



KUGLUK

territorial park aviktuqhimayumi pulaaqtarviat



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ᐃᓕᓂᓕᓂᓐᓂᓐ
Department of Environment
Havakviat Avatiliqiyikkut
Ministère de l'Environnement

MANAGEMENT PLAN

GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

“Affected community” or “Associated Community” means a community listed in the IIBA (Schedule 2-1) with respect to a park.

“ATV” refers to All-terrain Vehicle

“BP” refers to “Before Present”, a measure of time

“Cabin” means a fixed structure used as a temporary or seasonal dwelling in connection with harvesting or other related activities.

“C&H” refers to the Department of Culture and Heritage, Government of Nunavut.

“CGS” refers to the Department of Community and Government Services, Government of Nunavut.

“CHRS” refers to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System

“Community JPMC” or “CJPMC” means a community joint Inuit-Government parks planning and management committee in the affected community in question.

“CLARC” refers to the Community Lands and Resources Committee.

“CLRI” refers to a cultural landscape resource inventory, a process in the Inventory of Park Resources.

“Culturally Significant Site” means a site that is important to Inuit for cultural, spiritual, historical, archaeological or ethnographic reasons.

“DFO” refers to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Government of Canada.

“DIO” refers to Designated Inuit Organization, which in turn refers to a RIA responsible for a certain park or area (see RIA).

“DOE” or “DoE” refers to the Department of Environment, Government of Nunavut.

“EA” refers to an Environmental Assessment.

“EC” refers to Environment Canada.

“ED&T” refers to Department of Economic Development and Transportation, Government of Nunavut.

“FTE” refers to a Full Time Equivalent staff position with the Government of Nunavut.

“GC” refers to Government of Canada.

“GN” refers to Government of Nunavut.

“GNWT” refers to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

“Hamlet” refers to the municipal administrative offices of respective communities involved in planning processes.

“HTO” or “HTA” refers to a Hunters and Trappers Organizations or Associations.

“IHT” refers to Inuit Heritage Trust.

“IIBA” refers to the Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area.

“Important Wildlife Area” means an area that is important to Inuit for wildlife or wildlife habitat reasons.

“INAC” refers to Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada.

“IOL” refers to Inuit Owned Lands.

“IQ” refers to Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit, or Inuit traditional knowledge.

“JPMC” refers to Joint Planning and Management Committee.

“KIA” or “KitIA” refers to the Kitikmeot Inuit Association

“MI&A” refers to a Mineral Inventory and Assessment.

“NA” refers to the Nunavut Agreement (also known as the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement).

“NAC” refers to the Nunavut Arctic College

“NHS” refers to the National Historic Sites Registry

“NIRB” refers to the Nunavut Impact Review Board.

“NPC” refers to Nunavut Planning Commission.

“NP&SP” refers to Nunavut Parks and Special Places, a Division of the Department of Environment, Government of Nunavut.

“NRCAN” refers to Natural Resources Canada.

“NRI” refers to the Nunavut Research Institute.

“Nunavut JPMC” or “NJPMC” means joint Inuit-Government parks planning and management committee for Nunavut.

“NWB” refers to Nunavut Water Board.

“NWMB” refers to Nunavut Wildlife Management Board.

“PAC” or “Park Advisory Committee” means a community committee to provide direction in the park establishment process prior to the nomination of a CJPMC.

“PSA” or “Park-Specific Appendix” means an Appendix to the IIBA.

“Relevant HTO” means the Hunters and Trappers Organization in the affected community in question.

“Relevant RIA” means the RIA for the region in which the Territorial Park in question lies.

“Relevant RWO” means the Regional Wildlife Organization in the region in which the Territorial Park in question lies.

“Researcher” means a person holding a permit to carry out research in a Territorial Park.

“TCT” refers to the Trans Canada Trail System

“TPA” means Territorial Parks Act



Committee members (left to right): Back row: Darryl Haviyok, Frank Ipakohak, Allen Kagak, BJ Atatahak Front row: Colin Adjun, Edna Elias (Chair of the CJMPC)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Kugluktuk Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) guided the preparation of this Kugluk Territorial Park Master Plan. The CJPMC members are:

- Edna Elias (Chair),
- Frank Ipakohak,
- Darryl Haviyok,
- Colin Adjun,
- Allen Kagak, and
- Billy Joel Atatahak

The Kugluktuk CJPMC wish to recognize the following organizations and individuals for their support:

- Kitikmeot Inuit Association
- Hamlet of Kugluktuk Council and Staff
- Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association (Hunters and Trappers Organization)
- Inuit Heritage Trust

The Kugluktuk Park Advisory Committee (co-management partners between 2010-2013) are acknowledged and thanked for providing leadership and direction on previous plans and reports that informed this Management Plan: Joseph Niptanatiak [KIA Community Beneficiary Committee], Millie Hikok [KIA Community Beneficiary Committee], James Algona [KIA Community Beneficiary Committee], Mona Tiktalek [KIA], Colin Adjun [Hamlet of Kugluktuk], Lucy Taipana [Hamlet of Kugluktuk], Stephen Novak [Hamlet of Kugluktuk], Detrick Hala [Kugluktuk HTO], Stanley Carpenter [Kugluktuk HTO], Allen Niptanatiak [DOE Wildlife Division].

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2010: Peter Kamingoak, Teddy Noviligak, Joseph Niptanatiak, Alice Ayalik, Tommy (Pigalak) Norberg, Isaac Klengenberg, Colin Adjun, Ryan Nivingalok, Jack Kaniak, Allen Ahegona, Kenny Taptuna, Red Pedersen, Jack Ovilok, Mark Taletok, Mona Tigitkok, Mary Kellogok, and Lena Niptanatiak.

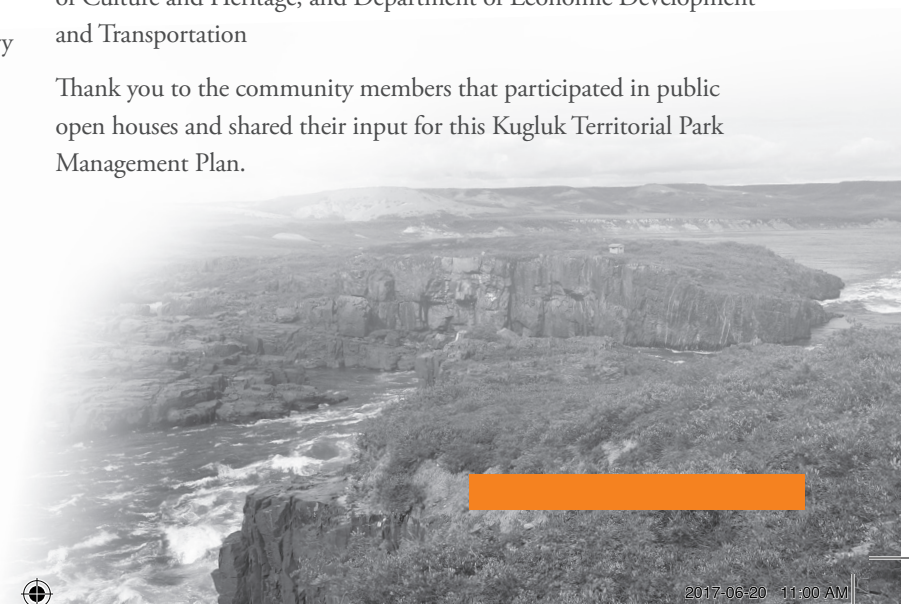
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1995 Bloody Falls Territorial Park Master Plan and 1996 Bloody Falls Territorial Park Conceptual Management Plan by John Laird and Associates

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Government of Nunavut: Department of Environment, Department of Culture and Heritage, and Department of Economic Development and Transportation

Thank you to the community members that participated in public open houses and shared their input for this Kugluk Territorial Park Management Plan.





MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE KUGLUKTUK COMMUNITY JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



Kugluk is a very important place. The park makes us proud of our beautiful and bountiful land. It gives all of us a peaceful feeling that we can enjoy the very same activities at Kugluk that our ancestors did at this place for thousands of years. Kugluk Territorial Park has always been, and continues to be a place where Life at the Falls has been celebrated. Our management plan will ensure that our park is carefully managed so that future generations can enjoy Kugluk.

Kugluk protects and shares the landscape, wildlife and our history with people from all over the world. Long before there was a territorial park people would gather to fish on the shores of the river at a place that we call Kugluk, “place where water falls”. The people would return to Kugluk every year when the summer days were getting shorter and autumn was approaching. Today the residents of Kugluktuk continue to use Kugluk as a seasonal fishing place. Families and friends travel out from the community by boat or all-terrain vehicle to spend a day in the park to fish and enjoy a picnic, pick berries, and appreciate the beautiful landscape. Kugluk is also a place where our Elders share stories about the past and where our youth can learn about their culture.

We have a responsibility to take care of Kugluk. The park is a fragile ecosystem that can be damaged by both natural and manmade actions. The resources of the park, particularly the cultural heritage resources, must be preserved. Our Management Plan for Kugluk describes how to develop, protect, and manage the park.

The hard work of our residents, community organizations, the Kitikmeot Inuit Association and the Government of Nunavut makes it possible for Kugluk Territorial Park to be planned and managed sustainably, and in a way that will make the people of Kugluktuk proud.

On behalf of the Kugluktuk Community Joint Park Management Committee, we wish to thank everyone that has been involved in this Kugluk Territorial Park Management Plan, and we look forward to welcoming you as our guests.

EDNA ELIAS

Chair of the Kugluktuk Community Joint Planning and Management Committee.

On behalf of: Frank Ipakohak, Darryl Havioyak, Colin Adjun, Allen Kagak, and Billy Joel Atatabak





V



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE NUNAVUT JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



Nunavut's territorial parks are places to experience the land, enjoy recreation activities, and stay connected to our cultural heritage. Territorial parks ensure that places of importance to Inuit are conserved and celebrated. Our territorial parks provide community members with opportunities to enjoy the land, and our parks welcome visitors that contribute to our economic and social well-being.

To ensure that our parks protect our cultural and natural heritage, we actively manage the resources of the park and the way in which the park is used. Through management and monitoring our territorial parks will continue to benefit Inuit, Nunavummiut, and guests to the territory.

In Nunavut the planning and management of a territorial park requires the support and collaboration of the public, especially Inuit in the community associated with the park. The Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area requires meaningful planning and management actions will include Inuit through a Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC), and a Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC). Together the CJPMC and NJPMC guide the park planning process to ensure planning includes the cultural values and traditional knowledge of Inuit.

I wish to acknowledge the work of the Kugluktuk CJPMC and the residents and organizations of Kugluktuk that have prepared this Kugluk Territorial Park Management Plan.

This document reflects the vision and goals of Kugluktuk and the Nunavut Parks and Special Places program to protect and share the story of Kugluk. The CJPMC and NJPMC will continue to work closely with the staff of the Government of Nunavut, Kitikmeot Inuit Association, Hamlet of Kugluktuk, and the Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association (Hunters and Trappers Organization) to implement this Kugluk Management Plan.

QAVAVAUQ ISSUQANGITUQ

Chair of the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee.

On behalf of: Remi Krikort, Clara Wingnerk, Paula Hughson, Deborah Webster, Burt Rose, David Monteith (GN), and Pacome Lloyd (NTI).





FORWARD FROM THE MINISTER



We live in a great Territory. Our land supports some of the world's largest remaining pristine natural ecosystems. It is home to a variety of wildlife: grizzly bear and caribou, nesting areas for migrating birds and raptors, and waters teeming with fish. It is rich in history and beauty, and its untouched landscapes bring people from all over the world for true wilderness experiences. Our land is more than a place of diversity, history and attraction. Our natural and cultural heritage and our relationship to the land also contribute to our sense of identity and place, and are an important part of who we are. At the same time, Nunavut's population and economy are growing and are placing new demands on the land. We recognize there is a need to balance development and conservation to ensure this growth does not adversely impact Nunavut's natural and cultural heritage or our ability to protect places that are important to us.

These principles form the foundation of this Kugluk Territorial Park Management Plan. I offer my appreciation and congratulations to the Kugluktuk Community Joint Planning and Management Committee: Edna Elias (Chair), Frank Ipakohak, Darryl Havioyak, Colin Adjun, Allen Kagak, and Billy Joel Atatahak. I also recognize the contribution of the residents and organizations of Kugluktuk who've supported the Kugluk Territorial Park and the preparation of this Management Plan. I am grateful to the Kitikmeot Inuit Association for their partnership and cooperation in the development of this plan. The advice and sense of stewardship that is demonstrated in this plan will ensure that Kugluk Territorial Park continues to be enjoyed by the residents of Kugluktuk and provides benefits for the community and Nunavummiut for generations. In the same spirit of partnership and responsibility, I am pleased to approve this Kugluk Territorial Park Management Plan.

My department, through the Nunavut Parks & Special Places Division will continue to work with the Kugluktuk Community Joint Planning and Management Committee, Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee, Kitikmeot Inuit Association and Nunavummiut in the implementation of this Management Plan to achieve its vision and goals. We all want to make sure our children and grandchildren will have the opportunity to experience and learn from the land the same way we have. We want to make sure Kugluk, and all Territorial Parks, continue to be an important part of Nunavut's future, and we look forward to building a system of parks and special places with you.

THE HONOURABLE JOE SAVIKATAAQ
Minister, Department of Environment





TABLE OF CONTENTS

Qurluq Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviat – Inuuhiq Qurluqmi	xi	2.7 Park Infrastructure	42
Kugluk Territorial Park — Life at the Falls	xvii	2.8 Park Zones.....	46
Section 1: PARK PURPOSE AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY	3	2.8.1 Definitions for the Zones in Kugluk Territorial Park.....	46
1.1.1 Establishment.....	3	2.8.2 Management Zone Table.....	48
1.1.2 Land Status.....	4	Section 3: PARK MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	55
1.2 Park Purpose Statement	8	3.1 Management Actions	55
1.3 Park Vision Statement.....	8	3.2 Cultural Resource Management.....	55
1.4 Park Specific Goals and Objectives.....	9	3.2.1 Culturally Significant Sites Management	55
1.5 Strategic Park Management Approach	11	3.2.2 Archaeological Artefacts.....	59
1.5.1 Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach	11	3.2.3 Cultural Activities Management	59
1.6 Park Management Partners	12	3.3 Natural Resource Management.....	60
1.6.1 Joint Management Partners	13	3.3.1 Environmental Management	60
1.6.2 Other Management Partners	13	3.3.2 Wildlife Management.....	61
1.7 Management Planning Methodology.....	16	3.3.3 Willow Management	62
Section 2: PARK CONTEXT	19	3.4 Human Use Management	63
2.1 Park Conditions.....	19	3.4.1 Visitor Safety and Emergency Response	63
2.2 Landscape Unit Descriptions	20	3.4.2 Camping	64
2.2.1 Qurlut (Day use area)	22	3.4.3 Regulations and Permits	64
2.2.2 Qurlut qulaani ualik & avatqutirniq (Western park area and Coppermine River Valley floodplains)	26	3.4.4 Tourism Activity Management.....	65
2.2.3 Qurlut kitaani ualik (Upper and lower terraces).....	30	3.4.5 Heritage Appreciation.....	65
2.2.4. Qurlut kivataa (Eastern park boundary)	34	3.4.6 Park Facilities.....	67
2.3. Natural Resources Summary	37	3.4.7 ATV and Access Trail Management	68
2.3.1 Fish	37	3.5 Prohibited and Restricted Areas	69
2.3.2 Terrestrial Wildlife.....	37	3.6 Public Engagement	69
2.3.3 Hydrology.....	37	MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION	73
2.3.4 Vegetation	37	4.1 Implementation Strategy.....	73
2.3.5 Birds and Raptors	38	4.2 Management Plan Implementation Details	74
2.4 Cultural Resources Summary	38	4.3 Operations.....	76
2.4.1 Harvesting and Community Use	38	4.3.1 Park Specific Staffing	76
2.4.2 Archaeological Sites and Historic Human Use	38	4.3.2 Tourism Coordinator.....	76
2.4.3 Travel Routes.....	38	4.3.3. Park Specific Training	76
2.5 Mineral Inventory and Assessment.....	39	4.4 Heritage Appreciation Program Action Table	78
2.6 Management Challenges and Issues	39	4.5 CJPMC Operations	79
		4.6 Monitoring.....	79
		4.7 Management Plan Review and Update.....	79
		Appendix.....	Ai
		5.1 Consultation Record.....	Aiii
		5.2 Example Visitor Code of Conduct	Av





TABLES

Table 1: Park Description Summary	7
Table 2: Previous Plans and Reports that Informed the Management Plan.....	16
Table 3: Key Park Features.....	19
Table 4: Management Challenges and Issues	39
Table 5: Management Plan Zones Table	49
Table 6: Culturally Significant Sites.....	58
Table 7: Cultural Activities	60
Table 8: Natural Resources	63
Table 9: Human Use Management.....	68
Table 10: Operational Budget Summary.....	73
Table 11: Annual Management Actions – Park Operations and Maintenance Budget*.....	74
Table 12: One-time/As Required Management Actions	75
Table 13: Nunavut Parks Staff Training Recommendations	77
Table 14: Heritage Appreciation Programs	78

MAPS

Map 1: Park Boundary and Context	5
Map 2: Qurlut (Day use area)	23
Map 3: Qurlut Qulaani Ualik & Avatqutirniq.....	27
Map 4: Qurlut Kitaani Ualik.....	31
Map 5: Qurlut Kivataa	35
Map 6: Park Infrastructure	43
Map 7: Management Plan Zones Map	47





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY





*“Quanaqquq amaamakput nunaqyuaq ikkuaqtuiyullu
Inuinnaqnik anngutighariangniqmut, iqaluqarniqmut
nauyuqarniqmullu. Hamaniilaittunga uplumi hivulliit
kihimi nunaqaqhimangmata Qurluqmi.”*

DARRY HAVIOYAK





QURLUQ AVIKTUQHIMAYUMI PULAAQTARVIAT – INUUHIQ QURLUQMI

*Qurluq Aviktuqhimayumi
Pulaaqtarviat quviabuutigivagaat
ingilraaqnitat niqighaqhiuqviinik
Inuit abiillu inuuqatigiiminngit
taapkualu Pre-Dorset Inuminiit,
Thule-lu Inuminiit, hivulliitalu
Dene Itqiliit. “Inuuhiq qurluqmi
aulahimmaaqpaktuq qaffinik
ukiunik ingilraaqnitaniit
aulavaghunilu tajja Qurluq
Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvianit”
uqaqbimayuuq Edna Elias,
Ighivautalik Qurluqtumi
Nunallaaqmi Katimaqatigiit
Parnaiyaiyit Atannguyallu
Katimayiralaanit (CJPMC)
parnaiyaihimayuuq pulaaqtarviup
parnaiyautainik atannguyallu
parnaiyautainik.*

Aturianaqpiaktuq taamna Qurluqtup Kuugaa (Kuugaq, ilittuqhitiuyuuq kuugaqmik) qurluqtut harvaqhuni nirukilgukkut kingikyuanik qaiqtuqaqhuni. Hapkua qurluqtut, naunaittut taimaa Qurluk (Inuinnaqtun taitjuhiat “qurluqtuq imaq, talvani ikiuqaqtaqtuq imaq”), iqalughiutqikviuyuuq iqalukpingnik, kapihilingnik, aanaaqhiinik, ahiniklu iqalungnik. Inuit upainnayuktaat nuna qaffinik ukiunik taimanimit qurluqtumut auyaraangat. Nuna kingiktuq qurluqtup qaangani inituqliqaqtuq unipkaaniklu atuqpauhiit nunanik mighaagut.

Qulaani kuukkap attiniat kingiktulik hiuraq nahittaqtuqviuvaktuq anguniaqtinit ingilrayunik tuktuhiuqtut. Utuqqat ilittuqhitiuvaktut haniani kingiktut taimaa tuktuhiuqviughaaqtuq taimaniqmit 7,000 ukiunik.

QURLUQ UPLUMI

Inuit tamaita pulaaqtut ilitturiniaqtut “Inuuhiq Qurluqmi” talvani Qurluq Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvianit

Uplumi Qurluq Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvik pulaaqtaqtunut ilittuqhitiwangniat ilihagtaghanik hulilukaaqhutiklu ilihimayaghainik. Pulaaqtarvik niriviqaqtuq, kighutiniklu, iqalungnik tiavingmik, anariaqtuqvingmik, ATV-nut Ingilravingnik, pihukvingnik ilittuqhitiiniklu naunaitkutanik unipkaaqtut “Inuuhiq Qurluqmi” unipkaanganik. Pulaaqtarvingmi, Iniqnirit unipkaaliqpaktut ingilraaqnitaniit kitunut qaffiuyunut naunaitkutainut ilittuqhitiuyut havauhiqnik ilitquhiqniklu inuuhiqnik taimani. Nunallaaqnit ilittuqhitiilik naunaitkutanik takuyaghaniklu talvani Qurluqtumut Ilitquhiliqivianit.

Nunallaaqmiut Qurluqtumit iqalughiurumayuktut, niriyagturumayuktut, katimaqatigiingniqlu pulaaqtarviup ikluqpautainit uplummaat, ATV-kut tikiliqpagaat pulaaqtarvik, qayakkullu pihughutiklu.





Qurluq tunngahuktivaktuq pulaaqtunik nunaquyunit tamaat, ikayuqhugit Qurluqtum aullaqaqtat havakviit nakuruttiquqhugillu amihut nunallaqnit nanminiit. Pulaaqtut pulaaqtarvingmut katimaqatigiighutik aullaqatigiyyuktut qayakkut Qurluqtum Kuugaagut (tajja niruaqtauyughaq iliqahiutiyaghatut Kanatami Iltiquhituqviit Kuugaqnut), pulaaqtarviliaqtulluuniit nunallaqmit qayakkut ATV-kulluuniit.

NAUNAITKUTAT QURLUQ AVIKTUQHIMAYUMI PULAAQTAQVIANUT

Qurluq anniqaqpiiaqtuq nuna taapkualu Qurluqtumi CJPMC-kut parnaiyaihimayut parnaiyautilluanik atannguyallu parnaiyautainik ikkuaqtuutighat hanavalliyunut aulapkaiyughanullu pulaaqtaqvingmik hivunighami. Pulaaqtarvik Qurluqtup Kuugaaniittuq unghaktigiyyuq 13 km-nik nunallaqmit Qurluqtumit aullaqhutik nunakkut, 11 km-niklu unghaktigiyyuq aullaqhutik qayakkut kuugakkut. Pulaaqtarvik malrungnut aviktuqhimayuy (kivalliqhianit uataanilu) avighimapluni kuugaqmit nunamiklu Inuit Nanminiutainik Nunaanik (IOL).

1969-mi, nuna tahamna ilitturiyauhimagayut munaqtauyughatut aviktuqhimayumi pulaaqtarviktut ingilraaqnitainit ilitquhituqviuplunilu. Talvani Kavamatkut Nunattiami (GNWT) hapummihimagayut nuna pulaaqtaqvighaq. 1978-mi, Qurluq attiqtauhimagayut talvani Kanatami Inituqliminitut niqighaqhiuyuyukkami qangaraaluk ingilraaqnitainit Nunaqaqqaqhimayunit. 1995-mi 1996-milu, taapkua hivullit parnaiyautit titiraqhimayut pulaaqtarvingnut, hananiqmut aulapkaiqmullu maliktaghaliuqhutik. Aulapkaqtitaugami Nunavut 1999-mi pulaaqtarvik munaqtauliqtuq Kavamatkunnit Nunavunmi.

PARNAIYAIYUT QURLUQ AVIKTUQHIMAYUMI PULAAQTARVINGMIK

Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviit Nunavunmi aulapkaqtitauvaktut malighugu Nunavunmi Nunataarutinut Angirutit (NLCA). Taamna NLCA ilitarihimagayut aulapkaiyumaniqmik

pulaaqtarvingnik ilittuqhitiyuniq ilitquhiqnik pitquhiqniklu aviktuqhimayumi, munaqhugillu Inuit pilaarutait atuqattarniqmik aliagiyaghainullu pulaaqtarvingmik pivighaitalu.

Taamna Atauttikkuuqtut Inuit Ikayuutighainut Angirutit Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvingnut (IIBA), atiliqtauhimagayut 2002-mi, ilittuqhitiyuy pulaaqtarvingnik parnaiyainiqmik munaqhiniqmiklu Nunavunmi. IIBA-nit pitquhimayuy taimaa parnaiyaiyut munaqhiyullu Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvingnit havaqatigiqiyut Inungnik. Nunallaqnit, hapkua havaat iniqtauvaktut taapkuninnga Nunallaqnit Katimaqatigiiktut Parnaiyaiyut Atannguyallu Katimayiralaanit (CJPMC).

Tikkuaqtauhimagayut GN-kunnit taapkuninngalu Qitirmiuni Inuit Katimayiniit (KIA) March 2016-mi, Qurluqtumi CJPMC-kut katimayit taapkuanguyut: Edna Elias (Ighivautalik), Frank Ipakohak, Darryl Havioyak, Colin Adjun, Allan Kagak taamnalu Billy Joel Atatahak.

2002-mi, Qurluq ilitturiyauhimagayut IIBA-nit (Naunaitkutaq 2-1) taimaa pulaaqtarvik aulapkaqtitauyughaq, havauhiyuy ihariagiyunik CJPMC-mik ihivriuhiyughat nutaannguyutluglu parnaiyautilluat parnaiyailutiklu aulapkaiqmut parnaiyautainik. Taamna hivulliq parnaiyaut atannguyallu parnaiyautait ihivriuhimagayut taapkualu CJPMC-kullu iniqhimaliqtaut havaaghat nutaannguyutluglu parnaiyautait maliguaqtittiplugit IIBA-nik.

AALLANNGUQTIQTAAT ATIA AVIKTUQHIMAYUMI PULAAQTAQVIK

Atauttikkuuqtut Inuit Ikayuutainut Angirutit Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvingnut Nunavunmi Nunataarutinut atianik ilittuqhilitik taimaa Kuklok (Qurluq) Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvik (Naunaitkutaq 2-1).

Arligiplugu ilitquhituqaat atiata pulaaqtarviup, Qurluqtumi CJPMC-kut attiqiyut taimaa Qurluq Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvik.



QURLUQ AVIKTUQHIMAYUMI PULAAQTARVIUP PARNAIYAUTILLUANUT NAUNAITKUTAT

Parnaiyautilluat atuqtaughaaqtughaq ihuaqniqhakkut parnaiyautauyuq hananiqmut tutqighainiqmullu pulaaqtarvighamik. Uqauhiq atuqhugu taamna “*Inuuhiq Qurluqmi*”, iniqtauyughaq Qurluq Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviup Parnaiyautilluaganit ihumagiyaqaqtut unipkaanik naalakittiniqmik nunap mighaagut tamangnut pulaaqtaqtunut, munaqhugu atuqhugulu pulaaqtarvik aulapkaitiarahuaqhugu. Parnaiyautinit hananiaqhimayut ATV-nut ingilraviit tunngavighainik ihuaqutighat ingilraviliaqtunut munarahuaqhulu nuna. Hivunighami, ahinik pulaaqtarvingnik hulilukaaqvighanik aanniqtailiplugit, nirilukaaqvighamik, hiniktariaqvighainiklu tutqighainahuat. Pulaaqtarvingnut ihumagiyat:

Qurluq Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviit atatarutigivaktavut nunamut ilitquhiptingnullu, quviahuutigivaghugu pitqubiit inituqlirnit atuqtaughaaqpaktunik qaffinik ukiunik niqighaqhiuqvigiplugu. Munarahuaqtavut Qurluq Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviat quviagilugulu ilitturiyuminaqtut ingilraaqnitat qurluqlu taimaa hivunighami qatanngutivut qaubimaniaqqaat ilihimalugillu ilitquhiit unipkaaliuqhimayukkut “Inuuhiq Qurluqmi”. Parnaiyautiaqhutik munattiaqhugulu pulaaqtarvik atatapkainiaqtuq inungnik pitqubilingnut ilitquhiqtuqvingnilu nunaptingnut, arligilugu, ilitquhivigilugu, qaubiluhi, munaqluhiuklu Qurluq Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvianik.

PULAAQTARVIUP INIRUMAYAIT

Pingahuuyut inirumayainut uqauhiit hivunighami parnaiyainiqmut ataniqtuqtuiniqmullu Qurluqmik:

- 1. ALIAGUHUNGNIQ PULAAQTARVINGNIT:**
Qurluq Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvik aulahimmaaqpluni atuqtauvangniaq niqighaqhiuqtunut, aullaqtaqtinut hulilukaaqviktullu.
- 2. HAPUMMIHIMAYUT MUNAQHIYULLU:** Pitquhituqat nunamit pivighat avatiillu Qurluq Aviktuqhimayumi

Pulaaqtarvianit hapummiyahimayut munaqtauplutiklu parnaiyainikkut, ataniqtuqtuiniqmullu aulapkainiqmullu havauhikkut.

- 3. ILITQUHIQNIK QUVIAHUUTTIYUT:** Taamna unipkaa ahiittuq *Inuuhiq Qurluqmi* ilittuqhitiuvaktuq ilitquhiqnik quviahuutikkut makpiraaliukkullu Qurluq Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviat mighaagut nakurutighait nunallaqmiut ahiniqmiullu pulaaqtaqtut pulaaqtarvingmut.

ATANNGUYANUT PARNAIYAUTIT

Atannguyanut Parnaiyautinit kikkiliurniqmut parnaiyautilik ilittuqhitiyunik Anngutighanik, Ilitquhiqnik, Hanavallianiq, Ahiittuniklu Ataniqtuqtuiniqmik pulaaqtarvingnit. Atannguyanut Parnaiyautinit ilittuqhaivaktuq qanuq munaqpangniariaghanikt hapkuninnga kikkiliuqhimayunik talvuuna Inuit Qauhimayatuqangit taamnalu Nutaannguqtiqtunit Hapummiyahimayut, munattiarniqmut ihuaqniqhakkut parnaiyainahuaqpaktut naatkutigijikkahuaqhugit munaqhiyut atuqtuniklu pulaaqtarvingnik pivighainiklu taimaa:

- Ihumagiplugit Inuit pilaarutait anguniaruhiillu titiraqhimayutut NA-nit IIBA-nillu.
- Malighugit ahiit ilauyut aviktuqhimayumi Kanatamilu maligait, maligaghaliuqhimayut maliktaghallu.
- IQ-nik atuqhutik ayuqnaqtuniklu qauyihaiyut ilihimaliqtainit ihumaliuttiarutauvaktut.
- Qauyihaghugit tamangnik ihumaaluutit, havauhiit, havaaghallu hailiyahimayunit naunaitkutattianit.

Una Atannguyanut Parnaiyaut ilittuqhitiuyuq taimaa Inuit angunahuaqpangniat huli pulaaqtarvingnit. Ingilraviit, tupiqtuqviiit, ahiillu nunat anguniaqviiuyuktut, iqalughuqviiuyuktut paunngaqtaqviiuyuktullu ilitturiyahimayut taimaa niqighaqhiuqvivangniat munarilugillu hapkua ilitquhiit.

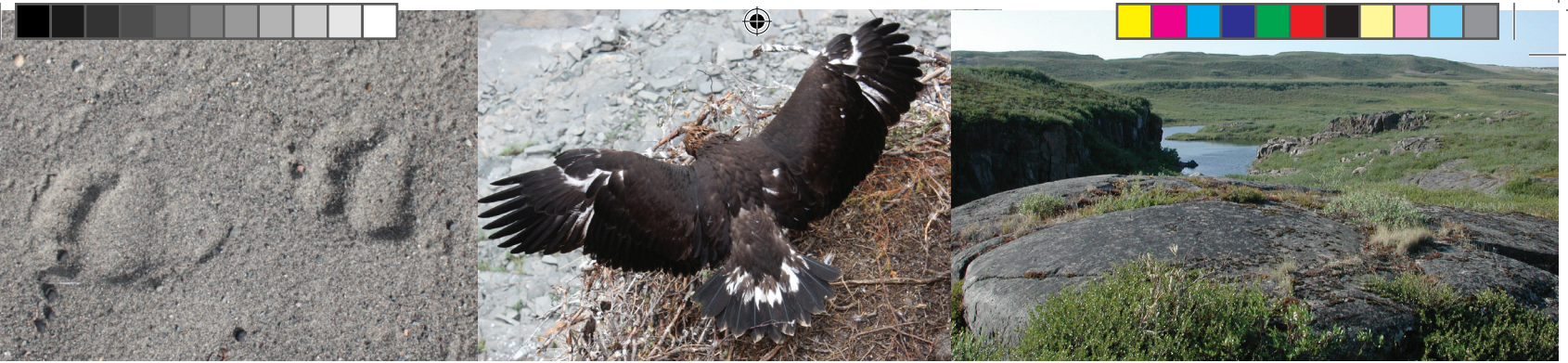
Qurluq Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvik ahiittuq manighuqvitiuplunilu pulaaqtaqtunit. Qurluqmi huli pulaaqtuqaqpangniaqtuq ilittuqhiyumayunik inuuhiqmik qurluqnit nunainnaqmik pinniqtumik munaqtiqattiaqhutik ikayuqtiinik.



*“Inuubiq aulahimmaaqpaktuq qaffinik
ukiunik taimanimit aulavaghunilu
uplumi talvani Kugluk Aviktuqhimayumi
Pulaaqtarvianit”*

EDNA ELIAS, IGHIVAUTALIK QURLUQTUMI NUNALLAAQMIUT
KATIMAQATIGIIT PARNAYAIYIT ATANNGUYALLU
KATIMAYIRALAANGIT





Atannguyat parnaiyutainit havauhighaqarniat Qurlum ihumaaluutainik ihuaqhautighainik:

- **Ilitquhiit pivighanik munaqtighat**, taapkualu inituqliminiit, utuqqat ingilrutit, niqighaqhiuqtullu.
- **Pitquhiuyut pivighanik munaqtighat**, avatiniklu munaqhiniqmik, anngutighanik munaqhiniqmik, munaqhiniqmiklu pulaaqtarviup avaalaqianganik pulaaqtarviup upluivianit.
- **Inungnik atuqtittiniqmut munaqhiyut**, amirnaiyaqhimalugu pulaaqtaqtunik irininaqtunullu kiutjutighat, manighiurutighallu pulaaqtaqtunit nakuruttiqtaulutik Inuit aullaqtaqtiyunit.

ATUQTITTIVALLIANIQ

Una Qurluqmut Atannguyat Parnaiyutait atuqtittivaalliutauniaqtuq aularaaqtillugu pulaaqtarvik ahiqquiyaiyunullu, qaffiniklu havaaghat iniqtauyughat atuqtughanit ukiunit atauhiiqhugit havaaghauniat ihariagiyaugumikluuniit. Aulapkainiqmut maniiit atuqtaghait:

- Pulaaqtarvingmik Aulapkaiyi Parnaiyaiyi Upluq tamaat havaktughaq (Pulaaqtarvingniinnaq): \$150,000 ukiuq tamaat atauhiuluni havakti (FTE)

- Aippaagunnguraangat/Kaantulaaktittiyut: \$90,000 ukiuq tamaat pingahuulutik aippaagunnguraangat/kaantulaaktitauyullu havaktiit
- Aullaqittiyut Parnaiyaiyi: \$60,000 ukiuq tamaat atauhiqmik havaktiqarlutik upluq tamaat (FTE) akighait akiliqtaulutik ikayuqtiigiitutik taapkualu Havakviat Pivalliyuliyiyit Ingilrayuliyiyillu (EDT)
- Havaktinik Iihaiyut: \$6,000 havaktimut atauhiqmik ukiuq tamaat
- Pulaaqtarvingnik Aulapkaiyut Ahiqquiyaiyullu (O&M): \$15,000 ukiuq tamaat
- Atauhiiqlutik/Ihariagiyaupkallu Atannguyait Havaangit:
 - Ukiut 1-5: \$10,000
 - Ukiut 6-10: \$20,000
- Ilitquhiqnik Quviahuutiyut Aullaqtitaghait:
 - Ukiut 1-5: \$10,000
 - Ukiut 6-10: \$105,000
- Qurluqtum CJPMC-nut Ukiuq tamaat Aulapkainiqmut Manighat: \$15,000 ukiuq tamaat



Photo credit: Mitch Bonney





KUGLUK TERRITORIAL PARK — LIFE AT THE FALLS

Kugluk Territorial Park celebrates the long history of this important harvesting site that has been used by the Copper Inuit and other ancestral cultural groups for thousands of years. “Life at the falls is the story that we are sharing at Kugluk Territorial Park because we want everyone to understand that this place has always provided the essentials of life for Inuit” says Edna Elias, the Chair of the Kugluktuk Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) who has prepared this park’s management plan.

The magnificent Coppermine River (“Kuugak”, meaning the river) passes through a narrow gorge with high rock walls to create the set of rapids, known as Kugluk (Inuinnaqtun for “moving water, the place where water falls”). The rapids create the perfect conditions for seasonal fishing for arctic char, whitefish, arctic cisco, grayling and other species. The high ridges and terraces surrounding the river are the habitat of barren land grizzlies and caribou. People have been attracted for thousands of years to Kugluk in the late summer. There are many culturally significant sites in the park that provide evidence of the long-time use of the area.

This Management Plan describes the guidelines for park operations and management actions that will offer protection of the park’s cultural resources and important wildlife areas, while also addressing both natural and human-caused impacts on our environment, provide visitor safety and emergency response, and protect the rights of Inuit to continue to fish and harvest within the park.

KUGLUK TODAY

Everyone that visits will experience Life at the Falls in Kugluk Territorial Park.

Today Kugluk Territorial Park offers all visitors an exceptional educational and recreational experience. The park offers picnic facilities, fire pits, a fish filet station, an outhouse, ATV trails, walking trails and interpretive signage telling the “Life at the Falls” story. In the park, Elder’s stories about the past are told on a series of interpretive signs to explain the practical and cultural way of life in the past. In the community there are interpretive signs and a display at the Kugluktuk Heritage Centre.

Residents of Kugluktuk enjoy fishing, picnics, and social gatherings in the park in the day-use facilities, and access the park by ATV, boat and walking trails.

Kugluk also welcomes visitors from all over the world, supporting the Kugluktuk tourism sector and benefiting local businesses. Visitors to the park include groups travelling by canoe along the Coppermine River (currently nominated for inclusion in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System), or coming up to the park from the community by boat or ATV.





ABOUT KUGLUK TERRITORIAL PARK

Kugluk is a very important place and, in 2016, the Kugluktuk CJPMC has prepared a Master Plan and this Management Plan to guide the development and operations of the park for the future.

The park is located on the Coppermine River approximately 13 km from the community of Kugluktuk when travelling by land, or approximately 11 km when travelling by boat up the river. The park has two portions (east and west), which are separated by a parcel of Inuit Owned Land (IOL) and the river

The area was identified in 1969 for protection as a park because of the area's historic and cultural importance. At that time the Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT) reserved the parcel of land for a park. In 1978, Kugluk became a registered National Historic Site because of its long history of use by Indigenous groups. In 1995 and 1996, the original master and management planning documents were prepared for the park, which outlined the development and operational guidelines for the area. With the creation of Nunavut in 1999, the responsibility of park was transferred to the Government of Nunavut.

TERRITORIAL PARKS IN NUNAVUT

Territorial Parks in Nunavut are established in keeping with the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NA). The NA recognizes the desirability of establishing parks that represent the cultural and natural heritage of the territory, and protects Inuit rights to continue to use and enjoy the park and its resources.

The Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NA) recognizes that parks are important for tourism, recreation, conservation, and economic development in Nunavut. The Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area (IIBA), signed in 2002, ensures benefits for Inuit are provided through territorial parks. The NA and IIBA describe the process for

establishing a territorial park that was followed for the preparation of this Kugluk Management Plan. The IIBA requires that the planning and management of Territorial Parks be undertaken jointly with Inuit: a Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC) guides the planning and management of parks territorially, and at the community level this work is done by a Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC). Appointed by the Government of Nunavut (GN) and the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA) in 2016, the Kugluktuk CJPMC members who have prepared this plan are: Edna Elias (Chair), Frank Ipakohak, Darryl Havioyak, Colin Adjun, Allen Kagak, and Billy Joel Atatahak.

In 2002, Kugluk was identified in the IIBA (Schedule 2-1) as a park “to be established”, which is a process that requires the CJPMC to review and update the Master Plan and prepare a Management Plan. The original master and management plans have been reviewed and the CJPMC has completed the work to bring the plans up to date and into conformity with the IIBA.

CHANGING THE NAME OF A TERRITORIAL PARK

The Umbrella Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area identifies the name of the park as *Kuklok (Bloody Falls) Territorial Park* (Schedule 2-1).

To respect the traditional name of the park, the Kugluktuk CJPMC is recommending that the name of the park be officially changed to ***Kugluk Territorial Park***.



KUGLUK TERRITORIAL PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN SUMMARY

A management plan provides the guidelines for decisions and actions required to manage and operate the park. The Management Plan includes a vision for protecting and using the park in a sustainable way. To respect and sustain the continuous use of the area, the long term vision for the park that is recommended by the Kugluktuk CJPMC states:

Kugluk Territorial Park connects us to the land and our culture, and celebrates the natural and cultural heritage of a special place that has been used for thousands of years for harvesting. Kugluk protects and celebrates our rich history around the falls so that all generations will understand and know their culture through the interpretive story “Life at the Falls”. Through careful planning and management, the park connects people to our natural and cultural landscapes, and inspire us to respect, discover, experience, and protect our park.

There are three goal statements for the future planning and management of Kugluk:

1. **ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK:** Kugluk Territorial Park will continue to be used for traditional activities, tourism and recreation.
2. **CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:** The cultural landscape resources and environment of Kugluk Territorial Park are conserved and protected through planning, management, and operational actions.
3. **HERITAGE APPRECIATION:** The unique story *Life at the Falls* is shared through heritage appreciation programs and materials about Kugluk Territorial Park for the benefit of resident and non-resident park user groups.

MANAGEMENT PLAN

This Management Plan includes a zoning plan that identifies Wilderness, Cultural, Development, and Special Management Areas in the park. The Management Plan identifies the approach to manage each of these zones through Inuit Qaujimaqatugangit and Adaptive Conservation, which is an approach to strategic management planning seeking a balance between the protection and use of the park and its resources by:

- Observing Inuit rights and allowable practices specified in the NA and IIBA.
- Conforming to other relevant territorial and national legislation, regulations and guidelines.
- Using IQ and scientific knowledge to inform decision making.
- Assessing all issues, actions, and projects based on the best available information.

This Management Plan ensures that **Inuit harvesting activities will continue in the park**. Travel routes, camping areas, and areas used for hunting, fishing and berry picking have been identified to allow harvesting and protect these activities.

Kugluk Territorial Park is a unique and marketable tourism attraction. Kugluk will continue to attract visitors who want to experience life at the falls in a place with beautiful scenery and well managed services.

Specific management approaches for Kugluk will address:

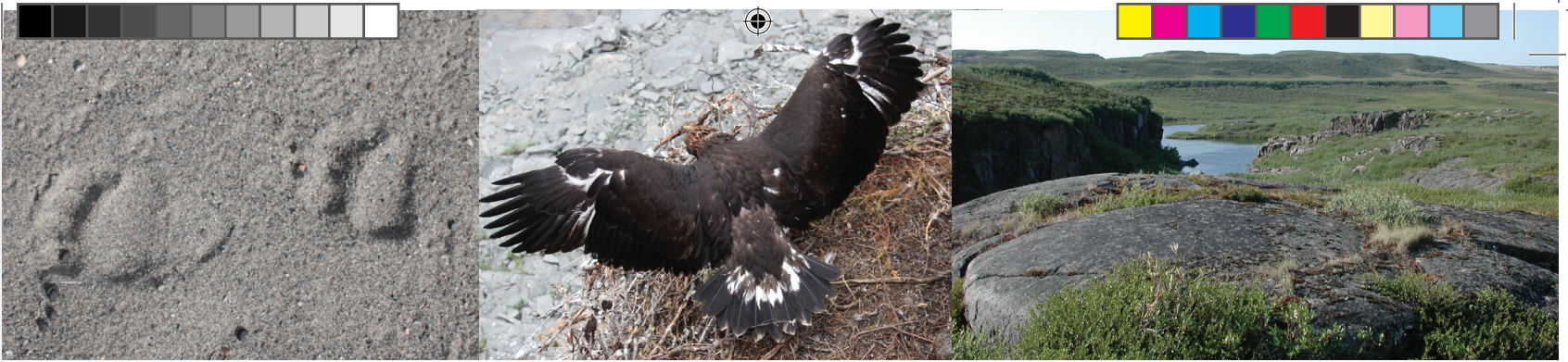
- **Cultural resource management**, including culturally significant sites, archaeological artefacts, and cultural activities.
- **Natural resource management**, including environmental management, wildlife management, and management of the park’s willows in visitor day use areas.
- **Human use management**, including visitor safety and emergency response, heritage appreciation, park facilities, ATV and access trails, tourism activities, and economic opportunities in tourism related to the park that can benefit Inuit tourism providers.



“Koana to mother earth for the Coppermine River and guiding Inuinait to rich wildlife, fish and vegetation. I would not be here today if it wasn't for the history we had at Kugluk.”

DARRY HAVIOYAK





IMPLEMENTATION

This Kugluk Management Plan will be implemented annually through ongoing park operations and maintenance, along with several projects to be completed over multiple years as one time or as required actions. The operational budget summary is:

- Park Operations Coordinator Full Time Staffing (Park Specific): \$150,000 per year based on 1 full time equivalent (FTE)
- Seasonal/Contract Staffing: \$90,000 per year based on up to three seasonal/contract staff positions
- Tourism Coordinator staffing: \$60,000 per year based on 1 full time equivalent (FTE) through a cost sharing agreement with the Department of Economic Development and Transportation (EDT)
- Staff training: \$6,000 per staff position per year
- Park Operations and Maintenance (O&M): \$15,000 per year
- One-time/As Required Management Actions:
 - Years 1-5: \$10,000
 - Years 6-10: \$20,000
- Heritage Appreciation Programs:
 - Years 1-5: \$10,000
 - Years 6-10: \$105,000
- Kugluktuk CJPMC Annual Operating Budget: \$15,000 per year





“Life at the falls has been happening for hundreds of years and it continues today through Kugluk Territorial Park”

EDNA ELIAS, CHAIR OF THE KUGLUKTUK COMMUNITY
JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



Photo credit: Chris Halsted





ABOUT NUNAVUT PARKS AND SPECIAL PLACES MANAGEMENT PLANS

NUNAVUT PARKS AND SPECIAL PLACES

The Government of Nunavut (GN), Department of Environment's Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division (NP&SP), manages territorial parks and special places for the protection and presentation of Nunavut's natural and cultural heritage. The NP&SP Program is directed by the Nunavut Agreement (NA), the Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area (IIBA), and the Territorial Parks Act (TPA).

PARKS AND THE NA

The NA recognizes the value and general desirability of Parks and Conservation Areas and further defines an approach to the establishment of protected areas within Nunavut. The NA recognizes that parks are important for tourism, recreation, conservation, and economic development in Nunavut, and ensures that these benefits are maximized for Inuit. The NA ensures Inuit can continue to hunt and fish in parks and gives Inuit an active role in decision-making concerning management of parks.

PARKS AND THE IIBA

On May 13, 2002, the GN, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI) and the Regional Inuit Associations formally approved an IIBA for territorial parks. The IIBA formalizes the GN's obligations for the establishment, development, and implementation of the Nunavut Parks Program, the rights of Inuit in territorial parks, and the benefits for Inuit and affected communities that may be attained from territorial parks.

The planning and management of territorial parks are guided by joint planning and management committees. The preamble to the IIBA states the principles in connection with territorial parks, including that Inuit and the GN must jointly plan and manage the lands, waters and resources within territorial parks. Article 13 and 14 of the IIBA define the decision making and advisory role for the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC) as the territorial body and the Community Joint Planning and Management Committees (CJPMCs) for communities affected by a specific park.

THE PURPOSE OF A MANAGEMENT PLAN

In keeping with the IIBA, a park management plan provides the basis upon which management decisions are made for a park (or more than one park) including, but not limited to, guidelines for the development of a park class or park-specific management, public consultation, and review. A management plan identifies how a park and its resources will be protected or managed to ensure the long term sustainability and integrity of the park. The IIBA requires that the management plan includes, without limitation, measures recommended to protect or manage wildlife, important wildlife areas, culturally significant sites, archaeological sites, and other important landscape, environmental, or cultural elements (IIBA 14.9.4).





xxiv





Section 1

PARK PURPOSE AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY







SECTION 1: PARK PURPOSE AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

This section identifies the long-term vision and strategic management approach for Kugluk Territorial Park, and the legislative requirements that guide the management of the park.

The purpose of Kugluk's Management Plan is to provide the strategic guide for the development, operation, use and protection of the resources within the park by Inuit and non-Inuit visitors. This section describes the park, the approach that will be taken for park management, and the partner organizations that will contribute to the park's care.

1.1 Park Context Description

Kugluk Territorial Park has been a site of continuing human use associated with seasonal fishing and caribou hunting for subsistence for over 7,000 years. *Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit* (IQ, or Inuit traditional knowledge) shared through stories and the archaeological record offers evidence of several cultural groups drawn to Kugluk by wildlife resources. The Coppermine River and local topography create opportunities for harvesting activities that attracted cultural groups including the Copper Inuit, Pre-Dorset, Thule, and ancestors of the Dene First Nation. The area continues to be an important harvesting and recreation site for the residents of Kugluktuk.

The park is located on the Coppermine River (“Kuugaq”, meaning the river) approximately 13 km from the community of Kugluktuk when travelling by land, or approximately 11 km when travelling by boat up the river. The park is composed of two portions (east and west), which are separated by the river and a parcel of Inuit Owned Land (IOL)¹. The western portion of the park, located in the vicinity of a 700 metre section of rapids situated in a gorge and along the banks of the Coppermine

River, offers day use facilities and is the most frequently used area in the park. The rapids and shoreline at this point on the river are locally known as Kugluk (Inuinnaqtun for “place where water falls”) and nearby sites of cultural significance demonstrate to the long history of use.

1.1.1 ESTABLISHMENT

As early as 1969, the site of Kugluk Territorial Park was identified for protection as a park because of its cultural, historic and scenic importance. The Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT) reserved the parcel of land in 1969 and in 1990 revised the Land Application to designate the area for a park. In 1995 and 1996 the first master and management planning documents were prepared for the park, setting out the development and operational guidelines for the area. With the creation of Nunavut in 1999, the responsibility of the park was transferred to the Government of Nunavut. In 2002, Kugluk was identified in the Umbrella Inuit Impact Benefits Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Region (IIBA) as a park “to be established” following ratification of the agreement.

¹ IOL parcel CO-M04

This Kugluk Territorial Park Management Plan has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Nunavut Agreement (NA) and the IIBA, and territorial legislation including the Territorial Parks Act (TPA)². This Management Plan is a requirement of the IIBA and follows the requirements of the Nunavut Parks and Special Places (NP&SP) *Framework for Management Plans*. This Kugluk Territorial Park Management Plan recognizes the vision, goals, planning issues, and action plan set forward in the 2016 Kugluk Territorial Park Master Plan.

1.1.2 LAND STATUS

The park boundary includes 861 hectares, or 8.6 km², separated into two sections.

The western portion of Kugluk is the largest (approximately 560 hectares, or 5.6 km²) and contains the majority of the park facilities, including interpretive signage, picnic furnishings, a public outhouse, trails/portage, and camping facilities. The western portion of the park is approximately 1.7 km in width (from the river to the inland boundary) by 4.8 km in length (parallel to the river).

The eastern inland portion of the park boundary is approximately 301 hectares, or 3 km². This portion of the park varies in width with the narrowest section being approximately 0.5 km. The length of the eastern park boundary is approximately 4.8 km.

At the time of this Management Plan, Kugluk Territorial Park's land status was *Park Reserve* (Government of Nunavut/Commissioner's Land). A survey of Kugluk Territorial Park was certified in January 2016 (appendix 6.2). The park boundary is comprised of three lots, registered as lot 596, 597, and 598.

- Lot 596 is all lands within the boundary on the west side of the Coppermine River
- Lot 597 is all lands within the boundary on the east side of the Coppermine River
- Lot 598 is the island in the Coppermine River downstream from the rapids.

Upon approval of the Master Plan, the land transfer process for Kugluk Territorial Park will be completed by the Government of Nunavut.

Two parcels of IOL are adjacent to the boundary of Kugluk Territorial Park. The IOL are:

- CO-M04, located on the east side of the Coppermine River and adjacent to the eastern boundary area of Kugluk.
- CO-M03, located on the west side of the Coppermine River and adjacent to the north-east boundary, closest to the main ATV access trail entry into the park.

² The Kugluk CJPMP Consultation Record is included in appendix 6.1.



Table 1: Park Description Summary

PARK NAME: KUGLUK TERRITORIAL PARK	
Park Classification	Natural Environment Recreation Park
Park Size (ha)	861 hectares (approximate) or 8.61 km ²
Legal Park Boundary Description	Boundary survey (appendix 6.2)
Land Ownership	Park Reserve (Government of Nunavut/Commissioner's Land)
Inuit Owned Land Parcels in the Park	N/A
Inuit Owned Land Parcels adjacent to the Park	IOL parcels adjacent to Kugluk are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO-Mo4 (east side) • CO-Mo3 (west side)
Other Land Ownership in/adjacent to the Park	Kugluk is located within the boundary of the Municipality of Kugluktuk
Year of Establishment (or Land withdrawal)	1969: Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT) reserved the parcel of land; 1990: GNWT revised the Land Application to reserve the area as a campground; 2002: Kugluk was identified in the IIBA as a park to be established following ratification; 2015: Land was surveyed by NRCAN.
Mineral Permits or Leases (active and non-active) adjacent to the Park	An exploration claim was issued on 17/11/2014 to Tundra Copper Corporation, and transferred in a corporate sale to Kaizen Discovery. The anniversary date of the claim was 17/11/2016.
Other Land Use Designations	National Historic Sites: The Historic Sites and Monuments Board recommended the area be designated a National Historic Site. Recognized for Registration on: 1978/06/19. Register number: 321. Listed on the Canadian Register of Historic Places (CRHP): 2004/12/06. (appendix 6.3) Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS): The Coppermine River was nominated for Heritage River status in 2002.
Park/Resource Management Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kugluktuk Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) • Hamlet of Kugluktuk • Kitikmeot Inuit Association • Hunters and Trappers Association • Kugluktuk Search and Rescue • RCMP • GN Department of Environment, Wildlife Conservation • GN Department of Culture and Heritage • GN Department of Community and Government Services • GN Department of Economic Development and Transportation • GN Department of Community and Government Services • Inuit Heritage Trust • Nunavut Wildlife Management Board • GC National Historic Sites • GC Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) • <i>and other local, territorial and national organizations as required</i>

1.2 PARK PURPOSE STATEMENT

The IIBA and NP&SP Park Program Discussion Paper (December 2014) recognize the importance of Inuit culture and heritage, and the importance of protecting, conserving, presenting and providing visitor experience through parks.

The purpose for Kugluk Territorial Park, confirmed through the CJPMC, is to:

- Protect and promote the park as a place for fishing, hunting and recreational use by Inuit and residents of Kugluktuk.
- Protect and manage the park habitat as a natural wilderness and important wildlife habitat and travel corridor between the coast and inland areas.
- Protect, preserve and share the cultural and natural history of the park, with specific attention to the conservation of Inuit heritage and culturally important sites within Kugluk.
- Develop, promote and manage the park as a destination for tourists travelling the Coppermine River or visiting Kugluktuk.
- Provide a safe and accessible park experience for all park user groups through managed development and park operations.
- Share the rich cultural and natural history of Kugluk through a park Heritage Appreciation Program that includes interpretation, educational programs and other informational materials for the benefit of the community of Kugluktuk and park visitors.

THE PURPOSE STATEMENTS FOR KUGLUK TERRITORIAL PARK ARE DIRECTLY LINKED TO THE NP&SP PROGRAM MANDATE TO:

1. Protect a system of natural and cultural landscapes representative of Nunavut;
2. Provide opportunities for residents and visitors to increase their knowledge and appreciation of Nunavut's natural and cultural landscapes and engage communities in their conservation and appreciation; and
3. Provide opportunities for unique, high quality visitor experiences and encourage associated economic benefits.

1.3 PARK VISION STATEMENT

The vision is a statement of the long term ambitions for the park and the enduring value that Kugluk provides for the people of Kugluktuk and Nunavut. The vision provides the context for the strategic goals and actions in the Master Plan and Management Plan.

Vision Statement for Kugluk Territorial Park

Kugluk Territorial Park connects us to the land and our culture, and celebrates the natural and cultural heritage of a special place that has been used for thousands of years for harvesting. Kugluk protects and celebrates our rich history around the falls so that all generations will understand and know their culture through the interpretive story "Life at the Falls". Through careful planning and management, the park connects people to our natural and cultural landscapes, and inspire us to respect, discover, experience, and protect our park.





1.4 PARK SPECIFIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives for Kugluk are intended to guide planning and management to reach the park’s vision and purpose.

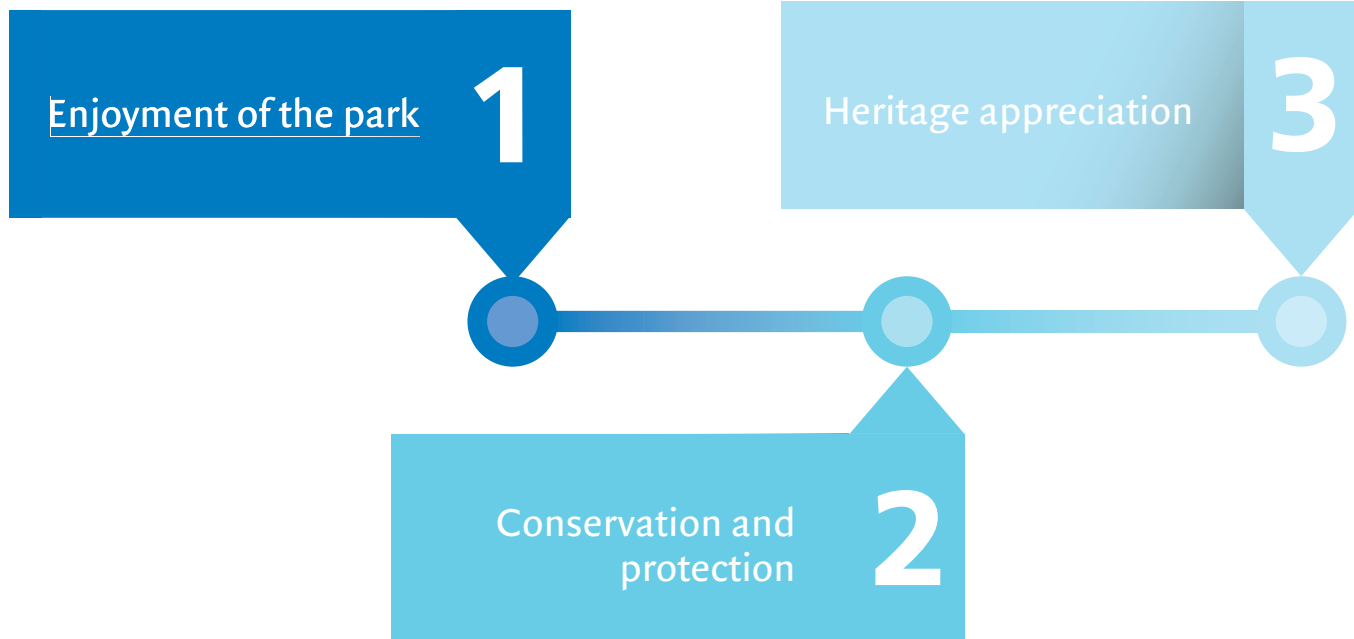
There are three goal statements for Kugluk. Each goal includes objectives or specific actions that are part of the planning and management approach for the park³.

1. **ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK:** Kugluk Territorial Park will continue to be used for traditional activities, tourism and recreation.
2. **CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:** The cultural landscape resources and environment of Kugluk Territorial Park are conserved and protected through planning, management, and operational actions.
3. **HERITAGE APPRECIATION:** The unique story *Life at the Falls* is shared through heritage appreciation programs and materials about Kugluk Territorial Park for the benefit of resident and non-resident park user groups.



These three goals will be achieved by planning and management actions that fulfil the objectives of the park for:

- Inuit rights to harvest, access and enjoy the park
- Recreation
- Tourism
- Conservation and protection of natural and cultural resources
- Business opportunities to benefit the community of Kugluktuk
- Interpretation and education



³ The goal and objective statements were supported by the Kugluktuk CJPMC in May 2016 (record of decision item # 2016-008 and #2016-009).



GOAL 1- ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK: Continued use of the park for traditional activities, tourism and recreation will be achieved through planning and management actions.

The following objectives are related to this goal:

- **Inuit rights to harvest, access, and enjoy the park** – planning and management will consider the rights of Inuit to continue to use the park for harvesting activities. Planning and management will ensure:
 - Resources are sustained for future generations;
 - Access to resources is provided through infrastructure and regulations;
 - Inuit harvesting activities are not disrupted by other park user groups or park programs.
- **Tourism** – planning and management will encourage park-related tourism. Kugluk will offer opportunities for visitors to learn about the special features of the park (natural and cultural resources, and park heritage) and enhance their tourism experience in Kugluktuk. Planning and management will:
 - Promote Kugluk as a tourism destination;
 - Provide infrastructure and programs that support tourism in Kugluk;
 - Provide heritage appreciation programs and promote events in the park and community that will be of interest to visitors;
 - Provide information for visitors about the park's natural and cultural resources and heritage;
 - Direct park users to information on tourism businesses in Kugluktuk.
- **Business Opportunities** – planning and management will allow for Kugluktuk businesses to develop park-related tourism opportunities and park-related economic benefits namely:
 - Provide Kugluktuk businesses with opportunities to access park contracting;
 - Promote Kugluktuk's tourism businesses to park visitors.
- **Recreation** – planning and management will provide for the use and enjoyment of the park by all user groups. Planning and management will provide:
 - Infrastructure to support park recreational uses that is designed an integrated into the natural environment for minimal impact;
 - Park programs and seasonal activities to encourage park use;
 - Safety and information to protect all park users.

GOAL 2 - CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION: The cultural significance and environment of the park are conserved and protected through planning, management guidelines, and operational actions.

The objective is to protect and conserve Kugluk's natural resources, cultural resources and Inuit heritage for the use and enjoyment of all future generations through sustainable planning and management actions.

- **Minimal Development** - To keep the wilderness character of the park and important wildlife habitats, park development will be limited to areas zoned "Development" and the development of park facilities will be in harmony with the significant features of the park in order to retain its natural beauty and use by Inuit.
- **Cultural Resource Protection** - Kugluk contains multiple areas with known cultural resources and areas that may include cultural resources that have not been documented. To minimize disturbance of cultural resources infrastructure, development will be located in areas zoned for "Development" and park trails, signage and programs will avoid known cultural sites where possible. Park facilities will be designed to rest on the surface of the ground to leave the sub-surface undisturbed in areas of known cultural resources.
- **Documentation** - The natural and cultural resources of the park will be conserved and protected by documenting the resources and by working with partners to plan and manage the park using the best available practices and information. Inventories of Park Resources will be continually updated as new research is available and will document the changing conditions of the park.



GOAL 3 – HERITAGE APPRECIATION: To celebrate and share the cultural significance and historic use of Kugluk Territorial Park, the theme *Life at the Falls* will share the park's story including the human use of the area, the natural environment and the heritage resources of Kugluk. Planning and management will include actions to increase awareness of the park through interpretation and education.

The following objectives are related to this goal:

- Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive Programs - Share the unique story *Life at the Falls* through interpretive programs and materials for resident and non-resident park user groups.
- Education - Prepare and deliver education tool kits to share the unique story *Life at the Falls* for schools in Kugluktuk. Increase awareness about Kugluk Territorial Parks and the management of natural and cultural resources with youth that are in school or out of school.



1.5 STRATEGIC PARK MANAGEMENT APPROACH

This section defines and describes the approach to managing the park to achieve the vision and objectives that will be used by NP&SP, the CJPMC and their management partners.

Following the NP&SP *Framework for Management Plans* developed as required in the IIBA, the strategic approaches for the management of Kugluk Territorial Park is to be based on *Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation* to consider:

- Protection and conservation of cultural resources of significance
- Balanced development and protection of natural resources
- Maintenance of the natural habitat and, where possible, mitigation to address environmental conditions
- Economic development related to the park, which can include actions inside the park boundary where possible, and opportunities to support economic development outside the park in the community
- Accommodation and protection of Inuit use and rights in the park as required; and
- Use of zoning regulations and/or prohibitions as required.

1.5.1 INUIT QAUJIMAJATUQANGIT AND ADAPTIVE CONSERVATION APPROACH

NP&SP staff, the CJPMC, consultants, and communities will need to use the best available information to determine how to achieve the park goals and objectives by using a strategic approach that will attain the desired balance between protection and use. This approach to planning and management decisions is referred to as an *Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach*.

The *Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach* for strategic management will achieve a balance between the protection and use of the park as well as its resources by:

1. Observing Inuit rights and allowable practices specified in the NA and IIBA.
2. Conform to the legislated requirements and processes established in the Territorial Parks Act, NA and IIBA. Where there is a discrepancy between the legislation, the NA and IIBA take precedence.
3. IQ and scientific knowledge will inform decision-making for all management of the park. A lack of clear IQ or scientific evidence should not be an impediment to taking a decision to conserve and protect the environment or cultural resource.



New information should be gathered through ongoing inventory work and monitoring to assist in co-management decision-making and park operations.

4. Zoning and regulations recommended in this Kugluk Management Plan are based on the priorities identified in the Park Purpose Statement. Where there are competing interests or conflicts between uses, it is the role of the CJPMC to provide advice to eliminate, reduce or mitigate any negative impacts to Inuit or to park resources.
5. *Nunavut Parks Environmental Assessment Policy and Process* (2010) provides direction for project proposals within all territorial parks that will be subject to an assessment of the potential impacts. The policy states that the proponent of a project is considered to be any individual, company permittee, or government department (including NP&SP) responsible for proposing the project. For greater certainty, project proposals within territorial parks also include:
 - New activities, projects entirely or partly funded, assisted, conducted, regulated, or approved by NP&SP (e.g. approval of a new recreational activity, research project, or commercial guiding within a park);
 - Substantial changes in continuing actions, such as changes in operations, areas of use, changes in maintenance regimes, etc.;
 - Specific projects such as construction or expansion of facilities (e.g. roads, footpaths, bridges, and lodges); and
 - Conservation management projects.

Section 2: Park Context describes park management issues and challenges, and the park management zones for Kugluk Territorial Park. Specific approaches to managing Kugluk are described in *Section 3: Park Management Actions*.

1.6 PARK MANAGEMENT PARTNERS

Nunavut's Territorial Parks are administered by the Government of Nunavut, through the NP&SP Division of the Department of Environment (DoE). NP&SP and DoE are responsible for ensuring the protection, promotion and sustainable use of resources in Nunavut through management. In keeping with the TPA, NA and IIBA, NP&SP is mandated to jointly management Territorial Parks with Inuit through the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC), and in the case of Kugluk, the Kugluktuk Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC). This ensures management uses *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit*, provides benefits to Inuit as a result of the park, mitigates any negative impacts for Inuit, and includes consultations with the community.

NP&SP will be the lead agency for the management of resources and use within the park boundary, and for the park's ongoing operations and maintenance. NP&SP has a lead role and responsibility to enforce regulations, including the appointment of Park Officers. NP&SP takes the lead on the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) program in Nunavut. The Coppermine River is a nominated CHRS river.

However, territorial parks are not managed by NP&SP alone. There are a number of partner organizations with direct and indirect roles in the management of the park, its resources, and its use.

The management of the Kugluk's resources such as archeological, terrestrial wildlife and birds, fish, and water, require NP&SP to notify the appropriate partner agency responsible for regulations, and where collaboration can be established, the appropriate management action will be implemented through partnerships.

Implementation of this Management Plan by NP&SP will be undertaken with the following key management partners who hold a role associated to the park's resource management. Should an organization not appear in this Management Plan, additional management partnerships can be recognized and added at any time, as required.





1.6.1 JOINT MANAGEMENT PARTNERS

There are two joint management committees with roles described in the IIBA for the planning and management of Kugluk Territorial Park – the Kugluk CJPJC and the NJPMC. The principles to be applied by these committees include:

- To ensure Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit informs and influences decision-making.
- To ensure joint management concerning the use, management and conservation of park lands, waters and resources.
- To ensure Inuit and other local residents are involved in planning and management.
- To preserve and promote Inuit heritage and culture through documentation and preservation actions.

The Kugluk CJPJC provides advice on planning, development and management for Kugluk. The CJPJC role includes:

- The drafting, review and approval of the Management Plan.
- Annual reporting on the park and implementation of the Management Plan.
- An active role in the implementation of the Management Plan and ensuring park development or activities conform to the management approach and regulations. Where exceptions are deemed appropriate, the CJPJC will identify in writing the exception and the reasons for recommending an alternative management action be approved.
- The review of any permits for Kugluk Park, including but not limited to research, visitor access, development, and business activity. The CJPJC may wish to identify recommendations, requirements or restrictions on permits, with specific attention given to any permit for an activity taking place in zones with Special Management consideration in the zoning plan.

The NJPMC provides advice on planning, development and management for all territorial parks in Nunavut. The NJPMC role specific to Kugluk includes:

- The review and approval of the Management Plan and any future updates to the plan.
- Reviewing annual reporting by the CJPJC on the park and implementation of the Management Plan, and approval of annual implementation budgets.
- Providing advice on measures to protect or manage Culturally Significant Sites, wildlife, and Important Wildlife Areas.

1.6.2 OTHER MANAGEMENT PARTNERS

Hamlet of Kugluk: As previously noted, Kugluk Territorial Park is located within the municipal boundary. Access to the park by land is along an ATV trail that the Hamlet is developing and maintains. Where applicable, NP&SP staff will consult and coordinate with the Hamlet:

- Possible collaboration on the trail development to the park boundary.
- Should access trail regulations be required to manage vehicle traffic or vehicle damage to the environment.
- Should visitor safety or emergency response within the park require action or assistance from the Hamlet.
- Should NP&SP Park Officers require assistance from the Hamlet to maintain, manage, or conduct enforcement within the park.

Kugluk Angoniatic Association (Hunters and Trappers

Organization): In keeping with the IIBA, Inuit rights to use the park include harvesting rights are recognized in the management zones. NP&SP staff will work with the HTO:

- Should park development or activities that may impact on harvesting activities be planned or initiated.
- Should reports or evidence of harvesting activities that contravene the Wildlife Act be identified within the park.
- Should reports or evidence of disturbance to Inuit harvesting by non-beneficiary activities be identified within the park.
- Should interpretation, education or information that concern harvesting, Inuit rights, and the park be developed or shared.

Kugluk Search and Rescue, RCMP, and other community organizations responsible for safety (e.g. Hamlet By-law) and human health (e.g. Health Centre): NP&SP and the Kugluk CJPJC will work in close partnership with all local organizations to provide for visitor safety and respond to emergencies in the park:

- The Management Plan requires the development of a detailed *Kugluk Emergency Response Plan* within the first five years of implementation.
- Ongoing management will seek to identify and mitigate threats to visitor safety.



Department of Environment, Wildlife Conservation (GN): The park management zones identify the protection of natural resources within the park, including wildlife associated with the park, the rights of Inuit to harvest within all zones of the park, and the allowance of non-Inuit to fish within the park with a valid license. NP&SP staff will work with Wildlife Conservation:

- Should park development or activities that may impact on wildlife, wildlife habitat, or harvesting activities be planned or initiated.
- Should reports or evidence of harvesting activities or disturbance to wildlife that contravene the Wildlife Act be identified within the park.
- Should issues specific to the Golden Eagle Nesting area be identified within the park.
- Should interpretation, education or information that concern wildlife, wildlife habitat, harvesting, Inuit rights, and the park be developed or shared.
- Should visitor safety or emergency response within the park require action or assistance from Conservation Officers.
- Should Parks Officers require assistance from Conservation Officers to maintain, manage, or conduct enforcement within the park.

Department of Culture and Heritage (GN): The park management zones recognize that cultural resources exist within the park, including both recorded and un-recorded resources of significance to Inuit and Nunavummiut. The GN Department of Culture and Heritage (C&H) is responsible for regulation of archaeological resources; issuing permits related to research on archaeological resources; and maintaining a database of recorded archaeological sites. The protection of cultural resources is a shared goal of NP&SP and C&H, and through partnership both will:

- Manage recorded and known cultural resources in the park, including maintaining the database of recorded archaeological sites in the park and identification of options to minimize the impact of park development or use on cultural resources.
- Where there are requirements to protect cultural resources, work in partnership to provide advice on management actions, mitigation, or interventions (such as design options for protection).
- Review research permits issued for the park to ensure that:
 - Permits comply with the draft management zones;
 - The CJPMC has participated in the permit review; and
 - Recommended permit conditions be complied with for research occurring in the park.
- Undertake future research to expand the knowledge of the known and unknown resources in the park.

Department of Economic Development and Transportation (GN): The Department of Economic Development and Transportation (ED&T) Tourism and Cultural Industries Division have been assigned responsibilities under Article 4 of the IIBA for benefits for the community from business and career development opportunities, and specifically Inuit Tourism Strategies. NP&SP staff will:

- Work closely with EDT to support Regional and Local Inuit Tourism Coordinators
- Support the development and implementation of the Kugluktuk Inuit Tourism Strategy.

Department of Community and Government Services (GN): Community and Government Services (CGS) works in partnership with community governments and assists them in building their capacity, core municipal operations, infrastructure development, and land development. Kugluk Territorial Park is located within municipal boundaries. CGS will work with NP&SP to complete the requirements for the land transfer of the park. NP&SP may seek input from CGS for:

- Access trail planning, funding and development between the community and park boundary.

Inuit Heritage Trust (IHT): IHT received its mandate from the NA to preserve, enrich and protect Inuit cultural heritage and identity embodied in Nunavut's archaeology sites, ethnographic resources and traditional place names. NP&SP staff will:

Seek the advice of IHT "in the design and implementation of measures to protect or manage each Culturally Significant Site." (IIBA 8.2.3 and 8.2.4)

Report to IHT on protection measures taken, or concerns about culturally significant sites, and provide copies of the results of inventory of culturally significant sites in parks.

NP&SP shall "fully document Culturally Significant Sites potentially threatened, and submit a report in writing to the IHT with a copy to the NJPMC." (IIBA 8.2.8)

Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA): As previously noted, Kugluk Territorial Park is located adjacent to parcels of Inuit Owned Land. Access to the park's eastern parcel by land may require passing through Inuit Owned Land. Where applicable, NP&SP staff will consult, coordinate with, and get appropriate authorizations from the KIA for planned or initiated park development or activities potentially impacting on Inuit Owned Land.



National Historic Sites (NHS), Parks Canada, Government of Canada: Ownership of sites designated as NHS is retained by the Government of Nunavut, however the NHS program is administered by the Government of Canada. As managers of the NHS at Kugluk, NP&SP is responsible for maintaining the heritage values and resources for which the site was designated. NP&SP staff will contact the National Historic Sites and Monuments Board:

- Should development or management activities be planned that may impact the NHS designation.
- Should funding or contributions be required to preserve, rehabilitate or restore resources associated with the NHS designation.

Nunavut Wildlife Management Board: the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) is an Institution of Public Government mandated by the NA as the instrument of wildlife management and the main regulator of access to wildlife in Nunavut. Articles 9 and 14 of the IIBA identify the advisory role for the NWMB concerning important wildlife areas in parks, management actions concerning wildlife and wildlife areas, Inventories of Park Resources, Master Plans and Management Plans. Where wildlife or important wildlife may be impacted in the park, such as the Golden Eagle nesting site in Kugluk, NP&SP staff will:

- Provide NWMB information from the Inventory of Park Resources.
- Consult NWMB on issues and management.

Nunavut Impact Review Board: To manage and protect park values from environmental, development, and other impacts, all project proposals, unless exempt under NLCA Schedule 12-1 (Appendix A) or determined not to be in conformity with regional land use plans (NA 11.5.10), require an environmental assessment (EA) screening administered by the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) and in accordance with the *Nunavut Parks Environmental Assessment Policy and Process*.

Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO): The Coppermine River is not included in the park boundary. The control and management of the river and its resources lies with DFO, Government of Canada. Any development along the river, including up river and the portion that is adjacent to the park boundary, will have a potential impact on the park. Management of the river resource and protection of the significant qualities of the park require coordination with DFO and other agencies

involved in river, fresh water management, and fishery management.

- Should development of a modular bridge in Kugluk be pursued (as per the Kugluk Master Plan), NP&SP will consult with DFO and follow the regulations and procedures before proceeding with an Environmental Assessment and development.
- Should water or fishery management actions be required, NP&SP will request a partnership with DFO.

Canadian Heritage Rivers System: The Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) gives national recognition to Canada's outstanding rivers and encourages their long-term management to conserve their natural, cultural and recreational values for the benefit and enjoyment of Canadians, now and in the future. The Coppermine River is nominated to CHRS (as of 2016). As part of the CHRS nomination process a management plan for the Coppermine River is required. NP&SP staff will work with CHRS:

- To identify any management issue or action in Kugluk Territorial Park that may impact on the Coppermine River CHRS nomination of management plan.
- To identify any management issue or action with the Coppermine River CHRS nomination of management plan that may impact Kugluk Territorial Park.

Trans-Canada Trail: The Trans Canada Trail (TCT) is a not-for-profit organization created to build a network of trails throughout the country. Nunavut is a participant in the TCT program. Should portions of the access trail or Kugluk Territorial Park be nominated for inclusion on the TCT, NP&SP staff will work with the TCT organization and local representatives in Kugluktuk to recognize and develop the trail route.

Environment Canada (Canadian Wildlife Service): The Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS), a part of Environment Canada, is responsible for the conservation of migratory birds, species at risk and biodiversity. CWS can provide scientific expertise on management and protection of bird species in Kugluk Territorial Park, specifically for Golden Eagles.



1.7 MANAGEMENT PLANNING METHODOLOGY

This Management Plan was prepared to meet the requirements of the NA and IIBA. The Nunavut Parks and Special Places Framework for Management Plans was used to guide the content of the plan.

The following table lists the different documents reviewed by the CJPMC in 2016.

Table 2: Previous Plans and Reports that Informed the Management Plan

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHORS	PURPOSE
1995	Bloody Falls Territorial Park Conceptual Management Plan	Laird & Associates Environmental Planning and Design	First Management Plan
1996	Bloody Falls Territorial Park Master Plan	Laird & Associates Environmental Planning and Design	First Master Plan
2012	Kugluk/Bloody Falls Territorial Park Cultural Landscape Resource Inventory	Aarluk Consulting and Kinickinick Heritage Consultants	Preliminary Inventory of Park Resources
2013	Kugluk (Bloody Falls) Territorial Park Draft Management Zones	Aarluk Consulting	Identify management issues, conceptual management zones, and recommended approaches

The CJPMC determined that revisions were required to the park's existing Management Plan for conformity with the IIBA, the guidelines of the Nunavut Parks and Special Places *Framework for Management Plans*, and to address recommendations from the 2012 and 2013 reports. The Kugluk Management Plan has been developed to address changes that have occurred between 1996 and 2016 in the park's physical environment, state of park resources, park usage, and community vision for the future of the park.

The following actions informed this Kugluk Management Plan.

- January 2016 – Kugluktuk CJPMC appointments completed.
- March and May 2016 - CJPMC Training workshops 1 & 2 completed. During the workshops the CJPMC were introduced the previous plans and report, and completed a review of the 1995 Management Plan.
- June to July 2016 – the initial draft of the revised Kugluk Master Plan was prepared, referencing all previous reports. A community open house was held on July 7, 2016 in Kugluktuk, hosted by the CJPMC, to gather input for the draft Management Plan.
- August and September 2016 – the draft Kugluk Management Plan was revised and the CJPMC visited the park to confirm recommendations.
- September 1, 2016 – the CJPMC hosted a joint meeting of with the Hamlet of Kugluktuk, Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association (Hunters and Trappers Organization), and Kugluktuk Canadian Rangers to provide information and receive input on Kugluk Territorial Park.

- In November 2016 - the Kugluktuk CJPMC sent an information package to local stakeholders and posted information in the community about the Management Plan. The information included the announcement for the community meeting.
- November 30, 2016 - the Kugluktuk CJPMC hosted a community radio show to share information about the Management Plan.
- December 1, 2016 - the Kugluktuk CJPMC held a community meeting to present the draft Kugluk Territorial Park Master Plan and Management Plan and receive input.
- December 2016 to February 2017– the Kugluktuk CJPMC completed revisions to the draft Master Plan and draft Management Plan, and began the approval process as required by the IIBA.

The Kugluktuk CJPMC consultation log is included in appendix 5.1.

“Kugluktukmeot will benefit from the cultural point of view told in the park, to keep our way of life strong.”

SAMMY ANGNALUAK



Section 2

PARK CONTEXT







SECTION 2: PARK CONTEXT

This section provides a brief description of the park's key resources, programs, and uses at the time of preparation of the management plan. It includes a description of the current state of the park, as of 2016, and identification of key challenges or issues associated with management.

2.1 PARK CONDITIONS

The following table summarizes the main features of Kugluk that inform the Management Plan.

Table 3: Key Park Features

FEATURES	KUGLUK
Current Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kugluk is used for fishing, hunting and other harvesting activities. Kugluk includes important travel routes to access hunting areas outside the park. Inuit rights are protected by the NA and IIBA: Inuit harvesting activities will continue to be allowed if the area becomes a park. • Kugluk is used for recreational activities: Picnics, berry picking, relaxation, interpretive and educational programs. • Camping in temporary structures is permitted in Kugluk. • Kugluk is used for tourism, including camping and sight-seeing by groups paddling the Coppermine River or visiting from the community. • Kugluk is used for research groups.
Park Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing infrastructure includes day use facilities, trail development, and signage. • Kugluk development zones allow for infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for replacement, • to protect visitor safety, • to conserve natural and cultural resources that are under threat, • to support visitor use, and • to support the Heritage Appreciation Program.
Accessibility from the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park is located approximately 13km from the community of Kugluktuk. • Seasonal access to the area is by ATV, boat, snowmobile, canoe (upstream), walking, or biking. • An access trail to the park is located on municipal land. Access trail improvements in the park are identified in the master plan.
Management challenges at Kugluk Territorial Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor safety and emergency response • Erosion (caused by climate change and human activities) • Protection of archaeological sites and resources • Vandalism





“Parks are a place to think clear. Kugluk is important because it gives us life.”

BILLY JOEL ATATAHAK

This section of this Kugluk Management Plan summarizes the resources and features of Kugluk as of 2016, identified in four parts, where management is required:

- Landscape Unit Descriptions
- Natural Resources Summary
- Cultural Resources Summary
- Mineral Inventory and Assessment

These same parts are referenced in the 2016 Kugluk Master Plan, where full descriptions of the landscape units or resources are provided. This Kugluk Management Plan summarizes management issues or considerations identified in the Master Plan.

The Kugluk CJPMS passed a resolution⁴ in recognition of IIBA article 14.6 and IIBA Article 14.4.2, to continue to collect and add new inventory information to the Inventory of Park Resources as information is gathered for:

- a) Archaeological sites and specimens, including Culturally Significant Sites;
- b) Cultural heritage, including oral histories and other historical information;
- c) Inuktitut place names for the Park and for specific locations of interest within the Park;
- d) Wildlife populations and Important Wildlife Areas including, for greater certainty, both fauna and flora.

2.2 LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

The 2016 Kugluk Master Plan identified four landscape units in the park, based on the significant natural and cultural resources, and the way that the park is designed. Three landscape units are located in the larger western boundary portion of the park, and the fourth landscape unit is the entire eastern park boundary portion of the park.

- *Qurlut* (Day use area)
- *Qurlut qulaani ualik & avatqutirniq* (Western park area and Coppermine River Valley floodplains)
- *Qurlut kitaani ualik* (Upper and lower terraces)
- *Qurlut kivataa* (Eastern park boundary)

⁴ The goal and objective statements were supported by the Kugluk CJPMS in May 2016 (record of decision item # 2016-008 and #2016-009).



2.2.1 QURLUT (DAY USE AREA)

The park's day use area is located on the hill directly west of the rapids. There are three portions of the day use area that are described in this section: the picnic area on the top of the hill, the willow meadow on the northwest side of the walking trail, and the willows and rock ledge on the southeast side of the walking trail.

Management considerations that affect the day use area include ATV damage, visitor safety, facility management, willow management, cultural resource management, and park user group management.

The ATV trail from Kugluktuk ends at the day use area where there is a rock outcrop next to the rapids. This rock outcrop has been identified as an ATV parking area and signage encourages people to park and walk through the site to the picnic area. As of 2016, there are numerous ATV trails throughout all portions of the day use area that are damaging vegetation, turning up surface soils, and potentially disturbing sub-surface cultural resources.

The highest concentrations of documented cultural resources are present in the area on the northwest side of the trail referred to as the "willow meadow" in the archaeological reports. Overgrown dwarf willow and birch cover the area and obscure the house ruins from casual observation; however walking through the shrubbery it is possible to find archaeological sites visible on the surface and ATV trails have cut through some document sites and uncovered archaeological resources. Discouraging ATV access to the picnic area is required to protect ground vegetation and archaeological features.

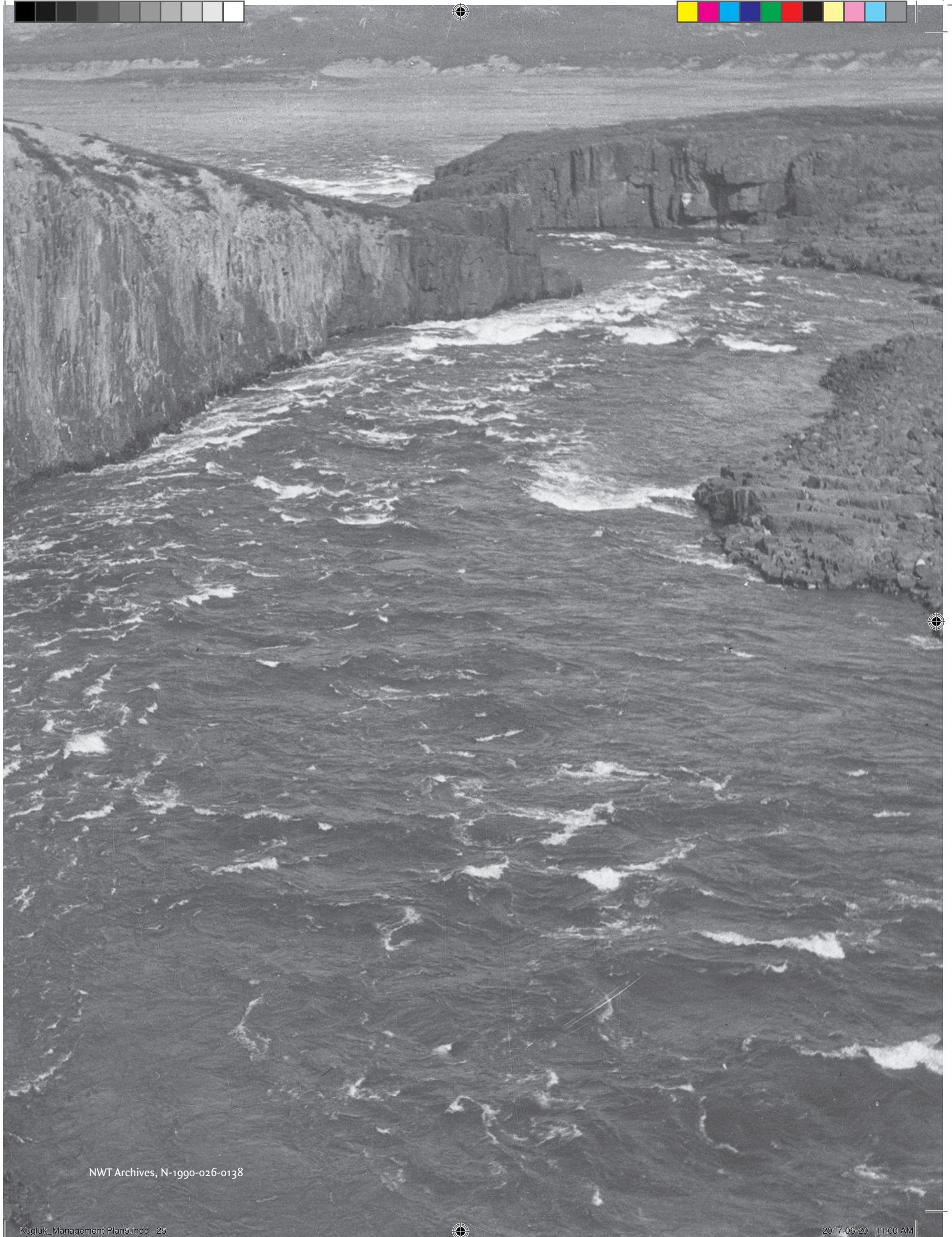
The picnic area contains the majority of park facilities, including interpretive signage, picnic furnishings, and an outhouse. Vandalism and garbage are ongoing problems that require monitoring and maintenance. Regular maintenance of the park outhouse is required for human and environmental health. Previously installed park furniture was anchored below the surface, potentially disturbing cultural resources. An archaeological assessment is required prior to all future new and replacement furniture and the furniture must be surface mounted, as per the specifications in the Master Plan.

Community members and travellers have expressed concern about the overgrowth of willows in the day use area, because reduced visibility makes it difficult to see if bears are around. A Willow Management project (2014) was initiated to reduce the height of willows. Annual pruning of willows will continue to take place to maintain sightlines in the day use area to ensure visitor safety.

Community members and river travellers use the park day use area, and river travellers regularly camp on the tidal flats below the rapids. To avoid conflicts between user groups, Park Officers may need to monitor the use of designated camping areas, monitor the security of overnight camping park users and their belongings, monitor noise and garbage, monitor Inuit harvesting activities and ensure there are no disturbances to harvester activity from other park users, and encourage all park users to respect each other.

On the southeast side of the walking trail is an area referred to as the "willow and rock ledge". Current use of the area is concentrated on the rock outcrop ledges above the river to fish in the deep pools of the gorge. Safety is the primary management issue in this area.





NWT Archives, N-1990-026-0138



2.2.2 QURLUT QULAANI UALIK & AVATQUTIRNIQ (WESTERN PARK AREA AND COPPERMINE RIVER VALLEY FLOODPLAINS)

An area inland from the river, to the north of the Kugluk day use facilities, includes active floodplains, unstable riverbanks and eroding slopes that require park managers to be aware of development, use, and changes to the environment.

In the Coppermine River valley there are several floodplains. Flooding, ice jams, debris, and extensive silt sand and gravel deposits can impact on the park environment. These floodplains are comprised of sand and clay soil deposits that are unstable due to erosion, loss of permafrost, loss of vegetation cover, and damage from human activity. The parks portage trail, ATV trail, and a designated camping area are located here. Seasonal maintenance will be required to repair any floodplain impacts on the trails. No permanent facilities are to be built in these areas, therefore each season facilities such as trail boardwalks may need to be installed in early summer and removed by later fall.

Park Officers will monitor the conditions of these areas, and if necessary for visitor safety, post warning and inform park users about flooding potential or other hazards that exist in these floodplain areas.







NWT Archival ID: N-1988-009-0079

2.2.3 QURLUT KITAANI UALIK (UPPER AND LOWER TERRACES)

The western shore of the Coppermine River includes terraced landforms that are used regularly by all groups of park visitors. The ATV access trail from Kugluktuk passes along the edge of the upper terrace before descending into the valley and across the lower terrace to the day use area. Park visitors also identified locations along the upper terrace that provide scenic outlooks to the Coppermine River and the rapids. The upper terrace is dominated by sandy soils and a thin layer of sedge vegetation. Some seasonal ponds are found along the ATV trail and western boundary of the park. The lower terrace is accessed by some hunters and berry pickers. The lower terrace is a mix of sandy soils that are well drained and boggy areas. Vegetation communities vary across the upper and lower terraces based on the changing soil and moisture conditions. Both the upper and lower terraces contain known cultural sites.

Both the upper and lower terraces experience erosion and slumping of the soils. These erosion and slumping actions have several causes, including the melting of ground ice, erosion from water runoff, and erosion caused by human activities including ATV use. The loss of surface vegetation caused by ATV use and braided trails/twinning of trails may be a contributing factor to increased erosion. Trails near the upper terrace edge have been lost over time and new trails have been created further inland. ATV damage has also been noted on the sandy slopes of the terraces and in ponds where off-roading activities are occurring.

The erosion of the upper terrace edge has been documented since the 1996 Master Plan and large sections of the bank continue to be lost annually. Erosion is identified in the 2012 Archaeological Survey for Kugluk as contributing to the complete or imminent loss of several archaeological sites along both the upper and lower terraces.

To mitigate the erosion, the Kugluk Master Plan recommends relocating and redesigning the ATV trail, introducing signage for safety, and using the Heritage Appreciation Program to promote sustainable use of the trails. As noted in section 2.3.4 *Vegetation*, NP&SP may look to future research on re-vegetation of old trail routes and erosion prone areas.

Park Officers will be required to monitor ATV behaviour in areas where erosion is a threat to the park environment and may require temporary or permanent closure of trails, slopes or access to ponds. Enforcement may also be required in the future.

Zoning and cultural resource management recommend archaeological research to occur in areas under threat from erosion, and regulate the number of people and types of activities that should occur at cultural sites during research and Heritage Appreciation programs.

Monitoring of the terrace conditions is an ongoing management action and, in the long term, may require further regulation or additional environmental interventions.





NWT Archives N-1992-105-0170



2.2.4. QURLUT KIVATAA (EASTERN PARK BOUNDARY)

The eastern portion of the park is not easily accessible from the river and is primarily used by hunters travelling through the area by ATV or snowmobile on a seasonal basis. Management zones for this portion of the park encourage continued harvesting activities.

The 2016 Kugluk Master Plan does not develop this portion of the park in order to maintain its wilderness character. Monitoring will determine if additional management actions or regulation are required.







2.3. NATURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

This section describes the main natural resources to be monitored for management planning. Detailed descriptions of the park's natural resources can be referenced in the 2016 Kugluk Master Plan. The natural resources that are considered in this Management Plan are:

- Fish
- Terrestrial wildlife (specifically caribou, then barren ground grizzly)
- Hydrology
- Vegetation
- Birds and raptors
- Geology and physiography (the physical landscape formations in the park)

2.3.1 FISH

The presence of large quantities of fish has influenced the use of the lower Coppermine River for millennia. The park is used for subsistence fishing and recreational fishing by residents and park visitors. Park Officers will work with Conservation Officers to ensure that non-Inuit hold a valid fishing license. Fish wastage and proper disposal of fish scraps will be monitored, with best practices shared through the Heritage Appreciation Program.

A moratorium on commercial fishing on the Coppermine River has been in place for several decades. Under the management authority of the Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association (Hunters and Trappers Organization) and DFO, NP&SP will support management actions and information sharing to maintain the fishery.



2.3.2 TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE

Visitor safety will be a primary concern for the management of the park. Avoiding wildlife encounters will be addressed in park management planning and Heritage Appreciation programs. Information on *Travelling in Bear Country* and *Safe and Sustainable Travel*, will be made available through NP&SP for park users. NP&SP staff will work with Conservation Officers to monitor, report and respond to wildlife issues. As required, NP&SP will consult with NWMB to seek advice on the management of wildlife and/or areas of importance to wildlife.



2.3.3 HYDROLOGY

The Coppermine River flows rapidly through the gorge at Kugluk. Visitor safety is the primary concern for the management of the park. Park Officers will receive training in wilderness first aid and fast water rescue. Life preserver rings are recommended for the day use area in the Kugluk Master Plan.

The Inventory includes observations from residents about dropping water levels in the past decades. Water level changes in the future may have an impact on fishing, boat accessibility, and boat safety.

Monitoring of water levels and quality is the responsibility of DFO. NP&SP will support management actions of DFO and information sharing concerning hydrology.

2.3.4 VEGETATION

As noted in the Kugluk Master Plan, Inuit historic use of plants for food, fuel, tool-making and medicinal purposes is documented in the Inventory. The Heritage Appreciation program for the park encourages interpretive activities related to the use of park vegetation, and the continued research on the impacts of climate change on vegetation.

Willow growth in the day use area is to be annually managed through the Willow Management Plan to provide visitor safety.



Vegetation cover along travel routes stabilizes the surface and sub-surface soils. Wherever possible the travel routes in the park should be limited to hard surface ATV platforms and boardwalks, and all park users should be encouraged to stay on the existing trails and not create new trails. In the future NP&SP may initiate a project with research groups to test if re-vegetation of old trail routes and erosion prone areas is a feasible option to stabilize the ground and slow the pace of erosion.

2.3.5 BIRDS AND RAPTORS

There are two known Golden Eagle nest sites in the area of the gorge at Kugluk. This Golden Eagle nesting site has a traditional place name – *Kupanoakpalik*. The zones in this Management Plan provide a buffer around the nesting site and recommended regulations to limit disturbance of nesting raptors.

NP&SP staff will work with Conservation Officers to monitor, report and respond to bird and raptor issues.

As required, NP&SP will consult with NWMB and CWS to seek advice on the management of bird and raptors and/or areas of importance to wildlife.

2.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

This section describes the main cultural resources to be monitored for management planning. Detailed descriptions of the park's cultural resources can be referenced in the 2016 Kugluk Master Plan. The natural resources that are considered in the Management Plan are:

- Harvesting and Community Use
- Archaeological Sites and Historic Human Use
- Travel Routes
- Park User Groups

2.4.1 HARVESTING AND COMMUNITY USE

The park is most actively used for harvesting in the months of July, August and September when the river is free of ice. Community use of the area includes fishing, hunting caribou, and berry picking. Fishing is the most common reason that residents indicate for visiting Kugluk Territorial Park.

The zones in the Management Plan provide recommended regulations to protect Inuit Rights to harvest in the park, or access the park for harvesting. Inuit rights to harvest, use, or conduct activities in the park will be considered in all management decisions in accordance with the IIBA (Article 3.2). Management decisions to protect wildlife habitat will consider Inuit harvesting activities.

2.4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND HISTORIC HUMAN USE

Traditional knowledge collected through the inventory process and documented as oral histories in other documents indicates the Inuit cultural activities that occurred in the area include fishing, caribou hunting, berry picking, and camping. Archaeological research and traditional knowledge have documented a number of sites where artefacts and historic habitation exist. There are both registered archaeological sites (Borden numbered) and non-registered sites that require future survey work and documentation in partnership with the Department of Culture and Heritage (GN) and Inuit Heritage Trust. Archaeologists' reports provide details of the archaeology of Kugluk. These reports are retained by the Department of Culture and Heritage.

2.4.3 TRAVEL ROUTES

Kugluk Territorial Park is located along important access trails that are used by harvesters and park user groups in the region. Erosion along ATV trails is a management issue.

Within the park boundary monitoring and mitigating erosion will be an ongoing management activity, including the development of ATV platforms on travel routes experiencing active erosion and, as required, the temporary or permanent closure of travel routes. As noted in section 2.3.4 *Vegetation*, NP&SP may look to future research on re-vegetation of old trail routes and erosion prone areas.

NP&SP staff will consult with the Hamlet of Kugluktuk and CGS for all access trail issues and management outside of the park boundary.

The zones in the Management Plan protect Inuit Rights to harvest in the park, or access the park for harvesting. Inuit rights of access will be considered in all management decisions regarding travel routes.

PARK USER GROUPS

Kugluk is a destination for residents of Kugluktuk, tourists and researchers. It is anticipated that the primary park user groups will be continue to be the Inuit and non-Inuit residents of Kugluktuk, followed in order of magnitude by tourists which include Nunavummiut travelling in the area, eco-tourists and adventure travellers, researchers and film crews.

2.5 MINERAL INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

The IIBA (Article 10) requires that information on minerals resource potential be acquired and communicated; and, that territorial parks should not prevent access or infrastructure needs for the efficient development of mineral resources in the vicinity of a park or on Inuit Owned Lands.

The Mineral Inventory and Assessment for Kugluk did not identify mineral resources of economic potential within the boundary. As required, NP&SP staff will work closely with EDT staff on issues related to minerals inside the park boundary.

The zones in the Management Plan do not prevent access to mineral resources outside the boundary of the park. Any mineral development, or mineral access development, in or adjacent to Kugluk Territorial Park requiring an Environmental Assessment should be reviewed and commented on by the Kugluktuk CJPMC and NJPMC.

2.6 MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES AND ISSUES

This section summarizes the management challenges or issues in the park. The issues identified consider topics that are current, short term (1-10 years) and long term (beyond 10 years), that will be monitored or acted upon through the ongoing operations of the park.

The table on the next page presents the identified challenge or issue, along with how to address the item in keeping with the park's vision and goals and the approach to management actions. The table does not include design actions that are identified in the 2016 Kugluk Master Plan.

Table 4: Management Challenges and Issues

CHALLENGE OR ISSUE	PARK VISION/GOALS	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
Day Use Area Vegetation degradation in park day use area and along ATV access trails caused by high traffic and ATV use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park will protect the natural environment Development will be localized 	Adaptive Conservation approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Plan – reference the 3.2.1 <i>Culturally Significant Site Management</i> and 3.4.7 <i>ATV and Access Trail Management</i> sections. NP&SP may consult with the CJPMC on the options and implications of closing the trail to vehicles beyond the parking area. Heritage Appreciation - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the resources, and inform the public on safe and sustainable travel, and minimal impact travel.
Day Use Area Visitor safety concerns due to obstruction of views by the willow bushes (height and density).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use traditional knowledge and practices in park operations 	Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Plan – reference the 3.3.3 <i>Willow Management</i> guidelines, grounded in traditional knowledge and horticultural practices, for annual maintenance of willows immediately adjacent to pathways and high park use areas. Heritage Appreciation - implementing educational activity or park program for park users to understand the traditional uses of willows.
Coppermine River and Kugluk rapids Visitor safety concerns due to fast moving water and high visitor use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enjoyment of the park for recreation and tourism Park user safety is a priority 	Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Plan – Reference the 3.4.1 <i>Visitor Safety and Emergency Response</i> guidelines, grounded in traditional knowledge and best practices. Management Plan – Train NP&SP staff in water rescue. Heritage Appreciation – Develop and implement educational activities or interpretive signage on the topic of water safety.
ATV Upper Terrace Access Trail Damage to natural and cultural resources from ATVs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park will protect the natural environment Mitigate impact of increasing visitor use of the park Implement Heritage Appreciation 	Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Plan – Reference the 3.2.1 <i>Culturally Significant Site Management</i> and 3.4.7 <i>ATV and Access Trail Management</i> sections if ATV damage continues. NP&SP may consult with the CJPMC on the options and implications of closing the trail to vehicles beyond the parking area. Heritage Appreciation – Develop education and communication resources to encourage minimal impact travel.

CHALLENGE OR ISSUE	PARK VISION/GOALS	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
<p>Culturally Significant Sites and Archaeological Sites and Artifacts</p> <p>Damage, disturbance and/or loss of archaeological resources.</p> <p>Location, extent and type of archaeological/cultural resources are undetermined for some sites.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park will protect and present cultural heritage Mitigate impact of increasing visitor use of the park Implement Heritage Appreciation 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Plan – Reference 3.2.1 <i>Culturally Significant Site Management</i> and 3.4.7 <i>ATV and Access Trail Management</i> sections. Zoning – No additional day use facilities are to be developed or installed without an archaeological survey completed for the proposed development location, as per the IIBA. Where possible, park development should not be located within a minimum 150 m buffer of known archaeological and paleontological resources. Heritage Appreciation - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the resources, and inform the public on the regulations to report/secure any found artifacts. Heritage Appreciation – Archaeological Special Projects will continue to research and collect data.
<p>Culturally Significant Sites and Important Wildlife Areas</p> <p>The wilderness areas of the park are important travel routes and harvesting areas for Inuit.</p> <p>Golden Eagle nesting habitat.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park will protect the natural environment The park will protect and present cultural heritage and Inuit Rights Development will be localized 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Plan – Reference the 3.3.2.1 <i>Golden Eagle Habitat Management</i>. Heritage Appreciation - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the resources, and inform the public on safe and sustainable travel, and minimal impact travel.
<p>Park Infrastructure Wear and Tear/Vandalism</p> <p>Issues associated with the replacement of park infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enjoyment of the park for recreation and tourism Park user safety is a priority 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Plan – Reference the 3.4.6 <i>Park Infrastructure Maintenance</i> guidelines section. Management Plan – Train NP&SP staff in enforcement. Heritage Appreciation – Develop and implement an education and communication plan to inform local residents, specifically youth, about vandalism reduction.
<p>Floodplains</p> <p>Areas associated with seasonal flooding of the Coppermine River. The potential for water and ice to flow these areas and damage or destroy park facilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the natural environment. Development will be localized 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zoning - No permanent facilities will be developed in floodplains. Heritage Appreciation – Educate local students on the hydrology of the Coppermine River.
<p>Park Access Trail on Municipal Land</p> <p>The ATV access trail from the community to the park boundary is located on municipal land. Increased accessibility may increase vehicle use in the park.</p>	<p>Enjoyment of the park for recreation and tourism</p> <p>Park user safety is a priority</p> <p>The park will protect the natural environment and cultural heritage</p> <p>Development will be localized</p>	<p>Adaptive Conservation approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Plan – reference the 3.4.7 <i>ATV and Access Trail Management</i> sections. NP&SP may consult with the CJPMC on the options and implications of closing the park to vehicles larger than ATVs.



“I’m happy about our park because it is a place to relax, like a home away from home, and it is a place to learn about our history.”

BILLY JOEL ATATAHAK





2.7 PARK INFRASTRUCTURE

The Kugluk Master Plan identifies the park infrastructure that existed as of 2016 and the planned infrastructure development for the park. Park facilities identified in the Master Plan respond to park user demand and the changing conditions in the park. The Master Plan recommends that park facilities will only be developed in the western portion of the park.

The infrastructure within the park boundary includes:

- **ATV access trail:** Within the park boundary the ATV trails are built on the surface of the ground. On the upper terraces the trail will be relocated and upgraded to a raised ATV platform. A modular bridge and bank reinforcement may be considered for crossing at the gully where the large drainage basin meets the Coppermine River, pending an engineering study and Environmental Assessment.
- **Portage trail:** From the canoe haul out point the portage trail passes the gorge and rapids area. Each year small inuksuit are built by park staff as wayfinding markers along the portion of the trail that cuts through the rocky outcrop area where river overflow passes in the spring.
- **Walking trail:** In the day use area a series of trails on the surface of the ground access the picnic and outhouse facilities. Where a trail had exposed a sod house foundation a wooden boardwalk has been installed as a protection measure and observation deck. Additional raised boardwalks in the day use area are recommended.
- **Signs:** Interpretive, regulatory, and entrance way signs are located at strategic points in the park to provide information and increase visitor awareness. No ATV access signage is recommended in the day use area.
- **Day use facilities:** Picnic and outhouse facilities are permanently installed in the day use area near the rapids, and recommended for a new development area on the upper terrace overlooking the Coppermine River.

Along the municipal lands portion of the access trail signs indicate the route and distance to travel to Kugluk Territorial Park.





“In summer and fall Inuit would live in tents in the area of the falls. When the ice began to form, they would travel back down to the mouth and then sealing would start. When people would see caribou hair floating in the water at the mouth of the river, they knew that it was time to go back up the river to hunt caribou. The caribou, by the thousands, would cross the river south of the falls.”

JOSEPH NIPTANATIAK



2.8 PARK ZONES

A zoning plan for Kugluk Territorial Park identifies the characteristics of areas in the park, and the permitted uses, regulations, conditional uses and protection measures that will govern all development presented in the 2016 Master Plan, and all management actions presented in this Management Plan.

2.8.1 DEFINITIONS FOR THE ZONES IN KUGLUK TERRITORIAL PARK

There are three zones classifications in Kugluk Territorial Park, plus the use of special protection sub-zoning. The following definitions describe each zone.

Development Zone - This zone allows for the development of park facilities which enhance and facilitate visitor experiences. This includes, but is not limited to: campgrounds, pavilions, picnic areas, and trails. Activities relating to visitor access, safety, education and enjoyment of the park will be permitted. There are two Development Zones in Kugluk, located in the day use area near the rapids (D1) and a future development area on the upper terrace overlooking the Coppermine River (D2).

Wilderness Zone - The objective of the zone is to manage natural and cultural resources that provide a high quality wilderness recreation experience for the enjoyment and health of all park visitors. Activities involving wilderness recreation, especially self-propelled travel and traditional activities, will be encouraged. Facilities that provide protection to natural and cultural features, enhance opportunities for wilderness recreation, or are needed for public safety will be permitted, where these do not detract from the wilderness feel of the park, and where these activities have no negative impact on the natural or cultural features of the park. The Wilderness Zone (W1) covers the largest portion of land in Kugluk, an Important Wildlife Area is identified as a Wilderness Zone with Special Protection (W2), and a portion of the upper terrace is identified as a Wilderness Zone with Special Protection (W3).

Cultural Zone - The objective of the zone is to promote culture and heritage appreciation and education within the parks. Significant cultural sites and landscapes in the zone will be managed for protection of the resource, interpretation, education and enjoyment. Activities related to culture and heritage resources will be encouraged where these activities have no negative impact on the cultural features of the park. Facilities will be permitted which provide protection to the cultural features for which the zone was designated, enhance interpretation and education opportunities, or are necessary for public safety. There are four Cultural Zones in Kugluk, with three zones that identifying culturally significant sites (C1, C2, and C4) and one zone identified as a Cultural Zone with Special Protection (C3).

Special Protection Sub-Zone - A Special Protection Sub-Zone is intended to provide the highest degree of protection for significant natural and cultural features for present and future generations. Activities are limited to those that have no negative impact on the features being protected. Facilities are limited to those that provide protection to the features for which the zone was designated, or which are necessary for public safety. Where necessary, this Kugluk Management Plan recommends restrictions (permanent or temporary) to development, visitor access or specific activities in order to protect a significant resource or landscape.

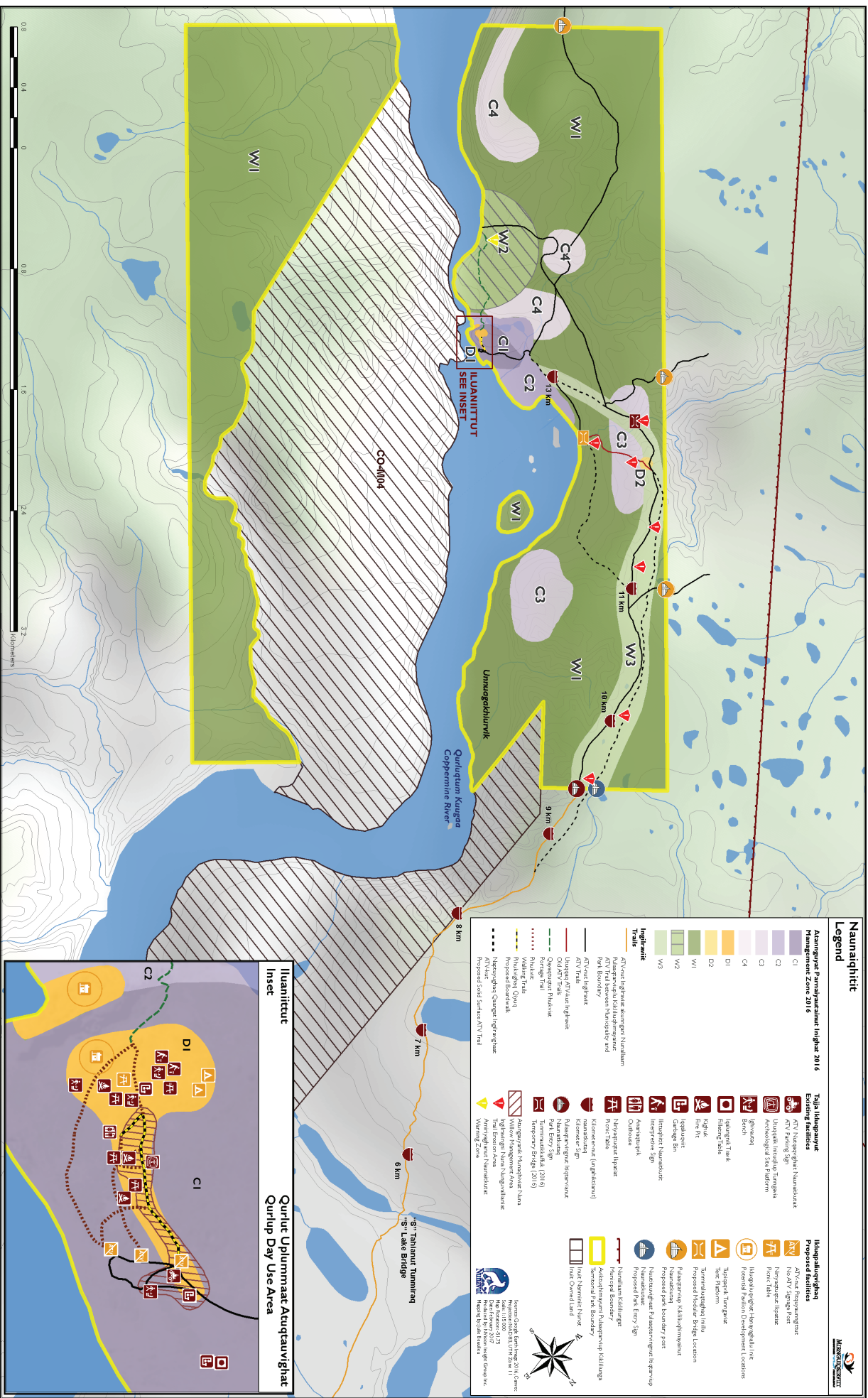
In Kugluk, Special Protection Sub-Zones are applied in three zones:

- Wilderness Zone (W2) - Special Protection Zone due to the Golden Eagle nesting area and the potential disturbance of this Important Wildlife Area.
- Wilderness Zone (W3) - Special Protection Zone due to erosion and the potential loss of land and habitat as a result of human activity and climate change.
- Cultural Zone (C3) is identified as a Special Protection Zone due to erosion and the potential loss or damage to culturally significant sites.



Qurluq Avıktuqhimayumi Tunıngıurıhrıvık Kugluk Territorial Park

Anlatıjıtıkhaanıt Parnatıqrauhımayıt Management Plan Zones



Naınaıhtıt

Management Plan Zones 2016	Existing Facilities	Proposed Facilities
C1	ATV Recreation: Humanmade	ATV Recreation
C2	ATV Parking Sign	NS-ATV Signage Post
C3	Kuııqtık İntırtıp Tunıqıa	İntırtıqat İpıstak
C4	Arıqıstıqtık Site Platform	İntırtıqat İpıstak
D1	İpıstak	İlqıqıqtık Hıvıqtık İntırtıqat
D2	İlqıqıqtık	Potential Pavilion Development Locations
D3	İlqıqıqtık	Tırtıqtık Tunıqıat
W1	İlqıqıqtık	Tırtıqtık Tunıqıat
W2	İlqıqıqtık	Tırtıqtık Tunıqıat
W3	İlqıqıqtık	Tırtıqtık Tunıqıat
W4	İlqıqıqtık	Tırtıqtık Tunıqıat





2.8.2 MANAGEMENT ZONE TABLE

The Kugluk *Management Plan Zone* map identifies each area of the park as a zone, and the following table describes the permitted uses and regulations that apply to each zone. The table includes information under headings that are defined as follows:

- **Zone or Sub-Zone** – The zone classification
- **Zone Key Characteristics** – description of the zone and its features
- **Zone Code** – the zone identification label used on the map
- **Permitted Uses and Regulations** – management approaches that will be implemented, or park uses that will be permitted or regulated.
- **Conditional Uses** – management approaches that may be implemented, or park uses that may be permitted.
- **Protection Measures** – management approaches that can be implemented to reduce harm, mitigate impacts, or increase awareness.



Table 5: Management Plan Zones Table

ZONE OR SUB-ZONE	ZONE KEY CHARACTERISTICS	ZONE CODE	PERMITTED USES AND REGULATIONS	CONDITIONAL USES	PROTECTION MEASURES
Development Zone	<p>Day Use Area</p> <p>The purpose of this zone is to provide day use facilities for all park visitors. This zone allows for facilities that enhance use and enjoyment of the park. In Kugluk, the development zone is a small area where the highest concentration of park facilities and visitor use occur. This area is near culturally significant resources and requires careful and controlled development.</p>	D1	<p>Day use facilities which encourage public use of the park, or are necessary for public safety, will be permitted, including one outhouse facility, picnic tables, benches, waste receptacles, interpretive sign posts, walking portage trails, ATV trails and parking. Future development of a pavilion or day use building will be permitted subject to an archaeological survey. ATV parking located on the exposed rock outcrops. Signage will identify the parking zone, ATV regulations, and educate park visitors about the reasons for minimizing ATV use in the area.</p> <p>Limit harvesting activities are permitted.</p> <p>Park interpretive program activities and infrastructure are permitted, including informational, educational, and regulatory signage.</p> <p>Temporary shelters for overnight camping, park interpretive program activities, or research will be permitted. Temporary shelters should be placed at least 5m away from known archaeological sites (where safety permits). No anchoring is permitted.</p> <p>Passive observation activities related to interpretation and heritage appreciation will be encouraged, where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural features of the park.</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) may occur.</p>	<p>Willow Management: In coordination with the Kugluktuk Community/Joint Park Management Committee (CPM/C), the annual harvesting of willows in this area will be permitted as a management action in the park. Willow management is required for public safety. Guidelines for "Kugluk Willow Management" prepared by Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division will control the activity. Public education about willow management will be considered in the interpretive program.</p>	<p>No additional day use facilities are to be developed or installed without an archaeological survey completed for the proposed development location.</p> <p>Digging into the ground or disruption of organic surface materials, is not permitted. This regulation applies to facility replacement or development, or public use activities in the zone. Facilities will be built for placement on the surface of the ground.</p> <p>Interpretive signage will promote sustainable use of the park, public safety, and park regulations. Park signage and interpretive programs will not identify the exact location of archaeological resources, but may reference the cultural and historic significance or activities of the area in general terms. Interpretive signage must include regulations on the protection of archaeological resources.</p> <p>ATV access to this development zone will be regulated.</p>
Development Zone	<p>Upper Terrace Day Use Area</p> <p>The purpose of this zone is to provide day use facilities for all park visitors. This zone allows for facilities that enhance use and enjoyment of the park. In Kugluk, the D2 development zone is a small area with minimal park facilities. This area is near culturally significant resources and requires careful and controlled development.</p>	D2	<p>All Permitted Uses and Regulations for D1 apply in this zone, with the following differences:</p> <p>Prior to development of this day use area an archaeological survey will be completed to identify, document, and remove artefacts.</p> <p>Day use facilities permitted, include one outhouse facility; one picnic table, up to two benches, a waste receptacle, interpretive sign posts, a secondary park entry sign, ATV trails and parking. Signage will identify, ATV regulations, and educate park visitors about the reasons for minimizing ATV use in the area.</p>		<p>All Protection Measures for D1 apply in this zone.</p>





ZONE OR SUB-ZONE	ZONE KEY CHARACTERISTICS	ZONE CODE	PERMITTED USES AND REGULATIONS	CONDITIONAL USES	PROTECTION MEASURES
Cultural Zone	Culturally Significant Area This area is associated with cultural resources and continuous use by Inuit and aboriginal peoples.	C1	Protection of cultural resources is the priority management approach for this zone. Activities related to interpretation and heritage appreciation will be encouraged, where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural features of the park. Development of park facilities, interpretive program activities and infrastructure will be kept to a minimum in this zone. Passive observation activities related to interpretation and heritage appreciation will be permitted for small groups, where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural features of the park. Interpretive program activities about this zone are encouraged to occur in zone D1. Inuit harvesting activities will be permitted. Camping is discouraged in this zone. Temporary shelters for research will be permitted. Temporary shelters should be placed at least 5m away from known archaeological sites (where safety permits). No anchoring is permitted. Research (with valid permits) may occur.	New facilities deemed necessary to protect cultural resources will be permitted in this area, subject to an archaeological survey and design input as per IBA Article 8.2. Non-beneficiary sport fishing is permitted for holders of a valid Nunavut fishing license. All regulations of that license apply in this zone. Willow Management (see D1 Conditional Uses) is permitted in this zone.	Digging into the ground, or disruption of organic surface materials, is not permitted. This regulation applies to facility and signage replacement or development, or public use activities in the zone. Facilities will be built for placement on the surface of the ground. Interpretive signage will promote sustainable use of the park, public safety, and park regulations. Park signage and interpretive programs will not identify the exact location of archaeological resources, but may reference the cultural and historic significance or activities of the area in general terms. Interpretive signage must include regulations on the protection of archaeological resources. Rocks may not be moved, extracted from the ground, or brought into this zone for any purpose, including anchoring temporary camping, research, or signage/barrier structures. ATV access to this development zone will be regulated. ATV access in this zone must be contained to existing trails. Raised ATV platforms may be required to control access to the zone and minimize damage.
Cultural Zone	Floodplain Area of the Coppeermine River lowland floodplain that is associated with seasonal cultural and recreational use.	C2	All permitted uses and Regulations for C1 apply to this zone, with the following addition: Temporary self-supporting shelters for overnight camping or research are permitted at camping areas designated by Nunavut Parks and Special Places.	Self-supporting temporary facilities or signage which provide protection to the features for which the zone was designated, enhance interpretation and education opportunities, or are necessary for public safety will be permitted. Digging into the ground, or disruption of organic surface materials, is not permitted. Facilities will be built for placement on the surface of the ground. No anchoring is permitted. Facilities must be removed from the zone by October 1 st and may not be installed until after June 30 of each year (or after flooding potential has ended).	No permanent structures can be placed in this zone due to flooding.



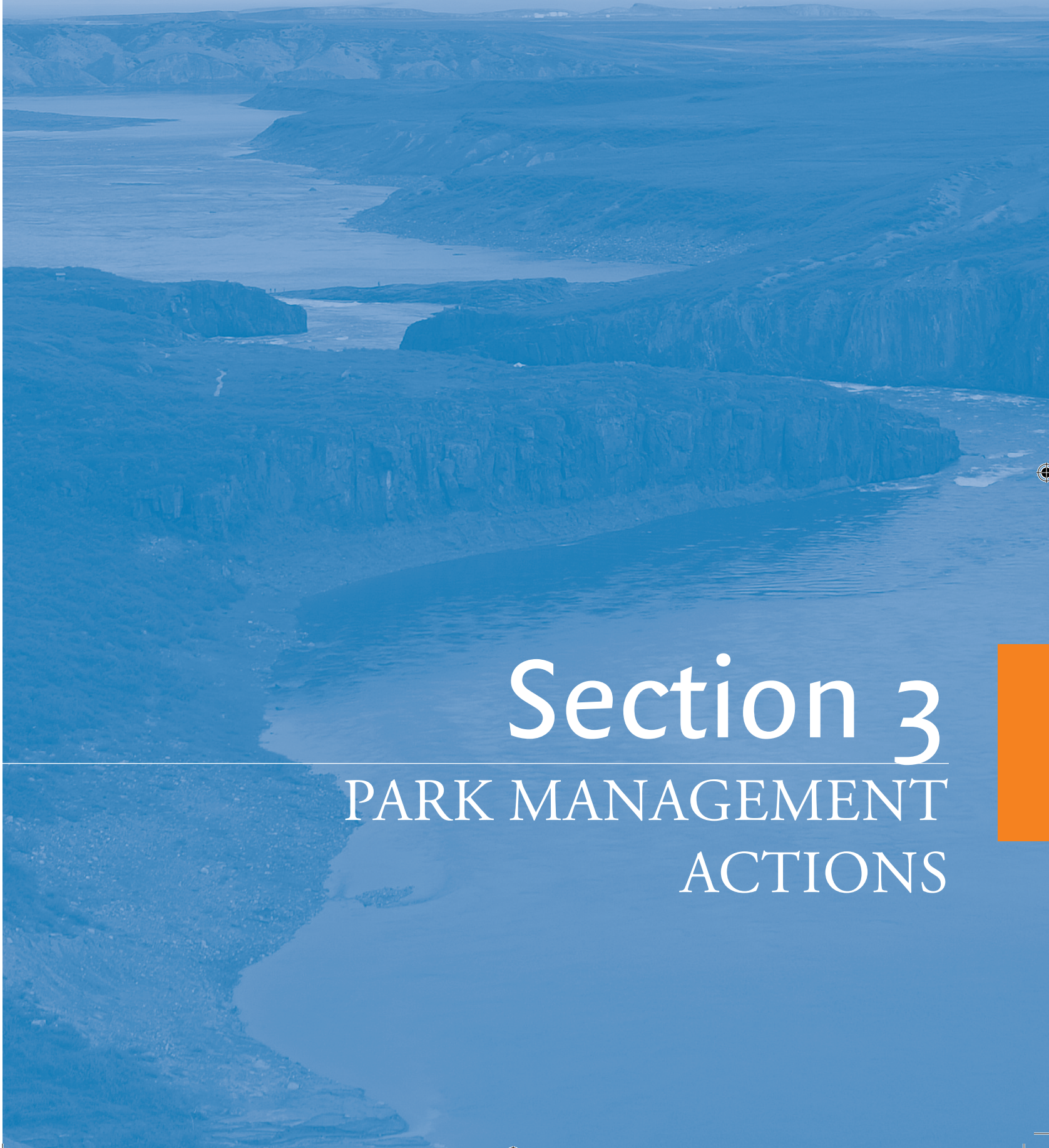
ZONE OR SUB-ZONE	ZONE KEY CHARACTERISTICS	ZONE CODE	PERMITTED USES AND REGULATIONS	CONDITIONAL USES	PROTECTION MEASURES
Cultural Zone - Special Protection – Erosion Area	Erosion Areas associated with cultural resources and historic use that may be impacted by erosion.	C3	<p>Protection of natural and cultural resources and mitigation of erosion are the priority management approaches for this zone.</p> <p>Regulatory and informational signage is permitted on self-supporting structures.</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) may occur. Research activities must not contribute to increased erosion. Permit conditions on the type of activity, and number of people allowed on the site may be requested to mitigate human impact on erosion.</p> <p>Inuit harvesting activities will be permitted.</p> <p>Temporary shelters for overnight camping or research will be permitted.</p> <p>All Permitted Uses and Regulations for C1 apply to this zone, with the following addition:</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) is encouraged in this zone to enhance the knowledge of historic resources.</p>	<p>Activities related to interpretation and heritage appreciation may be permitted where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural features of the park. Interpretive activities must not contribute to increased erosion. Conditions on the type of activity, and number of people allowed on the site may be required to mitigate human impact on erosion.</p> <p>New park facilities deemed necessary to protect cultural resources will be permitted in this area, subject to an archaeological survey and design input as per IIBA Article 8.2. The requirement for environmental assessments will be assessed by project.</p>	<p>All Protection Measures permitted for C1 apply to this zone, with the following additions:</p> <p>No permanent structures can be placed in this zone.</p> <p>Where possible ATV use will be restricted to existing trails. Off-trail ATV access in this cultural zone will be discouraged.</p>
Cultural Zone	Historic Areas with historic resources that are not yet identified with a cultural group or time period.	C4	<p>Temporary shelters for overnight camping or research will be permitted.</p> <p>All Permitted Uses and Regulations for C1 apply to this zone, with the following addition:</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) is encouraged in this zone to enhance the knowledge of historic resources.</p>	<p>New facilities deemed necessary to protect cultural resources will be permitted in this area, subject to an archaeological survey and design input as per IIBA Article 8.2.</p>	<p>All Protection Measures permitted for C1 apply to this zone, with the following additions:</p> <p>No permanent structures can be placed in this zone.</p> <p>Where possible ATV use will be restricted to existing trails. Off-trail ATV access in this cultural zone will be discouraged.</p> <p>Self-supporting temporary facilities or signage which provide protection to the features for which the zone was designated, enhance interpretation and education opportunities, or are necessary for public safety may be permitted when park management requires.</p>





ZONE OR SUB-ZONE	ZONE KEY CHARACTERISTICS	ZONE CODE	PERMITTED USES AND REGULATIONS	CONDITIONAL USES	PROTECTION MEASURES
Wilderness Zone	<p>Wilderness</p> <p>The purpose of this zone is to protect the land and resources of the park, and preserve the natural conditions of the park. The majority of the park landscape is pristine wilderness, presenting a variety of arctic ecological and landscape features. Significant cultural resources, historic sites, and traditional use areas are present in the park. Activities including hunting, fishing, camping, picnicking and sightseeing will be encouraged as long as they do not damage the park's resources, or interfere with Inuit rights to harvest and enjoy the park. The Wilderness zone will provide a high quality wilderness recreation experience for the enjoyment and health of all park visitors and the environment.</p>	W1	<p>Protection of natural and cultural resources in this zone is the priority management approach.</p> <p>Activities involving wilderness recreation, especially self-propelled travel and traditional activities, are permitted.</p> <p>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted.</p> <p>Development of park facilities will be kept to a minimum.</p> <p>Temporary shelters for overnight camping or research will be permitted.</p> <p>Passive observation activities related to interpretation and heritage appreciation will be encouraged, where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural features of the park.</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) may occur.</p>	<p>Permanent or temporary emergency facilities that provide protection for public safety will be permitted, where these do not detract from the wilderness feel of the park.</p> <p>Temporary facilities used in harvesting or research will be permitted.</p> <p>If signage is required, only low impact/low profile regulatory or educational signage structure will be permitted. Signage will promote sustainable use of the park and to promote visitor safety.</p> <p>Non-beneficiary sport fishing is permitted for holders of a valid Nunavut Fishing license. All regulations of that license apply in this zone.</p> <p>Implementation of access trail improvements to mitigate damage to tundra and erosion, and improve access by ATV, may be permitted along or near the existing ATV trail (zones W1 and W3), subject to an archaeological survey, and an environmental assessment of the proposed route, construction methods, and construction impact.</p>	<p>ATV access to this zone will be encouraged to stay within existing trails. Creation of new trails in the wilderness zone will be discouraged, with the exception of a park access trail improvements (zones W1 and W3).</p>
Wilderness Zone - Special Protection Zone - Important Wildlife Area	<p>Golden Eagle Nesting</p> <p>This area is a buffer zone for a Golden Eagle nesting site on the cliffs in the gorge at Kugluk. Research indicates that Golden Eagles are sensitive to human disturbance during the nesting cycle between mid-May and mid-September. The buffer zone is 400m from the nesting area.</p>	W2	<p>If required, temporary park regulatory signage may be placed in the zone to provide information on the rules governing the nesting area between mid-May and mid-September, including visitor safety warning signs placed near the top edge of the cliff face.</p> <p>From mid-May to mid-September camping is not permitted in the buffer zone.</p> <p>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted.</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) may occur.</p>	<p>Passive observation of Golden Eagles from the portage trail or other locations in the park will be permitted where these activities have no negative impact on the eagles.</p>	<p>No permanent structures can be placed in this zone.</p> <p>Park interpretation and education will not identify the exact location of the eagles nests, but may reference the existence of a nesting area in general terms.</p>
Wilderness Zone - Special Protection Zone - Erosion Area	<p>Erosion</p> <p>Areas associated with erosion of the upper slope on the north west bank of the Coppermine River. This zone allows for the use and development of a park access road or ATV trail to enhance safety and mitigate human-caused erosion.</p>	W3	<p>Development or improvements to the park access trail are permitted with attention to protecting the natural environment and mitigating erosion and vehicular damage. This may include relocation of the route and development of an ATV platform in zones W1 and W3 to mitigate erosion and protect visitor safety.</p> <p>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted.</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) may occur. Research activities must not contribute to increased erosion. Permit conditions on the type of activity, and number of people allowed on the site may be requested by the CPMVC to mitigate human impact on erosion.</p> <p>Temporary shelters for overnight camping or research will be permitted where this activity does not contribute to increased erosion.</p>	<p>Safe-supporting temporary signage which provides regulatory and visitor safety along eroded slope areas will be permitted when park management requires.</p>	<p>Park interpretation and community education may be used to promote sustainable use of the access road/trail inside the park.</p> <p>ATV access to this zone will be encouraged to stay within existing trails. Creation of new trails in the wilderness zone will be discouraged.</p>





Section 3

PARK MANAGEMENT ACTIONS







SECTION 3: PARK MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Following the Framework for Management Plans the strategic approaches for the management of Kugluk Territorial Park are to be based on Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation as described in Section 1.5. The following section describes specific management approaches that NP&SP and the CJPMC will consider when making decisions for the park using this strategic management approach. If other issues arise in the future, NP&SP and the CJPMC will make decisions based on Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation, using the best available information to achieve the management objectives of each zone.

3.1 MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The achievement of the park vision statement and goals, and specifically the protection and presentation of the natural and cultural features of Kugluk requires management actions that address the known conditions and issues of the park that are caused by human activities and natural forces of change, along with monitoring of changing conditions or new issues that will require management actions in the future.

Management actions for human use will monitor impacts, and take appropriate action to mitigate and discourages activities that negatively impact the park. Human activities can include use of the park, development in the park, and programs such as interpretation of the park that can encourage appropriate behaviour and sustainable practices.

Natural forces of change, such as climate change, erosion, or changes to hydrological conditions, require monitoring and management actions to mitigate, where possible, the negative impacts of the change. It is acknowledged that some natural forces of change may be beyond the scope of NP&SP and the Kugluktuk CJPMC to manage.

3.2 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

3.2.1 CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT SITES MANAGEMENT

This management approach concerns the protection of the park's culturally significant sites, overseeing the activities of Inuit and park visitors in areas of the park that are associated with culturally significant sites, and the presentation of the cultural resources and history of the park through Heritage Appreciation.

- “Culturally significant site” means a site that is important to Inuit for cultural, spiritual, historical, archaeological or ethnographic reasons, and that is identified pursuant to subsection 14.4.10 of the IIBA.
- Archaeological resources are identified under IIBA Article 8’s “culturally significant sites” definition. The IIBA states that the archaeological and ethnographic record in territorial parks must be protected and conserved as it “represents part of the heritage of Inuit and is of cultural, spiritual, historical, and educational importance to Inuit (IIBA 8.1.1a).



The Management Plan requires that sites of cultural significance be protected. The Master Plan requires future archaeological surveys when park development occurs and Special Projects to document oral history, and surveys for the collection of archaeological inventory data.

The management of culturally significant sites, including archaeology, in Kugluk will involve the Government of Nunavut (NP&SP, C&H), the CJPMC, the affected community (especially the Hamlet), the NJPMC, and the IHT. The requirements and steps to manage culturally significant sites are described in the IIBA

Key Actions

Prior to any park development or management activity in Kugluk, the following process steps will be reviewed by NP&SP staff:

- The report called *Kugluk/Bloody Falls Territorial Park Archaeological Inventory* recommendations will be reviewed, to locate and understand previous archaeological surveys (visual and excavation) that have occurred at Kugluk⁵.
- The management actions for culturally significant sites and resources will conform to the IIBA (Articles 8.2; 14.5), and in consideration that:
 - All measures required to reasonably manage culturally significant sites will be undertaken to ensure their protection and conservation, and preserve and promote Inuit culture and heritage. This may include interim or permanent regulations or permit conditions associated with the site.
 - *Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit* and oral history will be used in management decisions and actions.
 - Management respects, and is compatible with, the role and significance of these sites in Inuit culture.
 - Where design and implementation of measures to protect or manage a culturally significant site are required, actions will be informed by advice from by partner organizations, in consultations with local Elders, Inuit Heritage Trust, Department of Culture and Heritage, the CJPMC, and any other local heritage stakeholders as per Articles 8 and 14 of the IIBA, and in accordance with the Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations.
- The Management Zone regulations will be reviewed for the area(s) that will be affected by the development or management activity. The zones in the Management Plan provide recommended regulations to protect cultural resources.
- All infrastructure development in the park will include an archaeological survey. All archaeological research will require a permit. The CJPMC will review permits and may recommend terms and conditions.
- Best practices outlined in the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*⁶ will be considered.

The Kugluk Heritage Appreciation programs and activities should be managed and/or regulated within areas of known archaeological and paleontological resources⁷ in the following manner:

- Prior to an interpretive program or activity in a Cultural Zone, an archaeological survey will be conducted to verify that the proposed development site is free of archaeological resources, or that the activity will not harm, degrade, or destroy any archaeological resources on or near the site.
- Interpretation of culturally significant sites should not identify the exact location of archaeological resources where that resource is not clearly visible. Resources that are visible should be monitored and protected as required.
- Any movable archaeological resource observed on the surface will be reported as per section 3.2.2 *Archaeological Artefacts*.
- Interpretive activities, such as a recreation of a tent or a demonstration, are not encouraged to take place on top of known archaeological sites.
- Research (with valid permits) for archaeological or cultural purposes may occur within all zones in the park, including the Cultural Zones. Some regulations and conditions apply to Cultural Zones. The 2012 archaeologist's recommendations endorse:
 - systematically testing areas of high visitor use in the park to gather data in order to better manage the known resources for future generations,
 - to conduct further surveys of the park to locate and record additional sites.
 - Future management may consider further mapping of archaeological resources and tracking changes and impacts over the years to known archaeological sites through visual surveys, excavation, and/or good remotely sensed terrain data (e.g. LiDAR format).

⁵ Archaeology reports are held by NP&SP but are not available for public distribution

⁶ *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*. (2010, Second Edition). Government of Canada.

⁷ Based on best practices and recommended by Archaeologist Ken Swayze, researcher for the 2012 *Kugluk/Bloody Falls Territorial Park Archaeological Inventory*.



Primary Treatment

The *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (Standards) include descriptions of the processes and actions that are aimed at safeguarding the features and character of culturally significant sites, cultural landscape, and specific cultural resources such as an archaeological site like the sod house rings in the Qurlut day use area. Included in Chapter 4 of the Standards are the primary treatment approaches for managing culturally significant sites. Primary treatments are the way in which a site/resource is going to be cared for or used. There are two primary treatments in the Standards that are the recommended approach for Kugluk: preservation and rehabilitation. These treatments are defined⁸ as:

- **Preservation:** the action or process of protecting, maintaining, and/or stabilizing the existing materials, form, and integrity of an historic place, or of an individual component, *in situ* (meaning in its original place or position) while protecting its heritage value.
- **Rehabilitation:** the action or process of making possible a continuing or compatible contemporary use of an historic place, or an individual component, while protecting its heritage value.

The management plan recommends that any culturally significant site in the park that is not under immediate threat of damage or loss will be treated for preservation. Culturally significant sites under threat of damage will be treated for rehabilitation. Culturally significant sites under threat of loss will be considered for removal of the resource. Only where a site or resource cannot reasonably be treated *in situ* will the removal of the archaeological resource from the park be identified as the management action.

The following management approaches to be applied in all zones are required to minimize the disruption or destruction of culturally significant sites in the park:

- Where possible, position development away from known archaeological sites to allow for a buffer zone of protection from disturbance of the site.
- Digging into the ground, or disruption of organic surface materials, is not permitted. This regulation applies to infrastructure replacement or development, or public use activities in the zone.
- Facilities will be built for placement on the surface of the ground.
- No anchoring into the ground is permitted unless an archaeological survey is completed for the installation site prior to construction, and the findings of the report support excavation or anchoring into the ground.

⁸ Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada. (Pgs. 15-17).



- Rocks may not be moved, extracted from the ground, or brought into this zone for any purpose, including anchoring temporary camping, research, or signage/barrier structures. Park visitors will be discouraged from building rock features such as inuksuit, and any such features found in the park will be removed by NP&SP staff (with the exception of inuksuit on the main portage trail used by NP&SP staff as trail markers).
- Where possible, ATV use will be restricted to existing trails. ATV access throughout cultural zones will be discouraged.
- Park interpretation and heritage appreciation must not identify the exact location of archaeological resources, but may reference the cultural and historic significance or activities of a culturally significant area in general terms.
- Interpretive signage must include regulations on the protection of archaeological resources.

The following table summarizes culturally significant site management approaches for specific zones.



Table 6: Culturally Significant Sites

ZONE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH	NOTES
C1	<p>Protection of natural and cultural resources in this zone is the priority management approach.</p> <p>Permanent facilities or upgrades deemed necessary to protect the cultural features will be permitted.</p> <p>Passive observation activities related to interpretation and heritage appreciation will be encouraged.</p>	<p>Self-supporting temporary shelters for overnight camping or research are permitted, subject to the regulations and conditions identified for the zone.</p> <p>Willow management will be permitted. See 3.3.3 <i>Willow Management</i> section.</p> <p>ATV trails pass through this zone. See 3.4.7 <i>ATV and Access Trail Management</i> section.</p> <p>All new or replacement facilities will be installed on the surface of the ground. No digging into the ground is permitted unless an archaeological survey is completed for the installation site prior to construction, and the findings of the report support excavation.</p>
C2	<p>No permanent facilities may be developed in zone C2 due to the potential for seasonal flooding.</p>	
C3	<p>Research (with valid permits) is permitted.</p> <p>Research activities must not contribute to increased erosion.</p>	<p>Permit conditions on the type of activity, and number of people allowed on the site may be requested by the CJPMC to mitigate human impact on erosion.</p>
C4	<p>Research (with valid permits) is encouraged in this zone to enhance the knowledge of historic resources.</p>	
D1	<p>The development zone is within or adjacent to culturally significant sites.</p>	<p>ATV access will be discouraged. The identification of a parking area, along with signage about sustainable ATV use and No ATV access signage will be developed and enforced.</p> <p>Willow management will be permitted. See 3.3.3 <i>Kugluk Willow Management</i> section.</p> <p>All new or replacement facilities will be installed on the surface of the ground. No digging into the ground is permitted unless an archaeological survey is completed for the installation site prior to construction, and the findings of the report support excavation.</p>
D2	<p>Prior to development of the Upper Terrace Day Use Area, an archaeological survey will be completed.</p>	<p>Permit conditions may allow for artefacts to be removed due to the high level of disturbance and human activity at this site.</p>



3.2.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARTEFACTS

The protection of Nunavut's archaeological and paleontological heritage is an important priority of the Government of Nunavut (GN), and a responsibility shared with the Government of Canada. Under the *Nunavut Act*, regulations for the protection, care and preservation of artefacts and sites are regulated under the authority of the GN Minister for Culture and Heritage (C&H). The Department of C&H also administers the *Human Remains Policy* to ensure that any archaeological investigation or analysis of human remains or associated grave goods will be conducted in a manner that is sensitive to Nunavummiut values, ethical and scientific principles, and which complies with all applicable laws, codes of conduct, and conventions.

Key Actions

If archaeological or paleontological sites, movable archaeological objects or artefacts are found in Kugluk territorial park, the regulations are:

- Do not touch, do not move, and do not remove stones, bones, or artefacts.
- Immediately report finds to the GN, C&H Department. C&H will then address the issue and provide recommendations/action.

The process for reporting all artefact discoveries is quite straightforward; finds have to be reported to the Territorial Archaeology Office, including as much details as possible, for example:

- Name of the person(s) who found the artifacts
- Date of the find
- Location of the find (GPS coordinates) if available.
- Photographs if available
- Any other relevant information

3.2.3 CULTURAL ACTIVITIES MANAGEMENT

Cultural activities management concerns the use of the park by Inuit for cultural purposes, including harvesting, fishing, spiritual, recreational or educational purposes associated with culturally significant sites.

Key Actions

The management of the park will ensure that Inuit use and access to the park for harvesting or to visit culturally significant sites is not constrained and that other park users (e.g. tourists) are not engaging in activities that harm or disrupt the cultural practices and enjoyment of Inuit using the park. Inuit rights to access, use or conduct activities in the park will be considered in all management decisions, in accordance with the IIBA 3.2.

- **Boats:** It is the decision of the Kugluktuk CJPMC that no boats will be permitted to be launched or stored in the park above the falls⁹. No boat refueling or boat cleaning is permitted in the park. Boat cleaning includes bilge pumping, bailing, and garbage removal¹⁰.
- **Outpost Camps and Cabins:** It is the decision of the Kugluktuk CJPMC that outposts camps (IIBA 3.4) and cabins (IIBA 3.5) are not to be allowed to be established or built within Kugluk¹¹.

Cultural activities involving wilderness recreation, especially self-propelled travel, and traditional activities such as harvesting, berry picking, and spending time on the land are permitted and encouraged.

The following table summarizes cultural activity management approaches for specific zones.

⁹ As per the Kugluktuk CJPMC record of decision item # 017-2016 (2016-09-01).

¹⁰ As per the Kugluktuk CJPMC record of decision item # 018-2016 (2016-09-01).

¹¹ As per the Kugluktuk CJPMC record of decision item #016- 2016 (2016-09-01).



Table 7: Cultural Activities

Zone	Management Approach	Notes
D1 and D2	Zoned for day use activities.	Regulation, enforcement and education will discourage ATV use that is damaging the environmental and threatens cultural resources. Fishing is an important cultural activity in zone D1. Regulation, enforcement and education will discourage fish wastage. Non-Inuit are required to have a valid fishing license.
C1, C2 and C4	Protection of natural and cultural resources is the priority management approach.	Regulation, enforcement and education will discourage ATV use that is damaging the environmental and threatens cultural resources.
C3	Protection of natural and cultural resources in this zone is the priority management approach.	See 3.2.1 <i>Culturally Significant Sites Management</i> section.
W1	Use and protection of the wilderness resources in this zone is the priority management approach.	Regulation, enforcement and education will discourage ATV use that is damaging the environmental and threatens cultural resources.
W2	Protection of the Golden Eagle nesting area is the priority of this zone.	Camping will be discouraged in the zone from mid-May to mid-September. See 3.3.2.1 <i>Golden Eagle Habitat Management</i> section.
W3	Erosion is a management concern in this zone.	Regulation, enforcement and education will discourage ATV use that is damaging the environmental and threatens cultural resources.

3.3 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Natural resource management is concerned with maintaining the wildlife, habitat and ecosystems in a state that is as close as possible to that of the naturally occurring environment, given that these areas will be used by all park visitors to some degree.

Protection of natural resources is the priority management approach in all zones:

- The Kugluktuk CJPMC and members of the community have expressed a desire to maintain the park in a natural state, and minimize development in the park to the identified Development Zones.
- ATV in the park will be encouraged to stay within existing trails, unless an alternative route or designed trail surface (e.g. ATV platform) is identified in the 2016 Master Plan or required due to environmental conditions. Creation of new trails will be discouraged.
- Park visitors will be encouraged to remove garbage or use garbage receptacles in the park.

3.3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Sustaining the integrity of the Kugluk ecosystem may be a challenge in the coming years given the size of the park relative to the broader ecosystem context. The cumulative stresses on the park may occur from adjacent land uses, such as: travel routes outside the boundary; mineral resource development that could have downstream effects of water pollution; climate change impacts; and degradation of park landscape features caused by natural and human caused erosion.

In each of the management zones, the permitted uses, conditional uses and protection measures have been identified to achieve the objectives of managing activities in the park for the benefit of the environment and park user groups. Where protection measures are recommended, the best available scientific and traditional knowledge has been applied to determining the management approach.



Key Actions

As required, NP&SP and the CJPMC may recommend the following management actions to address the environment:

- Temporary or permanent closures in the park to prohibit or regulate access for reasons of mitigating a threat to:
 - the environment (e.g. trail closure in erosion areas; fencing off vegetation rehabilitation areas); the habitat, ecosystem, or Important Wildlife area.
- Soil and slope stabilization, where possible, through vegetation regeneration or transplanting vegetation to an area.
- Apply terms and conditions to research permits or film crew permits that address general sustainable use practices in Kugluk, or address specific environmental concerns that are related to the permit activity.
- Park staff will monitor boat activity on the shoreline: As per the decision of the Kugluktuk CJPMC, no boats will be permitted to be launched or stored in the park above the falls . No boat refueling or boat cleaning is permitted in the park. Boat cleaning includes bilge pumping, bailing, and garbage removal. Park staff will issue information and warnings to any boat operator that breaks this rule.

3.3.2 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Kugluk Territorial Park is in use by a number of species of wildlife, although the park is not considered to be “resident” habitat for all species that have been observed. There are several terrestrial mammals that migrate in the Coppermine River valley, including barren-ground caribou and barren-ground grizzly. The presence of large quantities of fish in the lower Coppermine River is considered the most significant resources of the park and contributes to the cultural significance of Kugluk. Flocks of migrating birds and raptors are also seen in the spring in the region surrounding the park. Wildlife and areas of importance to wildlife are documented in the Inventory of Park Resources for Kugluk (refer to the 2012 report *Kugluk/Bloody Falls Territorial Park Cultural Landscape Resource Inventory*).

Key Actions

Management of wildlife habitat in Kugluk is the responsibility of NP&SP and the Kugluktuk CJPMC. Development, operations and activities will seek to minimize the disruption of wildlife and maintain the natural state of the park environment.

- Management of wildlife species, birds and raptors, will be undertaken in partnership with NWMB, CWS, GN DoE Wildlife Division, the Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association (Hunters and Trappers Organization). DoE Conservation Officers are responsible for enforcement of the Wildlife Act. NP&SP staff will monitor wildlife species in the park and consult with partner

- organizations on issues or management approaches as required.
- Management of fish habitat is the responsibility of DFO. Management of fish will be undertaken in partnership with DFO, GN Conservation Officers (enforcing the fishing regulations), and Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association (Hunters and Trappers Organization). DoE Fisheries and Sealing Division may offer training to address fish snagging and fish wastage. Beneficiaries are allowed to snag fish (unless there is an HTO bylaw prohibiting the practice), but fish wastage is prohibited. NP&SP staff will monitor fishing activities in the park and consult with partner organizations on issues or management approaches as required.
- NP&SP and the CJPMC are encouraged to include wildlife management messages and regulations in the Heritage Appreciation and Interpretative Programs for Kugluk.

There are known Golden Eagle nest sites in the area of the gorge at Kugluk. Specific management approaches are described for Golden Eagle habitat management in the section below.

3.3.2.1 Golden Eagle Habitat Management

Wildlife zone W2 was identified as a buffer zone to manage and protect a Golden Eagle nesting site. These large birds have been known to breed and nest along the Coppermine River and specifically around Kugluk. More than one nest has been observed. Golden Eagles are known to build several nest sites within their territory and can use them alternatively. They lay 1-4 eggs (usually 2) in early to mid-May and are incubated for up to 45 days. The chicks will be completely fledged and ready to leave their nest after 60 days (up to 10 weeks). In the park, young of the year have been seen flying along the river in mid-September.¹²

Research indicates that Golden Eagles are sensitive to human disturbance during the nesting cycle. Researchers found when observers were camped 400 meters from nests of Golden Eagles, adults spent less time near their nests, fed their juveniles less frequently, and fed themselves and their juveniles less.¹³ Other research reported that human disturbance accounted for at least 85% of all known nest lost.¹⁴

¹² Jorgen Bolt (Wildlife Technician), Department of Environment, Government of Nunavut. Email communication, December 18, 2012.

¹³ Steidl, R. J., K.D. Kozié, G. J. Dodge, T. Pehovski and E. R. Hogan. (1993). *Effects of human activity on breeding behavior of golden eagles in Wrangell, St. Elias National Park and Preserve; a preliminary assessment*. National Park Service, Alaska, WRST Research and Resource Report; no. 93-3.

¹⁴ Boeker, E. L. and T .D. Ray. (1971). *Golden eagle population studies in the southwest*. Condor 73:463-467.



Key Actions

Therefore the management plan recommends zoning of a buffer zone and regulations:

- No camping within zone W2 from mid-May to mid-September. This regulation will be monitored by NP&SP staff. Staff will provide information and request campers in this zone to move their tenting sites immediately. Signage should not be used to indicate the “no camping” buffer zone because this may draw attention to the nesting.
- Only passive observation of the eagles is permitted.
- Interpretive programs and materials must not include specific information about the nest locations.

3.3.3 WILLOW MANAGEMENT

Long term observation and assessment of vegetation in Kugluk has been undertaken through research to better understand the status of vegetation communities and potential change as a result of human impact and climate change.

The 2012 Inventory of Park Resources identified scientific and IQ evidence that vegetation growth has increased in the park in recent decades. Management of vegetation in Kugluk is required for public safety, to improve sight lines in day use areas to avoid grizzly bear contact, and to keep walking and ATV trails clear of hazards. Regardless of vegetation species, the management action is referred to as *Willow Management*.



Key Actions

The purpose of *Willow Management* will be to control the height and density of vegetation in zones D1 and C1 where park user facilities and trails exist.

- The annual pruning of willows and other vegetation in Kugluk will be permitted by NP&SP staff as a management action in the park.
- Guidelines for “Kugluk Willow Management” prepared by NP&SP will regulate the activity. NP&SP staff will review and follow the guidelines for annual pruning.
- A 5 m buffer along trails and around existing picnic facilities is considered a minimum distance for pruning to increase sight lines and provide for human safety. The buffer zone may be increased in some locations to improve sightlines and visibility for human safety.
- Pruning of the willows will be to minimum height not less than 0.5 m at the trail edge, and sloping up to natural height within 5 m of the edge of a buffer zone.
- *Willow Management* actions will be cautious of the impact of pruning and work crews on the archaeological resources in zone C1, and efforts will be taken to minimize disturbance of surface and sub-surface materials.
- *Inuit Qaujimaqatuqangit* and traditional willow harvesting practices/uses will inform *Willow Management*.
- Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive Programs for Kugluk will include cultural programs and education about *Willow Management* to discourage the public from removing vegetation from the site and to teach the traditional uses of vegetation.
- NP&SP staff will monitor the park for damage to vegetation caused by park user groups cutting shrubs for firewood or ATV caused damage. NP&SP staff will discourage the public from cutting or damaging vegetation.

The following table summarizes natural resource management approaches for specific zones.



Table 8: Natural Resources

ZONE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH	NOTES
D1 and D2	Zoned for day use activities.	Management of these zones will seek to minimize the disturbance and destruction of the soil, rocks, and vegetation.
C1, C2, C3 and C4	Protection of natural and cultural resources in this zone is the priority management approach.	Maintaining the natural vegetation and soil cover in these zones protects cultural resource on the surface and in the sub-surface. Where possible, the natural environment will be maintained. See 3.2.1 <i>Culturally Significant Sites Management</i> section. Where required vegetation may be removed following the “Willow Management” guidelines for visitor safety or to research / survey archaeological sites.
W1	Use and protection of the wilderness resources in this zone is the priority management approach. Inuit use of the area for harvesting activities is permitted.	Sustainable ATV use will be encouraged to maintain the natural environment.
W2	Protection of the Golden Eagle nesting area is the priority of this zone.	See 3.3.2.1 <i>Golden Eagle Habitat Management</i> section.
W3	Erosion is a management concern in this zone.	Development or improvements to the park access trail with attention to protecting the natural environment and mitigating erosion.

3.4 HUMAN USE MANAGEMENT

People are to be encouraged to visit the park and enjoy being in the park. However, human use must encourage sustainability and has to be managed to address safety and limit or mitigate any negative impacts on the park environment. The Kugluk Master Plan addresses human use and sustainability by concentrating development and services in specific locations.

Management actions such as visitor safety and emergency response planning, and Heritage Appreciation Programs, will contribute to the sustainable use of the park through monitoring, information sharing, and enforcing regulations.

3.4.1 VISITOR SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Visitor safety in Kugluk is of paramount concern. NP&SP and the CJPMC will work in close partnership with the Kugluktuk Search and Rescue organization, RCMP, Conservation Officers, and other professionals and organizations in Kugluktuk to provide for visitor safety and respond to emergencies in the park.

Key Actions

The Management Plan requires the development of a detailed *Kugluk Emergency Response Plan* within the first five years of implementation to address:

- Emergency response plan for all locations in the park. A map and coordinates of all park facilities will be prepared. Safety and emergency equipment will be identified. Requirements for search and rescue will consider each of the anticipated activities in the park, including but not limited to: land, water and air rescue.
- Safety guidelines and regulations that will be communicated to all park visitors through Park staff and communication materials.
- Emergency contacts for Kugluk.
- Staff training will be ongoing.
- A voluntary park visitor registration process (for non-Inuit) is recommended. NP&SP staff should be equipped to issue SPOT personal tracking devices (or an equivalent satellite GPS tracking device) upon request to park visitors and monitor radio or satellite phones emergency calls.



Mitigating public safety hazards and preparing for issues is the recommended approach to avoid or reduce risk. The Master Plan recommends the following management actions that may be taken on a temporary or permanent basis to address visitor safety:

- Trail closure and trail relocation at areas of slope erosion.
- As required, the use of temporary snow fencing or permanent fencing, to close areas of the park.
- Development of a modular bridge crossing at the gully on the trail leading to the day use area.
- Additional signage (informational and regulatory) for emergency procedures and contact, ATV safety, minimal impact travel, and for closures.
- Installation of life preserver rings/throw bags in the day use area.
- Staff training in search and rescue, enforcement, wilderness first aid and survival, firearms safety, safe and sustainable travel, travel in bear country, marine transport, and other specialized training as required.

3.4.2 CAMPING

The Management Plan zones regulate camping in Kugluk Territorial Park, specifically the type of tent structure, location, and methods of securing tents. These regulations are in place for zones where Special Management is required for cultural resources, important wildlife areas, and in areas known to be seasonal flood plains or susceptible to erosion.

See section 3.3.2.1: Golden Eagle Habitat Management for camping regulations in Wildlife Zone W2.



Photo credit: Chris Halsted

3.4.3 REGULATIONS AND PERMITS

All regulations of the Territorial Parks Act, Wildlife Act and Nunavut Fishery Regulations apply to park visitors participating in hunting, fishing or other activities. These regulations apply to access, use and non-disturbance or harassment of wildlife and wildlife habitat.

This Kugluk Management Plan does not require permits for Inuit, non-Inuit Kugluktmuiut, Nunavummiut or tourists to access or use the park. However, this Kugluk Management Plan does include recommended policies and a voluntary registration process for all park user groups accessing the park.

Inuit do not need a permit to access or use Kugluk.

Permits are an official document or approval process that gives a person or organization the authorization to enter the park or carry out an activity in the park.

Research Regulations (IIBA Article 11) and Film Crews

This Management Plan does require permits for researchers and film crews.

Researchers must apply to the Nunavut Parks Superintendent for a permit to conduct research in a park, and may be required to comply with the research permit process of the Nunavut Research Institute. Archeological research also requires a permit from the GN Culture and Heritage Department.

The Superintendent will seek the advice of the CJPMC and NJPMC on research permits before issuing one with the terms and conditions that permit research within the park. As per Article 11 of the IIBA, research permit conditions may require (a) Inuit field assistants to be hired by the researcher; (b) including a formal training component for Inuit field assistants in the research project and research budget; (c) Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Inuit oral histories be given equal value in research, where available; and (d) any additional terms and conditions specific to the activity and zone in the park where the research activity will be undertaken.

Film crews will apply to the Superintendent for a permit. Film crews must identify the activities and zone in the park where filming is to take place, the time of year of the filming, and actions that will be taken to avoid an negative impacts on Inuit harvesting, or the use and enjoyment of the park by other user groups. Film crew application must identify the process to gain consent from park users that may be filmed in the park. The Superintendent will seek the advice of the CJPMC before issuing a film crew permit with the terms and conditions.

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3.4.4 TOURISM ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT

Tourism activity management includes providing safe, secure, and sustainable park experiences for non-resident park visitors. Tourists include canoe travellers on the Coppermine River, and visitors accessing the park from the community of Kugluktuk by boat or over land. An Inuit Tourism Strategy will be developed (as per the IIBA) for Kugluktuk including park related tourism. Management of Kugluk and decisions by the CJPMC will aim to support the recommendations of the Inuit Tourism Strategy.

Key Actions

To manage tourism, designated camping areas are identified in zones D1 and C1. Management actions that support tourism include:

- Camping in temporary shelters is permitted in the park. Rocks are not permitted to be moved for use as tent anchors.
- The park will be kept clean of litter and debris to maintain the pristine environment of the park.
- Heritage Appreciation, including park interpretive and information signage, will inform visitors of the historic and contemporary use of the park by Inuit.
- A voluntary Visitor Registration program is recommended.
- The safety of visitors, and the security of their belongings will be a primary consideration in park management decisions and during patrols by NP&SP staff.

Voluntary Registration

Park users may take part in a voluntary park registration process. A voluntary park registration process would be an opportunity for NP&SP staff to orient the visitors to park regulations outlined in the park zoning plan and Visitor Code of Conduct, monitor who is using the park in the event of emergency response, and collect information from park users on their travel itinerary in the event of a public safety event.

Visitor Code of Conduct

A visitor code of conduct could be implemented for Kugluk and provided as an information resource during voluntary registration, online, or through other Heritage Appreciation programs.

A visitor code of conduct would relate to all park user groups to promote sustainable use of Kugluk and the maintenance of the park's natural environment and resources, cultural resources, and park facilities. The North Baffin Regional Land Use Plan (2000) includes a recommended Code of Good Conduct for Land Users¹⁵ (see Appendix 5.2) that could be a template for Nunavut Parks to develop similar guidelines in Kugluk to encourage best practices and safe and sustainable travel.

¹⁵ Nunavut Planning Commission. North Baffin Regional Land Use Plan (Appendix H). 2000. Pg. 109.

3.4.5 HERITAGE APPRECIATION

The Master Plan and the NP&SP's *Framework for Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive Programs* describes heritage appreciation in the park as the way of providing "Nunavummiut, visitors, and other stakeholders with an opportunity to understand the role of territorial parks within Nunavut and increase awareness of the natural and cultural heritage in our parks through engagement, education and communication."

The Kugluk Master Plan recommends that heritage appreciation should celebrate the story of Kugluk through the theme *Life at the Falls*.

The Management Plan recognizes that Heritage Appreciation is an opportunity to educate and build awareness through engagement. NP&SP and the CJPMC are encouraged to include management messages in the Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive Programs for Kugluk. Through Heritage Appreciation, the key messages that NP&SP and the CJPMC communicate in the park can promote the sustainable use of resources and identify activities or behaviours that have a negative impact on the park.

Key Actions

Management of the park for heritage appreciation and engagement can address the principles and objects of the IIBA 7.1 for park information, materials and facilities. This includes:

- Providing all programs and materials in Inuinnaqtun and Inuktitut, as well as English and French.
- Reflecting the cultural significance of the park to Inuit in all heritage appreciation and interpretive materials.
- Using *Inuit Qaujimaqatunqangit* in all programs and materials to further the understanding of the park and its resources among the community residents and all park user groups.
- Educational resources developed through the parks heritage appreciation program will include general information needed to teach and encourage youth about tourism and parks related employment (IIBA 6.1.1).
- Using cultural programs (e.g. "Learn to" activities), interpretive materials, and communications (e.g. newsletters or radio shows) to share messages about minimal impact travel, sustainable use of Kugluk, and behaviours that the CJPMC would like to change in order to protect resources.

The IIBA also requires an Inuit Tourism Strategy (Article 4) for communities related to a park to increase opportunities that parks offer for community tourism development. Specifically related to Heritage Appreciation, Inuit Tourism Strategies are to ensure "visitors' experiences in Territorial Parks and Affected Communities should encourage a greater awareness and understanding of Inuit culture and heritage; and the development of tourism infrastructure and activities should be consistent with the purposes for which the Park was established." (Article 4.1.1 e, f)



The Kugluktuk/Kugluk Inuit Tourism Strategy will develop and plan for park and community activities and programs that offer tourism opportunities, and may identify additional materials that fall under Kugluk's Heritage Appreciation programs. Tourism strategy initiatives can be added to the Heritage Appreciation Program and implementation timeframe by the CJPMC.

Heritage Appreciation Communication and Marketing Materials

The 2016 Kugluk Master Plan recommends that communication and marketing materials be developed about Kugluk to increase awareness of the traditional and contemporary use of the site, its archaeological values, and sustainable practices in territorial parks. All materials about Kugluk will stress the cultural significance of the site for the people of Kugluktuk and their ancestors. The Heritage Appreciation Program should include materials for communication with residents and visitors that:

- share key messages about territorial parks,
- communicate the theme of Kugluk through its natural and cultural resources, and
- provide people with an interest in learning more about the park with links/contacts.

Communications materials are to include (but should not be limited to):

- public news releases,
- information presentation materials (digital and printed) for use by park staff in the park and the community,
- promotional/marketing materials (print and digital), and
- park-specific website content.

Inuit tourism providers in Kugluktuk should be encouraged to offer guided interpretive visits to the park. The Heritage Appreciation Program can be delivered by local outfitters through an interpretive script, a list of suggested sites of cultural significance to visit (including the regulations to follow during site visits, and identification of those sites that are regulated or prohibited from visits based on the park zoning plan), and suggested interpretive activities. Partnerships with other organizations, such as Inuit Heritage Trust, will be identified for Inuit tourism providers in Kugluktuk that are seeking training related to park tourism opportunities.

Marketing materials are required in print and digital form to celebrate the unique qualities of Kugluk, encourage visitation to the park and community, and promote Inuit tourism providers. Marketing materials will be developed in coordination with the objectives of the Kugluktuk Inuit Tourism Strategy.

Heritage Appreciation Education Modules

Kugluk educational module outlines were prepared in the 2012 *Kugluk Territorial Park Draft Heritage Appreciation Plan*. A framework and

guidelines for education modules and curriculum is presented in the Nunavut Park's *Framework for Heritage Appreciation/ Interpretative Programs*. Together these documents will be referenced for the development of a Kugluk Territorial Park teacher's resource kit designed for use by Kugluktuk schools in grades 7 and 10 as part of the general curriculum, and a special curriculum in archaeology will be developed for grade 11. Students will learn about Kugluk and develop an appreciation of both the cultural and natural heritage of the park by examining its rich history, and also by understanding how this history has shaped their community and them as individuals. Students will learn about park management and the skills required to protect, preserve and present park resources (natural and cultural).

In-park Educational Programming

In-park educational programming will be developed through the NP&SP "Learn to" program which teaches all park users about IQ and scientific knowledge through interactive activities taking place at Kugluk.

The following "Learn to" programs for Kugluk can be considered:

- "Learn to" program topic kits with interpretive learning materials and tools on the topics of fish harvesting, fishing tool-making (e.g. kakivak), smoking a fish, berry picking, medicinal uses of vegetation, edible plants, wildlife management, willow management, and cultural sites/ archaeological management.
- Develop a "Kugluk Elder in Residence," to have an Elder work in the park on specific days to teach youth on a specific topic in a camp-style setting. The program will share oral histories and traditional knowledge about places of significance and uses of resources within the park.
- Identified as a Special Project, a reconstruction of a Thule campsite/sod house structure and typical goods will be prepared as an Interpretation Kit. Elders and youth can assemble the kit in the park as an educational resource.

Community Events

Nunavut Park's staff will identify and participate on an annual basis in community events that increase awareness of Kugluk Territorial Park and the Nunavut Parks Program. Community events will encourage engagement with the park's heritage and be promoted as tourism opportunities. Community events will include "Parks Day" picnics and activities. Other community events may be developed in coordination with the objectives of the Kugluktuk Inuit Tourism Strategy.

Engaging Youth

To increase awareness of parks and park career opportunities, a brochure will be developed for youth in Kugluktuk about "Careers in Parks" with information about Kugluk Territorial Park and the local educational and employment opportunities associated with the park.



Special Projects

To continue to gather information and IQ about Kugluk, the Heritage Appreciation Program will work on special projects, including, but not limited to:

- **Oral History Project** work should continue to record information from Elders and others with knowledge of Kugluk. As per the IIBA oral histories shall include local Elders and, where possible, visits to the park. Oral history should be included in all Archaeological Sites Special Projects (see below). Oral histories should be videotaped and transcribed. In the future, existing videos and new videos should be edited to create a short feature documentary about Kugluk Territorial Park.
- **Archaeological Sites Special Projects** (identified as recommendations in the *2012 Kugluk/Bloody Falls Territorial Park Archaeological Inventory*), in partnership with the Department of Culture and Heritage and Inuit Heritage Trust could continue the data collection and understanding of archaeological information that can be included in the park's Heritage Appreciation Program. As per the IIBA, Archaeological Sites Special Projects will be undertaken with input from the CJPMC and local Elders, and opportunities for local participation of local Inuit field students for all research projects in the park.
- **Thule campsite/sod house Interpretation Kit** (identified in Heritage Appreciation Program) is proposed as an educational resource to be developed in partnership with Inuit Heritage Trust. The kit will be constructed in the community by Elders and youth as a transportable interpretive kit containing a replica Thule tent/sod house frame, skin cover, and typical interior goods for cooking, sleeping and fishing. The kit will be used for interpretation in the park, at the school, or at community events in Kugluktuk. The kit should be able to be carried in a large bag and assembled at any location. An interpretive script will be developed. As per management regulations for culturally significant sites, use of the kit in the park does not permit the tent to be constructed or demonstrated on top of any known archaeological site in Kugluk.

The capital and operational estimates and implementation plan for this Kugluk's Heritage Appreciation Program (as indicated in the 2016 Kugluk Master Plan) are summarized in section 4.4 of this Management Plan.

3.4.6 PARK FACILITIES

Park facility management concerns the operations and maintenance (O&M) of park infrastructure (e.g. ATV platforms, boardwalks, buildings, picnic facilities, and signage) that support day use, recreational, and cultural activities of park visitors.

Maintenance, repair, replacement and monitoring are required actions to manage park facilities. Park O&M is undertaken on an ongoing basis by NP&SP staff (full time and seasonal park staff) through annual budgets and one-time management action budgets for specific projects.

Key Actions

- NP&SP staff will monitor all facilities while working in the park. Where damage, vandalism, loss or wear is observed with a facility, park staff will notify senior NP&SP staff immediately to prepare a plan of action.
- Any potential threat to human safety will be reported and addressed immediately.
- Garbage will be monitored and removed as required.
- Litter will be monitored and removed immediately.
- Fish waste and other animal by product or wastage will be removed immediately.

Park visitors will be encouraged to take garbage, waste and unused supplies out of the park. Garbage receptacles will be placed in high traffic areas of the park, and these will be maintained regularly by NP&SP staff.

- All Zones - Facilities (permanent or temporary) deemed necessary to protect natural or cultural features of the park may be developed, subject to an archaeological survey, and following an environmental assessment if one is deemed required (e.g. for development of a modular bridge crossing).
- No permanent facilities will be developed in zone C2 due to seasonal flooding. Facilities must be removable.
- ATV access and trail management is identified as a specific concern. An approach for ATV management is presented below.
- As per the IIBA Article 5, Inuit contracting and businesses opportunities will be considered in all park management decisions, and the Park Contracting Policy will be applied for all development or business opportunity projects to be contracted within Kugluk Territorial Parks.



3.4.7 ATV AND ACCESS TRAIL MANAGEMENT

ATV and access trail management concerns sustainable vehicle use within the park and managed walking trails. Within Kugluk there are access trails in areas that are susceptible to erosion and damage to culturally significant sites. The primary management approach to these trails is to provide safe access while also protecting the natural and cultural resources of the park.

Key Actions

Trail development and relocation routes are in the 2016 Master Plan. This Management Plan:

- Permits the use of motorized vehicles by Inuit for harvesting activities within the park. Harvesters will be encouraged to remain on trails.
- Heritage Appreciation Programs such as interpretive materials, informational and regulatory signage will promote sustainable ATV use in the park, and educate visitors of the negative

impacts of ATV use on cultural sites and in areas that are susceptible to erosion.

- No ATV Access signage will be posted in near the day use area (zone D1) to encourage park users to use the designated ATV parking lots, and bollards or barriers may be constructed around the ATV parking lot to protect the cultural sites and natural state of the park landscape in this zone.
- Walking trails in the day use area (zone D1) may cross through culturally significant sites. Signage will identify the regulations that govern Archaeological Resources in Nunavut, and park users will be required to report any archaeological finds to authorities.
- Any future development of the access trail on municipal land may have an impact on the park by increasing the number of visitors, and potentially upgrading the access trail to a road. Any future development of the municipality's portion of the trail will require the Kugluktuk CJPMC to decide if vehicles larger than an ATV will be permitted in the park.

Table 9: Human Use Management

ZONE	MANAGEMENT APPROACH	NOTES
D1 and D2	Replacement and new facilities are permitted. Camping in temporary structures will be permitted in designated areas.	Development is subject to an archaeological survey and environmental assessment (if required). ATV access may be restricted in D1.
C1	Permanent trail facilities and signage deemed necessary to protect the cultural features of the zone along the access trail may be developed. Camping in temporary structures will be permitted in designated areas.	Development is subject to an archaeological survey. ATV access will be restricted in C1. Enforcement will regulate ATV access and camping. Consultations will be required on the preferred design and approach if additional ATV platforms or boardwalks are developed in C1.
C2	No permanent facilities are permitted.	Facilities will be removed due to seasonal flooding.
C3 and C4	Temporary facilities and self-supporting signage may be permitted.	Development is subject to an archaeological survey.
W1, W3	Mitigate erosion by relocating the trail along the upper ridge of the park in zone W3.	Trail upgrades will utilize base materials or ATV platforms to address the impact of ATVs at sensitive locations. Consultations will be undertaken in the community to determine the most appropriate design for any actions taken at culturally significant sites.
W2	Protection of the Golden Eagle nesting area is the priority of this zone.	See Golden Eagle Habitat Management .



3.5 PROHIBITED AND RESTRICTED AREAS

Prohibitions or restrictions may be required in the future to reduce harm or mitigate negative impacts to the parks natural or cultural resources, park infrastructure, or the enjoyment and use of the park by Inuit.

This management approach may require temporary or permanent prohibited or restricted area designation. Any management decision or action to prohibit or restrict an area in Kugluk that falls within the authority of the CJPMC or NP&SP will be consistent with the NA, IIBA, TPA and other legislation.

General prohibitions and regulations that apply in territorial parks include that no person shall:

- a. Establish, engage in or conduct a business, commercial enterprise or industry without a business permit obtained through NP&SP and in keeping with IIBA Article 5.
- b. Acquire a surface right or the right to use or occupy the surface of any land for cabins and outpost camps, in keeping with Kugluktuk CJPMC record of decision #016-2016 (2016-09-01).
- c. Harass or molest game or a game bird or migratory game bird. Camping is to be regulated in zone W2 in keeping with the Golden Eagle Management approach.
- d. Have in his or her possession or explode or discharge an explosive.
- e. Vandalize, alter or move a building, structure, furnishing, sign or other infrastructure feature.
- f. Purposefully damage or destroy a natural feature, natural resource, culturally significant site, or cultural artefact.
- g. Deposit or leave garbage, sewage, refuse, or any noxious material anywhere in the park other than designated garbage disposal bins.
- h. Access Inuit Owned Land, as a non-beneficiary, without prior consent from the Kitikmeot Inuit Association.

This 2016 Management Plan does not identify any prohibited areas within Kugluk. Wildlife Zone W2 does include seasonal restrictions on camping near the Golden Eagles nesting site.

In the event that there is a need for temporary or permanent prohibited or restricted area designation not identified in this management plan, NP&SP and the CJPMC will consult with any partners or groups that may be negatively impacted, following the public engagement guidelines. Where appropriate, decisions by the CJPMC to enact a prohibition or restricted area should be published on a public notice in the community and at the entrance of park, including details of the circumstances, location, timeframe, and prohibition/restrictions.

Emergency Decisions

In the event that an emergency decision is required, the Superintendent may direct NP&SP to take immediate action for a prohibition or restricted area. In the event of an emergency decision, the Superintendent will then notify the NJPMC and Kugluktuk CJPMC of the decision as soon as possible following the process outlined in IIBA 14.12.10. As practicable thereafter the Kugluktuk CJPMC will meet with respect to a final decision.

3.6 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

Meaningful consultation is recognized as a required activity by the NA and IIBA. Public consultation is a requirement for this management plan (IIBA 14.9.12) and may also be undertaken in the future should a change to the management plan be recommended (IIBA 14.11), to ensure that the views and concerns of Inuit are heard.

NP&SP, in consultation with Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI), has prepared *Culturally-Appropriate Consultation Techniques for use in planning and managing Nunavut's Territorial Parks and Special Places*, as required by the IIBA. These techniques will be used for all public engagement for Kugluk Territorial Park.

Key Actions

Engagement with the public or stakeholder organizations may occur for any matter identified by the CJPMC in the management and operation of Kugluk, but must occur for:

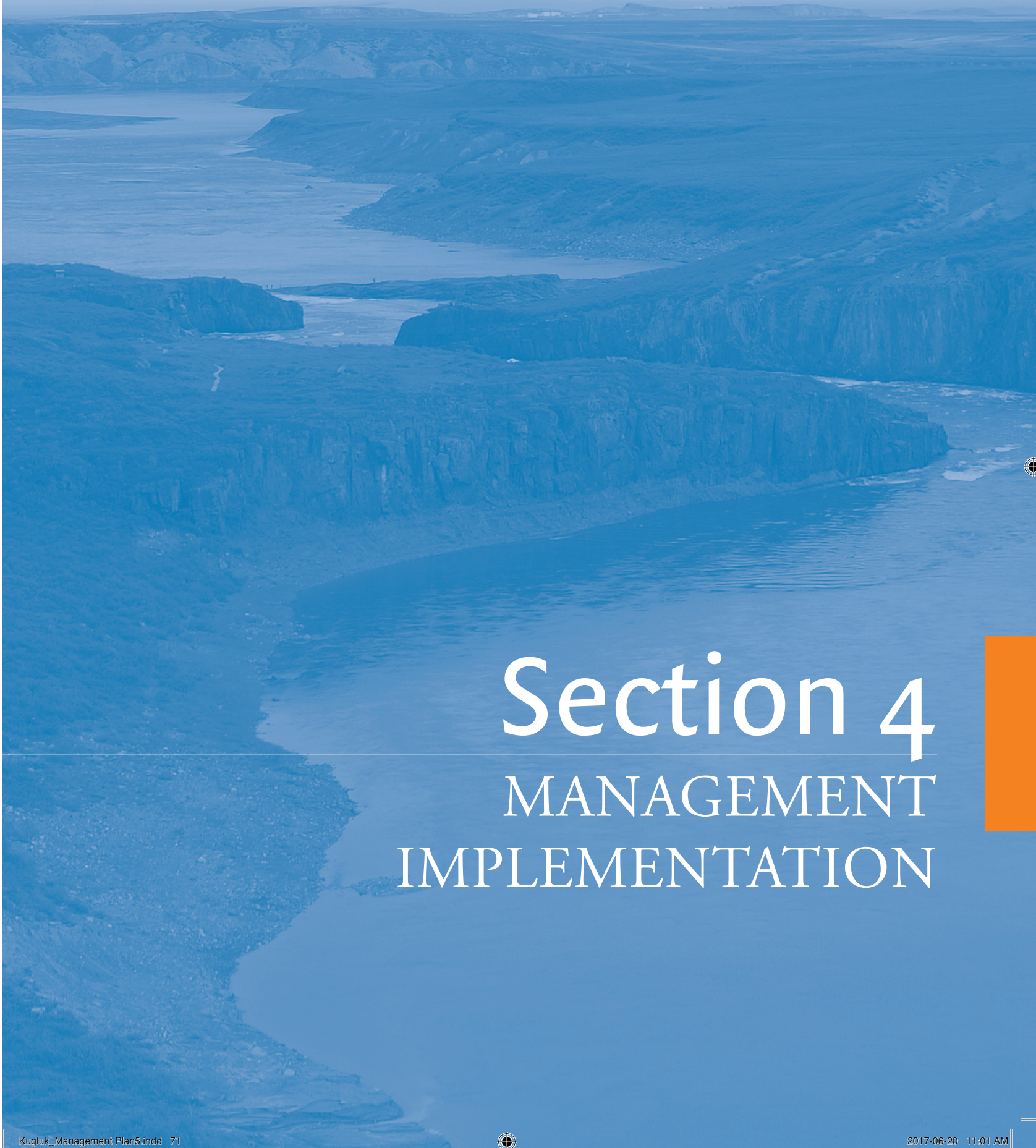
- Inuit Tourism Strategies (IIBA 4.2) – public engagement
- Youth Education and Employment Initiatives (IIBA 6.2) – school officials
- Important Wildlife Areas (IIBA 9.2) – HTO and RWO
- Emergency, Illegal, or Accidental Kills (IIBA 9.3 for Polar Bears; IIBA 9.4 for Other Species) – HTO, RWO and NTI
- Inventory of Park Resources (IIBA 14.4) – public engagement
- Oral History and Archaeology Projects (IIBA 14.5) – public engagement





70





Section 4

MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION







SECTION 4: MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

This Kugluk Management Plan will be implemented annually as part of ongoing park operations and maintenance, with the exception of the actions that are identified with multi-year development timeframes. The following table summarizes the operational budget, with additional details provided in later sections of the Management Plan. NP&SP staff, the CJPMC, and the NJPMC will determine the annual work plan and annual budgets for implementation of this Kugluk Management Plan.

Table 10: Operational Budget Summary*

Budget Item	Budget
Full Time Staffing (Kugluk Park Specific)	Per Year \$150,000 per year based on 1 FTE (Kugluk Park Operations Coordinator, Intermediate position pay range 14-17)
Seasonal/Contract Staffing (Kugluk Park Specific)	Per Year \$90,000 per year, based on up to three seasonal/contract staff positions (pay range 6-10) at approximately \$30,000 per year per position
Tourism Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)	Per Year \$60,000 per year based on 1 FTE (Intermediate position pay range 14-17) to address the Kugluk Park (DoE) portion of the position, through a cost sharing agreement with EDT.
Staff Training	Per Year \$6,000 per staff position
Park operations and maintenance	Per Year \$15,000
One-time/ As Required Management Actions	Year 1-5 \$10,000 Year 6-10 \$20,000
Heritage Appreciation Programs	Year 1-5 \$10,000 for print and online marketing materials, and “Learn to” programs Year 6-10 \$105,000 for education modules and interpretive kit
Kugluktuk CJPMC Annual Operating Budget	Per Year (ongoing) \$15,000 for typical CJPMC operations (not including travel or initiatives identified in the CJPMC annual work plans.)



4.2 MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

The implementation of this Management Plan is presented in the following tables, including the action, resources required and the timeframe for implementation for both annual operations and maintenance, and for one-time/as required management actions.

Table 11: Annual Management Actions – Park Operations and Maintenance Budget*

MANAGEMENT ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	RESOURCES REQUIRED	ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION OUTCOMES
Facility Management	Lead: NP&SP staff Partners: Hamlet of Kugluktuk	Per Year \$4,000	Maintenance and Repair Waste Management ATV Access Trail Management
Human Safety & Emergency Response	Lead: NP&SP staff Partners: Search & Rescue, RCMP, Wildlife Conservation, and others	Per Year \$2,000	Accident and incident free days maximized Prepared and efficient response Knowledgeable responders
Wildlife Management	Lead: NP&SP staff and Wildlife Conservation Officers Partners: HTO, DFO, RWO, Researchers	Per Year \$1,000	Health and stability for park species Mitigation of negative impacts on wildlife Enforcement
Culturally Significant Sites and Archaeological Site Management	Lead: NP&SP staff Partners: C&H, IHT, Researchers	Per Year \$2,500	Protected, preserved or rehabilitated sites and resources Mitigation of negative impacts on sites and resources Enforcement
Environmental Management	Lead: NP&SP staff Partners: Wildlife Conservation Officers, HTO, DFO, RWO, Researchers	Per Year \$2,000	Health and stability of the park ecosystem Willow Management Erosion Management Floodplain Management Water Quality Monitoring Enforcement
Heritage Appreciation Implementation	Lead: NP&SP staff Partners: Kugluktuk Schools, Hamlet of Kugluktuk	Per Year \$3,500	Marketing Park & Community Events Park user group education and awareness Inuit Tourism Provider benefits

Table 12: One-time/As Required Management Actions*

MANAGEMENT ACTION	TIMEFRAME	RESPONSIBILITY	RESOURCES REQUIRED	CLASS ESTIMATE	RESULT/DESIRED OUTCOME
Kugluk Emergency Response Plan	Plan for fiscal year 2018/2019 (must complete by 2021)	Lead: NP&SP Partners: Community Search & Rescue, HTO, RCMP, and others	Year 1 – 5 \$8,000	Class D	Comprehensive plan to address park user safety
Kugluk Visitor Registration & Permitting Program	Plan for fiscal year 2019/2020 (must complete by 2021)	Lead: NP&SP Partners: Wildlife Conservation Officers, Hamlet of Kugluktuk	Year 1 – 5 \$2,000	Class D	Voluntary program
Kugluk Environmental Assessment (EA)	Between 2021-2026 the development of a modular bridge will require the EA	Lead: NP&SP Partners: NIRB, DFO, Engineers & contractors, and others	Year 6 - 10 \$20,000	Class D	
Research Projects	CJPMC to review permits and make recommendations to the Minister as these are received by the GN	Lead: CJPMC, NP&SP	As required Assume NP&SP is issuing permit but research is funded by outside party		Permit terms and conditions will adhere to the Management Plan Researchers will report back to the GN, CJPMC and community Information will be added to the Inventory of Park Resources

*Class "D" cost estimates for O&M tables 9, 10 & 11. Estimates are provided for budget planning purposes only.

4.3 OPERATIONS

4.3.1 PARK SPECIFIC STAFFING

The park is anticipated to require 1 full time equivalent (FTE) staff position for a Park Operations Coordinator, and up to three seasonal park officers/maintenance staff.

It is anticipated that in the month of August, park patrols may require two shifts (day and evening) and weekend shifts to manage visitor activities. In the event that additional shifts are identified as a requirement by the CJPMC or NP&SP, and approval is granted for additional positions by the GN, then the seasonal park officers/maintenance staff will increase to five positions and the budget must be adjusted.

\$90,000 per year, based on up to three seasonal/contract staff positions (pay range 6-10) at approximately \$30,000 per year per position.

4.3.2 TOURISM COORDINATOR

As required by the IIBA the GN will create a full time equivalent (FTE) staff position for Regional Tourism Coordinator/Local Tourism Coordinator. As of 2016 this position would reside with EDT (GN) and through a cost sharing agreement with DoE and EDT.

As per the IIBA Article 4, the GN will plan an Inuit Tourism Training Program (IIBA 4.4) specific to the Kugluk Inuit Tourism Strategy (IIBA 4.2) related to Inuit business and career development benefits, or other training program (IIBA 4.5) identified during negotiation of the PSA.

4.3.3. PARK SPECIFIC TRAINING

The development of specialized knowledge for NP&SP staff, Inuit Tourism Providers and Inuit tourism business operators in Kugluktuk will ensure Kugluk's vision is achieved, and will provide a safe and positive experience in the park. All new employees should receive training within their first two years of employment to introduce them to the Nunavut Parks Program, prepare them for park operations, and prepare them to engage with both park visitors and the community.

The following table describes the recommended training program to be developed for Kugluk's Nunavut Parks Staff¹⁶.

¹⁶ Training courses could be offered to Inuit Tourism Providers at the same time as Nunavut Parks Staff training.



Table 13: Nunavut Parks Staff Training Recommendations

COURSE	PURPOSE/TRAINING PROVIDER	COST/PERSON*	TIMEFRAME
Nunavut Parks Program, including joint planning and management	Familiarize all staff with the Nunavut Parks Program. Staff training by the Manager of Park Planning and Establishment (Nunavut Parks).	n/a	Year 1
Search and rescue training	Requirements should include: core competencies and crisis management; and specialized swift water rescue. Emergency Response Institute; Search and Rescue Volunteer Association of Canada (SARVAC); or equivalent training for professionals.	\$1,000 (location dependent)	Year 1
Park Officer/ Enforcement	Meet requirements to be appointed as Park Officer under the TPA. Staff training by Department of Environment.	\$1,000 (location dependent)	Year 1
Wilderness First Aid and Survival Training	Basic level of wilderness and remote first aid certification. Canadian Red Cross (or equivalent)	\$500 (location dependent)	Year 1
Facility Maintenance and Operations	Staff training by the Manager of Park Operations (Nunavut Parks)	n/a	Year 1
Firearms Safety Course	Firearms and hunter education course and certification. Canadian Firearms Safety Course (CFSC) and License	\$150 (location dependent)	Year 1
Safe and Sustainable Travel	Staff training by the Manager of Park Operations (Nunavut Parks)	n/a	Year 1
Travelling in Bear Country	n/a	n/a	Year 1
Visitor Services and Hospitality	Canadian Tourism Human Resource Council (CTHRC) <i>emerit</i> online or in-person training products in hospitality.	Priced by delivery	Year 2
Marine Transport Training	Master Limited Certificate (validity 5 years) for small commercial and passenger craft certification. Transport Canada Marine Training, Examination and Certification	Contact Transport Canada	As available courses occur
Heritage Appreciation and Interpretation	Cultural Heritage Interpretation Training Inuit Heritage Trust	\$1,000 (location dependent)	As available workshops occur
Impacts Monitoring to Natural and Cultural Resources	Training in Environmental Effects Monitoring Online (e.g. University of New Brunswick) Cultural Resource Management Online (e.g. University of Victoria Cultural Resource Management Program)	\$350 - \$1,000 per course	As available courses occur
Other specialized training as required	Ongoing specialized training and skills development could include river guide/white-water guide; cruise ship readiness; etc.	\$350 - \$1,000 per course	As required
ESTIMATED TRAINING BUDGET PER STAFF		\$6,000	

*Class "D" cost estimates for course only, not including salary, travel, accommodation, or per diem. Estimates are provided for budget planning purposes only.

Inuit Tourism Training Programs

As required by the IIBA, the Kugluk/Kugluktuk Inuit Tourism Strategy include an assessment of the training needs for Inuit Tourism Providers. The purpose of the training needs assessment would be to review the current capacity and identify future needs as identified in IIBA Article 4.4.3, and in addition, it should assess the requirements for Safe and Sustainable Travel, Search and Rescue, heritage appreciation program delivery, and tourism service delivery (e.g. outfitting, guiding) for the visitor groups and activities identified in the 2016 Kugluk Master Plan and Management Plan.

Where appropriate, training programs for Kugluk NP&SP staff may also be open for the participation of Inuit Tourism Providers in Kugluktuk.

4.4 HERITAGE APPRECIATION PROGRAM ACTION TABLE

Development and management of Heritage Appreciation Programs for Kugluk Territorial Park, and the community of Kugluktuk, will be implemented over time by NP&SP staff in the community, regional, and with the support of NP&SP staff in headquarters and other partner organizations.

Heritage Appreciation Projects related to capital planning projects and development inside the park, specifically oral history and archaeological projects, are identified and budgeted in the Kugluk Territorial Park Master Plan.

Table 14: Heritage Appreciation Programs

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE	CAPITAL COST TOTAL	COST ESTIMATE CLASS	NOTES
Marketing Materials	Kugluk specific promotional and information materials in print and online	Year 1-5	Development and fabrication = \$8,000 (Kugluk portion of Division initiative)	\$8,000	Class C	Project to be delivered by NP&SP
“Learn to” Program	Kugluk specific programs and materials	Year 1-5	Materials = \$2,000	\$2,000	Class C	Project to be delivered by NP&SP
Education Modules	Grade 7, 10 & 11 teacher education kits and online resource materials	Year 6-10	Grade 7 modules = \$35,000 Grade 10 modules = \$30,000 Grade 11 modules = \$25,000	\$90,000	Class D	Project will include Kugluk specific and general content. Partnership with the Department of Education and Dept. of Culture and Heritage.
Thule Camp/ Sod House Interpretation Kit	Educational program materials and interpretive script	Year 6-10	Materials = \$5,000 Research and Labour = \$10,000	\$15,000		Project may be in partnership with the schools



4.5 CJPMC OPERATIONS

As required by the IIBA Article 13 the CJPMC will prepare annual work plans and budgets. The GN shall provide adequate funding and secretariat support required by the CJPMC to perform their functions under the IIBA, and this Management Plan and the Kugluk Territorial Park Master Plan. Eligible items for expenditures are outlined in IIBA Schedule 13-1.

4.6 MONITORING

Monitoring of the resources, use and specific actions recommended in this Kugluk Management Plan must occur to assess the outcomes of management actions, the condition of resources, and the effectiveness with which results are achieved to realize the vision, goals and objectives of Kugluk Territorial Park.

Monitoring in terms of the Management Plan should be undertaken by the CJPMC with the support of NP&SP Staff. The CJPMC will prepare an annual report for the NJPMC with the support of NP&SP staff. This report can include information on the following monitoring categories:

- **Condition Monitoring:** Kugluk Park staff will conduct patrols and seasonal maintenance in the park. These activities will include checking on the condition of park infrastructure, trails, signage, visitor activities, and archaeological resources. If negative impacts from vandalism, overuse, or unpermitted activities are observed, the condition of the resource will be documented by staff and reported to NP&SP planning staff and the CJPMC. The CJPMC will determine if an action is required to maintain, improve, or change the condition of the resource. Condition monitoring is needed annually to measure the results of park use over time.
- **Effectiveness Monitoring:** Kugluk Park staff will be speaking with park visitors and community members, providing them with an opportunity to learn about visitor experience and the benefits of the park. Staff may conduct visitor surveys, ATV traffic counts, or community member interviews to gather specific data. This data is considered “effectiveness monitoring” because it collects information on how well the park program is achieving the vision or objectives of the Master Plan. Effectiveness monitoring should be reported to the CJPMC on an annual basis by NP&SP staff. The CJPMC may recommend actions based on the report.
- **Progress Monitoring:** Implementation of the Management Plan will be undertaken by NP&SP staff. An annual report to the CJPMC and NJPMC will identify which actions are completed, underway, or postponed. Any future management plan actions anticipated, or management issues that have arisen that are not addressed in the Management Plan, will be reported by NP&SP staff.

4.7 MANAGEMENT PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATE

IIBA section 14.11, *Changes to Master Plans and Management Plans*, states “the GN, a DIO, the NJPMC, the CJPMC, or any person affected by a master plan or management plan may propose a change or changes to the Relevant CJPMC”, and outlines the process for such a review.







Section 5

APPENDICES





A.ii





5.1 CONSULTATION RECORD

Consultation Record for the Kugluk Territorial Park Master Plan and Management Plan.

DATE	ORGANIZATION/INDIVIDUAL	TYPE OF CONSULTATION
March 22 & 23, 2016	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
May 2 & 3, 2016	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
May 2016	CJPMC Chair presentation to Kugluktuk schools	Presentation on the park and vandalism
July 7 & 8, 2016	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
July 7, 2016	Public Open House (Kugluktuk Community Hall)	Information session on the drafting of the Kugluk Master and Management Plans
August 30, 2016	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
August 31, 2016	CJPMC Park Visit	CJPMC review of park planning challenges and issues
September 1, 2016	Special meeting of the CJPMC, HTO, Canadian Rangers, Search and Rescue, and Hamlet	Information session on the drafting of the Kugluk Master and Management Plans
September 1, 2016	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
November 2016	NP&SP distribute the Kugluk Information Package to Partner Organizations	Information on the proposed territorial park and drafting of the Master and Management Plans
November 29 & 30, 2016	CJPMC	Committee Review of the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
November 29, 2016	Community Radio Show NP&SP – CJPMC Chair	Information on the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
November 30, 2016	Public Open House (Kugluktuk Community Hall)	Presentation of the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
December 1, 2016	Special Meeting with Partner Organizations	Presentation of the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
January to February 2017	Revisions to the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan	
	CJPMC approves the Draft Master Plan	
	Nunavut JPMC approves the Draft Master Plan	
	Nunavut Planning Commission confirms land use conformity	
	Nunavut Impact Review Board completes a Strategic Environmental Assessment	
	Government of Nunavut Working Group and Deputy Ministers review	
	Minister of Environment and Legislative Assembly approves the Master Plan	
	Minister of Environment directs Nunavut Parks and Special Places to proceed with a Park Management Plan and complete negotiations to add the park to the IIBA.	





A.iv





5.2 EXAMPLE VISITOR CODE OF CONDUCT

Nunavut Planning Commission. North Baffin Regional Land Use Plan (Appendix H). 2000. Pg. 109.

APPENDIX H

Code of Good Conduct for Land Users

1. The landscape of each camp and other land use sites will be restored to its original condition to the greatest degree possible. Water quality will be preserved, and no substances that will impair water quality will be dumped in water bodies. When possible and feasible, old sites will be restored to the natural state.
2. All land users shall assist communities and government(s) in identifying and protecting archaeological sites and carving-stone sites, as required by law.
3. Generally, low-level flights by aircraft at less than 300 metres should not occur where they will disturb wildlife or people. If such flights are necessary, they should only take place after consultation with the appropriate communities. All land users are responsible for reporting to the land managers any illegal or questionable low-level flight.
4. All activities on the land will be conducted in such a fashion that the renewable resources of the area in question are conserved.
5. Whenever practicable, and consistent with sound procurement management, land-users will follow the practice of local purchase of supplies and services.
6. Land users will establish working relationships with local communities and respect the traditional users of the land.
7. During the caribou calving, post-calving and migrating seasons, land use activities should be restricted to avoid disturbing caribou, in general, and activities will be governed more specifically by caribou protection measures such as those contained in Appendix I.
8. Artifacts must be left where they are found. All land users are responsible for reporting the location of, or any removal or disturbance of artifacts, to CLEY.
9. The mining industry is encouraged to assist in identifying local carving-stone deposits and report any discoveries to the QIA. Industry is also encouraged to identify and report old waste sites that need to be cleaned up.
10. All land users shall obey the laws of general application applying to land use.



