

Approved by the Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Kingngaaluk Territorial Park.

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Cover Photo: Kataapik

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ᑎᓄᓐᓂᓄᓐ KINGNGAALUK
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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.

“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.

“CIRNAC” refers to Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada formerly called INAC.

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

“COSEWIC” refers to the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada, a federally appointed committee established as a legal entity under the Species at Risk Act that provides advice to government on the status of wildlife species.

“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.

“CWS” refers to the Canadian Wildlife Service, Government of Canada

“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.

“ECC” refers to Environment and Climate Change Canada, Government of 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.

“HAP” refers to the Heritage Appreciation Plan: the parks strategic plan for heritage programs.

“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, a federal department renamed as CIRNAC.

“IOL” refers to Inuit Owned Lands.

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

“JPMC” refers to Joint Planning and Management Committee.

“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.

“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” or “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.

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

“QIA” refers to the Qikiqtani Inuit Association.

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

“RIA” means the Regional Inuit Association 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.

“SARA” refers to the federal Species at Risk Act.

“TPA” means Territorial Parks Act.





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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



The following individuals and organizations are recognized for their assistance and support.

The Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) for Kingngaaluk prepared the 2020 Management Plan. The CJPMC members are:

- Johnny Manning (Chair)
- Mick Appaqaq
- Steven Amagoalik
- Lazarus Epoo Kattuk
- Johnny Appaqaq
- Davidee Qavvik.

The CJPMC would like to acknowledge the following organizations and individuals for their assistance:

- Hamlet of Sanikiluaq
- Sanikiluaq Hunters and Trappers Organization
- Qikiqtani Inuit Association
- And the residents of Sanikiluaq

Translations for this project were provided by:

- Davidee Qavvik



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE SANIKILUAQ

COMMUNITY JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



Kingngaaluk Territorial Park is a very special place that has always provided the food that Inuit and our ancestors have needed for survival. Old campsites, fox traps and hunting blinds show us that this area has been used for hundreds of years. Our park is unique because it will represent our long history of harvesting the resources of the land and the sea, and allow these harvesting practices to continue and be honoured as part of our heritage. It is our hope that Kingngaaluk Territorial Park will always be used for the harvesting and a place that the people of Sanikiluaq will visit to stay connected with their culture. The goal of our park is for the sustainable harvesting practices of Inuit to be protected and celebrated, and a place where our elders share stories about the past and where our youth can learn about their culture. Our park will also welcome visitors to our community and teach them about our heritage.

We have a responsibility to take care of the land, resources and history in our park. This is a fragile place that can be damaged by both natural and man-made actions. Our Management Plan describes how to protect and use the park for the future.

On behalf of the Community Joint Park Management Committee, we wish to thank everyone that has been involved in the Kingngaaluk Territorial Park Management Plan. The hard work of our residents, community organizations, the Qikiqtani Inuit Association and the Government of Nunavut makes it possible for Kingngaaluk Territorial Park to be planned and managed sustainably, and in a way that will make the people of Sanikiluaq proud. We look forward to your enjoyment of the park.

JOHNNY MANNING

Chair of the Sanikiluaq Community Joint Planning and Management Committee.

On behalf of: Mick Appaqaq, Steven Amagoalik, Lazarus Epoo Kattuk, Johnny Appaqaq, and Davidee Qavvik.



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 are conserved and celebrated, and provide community members and our visitors with opportunities to enjoy the land.

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. The Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area requires meaningful planning and management actions that 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 Sanikiluaq CJPMC and the residents and organizations of Sanikiluaq that have prepared this Kingngaaluk Territorial Park Management Plan.

This document reflects the vision and goals of Kingngaaluk and the Nunavut Parks and Special Places program to manage, protect and share the story of the park. The CJPMC and NJPMC will continue to work closely with the staff of the Government of Nunavut, Qikiqtani Inuit Association, Hamlet of Sanikiluaq, and the Hunters and Trappers Organization to implement this Management Plan.

QAVAVAUQ ISSUQANGITUQ

Chair of the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee.

On behalf of: NJPMC Members David Kooneeliusie, Darrell Ohokannoak, Deborah Webster, David Monteith, Linda Vaillancourt, and Pacome Lloyd.

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: 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 protect Nunavut's natural and cultural heritage or places that are important to us.

These principles form the foundation of the Kingngaaluk Territorial Park Management Plan. I offer my appreciation and congratulations to the Sanikiluaq Community Joint Planning and Management Committee: Johnny Manning (Chair), Mick Appaqaq, Steven Amagoalik, Lazarus Epoo Kattuk, Johnny Appaqaq, and Davidee Qavvik. I also recognize the contribution of the residents and organizations of Sanikiluaq who've supported Kingngaaluk Territorial Park and the preparation of this plan, and I am grateful to the Qikiqtani Inuit Association for their partnership and cooperation. The advice and sense of stewardship that is demonstrated in this plan will ensure that Kingngaaluk Territorial Park continues to be enjoyed by the residents of Sanikiluaq and provides benefits for the community and Nunavummiut for generations. In the same spirit of partnership and responsibility, I am pleased to approve this Kingngaaluk Territorial Park Management Plan.

My department, through the Nunavut Parks & Special Places Division, will continue to work with the Sanikiluaq Community Joint Planning and Management Committee, Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee, Qikiqtani Inuit Association and Nunavummiut, Hamlet of Sanikiluaq, Hunters and Trappers Organization, as well as the other Departments of the Government of Nunavut in the implementation of the Management Plan to achieve its vision and goals. We all want to ensure 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 Kingngaaluk, 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.

Minister, Department of Environment



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Kingngaaluk Territorial Park protects the land between Sitiapiit, Kingngaaluk and Kataapik on Flaherty Island in the Belcher Archipelago. The park boundary for Kingngaaluk Territorial Park includes the northern tip of Flaherty Island to the east of the community that has always been an important area for hunting, trapping, and harvesting of seafoods. The waters in this area are rich in fish, seafood and whales. Flocks of geese and ducks pass along the shore or feed on the land, and fox make their dens among the rocks.

Kingngaaluk Territorial Park is established for the benefit and use of the community of Sanikiluaq, and will protect these important harvesting areas. In the past, people would gather at Kataapik or Kingngaaluk to harvest during every season of the year. Fox trapping would take place in the hills around Sitiapiit. People made their camps at several places in this area in sod houses, or using rocks to hold down their tents, and the remains of their camps, fox traps and hunting blinds can still be seen today by the people of Sanikiluaq that use the area for seasonal hunting or recreation.

The territorial park protects the rights of Inuit to hunt and fish in the area. A Management Plan has been prepared by the Sanikiluaq Community Joint Planning and Management Committee to protect and manage the natural and cultural resources in the area, and provide guidance on human activities in the park.

ABOUT TERRITORIAL PARKS

Territorial parks in Nunavut are established in keeping with the Nunavut Agreement, which 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 Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement for Territorial Parks (IIBA), signed in 2002, outlines the basis for park planning and management in Nunavut. The IIBA requires that the planning and management of all territorial parks be undertaken jointly with Inuit. At the community level, this work is done by a Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC).





Appointed by the GN and the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA), the Sanikiluaq CJPMC members are: Johnny Manning (Chair), Mick Appaqaq, Steven Amagoalik, Lazarus Epoo Kattuk, Johnny Appaqaq, and Davidee Qavvik.

TERRITORIAL PARK VISION AND GOALS

Planning for Kingngaaluk includes a long term vision for the area as a sustainable harvesting site, and goals that will both protect and allow the use of the park for the benefit of the people of Sanikiluaq.

Park Vision

For thousands of years our park has been a place to live from the land and harvest the resources of the sea. Our territorial park continues to be an important harvesting area. Our park offers diverse wildlife, beautiful landscapes, and sites of heritage value that will continue to be used for harvesting, recreation, education and tourism. Through careful planning and management our park will protect the rights of Inuit to use the land and harvest resources, and share our history and our culture. Kingngaaluk Territorial Park will connect people to the land, celebrate our heritage, promote the sustainable harvesting of resources, and provide for community economic development.

GOALS

GOAL 1 — SUSTAINABLE HARVESTING: the Territorial Park will continue to be used for traditional activities, including the sustainable harvesting of wildlife, seafood, and berries.

GOAL 2 — CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION: The resources and environment of the Territorial Park are conserved and protected through planning, management, and operational actions.

GOAL 3 — HERITAGE APPRECIATION: The importance of Inuit sustainable harvesting practices will be shared through heritage appreciation programs and materials about the Territorial Park for

the benefit of resident and non-resident park user groups. These programs and materials will be used to create economic and educational opportunities for the community. The park will be planned and managed as a place for harvesting, relaxation, and sharing information about the natural and cultural resources of the area.

MANAGEMENT PLAN SUMMARY

A management plan provides the guidelines for decisions and actions required to manage and operate the park.

This Management Plan includes a zoning plan that identifies Inuit Owned Land, Cultural, Natural and Development zones. The Management Plan identifies the approach to manage each of these zones through Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit 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:

- Accommodation and protection of Inuit use and rights in the park as required.
- Continuation of Inuit harvesting activities inside the park boundary. The close relationship between people and the resources of the park will be the priority in decision making.
- 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 localized inside the park boundary, where possible, to the day use area and trails, and supported outside the park in the community.
- Use of zoning regulations and/or prohibitions as required.
- Sustainability would be achieved through management decisions that consider the long-term impact of use, development, protection. Where impacts and change are unavoidable, management decisions will seek to mitigate the negative effects.

This Management Plan ensures that Inuit harvesting activities will continue in the park. Management and operational actions have



been written for areas that are used for fishing, seafood harvesting, mammal and bird hunting, and berry picking.

facilities, motorized vehicle use, cabins and outpost camps, tourism activities, research, and economic opportunities.

Specific management approaches for Kingngaaluk will address:

- Cultural resource management, including culturally significant sites, archaeological artefacts, and burial sites.
- Natural resource management, including environmental management, wildlife management, and management of important wildlife areas.
- Human use management, including cultural activities, visitor safety and emergency response, heritage appreciation, park

IMPLEMENTATION

This 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:

BUDGET ITEM	BUDGET
Annual Park Operations and Maintenance Budget	Year 1-5: \$25,000 per year Year 6-10: \$40,000 per year
One-time/As Required Management Actions and Operational Costs	Year 1-2: \$50,000 Year 5: \$20,000 Year 8: \$30,000
Park Office and Garage	Per Year \$65,500
Staffing Operational Cost Estimates (FTE/ Seasonal/Contract)	Per Year \$170,245 up to \$195,677* per year, based on recommended future staffing levels in section 4.2.3
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 Kingngaaluk (DoE) portion of the position, through a cost sharing agreement with EDT.
Heritage Appreciation Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)	Per Year \$60,000 per year based on 1 FTE (Intermediate position pay range 14-17) to address the Kingngaaluk (DoE) portion of the position, through a cost sharing in DoE with other Kivalliq/Kitikmeot parks.
Park Specific Staff Training (per year, per staff position)	Per Year \$6,500 per staff position
Heritage Appreciation Programs Development	Year 1-2: \$50,000 Year 3-5: \$10,000 Year 6-10: \$100,000
Sanikiluaq 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.)







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 NUNAVUT AGREEMENT

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 INUIT IMPACT AND BENEFIT AGREEMENT

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. Articles 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).



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 Kingngaaluk Territorial Park, and the legislative requirements that guide the management of the park.

1.1 PARK CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

Kingngaaluk Territorial Park, located in Sanikiluaq, protects sites of cultural significance and important harvesting. The park is easily accessed from the community: residents of Sanikiluaq enjoy spending time on the land for hunting, fishing, collecting berries, and holding family gatherings in the park. As the park is developed it will also become a place for residents and visitors to learn about history and culture.

The establishment of this park is for the protection of a culturally significant harvesting area, the retention of traditional knowledge, the development of a tourism sector for economic development, and the protection of cultural landscape resources. This territorial park represents the strong connection between Inuit and the resources of the land. As a park that encourages Inuit sustainable harvesting practices, it will be unique within Nunavut and Canada.

Located on the northern tip of Flaherty Island in the Belcher Islands Archipelago, the area between Sitiapiit, Kingngaaluk and Kataapik, has always been an important area for hunting, trapping, and harvesting of seafood. In the past people would gather

at Kataapik (meaning “little entrance”), a channel that marks the northern boundary of the park, and at Kingngaaluk (meaning “the bluff”) to harvest many species during every season of the year. The coastal waters in these areas are rich in fish, seafood and whales. Flocks of geese and duck pass along the shore or feed on the land, and fox make there dens among the rocks. The place name Sitiapiit refers to this area having many fox traps.

The purpose of Kingngaaluk’s Management Plan is to provide the strategic guide for the development, operation, use and protection of the resources within the park. The plan respects the rights of Inuit and considers the requirements of visitors. The Management Plan details the approach that will be taken during management by the Sanikiluaq Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC), Nunavut Park’s staff, and the partner organizations that will contribute to the park’s future.

The Kingngaaluk Territorial Park Management Plan has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Nunavut Agreement (NA) and the IIBA, and as well as territorial legislation including the Territorial Parks Act (TPA). Management of the park concerns the protection of the

natural and cultural resources, maintenance of park infrastructure, public safety, and monitoring changes within the park because of human use impacts and climate change.

1.1.1 ESTABLISHMENT

The Kingngaaluk Territorial Park Master Plan was completed in 2017 and received Government of Nunavut approval, through the Minister of Environment, in May 2019.

1.1.2 PARK BOUNDARY, LAND STATUS AND INUIT OWNED LANDS

The park area is located on the northern peninsula of Flaherty Island, between locations called Sitiapiit, Kingngaaluk and Kataapik. To the east of the peninsula is Eskimo Harbour, a sheltered body of water where the community of Sanikiluaq is located. To the west of the peninsula is Coats Bay.

The transfer of land to the Commissioner for a Territorial Park is pending. The land status for the park boundary area in 2020 is Municipal land.

The park boundary will follow the ordinary high water mark along the coastal portions of the park from Eskimo Harbour, through the channel at Kataapik, and along Coats Bay. The southern boundary crosses from Eskimo Harbour to Coats Bay. This boundary was selected by the CJPMC to avoid a municipal waste site and granular resources to the south and east of the park; and to avoid a community outpost camp area on the coast of Coats Bay to the south west of the boundary.

There are several parcels of Inuit Owned Land adjacent to the park boundary: Wiegand Island, to the north of the peninsula, and several small islands in Eskimo Harbour are identified as IOL parcels SQ-04.

Table A: Park Description Summary

PARK NAME: KINGNGAALUK TERRITORIAL PARK	
Park Classification	Uumajunut pimmarininginnut (Natural Environment) Park
Park Size (ha)	3300 acres / 1335.5 hectares / 13.4 sq.km.
Legal Park Boundary Description	Pending
Land Ownership	Transfer pending
Inuit Owned Land Parcels in the Park	N/A
Inuit Owned Land Parcels adjacent to the Park	IOL parcels: • SQ-04
Mineral Permits or Leases (active and non-active) adjacent to the Park	Exploration permits non-active on Flaherty and Wiegand Islands K05276, K14661, K14662
Other Land Use Designations	N/A
Park/Resource Management Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanikiluaq Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) • Nunavut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC) • Qikiqtani Inuit Association • Hamlet of Sanikiluaq • Sanikiluaq Hunters and Trappers Association • Sanikiluaq Search and Rescue • Canadian Rangers • Arctic Eider Society • Government of Nunavut, Department of Economic Development and Transportation (Minerals and Petroleum Resources Division); Department of Culture and Heritage (Archaeology); Department of Education; and Department of Environment (Wildlife Management; Fisheries and Sealing; and Education and Outreach) • Government of Canada (Department of Fisheries and Oceans) • Institutions of Public Government (Nunavut Planning Commission, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, Nunavut Impact Review Board, Nunavut Water Board, and Inuit Heritage Trust) • Nunavut Tourism • Research Centres (e.g. Nunavut Research Institute) and researchers that may complete projects that enhance our inventory and understanding of the park.

1.2 PARK PURPOSE

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

The purpose of Kingngaaluk is to:

- Protect and promote the park as a place for sustainable harvesting.
- Protect and manage the natural environment and important wildlife habitat.
- Protect, preserve and share the cultural history of the park.
- Share the important story of sustainable harvesting practices through park information and education programs.
- Develop, promote and manage the park as a destination for residents and visitors.
- Provide a safe and accessible park experience.
- Increase opportunities for outfitting and guided tours to support the local tourism economy.

THE PURPOSE STATEMENTS FOR KINGNGAALUK TERRITORIAL PARK ARE DIRECTLY LINKED TO THE NP&SP PROGRAM MANDATE, WHICH IS 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 Kingngaaluk provides for the people of Sanikiluaq and Nunavut. The vision provides the context for the strategic goals and actions in the Master Plan and Management Plan.

The Vision Statement for Kingngaaluk is linked to the Vision for the Nunavut Parks Program, which states: “Nunavut Parks inspire people to connect, experience and protect our natural and cultural heritage.”



Vision Statement for Kingngaaluk Territorial Park

For thousands of years our park has been a place to live from the land and harvest the resources of the sea. Our territorial park continues to be an important harvesting area. Our park offers diverse wildlife, beautiful landscapes, and sites of heritage value that will continue to be used for harvesting, recreation, education and tourism. Through careful planning and management our park will protect the rights of Inuit to use the land and harvest resources, and share our history and our culture. Kingngaaluk Territorial Park will connect people to the land, celebrate our heritage, promote the sustainable harvesting of resources, and provide for community economic development.

1.4 PARK-SPECIFIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

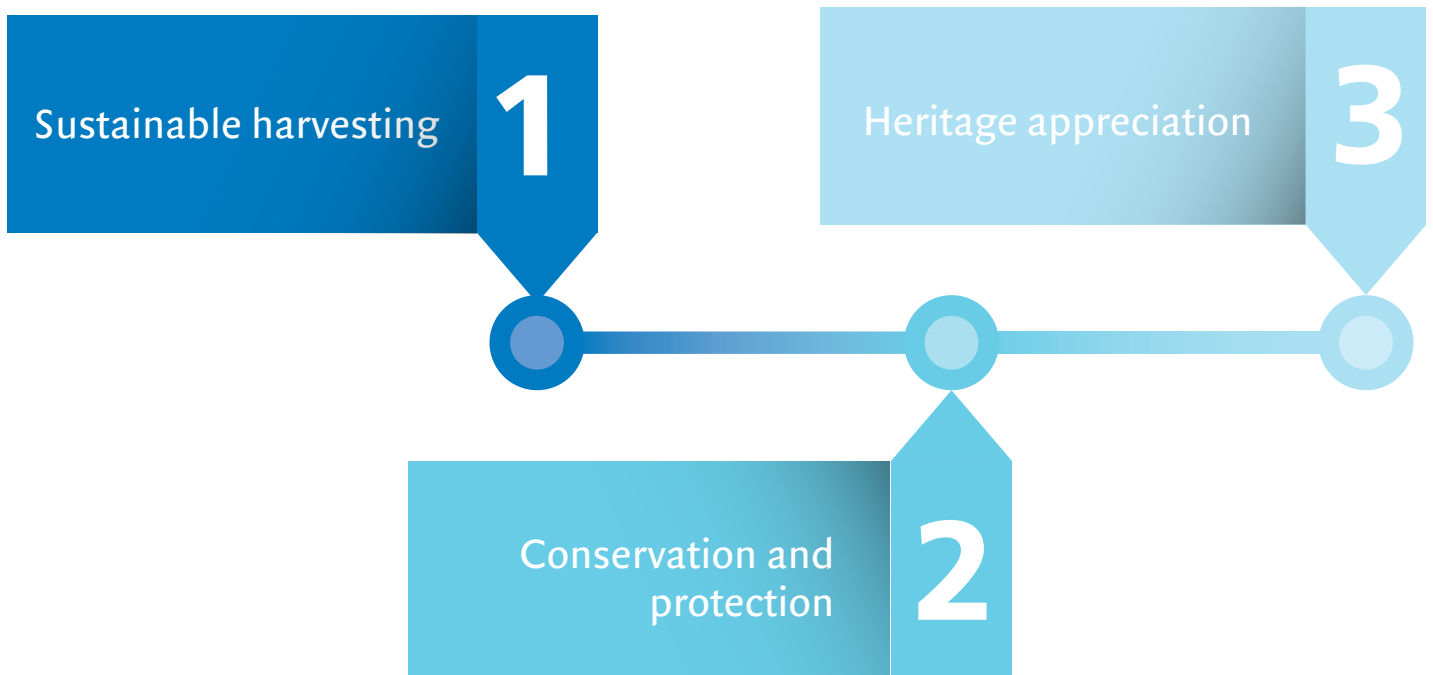
The goals for Kingngaaluk are intended to guide planning and management to reach the park's vision and purpose.

There are three goal statements that include objectives or specific actions that are part of the planning and management approach for the park:

- Sustainable Harvesting
- Conservation and Protection
- Heritage Appreciation

The goals for Kingngaaluk are linked to the goal statement for the Nunavut Parks Program:

- Protect Nunavut's natural and cultural landscapes
- Engage communities in conservation and heritage appreciation
- Enhance visitor experience



GOAL 1 - SUSTAINABLE HARVESTING: the Territorial Park will continue to be used for traditional activities, including the sustainable harvesting of wildlife, seafood, and berries.

The objective of this goal is to protect and promote Inuit rights to harvest, access, and enjoy the park for traditional activities through planning and management. This goal will be achieved to ensure:

- Wildlife, seafood and vegetation 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.



GOAL 2 - CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION: The resources and environment of the Territorial Park are conserved and protected through planning, management, and operational actions.

The objective is to protect and conserve the park's natural resources, cultural resources, and Inuit heritage for the use and enjoyment of all future generations through sustainable planning and management actions. This goal will be achieved by:

- Zoning Regulation – To maintain harvesting activities in the park, planning and management will use zoning guidelines throughout the park to permit activities that support the park purpose, or regulate or restrict activities that may interfere with harvesting and guide access within the park by non-beneficiaries.
- Minimal Development - To keep the wilderness character of the park and protect important wildlife habitats, park development will be limited to areas zoned “Development”.
- Cultural Resource Protection – There are multiple areas with cultural resources in the park. To minimize disturbance of cultural resources, infrastructure development will be located

in areas zoned for “Development”, and park trails, signage and programs will be limited in areas of 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. Where required, infrastructure will be designed and developed to protect cultural resources from damage or disturbance.

- Safety – Residents and non-residents will enjoy a safe park that is easy to access. The park will be planned and managed to provide visitor safety and the protection of both natural and cultural resources.
- Monitoring – The natural and cultural resources of the park will be conserved and protected by ongoing monitoring and documentation of the resources and changing conditions of the park. Development and management actions will adapt to changes in the park as required.



GOAL 3 – HERITAGE APPRECIATION: The importance of Inuit sustainable harvesting practices will be shared through heritage appreciation programs and materials about the Territorial Park for the benefit of resident and non-resident park user groups. These programs and materials will be used to create economic and educational opportunities for the community. The park will be planned and managed as a place for harvesting, relaxation, and sharing information about the natural and cultural resources of the area.

The following objectives are related to this goal:

- Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive Programs – Share the unique story of Inuit sustainable harvesting practices through interpretive programs and materials for resident and non-resident park user groups.
- Education – Prepare and deliver education materials for schools and youth out of school in Sanikiluaq. Increase awareness about Inuit sustainable harvesting, Territorial Parks, and the management of natural and cultural resources.
- Safety – Plan and manage the park to protect the safety of all park users.
- Tourism – Planning and management will encourage park-related tourism. The park will offer opportunities for visitors to learn about the special features of the park (natural and cultural resources, and park heritage. Planning and management will:
 - Promote Sanikiluaq as a tourism destination.
 - Provide infrastructure that supports access to the park.
 - 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.
 - Share information on Inuit sustainable harvesting practices.
- Business Opportunities – Planning and management will allow for Sanikiluaq businesses to develop park-related tourism opportunities and park-related economic benefits. Planning and management will:
 - Provide businesses with opportunities to access park contracting.
 - Direct park users to information on tourism businesses in Sanikiluaq.



1.5 STRATEGIC APPROACH: INUIT QAUJIMAJATUQANGIT AND ADAPTIVE CONSERVATION APPROACH

Planning and management of Kingngaaluk will follow an *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit*¹ and *Adaptive Conservation*² approach that is based on working in harmony with the land and wildlife:

- Accommodation and protection of Inuit use and rights in the park as required.
- Continuation of Inuit harvesting activities inside the park boundary. The close relationship between people and the resources of the park will be the priority in decision-making.
- 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 localized inside the park boundary, where possible, to the day use area and trails, and supported outside the park in the community.
- Use of zoning regulations and/or prohibitions as required.
- Sustainability would be achieved through management decisions that consider the long-term impact of use, development, protection. Where impacts and change are unavoidable, management decisions will seek to mitigate the negative effects.

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 this strategic approach

to attain the desired balance between protection and use. This approach will also:

1. Observe Inuit rights³ 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, and other legislation⁴. Where there is a discrepancy between the legislation, the NA and IIBA take precedence.
3. Collect IQ and scientific knowledge to inform decision-making for all planning, design, development and uses 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 joint management decision-making and park operations.
4. Monitor natural and cultural resources and human use, and where possible, address impacts caused by human activity and natural change.
5. Where a cultural site or cultural resource requires protection, the CJPMC will consult with IHT and the NJPMC to determine the design approach and actions to be taken. Local elders may be consulted by the CJPMC.
6. Limit development inside the park boundary to ensure conservation of natural and cultural resources.
7. Use of zoning regulations and/or prohibitions as required.

¹ Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit means the accumulated body of traditional knowledge of the CJPMC and Inuit in Sanikiluaq that is necessary for responsible decision-making regarding lands, waters, wildlife and resources of Kingngaaluk.

² Adaptive Conservation means that management actions will be based on the best available knowledge and data. If the knowledge or data is not comprehensive, it is recognized that action must still be taken in order to manage the park and its resources. The CJPMC and planners will make decisions using the best available information. New knowledge will be collected over time to inform the conservation process and improve actions and their effectiveness. This adaptive approach allows for change in management approaches over time.

³ The CJPMC recommends that Inuit not registered under the NA will be granted the same rights in Kingngaaluk as registered beneficiaries, but are expected to adhere to the practices and guidelines of this Management Plan.

⁴ The Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act (2015) provides direction for project proposals within all territorial parks that will be subject to an assessment of the potential impacts. The Act will apply to the review of the Management Plan for Kingngaaluk conducted by the Nunavut Planning Commission during the approval process for territorial Park management plans.

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 NA, IIBA and TPA, NP&SP is mandated to jointly plan and manage Territorial Parks with Inuit through the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC), and in the case of Kingngaaluk, the Sanikiluaq Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC). 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.

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 park resources such as archaeological, 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. 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 planning and management committees with roles described in the IIBA for the planning and management of Kingngaaluk Territorial Park – the Sanikiluaq CJPMC and the NJPMC. The principles to be applied by these committees are:

- To ensure IQ 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 through consultation.
- To preserve and promote Inuit heritage and culture through documentation and preservation actions.

The **Sanikiluaq CJPMC** provides advice on planning, development and management for Kingngaaluk. The CJPMC role includes:

- Preparing 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 Master Plan, ensuring park development or activities conform to the management approach and regulations. Where exceptions are deemed appropriate, the CJPMC will identify in writing the exception and the reasons for recommending an alternative management action be approved.
- The review of any permits for Kingngaaluk Park, including but not limited to research, visitor access, development, and business activity. The CJPMC 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 Kingngaaluk includes:

- The review and approval of the Management Plan and any future updates to the plan.
- Reviewing annual reporting by the CJPMC on the park and implementation of the Management Plan and Master 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

Local, regional and territorial organizations can be engaged in partnerships for the ongoing management of the park, or on a project specific initiative, and bring their expertise to benefit the vision and goals of the park. NP&SP and the CJPMC will work with each organization to identify the purpose, opportunities and benefits of partnership. The following section provides a general summary of the role that each organization may contribute for the management of the park.

Hamlet of Sanikiluaq: The Hamlet of Sanikiluaq is an important partner because the park contributes to the quality of life for Sanikiluaq residents and benefits the community's economy. As previously noted, Kingngaaluk Territorial Park is located within the municipal boundary; and access to the park from the town is by an access road and trails crossing municipal land.

Where applicable, GN staff will consult and coordinate with the Hamlet:

- Collaboration to promote the park, tourism related to the park, an **Inuit Tourism Strategy**, and other economic benefits that result from the park.
- Collaboration on the development and maintenance of the access road on municipal land from the community to the park boundary.

- Should regulations be required to manage vehicle traffic or vehicle damage to the environment.
- Should public safety or emergency response within the park require action or assistance from the Hamlet.
- Should consultation and collaboration be required for municipal bylaws for the lands adjacent to the park, and regulations in place within the park boundary.
- Should NP&SP Park Officers require assistance from the Hamlet to maintain, manage, or conduct enforcement within the park.

Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA): The QIA are signatories to the IIBA and partners in the management and planning of all Territorial Parks. As previously noted, the Territorial Park is located adjacent to parcels of IOL. Where applicable, NP&SP staff will consult, coordinate with, and get appropriate authorizations from QIA for planned or initiated park development or activities potentially impacting on IOL.

Partnership with the QIA will also ensure:

- Collaboration to implement the IIBA.
- Collaboration on the development and maintenance issues where the park boundary is adjacent to IOL.
- Collaboration on trans-boundary management of natural and cultural resources where the park and IOL are both impacted.

Sanikiluaq Hunters and Trappers Organization: In keeping with the IIBA, Inuit rights to use the park recognize harvesting rights in the management zones. NP&SP staff will work with the HTO:

- To contribute IQ and best management practices in wildlife management and the conservation of important wildlife areas.
- Should park development or activities negatively impact on harvesting activities.
- Should harvesting activities that contravene the Wildlife Act be identified within the park.
- Should 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.
- Should a request or inquiry to establish a cabin in the park boundary be received by the HTO.
- To contribute to the Kingngaaluk Heritage Appreciation Program. The HTO can participate in the development of programs, contribution of IQ for interpretation and education programs, and in the delivery of activities in the park.
- To promote management approach and actions to HTO members using the park.

Public Safety Organizations: Sanikiluaq Search and Rescue, RCMP, Canadian Rangers and other community organizations responsible for safety (e.g. Hamlet By-law) and human health (e.g. Health Centre): NP&SP and the CJPMC will work in close partnership with all local organizations to provide for public safety and respond to emergencies in the park:

- To develop a detailed Kingngaaluk Emergency Response Plan within the first five years of implementation.
- To lead or support emergency response in the park if required.
- To support NP&SP staff during the ongoing management and operations of the park should there be public safety issues or events.
- To collaborate with NP&SP staff to identify and mitigate threats to public safety in the park or along the park access road.
- To promote public safety key messages, including (but not limited to): minimal impact travel, safe and sustainable travel, and travel in bear country.
- To conduct training and emergency response exercises in the park as an approach to preparedness.

Department of Environment, Wildlife Management (GN): The park management zones identify the protection of natural resources within the park, including wildlife and important wildlife areas; and the rights of Inuit to harvest within all zones of the park and the allowance of non-beneficiaries to fish within the park with a valid license. Park visitors seeking a fishing license will be directed to the Conservation Office in Sanikiluaq.

NP&SP staff will work with Wildlife Conservation:

- Should park development or activities impact on wildlife, wildlife habitat, or harvesting activities.
- Should reports or evidence of harvesting activities or disturbance to wildlife in contravention of the *Wildlife Act* be identified within the park.
- Should issues specific to SARA COSEWIC species be identified in the park, including the Peregrine Falcon nesting sites identified within the park.
- For interpretation, education, regulation or general information concerning wildlife, wildlife habitat, harvesting, and Inuit rights to harvest.
- Should public 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.
- Should Parks Conservation Officers be required to respond to wildlife problems or complete an emergency kill within the park.

Department of Economic Development and Transportation, Fisheries and Sealing Division: The boundary for the park contains fish-bearing coastal areas. Monitoring and regulation of fish may require NP&SP staff collaboration with the Fisheries and Sealing Division:

- Should park development or activities impact on fish, fish habitat, or Inuit harvesting of fish.
- Should reports or evidence of fishing activities or disturbance in contravention of the Wildlife Act be identified within the park.
- For interpretation, education, regulation or general information that concern fish, fish habitat, and harvesting of fish.

Department of Environment, Education and Outreach

Division: The park offers exceptional opportunities for education and outreach with residents and visitors. Through the Heritage Appreciation Program park activities such as “Learn to” activities, science camps, school outreach activities, and healing camps can be developed in collaboration with the Education and Outreach Division to strengthen the connection of people and the park. NP&SP staff collaboration with the Education and Outreach Division will occur:

- For education program and activity development.
- For communications (such as public announcements and general information notices) to be issued on behalf of the Government, Department, or Division.
- For assistance in education and outreach programs or activities, including developing partnerships, planning, logistics, creation of materials, and implementation.

Department of Environment, Climate Change Secretariat:

Research and monitoring of climate change impacts in the park is a priority of the Master and Management Plans. The Nunavut Climate Change Centre Secretariat will be an important partner in information sharing and best practices related to climate change, research and monitoring.

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; human remains and burials; 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 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 will participate in the permit review and recommend permit conditions for research occurring in the park.
 - Undertake future research to expand the knowledge of the recorded and un-recorded resources in the park.
 - Develop and communicate key messages about minimal impact travel; caring for heritage resources; reporting archaeological or palaeontological artifacts; and respectful behaviour in parks (such as discouraging tourists from constructing new inuksuit in Kinggaaluk).
 - Partner in the development and delivery of educational programs related to heritage, such as resource management; cultural interpretation; or artifact and archival management.
 - Plan actions should human remains and burials require monitoring or become impacted by park development or use.

Department of Economic Development and Transportation (GN):

The Department of Economic Development and Transportation (ED&T), Tourism and Cultural Industries Division has 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 **Inuit Tourism Strategy**.

- Provide interpretive information on Kingnaaluk through territorial marketing actions. NP&SP will work with ED&T Tourism and Cultural Industries, and other tourism providers/promoters to develop and present park marketing materials such as brochures and maps.
- Provide information to visitors to assist in their park visit planning, including how to access the park, and arrange guided tours.
- Answer questions about park activities, programs, services and regulations.
- Promote, train and support Inuit Tourism Operators as per the IIBA and Sanikiluaq **Inuit Tourism Strategy**.
- Promote, and potentially co-host, park events such as Parks Day or other activities identified in an **Inuit Tourism Strategy**.

Department of Education (GN): The Department of Education Curriculum Development Division is responsible for the design, development, adoption and review of education program in the form of programs of study or resources for students, teachers and administrators. NP&SP staff will work with the Curriculum Development Division during the planning and implementation of the Heritage Appreciation Program education elements for Kingnaaluk.

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.

Nunavut Water Board: The NWB has responsibilities and powers over the use, management and regulation of inland water in Nunavut and its objectives are to provide for the conservation and utilization of waters in the territory. Should there be any future planned developments or issues in the park that could impact on the watershed, NP&SP staff will consult with the NWB. At the time of this Management Plan and the Kingnaaluk Territorial Park Master Plan, no development has been proposed or water issues identified that require consultation with the NWB.

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, NP&SP staff will:

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

Nunavut Planning Commission: The Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) is responsible for the development, implementation and monitoring of land use plans that guide and direct resource use and development in the Nunavut Settlement Area under the legislation *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* (NuPPAA). Kingnaaluk Territorial Park is recognized in the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan (NLUP) as of 2017, and NLUP land use regulations do not apply within the territorial park.

NuPPAA governs how the NPC and NIRB processes work and gives a definition of what a project is. The NPC is also now responsible for reviewing all project proposals to determine if they are: (1) in conformity with a Land Use Plan; and (2) either exempt from screening or need to be referred to the NIRB. NA Schedule 12-1 and Schedule 3 of NuPPAA determine exemptions from screening.

Nunavut Impact Review Board: Should NPC refer a planned development or activity in Kingnaaluk to NIRB for an environmental assessment (EA) screening, the GN will address the requirements for this process.

Inuit Heritage Trust (IHT): IHT receives 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)

Arctic Eider Society: The Arctic Eider Society is a registered Canadian charity based in Sanikiluaq. The Society works with communities across Hudson Bay and Inuit Nunangat on environmental and social justice issues in the Arctic. The Society is taking a lead role in the work to establish the Qikiqtaik

Protected Area. The project includes planning for a conservation area, development of a research centre, and creation of a local monitoring program. The Society delivers programs that build capacity and self-determination across the following three pillars:

- Community-driven research
- Education and outreach
- Stewardship

Private Business in Sanikiluaq: Private companies, such as the Co-op, Northern and Inns North, are important partners to support community events, educational or cultural activities, and tourism associated with the park.

Community Organizations: Local organizations and community groups will benefit from the use of the park and the programs offered in Kingngaaluk. Community organizations can support the management principles of the park and partnerships may be developed with groups to support the vision and goals of the park.

Research Centres (e.g. Nunavut Research Institute) and researchers

that conduct projects within Kingngaaluk Territorial Park must obtain a valid research license in Nunavut through the NRI, and apply to NP&SP for a research permit. The CJPMC may review the research permit and apply conditions or terms following IIBA Article 11.

Research partnerships will benefit Kingngaaluk Territorial Park, and researchers should be encouraged to:

- Include Inuit researchers on projects in the park.
- Consult with the CJPMC on research priorities and topics that will contribute to expanding the knowledge and understanding of the natural and cultural resources of the park.
- Enhance the Inventory of Park Resources by contributing additional data and analysis.
- Include IQ in all research projects.
- Follow the NP&SP Culturally Appropriate Consultation Techniques guide.



Chris Grosset

1.7 MANAGEMENT PLANNING METHODOLOGY

The Sanikiluaq CJPMC was established in 2016 and began the process of planning for Kingngaaluk Territorial Park by reviewing past reports, conducting interviews and community consultations, and conducting site visits to the park.

An Inventory of Park Resources was prepared as the comprehensive documentation of all the resources within the boundary of the park, including: cultural heritage and sites of importance to Inuit, important wildlife and wildlife habitat, and mineral resources.

The Kingngaaluk Territorial Park Master Plan was prepared to meet the requirements of the NA, IIBA and the Nunavut Parks and Special Places *Framework for Master Plans*.

The Management Plan has been informed by previously completed reports and the guidelines of the Nunavut Parks and Special Places *Framework for Management Plans*.

Table B: Previous Plans and Reports

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHORS	PURPOSE
2012	Sanikiluaq Preliminary Coastal Resource Inventory	GN: Prepared by Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division	Inventory
2013	Protected Area Background Study for the Belcher Islands, Sanikiluaq, Nunavut	GN: Prepared by Aarluk Consulting	Attractions Development Feasibility Study
2016	Inventory of Park Resources	GN: Prepared by NVision Insight Group Inc.	Inventory
2017	Archaeological Inventory of a Proposed Territorial Park in Sanikiluaq (Nunavut Archaeology Permit 2015-06A Class 1)	GN: Prepared by Kinickinick Heritage Consulting	Inventory
2017	Kingngaaluk Territorial Park Master Plan	GN: Prepared by NVision Insight Group Inc.	Master Plan

The CJPMC consultation log for the Management Plan is included in Appendix 5.1.



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 2017, and identifies key challenges and issues associated with management.

2.1 PARK CONDITIONS

The following table summarizes the main conditions of Kingngaaluk that inform the Management Plan.

Table C: Key Park Conditions

FEATURES	DESCRIPTION
Tourism Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for guided tourism development in late spring, summer and early fall • Potential to provide local tourism training, employment and services to support the park
Community Benefit Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of resources that support Inuit harvesting, land activities and heritage • Share the stories and resources of the park with the community, Nunavut and the world • Increase economic benefits associated with tourism • Contribute to the quality of life and recreational activities for residents of Sanikiluaq • Provide educational and cultural service to the community
What are the management challenges?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human safety and emergency response • Ensuring sustainable harvesting practices • Climate change • Protection of archaeological sites and resources • Protection of wildlife and wildlife habitat • Managing human impacts on the park environment and infrastructure

This section of this Kingngaaluk Management Plan summarizes the resources and features of Kingngaaluk where management is required:

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

These same sections are referenced in the 2017 Kingngaaluk Master Plan where full descriptions of the landscape units or resources are provided. This Kingngaaluk Management Plan summarizes management issues or considerations identified in the Master Plan.

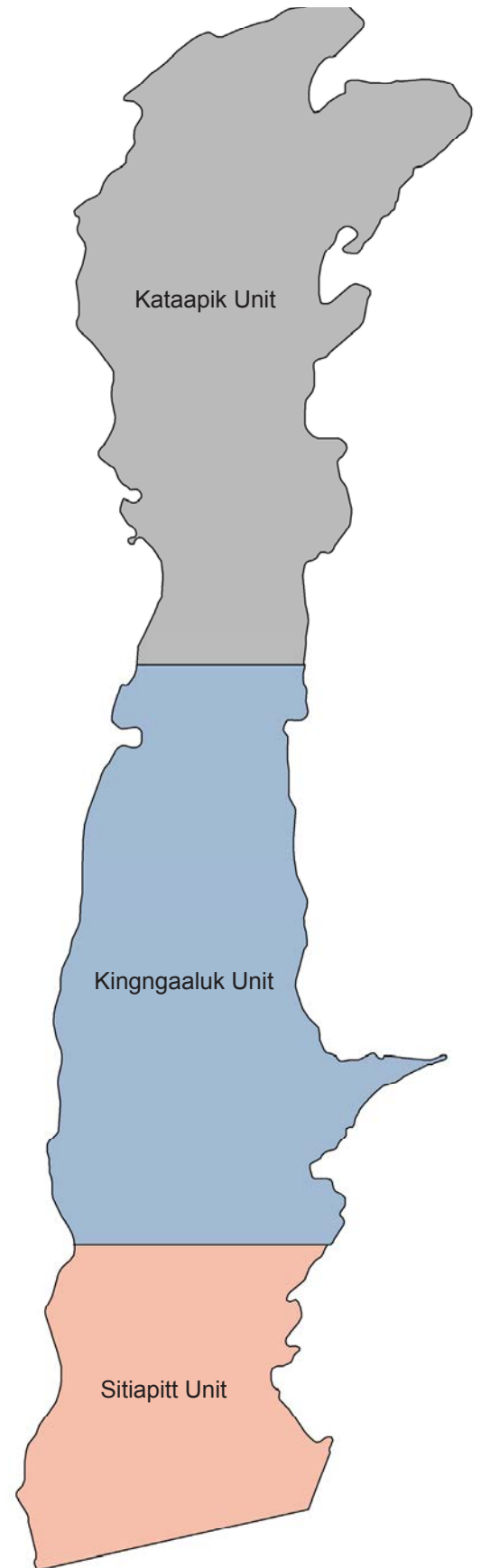
2.2 LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

This section provides a general description of the park and surrounding area including the park's infrastructure, natural, cultural and historic features.

There are three general areas within the park boundary, called “landscape units”:

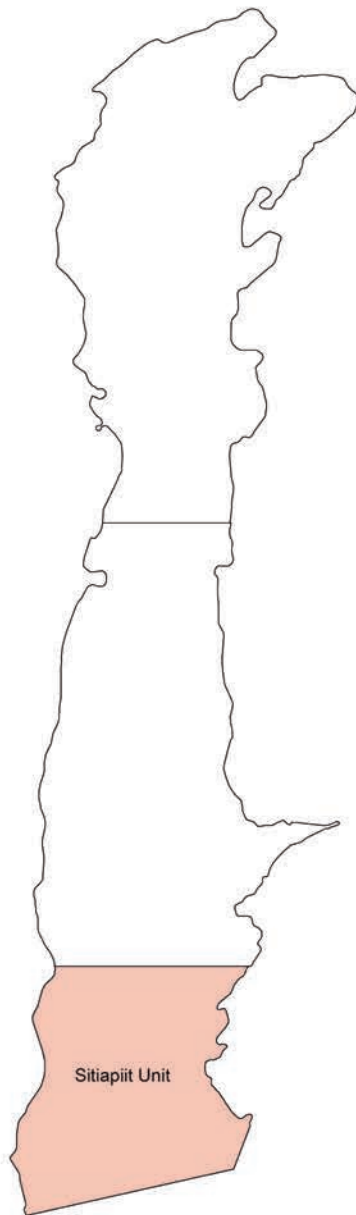
- Sitiapiit
- Kingngaaluk
- Kataapik

The descriptions of each landscape unit highlight the physical landscape characteristics and significance of the area. Following the descriptions of each landscape unit is a summary of the specific natural and cultural resources that make Kingngaaluk Territorial Park unique.



2.2.1 SITIAPIIT

The Sitiapiit landscape unit covers the southern portion of the park, extending from the boundary north beyond the valley called *Sitiapiit*; and from the coast along Coats Bay in the west and Eskimo Harbour in the east.



The place name Sitiapiit refers to the area “having many fox traps” made of stone, which can still be viewed throughout the area. Sitiapiit, also known in some research papers as “Sanikiluaq West,” can be found north of the Sanikiluaq community’s main gravel source, approximately 3 km from the community along an access road and 3 km south of Kingngaaluk.

When travelling from the community to enter the park, the trail rises up onto a high ridge. From this point there are views to the east and west. The trail passes through a broad plateau, with high rock outcrops to the north and south. The surface material of the plateau is mainly gravel and small boulders (cobble) covered in sparse vegetation. This plateau area is a primary snowmobile travel route in winter. The Sanikiluaq CJPMC identified the travel route as one of the factors for including this area in the park boundary.

The access trail heads west, downhill towards Coats Bay and a grassy site called Qalingulik (meaning “sounds like dogs barking”). From Qalingulik the access trail reaches the shoreline and then moves north. A valley appears behind a large rock outcrop and the trail splits, with the main trail continuing north and an eastern arm of the trail moving back up the plateau and into the valley called Sitiapiit.

The valley at Sitiapiit has rock outcroppings to the north and south, with most of the valley plateau sloping towards Coats Bay. The ground of Sitiapiit is composed of gravel with a thin layer of vegetation. Pockets of sedge grass, heath and berry producing plants area found in wet zones and along the southern edges of the valley. Sitiapiit was identified during interviews as a good place to berry pick and stop to make tea during day trips. The edge of the plateau that is closest to Eskimo Harbour has a steep drop down to the shoreline. An ATV trail cuts down this drop and joins with a truck accessible road that follows the shoreline of Eskimo Harbour. At the bottom of this ATV trail there is evidence of past excavation for gravel. Members of the CJPMC believe that a sod house used to be located in this area but that it has been lost due to the excavation.

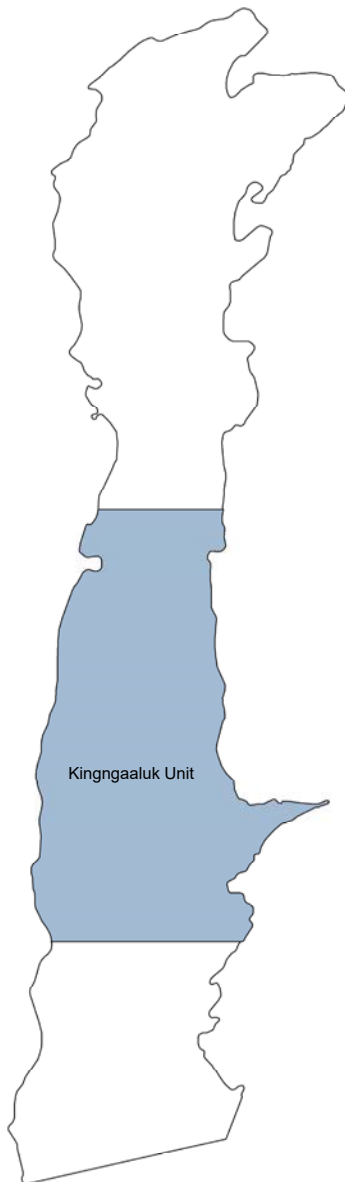
The following archaeological features and culturally significant sites have been recorded in the landscape unit.⁵

- Thule winter sod house pits, and un-attributed sod houses and middens (that have been heavily disturbed)
- Dorset summer tent rings and other numerous well-made tent rings
- Caches
- Tumbled fox traps
- A small rock shelter said to have “been used by a lost Kabluna,” presumably some time ago in the mid-20th century. The CJPMC members recall the story that in the 1950’s an employee of the Belcher Mining Corporation went for a walk away from camp and became lost. He found the cave at Sitiapiit and took shelter, building a makeshift wall from rocks for protection. He was found and rescued near death by a family from Kataapik.
- A grass covered grave
- Salvaged artifacts and faunal remains included beluga, bear and seal bones.
- Hunting blinds (of various periods)

⁵ “Archaeological Inventory of a Proposed Territorial Park in Sanikiluaq,” Ken Swayze, February 28, 2016

2.2.2 KINGNGAALUK

The Kingngaaluk landscape unit covers the central portion of the park, from north of Sitiapiit until the ridge to the north of the bluff that is called Kingngaaluk. This area covers all land between the coast of Coats Bay in the west and Eskimo Harbour in the east. There are several named places within this landscape unit.



Kingngaaluk, also known as “the Bluff” or *Kingaloo*, is a high point of land near the midway point between Sitiapiit and Kataapik. The bluff is located at the northern most portion of the Kingngaaluk landscape unit and is the place of high cultural significance within this landscape unit.

Kingngaaluk holds a great deal of importance to the community of Sanikiluaq, and during community consultations was indicated as one of the places to visit because it is associated with a legend and the area includes multiple sites of cultural significance such as remnants of Thule winter houses, Dorset summer tent rings, caches, a cairn, and gravesites. The top of Kingngaaluk offers a very scenic 360-degree view, and in the valley below the bluff is a good picnic and berry picking location. The Kingngaaluk outcrop is solid rock with very little vegetation. The climb to the top of Kingngaaluk could be considered strenuous for some people. Access to the top can be gained only on foot from the sides (towards both coastlines). There is also sheer cliff on the southern side of the Kingngaaluk outcrop that drops into a deep, narrow gully.

The bluff is approximately 3 km north of the park boundary, a 2.5-hour hike or 45 minute ATV drive from Sanikiluaq. The valley at Kingngaaluk is only accessible by ATV from the Coats Bay access trail because the rock outcrop blocks the eastern access trail on the Eskimo Harbour side.

Rock ledges on the north facing slope are nesting areas for raptors (Roughed-legged Hawk and possibly Peregrine Falcon) and ravens. There are two stone cairns visible on the top of the bluff, one located near the north slope face and the second is set back to the south east side of the outcrop. During consultations community members said that these cairns were rebuilt within the past decade to replace three cairns that had previously been on the top of the bluff.

The valley of Kingngaaluk is a former tidal passage that runs between Eskimo Harbour and Coats Bay. The valley is dominated by sedge grasses with some herbaceous plants and small willow and birch shrubs in protected areas. The lake (or pond) below Kingngaaluk is said to have been bigger in the past by the community members interviewed for the inventory. In the valley there is a grassy slope on the northeast side with at least seven subterranean sod houses that were documented in the archaeological records in 1954, 1974, 1978, 1988 and 2015. These houses are described as being “highly disturbed” and it is believed that past excavations have resulted in the removal of many artifacts. The east and west sides of the valley have small bays, named Kangiqsuk (meaning “inlet of Kingngaaluk”).

The valley is a spring travel route for snowmobile access between Eskimo Harbour and Coats Bay. This route is used when the snow has melted from the Sitiapiit travel route. The CJPMC indicate that the snowmobile route travels directly over the sod houses.

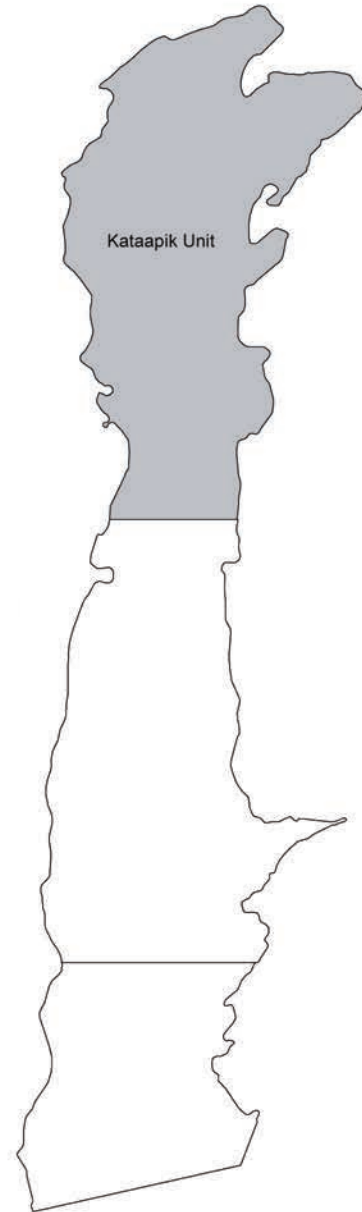
2.2.3 KATAAPIK

The Kataapik landscape unit covers the northern portion of the park. The landscape unit extends north of Kingngaaluk from Ivaluit (“area of grass”) to the channel that is called Kataapik. This area covers all land between the coast of Coats Bay in the west and Eskimo Harbour in the east. This is a continuously used harvesting area with multiple named places.



The landscape between Kingaagutsik and Kingngaaluk is dominated by a high continuous ridge that is generally flat gravel with small rock outcrops or large boulder fields. There are several small ponds surrounded by vegetation (sedge and herbaceous plants), with the rest of the ridge sparsely vegetated. The eastern ridge facing Eskimo Harbour drops off as a steep slope towards a broad, wet coastline. This coastline has an access trail that is used by duck and goose hunters. The west facing slope gently recedes toward Coats Bay, with many raised beach layers of gravel and sand as the primary surface material.

This rock ridge is interrupted by a valley that is called Kingaagutsik (meaning “little brother to Kingngaaluk”). The name Kingaagutsik refers to the similar landscape features between this valley and Kingngaaluk. Both valleys have a high slope bluff on the south side and a lower rock outcrop on the north side. There is no pond at Kingaagutsik, and the elevation of the bluff at Kingaagutsik is lower than Kingngaaluk.



Kataapik (meaning “little entrance”) is at the extreme north end of Flaherty Island, along the shore of a narrow tidal channel that connects Coats Bay to Eskimo Harbour.

Kataapik is an important location accessed by the community to harvest marine mammals (beluga and seal) and seafood resources (kelp, mussels, clams, urchins, sea cucumber, sea lungwort, and spiny sour weed). Sanikiluaq community members say this area is used almost year-round for harvesting seafood and for fishing. The current in the channel moves quickly and the water is shallow in some areas. In the late fall/winter there are portions of the channel that form ice very late (or not at all), and these same locations melt early in the spring. Two place names along the channel speak to the use of the area: Angilluta (meaning “where things end up by the current”) is a place where driftwood and other floating objects are collected, and Talualak (meaning “big blind”) is a hunting area for migrating birds.

Kataapik is a scenic location with highpoints looking north to Wiegand Island and the channel, east to Eskimo Harbour and west to Coats Bay. The landscape includes rock outcrops, raised gravel beaches, and broad plateaus of thin vegetation (sedges and herbaceous plants). Low areas on the east side of Kataapik and along the Eskimo Harbour coast are wet ground with thick mats of vegetation and small ponds. These areas attract feeding geese and ducks, and are used seasonally by hunters. Place names in this area include Talutuu (meaning “small blind”), Kangigsualuk (meaning “inlet”), Siukkaaluk (meaning “big sand”), Tasiagualik (meaning “big pond”), and Tasiaguapik (meaning “small pond”).

The shoreline area at Kataapik on the south side of the channel is very rich in culturally significant sites, with numerous place names and documented archaeological sites. The following archaeological items have been recorded at Kataapik:⁶

- Approximately 30 winter house rings (most recorded as “plundered/severely disturbed”)
- A series of heavy stone summer Thule tent rings (recorded as “extensively disturbed”)
- Additional camp features including kayak stands, caches, and cairns
- Graves (with white crosses and without crosses)
- Fox traps are found along the rock outcrops on the peninsula

The landscape south of Kataapik has a continuous ridge that runs up the east side of the peninsula. The top of the ridge is generally flat gravel and small rock outcrops or large boulder fields. There are several small ponds surrounded by vegetation (sedge and herbaceous plants), with the rest of the ridge sparsely vegetated. The ridge facing Eskimo Harbour drops off as a steep slope which becomes a broad, wet coastline. This coastline has an access trail that is used by duck and goose hunters. The west facing slope gently recedes toward Coats Bay, and is wider in this section of the

peninsula than in areas further south. Raised beach layers of gravel and sand are the primary surface material. The main ATV trail runs along this western shoreline from Kingngaaluk to Kataapik. From the community it is over a 1 hour drive to the tip of the peninsula when travelling at a slow speed. The same distance can be walked in approximately 4.5 hours.

Heading north from Kingngaaluk the trail passes through Ivialuit, a wide plateau that is heavily vegetated in tall sedge grasses. The area is a feeding area for migrating ducks and geese, and hunting blinds are found on the plateau from seasonal harvesting.

As the ATV trail approaches Qaittukallak (meaning “small hill used for seagull hunting”) more rock outcrops are found in the landscape. There is a point of land near Qaittukallak that has been used as a camping area for cultural programs. This point and others along the Coats Bay coast are used seasonally to hunt migrating eider duck.

Archaeological sites and graves become more common between Qaittukallak and Kataapik. These sites are considered sacred and require protection from disturbance. All park users will be discouraged from disturbing graves and archaeological sites with their ATVs, and the community requests that no overnight camping be permitted in the Kataapik area other than at Qaittukallak.



⁶ “Archaeological Inventory of a Proposed Territorial Park in Sanikiluaq,” Ken Swayze, February 28, 2016

2.3 NATURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

This section describes the natural resources to be protected and monitored during implementation of the Management Plan and emphasized in Kingngaaluk's Heritage Appreciation Program. The natural resources of significance were identified in the *Inventory of Park Resources*:

- Hydrology
- Vegetation
- Fish and Seafoods
- Terrestrial and Marine Wildlife
- Birds and Raptors
- Geology

2.3.1.1 Hydrology

There are no rivers within the park boundary, however there are numerous freshwater ponds that are charged by annual snow melt and rainfall.

The coastal waters surrounding the park include Coates Bay to the west, Eskimo Harbour to the east, and the channel at Kataapik. Strong currents in Coates Bay are reported to impact on ice conditions along the coast. The tidal fluctuations impact on the water levels and ice conditions along the coastline. The channel at Kataapik has a fast moving current (from east to west) that fluctuates with the tide. The current impacts ice conditions in the channel, resulting in areas with thin ice or late freeze/early thaw conditions.

2.3.1.2 Vegetation

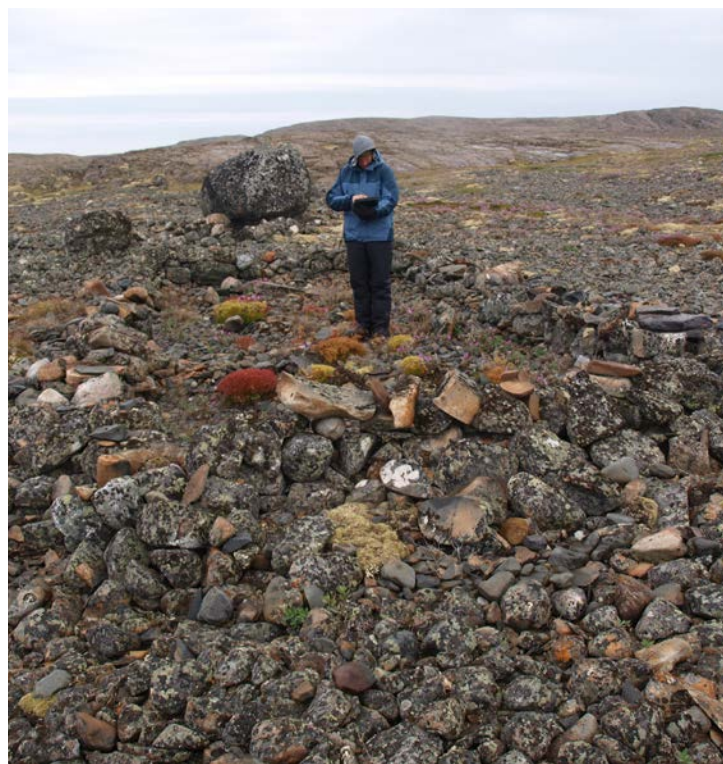
Commonly harvested vegetation include terrestrial and marine plants. Terrestrial plants harvested or collected in the park include blueberry, cranberry, bearberry, crowberry, moss, heather, Labrador Tea, willow, and sea grasses.

The marine plants found in the waters around the park include: dulse, kelp, and sea colander.

2.3.1.3 Fish and Seafoods

Fish species that frequent the waters around the park include sculpin, Atlantic herring, cod (Atlantic, arctic, Greenland, and toothed), flounder and Arctic char.

Seafoods that are commonly harvested in the channel at Kataapik include, but are not limited to: kelp, mussels, clams, urchins, sea cucumber, sea lungwort, starfish, and spiny sour weed.



2.3.1.4 Terrestrial and Marine Wildlife

Fox are the largest terrestrial mammal that reside in the park. There are numerous denning areas in the rock outcroppings, and historic fox traps can be found throughout the park. Marine mammals that are harvested in the vicinity of the park include seal (harp, ringed and bearded), polar bear, and beluga whale.

2.3.1.5 Birds and Raptors

The park is a feeding and nesting site for dozens of migratory bird species (listed in the *Inventory of Park Resources*). The following species are critical to harvesting activities in Kingngaaluk: Eider Ducks, Canada Goose, Snow Goose, and Ross' Goose.

Raptors in the park include Roughed Legged Hawk and falcons. The park protects a cliff nesting site used by Peregrine Falcon, which are listed as a COSEWIC species of *Special Concern*.

2.3.1.6 Geology

The Belcher Islands are primarily composed of unique folded meta-sedimentary rock and metamorphic rock. Sedimentary rocks are present on the surface in portions of the proposed park, primarily as granular materials in raised beach areas, and bedrock (outcrops of exposed metavolcanic rock).

2.3.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section describes the cultural resources to be protected and monitored during implementation of the Management Plan and emphasized in the Kingngaaluk Heritage Appreciation Program. The cultural resources include:

- Harvesting and Important Wildlife Areas
- Archaeological Sites and Culturally Significant Sites
- Legends and Place Names

2.3.2.1 Harvesting and Important Wildlife Areas

Kingngaaluk is a harvesting area used in every season of the year. The seasonal harvesting patterns dictate where activities occur within the park. The area of Kataapik is used almost year-round, while other sites are only in use when harvesting a specific species or plant.

2.3.2.2 Archaeological Sites and Culturally Significant Sites

Historic built features in the park include excavated archaeological sites, individual features, and built features that are not easily visible to the untrained professional. It is apparent that the sites of human occupation were all selected for their access to harvesting sites. There are two primary areas of concentrated built features, at Kingngaaluk and Kataapik. Both sites have access to marine harvesting areas that are rich in resources. Other features in the area are individual built structures associated with seasonal hunting (e.g. blinds, fox traps, caches) at locations specifically associated with the habitat of an important species: points of land for hunting migrating birds, wetlands/grass areas for hunting feeding geese, and rock outcrops to trap foxes.

There are numerous burial sites in the park. Most graves have been marked with crosses and name plates, however there are several sites that are not marked. Trails pass near to several burial sites making these features vulnerable to disturbance and in need of special management actions.

2.3.2.3 Legends, Stories and Place Names

The park is associated with IQ and traditional knowledge on harvesting practices, use of resources (wildlife, vegetation, drift wood, etc.), understanding of the environment and seasonal patterns of wildlife, and the skills required to live from the resources of the land. There is a legend associated with the Kingngaaluk area, consisting of a bluff, small lake, and grassy hillside. The accumulated traditional knowledge can be shared through the park because this site contains many of the resources that offer interpretive and educational potential associated with the park's Heritage Appreciation themes.

2.3.3. PARK USER GROUPS

2.3.3.1 Residents

The largest park user group is the community of Sanikiluaq, with the majority of this park user group being Inuit. Community members use the park for harvesting and relaxation. Based on consultations, the area is used throughout the year however community use periods are highest in the spring through early fall to coincide with the periods of accessibility to various species for harvesting.

ATV travel to and from the park is the main mode of travel in summer. Snowmobile travel to the park is common when snow conditions permit access. Boat travel is primarily to the Kataapik area.

Overnight camping in the park by residents will be encouraged at the day use area near Kingngaaluk, or at a designated site on Coats Bay at Qaittukallak.

Regulations concerning harvesting, vehicle use, camping and cabins are identified in the Management Plan.



Photo credit: Brian Barth

2.3.3.2 Tourist

The IIBA (Article 1) defines “Visitors” as “any person who enters or uses a Park, but does not include: (a) an Inuk or a family member travelling with an Inuk; (b) an individual who has been assigned harvesting rights under section 5.7.34 of the NA; (c) an employee or contractor of the GN acting within the scope of his or her employment or contract; or (d) a Researcher.”

Tourism has been identified as an economic opportunity for Sanikiluaq. There is currently limited data on tourist visitation in



the park. Future surveys specific to tourism may be completed during the development of the *Inuit Tourism Strategy*.

Tourism opportunities include business travellers, adventure travellers, eco-tourists, and cultural tourists that could come from the community either by ATV, boat, or on foot, and stay for part of a day before returning to the community. Activities that could provide tourism opportunities include guided interpretive tours on cultural sites and sustainable harvesting practices, or general guided tours to enjoy site seeing, relaxation, picnics, cultural education, or bird watching.

Guided tourism is the approach preferred by the CJPMC. Regulations concerning guide requirements for visitors is identified in the Management Plan.

Camping in the park by visitors will be encouraged only at the day-use area near Kingngaaluk. Camping will be restricted near Kataapik. Regulations concerning visitor camping will be identified in the Management Plan.

2.3.3.3 Research

Kataapik and Kingngaaluk have been previously used as research locations for several archaeological projects, resulting in small groups using the park for periods of several days up to several weeks. Research projects offer opportunities for local school programs to be offered in the park. Ongoing research and special projects with a research component will be encouraged and regulations are identified in the management plan. Research project topics and permit requirements are described in Section 3.3.6.2.

2.3.3.4 Film Crews

Filming project permit requests will be considered by NP&SP and the CJPMC in keeping with the regulations identified in Section 3.3.6.2.

2.4 MINERAL INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

The Inventory of Park Resources indicates that previous studies have found no significant economic mineralization in the park boundary. A review of the current status of mineral claims in the immediate vicinity of the area as of August 2016 and in 2020 indicate that there are no active mineral claims. Hemlo Explorers Inc. (formerly Canadian Ore Bodies Inc.) has inactive claims on the northern portion of Flaherty Island outside the park boundary.

The CJPMC selected the southern park boundary in 2017 to avoid an area of granular resources used by the municipality. Future granular extraction inside the park would not be compatible with the purpose of the park.

There are no known carving stone deposits in 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 access through the park for mineral development (in or adjacent to Kingngaaluk Territorial Park), should be permitted only if the planned activity is in keeping with the purpose for which the park was established. Projects requiring an environmental assessment should be reviewed and commented on by the Sanikiluaq CJPMC and NJPMC.

2.5 PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

This section details the planning and development opportunities and challenges that could influence planning and design, management planning, or heritage appreciation. The issues identified will be monitored through both the development actions of the Master Plan and the ongoing operations of the park through the Management Plan and Heritage Appreciation Plan.

The opportunity or challenge is presented (in no particular order), along with how to address the item in keeping with the park's goals, and the recommended **IQ and Adaptive Conservation** approach to planning and development.

Table D: Planning and Development Opportunities or Challenges

OPPORTUNITY OR CHALLENGE	PARK GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<p>Harvesting Areas and Important Wildlife Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The wilderness areas of the park are important harvesting areas for Inuit. Park development and activities shall not negatively impact on Inuit harvesting. Important Wildlife Areas include migratory bird and raptor feeding and nesting habitat, fox denning habitat, and seafood harvesting areas. 	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design – Permanent park facilities will be limited to Development zones. Temporary structures or structures required for human safety, Inuit harvesting, or protection of cultural resources will be permitted in other zones. Heritage Appreciation - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the resources, promote sustainable harvesting, and inform the public on safe and sustainable travel, and minimal impact travel. Management Zones – Include buffer zones in areas used for season harvesting to prevent disturbance of harvesting activities and for public safety. Management Plan – Work with partner organizations (e.g. Hamlet and NWMB) to monitor harvesting for sustainability. Identify recommendations, as required, in collaboration with partners should harvesting quotas be required for the sustainability of any given species. Management Plan – Include <i>Migratory Bird and Raptor Habitat Management, Fox Habitat Management, and Harvesting Management</i> sections.
<p>Culturally Significant Sites and Archaeological Sites and Artifacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage, disturbance and/or loss of archaeological resources. Protect burial sites from disturbance. Location, extent and type of archaeological/cultural resources are undetermined for some sites. 	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design – As required, restrict ATV access or design elevated boardwalk barriers to limit ATV access at sites of cultural significance/archaeological sites. Design - No park facilities shall be dug into the ground. All development must allow for facilities to be placed on top of the ground. Design – Archaeological sites, burial sites, and sites of cultural significance under threat from damage or loss by natural or human causes will have designed protection. As per the IIBA, the NJPMC and IHT will be consulted on the design and implementation of measures to protect or manage sites. Development – No day use facilities are to be developed or installed without an archaeological survey completed for the development location, as per the IIBA. Where possible, park development should not be located within a minimum 150 m buffer of known archaeological and palaeontological 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 Sites Special Projects (including burial sites) could continue to be researched and documented. Management Zones – Include regulations in all zones to protect cultural resources. Management Plan – Include <i>Cultural Site Management, and ATV and Access Trail Management</i> sections.
<p>Park Infrastructure Wear and Tear/ Vandalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues associated with the maintenance of park infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enjoyment of the park for recreation and tourism Park user safety is a priority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design – Park furnishing, signage and structures will be selected based on resilience in arctic conditions and against vandalism. Management Plan – Include <i>Park Infrastructure Maintenance guidelines</i> section. Management Plan – Train NP&SP staff in maintenance and enforcement. Heritage Appreciation – Develop and implement an education and communication plan to inform local residents, specifically youth, about vandalism reduction.

OPPORTUNITY OR CHALLENGE	PARK GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<p>Park Trail and Park Access Trail on Municipal Land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ATV trails within the park boundary include sections along the shoreline that washout annually. Some ATV trails within the park boundary are located near cultural resources. The access trail from the community to the park boundary is located on municipal land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enjoyment of the park for recreation and tourism Park user safety is a priority The park will protect the natural environment and cultural heritage Development will be localized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development – Develop an ATV access trail elevated boardwalk in areas of cultural significance. Development – Develop a portion of the access road for trucks away from the shoreline. Limit vehicle size and mitigate traffic impacts with an ATV trail design only for areas north of Kingngaaluk. Design – Install park boundary signage for all access points. Design – Develop designated parking areas. Management Plan – Include <i>Access Trail Management</i> sections. NP&SP may consult with the Hamlet of Sanikiluaq on the options and implications of maintenance of the access trail on municipal land.
<p>Air, Water and Land Quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor contaminants in the air, water, and on the land from potential contaminant sources including the dump and shipping. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park will protect the natural environment Mitigate impacts on the park environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Plan – Work with partner organizations (e.g. Hamlet) and researchers to monitor potential contaminants, and identify recommendations to mitigate negative impacts. Management Plan – NP&SP staff will monitor the park for waste (garbage, animal carcasses, and human waste) and remove it from the park for appropriate disposal in the community.
<p>Emergency Response and Public Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife encounters, weather conditions, ice and snow conditions, travel in remote areas, and unforeseen accidents are all potential threats to public safety. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enjoyment of the park for recreation and tourism Park user safety is a priority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Plan – Work with partner organizations (e.g. Search and Rescue, HTO, Hamlet, and others) to prepare an emergency response plan. Management Plan – Train NP&SP staff in safety, first aid, and emergency response. Heritage Appreciation – Develop and implement an education and communication plan to inform all park users about regulations, safe and sustainable travel, emergency contact procedures, and travel in bear country.

2.6 PARK INFRASTRUCTURE

2.6.1 MASTER PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

The Kingngaaluk Master Plan identifies the park infrastructure development for the park over the next 20 years. Reference the Master Plan for the recommended park infrastructure, locations and Action Plan.

2.6.2 MANAGEMENT PLAN: OFFICE AND GARAGE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Park Master Plan did not include a budget for an office or garage in Sanikiluaq. Existing facilities are available to lease for the Kingngaaluk base of operations.

The Management Plan recommends the GN enter into a lease agreement for an office and garage space. Negotiation of a lease agreement will be the responsibility of the DOE and CGS.

- Park Office (Vote 1: O&M budget)
- Park garage and storage (Vote 2: Capital budget)

2.7 KILLILIURNIQ (PARK ZONES)

“Killiliurniq” is an Inuktitut term meaning an area used for specific purposes.

A zoning plan for Kingngaaluk Territorial Park identifies the characteristics of zones in the park, and the permitted uses, regulations, conditional uses and protection measures that will govern all development presented in the Master Plan, and all management regulations.

2.7.1 KILLILIURNIQ ZONE

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

Development: 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, access roads, parking lots, trails and walkways, and interpretive signage. Activities relating to visitor access, safety, education and enjoyment of the park will be permitted.

Cultural: The objective of this zone is to promote culture and heritage appreciation and education within the park. 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.
- Interpretive or regulatory signage or materials will be permitted to enhance cultural interpretation and education opportunities, promote sustainable use, or are necessary for public safety.
- The CJPMC recommends that overnight camping in this zone be managed for the protection of cultural resources and sites, and the use of designated camping areas within the park (Development Zones) be encouraged.

Wilderness: The objective of this 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.
- Trails and access roads will be permitted.



Seasonal sub-zones have been included for the following management considerations:

- **Harvesting:** Harvesting activities occur throughout the park. Harvesting zones are buffers to indicate areas commonly used during seasonal duck and goose hunting. The Harvesting zones are included as a public safety awareness measure so that NP&SP staff and Heritage Appreciation materials can notify all park users of the use of firearms in the park during harvesting seasons. Facilities are limited to those that provide protection to the features for which the zone was designated, or which are necessary for public safety.
- **Raptor Habitat:** Research indicates that raptors are sensitive to human disturbance during the nesting cycle. Researchers found that extended periods of human disturbance within 400 meters of nesting sites could increase mortality rates for fledglings. There are two reported nesting sites within the park, at Kingngaaluk and at Sitiapiit (indicated on the Management Zones map). The 400 meter buffer zone limits development of park infrastructure - facilities within the buffer zone will not encourage long term human occupation (e.g. camping). Short term use of park facilities (e.g. interpretive sites) is permitted but may be subject to regulations on the interpretation and observation activities for raptors.

Other zoning considerations that the CJPMC may identify during the implementation of the management plan include:

- **Non-beneficiaries Access Regulations:** At the time of this Management Plan the CJPMC did not implement any regulations for non-beneficiaries access, or require non-beneficiaries to travel with guides. The CJPMC may pass a Record of Decision in the future if there is a requirement to regulate non-beneficiary access (permanently or temporarily) in order to protect Inuit harvesting activities, or require the use of guides.

BACK OF MAP

2.7.2 MANAGEMENT KILLILIURNIQ TABLE

The Kingngaaluk Management Plan zoning 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 classification
- **Key Characteristics** – description of the zone and its features
- **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 E: Management Plan Killiliurniq Table,

Killiliurniq (Zone or Sub-Zone)	Characteristics	Permitted Uses and Regulations	Conditional Uses	Protection Measures
<p>Development <i>General Application to all Development Zones</i></p>	<p>The primary objective of this zone is providing infrastructure and programs that enhance use and enjoyment of the park. Development controls are required to protect natural and cultural sites and resources.</p>	<p>Infrastructure is permitted that encourages public use and enjoyment of the park; infrastructure required to protect natural or cultural resources; or infrastructure necessary for public safety. <i>Heritage Appreciation</i> and interpretive programs and infrastructure are permitted, including informational, educational, and regulatory signage. All development actions are subject to the CIPMC approved Management Plan guidelines and regulations for <i>Cultural Resources, Natural Resources, and Human Use Management</i>. Cabins are not permitted. Passive observation activities related to interpretation and <i>Heritage Appreciation</i> will be encouraged, where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural sites or resources of the park.</p>	<p>Infrastructure deemed necessary to protect cultural resources will be permitted in this zone, subject to an archaeological survey and design input as per IIBA Article 8.2. All campsites and campers are subject to the CIPMC approved Management Plan <i>Campsite Regulations</i>. Temporary structures for community events, Heritage Appreciation activities, or research will be permitted subject to terms and conditions identified by the CIPMC.</p>	<p>Vehicle access beyond the access road and designated ATV trails may be regulated to protect natural and cultural resources.</p>
<p>Cultural</p>	<p>The zone is associated with a culturally significant harvesting area and sacred sites. The primary objective for management is to protect cultural sites and resources; maintain harvesting practices; manage visitation; and share the cultural history of the area.</p>	<p>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted. All actions are subject to the CIPMC approved Management Plan guidelines and regulations for <i>Cultural Resources, Natural Resources, and Human Use Management</i>. Wildlife Management regulations in the <i>Management Plan</i> apply to this zone: <i>Caribou Management; Raptor Management; Fish Management</i>. Cabins are not permitted. Activities related to Heritage Appreciation will be encouraged, where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural features of the park; or the use and enjoyment of personal use cabins and traditional family camps. 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 sites and features. Research (with valid permits) may occur.</p>	<p>Camping is permitted in designated camping areas and is subject to the CIPMC approved Management Plan <i>Campsite Regulations</i>. New infrastructure deemed necessary to protect cultural sites and resources will be permitted in this zone, subject to an archaeological survey and design input as per IIBA Article 8.2. Temporary structures for community events, Heritage Appreciation activities, or research will be permitted subject to terms and conditions identified by the CIPMC. 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>Camping and temporary shelters should be placed at least 10 meters away from known archaeological sites (where safety permits). Rocks may not be moved or extracted from areas within 10 meters of known archaeological sites for any purpose, including anchoring temporary camping, research, or signage/barrier structures. Vehicle access off of designated trails in this zone may be regulated or managed due to environmental conditions, habitat and environment protection, cultural resource protection, and for public safety. If required, ATV trail or boardwalk development may be permitted to mitigate environmental or cultural site damage. The development of designated trails and ATV boardwalks will be subject to the Master Plan and CIPMC approval.</p>

Killilinniq (Zone or Sub-Zone)	Characteristics	Permitted Uses and Regulations	Conditional Uses	Protection Measures
<p>Special Management – Harvesting</p>	<p>This is a buffer zone for commonly-used seasonal harvesting areas. Minimizing disturbance to harvesters is of special management concern. Regulations apply during harvesting seasons (duck and goose) to reduce disturbances and for public safety concerns.</p>	<p>The Special Management regulations in the buffer zone apply during harvesting seasons for ducks and geese. If required, temporary park regulatory signage may be placed in the zone to provide information on the rules governing access to these areas, including but not limited to permitted and prohibited activities, visitor safety warnings, or temporary access closures.</p> <p>The buffer zones are located throughout the park and should be identified on a map that is available to the public during harvesting seasons.</p> <p>Cabins are not permitted.</p>	<p>Maintenance, monitoring and patrols by NP&SP staff will be permitted inside the buffer zone as required to monitor public safety, harvester or species disturbance, or to address violations of park regulations.</p>	<p>Facilities are limited to those that provide protection to the features for which the zone was designated, or which are necessary for public safety.</p>

Killilnirng (Zone or Sub-Zone)	Characteristics	Permitted Uses and Regulations	Conditional Uses	Protection Measures
Wilderness	The purpose of this zone is to protect the natural resources and environment of the park, and preserve the natural conditions of the park. The zone will provide a quality wilderness recreation experience for the enjoyment and health of all park visitors.	<p>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted.</p> <p>Development of park infrastructure in the zone will be kept to a minimum. Development areas should be concentrated to areas away from important wildlife areas and limited in scope. Minimal development relating to visitor access and enjoyment of the park, interpretation and heritage appreciation, and public safety may be permitted.</p> <p>Activities involving wilderness recreation, minimal impact travel, and traditional activities are permitted.</p> <p>All actions are subject to the C/PMC approved Management Plan guidelines and regulations for <i>Cultural Resources, Natural Resources, and Human Use Management</i>.</p> <p>Passive observation activities related to 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>Temporary structures for community events, Heritage Appreciation activities, or research will be permitted subject to terms and conditions identified by the C/PMC.</p> <p>Requests for new cabins are subject to the terms and conditions in the <i>Management Plan</i>.</p> <p>Camping is permitted in designated camping areas and is subject to the C/PMC approved Management Plan <i>Campsite Regulations</i>.</p> <p>New infrastructure deemed necessary to protect cultural sites and resources will be permitted in this zone, subject to an archaeological survey and design input as per IBA Article 8.2.</p>	<p>Infrastructure development in areas of known archaeological resources requires an archaeological survey before development.</p> <p>Vehicle access beyond the designated road or ATV trails may be regulated to protect natural and cultural resources.</p> <p>If required, ATV/trail development may be permitted to mitigate environmental damage. The development of designated trails and ATV boardwalks will be subject to the Master Plan and C/PMC approval.</p>
Special Management – Raptor Habitat	<p>This is a buffer zone for raptor nesting sites.</p> <p>Of special management concern are nesting sites for Peregrine Falcons, a species listed by COSEWIC as being of “Special Concern”. Research indicates that raptors are sensitive to human disturbance during the nesting cycle between mid-May and end of August.</p>	<p>The Special Management regulations in the buffer zone apply during breeding and nesting periods to regulate activities as an approach to management of these important wildlife areas. If required, temporary park regulatory signage may be placed in the zone to provide information on the rules governing the nesting areas. Including but not limited to permitted and prohibited activities, visitor safety warnings, or temporary access closures.</p> <p>The buffer zone is a minimum of 400m from raptor nesting areas.</p> <p>Peregrine nesting sites occur on rock ledges. Rough-legged hawk and Snowy owl nesting sites generally occur on open tundra or slopes.</p> <p>Cabins are not permitted.</p> <p>During the breeding and nesting season from mid-May to end of August all major disturbances are prohibited in the buffer zone, including but not limited to hiking, ATV use, camping, and rock/cliff climbing.</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) may occur within the buffer zones.</p>	<p>Passive observation of raptors from locations in the park outside of the buffer zones will be permitted where these activities have no negative impact.</p> <p>Maintenance, monitoring and patrols by NRPSP staff will be permitted inside the buffer zone as required to monitor public safety, species disturbance, or to address violations of park regulations.</p> <p>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted, but may be discouraged in the buffer zone by the C/PMC during the breeding and nesting season from mid-May to end of August if negative impacts are identified.</p>	<p>No permanent structures can be placed in the Raptor buffer zone.</p> <p>Park interpretation and education will not identify the exact location of the raptor nests, but may reference the existence of a nesting area in general terms.</p> <p>Monitoring and research during the nesting periods is encouraged to document species well-being, human activities that may cause disturbance and further recommendations to mitigate disturbance.</p>

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Section 3

PARK MANAGEMENT ACTIONS





SECTION 3: PARK MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Following the Framework for Management Plans, the strategic approaches for the management of Kingngaaluk Territorial Park are to be based on the management approach of IQ and Adaptive Conservation as described in Section 1.5. The following sections describe 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 using the best available information to achieve the management objectives.

Management actions⁷ are what the CJPMC and NP&SP staff will consider when making decisions for the park. Specific issues to be addressed include: public safety; protection of the park's natural and cultural resources; reducing impacts that are caused by human activities and natural forces of change; terms and conditions on permitted uses of the park; monitoring of the park environment and use to identify issues or threats; and mitigating⁸ impacts as a result of issues or threats.

Human and natural forces of change that are likely to occur in Kingngaaluk can be further defined as:

- **Human use activities** can include: recreational activities, travel, Inuit harvesting and non-beneficiaries fishing; development in the park; camping; Heritage Appreciation programs such as interpretation of the park; research; tourism; business operations in the park; and intentional disturbance in the park such as vandalism, littering, vehicle speeding and damage, or other activities that cause disturbance to park users,

wildlife, the environment, or resources. Management actions taken by NP&SP staff or the CJPMC through regular operation of Kingngaaluk will encourage sustainable practices and regulate undesirable activities.

- **Natural forces of change** that may impact Kingngaaluk can include: climate change; habitat change; wildlife change; erosion caused by wind, rain, or run-off; invasive species; or changes to the ecosystem. Management actions taken by NP&SP staff or the CJPMC through regular operation of Kingngaaluk will monitor and mitigate (where possible) the negative impacts of the natural change. It is acknowledged that some natural forces of change may be beyond the scope of NP&SP and the CJPMC to manage.

CJPMC Records of Decision related to the Kingngaaluk Territorial Park will be added to an appendix and updated annually as the CJPMC approves additional Records of Decision in the future.

⁷ Management actions mean the operational activities or rules that staff and the CJPMC will follow as the stewards of the park.

⁸ Mitigation means taking an action to try to reduce a negative impact.

3.1 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Cultural and heritage resources in the park are to be protected, monitored and managed according to IIBA Article 8 and the *Cultural Resource Management Guidelines for Nunavut's Territorial Parks*.

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

- “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. An archaeological resource may be a site (registered or unregistered) or artifact. 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).

Culturally significant sites and cultural resources at Kingngaaluk that the CJPMC consider a management priority include (but are not limited to): all areas with burials; all known archaeological sites; all Cultural zones; fresh water lakes near Sitiapiit; and all Harvesting zones.

The principles that guide management of cultural resources include:

- Protection of cultural resources is a priority.
- Consideration of Inuit Rights in the park.
- Development measures to protect cultural resources by:
 - Using Development zones to concentrate areas of park infrastructure.
 - Using Management Actions and Regulations in all zones to manage and mitigate impacts on cultural resources.
- Encouraging park visitors to practice minimal impact travel and sustainability.
- Use of Heritage Appreciation programs to promote stewardship, understanding and respect for cultural resources and cultural activities.

Key Actions

1. Management will conform to the IIBA (Articles 8.2; 14.5). The Master Plan recommends that, prior to any development, the archaeological survey be referenced or commissioned for areas that have not been previously surveyed.
 - a. Research and documentation of culturally significant sites and archaeological resources is an ongoing management action.
 - All archaeological research will require a permit from the GN - C&H.
 - The CJPMC will review research permits and may recommend terms and conditions.
 - b. Archaeological surveys will include documentation of oral history associated with sites and/or artifacts.
 - c. The following process steps will be reviewed by NP&SP staff:
 - i. The *Inventory or Park Resources, and any future archaeological surveys and reports*, will be reviewed to locate and understand the archaeological resources and cultural significance in the development area.
 - In the absence of an archaeological survey, development will not proceed until a survey has been commissioned.
 - Once complete, new archaeological surveys will be added to the Inventory of Park Resources.
 - ii. The Management zones regulations will be reviewed for the area(s) that will be affected by the development or management activity.
 - iii. All information will assist the CJPMC and NP&SP in decision-making and management of cultural resources, and the development of the Heritage Appreciation Plan.
2. To minimize the disruption or destruction of culturally significant sites in the park, NP&SP staff will monitor, enforce regulations, and identify operational or management actions for the following:
 - a. Cultural sites and resources in the park that are visible should be monitored by NP&SP staff and protected as required.
 - i. Section 3.3 Human Use Management includes additional management actions and regulations related to cultural resources.

- b. Only “Passive” observation and interpretation of known archaeological sites or resources will be permitted. Passive observation and interpretation are the method of sharing and gaining knowledge through “looking, reading or listening” but not having any direct contact with the resource or entering a site (such as walking into a tent ring). Passive observation can be encouraged through interpretive signage, guided interpretive tours, and through regulatory messages asking park users to respect guidelines for an archaeological sites or resources.
 - An exception to this approach will be projects undertaken with a valid research permit.
 - c. Any movable archaeological resource observed on the surface will be reported as per section 3.1.2 Archaeological Artifacts.
 - d. Any person found to be in possession of a cultural resource that has been removed from the park, or is in the process of removing a cultural resource from the park without a permit, will be reported and charged under the appropriate legislation.
 - e. In areas of known archaeological resources, new infrastructure, camping or temporary shelters should not be anchored into the ground, and rocks and surface materials should not be moved or disturbed. Wherever possible facilities should be surface mounted only to protect cultural resources that may be contained in the soil layer.
 - f. Collection of artifacts and rocks from the park is strictly prohibited.
3. Trails and roadways should be located away from known cultural resources. Where existing trails and roads are passing through or near cultural resources/sites (including burial sites), NP&SP will take the following actions:
 - a. Develop and implement a plan to locate or relocate the trails and roads away from the resources to mitigate impacts.
 - b. Where relocation is not feasible, NP&SP will develop and implement a plan to install surface-mounted ATV and pedestrian boardwalks in the areas of cultural resources to provide controlled access and mitigate the impacts on the resources.
 - c. Post signage and install barriers (if required) to inform the public of the regulations for protection of cultural resources, and to discourage access to these sites.
 4. Heritage Appreciation programs and activities should be managed and/or regulated within areas of cultural significance in the following manner:
 - a. Signage in the park, and park-related print and education materials developed during the Heritage Appreciation Plan implementation, will include messages on the protection of cultural resources, regulations, and inform all park users to leave artifacts and rocks undisturbed.
 - b. Prior to a new interpretive program or activity at a culturally significant site, the CJPMC and NP&SP staff will decide if the activity will harm, degrade, or destroy any archaeological resources on or near the site.
 - i. Programs and activities should be designed to avoid/ reduce harm to the site or resources.
 - ii. Programs and activities should be monitored to see if any unforeseen harm is being caused to the site. In the event of harm, the program or activity should be stopped until an alternative approach can be developed.
 - iii. Heritage Appreciation will promote stewardship and minimal impact travel by all park users.
 - c. Interpretive programs should include the hiring of Elders to speak to students, youth and visitors about cultural resources, cultural practices, and history.
 - d. Local guides should be trained by NP&SP on best practices for leading interpretive tours, and the key messages to share with visitors about cultural resource management and regulations.
 - e. Interpretation of culturally significant sites should not identify the exact location of archaeological resources if that resource is not clearly visible.
 - f. Interpretation of culturally significant sites should use replicas of artifacts appropriate to the site and its heritage to enhance heritage appreciation.
 5. The process for reporting all artifact discoveries is quite straightforward; finds must be reported to the Territorial Archaeology Office, including as much detail as possible, for example:
 - a. Name of the person(s) who found the artifacts
 - b. Date of the find
 - c. Location of the find (GPS coordinates) if available
 - d. Photographs if available
 - e. Any other relevant information

6. Culturally significant sites or artifacts under threat of loss will be considered for removal only where a site or resource cannot reasonably be treated “in situ” (*meaning in the original location*).
 - a. NP&SP staff will consult with C&H, IHT and the CJPMC on actions where removal is or may be required.
 - b. If removal of an archaeological resource from the park is identified as the appropriate management action, the removal of the site/resource will be fully documented as per the IIBA; and where appropriate, replicas and information will be integrated into the park Heritage Appreciation Plan.
 - c. At the request of the CJPMC, information on archaeological resources or artifacts that were previously removed from the park may be requested from the institutions holding these resources.
 - d. Where appropriate, NP&SP and the CJPMC may seek replicas of archaeological resources or artifacts for use in Heritage Appreciation programs as per IIBA 8.3.
 - e. Should artifacts collected from the park be returned to NP&SP from private collections, staff will follow the procedures in the *Cultural Resource Management Guidelines for Nunavut's Territorial Parks*.
2. New human remains findings, or disturbances to known burials/human remains, must be reported to the Territorial Archaeology Office, including as much detail as possible, for example:
 - Name of the person(s) who found the concern
 - Date of the find
 - Location of the find (GPS coordinates) if available
 - Photographs if available
 - Description of the concern
 - Any other relevant information
3. Future burials or scattering of ashes:
 - a. Current legislation does not permit burials on the land in any location other than a registered burial ground/cemetery.
 - b. Requests to scatter ashes on the land in the park must be brought to the CJPMC. The committee will bring the request to NP&SP for guidance on the current government policy, and then provide a recommendation to the applicant.

3.1.1 HUMAN REMAINS POLICY

Under the Nunavut Act, regulations for the protection, care and preservation of Human Remains are regulated under the authority of the GN Minister for Culture and Heritage (C&H) through the Human Remains Policy, to ensure that any burials, human remains or associated funerary objects will be managed 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.

Regulation, enforcement and Heritage Appreciation programs will communicate the protection and reporting of human remains in the park.

Key Actions

1. Human remains in Kingngaaluk Territorial Park will be managed in accordance with the Human Remains Policy. The following principles are to be followed by all staff and park users:
 - a. Do not touch, do not move, and do not remove stones, bones, or artifacts associated with burials or human remains.
 - b. Immediately report finds to the GN, C&H Department.
 - c. C&H will then address the issue and provide recommendations/action.



3.2 NATURAL RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT

Natural resource and environment 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. The park provides critical harvesting sites including migratory birds, mammals, seafoods, berries and other edible plants, and fresh drinking water or ice used for consumption.

The management of the park will seek to prevent, control and/or mitigate human caused impacts on natural resources and the environment. Issues facing the natural resources and environment include human caused impacts and increasing visitation levels, development, and climate change.

There is a need for ongoing monitoring of wildlife, wildlife habitat, vegetation, land, surface geology, permafrost, and water quality. Information on changes or impacts on natural resources will be reported to the CJPMC and other management partners (as required) as part of the management and decision-making process.

It is acknowledged that some natural forces of change may be beyond the scope of NP&SP and the CJPMC to manage. An example is climate change. Climate change impacts such as the degradation of the park landscape by natural erosion can be monitored through management, but it may not always be possible to implement actions to prevent these natural occurrences.

The principles that guide management of the natural environment include:

- Protection and the sustained health of the environment (air, water, land, wildlife and plants) is a priority.
- Natural resource and environment management includes the rights of Inuit to harvest in the park.
- Development in the park will be limited to conserve and maintain the natural environment by:
 - Using Development zones to concentrate park infrastructure.
 - Using Management Actions and Regulations in all zones to manage and mitigate impacts on natural resources and the environment.
 - Considering the purpose, vision and goals of the park to balance development with protection.
 - Using green energy and infrastructure technology where it is feasible.
- Heritage Appreciation programs will be used to promote stewardship, understanding and respect for natural resources, minimal impact travel and sustainability.

3.2.1 WILDLIFE AND IMPORTANT WILDLIFE AREA MANAGEMENT

Wildlife management is required (as per IIBA Article 9) to monitor and protect wildlife and important wildlife areas in the park, either by species or habitat. If a wildlife species or habitat is being negatively impacted in the park, either through human activity or natural decline (IIBA 9.2), the CJPMC will recommend management actions specific to the species.

Among the wildlife species that are important in the park are fish and seafoods, migratory ducks and geese, raptors, and marine and terrestrial mammals. Vegetation, including berries, is important to wildlife habitats and harvesting. Wildlife and areas of importance to wildlife are documented in the Inventory of Park Resources.

It is the intention of park management to ensure the long-term protection and monitoring of the wildlife habitat and wildlife resources of the park, and promote sustainable harvesting practices. NP&SP and the CJPMC will work with partner organizations that are responsible for ongoing wildlife management strategies in the community and region to support the management of park-specific wildlife and critical habitats.

Key Actions

1. The management actions for wildlife resources conform to the IIBA (Article 9), NA Article 5, and the Nunavut Wildlife Act and Regulations.
 - a. Development in the park will be limited to maintain the natural environment, wildlife habitats, and to minimize the impacts of development on species.
 - b. All park users must avoid the unnecessary and unlawful harassment of wildlife or destruction of habitat.
 - c. NP&SP staff will monitor wildlife and wildlife habitats.
 - i. Where a park user is found to be in violation of the Nunavut Wildlife Act and Regulations, NP&SP staff will investigate the incidence and report to the Conservation Officer for enforcement or actions recommended.
 - ii. Any person found to be acting unlawfully will be reported and charged under the appropriate legislation.
 - iii. All incidents will be reported to the CJPMC.
2. Sustainable Harvesting is a permitted activity in Kingngaaluk. See Section 3.3 Human Use Management for Harvesting Management Actions.

3. Research collected or undertaken for “Qikiqtait”, the marine protected area proposed for the Belcher Islands, will be reviewed by NP&SP staff. Information of relevance to Kingngaaluk, and the park species and important wildlife areas will be added to the Inventory of Park Resources and reported to the CJPMC.

3.2.1.1 Key Actions for Fish and Seafood Management

Management of fish habitat is the responsibility of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, implemented in collaboration with the GN and HTO. Regulation and enforcement of fishing and seafoods are implemented by the DFO. Fishing licensing is the responsibility of the Government of Nunavut. Management of fish and seafood habitat in the park will be undertaken by the CJPMC and NP&SP in partnership with the DFO, GN Wildlife (Conservation Officers), GN Fisheries and Sealing, and the HTO.

Key Actions

1. Activities related to fish and seafood harvesting, and the conditions and health of marine environments in the park, will be monitored by NP&SP staff. Any changes to the environment, or reports of changes to fish or seafood health, will be reported by NP&SP staff to the Conservation Officer, DFO, Fisheries and Sealing (GN), and the CJPMC. Recommendations on management actions will be decided on a case-by-case basis.
2. A Sport Fishing Licence is required by anyone intending to sport fish in Nunavut other than an Inuk enrolled in the Nunavut Agreement. Licences are available from the Department of Environment (Conservation office), some stores, as well as certain offices of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Non-resident anglers must obey the regulations governing fishing when taking part in the activity in Kingngaaluk.
3. NP&SP staff will partner with DFO, HTO, Arctic Eider Society, SIKU, GN Wildlife (Conservation Officers), GN Fisheries and Sealing, and others to collect information on the health of fish and seafood populations and environments. Where there is a specific concern, NP&SP will work collaboratively with partner organizations to address a long-term strategy on fish and fish habitat management in the park.
 - a. Request DFO research and monitoring of fish and seafood habitat, stocks and health if a specific concern is identified for a species in the park.
 - b. Recommend regulations to mitigate negative impacts and conserve fish and seafood stocks and habitat.
 - c. Recommend future research priorities.



4. The Heritage Appreciation Plan will include information on fish and seafood commonly found in Kingngaaluk. A partnership with DFO is an opportunity to collaborate on educational materials for the public.

3.2.1.2 Key Actions for Raptor Management

The park is an important nesting sites for raptors, which include Peregrine Falcon, Gyrfalcon, and several species of hawk. Raptors nest on cliffs and rock ledges that are found throughout all zones in the park. Raptors are sensitive to disturbance during critical nesting periods. Peregrine Falcon are a COSEWIC listed species of “Special Concern” and require specific management protection.

Management of human activities in known raptor nesting areas is recommended for the period **mid-May and end of August**. An increase in park user numbers will make protective action essential to the maintenance of a healthy raptor population.

Key Actions

1. Raptor Habitat buffer zones are included in the Management Plan to identify seasonal regulations in the two areas of the park where raptor nesting is commonly observed.
2. NP&SP staff will monitor the nesting sites each year in April/ May. If raptors are present, the Raptor Habitat buffer zone regulations will be enforced and the sites will be monitored for the duration of the nesting period. NP&SP will partner with the Conservation Officer for the monitoring and enforcement of zone regulations.

3. During the breeding and nesting season from **mid-May to the end of August** all major disturbances will be discouraged within 400m of known nesting sites:
 - a. Rock and/or cliff climbing will not be permitted.
 - b. Sustained motorized vehicle or equipment use is not permitted.
 - c. Camping will be discouraged within 400m from known raptor nesting areas when there are breeding pairs or fledgling raptors present.
4. Research of raptor nesting sites in the park will require a valid permit, and the CJPMC may provide terms and conditions. Research is encouraged to document species well-being, human activities that may cause disturbance, and further recommendations to mitigate disturbance.
5. Electronic monitoring devices and/or cameras may only be used at raptor nesting sites with prior permission of the CJPMC. The CJPMC may apply terms and conditions on monitoring devices and/or camera use.
6. New park infrastructure should not be developed within buffer zones (or 400m from known raptor nesting areas) with the exception of minimal impact infrastructure such as trails, signage or built elements required for protection of resources or public safety.
7. Maintenance, monitoring and patrols by NP&SP staff will be permitted inside the 400m area as required for regular park operations, to monitor public safety and raptor activity, or to address violations of park regulations.
8. Use the Heritage Appreciation Plan and partnership with the HTO to increase outreach to the public on raptors and raptor habitat protection.
 - a. Park interpretation and education will not identify the exact location of the raptor nests but may reference the existence of a nesting area in general terms.
 - b. Passive observation (e.g. bird-watching) of raptors from locations in the park will be permitted at a distance where these activities have no negative impact.

3.2.2 ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT

Sustainable and environmentally sound management is a priority for Kingngaaluk. Environment management will be achieved through operational practices, regulation and monitoring. Challenges to the environment of Kingngaaluk will come from increasing human use of the park, pollution and contaminants, invasive species and climate change. Continual improvement

in environment management will be achieved by integrating stewardship practices from IQ and western science.

Key Actions

1. Regulation and enforcement will discourage any activity that threatens natural resources in the park, including wildlife and important wildlife areas (habitat).
 - a. Regulations related to the protection of the environment, natural resources and wildlife will be included on park signage and materials.
 - b. Contact information will be posted to allow for reporting of incidences.
 - c. The Park Officer(s) and/or Conservation Officer will investigate incidences and report on the enforcement or actions recommended. Reporting will be made to the CJPMC and Director, NP&SP.
 - d. Any person found to be disturbing, threatening or unlawfully harvesting wildlife in the park will be reported and charged under the appropriate legislation.
2. Prior to new development in the park:
 - a. The Management Killiliurniq (Zone) regulations will be reviewed for the area(s) that will be affected by the development or management activity to determine if the development meets the zoning guidelines.
 - b. The Inventory or Park Resources will be reviewed to locate and understand the natural resources, importance of the area to wildlife, and harvesting activities for the proposed site. Where development is planned for an area identified as important for any of these factors, the CJPMC will be consulted to ensure the development limits or mitigates any potential negative impacts; or alternative locations will be identified for the development.
3. Research on the natural resources, environment and climate change is encouraged in the park. The CJPMC will be consulted on research permit terms and conditions.
4. Development, activities and operation of the park will aim to have a low carbon footprint and low non-recyclable waste output.
 - a. Encourage the implementation of green energy and environmentally sustainable products and infrastructure.
 - b. Inform and educate all park users about minimal impact travel and sustainability: staying on designated trails, regulated waste disposal for humans and pets, burning of materials, and fuel use.

5. Fuel spillage is a threat to the environment and wildlife.
 - a. A fuel spill of over 100 L of fuel must be reported by law to the Nunavut-Northwest Territories government monitoring group. Large spills are to be reported by phone (867-920-8130) or e-mail (spills@gov.nt.ca), and must also be reported to NP&SP staff and the CJPMC.
 - b. Any fuel spill over 2 L must be reported to NP&SP staff.

3.2.2.1 Air Quality, Water Quality and Water Consumption

Air quality management includes monitoring the impacts on the park environment from dump smoke, airborne contaminants, and windblown garbage. The location of the dump, south of the park boundary, means that wind may bring dump smoke and garbage into the park. NP&SP staff and the CJPMC will work with the Hamlet of Sanikiluaq and CGS (GN) to monitor the impacts of the dump on air quality in the park.

Water management activities concern the consumption of ice and water that has not been treated (i.e. potable). The consumption of water in the park is unavoidable due to the remote location and as a regular cultural practice.

Water quality is a management concern in the park because monitoring is not within the legislative mandate of the Department of Environment or the CJPMC. Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) is responsible for the co-management of water resources in Nunavut, along with the Nunavut Water Board. CIRNAC participates in monitoring water quality in different rivers and lakes in the territory.



For study locations, samples are analyzed twice a year for physical parameters, major ions and metals. CIRNAC does not do analyses for E. Coli, bacteria or parasites, which are typically used to determine if water is safe to drink. CIRNAC does not make any statements on the safety of water for drinking as this is the mandate of Department of Health (GN).

The Department of Health is the regulator for municipal water. Land water (which includes water or ice collected from a river) is not regulated and not treated. The Department notes that land water could have bacteria or other organisms associated with it. Persons who wish to consume land water do so at their own risk. The Department recommends to those who wish to consume land water to boil it first before drinking as a general public health recommendation.

Key Actions

1. Air quality and windblown garbage will be monitored by NP&SP staff:
 - a. Staff will organize annual garbage clean up days in the park to collect windblown garbage and garbage that washes up along the coastline.
 - b. Staff will monitor and remove windblown garbage throughout the year as part of regular operations.
 - c. Staff will monitor days when dump smoke is blowing over the park. Where possible staff will work with the Hamlet of Sanikiluaq to request limited burning when the wind is blowing smoke over the park, particularly during harvesting season and during tourism season/activities.
2. Water consumption from the land in the park is not recommended unless the water can be boiled, filtered and/or chemically treated at the source:
 - a. The Management Plan recommends that warnings of drinking untreated water or ice collection in the park be provided on signage and published materials prepared for the Heritage Appreciation Plan. Visitors should be encouraged to bring safe water for consumption. In collaboration with the Department of Health and Department of Justice (GN) public announcements may be posted in the park, on the NP&SP website, and in print, to inform the public of the boil water advisory and the risks of consuming water from the park.
 - b. When required, the partner organizations, CJPMC or NP&SP staff may recommend temporary or permanent closure of water collection in the park to prohibit or regulate consumption of untreated water or ice.

3.2.2.2 Invasive Species

Invasive species are of concern to the management of Kingngaaluk's environment. To protect and maintain the important wildlife habitats and berry picking areas of the park, invasive species such as plants, birds and insects must be monitored.

Key Actions

1. NP&SP staff will monitor the park for changes in the environment from invasive species, and any information that a member of the public or researcher reports about invasive species. Should an invasive species be identified in the park or region of the park:
 - a. Staff will collect information about the reported species and report it to the CJPMC and NP&SP headquarters.
 - b. NP&SP may request partnerships with DFO, HTO, Arctic Eider Society, GN Wildlife (Conservation Officers), GN Fisheries and Sealing, and others to collect information on the invasive species.
 - c. Where there is a specific concern, NP&SP will work collaboratively with partner organizations to address a long-term strategy on mitigation and management of the invasive species in the park.

3.2.3 MINERAL RESOURCES

In keeping with IIBA Article 10, the Mineral Inventory and Assessment (MI&A) was completed as part of the inventory and master plan stages of park establishment. Minerals have not been identified within the park, however exploration for iron-ore has occurred on lands adjacent to Kingngaaluk. The economic potential of minerals within the boundary is reported to be limited by the relatively small land area of the park.

Should future mineral resource exploration or development occur in the region of the park, it will be important to work with mineral resource proponents, the CJPMC, and the residents to minimize the inevitable impacts through planning and development recommendations.

Key Actions

The following management approaches will be considered should future mineral resource proposals come forward:

1. The priority of the CJPMC is to maintain the integrity of the park's natural environment, wildlife, cultural resources, and recreational and tourism use of the area.

2. NP&SP and the CJPMC will work with proponents of the development to make efforts to identify alternative routes, minimize the impacts of development, and to maintain the purpose and qualities of the park. A management approach for mineral resource development must:
 - a. Recommend actions to balance any future mineral resource activities within or adjacent to the park boundary to the integrity of the park resources and visitor experience.
 - b. Avoid disruption to Inuit harvesting and culturally significant areas.
 - c. Monitor visitor use and park access in areas of mineral resource exploration and development to determine use levels, appropriate service standards and maintenance requirements.
 - d. Ensure public safety in areas of mineral development.
 - e. Conduct water and air quality surveys within the park.
 - f. Encourage annual monitoring and reporting of activities associated with the proposal.
3. The CJPMC may make recommendations through a Record of Decision on:
 - a. The timing as well as methods of extraction of the mineral in or near the park.
 - b. Minimize and/or mitigate the impacts of resource exploration and development on the tourism economy that is generated by the park.
 - c. Limit overland vehicle access routes in the park by planning access corridors.
 - d. The placement of mineral resource infrastructure to minimize the visual impacts.
 - e. Plan for safety of all park visitors with respect to mineral development activities in the park.
4. Representatives of companies or individuals involved in prospecting, exploration, development of minerals will report to the CJPMC annually on the activities, and consider any comments from the CJPMC related to the activities.

3.2.4 CARVING STONE

As of 2020, there are no known carving stone deposits or active quarrying sites in Kingngaaluk.

Inuit rights for the removal of quarrying stone in Territorial Parks under NA 19.9.2, 19.9.4, and 19.9.9 may be exercised in the park without any form of territorial licence or permit and without the imposition of any form of territorial tax or fee, on condition that: (a) there be no significant damage; and (b) there be no significant interference with use and quiet enjoyment of the land by the interest holder.

The CJPMC may make additional recommendations through a Record of Decision to be added to this Management Plan concerning quarrying of carving stone terms and conditions that:

- Apply to specific locations in the park.
- Address the way carving stone may be removed in those locations.
- Address the time of year when quarrying may occur in those locations.

3.2.5 GRANULAR SUPPLY

The park is not to be considered, studied or actively used as a granular supply.



3.3 HUMAN USE MANAGEMENT

People are encouraged to visit and enjoy the park. Sustainability and minimal impact travel will be promoted through park operations, regulation and Heritage Appreciation messages. The park must be managed for public safety and to limit or mitigate any negative impacts on the park environment that are caused by human activities.

In each of the Management Killiliurniq (Zones), the permitted uses, conditional uses and protection measures have been identified to achieve the objectives of managing human use. This section identifies specific management actions for human uses of Kingngaaluk. Should new uses or management issues be identified in the future, the CJPMC will address management recommendations through a Record of Decision to be added to the Management Plan.

3.3.1 CULTURAL ACTIVITIES MANAGEMENT

Cultural activities management focusses on the use of the park by Inuit for cultural purposes, including harvesting, spiritual or recreational enjoyment, educational activities, and travel.

3.3.1.1 Sustainable Harvesting

Inuit use and access for harvesting, or to visit culturally significant sites, use or conduct activities in the park will be considered in all management decisions, in accordance with the IIBA 3.2.

Harvesting activities occur in Kingngaaluk in all seasons of the year, as demonstrated in the seasonal harvesting calendar. Harvesting activities include: hunting, fishing and netting, collection of seafoods, collection of vegetation and berries, collection of eggs and bird by-products (e.g. feathers), and collection of driftwood.

Management and operations of the park will be adapted to each season in consideration and respect to access, safety, and minimizing interference with harvesting activities.

Key Actions

1. Inuit rights to harvest in the park will be protected and monitored to ensure park operations and use do not result in excessive harm or disruption of the activity. The management of the park will ensure that other park users (e.g. tourists) do not engage in activities that harm or disrupt the cultural practices and enjoyment of Inuit using the park.
 - a. For public safety, communications about harvesting activities in the park with firearms or traps will be posted on signage and through announcements to increase public awareness of the activity. The CJPMC will work with the HTO to identify locations for posted notices.

- b. Harvesting activities in the park with firearms will be subject to all applicable legislation in Canada/Nunavut, and the policies or bylaws of the HTO and Municipality of Sanikiluaq.
2. There are no park-specific harvesting quotas. All harvesting management levels in Kingngaaluk will follow the quotas or moratoriums for species harvesting determined by territorial and/or federal organizations and policy:
 - a. NWMB sets harvesting quotas (Total Allowable Harvest) under the NA, and sets other, non-quota limitations on harvest, if necessary, which include such things as hunting seasons and restrictions on the type of equipment that may be used to harvest a particular wildlife species.
 - b. The NWMB, its co-managers, Regional Wildlife Organizations (RWOs), and Hunters and Trappers Organizations have established Memoranda of Understanding with other provinces and territories to cooperatively manage populations of wildlife that transcend provincial and territorial boundaries. The NWMB is also involved in developing working relationships with international wildlife management authorities to ensure conservation of shared stocks.
 - c. Integrated fisheries management is undertaken through the partnership of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) staff, NWMB, HTOs, RWOs, and with the engagement of Inuit, communities and other stakeholders.
 - d. Should park-specific harvesting result in a decrease or loss of a specific species in the boundary of the park, the CJPMC and NP&SP will notify the NWMB and HTO of the concerns and request a park-specific working group to study and make recommendations for management of the species in Kingngaaluk.
 3. Marine mammals, land mammals, birds and fish can be cut up in the park. Harvesters will remove usable parts of animals. Small parts can be left for other animals to consume before the staff clear away the rest of the carcass.
 - a. NP&SP staff can monitor and clean up animal waste.
 - b. Animal waste should be taken to the Hamlet landfill.
 - c. If there are incidents of usable portions of animal carcasses being left by harvesters, or persistent wastage of usable animal parts, NP&SP staff will report the incidents to the Conservation Officer, HTO and CJPMC. Staff will seek a special meeting with these parties to discuss the actions required to stop animal wastage.
 4. Vehicle use during harvesting activities is permitted in the park. Harvesters will be encouraged to stay on designated roads and trails in all zones.
 - a. Only snowmobiles and ATVs are permitted off of the designated roads or trail in order to protect culturally significant sites, the environment and important wildlife habitats. Trucks must stay on designated roads at all times.
 - b. Vehicles may be restricted in areas where cultural resources and burial sites require protection from damage caused by tires or snowmobile tracks.
 5. Heritage Appreciation programs will provide information on Inuit rights to harvest in the park.
 - a. Information will be included on park signage and materials to identify Inuit rights within the park, encourage best practices and respect for harvesting, identify the Harvesting Zones as commonly used harvesting areas, and discourage interference.
 - b. Heritage Appreciation Programs, such as “Learn to”, will be developed and used to teach traditional knowledge about cutting up meat and how waste is disposed. Programs will teach the use and respect for the parts of the animals, and teach traditional stewardship practices (e.g. not to dispose a whale head in the sea).
 - c. Contact information will be posted to allow for reporting of incidences.
 - d. Park Officers will investigate incidences and report on the enforcement or recommended actions.

3.3.1.2 Firearms

Firearms used for harvesting or discharged for personal safety from a wildlife encounter are permitted in Kingngaaluk.

Firearms or explosive devices are not to be discharged in the park for any other purposes. An exception is provided for bear bangers discharged for personal safety.

NP&SP staff will make all park users aware that firearm use does occur in the park during harvesting activities to promote public safety awareness and caution. Harvesters will be encouraged to be aware of other park users during hunting activities.

Key Actions

The Management Plan recommends:

1. Threatening wildlife encounters (e.g. an attack) involving the use of a firearm for personal safety should be reported to NP&SP staff and the Conservation Officers.
2. Heritage Appreciation programs will provide information on firearm use and safety in the park.

- a. Information will be included on park signage and materials to Harvesting Zones and seasons when firearm use is common.
 - b. Educational materials and programs will be developed in partnership with the HTO to provide information to harvesters. Key messages will include safe firearms practice during harvesting in the park; awareness of other park users during harvesting in the park; and contact information for NP&SP staff for reporting incidents of harvesting disturbances.
- b. Cultural camps operating a “for profit” by any individual, group or business will require a Special Event Permit and Business Operator Permit regardless of the number of participants (see Section 3.3.6 in the Management Plan).

3.3.1.3 Sport Hunting

As of 2020 sport hunting is not a common practice in Sanikiluaq.

Should a sport hunting license be granted to an outfitter in Sanikiluaq, the CJPMC will request notification from the HTO to discuss terms and conditions that might apply to sport hunting activities within the park boundary. Terms and conditions will consider, but is not limited to:

- duck and goose sport hunts may be permitted in the park with a local outfitter/guide
- other species to be hunted (e.g. polar bears) will be subject to HTO, municipal and territorial guidelines
- the season of the sport hunt and its potential impacts on other park activities including local harvesting
- the requirements for guide and outfitter training related to sport hunting in the park
- emergency polar bear kills will follow IIBA Article 9.

3.3.1.4 Cultural Camps and Cultural Programs

Kingngaaluk Territorial Park may be used for cultural camps including youth camps, healing camps, heritage camps, or science camps.

Key Actions

The Management Plan recommends:

1. The CJPMC will be responsible for approving requests for cultural camps in the park. Requests to hold cultural camps in Kingngaaluk should be brought to NP&SP staff and the CJPMC with information on the purpose of the camp, time and length of the camp, number of participants, and location(s) to be used in the camp. The CJPMC may identify terms and conditions for the camp.
 - a. Cultural camps operated as not-for-profit by a community group do not require a park access permit; however, groups larger than 50 people will require a Special Event Permit (see Section 3.3.6 in the Management Plan).

3.3.2 PARK FACILITIES

Park facility management applies to the operations and maintenance (O&M) of park infrastructure that support visitor use, recreational, and cultural activities of park visitors. Park O&M is undertaken on an ongoing basis by NP&SP staff or contractors through annual budgets and one-time management action budgets for specific projects.

Facilities (permanent or temporary) deemed necessary to protect natural or cultural features of the park, or to provide for public safety, may be developed subject to an archaeological survey, and/or following an environmental assessment if one is deemed required.

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 facility maintenance contracts that may be business opportunities contracted within Territorial Parks. Contractors are subject to all park facility management actions identified in this plan.

Key Actions

1. Ongoing maintenance, repair, replacement and monitoring are priority actions to manage park infrastructure and facilities.
 - a. NP&SP staff will monitor all facilities, trails, and the land while working in the park.
 - b. Any potential threat to Public Safety will be reported and addressed immediately.
 - c. Where damage, vandalism, loss or wear is observed with a facility, NP&SP staff will notify senior NP&SP staff immediately to prepare a plan of action.
 - d. Garbage and litter will be monitored and removed immediately by NP&SP staff or contractors, and brought to the Hamlet landfill.
 - e. Human waste at outhouses or other locations in the park will be monitored and removed immediately by NP&SP staff or contractors, and brought to the Hamlet sewage lagoon.
 - f. Animal by-product or wastage will be removed immediately by NP&SP staff or contractors, and brought to the Hamlet landfill.

- g. Where waste (human or animal) is a persistent problem, NP&SP staff will consult the CJPMC on options to place signage, infrastructure, or apply regulations to address the concerns.
2. Heritage Appreciation interpretive and educational materials will encourage minimal impact travel and ask park visitors to take garbage, waste and unused supplies out of the park.



3.3.2.1 Barriers and Access

Barriers (permanent or temporary) may be used to discourage access to areas in the park for the protection of the environment, cultural sites, burials, or where a barrier is required for public safety.

Key Actions

1. NP&SP staff will post a public communication on the purpose of the temporary barrier at the location, at the park entrance, and through an announcement on public radio, television and/or a GN website. The communication will identify the duration of the closure (if known) and a contact for more information. When trails or roads are closed for the protection of the environment or cultural sites, the communications will encourage the public to use vehicles only on designated trails and roads.
2. Permanent barriers deemed necessary to control vehicle access into this area will be permitted. Where a permanent barrier impedes access to an Inuit harvesting area, NP&SP staff will be required to notify the CJPMC to discuss optional management actions to address harvester access needs.
3. Temporary or permanent barriers required to protect a cultural site and/or burial will follow the guidelines in Section 3.1 Cultural Resource Management.
4. Where barriers are placed to protect public safety, NP&SP staff will post a public communication on the safety issue at the location, at the park visitor center, and through an announcement on public radio, television and/or a GN website. The communication will identify the nature of the caution or closure (if known) and a NP&SP staff contact for more information.
5. Closures for public safety will be enforced by Park Officers.

3.3.3 VEHICLE USE

Sustainable and managed vehicle use within the park is encouraged in the Management Plan.

The access road from the community to the park entrance is on Municipal land. Within Kingngaaluk there are access roads and trails that are designated for use by cars/trucks, ATVs, snowmobiles and motorcycles. The Master Plan and Management Plan identify park roads for car/truck access between the park entrance and two locations:

- At Kangiqsuk there will be a parking lot and signs indicating that cars/trucks are not permitted north beyond this area.
- At Sitiapiit, on the lower coast access road by Eskimo Harbour, there will be car/truck access up to a parking lot. There will be a parking lot and signs indicating that cars/trucks are not permitted north beyond this area.

Key Actions

All vehicles (including cars/trucks, Jeeps, ATVs, snowmobiles, and motorcycles) must be operated within the regulations of the park.

1. Vehicle use is permitted on designated roads and trails subject to the Management Zone and may be regulated or managed due to environmental conditions, habitat and environment protection, cultural resource protection, or for public safety.
 - a. Vehicles are not permitted to drive over or damage cultural sites or burials.
 - b. GN staff may operate vehicles in the park associated with park operations and maintenance, search and rescue, emergency response vehicles, or to support research or cultural activities.
2. The CJPMC reserve the right in the future to set a speed limit in the park on access roads and trails should this be required for the management of vehicle use.
3. All ATV, motorcycle and snowmobile riders are recommended to wear helmets and comply with local bylaws and territorial law on vehicle operation when travelling in the park.
 - a. Outfitters and guides renting vehicles or leading tours to the park by ATV, motorcycle and snowmobile must supply visitors with a helmet.
4. NP&SP staff will partner with the Hamlet of Sanikiluaq when maintenance is required on the park access road located on municipal land.
5. The primary management approach for vehicle use in Kingngaaluk is to monitor impacts, encourage users to stay on the designated routes, and provide safe access.
 - a. Trail markers will identify the designated vehicle travel route(s) and vehicle restrictions (such as trails not accessible to cars/trucks).

- b. NP&SP staff will report issues to the CJPMC for recommendations on management actions or designed infrastructure to mitigate negative impacts to the environment or cultural resources caused by vehicles.
 - c. If required, new ATV trail development may be permitted to mitigate environmental damage. The development of designated trails and ATV boardwalks will be subject to guidelines in Section 3.1 Cultural Resource Management.
6. Heritage Appreciation Programs such as interpretive materials, informational and regulatory signage will promote sustainable vehicle use in the park, and educate visitors of the negative impacts of motorized vehicle use on cultural sites, the environment, and in areas that are susceptible to erosion.

3.3.4 AIRCRAFT AND DRONES

Low flying aircraft (planes, helicopters and drones) may interfere with the operation of the Sanikiluaq Airport, cause disturbance to wildlife, or cause disturbance to harvesting activities.

Key Actions

1. Low flying aircraft for personal use, film crews or research in or over the boundary of the park must follow Transport Canada Aeronautical Information Manual (TC AIM) regulations for designated parks (1.14.5) which do not permit aircraft to fly below 2000 feet (609m) to minimize the disturbance to the natural habitat.
 - a. The exceptions to this regulation are:
 - The normal operation of the Sanikiluaq Airport
 - The emergency landing of aircraft.
 - Aircraft required for search and rescue operations.
 - Film crews or researchers granted a permit by NP&SP, with conditions from the CJPMC, to operate an aircraft in the park.
 - b. Drones (personal use) are not permitted within 9km of the centre of an airport.
 - i. Drone use is not permitted in Kingnaaluk. The park falls within the 9km radius of the airport.
2. If NP&SP staff observe or receive reports of low flying aircraft or drones the occurrences will be report to the Conservation Officer, HTO, and CJPMC for direction on the appropriate action.

3.3.5 TOURISM MANAGEMENT

Tourism management includes providing safe, secure, and sustainable park experiences for non-resident park visitors⁹. Management of tourism is also an opportunity ensure visitors are taught to understand and appreciate the heritage of our parks.

Each type of tourism activity demands different levels of facility support, maintenance, and park information through signage and travel planning materials. Addressing this variety of tourist needs is an important aspect of park management. The CJPMC aim is to support tourism through park infrastructure and a Heritage Appreciation Plan to provide information and promotional materials related to park tourism.

An Inuit Tourism Strategy will be developed (as per the IIBA) for park-related tourism as required to assist in tourism planning and create tourism business opportunities in Sanikiluaq; 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).

Key Actions

1. Tourism activities may occur in all management zones.
2. Visitors do not require a park access permit, and are not required to register when visiting Kingnaaluk.
 - a. Visitors are encouraged to voluntarily register/notify NP&SP staff or the Conservation Officer of plans to visit Kingnaaluk without a local outfitter or guide.
 - b. Visitors are encouraged to travel within their limits.
 - c. It is recommended that non-resident visitors hire a local tour operator (e.g. outfitters or guides) for park visits for public safety and to reduce the chance of disturbance to harvesters.
 - d. The CJPMC reserves the right in the future to revise visitor access and registration regulations.
3. During harvesting activities tourism shall not interfere with or disturb harvesters.
4. No tourism business can operate in the park without being licensed under the Tourism Act. Tourism businesses operating in the park are required to obtain a park Business Operator Permit (Section 3.3.6.3). The tourism operator may be inspected at any time. Tourism officers will partner with NP&SP staff on monitoring and enforcement of the Tourism Act in Kingnaaluk.
5. The CJPMC may make recommendations at any time to

⁹ The CJPMC defines "Visitor" as a non-resident of Sanikiluaq, such as a tourist or business traveller. Qallunaat residents do not require a permit or guide. New residents are encouraged to travel with a guide or local resident for safety until they have developed land skills and familiarity with the park.

establish limits for tourism activities to protect resources of the park or Inuit rights at any location in the park. CJPMC recommendations may include, but are not limited to: conditions on the type of tourism activities permitted; the number of visitors on a site at any one time; restriction on time of year; or any other condition that may be desirable.

6. NP&SP staff will be trained and encouraged to provide information and support to visitors visiting the park.
7. Heritage Appreciation materials and programs will encourage visitors to:
 - a. Practice minimal impact travel, safety in bear country, and use designated camping areas.
 - b. Not leave belongings or food unsecured or unattended. NP&SP does not take responsibility for belongings left unattended in the park.
 - c. Adhere to the park's Visitor Code of Conduct.
8. NP&SP and the CJPMC will prepare the Visitor Code of Conduct for Kingngaaluk. A visitor code of conduct would relate to all park user groups to promote sustainable use of the park, encourage best practices and safe and sustainable travel.

3.3.6 PERMITS

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. Any and all permits that apply from other organizations also apply in the park.

This Management Plan does not require park access permits. If required in the future, the CJPMC or NP&SP may recommend access permit requirements for non-beneficiaries visitors.

3.3.6.1 Special Events Permits

This Management Plan requires any individual, group or business operating a “for profit” special event, or any event with more than 50 people, in Kingngaaluk to obtain a Special Events permit from NP&SP.

Protocols:

1. Requests for a permit will be made to the NP&SP staff in Sanikiluaq.
2. Permit requests must identify the location, date, a type of event, and number of people. The staff will bring the permit request to the CJPMC for review.
3. Terms and conditions may be applied to the permit by the CJPMC.
4. Special events that are exempt from requiring a permit are:

Parks Day or NP&SP sponsored events, religious groups (not-for-profit church events), Elders and Elder groups, and school trips or educational programs. These groups are encouraged to notify NP&SP staff of the event so that NP&SP can provide support (see 3.3.6.1 e)

5. NP&SP staff will provide support to special events concerning public safety, waste management and park facility maintenance.

3.3.6.2 Research (IIBA Article 11) and Film Crew Permits

This Management Plan requires permits for researchers and film crews in Kingngaaluk.

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:

- Archaeological research requires a permit from the GN - C&H.
- Research projects initiated or contracted by NP&SP will be subject to terms and conditions recommended by the CJPMC.
- Regional wildlife research that has been permitted by the GN does not require a park-specific permit if the park falls within the study area, however the CJPMC should be consulted.

The CJPMC is supportive of research in the park and has prioritized



(but is not limited to) the following research topics for Kingngaaluk:

1. Cultural sites, archaeology, and burial sites
2. Oral history
3. Sustainable harvesting levels by species
4. Invasive species
5. Climate change and permafrost research and monitoring
6. Wildlife research and monitoring
7. Wildlife habitat research and monitoring
8. Vegetation research and monitoring
9. Water quality research and monitoring
10. Sea level and/or shoreline changes in the park

Protocols:

The Superintendent will seek the advice of the CJPMC and NJPMC on permits before issuing one with the terms and conditions that allow research within the park (as per Article 11 of the IIBA for research permits).

1. Inuit field assistants and bear monitors are to be hired by the researcher, including a formal training component for Inuit field assistants in the research project.
2. Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Inuit oral histories be given equal value in research, where available.
3. Permit requests must identify the location, date, a type of activity, and number of people involved in the project. Where vehicles or equipment are to be used, the permit must provide details on the type and purpose of all equipment, when it will be used, and what protocols will be followed to ensure vehicle and equipment use does not harm or disrupt the environment, wildlife, cultural sites, harvesting activities of park visitor use. The staff will bring the permit request to the CJPMC for review.
4. Terms and conditions specific to the activity and zone in the park where the research activity will be undertaken may be recommended by the CJPMC or NP&SP.
5. A report on the activities must be submitted to the CJPMC within a time frame identified in the permit. Reports will be submitted in Inuktitut and English. The CJPMC may request that the permit terms and conditions include a presentation/meeting with the researcher or a representative.

In addition, film crews will apply to the Superintendent for a permit. The Superintendent will seek the advice of the CJPMC before issuing a film crew permit to determine terms and conditions.

1. Inuit field assistants and bear monitors are to be hired by the film crew, including a formal training component for Inuit involved in the project.
2. Permit requests must identify the location, date, a type of activity, and number of people involved in the project. Where vehicles or equipment are to be used, the permit must provide details on the type and purpose of all equipment, when it will be used, and what protocols will be followed to ensure vehicle and equipment use does not harm or disrupt the environment, wildlife, cultural sites, harvesting activities of park visitor use. The staff will bring the permit request to the CJPMC for review.
3. Film crews must not disturb or harass wildlife, and applications will identify the actions to be taken to avoid any negative impacts on wildlife, specifically nesting raptors.
4. The use of drones during filming must be identified in the permit request and may be subject to CJPMC terms and conditions.
5. Permits must identify the process to gain consent from park users that may be filmed in the park.
6. Terms and conditions specific to the activity and zone in the park where the film activity will be undertaken may be recommended by the CJPMC or NP&SP.
7. Permit holders must submit a report on their activities to the CJPMC within a time frame identified in the permit. Reports will be submitted in Inuktitut and English. The CJPMC may request that the permit's terms and conditions include a presentation/meeting with a representative of the film crew.



3.3.6.3 Business Operator Permits

Business opportunities associated with Kingngaaluk Territorial Park include the potential of outfitted and guided tours to support tourism activities; Inuit business special event business licenses; and community-based services for contracting of development, park programs and special projects.

Opportunities will be available to obtain a Business Operators Permit in the park. Proposals to conduct a business in the park will be brought to the CJPMC, as per IIBA Articles 4 and 5, for recommendations or conditions prior to the GN issuing a permit under the TPA. Inuit business will have the first right of refusal for business operations in the park, as per the IIBA 5.10.

In addition, there will be incentives for Inuit and local businesses for park related contracts, as per the policy for Government of Nunavut and park-specific contracting. This could include, but is not limited to, facility and infrastructure development, logistics and maintenance.

Protocols:

1. NP&SP will prepare a policy for Business Operators Permits and Inuit Owned Business Operations as guidelines for business operations in the park. The policy will include the permit requirements and terms and conditions for business permits:
 - a. The permit application process, information requirements, and annual deadlines.
 - b. The locations where businesses may operate, and any applicable restrictions (e.g. regulations to limit disturbances to harvesting activities).
 - c. The duration of the business permit.
 - d. The type of permitted business activity and time of year.
 - e. The circumstances under which a permit may be cancelled by NP&SP.
 - f. Terms and conditions will consider the expenses related to Businesses Operating in the Park. If NP&SP facilities in the park are used by businesses operating in the park, the fee/reimbursement associated with operational and maintenance costs incurred by NP&SP as a result of the business activity will be negotiated by the Parties, with recommendations from the CJPMC.
 - g. The requirements on business operations to report annually to NP&SP and the CJPMC.
2. NP&SP staff will develop working relationships with the local business and tourism services that support park activity, and NP&SP staff will promote the use of local businesses to visitors that are seeking information about visits to Kingngaaluk.
3. NP&SP staff will encourage Inuit outfitters and guides in Sanikiluaq to provide park tours, and support their requirements through the **Inuit Tourism Strategy**, park marketing and information materials, and park-specific training programs.
4. NP&SP staff will provide access to contracting opportunities for Inuit and local businesses.

3.3.7 CABINS AND OUTPOST CAMPS

As of 2020 there are no personal use cabins in Kingngaaluk. This section describes the management approach should an Inuk resident propose a cabin or outpost camp in the park.

Kingngaaluk is a popular location for residents and visitors to spend time on the land. The purpose of the park is for all members of the public to be able to access the park for harvesting, cultural and recreational enjoyment. In consultation with the HTA and Hamlet, the CJPMC advise that all non-park infrastructure development should be discouraged, and that applications for development of a cabin should be limited to maintain the purpose of the park for sustainable harvesting and public use.

This section describes the management approach for requests for the development of personal use, commercial use, and community organization use cabins.

3.3.7.1 Cabins (personal use): Process for new cabins

The IIBA includes provisions for requests for requests to develop new cabins. The GN or CJPMC do not have the ability to unilaterally deny a request for a cabin unless the management plan does not permit the cabin in the park, or the zone where the cabin is being proposed prohibits cabin development.

A registered Nunavut Agreement beneficiary, who has reached the age of majority, may construct a seasonal use cabin within the boundaries of the Territorial Park **but shall first seek CJPMC approval as to the location of the proposed cabin (IIBA 3.5)**. The CJPMC shall not unreasonably withhold such approval. The CJPMC may identify terms and conditions on the establishment and occupation of a cabin.

Non-beneficiaries are not permitted to construct any new cabins within the boundaries of the Territorial Park.

The CJPMC may request the assistance of the NP&SP Director (Superintendent) and QIA in settling any management dispute that may arise for a beneficiary wishing to construct a cabin within the park boundaries, using the provisions established under the IIBA Article 16 (Dispute Resolution).



- The Nunavut Agreement and Territorial Parks IIBA shall be used in the settling of any disputes that may arise.
- Requests to establish a new cabin must identify the proposed location and the CJPMC may recommend protection conditions. Location and protection conditions will consider management approaches for culturally significant sites, known archaeological sites, wildlife areas, harvesting areas, and the best practices for cabin development defined by Stewardship and Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit.

In the event of a proposal, and where reasonable, the CJPMC may identify the recommended terms and conditions or locations for a proposed cabin through a Record of Decision to be added to this Management Plan.

In the event of a proposal, and where reasonable, the CJPMC will document their decision and terms and conditions for a proposed cabin through a Record of Decision to be added to this Management Plan.

Key Actions

The following guidelines, terms and conditions will be used for requests to develop a new cabin and occupation of a cabin in the park:

1. To maintain the purpose of the park, the Management zones states:
 - a. No cabins will be permitted in the following zones:
 - i. Development
 - ii. Cultural
 - iii. Harvesting
 - iv. Raptor Habitat
 - b. Proposals for cabin development in the Wilderness zone are subject to CJPMC (or appointee) examination of the proposed location before approval will be given to develop the cabin, and terms and conditions.
2. The following stewardship guidelines for cabin locations in the Wilderness zone are provided by the CJPMC:
 - a. Cabins should not be placed within 150 feet (45 m) of creeks and freshwater bodies.
 - b. Cabins should be set back a minimum of 450 feet (137 m) from saltwater coastlines.
 - c. Cabins should not be placed in valleys, mud flats, wetlands or grazing lands that are known duck and goose feeding and nesting habitats.
 - d. Cabins should be set back a minimum of 450 feet (137 m) from Harvesting zones to provide a buffer.
 - e. Cabins must be placed at least 300 feet (90 m) away from known archaeological sites (where safety permits). No development or anchoring of a cabin is permitted without an archaeological survey.
 - f. Cabins should be a minimum of 450 feet (137 m) apart: if a proposal is received to develop one or more cabins within 450 feet of an existing cabin, the CJPMC will consult with the existing cabin owner (neighbour) before a permit is issued for the new development to seek input for the location and terms and conditions.
3. Upon approval, the construction of cabins will follow these guidelines to protect the environment and cultural resources:
 - a. In addition to the location of the cabin, the CJPMC may include guidelines in their terms and conditions for waste management, fuel storage, cabin size, cabin materials, and exterior paint colours.
 - b. Materials for new cabin development or renovation of an existing cabin are to be moved to the site in winter/spring by snowmobile/qamutiq. To protect the land, no construction materials should be moved to the site by snowmobile, ATV or truck in late spring, summer or fall after the ground is exposed.
 - c. ATVs may not be stored at cabins when it is unoccupied. ATVs required for harvesting may be brought into the zone only for the purpose and duration of the harvesting activity. ATVs will be removed from the cabin area after the harvesting activity. This regulation is in place to protect the environment and cultural resources.
 - d. Renovations, expansion or additional buildings at an existing cabin are subject to the application process, stewardship and development guidelines described in Section 3.3.6.2.
4. Requests for new cabin development will be made through a CJPMC application process. Applications are available on request from NP&SP. Applicants will be assisted by NP&SP staff (as required) to complete the application. The application process and timeframes are:
 - a. An application is required for each cabin. The individual owner or organization contact person must submit the

- application. One application cannot be submitted for multiple cabins.
- b. Applications may be submitted throughout the year. The application process time will allow time for an examination of the proposed location by the CJPMC (or appointee).
 - c. CJPMC review of the location and approval (with terms and conditions) will occur as soon as possible (ideally within 3 months) at a meeting following the CJPMC review of the application and location.
 - d. The Secretariat will be responsible for receiving new cabin development applications; communicating with all parties; and tracking the application through the process.
5. All cabin owners will manage the land around their cabins to respect wildlife habitat, wildlife movement, wildlife sensitivity, water quality and maintaining a clean environment. Of specific concern to the CJPMC is stewardship of the land to avoid disruption of harvesting practices and to allow public access to all areas of the park regardless of the presences of a cabin.
 6. If ownership of the cabin changes, the CJPMC approved terms and conditions will apply and will transfer with the cabin to the new owner.
 7. At any time the CJPMC may place a moratorium on new cabin development and permits, or limit the number of cabins in Kingngaaluk, through a Record of Decision. The decision to place a moratorium should be taken in response to studying the impacts of cabin development on natural and cultural resources, harvesting activities, the environment, carrying capacity of the park for cabins, or public access and enjoyment of the park.
 - a. If a moratorium is in place, the CJPMC will provide the reasons for this decision, the actions being taken, and the timeframe.
 - b. NP&SP staff will prepare a communication piece on the moratorium for partner organizations and the public.
 8. NP&SP will partner with cabin owners to provide advice on sustainable management practices for human waste, solid waste (garbage), and fuel storage.
 9. The use of green energy (non-fossil fuel) for a cabin's power source is encouraged (example: a solar or wind power to operate a generator or power battery storage). NP&SP will provide letters of support to cabin owners seeking funding to convert to green energy.

3.3.7.2 Business and Organizations Use of Cabins in Parks

Cabins in the park are intended for personal use or shelter during an emergency. However, it is recognized that cabins also offer an opportunity for business and community organization use.

- NP&SP also has plans to develop a group shelter at Kingngaaluk that businesses and community organizations may use.

Key Actions

The CJPMC and NP&SP will review applications for cabin development and/or cabin use by Inuit owned businesses or community organizations following these guidelines:

1. The use of personal cabins for business activities (including outfitters) is only to be permitted for Inuit owned businesses,



Photo credit: NP&SP/NVision/K.Swayze

and permits will be subject to an approved park business operator permit and terms and conditions set by the CJPMC.

- a. Non-Inuit businesses may not operate or use a personal cabin in the park.
 - b. The Inuit Tourism Strategy will include guidelines for Inuit owned business activities in the park, including activities using cabins, that are in keeping with the purpose of the park.
 - c. The CJPMC may include terms and conditions on the transfer or sale of the cabin should the business cease use/operation or the community organization end programs/cease operation, or wish to leave the cabin.
2. Businesses will be required to apply permission to develop or purchase a cabin in the park. The CJPMC will review the application based on the activity and location and may refuse the application (with reason) or approve it with terms and conditions.
 - a. All Cabins (personal use): Process for new cabins regulations apply to business use cabins.
 - b. The CJPMC that will consider the impact of the business activity and cabin use on the enjoyment of the park by other users, and/or the impact on the environment, natural resources and cultural resources.
 - c. The CJPMC may include terms and conditions for the business to include monitoring and reporting on their activities, and the impact of their business on the park.
 - d. The CJPMC may include a term, length of use, or renewal of permit clause in the business operator permit.
 - e. Where the business activity has a negative impact on the park, the CJPMC may pass a Record of Decision to revoke the business license for use of the cabin if the business cannot provide a mitigation plan.

3. Community organizations that are not for profit, and primarily providing a community service that is compatible with the purpose of the park, will be required to apply for a permit to develop and operate a cabin in the park. Community services may include, but are not limited to: cultural learning, cultural programs, healing, or other personal support programs. The CJPMC will review the application based on the activity and location and may refuse the application (with reason) or approve it with terms and conditions.
 - a. All Cabins (personal use): Process for new cabins regulations apply to community organization use cabins.
 - b. The CJPMC that will consider the impact of the not for profit programs cabin use on the enjoyment of the park by other users, and/or the impact on the environment, natural resources and cultural resources.
 - c. The CJPMC may include terms and conditions for the community organization to include monitoring and reporting on their activities, and the impact of their programs on the park.
 - d. Where the programs have a negative impact on the park, the CJPMC may pass a Record of Decision to require the community organization to work with NP&SP staff on a mitigation plan.
4. Businesses and community organizations will have access to the NP&SP shelter to be built in Kingngaaluk. Businesses and community organizations will be required to apply for a permit to use the pavilion or group cabin.
 - a. The application will gather information on the business activity and use of the group cabin and/or park so that the CJPMC can include relevant terms and conditions on the permit.
 - b. The CJPMC may recommend a fee for use of the NP&SP shelter. The CJPMC will decide annually on the fee for the next fiscal year.
 - c. Community organizations use of the group shelter will be encouraged and free of charge where the mandate of the organization compliments the purpose of the park.
 - d. NP&SP staff will receive application to use the shelter, and collect fees.



Photo credit: NP&SP/NVision/K.Swayze

3.3.7.3 Outpost Camps

Outpost camp establishment in a Territorial Park is described in the NA (IIBA 3.4), subject to terms and conditions in an approved Management Plan. The HTA recommends that no outpost camps

should be permitted within 80 kilometers (or 50 miles) of the municipal boundary. This recommendation would exclude any outpost camp establishment within Kingngaaluk.

- The CJPMC agree that outpost camps are not in keeping with the purpose of the park.
- Outpost camps are not be permitted in Kingngaaluk Territorial Park.

3.3.8 ALCOHOL

Alcohol is not permitted in the park.

3.3.9 CAMPING REGULATIONS

Camping is a permitted and normal activity in territorial parks. The NA and IIBA address the rights of Inuit to camp when taking part in harvesting activities, but the NA and IIBA do not address rights or regulations concerning recreational camping in the park. The Territorial Parks Act (TPA) does address camping/tenting for recreation. Pending the updated TPA, the Management Plan provides the following definitions and regulations for camping in the park.

The following definitions apply to camping in the parks:

- “Camp”: To camp means to remain in a Territorial Park overnight, either with or without a tent or other temporary shelter.
- “Campground”: A designated area in a Territorial Park developed to accommodate campers.
- “Campsite”: An area in a public campground which has been developed to accommodate a single family or party of campers and which has been categorized by a park officer either as a campsite for a tent or a campsite OR an area where a beneficiary or a beneficiary’s family has camped while pursuing harvesting or related rights.
- “Tent”: Non-permanent, temporary, portable and non-fixed camping structure that can be quickly assembled and disassembled by a camper.
- “Traditional Inuit Family Camp”: A location where an Inuk/ Inuit family have camped for many years and return to the same location on a seasonal basis.

NP&SP has identified designated campsites for short-term camping. User groups involve both Inuit and non-beneficiaries, including residents and tourists.

Key Actions

The Management Plan recommends:

1. Inuit engaged in harvesting activities may temporarily camp in any zone within the park.

- a. Cultural sites, burials and resources may be present in areas used for temporary camping by harvesters. Camping activities are subject to the regulations in Section 3.1 Cultural Resource Management. Tents and temporary shelters in all zones should be placed at least 10 meters away from known burial or archaeological sites (where safety permits). No anchoring or moving of rocks is permitted.
 - b. Camping activities will be monitored by NP&SP staff. Should negative impacts to cultural sites or resources be observed, staff will report to the CJPMC for recommended actions.
2. The campgrounds are located at Kingngaaluk and Qaiqtukallak.
 - a. Camping activities are subject to the regulations in Section 3.1.
 - b. Permitted personal use tent structures include: canvas tents with temporary internal or external frames, removable wooden floors or platforms, temporary pop-up tents, temporary screened tents, temporary tarp covers, and mobile campers.
 - c. Permanent walled tent frames or floors for personal use are not permitted.
 - d. Long-term camping (more than five consecutive nights) requires a campsite reservation with NP&SP staff. Long-term camping permits may be subject to terms and conditions recommended by the CJPMC.
 - e. The CJPMC reserves the right to develop additional camping regulations in the future.
 3. Recreational camping in the area of Kataapik is discouraged.

3.3.10 DOGS AND DOG TEAMS

Dog walking or dog team travel is permitted in the park.

Key Actions

The Management Plan recommends:

1. Dog teams are permitted to run through the park:
 - a. Dog teams have right of way in the park on all roads and trails.
 - b. Dog teams can not to be ‘kennelled’ or ‘yarded’ in the park.
2. The CJPMC reserves the right in the future to develop regulations concerning dogs if there are issues that cause disturbance to harvesting, enjoyment of the park, harassment of wildlife, or problems with dog waste. Signage and website information on regulations concerning dogs will be posted.

3.3.11 FIRES

NP&SP installs fire pits and barbecues in picnic areas and the designated campgrounds for all park visitors to use.

Key Actions

The Management Plan recommends:

1. Fires are encouraged in contained / designated fire pits, BBQs and traditional hearths.
2. Burning of driftwood, non-treated wood products, moss, heather, and willow are permitted.
3. Burning of chemically treated wood (e.g. pressure treated wood, chip board or plywood), garbage or camp refuse, and plastics is prohibited.
4. Fires must always be attended and thoroughly extinguished before departure.
5. Bonfires are not permitted.
6. NP&SP staff will monitor the park and report any incidences of careless fire pit or BBQ use to the CJPMC for recommendations on additional regulations.



Photo credit: Brian Barthes

3.3.12 NOISE REGULATIONS

Parks are a place for enjoyment and relaxation by all people. Activities, events and gatherings will respect other park visitors and harvesting activities by keeping noise to a minimum.

Key Actions

The Management Plan recommends:

1. No power equipment or personal generators are allowed at any time by park visitors/users in the park, including at park buildings and the designated campsites.
 - a. The exception to this regulation is a NP&SP generator required for park buildings (e.g. the park shelter building) or power equipment required by NP&SP staff or contractors operating in the park on behalf of NP&SP.
2. Sound systems or amplified music devices are only allowed with a special event permit or during Park sponsored events (e.g. Parks Day).

3.3.13 PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Public safety in Kingngaaluk is of paramount concern. NP&SP and the CJPMC will work in close partnership with the Search and Rescue organizations in Sanikiluaq, RCMP, Conservation Officers, Fire department/nursing station/ambulance and other professionals and organizations to provide for public safety and respond to emergencies in the park.

Key Actions

1. The Management Plan requires the development of a detailed Emergency Response Plan within the first **two years** of implementation to address:
 - a. Emergency response plan for all locations in the park. A map and coordinates of all park facilities, landing strips, and common trail routes (by season) 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.
 - b. Staff training will be ongoing.
 - c. Safety guidelines and regulations that will be communicated to all park visitors through NP&SP staff and communication materials.
 - d. Emergency contacts in Sanikiluaq.
 - e. Procedures and guidelines for emergency closure of the park if required (in keeping with the IIBA 14.12.10; TPA; and Nunavut Wildlife Act and Regulations).

2. Operating Procedures for public safety and emergency response: Mitigating public safety hazards and preparing for issues is the recommended approach to avoid or reduce risk. The Management Plan recommends the following actions in all zones that may be taken on a temporary or permanent basis to address public safety:
 - a. NP&SP staff will patrol the park to monitor for safety issues.
 - b. NP&SP staff are responsible to implement the emergency response plan.
 - c. NP&SP staff may close the park if there is a public safety concern or incident.
 - d. A process to announce and post warnings for park visitors, including but not limited to bear sightings, thin ice, poor snow or ice conditions, and dangerous water levels.
 - e. Temporary road/trail closure where travel is a threat to public safety.
 - f. As required, the use of temporary or permanent barriers to close areas of the park.
 - g. Kiosk signage (informational and regulatory) for emergency procedures and contact, vehicle safety, minimal impact travel, and for closure announcements (when required).
3. Public groups (e.g. school groups, Elders, etc.), camping groups, touring visitors, researchers, and film crews are encouraged to have a bear monitor with them when holding public events, staying in the park over night, or working on the park.
4. Staff training has been identified in Section 4.2.6 to address: 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 PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTED AREAS

The management zones and management actions identify prohibitions and regulations to ensure the purpose of the park is maintained. There are no additional prohibitions or restricted areas in Kingngaaluk Territorial Park.

If required in the future, the CJPMC or NP&SP may recommend additional prohibitions or restrictions to reduce harm or mitigate negative impacts to the park's natural or cultural resources, park infrastructure, or to protect the right for enjoyment and use of the park by Inuit.

In special circumstances, the CJPMC and NP&SP may be required to restrict access to an area or prohibit an activity in Kingngaaluk on a temporary or permanent basis in the interest of public safety. Any

such prohibition must be consistent with the NA, IIBA, TPA and other legislation prior to implementation.

Access to IOL adjacent to the park will follow the regulations set by QIA and the IIBA. NP&SP staff will partner with QIA to address issues and management actions that are common to the park and IOL.



Photo credit: NP&SP/NVision/K.Swayze

3.5 HERITAGE APPRECIATION

The Master Plan and NP&SP's *Framework for Heritage Appreciation and Interpretative 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 Management Plan recognizes that Heritage Appreciation is an opportunity to educate and build awareness. 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 can address the principles and objectives of the IIBA 7.1 for park information, materials and facilities. This includes:

1. Providing all programs and materials in Inuktitut, English and French.
2. Reflecting the cultural significance of the park to Inuit in all Heritage Appreciation and interpretive materials.
3. Using *Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit* in all programs and materials to further the understanding of the park and its resources among community residents and all park user groups.

4. Educational resources developed through the park's Heritage Appreciation program will include general information needed to teach and encourage youth about tourism and parks related employment (IIBA 6.1.1).
5. Using cultural programs (e.g. "Learn to" activities), interpretive materials, and communications (e.g. newsletters or radio shows) to:
 - a. Share key messages about territorial parks
 - b. Communicate the theme of Kingngaaluk
 - c. Provide people with an interest in learning more about the park with links/contacts
 - d. Encourage enjoyment of the park, and promote key messages for minimal impact travel, safe and sustainable use, and travel in bear country.
6. Marketing materials are required in print and digital form to encourage visitation to the park and promote Inuit tourism providers. Marketing materials will be developed in coordination with the objectives of the **Inuit Tourism Strategy**.
7. Partnership opportunities will be developed with local organizations to support Heritage Appreciation. Partners may include the HTO and Arctic Eider Society, schools and Hamlet. Discussions may include development of park related displays, published and online materials, and programming that can be delivered in the community.

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 Kingngaaluk 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 the park, but must occur for:

1. Inuit Tourism Strategies (IIBA 4.2) – public engagement
2. Youth Education and Employment Initiatives (IIBA 6.2) – school officials
3. Important Wildlife Areas (IIBA 9.2) – HTO and RWO
4. Emergency, Illegal, or Accidental Kills (IIBA 9.3 for Polar Bears; IIBA 9.4 for Other Species) – HTO, RWO and NTI
5. Inventory of Park Resources (IIBA 14.4) – public engagement
6. Oral History and Archaeology Projects (IIBA 14.5) – public engagement
7. Permitted Research / Film Crew Presentation – public engagement



Photo credit: NP&SP/NVision/K.Swayze

An aerial photograph of a rugged, rocky coastline. The foreground is dominated by dark, jagged rock formations. In the middle ground, a calm body of water stretches across the frame, with a small peninsula or headland visible on the left. The background shows a distant shoreline under a clear sky. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter. A solid orange vertical bar is positioned on the right edge of the page.

Section 4

MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION



SECTION 4: MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

This section provides the Management Plan implementation details, including cost estimates and scheduling.

4.1 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

This Kingngaaluk 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 Kingngaaluk Management Plan.

Table F: Operational Budget Summary

BUDGET ITEM	BUDGET
Annual Park Operations and Maintenance Budget	Year 1-5: \$25,000 per year Year 6-10: \$40,000 per year
One-time/As Required Management Actions and Operational Costs	Year 1: \$50,000 Year 5: \$20,000 Year 8: \$30,000
Emergency Response Plan	Year 1-2: \$20,000
Park Office and Garage	\$65,500
Staffing Operational Cost Estimates (FTE/ Seasonal/Contract)	Per Year \$170,245 up to \$195,677 per year, based on recommended future staffing levels in section 4.2.3
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 Kingngaaluk (DoE) portion of the position, through cost sharing
Heritage Appreciation Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)	Per Year \$60,000 per year based on 1 FTE (Intermediate position pay range 14-17) to address the Kingngaaluk (DoE) portion of the position, through cost sharing
Park-Specific Staff Training (per year, per staff position)	Per Year \$6,500 per staff position
Heritage Appreciation Programs Development	Year 1-2: \$50,000 Year 3-5: \$10,000 Year 6-10: \$100,000
Sanikiluaq 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 (O&M), and for one-time/as required management actions.

4.2.1 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

The O&M budget (Vote 1) for the initial five years of the management plan will be lower than the remainder of the term. The O&M budget will need to increase as management actions are implemented from the Management Plan; park infrastructure is developed under the Master Plan; and as programs are implemented under the Heritage Appreciation Plan.

Table G: Annual Park Operations and Maintenance Budget

MANAGEMENT ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	RESOURCES REQUIRED	ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION OUTCOMES
ANNUAL PARK OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE BUDGET: YEAR 1-5: \$25,000 YEAR 6-10: \$40,000 PER YEAR			
Park Maintenance	Lead: NP&SP	Year 1 to 5 - \$10,000 per year Year 6 to 10 - \$15,000 per year	Facility and park maintenance Patrols Resource monitoring Visitor services Public safety
Mobile Equipment Maintenance and Operation	Lead: NP&SP	Year 1 to 5 - \$10,000 per year Year 6 to 10 - \$15,000 per year	Maintenance and repair Fuel
Heritage Appreciation and Inuit Tourism Strategy Implementation	Lead: NP&SP / EDT staff Partners: Schools, Hamlet of Sanikiluaq, Dept. of Education (GN)	Year 1 to 5 - \$5,000 per year Year 6 to 10 - \$10,000 per year	Marketing Park Events Community Events Other Events

Table H: One-time/As Required Management Actions

MANAGEMENT ACTION	TIMEFRAME	RESPONSIBILITY	RESOURCES REQUIRED	CLASS ESTIMATE	RESULT/DESIRED OUTCOME
Irregular Costs associated with NP&SP Staff and Operations	Every four years	Lead: NP&SP	Year 1 - \$50,000 Year 5 - \$20,000 Year 8 - \$30,000	Class C	Vehicle purchase in Year 1: 1 UTV/1 snowmobile/1 portable generator/1 qamotiq/1 trailer Additional vehicle purchases in future years as required Computer equipment Office furniture Garage furnishing and tools
Emergency Response Plan	Plan for fiscal year 2020/2021	Lead: NP&SP Partners: Community Search & Rescue, HTO, RCMP, Conservation Officers, and others	Year 1 – 2 \$20,000	Class D	Emergency and first aid equipment purchases Comprehensive plan to address park user safety

4.2.2 OFFICE AND GARAGE

Management of Kingngaaluk will require an office and garage space located in Sanikiluaq. NP&SP is responsible for asking CGS to negotiate/securing a lease/space, with authorization of the Deputy Minister (DoE). The lease budget for an office/garage (Vote 2) is estimated in the following table, followed by the annual operational costs (Vote 1) for the space.



Table I: Park Office and Garage Operational Cost Estimates

DESCRIPTION	% OF COSTS ANNUALLY	TOTAL ANNUAL STAFFING COST ESTIMATE	CALCULATION PROCESS
Office and garage space Rental/Repairs/Upgrades	100%	\$60,000	Estimated Budget
Cell phone, Office phone, internet	100%	\$3,000	Estimated Budget
Maintenance equipment: replacement and repair of safety and emergency, tools, cleaning materials and office supplies	100%	\$2,500	Estimated Budget
Park Office and Garage Operational Cost Estimates			\$65,500

4.2.3 STAFFING

The park will be supported by local, regional and territorial staff.

Kingngaaluk Territorial NP&SP staffing in Sanikiluaq:

- **1 full-time equivalent (FTE) casual position:** Kingngaaluk Park Coordinator and Park Officer (priority to hire in year 1)
- **1 casual park technician staff position:** Kingngaaluk Park Technician for up to four month contracts as seasonal park staff (hire in year 3 and beyond)
- **2 summer student positions:** Kingngaaluk Park Maintainer (hire in year 3 and beyond). The potential to increase to 4 summer student positions by year 7 and beyond (increasing the number of student positions will be determined by the CJPMC and NP&SP staff in Iqaluit in year 6).

Regional positions that will provide support to the park would include:

- Park Coordinator: Kivalliq/Kitikmeot Region located in Rankin Inlet;
- Tourism Coordinator: Kivalliq/Kitikmeot Region;
- Heritage Appreciation Coordinators: Kivalliq/Kitikmeot Region.

Territorial positions that will provide support to the park include:

- Manager: Park Operations located in Iqaluit;
- Manager: Park Planning and Establishment located in Iqaluit;
- Manager: Heritage Appreciation located in Iqaluit;
- Other NP&SP staff designated as required.

It is anticipated that no overtime is required for park-specific positions. In the event that additional shifts are identified as a requirement by the CJPMC or NP&SP, and approval is granted for additional hours by the GN, then the seasonal park officers/maintenance staff will increase to five positions and the budget must be adjusted. Table I presents the estimated park-specific cost estimates for staffing (not including Territorial positions).

The following Park-Specific Staffing Operational Cost Estimates (2020) assume:

- Costs would be adjusted for each additional employee in the future.
- Estimates are “Class D” based on the best available information in 2020. Estimates do not include overtime (OT).
- Estimates do not include additional management costs (such as CJPMC travel).
- These costs do not include inflation.
- Estimates do not include program delivery (community events, printing posters, Parks Days, other research, etc.) or maintenance of the park (paint, lumber, nails, signs, etc.), or planning related costs (CJPMC, planning, etc.).

Table J: Park-Specific Staffing Operational Cost Estimates

DESCRIPTOIN	# OF POSITIONS	% OF COSTS ANNUALLY	TOTAL ANNUAL STAFFING COST ESTIMATE	CALCULATION PROCESS
Park Coordinator	1 FTE (Casual)	100%	Pay range 17 - \$90,812 to \$108,810	Calculated based on collective agreement (2019)
Park Technician	1 Seasonal Casual	25%	Pay range 14 - \$20,036 to \$24,180	Calculated based on collective agreement (2019)
Summer Student (Maintainer)	2 Contract	25%	Pay range 6 - \$13,689 to \$16,979 [per position]	Calculated based on collective agreement (2019)
NLA (average)	Annual/Average		\$6,572 [per position]	Calculated based on collective agreement (2019)
MERCS (Mandatory Employment-Related Costs)	Annual/Average		\$3,855 [per position]	Estimated Budget
Equipment: uniform, safety gear, replacement tools	Annual/Average		\$1,000 [per position]	Estimated Budget
Staffing Operational Cost Estimates				\$170,245 up to \$195,677*
<i>*Variable based on pay range and year of the staffing action implementation</i>				

4.2.4 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. The position will be funded through cost sharing in DoE between the Territorial Parks in their region. The position may be located in Rankin Inlet or Kugluktuk with regular travel to each of the park communities in their region.

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.

4.2.5 HERITAGE APPRECIATION COORDINATOR

The GN will create a FTE staff position for a Heritage Appreciation Coordinator with local responsibilities for Kingngaaluk HAP programs, and regional responsibilities. The position will be funded through cost sharing in DoE between the Territorial Parks in their region. The position may be located in Rankin Inlet or Kugluktuk with regular travel to each of the park communities in their region.

4.2.6 PARK SPECIFIC TRAINING

The development of specialized knowledge for NP&SP staff, Inuit Tourism Providers and Inuit tourism business operators in Sanikiluaq will ensure Kingngaaluk'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 Kingngaaluk's Nunavut Parks Staff ¹⁰.

Table K: 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
First Aid, Wilderness First Aid, Water Emergency and Survival Training	Basic level of wilderness and remote first aid certification. Canadian Red Cross (or equivalent)	\$500 (location dependent)	Annually
Facility Maintenance and Operations	Staff training by the Manager of Park Operations (NP&SP)	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 /Travelling in Bear Country	Staff training by the Manager of Park Operations (Nunavut Parks)	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
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
Mental health and crisis support training	Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety online courses for mental health strategies.	\$500 per course	As available courses occur
Other specialized training as required	Drivers license will be mandatory. Ongoing specialized training and skills development will be required: mountaineering skills may be required; should the park equipment include a boat, training in watercraft use will be mandatory.	\$350 - \$1,000 per course	As required
ESTIMATED TRAINING BUDGET PER STAFF		\$6,500	

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

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

Inuit Tourism Training Programs

As required by the IIBA, the **Sanikiluaq Inuit Tourism Strategy** is to 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 Kingngaaluk Master Plan and Management Plan.

Where appropriate, Inuit Tourism Providers in Sanikiluaq may be invited to participate in the staff training programs.

4.3 HERITAGE APPRECIATION PROGRAM ACTION TABLE

Development and management of Heritage Appreciation Programs for Kingngaaluk Territorial Park will be implemented over time by NP&SP staff in the community, regional office, 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 Master Plan.

The following table identifies the budget for annual operation and delivery of the Heritage Appreciation Program.

Table L: Heritage Appreciation Programs

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE	CAPITAL COST TOTAL	COST ESTIMATE CLASS	NOTES
Development of the Park Heritage Appreciation Plan	Park-specific HAP	Year 1-2	Development = \$50,000	\$50,000	Class C	<i>Project to be delivered by NP&SP</i>
Marketing Materials	Park-specific promotional and information materials in print and online	Year 3-5	Development and fabrication = \$8,000	\$10,000	Class C	<i>Project to be delivered by NP&SP</i>
“Learn to” Program	Park-specific programs and materials	Year 6-10	Materials = \$2,000 per year	\$10,00 total (or \$2,000 per year)	Class C	<i>Project to be delivered by NP&SP</i>
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 partnership with the Department of Education and Dept. of C&H.

4.4 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 Kingngaaluk Territorial Park Master Plan. Eligible items for expenditures are outlined in IIBA Schedule 13-1.

4.5 MONITORING

Monitoring of the resources, use and specific actions recommended in this Management Plan must occur to assess the condition of the park's resources, the effectiveness of management actions to achieve results, and the outcomes of management actions as the approach to realize the vision, goals and objectives of the park.

Monitoring, in terms of the Management Plan, should be undertaken by the CJPMC and NP&SP staff. In the park, the staff will monitor resources, receive input from the public concerning the park condition or concerns, and prepare reports for the CJPMC on the management of the park.

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:** Kingngaaluk NP&SP 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:** Kingngaaluk NP&SP 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.

4.6 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



5.1 CJPMC CONSULTATION LOG FOR THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

DATE	ORGANIZATION/INDIVIDUAL	TYPE OF CONSULTATION
January 27-29, 2020	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
May 1, 2020	Interviews – Local Organizations (HTO, Arctic Eider Society, Hamlet)	For the Inventory of Park Resources updates
August 26, 2020	CJPMC	Committee Planning Session
September 1-2, 2020	CJPMC	Committee Planning Session
November 30-December 1, 2020	CJPMC	Committee Planning Session
January 14–15, 2021	CJPMC/ Committee Planning Session	Committee Planning Session
March 15-16, 2021	CJPMC Meeting; Special Meeting with QIA, Hamlet and HTO; Public Radio Show	Public Information Session
April 15, 2021	CJPMC/ Committee Planning Session	Committee Planning Session
September, 2021	CJPMC	CJPMC approval of draft Management Plan
	Nunavut JPMC approves the draft Management Plan	
	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board reviews the Management Plan	
	Government of Nunavut Working Group and Deputy Ministers review the Management Plan	
	Minister of Environment approves the Management Plan	

5.2 CJPMC RECORDS OF DECISION









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Department of Environment
Havakviat Avatiliqiyikkut
Ministère de l'Environnement