Engagement with communities, renewable resources boards, renewable resource
809 councils and hunter and trapper committees, and Indigenous governments

810 **Which ranges of Big Game species does the project location overlap with?**

Species	Please "X" all that apply. <i>For Bison and Caribou please indicate which sub-species, ecotypes, and populations/herds apply (e.g. barren-ground caribou – Bathurst herd or Wood Bison – Mackenzie Population)</i>
Bison	
Coyote	
Wolf	
Cougars	
Wolverine	
Mountain goat	
Dall's sheep	
Bear	
Moose	
Caribou	
Muskox	
Deer	

811

812 **Which ranges of species at risk does your project overlap with?**

Mammals	Birds	Amphibians	Insects

813

814 **Does your project overlap with, or is it in proximity (<2 km) to:**

- 815 a) An important wildlife area (as identified in Wilson and Haas 2012)?
- 816 b) An area identified as critical habitat for a federally-listed species at risk?
- 817 c) An area identified as designated habitat for a territorially-listed species at risk?
- 818 d) A mineral lick?
- 819 e) A known or suspected winter or maternal den site for big game or prescribed wildlife?
- 820
- 821 f) A calving or lambing area for big game?
- 822 g) A known or suspected bird nesting site (only applies to territorially managed birds that meet the definition of prescribed wildlife as outlined in the WMMP guidelines)?
- 823
- 824 h) A known or suspected hibernaculum or overwintering site for a prescribed species (e.g. bat hibernaculum, amphibian/reptile hibernaculum or overwintering site)?
- 825
- 826 i) A known water crossing for barren-ground caribou?
- 827 j) A known key harvesting area for local communities?

828

829

830 A) Activities that may result in significant disturbance to big game or other prescribed
 831 species

Disturbance type	Frequency of disturbance events	Duration of each disturbance event	Total duration over which disturbance events will occur	Timing	Extent of area within which disturbance events will occur
<i>Use the following categories to describe each of the applicable activities for the project</i>	Continuous	<1 min	<1 day	Spring	<1 ha
	>1/hour	>1 min	1 day – 1 week	Summer	1–10 ha
	>1/day	>10 min	1 week – 1 month	Fall	10–25 ha
	>1/week	>1 hour	1–3 months	Winter	25–50 ha
	>1/month	>6 hours	3–6 months	Year-round	50–100 ha
	>1/year	>12 hours	6–12 months		100–500 ha
		Continuous	>12 months		500–1,000 ha
Vegetation clearing using machinery					
Excavation					
Blasting					
Crushing					
Drilling					
Seismic testing					
Operation of heavy vehicles or machines (≥ 5 tonnes)					
Vehicle traffic on roads					
Low-level aircraft flights (<1,000 Ft altitude)					
Other – Please specify (add new rows as necessary)					

832

833

834 **B) Activities that may substantially alter, damage or destroy habitat**

Disturbance type	Linear Features		Total Area affected (m ²) (for linear features use average width X total length)
	Average width (m)	Total Length (m)	
Vegetation clearing (including timber harvesting)			
Stripping of soils or removal of overburden			
Excavation (including mining and quarrying)			
Terrestrial Seismic Exploration			
Access roads, trails, cleared right of ways			
Drainage of water bodies or wetlands			
Flooding of terrestrial habitat			
Trenching			
Above ground structures (pipelines, utility lines, fences, buildings)			
Combined total footprint for all activities undertaken			

835

836 **C) Activities that may pose a threat of serious harm to wildlife or habitat**

Activity type	Examples	Description (provide a description according to the examples provided below)
Vehicle Traffic	Number and type of vehicles used, daily traffic levels	
Structures or physical habitat alteration that might cause entrapment, entanglement, electrocution or collisions with wildlife	E.g. fences, open pits, open trenches, netting, tailings ponds, tall structures and overhead wires	
On-site storage of wildlife attractants (e.g. food, food wastes, chemicals, petroleum products)	List the types of wildlife attractants to be stored onsite	
Potential for release of contaminants or accidental spills of toxic substances	E.g. fuel/chemical transportation and storage, tailings ponds, particulate emissions from dust, emissions from incineration or flaring, risk of spills or well blow-out	
Trigger a natural disturbance event such as fire, lands slide, avalanche, altered hydrology, thin ice or open water in winter	What activities might incur a risk of triggering one of the listed disturbance events?	

Activity type	Examples	Description <i>(provide a description according to the examples provided below)</i>
Risk of accidental damage or destruction of a nest, den, beaver dam or lodge, muskrat push-up or hibernaculum	E.g. vegetation clearing during summer, ice road construction during winter, operating machinery or blasting, flooding/draining habitat	
Creation of new access into roadless area	Creation of new trails, access roads, or cleared right of ways, upgrading existing access to all-season road	
Creating an ecological trap	Creating habitat conditions that would attract wildlife to an area where they would be exposed to a higher risk of mortality than under normal circumstances	

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D) Activities that may significantly contribute to cumulative impacts on a large number of big game or other prescribed wildlife, or on habitat

- Does the project occur within the range of a [wildlife species that is currently subject to any harvest restrictions](#)?
- Does the project occur within the [range of boreal woodland caribou](#) or on the annual range of the Bathurst herd of barren-ground caribou?
- Does the project involve creating new all-season access (any length) or seasonal access >50 km in length into an area without current road access, or upgrading >10 km of existing seasonal access to an all-season road?

If the answer to any of these three questions is “Yes”, and the project is deemed likely to satisfy the criteria for section 95(1)(a-c), then a further assessment will be conducted by GNWT to determine if the contribution to cumulative impacts might be significant.



1 **WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING**
2 **PLAN GUIDELINES 2: CONTENT**
3 **REQUIREMENTS**
4
5
6

7
8 **Environment and Natural Resources,**
9 **Government of the Northwest Territories**

10
11
12 **WILDLIFE DIVISION**
13

14
15
16
17
18
19 **February 2018**

20 **DISCLAIMER**

21

22 These guidelines do not replace legislation or the terms and conditions of regulatory
23 authorizations. Although every attempt has been made to provide up-to-date information,
24 it remains the developer's responsibility to obtain the most recent information related to
25 wildlife and wildlife habitat, to ensure all regulatory requirements have been met, and to
26 undertake appropriate consultation with territorial and federal government departments
27 and Indigenous governments. No parts of these guidelines are intended to infringe on
28 asserted or established Aboriginal or treaty rights.

DRAFT

29	TABLE OF CONTENTS	
30	DISCLAIMER.....	ii
31	LIST OF TABLES.....	iv
32	LIST OF APPENDICES.....	iv
33		
34	1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
35	1.1 Purpose	1
36		
37	2.0 WHAT GOES IN A WMMP?	2
38	2.1 Key Components of a WMMP.....	2
39	2.1.1 The Mitigation Hierarchy	2
40	2.1.2 Types of Monitoring.....	3
41	2.1.2 Adaptive Management.....	4
42	2.2 Cumulative Impacts.....	5
43	2.3 Three Tiers of WMMP.....	6
44	Tier 1: Basic WMMP	7
45	Tier 2: Basic WMMP + Effects Monitoring.....	7
46	Tier 3: WMMP with contribution to cumulative impact initiatives.....	8
47	2.4 WMMP Annotated Table of Contents	8
48		
49	APPENDIX 1: Government of the Northwest Territories Contact Information	24
50	APPENDIX 2: Template for a Tier 1 WMMP	25
51	APPENDIX 3: Contents to include for WMMP Tiers	29
52	APPENDIX 4: Procedural Manuals and Data Reporting Templates.....	33
53	Appendix 4A: Bear Occurrence Procedures Manual (2014).....	33
54	Appendix 4B: Camp Waste and Wildlife Attraction Manual (Fall 2014).....	33
55	Appendix 4C: Wildlife Sighting Log.....	33
56	Appendix 4D: Wildlife Incident Reporting.....	33
57	Appendix 4E: Access/Road Wildlife Observations	33
58	Appendix 4F: Access/Road Wildlife Observations	33

59 **LIST OF TABLES**

60 **Table 1:** Example summary table of mitigation measures and monitoring programs..... 15
61 **Table 2:** Example adaptive management summary table..... 18
62 **Table 3:** Where to submit data and WMMP reports..... 22

63

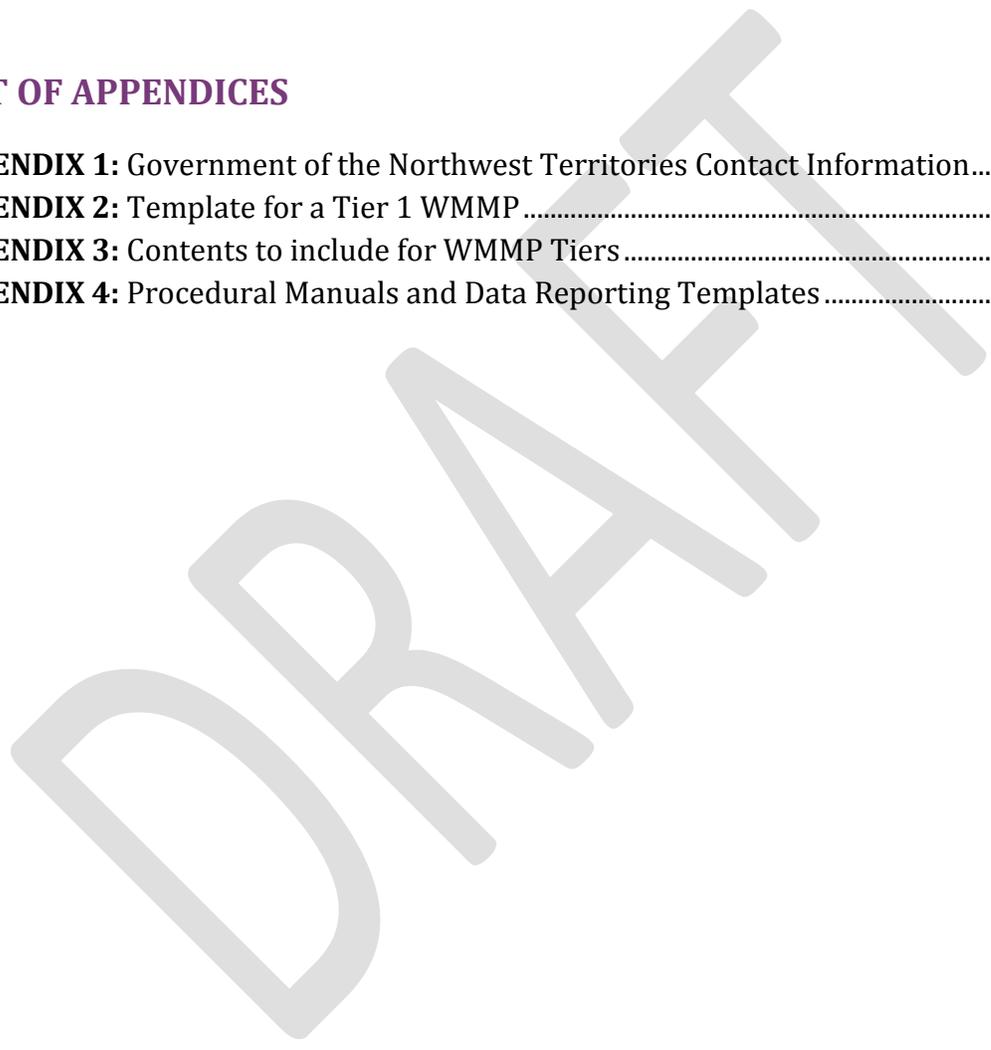
64

65

66 **LIST OF APPENDICES**

67 **APPENDIX 1:** Government of the Northwest Territories Contact Information..... 24
68 **APPENDIX 2:** Template for a Tier 1 WMMP..... 25
69 **APPENDIX 3:** Contents to include for WMMP Tiers..... 29
70 **APPENDIX 4:** Procedural Manuals and Data Reporting Templates..... 33

71



72 **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

73 The Government of the Northwest Territories Department of Environment and Natural
74 Resources (ENR) is responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the *Wildlife*
75 *Act*.¹ Section 95 of the *Wildlife Act* contains provisions outlining criteria for when a
76 Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan (WMMP) will be required as well as the
77 mandatory content for such plans. This is the second of two guideline documents that ENR
78 has developed in order to clarify requirements and expectations related to WMMPs.

79

80 The first document, *Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan Guidelines 1: Process*
81 *Requirements*, focuses on the processes for determining when a WMMP is required, along
82 with the submission, review and approval processes. Once a developer has used the first
83 document to decide if a WMMP is likely to be required, this second guideline document
84 can be used to develop the content. Subsection 95(2) of the *Wildlife Act* outlines the
85 mandatory content for such plans. These guidelines are meant to support developers in
86 producing WMMPs that will fulfill the legislated requirements of Subsection 95(2) and
87 minimize the impacts of their development on wildlife and wildlife habitat.

88

89 **1.1 Purpose**

90 WMMPs are an important tool for the protection and conservation of wildlife and wildlife
91 habitat in the context of sustainable development. WMMPs allow developers to
92 demonstrate how they will minimize the impacts of their developments to wildlife and
93 wildlife habitat, remain in compliance with regulatory requirements and address public
94 concern. Developing a WMMP to outline how impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat will
95 be minimized is considered a best practice for all development projects in the Northwest
96 Territories (NWT). If the Minister of ENR determines that a development project is likely to
97 meet any of the criteria outlined in subsection 95(1) of the *Wildlife Act* (see [Section 3.0](#)),
98 then a WMMP is required for the development. This WMMP will have to meet certain
99 content requirements and be approved by the Minister of ENR.

¹ Plain language version of the Wildlife Act is available at
www.enr.gov.nt.ca/sites/enr/files/wildlife_act_plain_language_document_1_february_2015.pdf

100

101 The purpose of this second guideline document is to provide guidance to developers on
102 how to prepare an effective WMMP that meets the content requirements of the *Wildlife Act*.

103

104 **2.0 WHAT GOES IN A WMMP?**

105 Subsection 95 (2) of the *Wildlife Act* states that

106 A wildlife management and monitoring plan must include:

- 107 (a) a description of potential disturbance to big game and other wildlife included
108 in the regulations, potential harm to wildlife and potential impacts on
109 habitat;
- 110 (b) a description of measures to be implemented for the mitigation of potential
111 impacts;
- 112 (c) the process for monitoring impacts and assessing whether mitigative
113 measures are effective; and
- 114 (d) other requirements that are outlined in the regulations.

115

116 Subsection 95(3) of the *Wildlife Act* allows the Minister to accept another plan or a section
117 of another plan in place of a WMMP if it can be shown that the alternative plan meets the
118 above requirements to the satisfaction of the Minister.

119

120 **2.1 Key Components of a WMMP**

121 **2.1.1 The Mitigation Hierarchy**

122 The Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) encourages developers to design
123 their mitigation strategies according to the mitigation hierarchy. In order of priority,
124 mitigation approaches should progressively be designed to:

- 125 1) **Avoid:** not undertaking certain activities or adjusting the location, design,
126 methodology or timing of a development to prevent impacts from occurring. This
127 should always be the first consideration.
- 128
- 129 2) **Minimize:** actions that initially limit the magnitude of unavoidable impacts.
- 130 3) **Rectify:** actions to restore impacted wildlife or wildlife habitat or otherwise
131 eliminate the unavoidable impacts of the development. Priority should be given to
132 actions that rectify on-site impacts.

133

134 4) **Offset:** measurable conservation outcomes resulting from actions designed to
135 compensate for significant residual adverse impacts after the first three levels of
136 mitigation are considered.

137 2.1.2 Types of Monitoring

138 This document distinguishes between three main types of monitoring:

139 1) **Mitigation monitoring** is undertaken to identify the need to modify or apply
140 mitigation or to verify the effectiveness of mitigations in place. It consists of regular
141 surveys or inspections by project personnel to determine whether mitigation
142 designs, procedures and equipment outlined in the WMMP are being implemented
143 as planned and are functioning as intended. It also includes surveillance to
144 document and report on the presence of wildlife on-site, risks to wildlife and human
145 safety, and other wildlife incidents (injury, mortality, wildlife-human interactions)
146 that require a management response. For example, this could include monitoring to
147 identify the presence of dens or bird nests in an area to identify the need to observe
148 setback distances. This is a basic level of monitoring expected for all developments
149 regardless of the need for a WMMP and may be the only type of monitoring required
150 for smaller developments such as short-term mineral exploration programs. Action
151 levels for this type of monitoring would largely be set by the developer based on
152 operational experience, existing guidelines and input of affected and interested
153 parties. The response framework would likely be less formal than for wildlife effects
154 monitoring and would be largely a matter of outlining potential corrective actions.

155
156 2) **Wildlife effects monitoring** consists of systematically tracking changes in
157 indicators generally measured within the local study area (LSA) and regional study
158 area (RSA) to quantify project-related effects on wildlife and wildlife habitat, test
159 predictions made in environmental impact assessment (EIA) or test the
160 effectiveness of mitigation measures. In developing effects monitoring programs,
161 priority should be placed on areas of uncertainty with respect to potentially
162 significant impacts and on obtaining data to inform management actions. Typically,
163 this type of monitoring would involve a more rigorous, scientific approach than
164 mitigation monitoring. Action levels for wildlife effects monitoring would largely be

165 established during or following EIA or be based on guidelines, existing wildlife
166 management plans, regulations or engagement.

167
168 3) **Regional-scale wildlife monitoring** is monitoring undertaken by the developer or
169 by another party on the developer's behalf at a regional scale beyond the RSA in
170 collaboration with other developers, governments, Indigenous governments and
171 organizations, renewable resource boards, communities or academics. This type of
172 monitoring would generally be included in WMMPs for development projects which
173 will make significant contribution to cumulative impacts on wildlife or habitat.
174 While individual developers would not normally be responsible for preparing
175 response frameworks for collaborative regional monitoring programs in which they
176 participate, they would be expected to follow guidelines or best practices developed
177 based on the results of such programs.

178

179 **2.1.2 Adaptive Management**

180 To be an effective management tool, a WMMP needs to be developed with consideration for
181 the operational relationship between mitigation and monitoring. The Wek'èezhì Land and
182 Water Board's (WLWB) final draft [*Guidelines for Adaptive Management, a Response*](#)
183 [*Framework for Aquatic Effects Monitoring*](#) provides helpful guidance for considering this
184 relationship within the context of the NWT's regulatory structure. Though tailored to
185 aquatic effects, the general concepts in the WLWB's document can be applied to managing
186 certain types of impacts on wildlife and wildlife habitat. Specifically, a response framework
187 should be applied in situations where the appropriate action involves mitigation(s) that
188 can be intensified or reduced in response to changing conditions, as opposed to mitigations
189 that involve a single, discreet action (e.g. project design feature, decision of where to locate
190 roads etc.). This involves setting action levels which are predefined, project-specific levels
191 of change in a monitored indicator identified within the WMMP that trigger an identified
192 management response. Ideally, action levels should be set to provide early warning such
193 that a management response is triggered prior to adverse impacts becoming unacceptable.
194 Examples of types of impacts that may be conducive to the development of response
195 frameworks could include:

- 196 • Minimization of disturbance or barrier effects of a haul road by managing traffic
197 levels according to numbers of wildlife present.
- 198 • Minimization of disturbance and habitat quality by intensifying application of dust
199 suppression in response to monitored dust levels.
- 200 • Minimization of potential wildlife attraction by intensifying worker training
201 education in response to identified levels of food-related waste in a landfill.
202

203 **2.2 Cumulative Impacts**

204 A WMMP can be used by developers and regulators alike for assessing, monitoring and
205 managing cumulative impacts. As users of the land, developers can assist in efforts to
206 address cumulative impacts in three ways:
207

- 208 1. Developers can avoid, minimize, rectify or offset the impacts of their individual
209 developments, which in turn reduces the combined impact of multiple
210 developments at a regional scale. Consideration of cumulative impacts allows
211 developers to design mitigation programs that address impacts that at the project-
212 scale may be minor, but when considered in combination with effects of other
213 developments, may be substantial. For example, when individual developers
214 implement effective mitigations and report on what they learn through their
215 WMMPs, this information can be incorporated into best practices and guidelines
216 that can be applied to existing and future developments. As another example, in
217 regions where cumulative impacts are a concern, inclusion of offsetting or enhanced
218 mitigation approaches that can compensate for residual impacts of a development
219 may need to be included in the WMMP.
220
- 221 2. Through directed research, regional monitoring and mitigation programs, it may be
222 appropriate for some developers to contribute to the collective understanding of the
223 impacts of development and other factors at a regional scale and to initiatives for
224 managing those impacts. For example, the GNWT may require developers to employ
225 standardized protocols for monitoring certain big game or other prescribed wildlife

226 or require consistency with approaches used by other developers for these species
227 to support regional assessment and management. Developers are encouraged to
228 contact ENR to discuss potential collaborative regional monitoring projects or other
229 research or monitoring opportunities that would help fulfill this requirement.
230

BEST PRACTICE

Developers are encouraged to submit geospatial data on the footprint of their development to the applicable land and water board or regulatory body. This information will contribute to maintaining accurate records of habitat disturbance on the land. Please consult the MVLWB's [*Standards for Geographic Information Systems \(GIS\) Submissions*](#) for further information:

<https://slwb.com/sites/default/files/news/937/attachments/public-review-draft-standard-maps-and-gis-data-submission.pdf>

231
232
233 3. Developers that are required to submit a WMMP will also be required to submit
234 geospatial data and reporting on final footprint size to contribute to the
235 quantification of habitat disturbance on the land. Developers that are not required
236 to submit a WMMP are also encouraged to submit geospatial data for their
237 development, as all developments that leave a footprint on the landscape will
238 contribute towards cumulative habitat disturbance.
239

240 **2.3 Three Tiers of WMMP**

241 The content and complexity of a WMMP should be scaled to the size and type of
242 development. The GNWT has identified three tiers of WMMP. While this document is
243 intended to be used as guidance on deciding what should go into a WMMP, the GNWT will
244 make the final decision on which tier of WMMP is required. Contact ENR Wildlife Division
245 or the regional ENR office for further guidance if necessary. Contact information is
246 provided in [Appendix 1](#).

247

248 **Tier 1: Basic WMMP**

249 Tier 1 WMMPs will be required for developments that meet one or more of subsection
250 95(1) paragraphs(a-c), and for which the impacts are well understood and there is a
251 relatively high degree of certainty that the proposed mitigations will be effective.
252 Developments that are not referred to environmental assessment (EA) will generally only
253 require a Tier 1 WMMP.

254 *Required content:*

- 255 a) A description of the impacts of the development on wildlife and wildlife habitat;
- 256 b) A description of how those impacts will be mitigated; and
- 257 c) A description of mitigation monitoring.

258 A suggested template for Tier 1 WMMPs is provided in [Appendix 2](#).

259

260 **Tier 2: Basic WMMP + Effects Monitoring**

261 Tier 2 WMMPs will be required for developments that meet one or more of subsection
262 95(1) paragraphs(a-c), and for which the impacts are not well understood and/or there is a
263 relatively low degree of certainty that the proposed mitigations will be effective.
264 Developments that are referred to EA due to concerns related to wildlife and wildlife
265 habitat will generally require a Tier 2 WMMP.

266 *Required content:*

- 267 a) A description of the impacts of the development on wildlife and wildlife habitat;
- 268 b) A description of how those impacts will be mitigated;
- 269 c) A description of mitigation monitoring; and
- 270 d) A description of project-specific wildlife effects monitoring.

271 Sections appropriate for inclusion in a WMMP for Tier 2 projects are identified in [Appendix](#)
272 [3](#).

273

274 **Tier 3: WMMP with contribution to cumulative impact initiatives**
275 Tier 3 WMMPs will be required for developments that meet one or more of subsection
276 95(1) paragraphs(a-c) and paragraph (d).

277 *Required content:*

- 278 a) A description of the impacts of the development on wildlife and wildlife habitat;
- 279 b) A description of how those impacts will be mitigated;
- 280 c) A description of mitigation monitoring;
- 281 d) A description of project-specific wildlife effects monitoring²; and
- 282 e) A description of how the WMMP will contribute to regional-scale wildlife
283 monitoring, and/or cumulative effects research, assessment or management.

284

285 **2.4 WMMP Annotated Table of Contents**

286 Early engagement with the GNWT is encouraged at the initial stages of planning a
287 development to identify what content will likely be required; however the intent is for
288 WMMP content to be scalable to the size and type of the development. The following
289 annotated table of contents is meant to detail the expectations regarding the required
290 sections for a full-scale Tier 3 WMMP. Specific sections of the WMMP that would be
291 required for Tier 1 and 2 WMMPs are described in [Appendix 3](#), and a Tier 1 WMMP
292 template is provided in [Appendix 2](#).

293

294 The items listed in the annotated table of contents below are not intended to be exhaustive.
295 Developers are encouraged, but not obligated, to follow the organization format outlined
296 below as long as the pertinent information is provided in the document. Certain sections of
297 the WMMP may be excluded from preliminary drafts, as they would be developed
298 throughout the regulatory process.

² In limited circumstances where the impacts and mitigations are well understood but the contribution to cumulative impacts is significant, effects monitoring may not be required.

BEST PRACTICE

- Developers are encouraged to consult wildlife mitigation and monitoring plans and wildlife monitoring reports from similar past and ongoing development projects to incorporate lessons learned from these projects into their own WMMP.
- Developers are encouraged to use plain language as much as possible in the WMMP to ensure that the content is accessible to a range of reviewers.

299

300 1) EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

301

302 2) INTRODUCTION

303 Provide some bullets outlining the purpose and objectives of wildlife and habitat mitigation
304 and monitoring programs that will be carried out as detailed in the plan.

305

306 3) DEVELOPMENT PROJECT DESCRIPTION

307 a) Provide a basic overview of the proposed development, location, infrastructure,
308 points and modes of access, development schedule or work plan, and duration.

309

310 b) Provide a map of the development's location, including location of any other existing
311 developments and infrastructure in the area, a detailed map(s) of the development
312 footprint, and for each wildlife species, a map showing the LSA and RSA. The RSAs
313 for wildlife species chosen as valued ecosystem components (VECs) in an
314 environmental assessment are usually defined in that process; however boundaries
315 may change over a development's life as new information about the extent of
316 impacts becomes available. The study boundaries for each species should be
317 appropriately scaled for the purpose of the study.

318

319 **NOTE:** the content for this section of the WMMP can be reproduced or simplified from
320 other materials prepared by the developer during the preliminary screening or EA of the
321 development (e.g. developer's assessment report (DAR) or environmental impact review
322 (EIR)).

323 **4) CONTEXT**

324 a) **Measures, conditions and developer commitments concordance table.**

325 WMMPs for Tier 2 and 3 projects should provide a summary table of measures,
326 recommendations and developer commitments resulting from the EA of the development,
327 and permit conditions and other legislated requirements (e.g. *Species at Risk Act (NWT)*,
328 *Wildlife Act*, and associated regulations) relevant to wildlife and wildlife habitat, and
329 indicate the sections of the WMMP in which they are addressed. This table can be provided
330 as an appendix.

331

332 b) **Engagement.**

333 Describe any communications and outreach activities or external agreements (e.g. Impact
334 and Benefit Agreements) with affected parties (e.g. Indigenous governments or
335 organizations, renewable resources boards, local harvesting committees and communities)
336 that are applicable to the development, implementation and review of the WMMP. This
337 may be achieved by simply referring to existing engagement plans or engagement logs
338 prepared in accordance with the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board's (MVLWB's)
339 Engagement Guidelines^{3,4}; however if specific activities were undertaken to inform
340 development of the WMMP, such as hosting a workshop on caribou mitigations, it would be
341 helpful to describe it in this section.

342

343 c) **Associated operational or management plans.**

344 Provide an overview of other management plans prepared by the developer that may
345 contain mitigation and monitoring measures that are relevant to protection of wildlife and
346 wildlife habitat (e.g. waste management plans, spill contingency plans).

347

³ Developers should consult the MVLWB's engagement [policy](#) and [guidelines](#).

⁴ Developers should consult GNWT's Department of Executive and Indigenous Affairs list of NWT Aboriginal Governments at www.eia.gov.nt.ca/en/nwt-aboriginal-governments.

348 **5) POTENTIAL IMPACTS**

349 a) **Identify wildlife species and associated habitat addressed by the WMMP.**

350 For the purposes of the WMMP, wildlife would include big game and other prescribed
351 wildlife species most likely to interact with the development, species that are of
352 conservation concern that may interact with the development, those species in the region
353 that may have a key ecological role in relation to other species, and those species that have
354 cultural or economic value.

355

356 For species at risk, include their assessment and listing status under the federal *Species at*
357 *Risk Act* (SARA), Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC),
358 territorial *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*, and/or NWT Species at Risk Committee (SARC), if
359 applicable.

360

361 To better understand which species may occur in their project area, developers are
362 encouraged to submit a data request for wildlife point data within the vicinity of their
363 project area from GNWT's Wildlife Management Information System (WMIS) at:
364 [http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/en/services/research-and-data/wildlife-management-](http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/en/services/research-and-data/wildlife-management-information-system)
365 [information-system](http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/en/services/research-and-data/wildlife-management-information-system). Unless otherwise indicated by ENR, wildlife species chosen as VECs
366 through an EA or EIR process should be selected for the WMMP at minimum.

367

368 b) **List potential impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat.**

369 This list could include impacts such as direct habitat loss, functional habitat loss due to
370 noise, dust or other sensory disturbances, wildlife injury or mortality, substances that are
371 toxic or hazardous to wildlife, human-wildlife interactions and wildlife attraction. Impacts
372 could be broken down by species group and development phase, if applicable. Include a
373 description of the predicted magnitude of the impacts and identify where residual impacts
374 might be expected. These will normally have been identified during an EA or EIR process.

375

376 **6) WILDLIFE AND WILDLIFE HABITAT MITIGATION**

377 For each of the potential impacts identified in the WMMP, list the mitigation measures,
378 design features, policies, procedures or guidelines that will be followed to avoid, minimize
379 or compensate for the potential impact. Sufficient detail should be provided to described
380 the 'who, what, when, where, why, and how often' for each mitigation. Refer to the
381 guidance documents, data sheet templates and reporting forms provided in [Appendix 4](#)
382 when developing these sections.

383

384 If a mitigation measure is being implemented to ensure compliance with a legislative
385 requirement or regulation, specify the legal requirement that is being addressed. Include
386 any mitigation measures or design features identified through engagement with
387 Indigenous governments, organizations, or communities. Where several mitigation options
388 are available, provide some justification for the approach being taken, citing relevant
389 examples or literature as necessary. The WMMP should contain evidence that the
390 developer has considered the mitigation hierarchy as well as lessons learned from past
391 experience or other operations in choosing the mitigation approach.

392

393 Where relevant, Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), tracking forms and data sheets
394 provided to employees to implement these measures should be provided in an appendix.
395 For WMMPs provided during EA, unless specific SOPs are requested, a list of SOPs that will
396 be included in the final WMMP and their intended purpose should be provided. [Appendix](#)
397 [4F](#) contains a sample SOP.

398

399 The following is a list of possible mitigation themes that might be detailed in this section,
400 depending on the impacts of the development. These sections could be further broken
401 down by species group and/or development phase:

402 a) Employee wildlife awareness education and training;

- 403 b) Infrastructure design and camp layout for bear safety and/or to prevent
- 404 denning, nesting and roosting;
- 405 c) Management of camp waste and other wildlife attractants;
- 406 d) Timing restrictions and/or set back distances to protect wildlife and wildlife
- 407 habitat features;
- 408 e) Direct habitat loss – minimizing the development’s physical footprint;
- 409 f) Habitat alteration – minimizing physical manipulation of habitat that would
- 410 decrease its value to wildlife;
- 411 g) Indirect habitat loss – minimizing functional habitat loss due to sensory
- 412 disturbance, dust, etc.;
- 413 h) Management of hazards to wildlife (e.g. open pits, tailings ponds, roads, airstrips,
- 414 spills);
- 415 i) Wildlife deterrence procedures;
- 416 j) Habitat restoration;
- 417 k) Description of the role of community wildlife monitors, Indigenous harvesters or
- 418 partnerships with local organizations in implementing aspects of the plan; and
- 419 l) Offsetting or compensatory measures.

420

421 **7) MONITORING**

422 **7.1) MITIGATION MONITORING**

423 This section will describe routine surveillance activities conducted within the development
424 footprint to identify, document and report on proper implementation of mitigation
425 procedures and equipment, the presence of wildlife onsite, risks to wildlife or habitat (e.g.
426 pre-clearing surveys) and human safety, and other wildlife incidents (injury, mortality,
427 wildlife-human interactions) that require a management response.

428

BEST PRACTICE

429

Mitigation monitoring is a basic level of monitoring recommended for all projects regardless of the need for a WMMP, and may be the only type of monitoring necessary for smaller developments such as some short-term mineral exploration programs.

430

431

432

433 Where applicable, for each of the potential impacts and mitigations listed in Sections 5 and
434 6 corresponding to the WMMP Annotated TOC , describe in section 2.4(7.1):

- 435 a) The objective of the monitoring;
- 436 b) Methods or monitoring approach;
- 437 c) Observations to be made or metrics to be measured;
- 438 d) Frequency and duration of monitoring;
- 439 e) Supporting documents and protocols; and
- 440 f) Description of the steps taken when mitigation monitoring identifies the need
441 for a management response.

442
443 A table(s) in the following format could be used, as follows.

444

445

DRAFT

446 **Table 1:** Example summary table of mitigation measures and monitoring programs.

Potential Impact	Objective	Mitigation Measures	Metric	Monitoring Approach	Frequency and duration	Supporting Documentation
Wildlife Attraction	Minimize occurrence of wildlife attractants in landfill	Segregation of food wastes and packaging for incineration Storage of food wastes in sealed containers while awaiting disposal	Number of consecutive waste stream inspections showing evidence of improper waste disposal or storage	Landfill and disposal bin inspections, as outlined in the Waste Management Plan	Weekly, for the life of the development	Waste Management Plan section XYZ
Human/Wildlife Interactions	Ensure human safety and minimize wildlife mortality from defense of life and property kills	Wildlife surveillance monitoring	Number of consecutive days of observations of bear sign and sightings within <1 km of the development	Wildlife observations and sign monitoring surveys Wildlife sightings and encounters reported by all employees	Weekly Daily	Wildlife Surveillance SOP

447

448 **7.2) WILDLIFE EFFECTS MONITORING**

449 Provide a description of formal, species-specific effects monitoring programs designed to
 450 quantify project-related effects on wildlife and wildlife habitat, test predictions made in
 451 EIA, test the effectiveness of mitigation measures, special studies supporting mitigation and
 452 monitoring approaches or regional participation in monitoring. This section might be
 453 broken down further into different development phases if monitoring approaches or
 454 requirements vary according to development phase. In developing effects monitoring
 455 programs, priority should be placed on areas of uncertainty where impacts are potentially
 456 significant. When available, standardized monitoring protocols should be used, and may be
 457 required by the GNWT so that monitoring results from multiple developments can be
 458 combined at a regional scale. Developers should contact ENR to inquire about standardized
 459 protocols that are currently in use or under development.

460 For each monitoring program demonstrate that the survey design, metrics chosen, sample
461 size and analysis approach will be capable of meeting the objectives of the monitoring
462 program. Provide the following for each program:

- 463 I. The objective, including prediction, question or hypothesis to be tested.
- 464 II. A description and maps of the study area boundaries, including the reason why it
465 was chosen.
- 466 III. Identification of where traditional knowledge has been incorporated into the
467 study design.
- 468 IV. A description of all relevant parameters of the study design:
 - 469 ■ Assumptions and limitations that may impact the validity of the results;
 - 470 ■ Variable(s) to be measured (i.e., metrics);
 - 471 ■ Power analysis used to determine the sample size needed to detect the
472 desired effect size or action levels;
 - 473 ■ Sampling frequency;
 - 474 ■ Methods and equipment for recording data;
 - 475 ■ Maps of sampling locations, transects, etc.;
 - 476 ■ Methods for statistical analysis and thresholds for statistical significance; and
 - 477 ■ Frequency of in-depth analysis (e.g. some trends or changes may take several
478 years to detect; therefore in-depth analysis would not be required on an
479 annual basis).
- 480 V. Reporting frequency and process for periodic review of results if not otherwise
481 identified elsewhere in the WMMP (i.e., Section 10 - Reporting Protocols).
- 482 VI. A description of how the data obtained from the program will be used to inform
483 the need for a management response such as improved monitoring design, new
484 or modified mitigations, development or revision of a threshold or response
485 framework. Such a description could either be included here, or in a dedicated
486 Adaptive Management section according to the guidance herein under Section 9
487 – Adaptive Management. It is the developer’s responsibility to review the data
488 collected and use the information to improve and adapt their programs.

489

490 **8) SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH or CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ASSESSMENT, MONITORING**
491 **OR MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES**

492 For developments that trigger paragraph 95(1)(d) of the *Wildlife Act* and require a Tier 3
493 WMMP, this section provides a description of participation in or contribution to research
494 programs, species-based collaborations or cumulative impacts initiatives that are not
495 strictly tied to testing project-specific effects predictions but which contribute to the
496 overall understanding and management of cumulative impacts (e.g. participation in a
497 regional monitoring program, or financial/in-kind contributions to monitoring/research
498 programs or cumulative impact management initiatives led by other parties such as
499 government, communities or academia). Developers are encouraged to work in
500 collaboration with Indigenous governments and organizations, renewable resource boards,
501 communities and/or academics.

502

503 **9) ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT**

504 This section provides a description of the structured response frameworks that the
505 developer will use to link its monitoring results to its management responses. It includes
506 identification of how the monitoring results may be incorporated into improving
507 monitoring protocols, mitigation measures taken or other management responses for each
508 type of monitoring the operator proposes. This section will describe what the management
509 response will be when monitoring results indicate that impacts to wildlife or habitat have
510 exceeded predictions, predefined action levels or thresholds. Where appropriate a series of
511 tiered action levels can be defined. For example, at lower action levels, an appropriate
512 response could be to increase monitoring intensity and/or begin to identify mitigation
513 options. At higher levels, further investigations into sources of the problem and
514 implementation of more intensive mitigation measures could be appropriate. Action levels
515 for wildlife effects monitoring would largely be established during or following EIA or be
516 based on guidelines, species management, recovery or range plans, regulations or
517 engagement.

518 This section should identify:

- 519 • The objective in terms of the impact to be mitigated;
- 520 • The key mitigation strategies;
- 521 • The metrics to be collected;
- 522 • Action level(s) with rationale for their selection; and
- 523 • Management responses appropriate to each action level.

524

525 This information could be presented as text or in a table format. An example is provided in
 526 Table 2. If using a table to present this information, developers may choose to combine
 527 Tables 1 and 2.

528

529 **Table 2:** Example adaptive management summary table.

Objective	Mitigation Strategies/Monitoring Approach	Metrics	Action Levels	Management Responses
To prevent wildlife attraction and habituation	Routine surveillance to identify wildlife presence on site	Number of days that a wolverine/fox/bear is detected at development site	Level 1: wildlife observed for two consecutive days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase frequency of surveillance or change method of monitoring (i.e., remote cameras)
			Level 2: Wildlife observed for five consecutive days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate all sources of attractants • Review waste management protocols • Secure waste management structures/areas • Survey development area for potential denning sites
			Level 3: Persistent wildlife on site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact ENR to discuss options to address the issue including possible

			relocation options.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase frequency of waste stream inspections
Minimize attractants at landfill	Number of waste stream inspections showing evidence of improper waste disposal or storage	Level 1: Two consecutive weekly landfill or disposal bin inspections showing evidence of improper food waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase monitoring frequency to twice weekly. • Review waste management protocol
		Level 2: Two of next six waste stream inspections show evidence of improper food waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement communications program to workers to educate on proper disposal

530

531 **10) REPORTING PROTOCOLS**

532 Describe the procedure, format and frequency for reporting on implementation of the

533 WMMP. Describe how data will be stored and managed and with whom it will be shared.

534 Describe who reports will be shared with, the process for review of the reports, and how

535 feedback will be incorporated into the WMMP.

536

537 The schedule for submitting such reports depends on the type of information that is being

538 reported on:

539

- All developers are expected to immediately report wildlife incidents (e.g wildlife

540 injury/mortality, use of deterrents, threats from wildlife to human safety or

541 property) to ENR and other appropriate wildlife authorities (i.e., Environment and

542 Climate Change Canada for migratory birds and federally managed species at risk).
543 Reporting procedures should be outlined in SOPs for wildlife incidents.

- 544 • Developers are required to submit wildlife sighting data to WMIS on an annual basis
545 at minimum. More frequent reporting may be required in specific cases, such as if
546 concerns about impact magnitude, mitigation effectiveness or non-compliance to
547 regulations arise. Data collected under other wildlife monitoring programs
548 conducted as part of the WMMP can be submitted to WMIS as well. Developers can
549 indicate whether the data can be made publicly available, only for use by the GNWT,
550 or if the developer should be contacted directly by users requesting the data.
551 Contact WMISTeam@gov.nt.ca to discuss the best way to submit your data.
- 552 • Short-term developments (≤ 5 yrs.) are expected to provide a summary WMMP
553 report at closure. More frequent reporting may be required by GNWT if concerns
554 about impact magnitude, mitigation effectiveness or non-compliance with wildlife
555 regulations arise.
- 556 • The WMMP for long-term developments (> 5 yrs.) will outline a schedule indicating
557 the frequency with which summary reports and more detailed comprehensive
558 reports will be required throughout the life of the development.

BEST PRACTICES

- 560 • Data collected under other wildlife monitoring programs or research
561 projects conducted as part of the WMMP can be submitted to WMIS as
562 well. Developers can indicate whether the data can be made publicly
563 available, only for use by the GNWT, or if the developer should be
564 contacted directly by users requesting the data.
- 565 • GNWT highly recommends that developers take explicit steps to
566 share the results of monitoring conducted under the WMMP with
567 affected Indigenous governments, organizations and communities.

565
566 A **summary report** should include the results of mitigation monitoring, wildlife incidents, a
567 discussion of the effectiveness of mitigation, lessons learned and unpredicted impacts,
568 proposed changes to mitigation measures or monitoring protocols and changes made to
569 mitigation approaches or monitoring protocols during the reporting period. Status updates

570 of larger effects monitoring programs, participation in regional monitoring, research or
571 cumulative effects (CE) initiatives should be included where applicable. For most projects,
572 unless otherwise indicated by the GNWT, summary reports should be provided annually.

573

574 **Comprehensive reports** will include more substantive analysis of effects monitoring
575 programs and could include discussion of accuracy of predictions, success of mitigation
576 measures, findings of special studies or research, new measures implemented through
577 adaptive management, and recommendations for the next monitoring cycle. Traditional
578 knowledge studies that have been supported, collaborated upon or made available for the
579 developer to share could be summarized, along with explanations of how the information
580 has influenced mitigation. While reporting requirements and protocol review for regional
581 programs will typically be determined collaboratively by parties involved in these
582 programs, inclusion of information on these programs can be included if it is available.
583 Because of the level of detail in comprehensive reports, they will be required less
584 frequently than summary reports, usually with a frequency of every two to five years. The
585 schedule for submitting such reports will be determined on a case by case basis in
586 collaboration with ENR and will depend on the specifics of the monitoring program and the
587 type of information collected.

588

589 **Spatial Data:** Developers of all types and sizes of project shall submit geospatial data files
590 and reporting on annual changes and final footprint size to contribute to the understanding
591 of disturbance on the land.

592

598 **11) ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

599 Provide information on who within the company is responsible for implementation of
600 specific actions contained in the WMMP. This may be provided under the various sections
601 of the WMMP or within an individual section.

602

603 **12) LITERATURE CITED**

604 Provide a list of literature cited throughout the WMMP.

605

606 **13) GLOSSARY**

607 Provide definitions of terms and acronyms used throughout the report.

608

609 **14) APPENDICES**

- 610 1. SOPs.
- 611 2. Monitoring forms/data collection sheet template(s).
- 612 3. Reporting forms template(s).
- 613 4. WMMP revisions tracking table.

614 **APPENDIX 1: Government of the Northwest Territories Contact**
615 **Information (Jan 2018)**

616

617 **Wildlife Division**
618 Wildlife Biologist (Environmental
619 Assessment)
620 Environment and Natural Resources
621 PO Box 1320
622 Yellowknife, NT X1A 2L9
623 (F) 867-873-0293
624 (E) wmmp@gov.nt.ca

625
626 **Inuvik Region**
627 **(Includes Inuvialuit Settlement Region**
628 **and Gwich'in Settlement Area)**
629 Manager, Wildlife Management
630 Inuvik Region
631 Environment and Natural Resources
632 Government of the Northwest Territories
633 Box 2479
634 Inuvik, NT X0E 0T0
635 (E) [Marsha Branigan@gov.nt.ca](mailto:Marsha_Branigan@gov.nt.ca)
636 (P) 867-678-6670
637 (F) 867-678-6659

638
639 **Sahtu Settlement Area**
640 Manager, Wildlife Research and
641 Monitoring
642 Sahtu Region
643 Environment and Natural Resources
644 Government of the Northwest Territories
645 PO Box 130
646 Norman Wells, NT X0E 0V0
647 (E)
648 (P) 867-587-3507
649 (F) 867-587-2204

650

651 **Dehcho Region**
652 Manager, Wildlife Research and
653 Monitoring
654 Dehcho Region
655 Environment and Natural Resources
656 Government of the Northwest Territories
657 PO Box 240
658 Fort Simpson, NT X0E 0N0
659 (E) [Nic Larter@gov.nt.ca](mailto:Nic_Larter@gov.nt.ca)
660 (P) 867-695-7475
661 (F) 867-695-2381

662 **North Slave Region**
663 Regional Biologist
664 Environment and Natural Resources
665 Government of the Northwest Territories
666 PO Box 2668
667 Yellowknife, NT X1A 2P9
668 (E) [Dean Cluff@gov.nt.ca](mailto:Dean_Cluff@gov.nt.ca)
669 (P) 867-767-9238 ext. 53254
670 (F) 867-873-6230

671 **South Slave Region**
672 Manager, Wildlife Research and
673 Monitoring
674 South Slave Region
675 Environment and Natural Resources
676 Government of the Northwest Territories
677 PO Box 390
678 Fort Smith, NT X0E 0P0
679 (E) [Allicia Kelly@gov.nt.ca](mailto:Allicia_Kelly@gov.nt.ca)
680 (P) 867-872-6408
681 (F) 867-872-4250

682 APPENDIX 2: Template for a Tier 1 WMMP

683

1. Instructions

684 This template has been provided to assist developers in preparing a basic WMMP that can
685 outline how impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat will be mitigated and monitored. It is a
686 best practice for a basic WMMP to be included with a project description. For
687 developments that trigger the requirements for a Tier 1 WMMP as per subsection 95(1) of
688 the *Wildlife Act* and [Section 2.3](#) of this document, this template will assist the developer in
689 creating a WMMP that meets the content requirements of subsection 95(2) of the *Wildlife*
690 *Act*.

691

- 692 • Fill in appropriate sections using plain language to the best of your ability given
693 project plans to date.
- 694 • Submit completed WMMP template to the appropriate Land and Water Board
695 (LWB) with application for authorization.
- 696 • Revise WMMP according to requirements of GNWT and Indigenous governments
697 and organizations, LWB authorization terms and conditions, or other reviewer
698 comments.
- 699 • If a WMMP is required for your project, submit an updated plan for review and
700 approval to ENR as soon as possible following the issuance of authorizations for the
701 project.

702

2. Project Description

703 Provide a basic, plain language overview of the proposed development including:

- 704 • Location, infrastructure, access, and anything else you may feel is relevant to share
705 to better help external parties to understand the scope of the project.
- 706 • Map(s) of the project location, including a detailed map(s) of the project footprint.
- 707 • Project schedule or timeline.

708

3. Wildlife Species and/or Habitat Features of Concern

709 Identify, to the best of your ability, species or habitat that may be impacted by your project.
710 For species at risk, include their assessment and listing status under the federal *Species at*
711 *Risk Act* (SARA), Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC),
712 territorial *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*, and/or NWT Species at Risk Committee (SARC), if
713 applicable.

714

715 To better understand which species may occur in their project area, developers are
716 encouraged to submit a data request for wildlife point data within the vicinity of their
717 project area from WMIS at [www.enr.gov.nt.ca/programs/wildlife-research/requesting-](http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/programs/wildlife-research/requesting-wmis-data)
718 [wmis-data](http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/programs/wildlife-research/requesting-wmis-data).

719

4. Project Impacts

720 Describe the potential impacts (direct and indirect) of the project to wildlife and/or
721 wildlife habitat identified in Section 3 above. This could include but is not limited to
722 alteration, damage, or destruction of habitat, behaviour or sensory disturbances, wildlife
723 injury or mortality, substances that are toxic or hazardous to wildlife, wildlife attraction
724 and wildlife-human conflicts.

725

5. Mitigation Program

726 For each potential impact listed above, list the mitigation measures, design features,
727 policies, procedures or guidelines that will be followed to avoid or minimize the effects to
728 wildlife and habitat. Describe the 'who, what, when, where, why, and how often' for each
729 mitigation. Refer to the guidance documents, data sheet templates and reporting forms
730 provided in the [Appendix 4](#) of this document. Describe:

- 731 • General company policies for mitigating impacts to wildlife.
- 732 • General mitigation approaches for mitigating impacts (design features, location)
- 733 • Any species specific mitigations (i.e., caribou protection measures).

- 734 • Training components for employees and contractors.
- 735 • Timing restrictions and/or set back distances to protect wildlife and wildlife habitat
- 736 features including dens, nests, dwellings etc. (Refer to Tables 2-5 of the [Northern](#)
- 737 [Land Use Guidelines: NWT Seismic Operations](#) as a starting point.).
- 738 • Wildlife encounters/incident procedures.
- 739 • Bear safety protocols.
- 740 • Wildlife deterrence methods and procedures.
- 741 • Summary of approach to handling wildlife attractants.
- 742 • Other related management plans that contain wildlife mitigation (i.e., Waste
- 743 Management Plan).

744

745 Where possible, include SOPs, tracking forms, data sheets or other supporting

746 documentation provided to employees to implement these measures.

747

6. Mitigation Monitoring Procedures

748 Please describe monitoring procedures in detail, including but not limited to:

- 749 • Regular surveys or inspections to be conducted by project personnel to determine
- 750 whether mitigations are being implemented as planned and/or are functioning as
- 751 intended.
- 752 • How approaching wildlife will be identified and handled.
- 753 • Pre-clearing survey procedures.
- 754 • Procedures for identifying nearby wildlife and wildlife habitat features.
- 755 • Describe monitoring work to evaluate effectiveness of mitigation on site.
- 756 • How will incidental wildlife sightings be recorded and reported.

757

7. Reporting

758 Identify procedures and contacts for reportable incidents and wildlife observations, and
759 how often you expect to report.

760

8. Roles and Responsibilities

761 Identify who is responsible for implementing aspects of the plan such as reporting to
762 wildlife authorities, making decisions to alter work or modify mitigations, role of
763 community wildlife monitors, available SOPs, data sheets, contact information etc.

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764 **APPENDIX 3: Contents to include for WMMP Tiers**

WMMP Section	Tier 1 WMMP	Tier 2 WMMP	Tier 3 WMMP	Include in WMMP at time of screening application?	Include in final WMMP for ENR approval?
1. Introduction		✓	✓		
1.1 Purpose and objectives of the WMMP		✓	✓	✓	✓
1.2 Measures, conditions and developer commitments concordance table		✓	✓		✓
1.3 Engagement	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.4 Mention of associated operational or management plans	✓	✓	✓		✓
2. Project Description					
2.1 Project Description	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.2 Project Map	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. Potential Impacts					
3.1 Affected species or habitat features	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.2 Potential impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Mitigation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.1 Employee wildlife awareness education and training		✓	✓	✓	✓
4.2 Infrastructure design and camp layout for bear safety and/or to prevent denning, nesting and roosting	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.3 Management of camp waste and other wildlife attractants	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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WMMP Section	Tier 1 WMMP	Tier 2 WMMP	Tier 3 WMMP	Include in WMMP at time of screening application?	Include in final WMMP for ENR approval?
4.4 Timing restrictions and/or set back distances to protect wildlife and wildlife habitat features	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.5 Direct habitat loss – minimizing the project’s physical footprint		✓	✓	✓	✓
4.6 Habitat alteration – minimizing physical manipulation of habitat that would decrease its value to wildlife		✓	✓	✓	✓
4.7 Indirect habitat loss – minimizing functional habitat loss due to sensory disturbance, dust, etc.		✓	✓	✓	✓
4.8 Management of hazards to wildlife (e.g. open pits, tailings ponds, roads, airstrips, spills)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.9 Wildlife deterrence procedures	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.10 Habitat restoration		✓	✓	✓	✓
4.11 Description of the role of community wildlife monitors in implementing aspects of the plan	✓	✓	✓		✓
4.12 Offsetting or compensatory measures			(✓)		(✓)
5. Monitoring					
5.1 Mitigation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

WMMP Section	Tier 1 WMMP	Tier 2 WMMP	Tier 3 WMMP	Include in WMMP at time of screening application?	Include in final WMMP for ENR approval?
Monitoring					
5.2 Wildlife Effects Monitoring		✓	✓		✓
5.3 Project Footprint size reporting	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6. Support for cumulative effects assessment, monitoring or management			✓		✓
7. Adaptive Management		✓	✓		✓
7.1 Description of approach to adaptive management		✓	✓	✓	✓
7.2 Formal response frameworks with action levels		✓	✓	✓	✓
8. Reporting Protocols	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9. Roles and Responsibilities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10. Literature Cited		✓	✓	✓	✓
11. Glossary		✓	✓		✓
12. Appendices					
12.1 SOPs		✓	✓		✓
12.2 Monitoring forms and data sheets	✓	✓	✓		✓
12.3 Reporting form templates	✓	✓	✓		✓
12.4 WMMP revisions tracking table		✓	✓	✓	✓

APPENDIX 4: Procedural Manuals and Data Reporting Templates

Appendix 4A: Bear Occurrence Procedures Manual (2014)

Appendix 4B: Camp Waste & Wildlife Attraction Manual (Fall 2014)

Appendix 4C: Wildlife Sighting Log

Appendix 4D: Wildlife Incident Reporting

Appendix 4E: Access/Road Wildlife Observations

Appendix 4F: Access/Road Wildlife Observations

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Appendix 4.

APPENDIX 4: Procedural Manuals and Data Reporting Templates

[Appendix 4A: Bear Occurrence Procedures Manual \(2014\)](#)

[Appendix 4B: Camp Waste & Wildlife Attraction Manual \(Fall 2014\)](#)

[Appendix 4C: Wildlife Sighting Log](#)

[Appendix 4D: Wildlife Incident Reporting](#)

[Appendix 4E: Access/Road Wildlife Observations](#)

[Appendix 4F: Sample Standard Operating Procedure](#)

2014

Appendix 4A.

Bear Occurrence Procedures Manual



Photo by Dean Cluff/ENR

Environment & Natural Resources

Appendix 4A.



Bear Occurrence Procedures Manual

Implementation of these procedures will allow ENR a greater ability to provide advice and assistance in preventing harm to humans, bear(s) or property. In addition, it will provide guidance on safely deterring bears that find themselves in areas of development, tourism camps or cabins with the aim of preventing habituation and unnecessary destruction.

Report any incidents such as sightings, encounters, injuries and/or mortalities to the ENR. The GNWT Phone Directory can be found at <http://rdirectory.gov.nt.ca/rDirectory.aspx>. Regional contacts are listed below:

North Slave Region

Wildlife Emergency	(867) 873-7181 (24 Hours)
Yellowknife	(867) 767-9238 ext. 53461
Fax:	(867) 873 - 6230

South Slave Region

Wildlife Emergency	(867) 872 - 0400 (24 Hours)
Fort Smith	(867) 872 - 6400
Fax:	(867) 872 - 4250

Inuvik Region

Wildlife Emergency	(867) 678 - 0289 (24 Hours)
Inuvik	(867) 678 - 6650
Fax:	(867) 678 - 6659

Sahtú Region

Wildlife Emergency	(867) 587 - 2422 (24 Hours)
Norman Wells	(867) 587 - 3506
Fax:	(867) 587 - 3516

Dehcho Region

Wildlife Emergency	(867) 695 - 7433 (24 Hours)
Fort Simpson	(867) 695 - 7450
Fax:	(867) 695 - 2381

BEAR AWARENESS TRAINING

ENR supports the NWT Mine Health and Safety Regulations (s.15.05), which requires that all field personnel involved in mineral exploration undertake bear-safety training. However, human/wildlife incident prevention is a key component to the training.

Appendix 4A.

Training of personnel in preventing and responding to wildlife incidents can reduce the likelihood of injury to personnel and wildlife. Therefore, all field personnel working on the project must receive bear awareness training, preferably from a professional trainer.

The training should include:

1. Recognizing the causes of human/wildlife conflicts;
2. How to prevent and respond to bear incidents;
3. Proper storage, transfer and disposal of camp waste; and
4. Proper use and safe application of deterrents.

INCIDENT PREVENTION

Refer to the ***Camp Waste and Wildlife Attraction Guideline***. This resource provides guidance on how to minimize or prevent attraction from bears to your camp, cabin or work site.

OCCURRENCE RESPONSE

Small scale exploration and tourism camps should develop and implement Bear Incident Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that can be used in the field. The SOPs will allow all members on site to have knowledge of how to minimize or prevent any loss of life or property if there is a bear within the vicinity of your camp area or work site. SOPs may include such things as:

- a) Response team
- b) Equipment
- c) Action level
- d) Emergencies
- e) Reporting Requirement

1. SIGHTING - Bear in the general vicinity (>1km)

1. If it is within sight of your camp/cabin and it is safe to do so, use a **Wildlife Sightings Log** to record and report information regarding your observations.
2. Continue to monitor, if necessary.

2. ENCOUNTER - Bear In Camp (<1km)

1. If safe to do so; take a quick note of the location, direction of travel and general behaviour of the bear(s).
2. Sound the bear alarm.
3. If necessary, phone the ENR Regional contacts listed above for guidance on necessary next steps to ensure human/wildlife safety and protection of property.
4. If necessary, stay indoors or in your vehicle. **DO NOT APPROACH THE BEAR.**
5. Keep all doors and windows closed.
6. If necessary and safe to do so; continue to monitor the behaviour and movement until either the bear leaves on its own, deterrence is successful or response personnel arrive.
7. If possible, start deterrence procedures.
8. Report status of bear encounter to the ENR Regional contacts listed above when safe to do so.

Appendix 4A.

3. *Injury*

1. Any injuries a bear may have obtained from direct or indirect contact with the camp or persons must be reported to the appropriate ENR Regional contact listed above.

4. *Mortality*

1. A bear may be destroyed if human life is in danger or destruction of property is imminent.
2. Under the NWT Wildlife Act, mortalities must be reported to the appropriate ENR Regional contact listed as soon as is practicable. In some cases, the responsible party may be asked to:
 - a) Skin the bear leaving the claws and head attached.
 - b) Preserve the hide by freezing and/or salting it and store it in a cool place. Turn in the hide, the skull, evidence of sex and any other biological samples requested when filing the report to the nearest ENR Regional office or to an ENR Renewable Resource Officer.

If or when possible, the attached ***Bear Occurrence Checklist*** should be completed prior to calling ENR. It is critical that as much information as possible be provided in order for ENR to provide appropriate advice and guidance.

DENNING BEARS

- A. For exploration camps, if a bear is located in, at or near a den site, work in the area must halt. All employees should safely retreat from the area and report the incident to the Site Supervisor and/or Wildlife Monitor and the appropriate ENR Regional contact listed above for further advice and assistance.
- B. For cabin owners, if a bear is located in, at or near a den site, safely retreat from the area and report the incident to the appropriate ENR Regional contact listed above for further advice and assistance.
- C. Staff from ENR will be required to assess the den site and may implement measures to ensure both human safety and that the bear(s) remain undisturbed. This may include the establishment of a buffer zone of at least 300 meters around the den.
- D. Work inside the buffer zone may not be permitted until after den emergence.

Appendix 4A.



Environment & Natural Resources (ENR)

Bear Occurrence Checklist

- Fill out or check all that apply

1. Complainant Details:				
Name, job title and affiliation:				
Contact information:				
Location of complainant: <i>(coordinates, lake or property name)</i>				
Other on-site contact information: <i>(wildlife monitors/site supervisors)</i>				
2. Bear Occurrence Details:				
Date/Time:			Location: <i>(coordinates, lake or property name)</i>	
Type of bear occurrence:	<input type="checkbox"/> sighting	<input type="checkbox"/> encounter	<input type="checkbox"/> injury	<input type="checkbox"/> mortality <i>Ear tag/tattoo #</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other, explain:			
Number of bears:			# of cubs	
Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> black	<input type="checkbox"/> grizzly	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
Sex :	<input type="checkbox"/> male	<input type="checkbox"/> female	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
Age Class:	<input type="checkbox"/> cub (<1)	<input type="checkbox"/> juvenile	<input type="checkbox"/> adult	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown
Behaviour:	<input type="checkbox"/> fearful	<input type="checkbox"/> not fearful	<input type="checkbox"/> aggressive	<input type="checkbox"/> other
General Observations	<input type="checkbox"/> moving toward site	<input type="checkbox"/> moving away from site	<input type="checkbox"/> at site	
Other observations: <i>(i.e. walking, resting, eating, mortality, injury, den site, number of cubs, etc.)</i>				
Has bear(s) been involved in a previous incident:	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	If yes, explain:		
Did the bear obtain a reward	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	If yes, explain:		
Any property damage or loss of life:	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	If yes, explain:		



Camp Waste & Wildlife Attraction Manual

To prevent or minimize attracting wildlife and to discourage wildlife habituation Environment & Natural Resources (ENR) strongly encourages that the recommendations listed below be implemented to ensure human safety and to protect our natural environment, including wildlife at a camp or cabin. This manual is intended for small scale campsites and recreational cabins however there are components that may be applied to larger scale operations. Examples of small scale camps include:

- Exploration camps
- Tourism outfitters & commercial companies
- Residential & recreational cabin owners

Camp Design

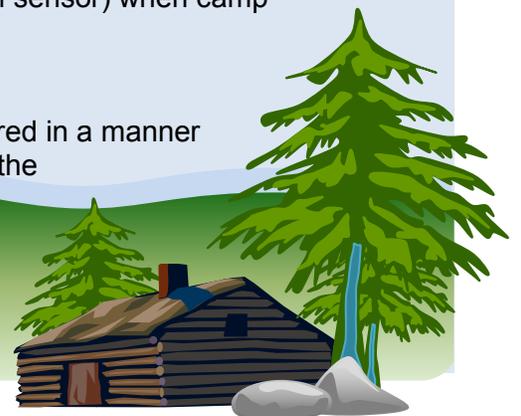
To prevent wildlife from accessing a camp/cabin and discourage habituation, a camp/cabin should be situated away from known or possible bear activity (previous camp/cabin, berry patches, dens, etc.) and designed in a manner that eliminates or minimizes the potential for human and wildlife interaction.

- Clear brush to increase visibility and eliminate blind spots.
- Kitchen, latrine, food/waste storage, incinerator, composting site and garden should be at least 50 meters from sleeping area.
- Temporary cooking areas should be located down-wind from the sleeping area.
- All structures should be well spaced and the sleep tents or trailers arranged in a line rather than circular with doors facing the kitchen.
- There should be no food or cooking in the sleeping area.
- Properly install and maintain an electric fence around the camp or at minimum around incinerator, composting site and garden.
- Install skirting around infrastructure that extends approx. 1m+ underground to prevent wildlife tunneling.
- Whenever possible, keep doors and windows closed, cover openings/crawl spaces, seal cracks, screen chimney caps and place spikes or tacky gel to prevent nesting.
- Install shutters on windows and use bear boards when camp not in operation.
- Consider installing noise deterrent (i.e. "Critter Gitter" motion sensor) when camp is not in operation.

Food Storage

Amount of food at each camp/cabin will vary but food should be stored in a manner that will eliminate any food rewards if wildlife was to gain access to the camp/cabin.

- Store all food in the kitchen or in a central location that is at least 50 meters away from the sleeping area.
- Cooking and eating area(s) should be thoroughly cleaned



Appendix 4B.

after every meal (including BBQs).

- If the camp is to become vacant for more than a week, food should be stored in sealed animal proof container.
- Do not feed wildlife including bird feeders that may also attract wildlife to the camp area.

Domestic Waste

Inadequate storage, lack of onsite treatment and/or improper disposal of domestic waste (food & food contaminated waste) are the most common activities that contribute to the release of odours which may result in human/wildlife conflicts.

- Purchase bulk products to minimize amount of domestic waste produced.
- Implement a camp waste segregation system (recyclables, combustible, non-combustible and hazardous wastes) appropriate to the volume of waste produced.
- Domestic waste should not be stored in plywood boxes or in sheds as odours tend to permeate the wood and linger. Waste should be stored in a central area in a sealed animal proof container until final disposal.
- The sealed animal proof containers should be cleaned daily with bleach.
- Non-combustibles such as metal, glass and plastic should be cleaned with bleach and stored in a manner not to attract wildlife until transported back to an approved facility.
- Burying domestic waste is ineffective; the preferred method of disposal is backhauling domestic waste to an approved facility such as an approved landfill or bottle depot in a timely manner.

Burning/Incineration

Burning/incineration is not recommended and should be considered only as a last resort when alternative methods of storage and removal off-site are not feasible. There are hazards associated with this method that may still result in wildlife attraction, forest fires and air contamination.

- Designate a person or trained staff member to be responsible for the daily duties involved with burning/incineration.
- For cabins and small scale exploration camps, burning in a “modified burn barrel” is strongly recommended for a more timely disposal for cabin/camp waste. Each burn barrel can accommodate ~10 people or less.
 - To ensure a high temperature and complete burn, ENR suggests that there be approx. 1/3 wet with 2/3 dry waste per bag;
 - Burn a maximum of two bags per day; and
 - Install a fine screen on the chimney for reducing sparks.
- Larger scale exploration camps require a commercially-designed forced air, fuel-fired incinerator capable of meeting the Canada-Wide Standards (CWS) for Dioxins and Furans. (CCME 2001), CWS for Mercury Emissions (CCME 2000) and the NWT Ambient Air Quality Guidelines.
- Camp waste suitable for open burning is untreated wood, paper and cardboard. A permit to burn will be required if burning during the closed season (May 1 - Sept 30).



Appendix 4B.

- Ensure that the fire is being monitored and is completely out before leaving it unattended.
- Residual waste such as ash needs to be collected, stored in a sealed animal proof container and transported back to an approved facility site for disposal.

Grey Water (dishes, showers, laundry, etc.)

- Bleach should be added to dish water and/or a grease trap installed.
- Dispose of in a natural depression/sump/pit a minimum of 30 meters from the high water mark.
- Disposal site should be covered and treated with lime or crystal lye daily.

Black Water (Sewage)

- Honey bags are stored in a manner that is inaccessible to wildlife and transferred to an approved facility for disposal in a timely fashion.
- Ensure that pits have sufficient depth and are treated with lime or crystal lye daily.

Animal/Fish Parts

- As per the Government of Canada Northwest Territories Fishery Regulations fish entrails are not permitted to be disposed of on ice nor in the water.
- Clean away from camp and dispose of entrails a minimum of 3km away from camp area and on an island, if possible.
- Any surface used for cutting or cleaning should be cleaned immediately with bleach.
- Do not leave smoking/drying fish or meat unattended. It must be kept at least 50m away from the sleeping area. Hanging meat should also be at least 50m from the sleeping area.

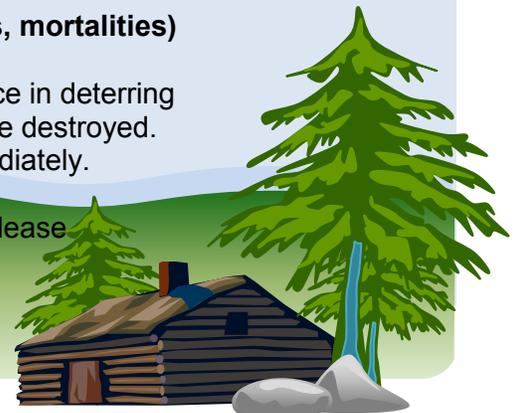
Other Attractants

- Both the cooking (kitchen, fire pits, BBQs) and eating area(s) should be thoroughly cleaned after every meal.
- Don't leave bloody hunting clothes/items that smell like fish near the sleeping area.
- Pet food should be stored indoors in a sealed animal proof container and pets should be fed indoors, if possible.
- Oils, gas or grease should be stored in a manner that is inaccessible to wildlife.

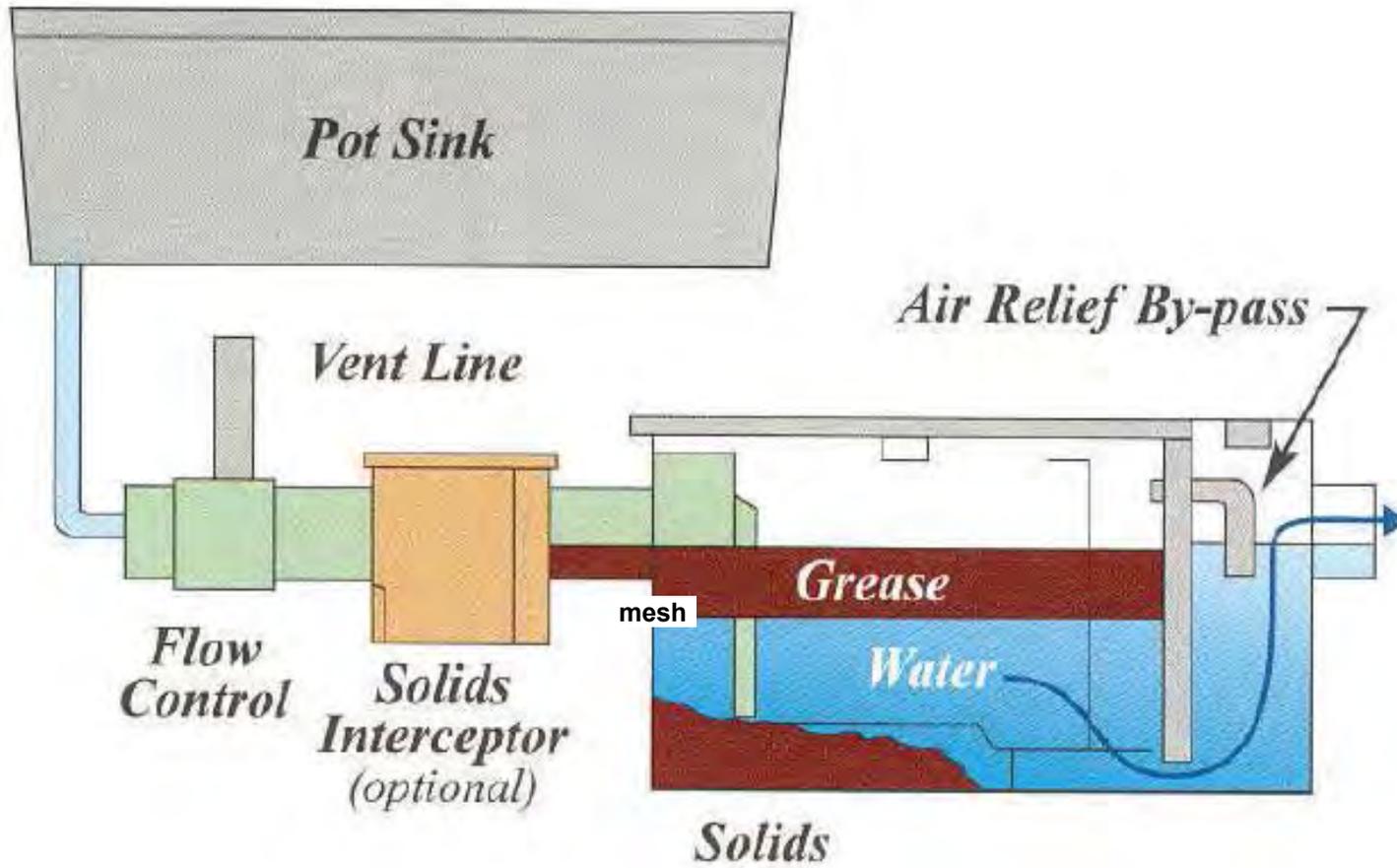
Reporting Wildlife Occurrences (sightings, encounters, injuries, mortalities)

- Occurrences should be reported at your earliest opportunity.
- Timely reporting allows ENR to provide advice and assistance in deterring nuisance wildlife before they become habituated and must be destroyed.
- Any defence of life and property kills must be reported immediately.

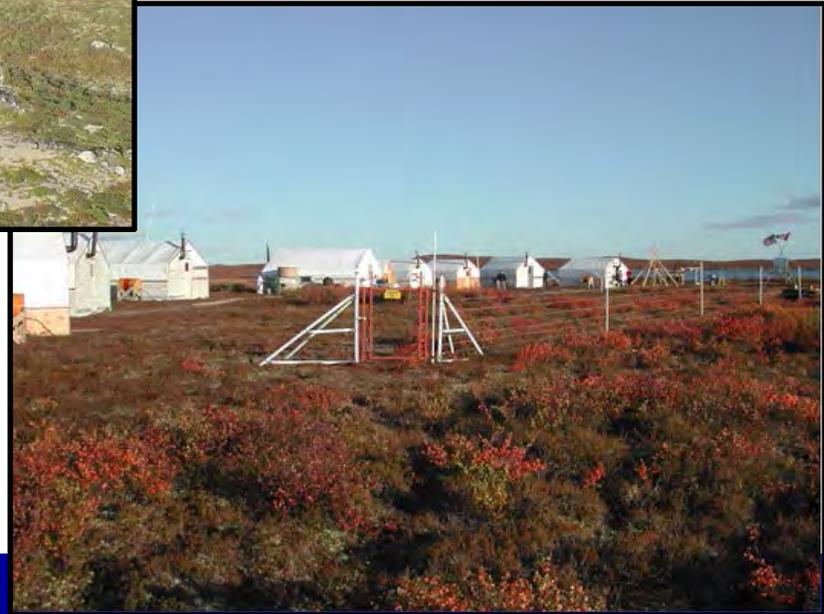
If you have additional questions, a report to file, or an emergency, please contact your Regional ENR office.



GREASE TRAP



Appendix 4B.

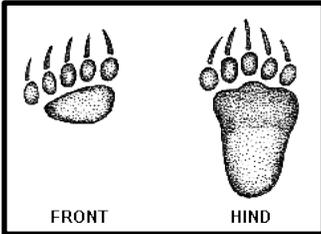


Appendix 4B.

GRIZZLY BEAR



2 – 4" long, light claws



FRONT

HIND

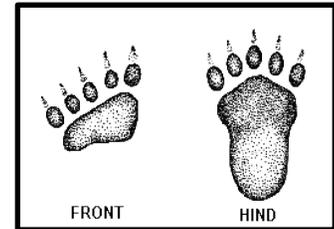
Dished face Small round ears Shoulder hump



BLACK BEAR



1 ½" short, dark claws



FRONT

HIND

Straight face Tall No shoulder hump



Appendix 4C.



Wildlife Sightings Log

Animal Species:

Number Seen: (exact or estimated)

Location: (Be as specific as possible - GPS coordinates or mark on a map)

Date: (MM/DD/YYYY)

Time of Day: (AM/PM)

What was it doing when you saw it:

(E.g. "running south along the road, then into the bush on the west side" is better than "running")

Other Comments/Interesting Markings:

(Anything interesting about the sighting – feeding, did the animal appear to have a limp, Etc?)

Name of Person(s) who saw it and contact information:

Please Return to:

Regional Biologist
Regional Environment & Natural Resources Office
Government of the Northwest Territories

Appendix 4D.



WILDLIFE INCIDENT REPORTING

Application and Scope:

The following is intended as a guideline to identify wildlife that requires immediate reporting and sampling (if necessary) from exploration camps and mines. This is not intended to cover every possible scenario.

1. ENR encourages all those conducting activities on the land or residents to record and report all instances of injury or possibility of disease in wildlife.
2. As per *Section 39 (2) of the Wildlife Act*, any defense of life and property kills must be reported without delay to ENR. All reasonable efforts must be made to ensure the hide and other valuable parts do not spoil and that these are turned over to an ENR Officer to avoid any wastage.

Notification Procedures:

1. *When to Report Wildlife*
 - Anytime wildlife is determined to be injured.
 - Anytime wildlife is suspected of being diseased.
 - Anytime wildlife is found dead.
 - Anytime there is the potential for human/wildlife conflict such as an occupied bird nest or wolf or bear den.
 - Anytime wildlife was deterred from camp.
 - Anytime there is a defensive kill.
 - Anytime property is destroyed.
2. *What information should be collected and reported upon initial observations:*
 - Record the following information
 - i. Fill out the **Wildlife Incident Record Form**
 - ii. When known, include details on the incident such as:
 1. Behaviour and movements
 2. Loss of life or property
 3. Reason for attraction to area
 4. Estimation of how long the animal was dead
 5. Any other animals seen in the area
 - Photographs (wildlife mortality)
 - i. Add photo name/label
 - ii. General area

Appendix 4D.

- iii. Animal (one from each side, head, and tail)
- iv. Anything unusual
- v. Any obvious injuries or marks

3. Who to Contact

North Slave Region

Wildlife Emergency (867) 873 - 7181 (24 Hours)
Yellowknife (867) 767-9238 ext. 53461
Fax: (867) 873 - 6230

South Slave Region

Wildlife Emergency (867) 872 - 0400 (24 Hours)
Fort Smith (867) 872 - 6400
Fax: (867) 872 - 4250

Inuvik Region

Wildlife Emergency (867) 678 - 0289 (24 Hours)
Inuvik (867) 678 - 6650
Fax: (867) 678 - 6659

Sahtú Region

Wildlife Emergency (867) 587 - 2422 (24 Hours)
Norman Wells (867) 587 - 3500
Fax: (867) 587 - 3516

Dehcho Region

Wildlife Emergency (867) 695 - 7433 (24 Hours)
Fort Simpson (867) 695 - 7450
Fax: (867) 695 - 2381

Appendix 4D.

Details of Action Taken: (reporting, deterrence type, disposal, removal of attractant, etc.)

DATE: mm/dd/yy

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Appendix 4D.

Was the incident resolved?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Has Environment & Natural Resources been contacted?		
Contact Name: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Date/Time Reported: _____		

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Appendix 4F.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES			
Organization:	ABC Inc.	SOP #	SOP-ED-001
Division:	Environment	Effective Date:	May 28, 2015
Issued By:	John Doe, Project Manager	Location/Camp:	123 Camp
Subject:	Wildlife Encounters in Camp Vicinity (1km radius of campsite)		
Revision:	Revision 2	Replaces:	Version 1 (May 28, 2014)

Purpose:

The purpose of this SOP is to provide proper protocols and assist camp/field staff in determining the proper mitigation when dealing with wildlife species that enter the camp vicinity in order to protect life and/or the destruction of property.

Scope:

Encompasses all project staff situated at the camp vicinity during the periods of operation over the course of the land use permit and/or lease.

Actions deemed necessary are determined by the Wildlife Monitor (SOP-ED-002).

Responsibility:

- Project Manager is responsible for the development and implementation of the plan.
- Wildlife Monitor:
 - Daily monitoring of wildlife or signs of wildlife within the camp vicinity (SOP-ED-003)
 - Daily communication with all field staff regarding wildlife encounters (SOP-ED-004)
 - Provide awareness training for all field staff (SOP-ED-005)
 - Ensure that proper actions are taken to prevent loss of life or property during wildlife encounters (SOP-ED-006)
 - Report encounter to Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) (SOP-ED-007)
- Field Staff:
 - Complete awareness and prevention training (SOP-ED-005),
 - Report any wildlife encounters within the camp vicinity to the Wildlife Monitor (SOP-ED-007)

Procedure:

	Steps
1	If safe to do so; record details involving the wildlife species within the campsite area.
2	Notification to all field staff that wildlife species that may pose a threat to the campsite have been encountered within the camp vicinity. (SOP-ED-008)
3	If necessary, report to ENR regional office for guidance on necessary next steps to ensure human/wildlife safety and protection of property. Continued reporting to ENR regional office may be required depending on the status of the wildlife encounter.
4	DO NOT APPROACH WILDLIFE
5	If necessary, keep all doors and windows in camp and/or vehicles closed until wildlife have left the area.
6	If safe, continue to monitor the behaviour and movement until the wildlife is no longer a threat (SOP-ED-009).
8	If necessary, refer to standard operating procedures for Wildlife Deterrence (SOP-ED-010) Injured Wildlife (SOP-ED-011), Wildlife Mortality (SOP-ED-012) or Destruction of

Appendix 4F.

	Property (SOP-ED-013).
Recording:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">If wildlife have been found within the campsite area the Wildlife Monitor, if safe to do so, fill out the <i>Wildlife Incident Form</i> if the wildlife has been determined to be a possible threat to the campsite (i.e. bear) or a Wildlife Sighting Log if determined not to be a threat (i.e. beaver)	
Reporting:	
	24-Hour Emergency Wildlife @ 867-873-7181 (Yellowknife)
1	All reported wildlife encounters must be investigated by the Wildlife Monitor immediately.
2	When there is a wildlife encounter with a wildlife species and there is a potential for human/wildlife conflict or destruction of property.
3	Anytime deterrence has been used to remove wildlife from the camp vicinity (SOP-ED-010)
Supporting Documents: <i>(Please attach)</i>	
1	Wildlife Sightings Log
2	Wildlife Incident Reporting

1

WMMP GUIDELINES – ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

2 ACRONYMS

COSEWIC	Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
DAR	Developer’s Assessment Report (also known as an Environmental Impact Statement)
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIR	Environmental Impact Review
EIRB	Environmental Impact Review Board
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EISC	Environmental Impact Screening Committee
ENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
GNWT	Government of the Northwest Territories
IFA	Inuvialuit Final Agreement
ISR	Inuvialuit Settlement Region
LSA	Local Study Area
LUP	Land Use Permit
LWBs	Land and Water Boards
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MVRB	Mackenzie Valley Review Board
MVLWB	Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board
MVRMA	<i>Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act</i>
NWT	Northwest Territories
RSA	Regional Study Area
SARA	<i>Species at Risk Act</i>
SARA(NWT)	<i>Species at Risk (NWT) Act</i>
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TK	Traditional Knowledge
VEC	Valued Ecosystem Component
WL	Water Licence
WLWB	Wek’èezhì Land and Water Board
WMIS	Wildlife Management Information System
WMMP	Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan

3 **DEFINITIONS**

4 **Adaptive Management**

5 Adaptive management is a systematic process for continually improving management
6 policies and practices by learning from the outcomes of operational programs^{1,2}. The term
7 is commonly thought of as “learning by doing”. Active adaptive management typically
8 involves active experimentation to simultaneously test a range of alternative management
9 actions, whereas passive adaptive management may involve selecting only the “best”
10 management option and evaluating the results to see if further adjustments are needed.

11

12 **Action Level**

13 A pre-established magnitude of change in a monitored indicator that triggers a
14 management action in an adaptive management context.

15

16 **Big Game**

17 Big game species are those prescribed in Schedule A of the [Wildlife General Regulations](#),
18 including³:

- 19 • Bison
- 20 • Coyote
- 21 • Wolf
- 22 • Cougars
- 23 • Wolverine
- 24 • Mountain goat
- 25 • Dall’s sheep
- 26 • Bear
- 27 • Moose
- 28 • Caribou
- 29 • Muskox
- 30 • Deer

¹ British Columbia Forest Service. 2014. Defining Adaptive Management.
www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfd/pubs/docs/sil/sil426-1.pdf.

² Appendix 1 of the Wek’èezhìi Land and Water Board’s [Guidelines for Adaptive Management, a Response Framework for Aquatic Effects Monitoring](#) surveys definitions of adaptive management.

³ Wildlife General Regulations available at: www.canlii.org/en/nt/laws/regu/nwt-reg-115-2014/latest/nwt-reg-115-2014.html

31 • Elk

32 **Cumulative Impacts**

33 Cumulative impacts are changes to a valued ecosystem component (VEC) caused by
34 multiple interactions among human activities and natural processes that accumulate across
35 space and time⁴. For the purpose of describing this concept within this guideline, the terms
36 “impact” and “effect” are used interchangeably.

37

38 **Critical Habitat**

39 As defined in the federal *Species at Risk Act*, critical habitat means the habitat that is
40 necessary for the survival or recovery of a listed wildlife species and that is identified as
41 the species’ critical habitat in the recovery strategy or action plan for the species.

42

43 **Designated Habitat**

44 As defined in the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*, designated habitat means habitat or a
45 component or combination of components of habitat that is designated by regulation under
46 section 153 of the that Act.

47

48 **Development**

49 For the purposes of these guidelines, development includes any proposed or existing
50 development and means (a) any public, commercial or industrial undertaking or venture,
51 including support and transportation facilities, related to the extraction of renewable or
52 non-renewable resources, and any infrastructure related to transportation and utilities; (b)
53 any use of land that requires a permit under the [Mackenzie Valley Land Use Regulations](#) or
54 the [Territorial Land Use Regulations](#); or (c) any undertaking that requires a licence to use
55 water or deposit waste under the Northwest Territories [Waters Act](#). The term “public” is
56 intended to include municipal, territorial, federal and Indigenous governments.

57

⁴ Adapted from Canadian Council for Ministers of the Environment (CCME). 2014.
www.ccme.ca/en/current_priorities/cumulative-effects/index.html

58 **Draft Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan**

59 A WMMP submitted to the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources for review after
60 the Minister has made an official determination that a WMMP is required for the
61 development.

62

63 **Developer**

64 Any person, government or any other legal entity owning, operating or causing to be
65 operated any development in whole or in part in the NWT, including any co-contractant of
66 such owner or operator⁵. The term “government” is intended to include municipal,
67 territorial, federal and Indigenous governments.

68

69 **Environmental Impact Assessment**

70 Environmental Impact Assessment or EIA is the part of the regulatory process for
71 systematically considering the effects of a development in decision-making prior to
72 licensing and permitting, as required by Part 5 of the [MVRMA](#) or sections 11, 12 or 13 of
73 the IFA.

74

75 **Final Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan**

76 A wildlife management and monitoring plan that has been approved by the GNWT's
77 Minister of Environment and Natural Resources.

78

79 **Habitat**

80 As defined in the [Wildlife Act](#): the area or type of site where a species or an individual of a
81 species of wildlife naturally occurs or on which it depends, directly or indirectly, to carry
82 out its life processes.

83

⁵ Adapted from the definition of “Developer” in Section 2.0 the Inuvialuit Final Agreement available at [www.irc.inuvialuit.com/sites/default/files/Western Arctic Claim Inuvialuit FA 0.pdf](http://www.irc.inuvialuit.com/sites/default/files/Western_Arctic_Claim_Inuvialuit_FA_0.pdf)

84 **Local Study Area**

85 Local study area or LSA means the area surrounding and including the development
86 footprint, where there is reasonable potential for immediate environmental impacts due to
87 ongoing development activities. The LSA is usually defined during the environmental
88 assessment of a development.

89

90 **Mitigation**

91 Actions taken to reduce potential adverse environmental impacts of all phases of a
92 development project.

93

94 **Management**

95 The process of achieving objectives related to minimizing impacts to wildlife and wildlife
96 habitat of a development by applying specific actions according to needs identified through
97 monitoring and engagement with stakeholders and within the context of the response
98 framework outlined in the WMMP.

99

100 **Management Plan**

101 Use of the term “management plan” in the WMMP guidelines is intended to include
102 recovery strategies, management plans, action plans, range plans, or any other plan for the
103 recovery or management of a wildlife species that is developed by the GNWT, federal
104 government, Indigenous government or by a renewable resources board.

105

106 **Development Footprint**

107 The land or water area directly affected by a development.

108

109 **Prescribed Species**

110 Until such time as regulations are developed that define “prescribed wildlife” for the
111 purposes of section 95, the following species should be considered for the purpose of
112 subsection 95(1)(a) and (b) in addition to big game species:

- 113 • Species that are pre-listed or listed under [Species at Risk \(NWT\) Act](#)⁶
114 • Species that have been assessed by the Committee on the Status of Endangered
115 Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC)⁷ and/or listed on Schedule 1⁸ of the federal [Species](#)
116 [at Risk Act](#) that are territorially managed. Territorially managed wildlife species do
117 not include fish, marine mammals or birds species covered under the [Migratory](#)
118 [Birds Convention Act](#)⁹.

119

120 **Regional Study Area**

121 Regional study area or RSA is the area within which direct, indirect or cumulative impacts
122 associated with the development are assessed for a particular VEC. This would be the area
123 extending beyond the development footprint in which both adverse effects are anticipated
124 to occur. RSAs may be specific to individual VECs. For example, the regional study area for a
125 herd of migratory caribou might be the annual range. The RSAs for wildlife VECs are
126 usually defined during the environmental assessment of a development; however
127 boundaries may change over a development's life as new information about the extent of
128 impacts becomes available.

129

130 **Regulatory Process**

131 The regulatory process is the legislated system that allows for review, assessment, and
132 approval (or rejection) of a proposed development. Generally the process includes
133 preliminary screening, an environmental assessment or environmental impact review (if
134 required), and, if the proposed development is approved, the licensing and permitting
135 phase (also called the "regulatory phase").

136

⁶ For a current list of listed and pre-listed species under *SARA(NWT)* visit www.nwt-species-at-risk.ca/SpeciesAtRisk

⁷COSEWIC assessed species can be found at www.cosewic.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=en&n=EC89538C-1

⁸Schedule 1 of the federal *Species at Risk Act* can be found at www.registrelep-sararegistry.gc.ca/species/default_e.cfm

⁹Birds Protected in Canada under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* can be found at <https://ec.gc.ca/nature/default.asp?lang=En&n=496E2702-1>

137 **Response Framework**

138 A systematic approach to responding when the results of a wildlife or wildlife habitat
139 monitoring program indicate that an action level has been reached.

140

141 **Standard Operating Procedures**

142 Standard operating procedures or SOPs are usually developed by a developer and outline
143 specific steps and actions to follow for a specific program, procedure or situation. For
144 example, a standard operating procedure might outline to employees how to respond to a
145 bear in camp.

146

147 **Traditional Knowledge**

148 Traditional knowledge or TK is knowledge and values, which have been acquired through
149 experience, observation, from the land or from spiritual teachings, and handed down from
150 one generation to another¹⁰. For additional definitions of TK, please see MVEIRB's
151 [Traditional Knowledge Guidelines](#)¹¹.

152

153 **Valued Ecosystem Component**

154 Valued Ecosystem Components or VECs are parts of the natural and human world that are
155 considered valuable by participants in an EIA process. Effects on VECs represent the
156 investigative focal point of any EIA.¹²

157

158 **Wildlife**

159 As defined in the NWT *Wildlife Act*:

160 (a) all species of vertebrates and invertebrates found wild in nature in the
161 Northwest Territories, and individuals of those species, except

162 (i) fish as defined in section 2 of the Fisheries Act (Canada), and

163 (ii) other prescribed species and subspecies,

¹⁰ www.enr.gov.nt.ca/sites/default/files/documents/53_03_traditional_knowledge_policy.pdf

¹¹ www.reviewboard.ca/upload/ref_library/1247177561_MVReviewBoard_Traditional_Knowledge_Guidelines.pdf

¹² In Hegmann, G.C., Cocklin, R. Creasy, S.Dupuis, A. Kennedy, L. Kingsley, W. Ross, H. Spaling and D. Stalker. 1999. Cumulative Effects Assessment Practitioners Guide. Prepared by Axys Environmental Consulting and the CEA Working Group for the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, Hull, QC.

164 (b) species of wildlife referred to in paragraph (a) that are domesticated or held in
165 captivity, and individuals of those species, and

166 (c) prescribed species or subspecies of vertebrates and invertebrates, and
167 individuals of those species or subspecies.

168

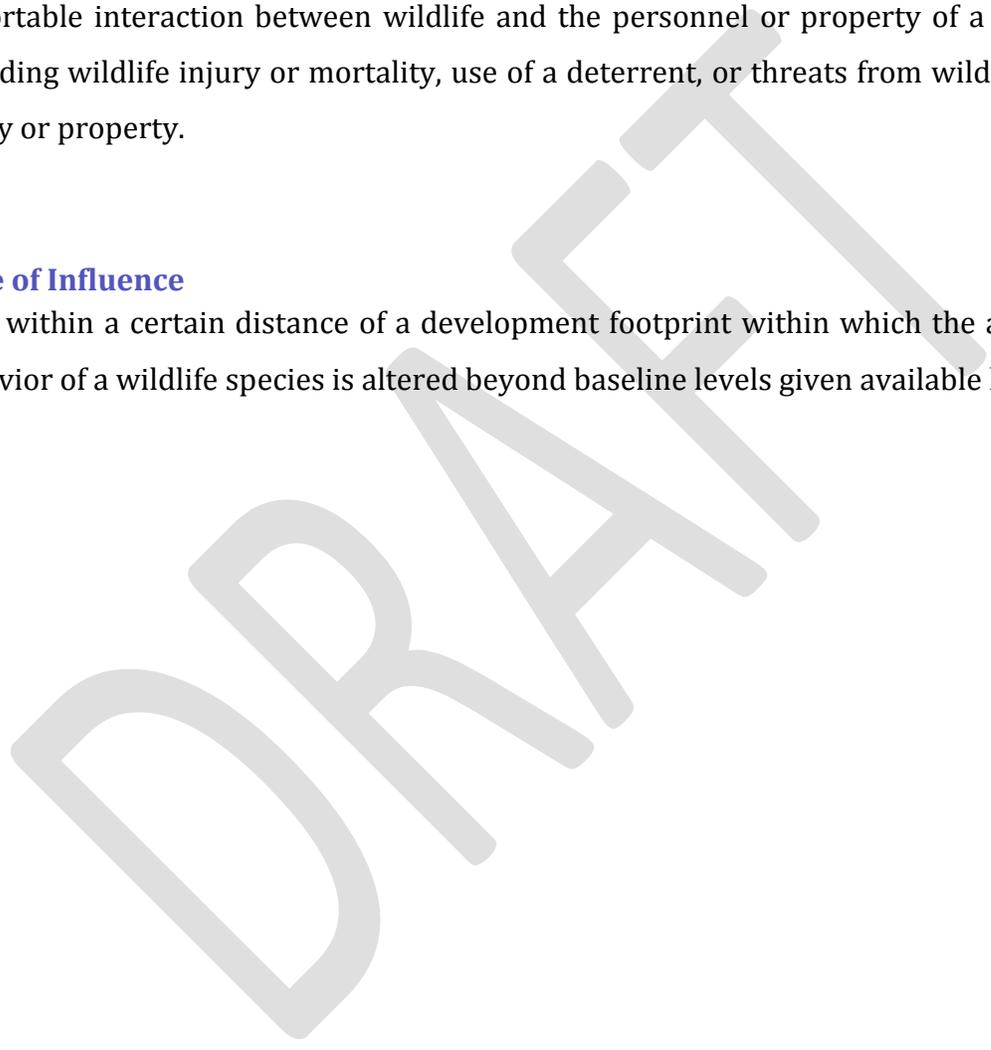
169 **Wildlife Incident**

170 Reportable interaction between wildlife and the personnel or property of a development
171 including wildlife injury or mortality, use of a deterrent, or threats from wildlife to human
172 safety or property.

173

174 **Zone of Influence**

175 Area within a certain distance of a development footprint within which the abundance or
176 behavior of a wildlife species is altered beyond baseline levels given available habitat.



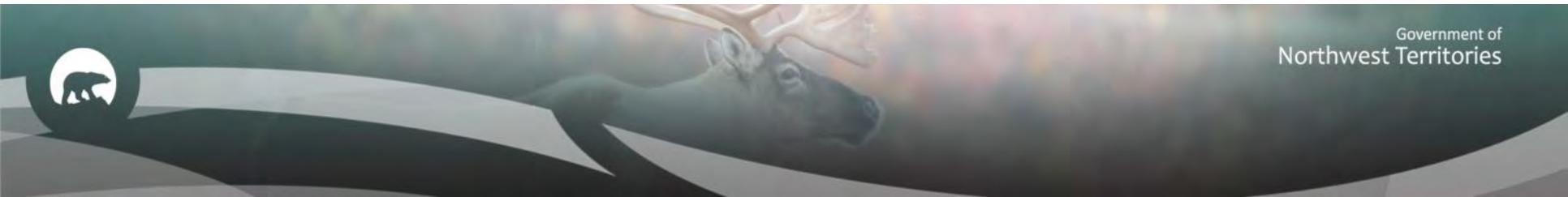


Wildlife Act “Phase 2” **Wildlife Management & Monitoring Plans** **Overview of the guidelines**

February 2018 version



Government of
Northwest Territories



What is a WMMP?

- Tool for protection of wildlife & habitat
- Demonstrates how developers will:
 - minimize and monitor impacts
 - remain in compliance
 - address public concern
- Best Practice



Wildlife Act Requirement

Under Section 95 (1), The Minister can require that a WMMP be produced by developers of existing or proposed developments or other activities if those activities are likely to:

- (a) result in a significant disturbance to big game or other prescribed wildlife;
- (b) substantially alter, damage or destroy habitat;
- (c) pose a threat of serious harm to wildlife or habitat; or
- (d) significantly contribute to cumulative impacts on a large number of big game or other prescribed wildlife, or on habitat.

WMMP related regulations

To enable s95, ENR is developing regulations:

- WMMPs would apply to territorially managed wildlife (not migratory birds or fish) assessed or legally listed as species at risk under federal or NWT legislation
- The Minister would have to inform a person or developer requiring a WMMP of the reasons why
- The development, proposed development, or activity must wait until the WMMP is approved by the Minister
- The development must comply with an approved WMMP or could face penalties under the *Wildlife Act*



WMMP Guidelines in 2 Parts

1) WMMP Process Guideline:

- When is a WMMP required
- Interpretation and definition of criteria
- Process for submission, review and approval



2) WMMP Content Guideline:

- Key components and concepts
- Scaled tiers of WMMP
- Annotated Table of Contents
- Resources (templates, data sheets etc)



Intentions behind WMMP Guidelines

- Principles:
 - Align with the spirit of the provision;
 - Integrate with existing regulatory process;
 - Balance certainty with flexibility;
 - Scale requirements to size and nature of development;
 - Retain opportunities for meaningful input;
 - Provide tools for ease of implementation.



Do You Require a WMMP?

- **Short Answer:** If the Minister is satisfied that a development is likely to meet at least one of the criteria under Section 95(1)(a-d), then a WMMP is required.

Best Practice	Resource
1) Submit a basic WMMP with a preliminary screening application	1) Basic WMMP Template - App 2 of Content Guidelines
2) Engage with ENR early in the process	2) WMMP Screening Questionnaire - App 1 of Process Guidelines



Do You Require a WMMP?

“Always”	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Developments referred to EA for wildlife reasons• Usually need Type “A” water license• Larger-scaled, more intensive developments
“Likely”	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Screened on-project-by-project basis against criteria in Section 95(1) using questions outlined in Section 3.2.1
“Might”	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will not be automatically screened against criteria• Only screened if reviewers identify key wildlife concern that cannot be addressed through permitting in PS
“Likely Do Not”	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Projects that do not require a screening as per MVRMA Exemption List and IFA Exclusion List Appendix C of the EISC• Type B LUP or Class C permit• Within municipal boundaries, excluding waste facilities
<p>***NOTE: Minister of ENR has discretion More details in Section 3.1 and Table 1 (p.7) of the Process Guidelines</p>	





Do You Require a WMMP?

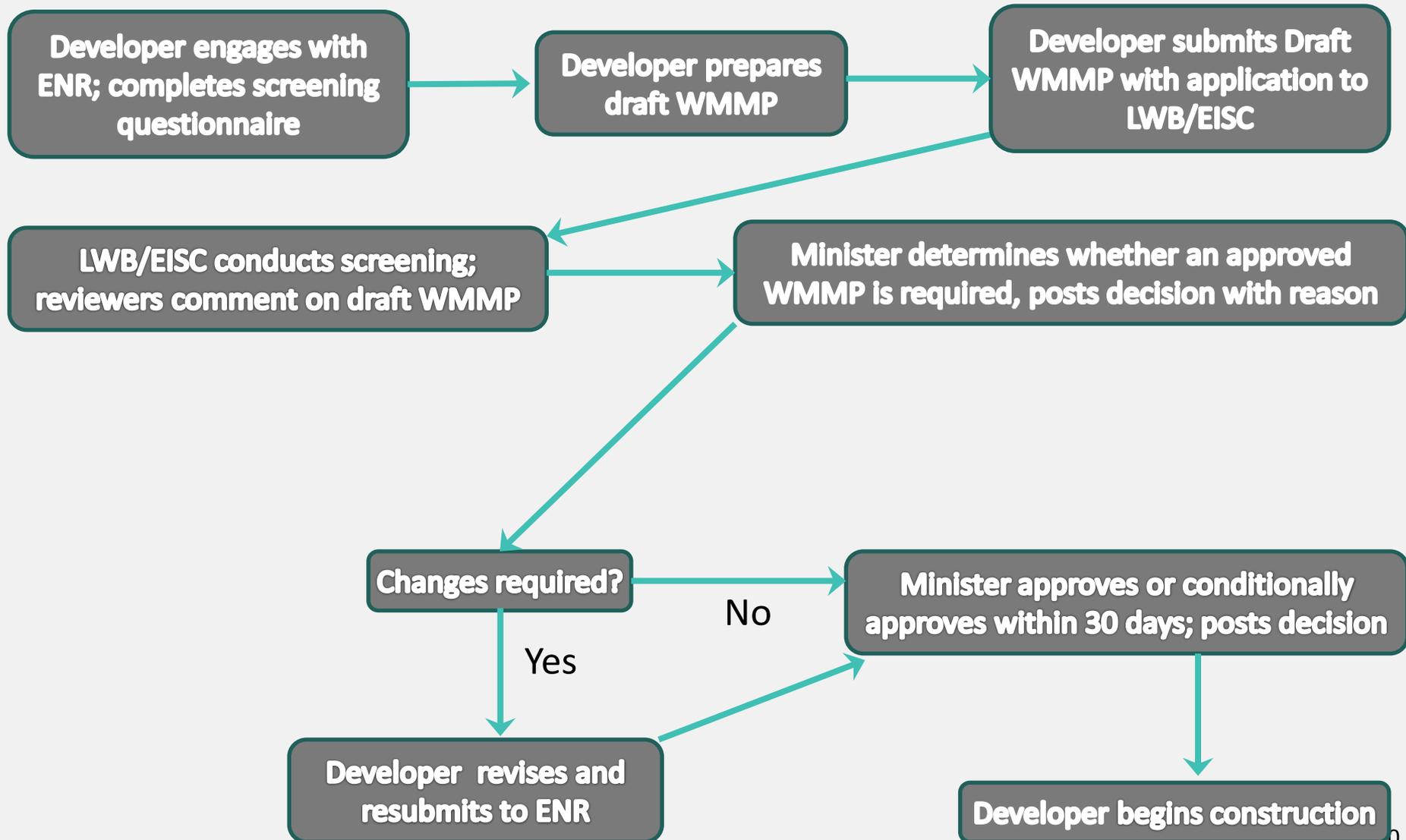
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***NOTE: Minister of ENR has discretion

More details in Section 3.1 and Table 1 (p.7) of the Process Guidelines

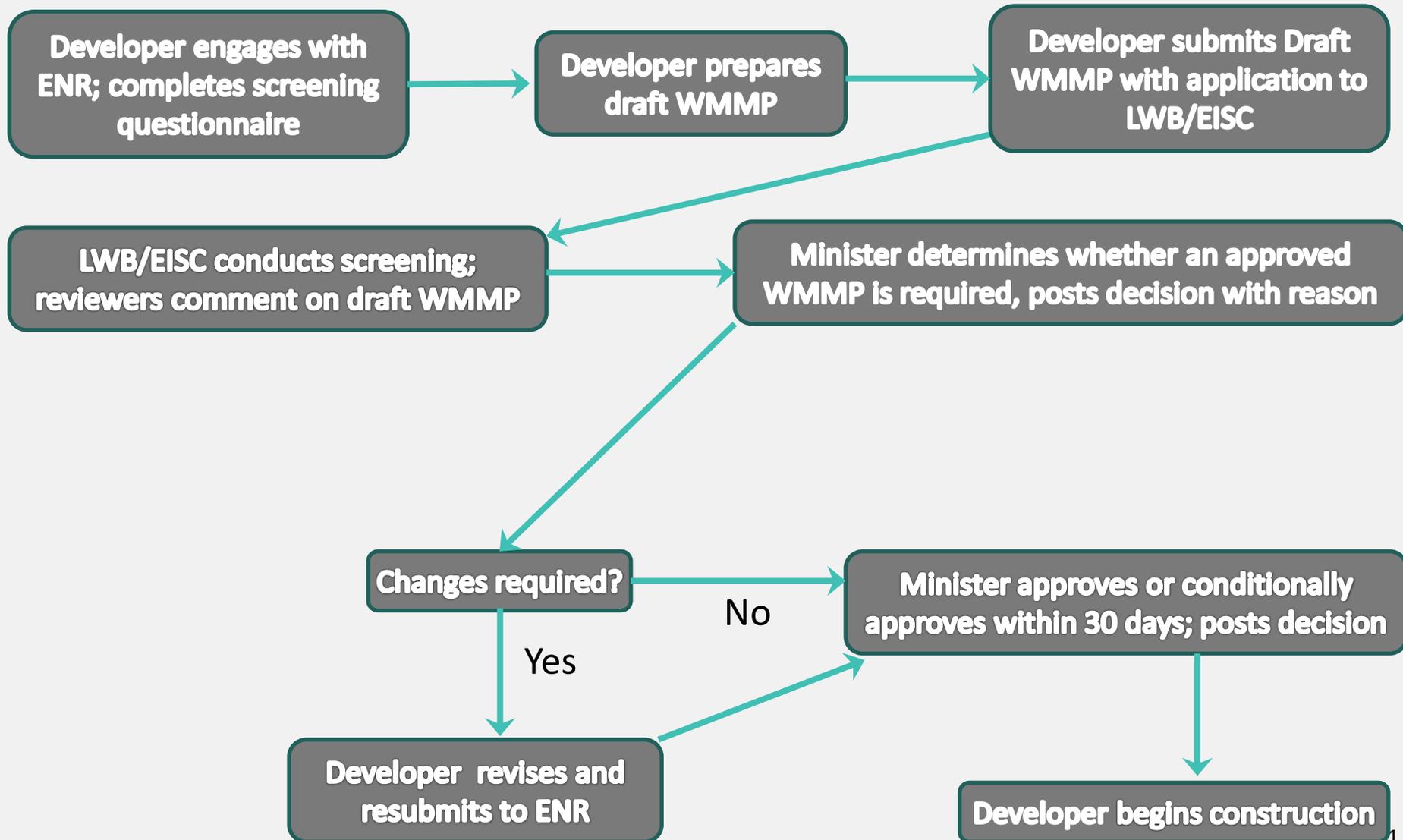


Submission, review and approval (no EA/EIR)



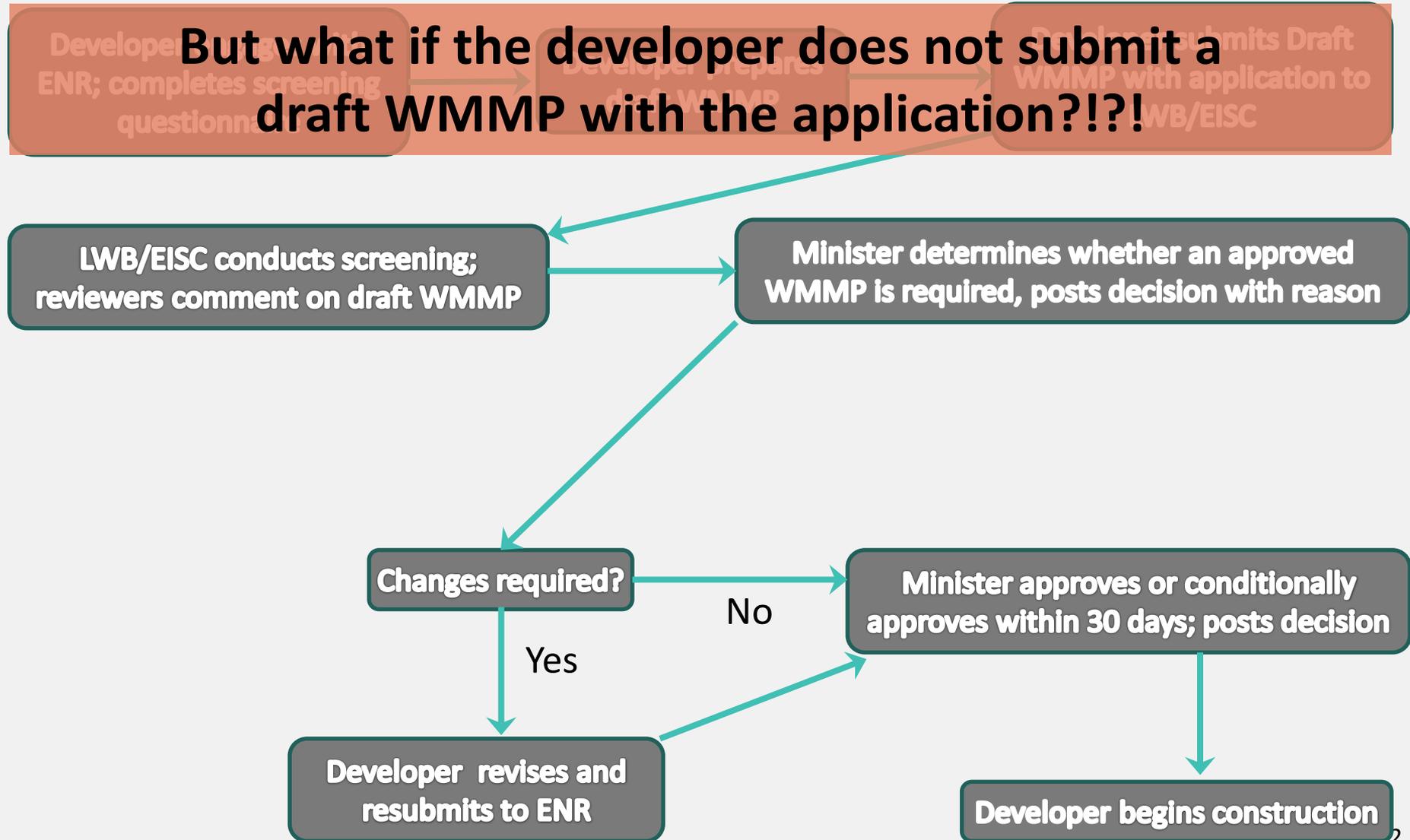
Submission, review and approval

(no EA/EIR) *[continued]*



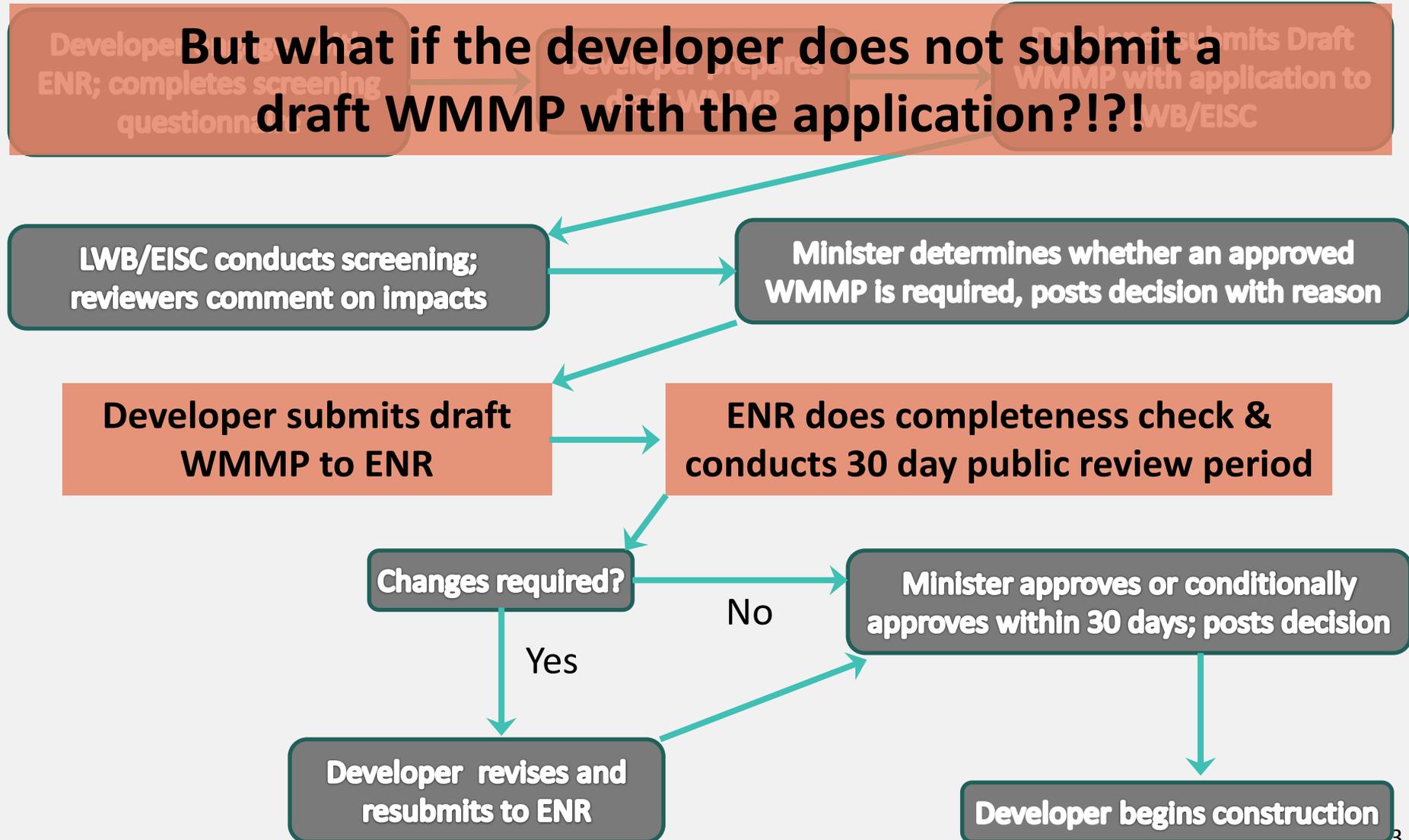
Submission, review and approval (no EA/EIR)

But what if the developer does not submit a draft WMMP with the application?!?!

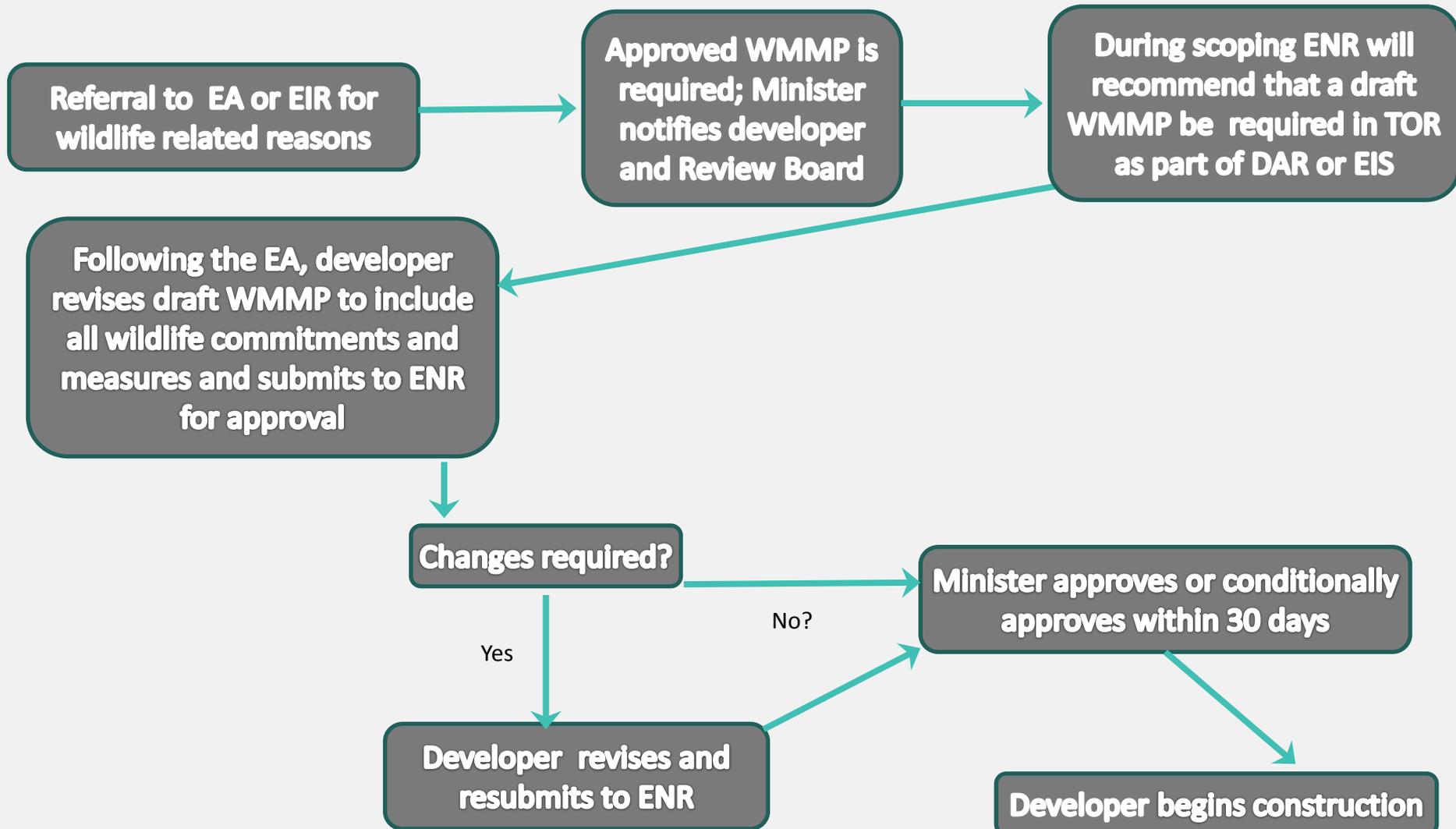


Submission, review and approval (no EA/EIR)

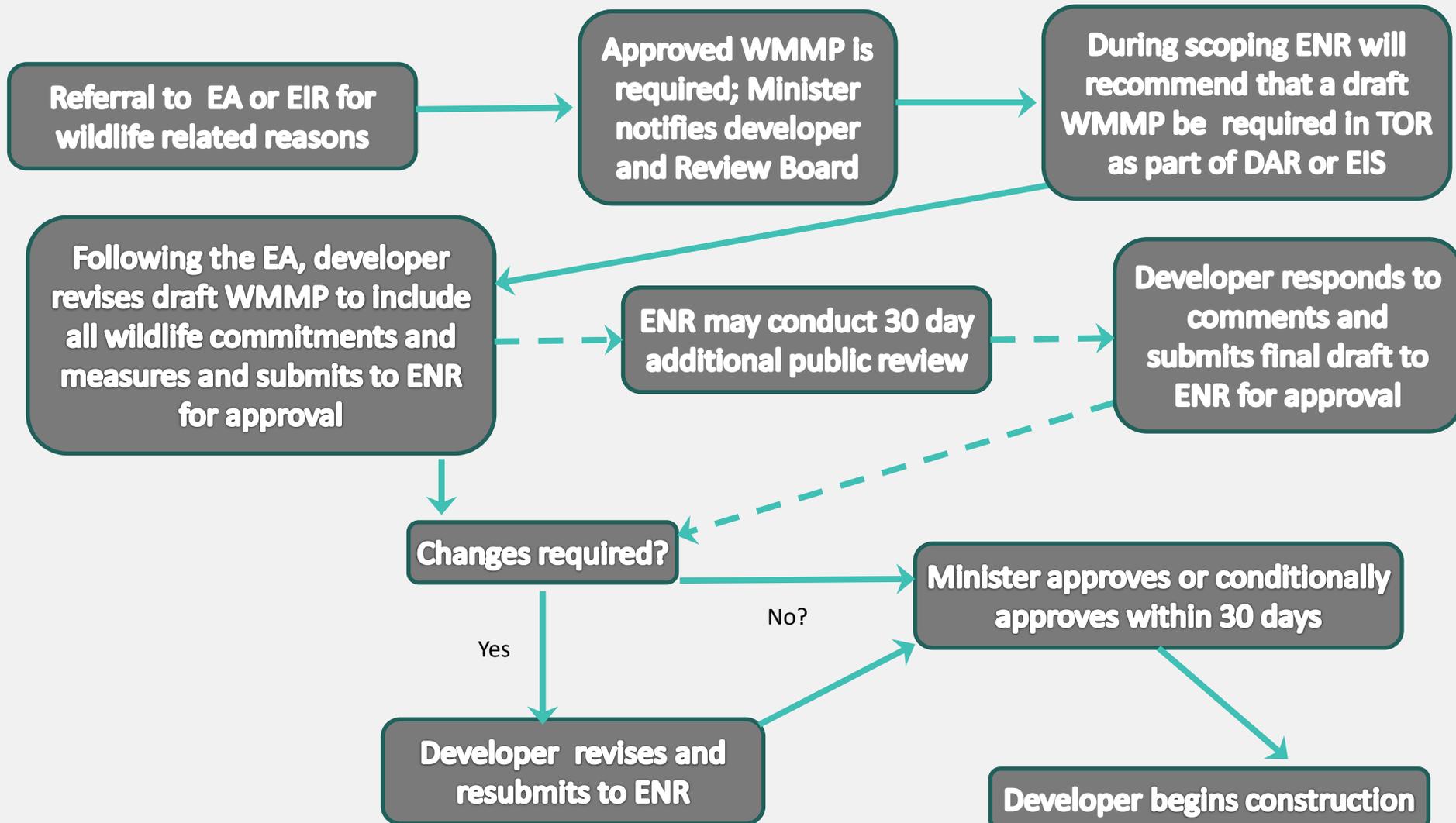
But what if the developer does not submit a draft WMMP with the application?!?!



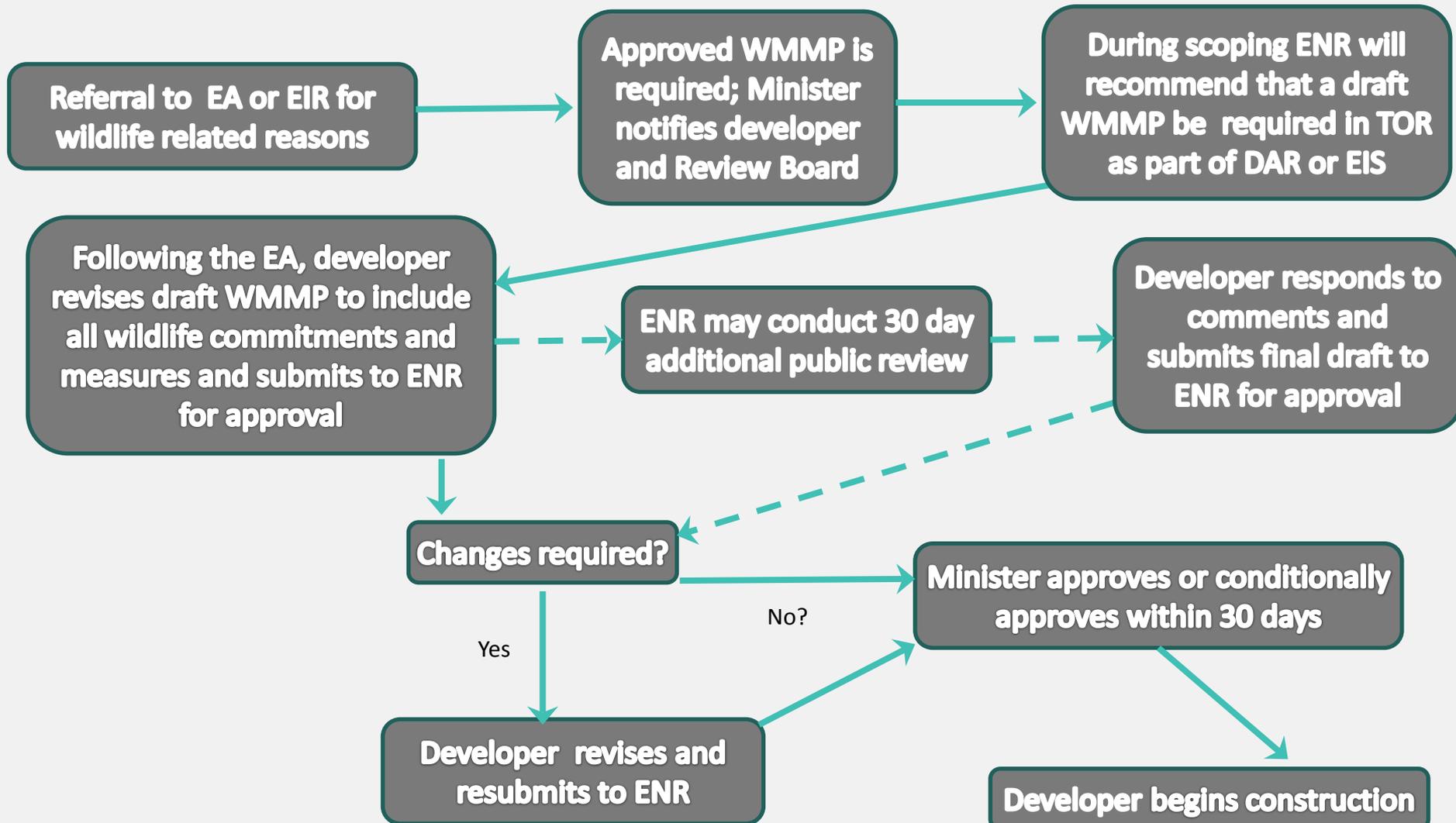
Submission, review and approval (with EA/EIR)



Submission, review and approval (with EA/EIR)



Submission, review and approval (with EA/EIR) *[continued]*



Existing developments

- A permit that comes up for renewal or amendment will be screened against the s.95(1) criteria if it is a type of project that is “always” or “likely” to require a WMMP
- S.95(3) of the Act allows other plans to be accepted in lieu of a WMMP if the contents of the plan meet the requirements



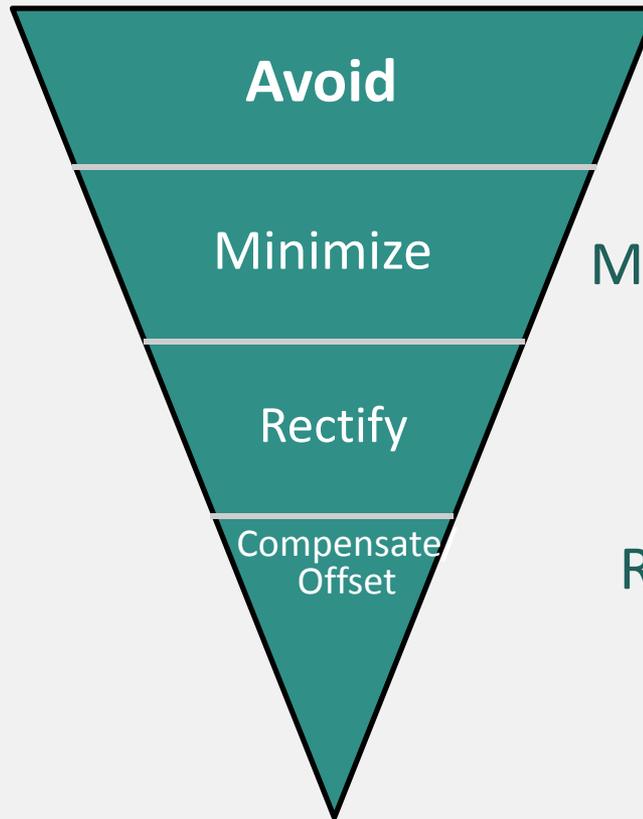
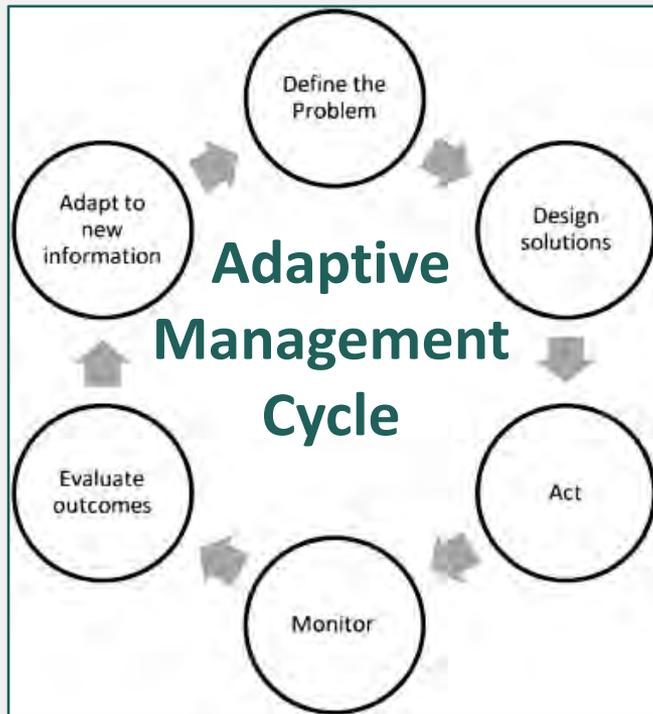
What goes in a WMMP?

Section 95 (2) of the *Wildlife Act* stipulates that WMMPs must include:

- (a) a description of potential disturbance to big game and other wildlife included in the regulations, potential harm to wildlife and potential impacts on habitat;
- (b) a description of measures to be implemented for the mitigation of potential impacts;
- (c) the process for monitoring impacts and assessing whether mitigative measures are effective; and
- (d) other requirements that are outlined in the regulations.



Key Components of a WMMP



Mitigation monitoring
vs.
Effects monitoring
vs.
Regional monitoring



Tiers of WMMP

		Mitigation Monitoring	Effects monitoring	Regional monitoring &/or CE contribution
TIER 1 (Basic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> meets 1 or more of criteria a-c impacts well understood greater certainty in mitigations usually not referred to EA Template in Appendix 2 	X		
TIER 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> meets 1 or more of criteria a-c impacts less well understood less certainty in mitigations usually referred to EA 	X	X	
TIER 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar to Tier 2 + criterion d (cumulative effects) Considered a full-scale WMMP 	X	X	X



Tiers of WMMP

[continued]

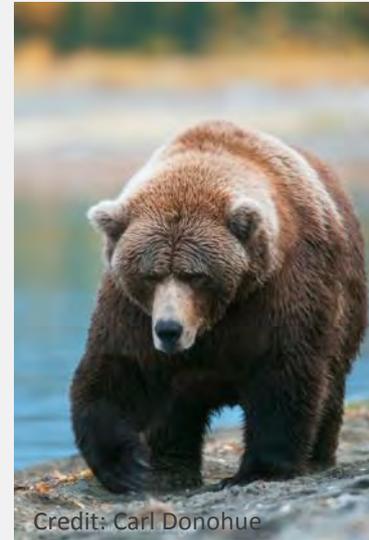
		Mitigation Monitoring	Effects monitoring	Regional monitoring &/or CE contribution
TIER 1 (Basic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meets 1 or more of criteria a-c • impacts well understood • greater certainty in mitigations • usually not referred to EA • Template in Appendix 2 	X		
TIER 2 ↑	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meets 1 or more of criteria a-c • impacts less well understood • less certainty in mitigations • usually referred to EA 	X	X	
TIER 3 ↑	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar to Tier 2 + criterion d (cumulative effects) • Considered a full-scale WMMP 	X	X	X



Resources

- Template for Basic WMMP
- Annotated Table of Contents of a full-scale WMMP
- ENR contact information
- Examples of data sheets and SOPs
- Camp waste and Wildlife attraction manual
- Reporting protocols
- Links to key online resources.

Your thoughts?



Credit: Robert Mulders





Thank you

Mársi

Respect.

Kinanāskomitin

Respect.

Merci

Haq'

Tradition

Quana

Tradition.

Qujannamiik

Quyainainni

Share.

Máhsì

Share.

Máhsì

Mahsì

Use Wildlife Wisely

Use Wildlife Wisely

Photo credits

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Slide 5: Polar bears in dump: <https://wattsupwiththat.files.wordpress.com/2015/04/polarbear-eat-garbage.jpg>

Slide 6: Nest: Jason Simpson, Pickerel Lake NT <https://mapcarta.com/24553856/Gallery/14459403949>

Slide 6: Raptor nest in quarry wall:

https://www.google.ca/search?q=peregrine+falcon+nest&source=Inms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewjIrqTPhZrZAhVSIgwKHdSCDYQ_AUICigB&biw=1670&bih=790#imgsrc=oOMQPY_pmH-mSM:&spf=1518220910944

