

Approved by the Iqaluit Community Joint Planning and Management Committee.

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Prepared by: NVision Insight Group Inc., with HTFC Planning and Design Inc.

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NUNAVUT PARKS MIRNGUIQSIRVIIT PARCS NUNAVUT

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IQALUIT KUUNGA
Nunalingnut and
QAUMMAARVIIT

Inuit Nunagiqattagsimajatuqanginni



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Department of Environment
Havakviat Avatiliqiyikkut
Ministère de l'Environnement

GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

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

“ATV” refers to All-terrain Vehicle.

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

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

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

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

“CHRS” refers to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System.

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

“CLARC” refers to a Community Lands and Resource Committee established by a Regional Inuit Association.

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

“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.

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

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

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

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

“EA” refers to an Environmental Assessment.

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

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

“EMO” refers to the Emergency Management Organization (CGS) responsible for Emergency Preparedness plans.

“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 appreciation programs and materials.

“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.

“NHS” refers to the National Historic Sites Registry.

“NIRB” refers to the Nunavut Impact Review Board.

“NPC” refers to Nunavut Planning Commission.

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

“NRCAN” refers to Natural Resources Canada.

“NRI” refers to the Nunavut Research Institute.

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

“NWB” refers to Nunavut Water Board.

“NWMB” refers to Nunavut Wildlife Management Board.

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

“QAC” refers to the Qammaq Advisory Committee who will be the management advisors for the Illurjuaq in Qaummaarviit.

“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.

“Superintendent” refers to the Nunavut Parks Superintendent (as per the TPA and IIBA), also known under the position title of Director of Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division.

“TCT” refers to the Trans Canada Trail System.

“TPA” means Territorial Parks Act.





Iqaluit CJPMC members (left to right) names: Peesee Pitsiulak-Stephens, Mary Ekho-Wilman, Okalik Egeesiak, Meeka Mike, Adamie Naulaq Inookie (Chair of the CJPMC). Inset: Frank Pearce and Solomon Awa

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

The Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) for Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit members are:

- Adamie Naulaq Inookie (Chair of the CJPMC)
- Meeka Mike
- Mary Ekho-Wilman
- Frank Pearce
- Solomon Awa

The CJPMC would like to acknowledge the late Inookie Adamie for his blessing of the committee and his guidance during the planning.

The CJPMC acknowledges the 1991 Sylvia Grinnell Master and Management Plan, which was developed under the guidance of community members and the HTO. The CJPMC also acknowledge the contribution of former CJPMC members Sammy Josephee, Peesee Pitsiulak-Stephens, Okalik Egeesiak and Caroline Ipeelie-Qiatsuk.

The CJPMC acknowledges the traditional knowledge and oral history contributed by:

- Inookie Adamie
- Sammy Josephee
- Adamie Naulaq Inookie
- Jacobie Adamie
- Martha Tikivik
- Enuapik Sagiatook

The CJPMC acknowledges the guidance provided by the residents that own and care for cabins within the park boundary.

We thank the following organizations are thanks for their contribution to the development of the plan:

- Qikiqtani Inuit Association
- Inuit Heritage Trust
- Amarak Hunters and Trappers Association
- City of Iqaluit
- Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Government of Canada
- Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Nunavut Parks & Special Places Division
- Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Wildlife Management Division
- Government of Nunavut Department of Culture and Heritage
- Iqaluit Ski Club

Thank you to local researchers Julia Arnaqq and Lori Idlout for conducting interviews and collecting data for this document.

Thank you to translators and interpreters:

- Innirvik Support Services: Abraham Tagalik, Jerry Ell, Monica Ell, and Lisa Ipeelie.
- Jacopoosie Peter

The CJPMC would also like to thank members of the community in Iqaluit that attended public open houses and shared their thoughts about the future of the parks.



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE IQALUIT

COMMUNITY JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qammaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni are our traditional lands and places where visitors are welcomed to experience Inuit culture and the arctic landscape. We acknowledge Inookie Adamie as a traditional steward of this land and thank him and his family for sharing their knowledge and stories during the planning for the park. Our ancestors have lived here for generations and managed our resources sustainably to ensure that future generations can live from the land and sea. Our parks are the most visited protected areas in the territory, requiring careful management practices. Our planning for these parks will continue to practice stewardship and celebrate the cultural importance of this land, the beauty of the landscape, and the abundance of wildlife and plants.

Today the residents of Iqaluit use the park for gatherings, recreational activities, camping and harvesting. Our Management Plan describes how Nunavut Parks and Special Places will provide the operations, maintenance and programs to continue the enjoyment of the park and protect the resources that we value.

The hard work of our residents, community organizations, the City of Iqaluit, the Qikiqtani Inuit Association and the Government of Nunavut makes it possible for Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qammaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni to be planned and managed in a way that will make the people of Iqaluit proud.

On behalf of the Iqaluit Community Joint Park Management Committee, we wish to thank everyone that has been involved in this Management Plan, and we look forward to your enjoyment of the park

ADAMIE NAULAQ INOOKIE

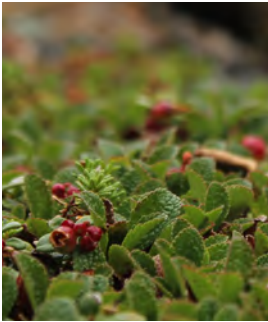
Chair of the Iqaluit Community Joint Planning and Management Committee.

On behalf of: Meeka Mike, Mary Ekho-Wilman, Frank Pearce, and Solomon Awa



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE

NUNAVUT JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



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

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

In Nunavut the planning and management of a territorial park requires the support and collaboration of the public, especially Inuit in the community associated with the park. The Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area requires meaningful planning and management actions 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 process to ensure planning includes the cultural values and traditional knowledge of Inuit.

I wish to acknowledge the work of the Iqaluit CJPMC and the residents and organizations of Iqaluit that have prepared this Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattasimajatuqanginni Management Plan.

This document reflects the vision and goals of Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit and the Nunavut Parks and Special Places program to 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, City of Iqaluit, and the Hunters and Trappers Organization to implement this plan.

QAVAVAUQ ISSUQANGITUQ

Chair of the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee

On behalf of: NJPMC Members Darrell Ohokannoak, Deborah Webster, Paula Hughson, David Kooneeliusie, 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 Management Plan. I offer my appreciation and congratulations to the Iqaluit Community Joint Planning and Management Committee: Adamie Naulaq Inookie (Chair of the Iqaluit CJPMC), Meeka Mike, Mary Ekho-Wilman, Frank Pearce,, and Solomon Awa. I also recognize the contribution of the residents and organizations of Iqaluit who've supported Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni and the preparation of this plan, and I am grateful to the Qikiqtani Inuit Association and City of Iqaluit for their partnership and cooperation. The advice and sense of stewardship that is demonstrated in this plan will ensure that Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni continues to be enjoyed by the residents of Iqaluit and provides benefits for the community and Nunavummiut for generations. In the same spirit of partnership and responsibility, I am pleased to approve this Management Plan.

My department, through the Nunavut Parks & Special Places Division, will continue to work with the Iqaluit Community Joint Planning and Management Committee, Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee, Qikiqtani Inuit Association, City of Iqaluit and Nunavummiut, 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 make sure our children and grandchildren will have the opportunity to experience and learn from the land the same way we have. We want to make sure Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit, 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

IQALUIT KUUNGA NUNALINGNUT AND QAUMMAARVIIT INUIT NUNAGIQATTAQSIMAJATUQANGINNI

Located in the territorial capital city of Iqaluit, Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni welcome all people to connect to the land, wildlife, and experience Inuit culture. Together, Iqaluit Kuunga (formerly known as Sylvia Grinnell) and Qaummaarviit are the most visited parks in Nunavut, welcoming tens of thousands of visitors a year. For residents of Iqaluit, the parks represent a place to relax, enjoy recreational activities and community events, and continue to take part in traditional harvesting and skills. Visitors to Iqaluit from across Canada and around the world have their first experience of the arctic and Inuit culture in these parks.

The abundance of wildlife, fish and plants have sustained Inuit for generations. Iqaluit Kuunga, the river that runs through the park, provides important fishing habitat, fresh water, and beautiful scenery. Qaummaarviit is a sacred and respected landscape with numerous built features from historic occupation by Inuit, Thule and Dorset cultures. Both parks have benefited from traditional stewardship of the land; the practice of careful use and management of the land and resources learned through Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit. The Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni Master Plan and Management Plan will guide the sustainable development, use and operations of the park.

Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginnis are an opportunity to share Inuit knowledge and stories through programs to inform future generations, ensuring that all people enjoy their park experience and learn to practice sustainable use of the land, water, air and resources.

TERRITORIAL PARKS IN NUNAVUT

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





resources. The NA recognizes that parks are important for tourism, recreation, conservation, and economic development in Nunavut. The IIBA, signed in 2002, ensures benefits for Inuit are provided through territorial parks. Together, the NA and IIBA describe the process for establishing a territorial park. The IIBA requires that the planning and management of Territorial Parks be undertaken jointly with Inuit: a Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC) guides the planning and management of parks territorially, and at the community level this work is done by a Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC). Appointed by the GN and the QIA in 2018, the Iqaluit CJPMC members are: Adamie Naulaq Inookie (Chair of the Iqaluit CJPMC), Meeka Mike, Mary Ekho-Wilman, Frank Pearce, and Solomon Awa.

IQUALUIT KUUNGA NUNALINGNUT AND QAUMMAARVIIT INUIT NUNAGIQATTAQSIMAJATUQANGINNI MANAGEMENT PLAN

A Management Plan guides park operation and identifies how human use and resources will be managed to ensure the long-term sustainability of the park. The Management Plan will include a 10 Year Action Plan to achieve the park Vision and Goals through operational actions, regulation, and monitoring.

Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit are listed in the Inuit Impact Benefits Agreement (IIBA) Schedule 2-1 as “Parks established before ratification of the NA”. The IIBA includes a process that requires the CJPMC to complete a combined Management Plan for both parks.

At a minimum the Management Plan is to “include 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). The Management Plan includes a zoning plan to provide guidelines and regulations for the protection of cultural and natural resources, and important wildlife areas; recommendations for sustainable development in the parks; mitigating the impacts of human use on infrastructure and the environment; addressing safety and emergency response; and protecting Inuit rights within the park.

The purpose of the parks are to:

- Enhance the appreciation and understanding of the cultural heritage of Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit.
- Protect and manage the natural and cultural resources within the parks for sustainability and respecting Inuit land stewardship practices.
- Provide high quality experience for all park users through operations, services and programs.
- Manage the park for the benefit of current and future generations

At approximately 4,310 hectares, the park boundary for Iqaluit Kuunga incorporates land on both sides of the river. The park was established in 1995 as a community park under the Territorial Parks Act (TPA) “to provide outdoor recreational activities for the benefit” of Iqalumiut. Development and operations over the last three decades provided facilities and programs to contribute to the outdoor recreational enjoyment by residents and visitors to Iqaluit. A main feature of the park is the waterfalls on the river. This is a popular place to go fishing for arctic char and a beautiful scenic view from the main park pavilion that offers picnic facilities for individuals, families, and large groups. Also, designated camping sites along the river attract both long term and overnight visitors. Since the 1990’s, the park boundary has been expanded to incorporate airport lands, former City of Iqaluit lands, and extends to the west of the river around Illuluarjuut (Peterhead Inlet) and along Peale Point peninsula. The expansion of the park has increased the opportunities to protect important wildlife habitat and culturally significant sites, as well as increasing the opportunities for recreation and programs.

Qaummaarviit was established in 1984 as a *Historic Park* under the TPA “to provide for the designation and commemoration of historic and archaeological sites and their lands for the education and enjoyment of the public”. The park protects a 15 hectare island that has been occupied for over 750 years by Inuit and their ancestors from the Thule and Dorset cultures. Careful development has occurred in the park since its establishment in order to respect the cultural significance of the place. The site protects a range of archaeological features including a group of Inuit and Thule houses, caches, graves and other features associated with occupants that lived at the site until approximately the end of the 19th century, when it was abandoned



as a permanent site. Family connections to Qaummaarviit have been maintained among residents of Iqaluit. The traditional stewardship of the land has been provided by Inookie Adamie. Design has focused on boardwalks to protect cultural features and the landscape when visitors are guided through the site. Interpretive signage and an outhouse are also provided on the island. Overnight camping is not permitted at Qaummaarviit. Beginning in 2015, the Inuit Heritage Trust (IHT) and a group of Iqaluit elders initiated a project to reconstruct an Illurjuaq at Qaummaarviit. The project will contribute to heritage appreciation programs in the park.

To respect and sustain the continuous use of the area, the long-term vision for the parks that is recommended by the Iqaluit CJPMC states:

There are four goal statements for Iqaluit Kuunga and

Our parks welcome people to connect to our land, wildlife, and culture. The stewardship of our natural and cultural heritage brings enjoyment, respect and serenity to our surroundings.

Qaummaarviit. Each goal includes objectives or specific actions that are part of the planning and management approach for the park.

1. **INUIT KNOWLEDGE:** Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit (IQ) is recognized and will be used in planning, development, management and stewardship of the park.
2. **CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:** The natural and cultural heritage of Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit will be protected for future generations.
3. **HERITAGE APPRECIATION:** Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit will connect us to our past and educate all park users about the cultural significance of the land, resources and our heritage through programs and materials.
4. **ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK:** Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit welcome residents and visitors to experience the land as a place for traditional activities, relaxation, education and recreation. Infrastructure, operations and management will support the safe and sustainable use of parks.



BUDGET ITEM	BUDGET
Annual Park Operations and Maintenance Budget	<p>Year 1-5 \$100,000 annually</p> <p>Year 6-10 \$125,000 annually</p>
One-time/As Required Management Actions and Operational Costs	<p>Year 1: \$80,000</p> <p>Year 5: \$60,000</p> <p>Year 9: \$60,000</p>
Staffing Operational Cost Estimates (FTE/ Seasonal/Contract)	<p>Per Year</p> <p>\$399,781 to \$485,698 per year, based on three FTE (pay range 13-18); two seasonal/contract staff positions (pay range 6-10); two part time relief contract positions (pay range 6-10); eight summer student positions (pay range 6-10) - including salary, employment related costs, office and equipment operational costs</p>
Tourism Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)	<p>Per Year</p> <p>\$60,000 per year based on 1 FTE (Intermediate position pay range 13-17) to address the Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit (DoE) portion of the position, through a cost sharing agreement with EDT.</p>
Heritage Appreciation Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)	<p>Per Year</p> <p>\$60,000 per year based on 1 FTE (Intermediate position pay range 13-17) to address the Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit (DoE) portion of the position, through a cost sharing in DoE with other Qikiqtaaluk parks.</p>
Park Specific Staff Training (per year, per staff position)	<p>Per Year</p> <p>\$6,000 per staff position</p>
Heritage Appreciation Programs and Inuit Tourism Strategy Implementation	<p>Annually to \$60,000 (Community Events and Learn to program)</p> <p>Additional annual costs for program actions:</p> <p>Year 1-2: \$90,000</p> <p>Year 3-5: \$65,000</p> <p>Year 6-10: \$135,000</p>
Iqaluit CJPMC Annual Operating Budget	<p>Per Year (ongoing)</p> <p>\$15,000 for typical CJPMC operations (not including travel or initiatives identified in the CJPMC annual work plans.</p>



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 Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattasimajatuqanginni, and the legislative requirements that guide the management of the park.

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

1.1 PARK CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

The Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit Management Plan provides the vision and goals for use, development, operations and regulations of the parks that will ensure these places are protected and that all people are welcomed to experience and appreciate the park's natural and cultural heritage.

Iqaluit Kuunga (previously known as Sylvia Grinnell) Territorial Park is located just outside the centre of Iqaluit. At approximately 4,310 hectares, the park boundary incorporates land on both sides of the river, Iqaluit Kuunga, an important arctic char fishing location from past to present. The river's falls make for a beautiful scenic view from the main park pavilion, located on the east side of the river. This side of the river is often referred to as the "day-use" area. This portion of the park is accessible by road from Iqaluit. The day-use portion of the park offers picnic facilities, designated camping sites, trails, parking facilities, comfort stations (outhouses), an educational centre, and signage with information and interpretive content. Interpretive programs are offered in the park through in-person delivery of heritage appreciation programs, such as the popular "Learn-to" educational sessions, community events and school visits.

To the west of the river, the park protects a large area of natural landscape that stretches inland from the coastline of Illularjuit (Peterhead Inlet) and the Peale Point peninsula. This portion of the park is less developed, providing harvesting opportunities and recreational use for Iqaluit residents. A limited number of private cabins are along the coast. Within this portion of the park, there are documented archaeological sites that will require protection and monitoring as part of planning for trails and interpretation in the area.

Qaummaarviit is located in the bay south of Iqaluit on an island of approximately 15 hectares. The park protects a range of archaeological features, including a group of Thule houses and caches with evidence of well over 750 years of intermittent occupancy; houses, caches, graves and other features associated with Inuit occupants that lived at the site until approximately the end of the 19th century. Park infrastructure includes designated boardwalk trails, picnic and outhouse facilities, and interpretive signage to share the heritage of this culturally significant place.

The Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit Management Plan has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Nunavut Agreement (NA) and the Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for



Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area (IIBA) as well as territorial legislation including the Territorial Parks Act. An approved Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni Master Plan has also been prepared under the IIBA as a companion document to this Management Plan.

1.1.1 PARK ESTABLISHMENT AND BOUNDARY

The IIBA Schedule 2-1 identifies the parks to which it applies and the establishment status of each park at the time of ratification of the Nunavut Agreement. Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit are considered “established” in the IIBA.

Iqaluit Kuunga

The original boundary area for what was called Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park was identified in the Territorial Parks Act in 1995 as a ‘Community Park’ by Order R-103-95. The metes and bounds description were completed in June 2007. The administration and control of the park’s 4,310 hectares has occurred in stages over time, bringing together various portions of land to add to the 1995 boundary area. The administration and control of municipal lands was transferred from the Commissioner to Department of Environment (DoE), for management by Nunavut Parks and Special Places (NP&SP) for parcels of land in stages in 2011, 2016 and 2017. Discussions have been held with the Department of Economic Development and Transportation regarding use and maintenance of the airport lands adjacent to the park boundary. These discussions will continue in the future and may result in an agreement.

Qaummaarviit

On April 19, 1984, the Government of the Northwest Territories established Qaummaarviit as a historical park, under its former name of Peale Point, and later amended it in 1995 to Qaummaarviit Historic Park through Order R 054-95¹. Qaummaarviit is Crown Land separate from Iqaluit Kuunga, with the request to transfer administrative control to Commissioners Land pending as of March 2020.

1.1.2 INUIT OWNED LAND

There are no Inuit Owned Land (IOL) parcels within the park boundaries, however IOL Parcel IQ-32 is adjacent to the boundary of Iqaluit Kuunga. Access to IOL is to be managed in accordance with Article 21 of the Nunavut Agreement (NA) and the IIBA.

¹ Government of the Northwest Territories. Letter from J.P.W. Dunlop to D.J. Linkert, April 19, 1984. (Filename: DOC005C)

² Record of Decision 2019-002

³ Record of Decision 2019-005



1.1.3 PARK NAME

The IIBA for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area identifies the name of the park as Sylvia Grinnell and Qaummaarviit Territorial Parks (Schedule 2-1).

To respect the traditional name of the park, the CJPMC is recommending that Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park be officially changed to Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut 3 as per IIBA 14.4.12 and 14.4.13. Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni has been confirmed by the CJPMC as the traditional name³.

1.1.4 PARK CLASSIFICATION

The Territorial Parks Act (TPA) legislation was adopted by the Government of Nunavut upon the creation of the territory but was originally written by the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT). Under this act, Iqaluit Kuunga is currently classified as a “Community Park” [Community Parks Order, R 1-3-95, Schedule “A”] and Qaummaarviit is currently classified as a “Historic Park” [Historic Parks Order, R 054-95].

A review of the *Territorial Parks Act* is currently being conducted by the GN. Changes proposed under this review are described in the 2020 Park Program. This identifies Iqaluit Kuunga’s classification as Nunalingnut (Outdoor Recreation) Park and Qaummaarviit’s classification as *Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni* (Heritage) Park.

Table A: Territorial Park Key Information

FEATURES	IQALUIT KUUNGA NUNALINGNUT AND QAUMMAARVIIT INUIT NUNAGIQATTAQSIMAJATUQANGINNI
Type of Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iqaluit Kuunga current TPA park classification: Community Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New classification: Nunalingnut (Outdoor Recreation) Park Qaummaarviit current TPA park classification: Historic Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New classification: Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni (Heritage) Park
Park Boundary Area	<p>Iqaluit Kuunga entire park: 4,310 hectares</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 193 hectares of land is located on the east side of the river Airport lands under the management of Department of Economic Development and Transportation cover approximately 78 hectares The Municipal boundary overlaps the eastern portion of the park boundary. Approximately 4,039 hectares of land to the west of the river <p>Qaummaarviit entire park: 15 hectares</p>
Land Ownership within the Boundary	<p>Iqaluit Kuunga:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commissioners Land to be administered by the Department of Environment as of June 20, 2017 Airport Lands are Commissioner's Land administered by Department of Economic Development and Transportation <p>Qaummaarviit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request for Order in Council to transfer Crown Land to Commissioners Land, administered by the Department of Environment (pending as of 2020)
Inuit Owned Land (IOL)	IOL parcel adjacent to the boundary of Iqaluit Kuunga: IQ-32
Current Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park areas are used for fishing, hunting, seafood collection, berry picking, recreational activities, camping, cabins, community events, school programs, and tourism Inuit rights are protected by the Nunavut Agreement and IIBA: Inuit harvesting activities will continue to be allowed in the park
Park Infrastructure (existing as of 2020)	<p>Iqaluit Kuunga:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pavilion, education building, comfort stations, and the park office and garage Picnic, camping and day-use facilities Informational, interpretive, and directional signage Roads, parking lots and trails <p>Qaummaarviit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comfort station Picnic facilities and boardwalk trail Interpretive signage
Special Projects	<p>Qaummaarviit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inuit Heritage Trust and Iqaluit Elder's Illurjuaq project
Cultural or historic significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological sites document more than 750 years of use of the area by Inuit, Thule and Dorset cultures Park lands used both historically and by current residents as a primary fishing site, camping area, hunting grounds, and to access clam digging in the tidal flats
Cultural features	<p>An inventory of both parks has documented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological and historic sites Oral history and family history in the area Traditional Inuit place names Historic and current harvesting areas and travel routes

1.4 PARK-SPECIFIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

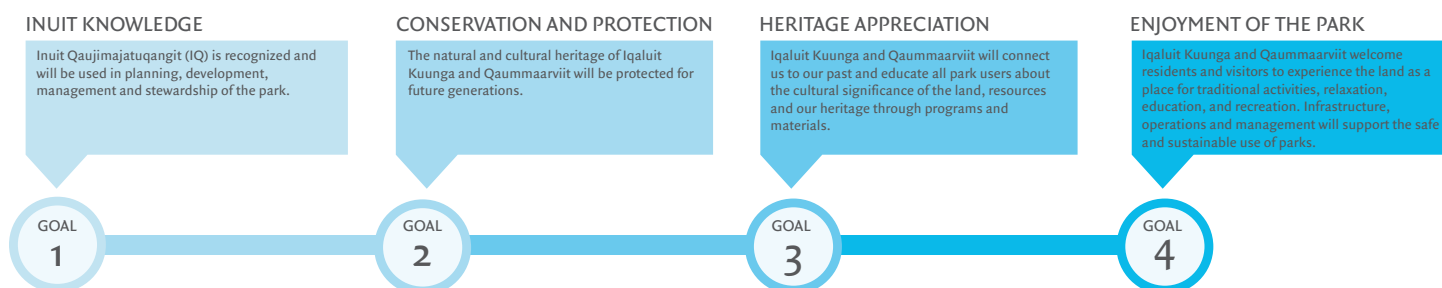
The goals and objectives for Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit are intended to guide planning and management to reach the park's vision and purpose.

The goal statements for Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit are:

1. **INUIT KNOWLEDGE:** Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit (IQ) is recognized and will be used in planning, development, management and stewardship of the park.
2. **CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:** The natural and cultural heritage of Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit will be protected for future generations.
3. **HERITAGE APPRECIATION:** Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit will connect us to our past and educate all park users about the cultural significance of the land, resources and our heritage through programs and materials.
4. **ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK:** Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit welcome residents and visitors to experience the land as a place for traditional activities, relaxation, education, and recreation. Infrastructure, operations and management will support the safe and sustainable use of parks.

THE GOALS FOR IQALUIT KUUNGA AND QAUMMAARVIIT ARE LINKED TO THE GOAL STATEMENT FOR THE NUNAVUT PARKS PROGRAM:

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



GOAL 1 –**INUIT KNOWLEDGE:**

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ)⁴ is recognized and will be used in the planning, development, management and stewardship of the park. As described in the Nunavut Agreement and IIBA, the principles of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit will be implemented; Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit about our land⁵ is recognized, respected, and promoted by all partners; Inuit are involved in stewardship of the park and its adjacent lands; Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit is integrated in the Heritage Appreciation Plan; and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit about both parks is continually collected and shared.

- **Collection of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit** - Develop a program through the Heritage Appreciation Plan for the continuing collection and sharing of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit.
- **Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) and Traditional Land and Ecological Stewardship** – The principles and lessons of Inuit knowledge will be respected and inform decision-making by the CJPMC, Nunavut Parks staff, and others involved in the management and operations of the parks.
- **Integrate Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit** - Inuit knowledge will be integrated into the following key planning and management documents for the park:
 - The Master and Management Plan.
 - The Heritage Appreciation Plan
 - Inuit Tourism Strategy
 - All policies and regulations that are developed in the future for Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaumbaarviit.



³ The IIBA states that Inuit of Nunavut have a unique relationship with the ecosystems of the Nunavut that is ecological, spiritual and social in nature, and have accumulated a related body of traditional knowledge, or Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, which is necessary for responsible decision-making regarding lands, waters and resources of the Nunavut Settlement Area.

⁴ The Iqaluit CJPMC describes “Our land” as all encompassing of land, its resources, and its processes.

GOAL 2 –

CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:

The natural and cultural heritage of Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummarviit will be protected for future generations.

- **Partnerships** – Local and territorial organizations, all levels of government, local knowledge holders and subject-matter experts will be engaged in the implementation of the Master and Management Plan actions on conservation and protection:
 - Develop a schedule for annual meetings on wildlife issues with the HTO, NWMB, DOE, DFO and other organizations.
 - Develop a schedule for annual meetings on water quality issues with the City of Iqaluit, HTO, CIRNAC and DFO.
- **Staffing and Management** – The Department of Environment will ensure staffing levels (full-time, seasonal and contract) required in the parks for operations, enforcement, and programs.
- **Sustainable Development** - Development will be carefully managed in the park by the CJPMC and Nunavut Parks staff to retain its natural beauty and to respect the cultural significance and use of the land. Development of park facilities will be restricted to designated development Killiliurniq (Killiliurniq (Zones)) and designed to be in harmony with the significant features of the park.
- **Sustainable Use** – All park user groups will be encouraged to use the park respectfully and minimize their impact on the natural and cultural resources. Heritage Appreciation and regulation will be used to promote sustainability principles. Development and services in the park will be monitored over time to consider population growth in Iqaluit and increased use of the park, but development will continue to prioritize sustainability.
- **Mitigation** - Where required, actions will be taken to reduce the impact and reverse damage caused by human use of the parks.
- **Cultural Resource Protection** - Infrastructure development and operation activities will include assessment and protection measures for cultural resources following regulations set in the Management Plan.
- **Documentation** - Inventories of Park Resources will be continually updated as new information is available on the resources in the parks.



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GOAL 3 –

HERITAGE APPRECIATION:

Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit will connect us to our past and educate all park users about the cultural significance of the land, resources and our heritage through programs and materials.

- **Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive Programs** – Develop and implement a Heritage Appreciation Plan to share the unique story of Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit. Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive Programs share Inuit and Elder knowledge of how we use, protect and manage our land, wildlife and culture. The Heritage Appreciation Plan will address:
 - **Partnerships** – Local and territorial organizations, all levels of government, local knowledge holders and subject-matter experts will be engaged in the implementation of the Master and Management Plan actions on culture:
 - Elders in Iqaluit and the Inuit Heritage Trust will be engaged as partners for cultural education, activities and interpretation at the Illurjuaq in Qaummaarviit.
 - Elders, local knowledge holders, and organizations (such as the HTO, NWMB, IHT, City of Iqaluit, federal and territorial departments) will be engaged in developing interpretive messages and educational programs for the theme and sub-themes of the parks.
 - **Various audiences** - Programs and interpretation will meet the needs of all park user groups and the needs of the school and youth in Iqaluit.
 - **Promote Inuit Culture** – Programs and interpretation will be developed to share Inuit stewardship practices, histories and stories associated with the park.
 - **Promote sustainability** – Programs and interpretation will focus on protection of the natural and cultural resources in the park and minimizing the human impacts on the park. The materials prepared from the Heritage Appreciation Plan will include messaging and education about sustainable and minimal impact use of the park; and the rules, regulations and best practices when visiting the park.
 - **Infrastructure** - Interpretive signage and informational materials will be updated and enhanced to support Heritage Appreciation messages and programs.
 - **Education** - The education building in Iqaluit Kuunga will be developed as a hub for heritage appreciation programming. NP&SP staff will increase awareness about Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit among teachers and school staff, youth in school, and reach youth that are out of school.
 - **Community Events** - NP&SP staff will continue to host or provide support to community events in the park.



GOAL 4 –

ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK:

Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit welcome residents and visitors to experience the land as a place for traditional activities, relaxation, education and recreation. Infrastructure, operations and management will support the safe and sustainable use of parks.

- **Respect Inuit Rights** – Inuit rights will be respected through planning, management and operational actions. Protect of the rights of Inuit ensure that:
 - Resources are sustained for future generations through protection, conservation and mitigation of negative impacts.
 - Access to resources is provided through infrastructure, zoning and regulations.
 - Inuit business opportunities in the parks will be prioritized in, or related to, the park in keeping with IIBA Article 5 Inuit Contracting and Business Opportunities.
 - Park staff will assist Inuit with access and services in the parks as required.
 - Inuit harvesting activities are not to be disrupted by other park user groups or park programs.
- **Partnerships** – Local and territorial organizations, all levels of government, local knowledge holders and subject-matter experts will be engaged in the implementation of the Master and Management Plan actions on operations and programs:
 - Development of a schedule for annual meetings on safety and enforcement issues with the HTA, City of Iqaluit, RCMP, DOE, DFO and other organizations
- **Information and Regulations** – Park information and regulations will be communicated to ensure safety, sustainable use, compliance, and minimal impact messages reach all park users.
 - Communications planning will include signage, printed materials, online materials, and announcements.
 - Communications will conform to the Nunavut Official Languages Act.
- **Relaxation and Recreation** - Park development, operations and programs will support traditional practices, recreational use, and to provide a safe and positive park experience for all park user groups.
 - Implementation of the Master Plan will provide infrastructure to support park use.
 - Implementation of the Management Plan will ensure operation of the parks is guided by regulations, management actions, and monitoring.
- **Inuit Tourism Strategy** – A strategy will promote park-related tourism opportunities and park-related economic benefits for Inuit Tourism providers and business in Iqaluit. The Strategy will:
 - Promote Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit as a tourism destination.
 - Promote events that will be of interest to visitors.
 - Promote the use of Inuit tourism operators.
 - Provide information to encourage visitors to buy local arts and crafts.



1.5 STRATEGIC APPROACH: STEWARDSHIP

The Master and Management Plans will be implemented under the principles of land stewardship to respect traditional practices and achieve the park goals and objectives.

This approach is based on land stewardship practised by Inuit for generations:

- To respect the close relationship between people and the resources of the park in decision making
- Achieve sustainability through management decisions that consider traditional land use practices
- Seek to mitigate negative impacts and unavoidable changes in the park through management decisions

As a strategic approach to contemporary planning and management issues, land stewardship will seek input from Elders and local knowledge holders to advise the CJPMC and park staff during the decision-making process to attain the preferred option that will balance protection and use.

The strategic approach will:

1. Observe Inuit rights and allowable practices specified in the NA and IIBA.
2. Provide guidance for the protection and conservation of natural and cultural resources.
3. Conform to the legislated requirements and processes established in the Territorial Parks Act, NA and IIBA. Where there is a discrepancy between the legislation, the NA and IIBA take precedence.
4. Inform decision-making for all planning, design, development and uses of the park. A lack of clear 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.
5. Maintain and monitor the natural habitat and cultural resources for impacts caused by human activity and natural change.
6. Limit development inside the park boundary to designated Development Killiliurniq (Zone) or infrastructure required for public safety and protection of park resources.
7. Where there are competing interests or conflicts between uses, it is the role of the CJPMC to provide advice to eliminate, reduce or mitigate any negative impacts to Inuit rights or to park resources.

8. *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 Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit 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 the Iqaluit Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) for Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit. 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 several 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 archeological, terrestrial wildlife and birds, fish, and water, require NP&SP to notify the appropriate partner agency responsible for regulations, and where collaboration can be established, the appropriate management action will be implemented through partnerships. Management of key infrastructure or land use issues in the broader region may also require agreement and collaboration between NP&SP and partner organizations.

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 Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit – the Iqaluit CJPMC and the NJPMC. The principles to be applied by these committees include:

- To ensure Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and stewardship 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 residents are involved in planning and management through consultation.
- To preserve and promote Inuit heritage and culture through documentation and preservation actions.

The **Iqaluit CJPMC** provides advice on planning, development and management for the parks. The CJPMC role includes:

- 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 the parks, including but not limited to research, visitor access, development, filming, and business activity in the park. 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 Killiliurniq (Zone) with Special Management consideration in the zoning plan.
- Provide advice or advocate to other partner organizations on issues outside the park boundary that may impact the park environment, resources or the purpose, vision and/or goals of the park.

The **NJPMC** provides advice on planning, development and management for all territorial parks in Nunavut. The NJPMC role specific to Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit 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 and Important Wildlife Areas.



1.6.2 OTHER MANAGEMENT PARTNERS

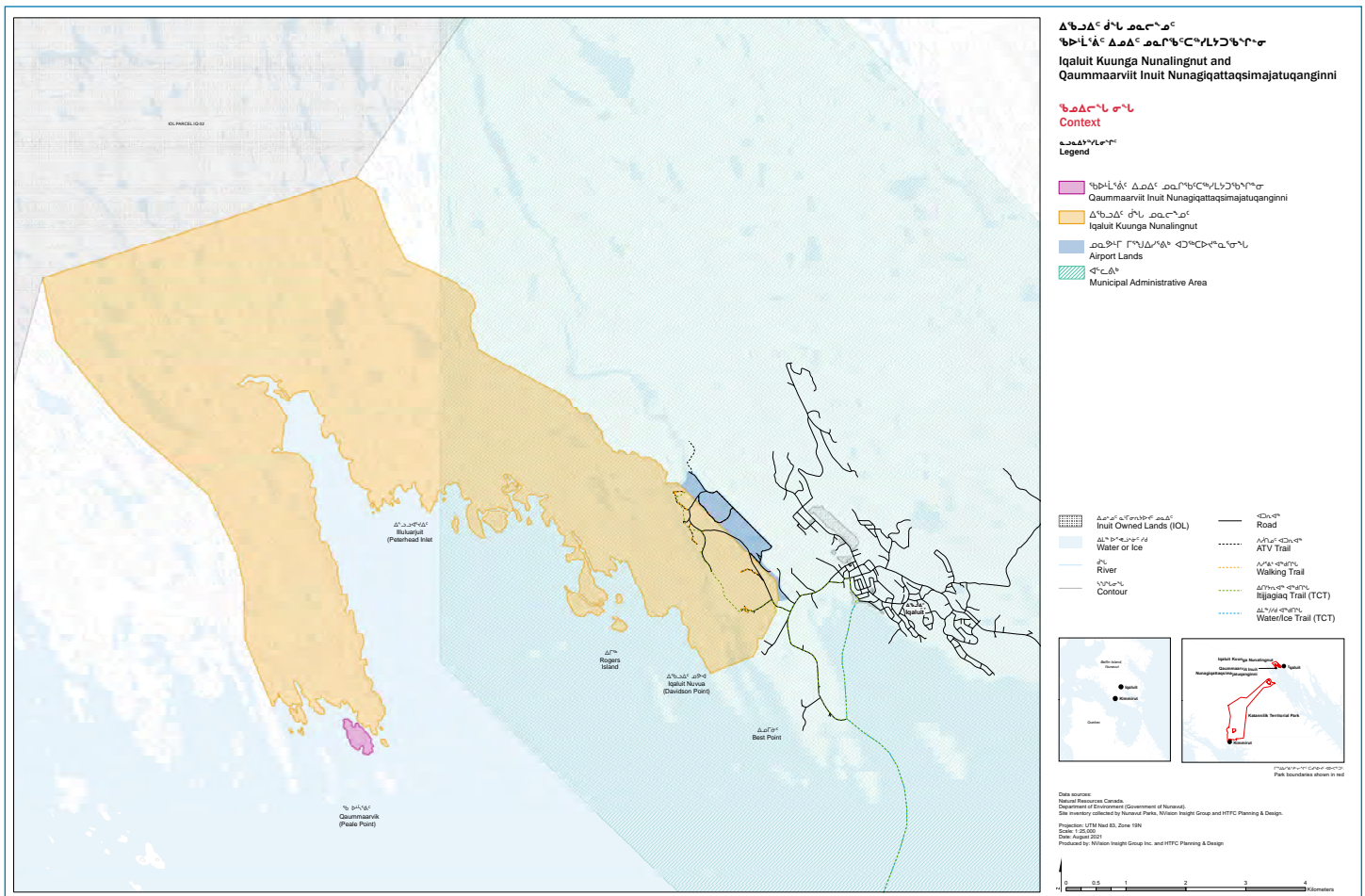
Local, regional and territorial organizations can be engaged in partnerships for the ongoing management of the park, or on a project specific initiative, and bring their expertise to benefit the vision and goals of the park. NP&SP and the CJPMC will work with each organization to identify the purpose,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

Elders: The CJPMC and NP&SP will consult Elders on protection management actions required for natural environments and cultural resources, oral history Special Projects, Heritage Appreciation, and the Illurjuaq Project.

City of Iqaluit: As previously noted, Iqaluit Kuunga includes an area of overlap with the municipal boundary. All of the day use area east of the river is within the municipal boundary and subject to municipal bylaws. Where applicable, GN staff will consult and coordinate with the City:

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

- 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 maintenance of infrastructure on municipal land, whether owned by the City, Government or other interest group.
- Collaboration should of the City of Iqaluit develop infrastructure adjacent to the park boundary, or plan for municipal infrastructure outside the park boundary, that will/ may impact the park (e.g. water pumping station on the river).
- Collaboration on enforcement issues where there are roles and responsibilities that require agreement and partnership:
 - Should additional regulations be required to manage vehicle traffic or damage to the environment caused by vehicles. City of Iqaluit vehicle bylaw #557 is applied in areas of the park within the municipal boundary to prohibit and enforce vehicle use where vehicle access restrictions are posted on signs.



Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit boundary (orange) and City of Iqaluit municipal boundary overlap (green).

- Should public safety or emergency response within the park require action or assistance from the City.
- Should municipal bylaws for the lands adjacent to the park, and regulations in place within the park boundary require consultation and collaboration.
- Should in the future the GN and City of Iqaluit enter into an agreement on the enforcement of municipal bylaws within the area of the park that overlaps with the municipal boundary, or should the Minister appoint a Municipal Bylaw Officer as a Park Officer to undertake enforcement within the park.

Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA): Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni are adjacent to a parcel of IOL managed by QIA. Access to IOL was addressed in the development of the Management and Master Plans. NP&SP staff will consult, coordinate with, and get appropriate authorizations from the 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 of the park where the boundary and IOL meet.

- Collaboration on trans-boundary management of natural and cultural resources where the park and IOL are both impacted.
- QIA will coordinate with CLARC, as required.

Amarok Hunters and Trappers Association (HTA): In keeping with the IIBA, Inuit rights to use the park recognize harvesting rights in the park. NP&SP staff will work with the HTA:

- 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 park's Heritage Appreciation Plan. 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 the IQ and Traditional Stewardship management approach in the park.

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

- Seek the advice of IHT "in the design and implementation of measures to protect or manage each Culturally Significant Site." (IIBA 8.2.3 and 8.2.4)
- Report to IHT on protection measures taken, or concerns about culturally significant sites, and provide copies of the results of inventory of culturally significant sites in parks.
- NP&SP shall "fully document Culturally Significant Sites potentially threatened and submit a report in writing to the IHT with a copy to the NJPMC." (IIBA 8.2.8)

IHT provided a management plan for the Illurjuaq.

Qammaq Advisory Committee (QAC): The QAC will be the management advisors for the Illurjuaq in Qaummaarviit. The QAC will meet twice per year to receive any updates and discuss the future of the qammaq. Additional meetings can be called when required. The QAC members will consist of the traditional steward of Qaummaarviit and local Elders that guided the reconstruction process of the qammaq.



Public Safety Organizations: Search and Rescue, RCMP,

Canadian Rangers and other community organizations responsible for safety (e.g. Municipal By-law) and human health and safety (e.g. Health Care, Fire Department, Ambulance): 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 Emergency Response Plan within the first year 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.
- 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 zones identify the protection of natural resources within the park, including wildlife and important wildlife areas; and harvesting rights including the rights of Inuit to harvest within all of the park and the allowance of non-Inuit to fish within the park with a valid license. Park visitors seeking a fishing license will be directed to the Conservation Office in Iqaluit.

NP&SP staff will work with Wildlife Conservation:

- Should public safety or emergency response within the park require action or assistance from Conservation Officers.
- For enforcement by Conservation Officers to protect, maintain, or manage, wildlife and incidents related to wildlife in the park.
- 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.

Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division:

The boundary for the park contains fish-bearing fresh water bodies and coastal areas. The Killiliurniq (Zone) identify the protection of natural resources within the park, including wildlife associated with the park and important wildlife areas. Monitoring and regulation of fish may require NP&SP staff collaboration with the GN Fisheries and Sealing Division and federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans (see DFO):

- 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, Policy, Planning and Legislation

Division: The park offers exceptional opportunities for education and outreach with residents and visitors. Through the Heritage Appreciation Plan 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 collaborate with the Division on Education and Outreach:

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

- Manage 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 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 known and unknown resources in the park.
- Develop and communicate key messages about minimal impact travel; caring for heritage resources; reporting archaeological or paleontological artefacts; and respectful behaviour in parks (such as discouraging tourists from constructing new inuksuit in the parks).
- Partner in the development and delivery of educational programs related to heritage, such as resource management; cultural interpretation; or artefact and archival management.

Department of Economic Development and Transportation

(GN): The Department of Economic Development and Transportation (ED&T) Tourism and Cultural Industries Division have been assigned responsibilities under Article 4 of the IIBA for benefits for the community from business and career development opportunities, and specifically Inuit Tourism Strategies. Airport lands adjacent to the park are managed by EDT. 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.
- Work closely with EDT on park management and operations related to Airport Lands.

Unikkaarvik Visitor Centre (ED&T Managed):

The Unikkaarvik Park Visitor Centre, operated by ED&T, is the primary contact point for visitors to the community, offering a unique opportunity for sharing information and promoting the park as a destination. The Master Plan recommends future upgrades to the park related displays in the centre and the Heritage Appreciation Plan (HAP) addresses future changes to park information and promotional materials. The visitor centre can:

- Provide current tourism information and 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, arrange guided tours, or what is required for self-guided travel.
- Answering questions about park activities, programs, services and regulations.
- Promote Inuit Tourism Operators as per the IIBA and Inuit Tourism Strategy.
- Promote 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 Plan education elements for parks.

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.

The **Emergency Management Organization (EMO)** provides overall advice, guidance, and ensures compliance with mandatory Territorial and Federal legislation and policy regarding Emergency Management. The EMO is responsible for Emergency Preparedness plans and provides assistance to Nunavut communities in creating their own plans.

Nunavut Water Board (NWB): 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 Master Plan, no development has been proposed or water issues identified that require consultation with the NWB.

Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB): The NWMB is an Institution of Public Government mandated by the NA as the instrument of wildlife management and the main regulator of access to wildlife in Nunavut. Articles 9 and 14 of the IIBA identify the advisory role for the NWMB concerning important wildlife areas in parks, management actions concerning wildlife and wildlife areas, Inventories of Park Resources, Master Plans and Management Plans. Where wildlife or important wildlife may be impacted in the park, such as Caribou, Peregrine Falcon or Gyrfalcon nesting site in the parks, 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). Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni are recognized



in the Nunavut Land Use Plan (NLUP) being drafted as of 2018, 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. Whether the project is exempt from screening or needs 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 project to NIRB for an Environmental Assessment (EA) screening for a planned development or activity in the parks, the GN will address the requirements for this process.

Research Centres (e.g. Nunavut Research Institute (NRI)) and researchers that conduct projects within Territorial Parks must obtain a valid research license in Nunavut through the NRI, and apply to NP&SP for a park research permit. The CJPMC may review the research permit and apply conditions or terms following IIBA Article 11.

Research partnerships will benefit Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattasimajatuqanginni, 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.

Trans Canada Trail: The Great Trail now consists of more than 24,000 kilometres of multi-use trails, including the segment in Iqaluit Kuunga, and the marine portion of the trail (water and sea ice) that passes Qaummaarviit to connect to Itijjagiq Trail. Trans Canada Trail's mission is "to continue to enhance and improve the Trail by garnering support and continuing to nurture valuable relationships with Trail enthusiasts and partners across the country." There are additional opportunities to work with the Trans Canada Trail board to promote the trail through these parks.

Government of Canada: The Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) Canada regulates water bodies and will provide information and support regarding monitoring and protection of fish stocks in the salt water and fresh water bodies in the park.

- DFO is responsible to monitor fish stocks and river/coastal environments in the park.
- DFO is responsible for enforcement and outreach on fishing and the fishery in the park.

Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) is the department formerly called INAC that supports programs and funding for economic activity including business development, tourism and cultural development, and resource development.

- CIRNAC is responsible for water quality monitoring on the river.

1.7 MANAGEMENT PLANNING METHODOLOGY

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

The 1991 *Sylvia Grinnell Master Plan* was completed by the Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT) to provide the initial plans for a territorial park on the east side of the river (Iqaluit Kuunga). At that time the proposed park did not include the airport lands or other areas that are part of the boundary today. The 1991 Master Plan established the park boundary and land uses through community engagement, and proposed expansion of the park to the west of the river, around Illularjuit (Peterhead Inlet) and along Peale Peninsula, with infrastructure development on both sides of the river. Qaummaarviit was identified in the 1991 Master Plan but the document did not include any planning recommendations for the island, and no separate Master Plan was prepared for it.

As required by the IIBA, where there is an existing park master plan (Article 14.8), the CJPMC determined that a new Master Plan was required for conformity with the IIBA and to meet the guidelines of the Nunavut Parks and Special Places Framework for Master Plans⁶.

To complete the new Master Plan, as per IIBA 14.7, the CJPMC referenced the existing plans and other reports identified in Table B. This Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattasimajatuqanginni Master Plan has been prepared to address legislative requirements and the changes that have occurred between 1991 and 2020 in the park's physical environment, state of park resources, park usage, and community vision.

The CJPMC completed nine workshops between December 2017 and March 2021 that contributed to the development of the park Master Plan and Management Plan. The work of the CJPMC included:

- Research and interviews to inform an Inventory of Parks Resources for Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit.
- CJPMC training on the park establishment process and the requirements of the IIBA for park planning and management.
- Community engagement sessions through public open houses in Iqaluit and a community survey.
- Community information shared through two project newsletters.
- Meetings with cabin owners.
- Meetings with staff of QIA, City of Iqaluit, Amarok HTA, and the GN to discuss opportunities and issues related to the park, and receive input and support.

The CJPMC consultation log is included in Appendix 5.1.

¹ Record of Decision 2018-004

Table B Previous Plans and Reports that Informed the Master Plan

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHORS	PURPOSE
1985	Qilliqtuk Historical Park: Peale Point NWT.	Government of the Northwest Territories (Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Parks)	Detailed information on the planning, development, and management of Qilliqtuk Historical Park; outlines the historical and archaeological background of the region.
1986	An Interpretive Assessment of Kekerten and Qaummarviit Historical Parks, Baffin Region, Northwest Territories.	Government of the Northwest Territories	Summary of the interpretive opportunities and development requirements for the archaeological resources and history of both parks.
1987	Recent Archaeological Investigations in Frobisher Bay.	Government of the Northwest Territories (Stenton, Douglas R.)	Overview of the archaeological significance of the Frobisher Bay area, as well as descriptions of the artifacts found and their relevance to the culture and history of the region.
1990	An Assessment of Archaeological Resources in the Sylvia Grinnell River – Peterhead Inlet District, Frobisher Bay, Baffin Island.	Government of the Northwest Territories (Stenton, Douglas R. for Avens Associates Limited).	Inventory of history and past archaeological research in the Sylvia Grinnell river and surrounding regions (Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet) , Peale Point and Iqaluit Nuvua (Davidson Point)); includes an evaluation of cultural resources and interpretive opportunities in the region.
1991	Sylvia Grinnell Park Master Plan, January 1991.	Government of the Northwest Territories (Avens Associates Ltd, Daniel Brunton Consulting Services, and Dr. D. Stenton).	Detailed information on the planning, development, and management of the Sylvia Grinnell Park in the early stages of its development.
1991	Reconnaissance Natural Environment assessment of the Sylvia Grinnell Park Study Area, Iqaluit, Baffin Region, NWT.	Government of the Northwest Territories (Avens Associates Ltd, Daniel Brunton Consulting Services, and Dr. D. Stenton).	Summary of the bio-physical resources in the proposed park boundary area.
2006	Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park Interpretive Signage Program	Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment (Nunavut Parks & Special Places Division)	Examination of the Interpretive Signage program and the goals and priorities of the program.





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 2018-2020, and identifies key challenges and issues associated with management.

2.1 PARK CONDITIONS

The following table summarizes the main conditions of Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit that inform the Management Plan.

Table C: Key Park Conditions

FEATURES	IQALUIT KUUNGA NUNALINGNUT AND QAUMMAARVIIT INUIT NUNAGIQATTAQSIMAJATUQANGINNI
Current Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park areas are used for fishing, hunting, seafood collection, berry picking, recreational activities, camping, cabins, community events, school programs, and tourism. Inuit rights are protected by the Nunavut Agreement and IIBA: Inuit harvesting activities will continue to be allowed in the park.
Accessibility from the community	<p>The park provides recreational opportunities for residents of Iqaluit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park entrance is located directly adjacent to the community The park can be accessed by vehicle or by foot year round
Tourism Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism is a significant activity The parks are a destination on local guided tours. Potential for additional guided tourism development in summer and winter can be expanded Potential to provide local tourism training, employment and services to support the parks





Table C: Key Park Conditions

FEATURES	IQALUIT KUUNGA NUNALINGNUT AND QAUMMAARVIIT INUIT NUNAGIQATTAQSIMAJATUQANGINNI
Community Benefit Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase knowledge of Inuit culture, history, technology and traditions • Increase recreational and interpretive opportunities through development and additional programming • Opportunities to share the stories and resources of the park with the community, Nunavut and the world • Increase economic benefits associated with tourism • Protection of resources that support Inuit harvesting, Inuit use and enjoyment of the land, land activities and heritage
What are the management challenges?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit into the existing management and operations of the park is to be undertaken in a respectful and considered manner • Human safety and emergency response • Conflicts between user groups in areas for camping, cabins, and recreational facilities • Protection of archaeological sites and resources • Managing human disturbance such as noise, uncontrolled pets, garbage, vandalism, and partying • Managing vehicle and ATV use in the park. Vehicle use management issues include damage to the natural environment, damage to culturally significant sites, speeding, and safety • Managing development and use for sustainability: increase in visitor services and infrastructure must be balanced with maintaining the natural and cultural resources and qualities of the parks • Ensuring that harvesting is not disturbed by other park activities; monitoring and enforcing regulations related to harvesting including managing fish wastage • Establishing a mutually beneficial working relationship with existing cabin owners in the park, and managing future cabin establishment • Managing human waste and garbage in the remote areas of the park • Managing community expectations of the park as a public space: as the community grows, the pressures on the park will continue to increase and change.

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

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

These same sections are referenced in the Master Plan, where full descriptions of the landscape units or resources are provided.

2.2 LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

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

- Iqaluit Kuunga Day Use area: on the east side of the river
- Airport lands
- Coastal Area of Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet): to the west of the river
- Inland Areas: to the west of the river and north of the coast
- Peale Peninsula
- Qaummaarviit

The following descriptions identify the characteristics of these landscape units. A later section of the Inventory provides relevant descriptions by specific resources.

2.2.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF LANDSCAPE UNITS OF THE PARK



2.2.1.1 Iqaluit Kuunga Day Use Area

The Day Use Area portion of Iqaluit Kuunga (Sylvia Grinnell) is located to the east of the river (Iqaluit Kuunga), adjacent to the Iqaluit airport and industrial lots. The Day Use Area is the main location of visitor services, infrastructure and programs. It is easily accessible year-round from Iqaluit by vehicle, ATV, snowmobile, bike, dog sled, ski, and/or by foot. The Division recorded uses a traffic counter during the summer months (June through August). The traffic counts over three seasons were approximately: 13,000 [2016]; 11,600 [2019]; and 15,900 [2020]. Traffic counts are an indication that the number of annual park visits is much greater because they count only vehicles, not the number of people entering the park.

There are several areas of infrastructure located throughout the Day Use Area of the park. These areas include the Pavilion and river outlook area accessible from the main park road; the park office and workshop; designated parking lots, picnic areas and outhouse facilities in various locations; designated camping areas to the north end of the park along the river bank; and support infrastructure throughout including interpretive signs, directional signs, garbage bins, firewood bins and much more.

There are no known archaeological sites in the day use portion of the park however, the river at the falls has been an important char fishing location for generations. This activity continues to draw residents of Iqaluit to the park. Other activities that are concentrated in the Day Use Area include picnics; family and community gatherings; hiking; dog walking; scenic viewing; bird and nature observation; school groups; dog sledding; cross country skiing; biking; and kayaking.

The landscape of the Day Use Area varies. Low lying tundra wetland dominates the eastern side of this area between the park road and the airport lands, stretching from the park entry up to the river at the north end of the park. A spine of rolling bedrock outcrops is a central feature from the Pavilion through to parking lot 3, which includes the park's highest point at approximately 70m above sea level. In the north end of the park where designated camping occurs the landscape is a mix of tundra meadow, sand and rock outcrops, and ponds. This area was previously disturbed land associated with the former military operations around the airport. It has been reclaimed over time. Along the river valley the landscape is riparian : dominated by gravel and sand bars, boulder fields, and wet tundra. This area is flooded annually during the breakup of the river.

There are three dominant landscape views from the Pavilion: in the distance is the view to the west of the rocky area of Qaammaarviit and the Peale Point Peninsula, and views northwest of the tundra and coastline along Illlularjuut (Peterhead Inlet); in the foreground the view of the river valley, falls and rapids of Iqaluit Kuunga; and in the opposite direction the view to the city of Iqaluit.

2.2.1.2 Airport Lands

The airport lands between the day use area and airport runway fence are under administrative management of EDT. This land is accessed for the purpose of the territorial park by NP&SP. Currently the land has been developed for recreational and educational use, a group fire pit area, and walking trails. Infrastructure on these lands include the Education Centre, park road, parking lots, outhouses, signage, and moveable park furnishings.

The landscape is dominated by wetland, ponds and rock outcrops to the southeast of the park road. To the north of the area the landscape is a mix of tundra meadow, sand and rock outcrops.

Similar to the Day Use landscape, this area was previously disturbed during the former military operations around the airport but has been reclaimed. Remnant foundations of concrete and metal are observed in the area, with one large foundation now serving as the base for the Education Centre.

2.2.1.3 Coastal area of Illlularjuut (Peterhead Inlet)

From the west bank of Iqaluit Kuunga, the park extends around the shoreline of Illlularjuut (Peterhead Inlet) to the river that feeds into the inlet at the northern end of Peale Point. Illlularjuut (Peterhead Inlet) is the northern extreme of Frobisher Bay in an area with the traditional names *Aupalajat* and *Aupalukisaak*. When the tide recedes, the inlet becomes a large mud flat that is an important clam digging area. The parks coastal area begins at the high-water line for Illlularjuut (Peterhead Inlet) and includes all of the land area approximately 1 km inland. This band of land is where the highest concentration of historic and contemporary human use has occurred from west of the river up to Qaammaarviit. Within this area there are numerous archaeological features, found individually and in groups, including tent rings and caches.

Summer use of the area is primarily for personal use cabins, traditional family camps, and informal foot travel inland from Illlularjuut (Peterhead Inlet) for fishing and hunting by local residents. The timing of such activity is significantly constrained by the 10 m high tides experienced in upper Frobisher Bay that expose vast tidal flats and severely limit boat travel near the shoreline except at high tide periods. At the head of Illlularjuut (Peterhead



⁷ Riparian is defined as "relating to or situated on the banks of a river".

Inlet) is a wide sand beach area that is used as a springtime camping and training area for the Nunavut Arctic College (NAC) Environmental Technician Program. To the west of this area a river feeds into the inlet. The river is an important fishing area.

The landscape along the coastline includes bedrock outcrops, sand benches, and tundra meadow.

2.2.1.4 Inland area

This landscape unit includes all land and resources 1km inland from the coast up to the northern boundary of the park. This area is used by harvesters or as a travel route to hunting areas to the north and west of the park boundary. It's also used for recreational travellers on snowmobile, dog team, or cross-country skis.

The landscape is characterized by rolling tundra, ponds and lakes, stream gullies and small river valleys. In the eastern portion of the area are several lakes that are accessed for spring fishing and are located on the travel routes heading north. In the western portion of the area there is a river following a narrow valley that feeds into Illlularjuit (Peterhead Inlet) (into the previously mentioned fishing camp location), and several large lakes that are used for spring fishing and as travel routes to the west.

2.2.1.5 Peale Peninsula

The western portion of the park, called Peale Peninsula in English, stretches along Illlularjuit (Peterhead Inlet) from the river in the north towards Qaummaarviit to the south. The peninsula is characterized by high rocky cliffs along the coastline. The interior of the point includes high rocky hills, cliffs, and narrow valleys with small lakes or ponds. A valley running up the centre of the peninsula in a north-south direction provides walking access from the rest of the park to Qaummaarviit, and this route has been identified as an opportunity for future development as a hiking trail. The terrain along the route varies from bedrock to steeply sloped tundra and wetland in the bottom of valleys.

There are numerous recorded and undocumented archaeological resources on Peale Point that include graves, caches, tent rings and other stone-built features. One traditional family camp is located near the point on the shoreline of Peale Point (Qaummaarvik), opposite Qaummaarviit. The islands along the coastline have been used for generations as camping and harvesting sites.

2.2.1.6 Qaummaarviit

Qaummaarviit is an island characterized by a high rock outcrop on the western side of the island, smaller rock outcrops on the eastern side, and a narrow flat area running in a north-south direction through the centre. This flat area includes grass and tundra vegetation, and seasonal ponds. The coastline of the island is primarily rocky, and it is only possible to land a boat during high tide at the few sites with low boulder beaches and low rock outcrops. At high tide it is possible to see seals in the bay to the south of the island. At low tide the channel between the island and Peale Point becomes empty, allowing hikers to walk across. The island has had a long history of occupation and include numerous archaeological features. The island is very scenic with views into the bay from a number of vantage points. The rock cliffs on the western side of the island are used as nesting cliffs by various species including Peregrine Falcons.



2.3 NATURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

This section describes the natural resources to be protected and monitored in the Master and Management Plans and emphasized in Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit Heritage Appreciation Plan. Detailed descriptions of the park's natural resources are included in the Inventory of Park Resources. The following summary addresses:

- Fish and Shellfish
- Terrestrial wildlife
- Marine wildlife
- Birds and raptors
- Hydrology
- Environment
- Vegetation
- Geology, Minerals and Physiography

2.3.1 FISH AND SHELLFISH

Arctic char (*Salvelinus alpinus*) is the most commonly harvested fish species in the area of the park. Sea run char spawn and hatch in fresh water but return to the sea each summer to feed. The migration to the sea happens in June and they return in September. Iqaluit Kuunga is the largest river for Arctic char runs however, the smaller rivers that feed into Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet) also contain char populations. Arctic char stocks were severely reduced by overfishing between 1947-1965 when commercial fishing on the river was closed. Stocks are managed in partnership with DFO. Land locked char are present in some of the larger lakes of the park.

Along the coast the other fish species that may be harvested include Arctic cod (*Boreogadus saida*), sculpin (*kanayuk*) and Greenland cod (*Gadus ogac*). The extensive mudflats of Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet) are popular clam digging areas, with three species of clams (*Mya truncate*) found in this habitat.

2.3.2 TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE

Terrestrial mammals identified in Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit Include: Arctic fox (*Alopex lagopus*), Arctic hares (*Lepus arcticus andersoni*), Brown Lemming (*Lemmus sibiricus phaiucocephalus*), Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*), Collared lemming (*Dicrostonyx torquatus*), Ermine (*Mustela erminea arctica*), and Wolf (*Canis lupus*).

Historically the region of the park was important grazing lands for South Baffin's migrating caribou herds. In recent decades the presence of larger herds has declined. The fluctuation in population numbers and migration patterns are influenced by availability of food sources, climate, human disturbance, and overall health of the herd. A moratorium has been placed on hunting caribou on Baffin Island since 2016.

2.3.3 MARINE WILDLIFE

Marine mammals in the region of the parks include Polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*), Ringed seal (*Pusa hispida*), Harp seal (*Pagophilus groenlandicus*), Bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*), and Beluga whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*).

Polar bears may be encountered in anywhere. Walrus and bowhead whale can be seen and have been harvested in Frobisher Bay

2.3.4 BIRDS AND RAPTORS

More than 40 species of birds and raptors are associated with Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit. Park habitats of importance to the birds and raptors include wetlands, heath and sedge tundra, and rock outcrops and cliffs. The majority of species are migratory, coming to Baffin to nest when food sources from land and sea are abundant, and returning south before winter. Birds that winter over in Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit are Ptarmigan (*Lagopus muta*), Snowy owl (*Bubo scandiacus*) and Raven (*Corvus corax*).

Several raptors are found in the park. Peregrine falcons (*Falco peregrinus tundrius*) are listed by COSEWIC as a species of "Special Concern" and subject to a species management plan in Canada. Peregrine falcons prefer inland sites for nesting and will situate the nests normally on cliff edges in a shallow hollow in the loose soil, sand, gravel, or dead vegetation in which to lay eggs. Peregrine falcons are sensitive to disturbance and require special attention to manage human intrusion during the sensitive nesting and chick rearing cycle.



2.3.5 HYDROLOGY

All lands in the park boundary are part of the same watershed and drainage flow from the north, draining into Frobisher Bay. Iqaluit Kuunga) is the largest river to cross between Iqaluit and Qaummaarviit. It cannot reasonably be forded in the summer.

Water flow in the park is affected by seasonal precipitation levels. Typical annual precipitation levels are generally low, therefore high run-off is not a regular occurrence but seasonal melt waters in the spring and early summer (May and June) combined with higher rain fall levels in July and August contribute run-off into the streams, creeks and rivers of the park.

The difference between the river's highest water level and lowest is 3.307 metres from June to October. Levels do not drop constantly; they will drop after spring flood but may rise again after summer rains. The river may freeze to the bottom in the winter.

The boulder field near the falls is without vegetation due to the scouring effect of the river ice jamming and flooding during break up in springtime. When river thaw begins, water flows on the river before the ice in the bay breaks up. Infrastructure development in this boulder field should be avoided or planned to consider flood related impacts.

The smaller creeks and streams elsewhere in the park can be forded at non-flood times. The water quality of the park's rivers, streams, lakes and ponds are not monitored, and consumption of untreated water should not be encouraged.

Areas with significant soil may be subject to climate change and permafrost change based on the moisture and ice content of soil types. Three types of permafrost changes are generally observed in the region (solifluction, soil sorting, and frost shattering). Occurrences of these permafrost change impacts in the park requires research. Riverbank erosion has been observed on Iqaluit Kuunga in the northern portion of the park.

2.3.6 ENVIRONMENT

Both Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit are located in the *Northern Arctic Ecozone, Meta Incognita Peninsula Ecoregion*. The marine environment influences the climate, moderating temperatures particularly in the spring and fall. Wind is a continual presence, prevailing from the northwest.

During the following months the average daily temperatures are:

- March: -23.2 degrees Celsius
- April: -14.2 degrees Celsius
- July: 8.2 degrees Celsius
- August: 7.1 degrees Celsius

The annual average precipitation is 197.2 mm of rainfall and 229.3 cm of snowfall.

2.3.7 VEGETATION

Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit contains vegetation that is considered generally representative of the Eastern Arctic region. Research documents identify five distinct plant habitats in the park:

- Significant Willow Habitat
- Dwarf Shrub Heath Tundra
- Grassland tundra
- Bedrock and hill summit
- Snowpatch

The park landscape is dotted with tundra vegetation over shallow soils amongst exposed bedrock outcrops. The vegetation of the park is characterized as continuous dwarf, meaning its growth is generally less than 30 cm tall. The soil in the park is predominantly poorly developed with a low nutrient content. South facing protected terraces and slopes of the river valley generally support more abundant vegetation than the hilltops and north-facing slopes. This is due to greater solar exposure and protection from prevailing winds.

Plants were traditionally an important nutrient source or fuel for Inuit, and plant species of significance that can be found in the park include qunguliit (mountain sorrel), paurngait (crowberry), kigutangirnait (blueberry), kimminait (mountain cranberry), suputiit (arctic willow), kanguujat (arctic cotton), and qijuktaaqpait (Labrador tea).

In the summer of 2018, the Canadian Museum of Nature conducted a vegetation survey that collected 452 vascular plants samples in Iqaluit Kuunga and 28 samples in Qaummaarviit. This survey documented 9 plant species not previously recorded in this region, and approximately 20 species that are considered rare in this region.

2.3.8 GEOLOGY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The geology of Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit is dominated by Precambrian igneous bedrock that is described as presenting “intense metamorphism and complex folding”, and metamorphic rock intrusions that are visible as fault lines in the area of the Peale Point peninsula.

About 550 million years ago the igneous bedrock of the southern areas of Baffin Island was submerged under a shallow sea. Deposits of mud and organic sediments collected on the sea bed and were compressed by pressure into sedimentary rock. When the island re-emerged from the sea approximately 250 million years ago, the layer of sedimentary rock was exposed to erosion. This erosion left trace deposits of sedimentary materials, such as the sand and gravel found throughout the park.

For a more detailed description of the geological characteristics of Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit, please refer to the *Inventory of Park Resources*.



2.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section describes the cultural resources and activities to be protected and monitored in the Master and Management Plans. Detailed descriptions of the cultural significance of the area and its cultural resources are included in the *Inventory of Park Resources*.

The following summary addresses:

- Harvesting and Important Wildlife Areas
- Archaeological Sites and Culturally Significant Sites
- Travel Routes

2.4.1 HARVESTING AND IMPORTANT WILDLIFE AREAS

The land and sea around Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit have been used for all types of harvesting activity historically through to the present. Marine mammal harvesting in the region of the park today is primarily focussed on seals, although historically other species including beluga, walrus and the occasional bowhead whale were harvested.

Fishing at the falls of Iqaluit Kuunga is popular among Iqaluit residents during the Arctic char run. Some residents fish through the ice on the lakes in the western portion of the park, and the river at the head of Illlularjuit (Peterhead Inlet) is a spring fish camp location.

Caribou were previously harvested in the park, however the decline in population, migration patterns, and a harvesting moratorium have altered this activity. Egg picking and ptarmigan hunting may occur along the cliffs of Peale Peninsula or coastal area of Illlularjuit (Peterhead Inlet).

Fox trapping in the park is practiced by some Iqaluit residents however, at the current time the trade in fox pelts has been greatly reduced from the historic levels.

Berry picking is an extremely popular activity in the late summer. Berry pickers can easily access sites near the day use area of the park.

2.4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT SITES

Surveying and registration of archaeological sites has occurred in Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit Parks. Interviews and research have recorded extensive historic use of the area for hundreds of years by various cultural groups including Dorset, Thule and Inuit. The historic occupation of the area occurred at Qaummaarviit and other sites outside the park boundary along the coast of Frobisher Bay. The oral history documentation includes legends, land stewardship, family stories, and the resources of the area.

Extensive archaeological surveying and oral history documentation was completed for one subterranean house at Qaummaarviit between 2017-2018 through a partnership with Inuit Heritage Trust and a group of Iqaluit Elders. The Illurjuaq project resulted in the construction of a sub-terranean house on Qaummaarviit. The QAC is the committee that will provide advise on the Illurjuaq project and programs. Once available, the research and oral history of this project will inform the Illurjuaq project and programs.

In order to protect cultural resources which are vulnerable to disturbance by visitors or development it is recommended that infrastructure development (e.g. boardwalks or trails) be planned to manage visitor access around culturally significant sites throughout the park that will be used in heritage appreciation programs.

2.4.3 TRAVEL ROUTES

Travel through the park between Iqaluit and harvesting areas to the north and northwest continues to be an important link for residents and offers opportunities for recreation and tourism. Travel is done by snowmobile, dog team, skiing, and ATV. Harvesters winter and spring travel routes that begin in the city cross through the park to follow the Iqaluit Kuunga river valley north, or cross over the Iqaluit Kuunga river in the north end of the day use area. On the west side of the river the travel routes pass inland in either a northerly direction or heading west before following the small valleys inland to the northwest.

Vehicle access to the Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet) area and Qaummaarviit in winter and spring is possible over ice by snowmobile; with summer access requiring a boat. Walking across the tidal flats is possible in summer.

Summer hiking in the day use of the park typically follows the designated trails, valley and roads, and includes travel up the high points in the park. To the west of the river a new designated hiking route will provide access around Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet), along Peale Peninsula to Qaummaarviit.

2.4.4 PARK USER GROUPS

Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit are destinations for residents Iqaluit, tourists, film crews and researchers. It is anticipated that the primary park user groups will continue to be the Inuit and non-Inuit residents of Iqaluit, with secondary use by other individuals and groups. Public safety is a primary concern for park management. Section 3 of the Management Plan addresses the park user activities, regulations, and permits (where required).

2.5 MINERAL INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

The Mineral Inventory and Assessment for Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit did not identify mineral resources of economic potential within the boundary. There are currently no active claims or permits for mineral exploration within the park boundary or the adjacent lands. In 2009 the District Geologist for Mineral Resources (CIRNAC) concluded that there was “low to limited mineral potential” in the park boundary. As required, NP&SP staff will work closely with EDT staff on issues related to minerals inside the park boundary if economic viability of the mineral resources in the area changes in the future.

Carving stone deposits are in the park and will be managed according to the Inuit quarrying rights described in IIBA 3.3.

The Killiliurniq (Zone) 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 the Territorial Parks) 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 CJPMC and NJPMC.



2.6 MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES AND ISSUES

This section details the planning and development opportunities, challenges or issues in the park that could influence master 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.

The items are presented (in no particular order), along with how to address the item in keeping with the park's vision and goals, and the recommended approach to planning and development.

Table D: Planning and Development Challenges and Issues

OPPORTUNITY, CHALLENGE OR ISSUE	PARK GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<p>Culturally Significant Sites and Archaeological Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage, disturbance and/or loss of culturally significant sites and archaeological resources. • Monitoring of archaeological or cultural resources is required to measure the impact of visitation. • Accessibility to Qaummaarviit is impacted by tides, ice and weather conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inuit Knowledge • Protection and Conservation • Heritage Appreciation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and Management – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify Cultural area guidelines. • Design – Archaeological 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 facilities are to be developed or installed without an archaeological survey completed for the proposed development location, as per the IIBA. Where possible, park development should not be located within a minimum 150 m buffer of known archaeological and paleontological resources. • Management Plan – Reference the <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (all parts), and the <i>Human Use Management</i> (all parts) sections. • Operations – plan maintenance and operations at Qaummaarviit based on the tide schedule and conditions. • 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 artefacts. • Heritage Appreciation – Archaeological Survey Special Projects could continue to research, collect data and monitor change.
<p>Illurjuaq Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage appreciation program opportunities • Partnership model for management of the structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inuit Knowledge • Protection and Conservation • Heritage Appreciation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design – Design of boardwalk and interpretive areas to protect and present the qammuq. As per the IIBA, the NJPMC and IHT will be consulted on the design and implementation of measures to protect or manage the site. • Management Plan – the QAC and IHT will be the lead advisors and managers of the Illurjuaq. NP&SP will consult with these groups on all related management actions. • Management Plan – Reference the <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> section for information on the management plan for the Illurjuaq. • Heritage Appreciation – Develop a partnership for interpretive and education programs about the project.

Table D: Planning and Development Challenges and Issues

OPPORTUNITY, CHALLENGE OR ISSUE	PARK GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<p>Important Wildlife Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arctic char monitoring Raptor nesting habitats monitoring; specifically, COSEWIC listed species - Peregrine Falcon. Caribou habitat monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inuit Knowledge Conservation and Protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and Management – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify guidelines for important wildlife areas. Heritage Appreciation - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the resources, and inform the public on minimal impact travel. Management Plan – Reference the <i>Wildlife Management and Fish Management</i> section.
<p>Inuit Harvesting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inuit harvesting activities should not be disturbed or negatively impacted as a result of park development or visitor use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inuit Knowledge Protection and Conservation Enjoyment of the Park Heritage Appreciation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and Management – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify guidelines to minimize impacts on Inuit use and enjoyment of the park. Heritage Appreciation - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect Inuit rights, and inform the public on minimal impact travel. Management Plan – Reference the <i>Human Use Management</i> section.
<p>Environmental Impacts and Climate Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degradation of the park caused by human activity and climate change. Water level changes. Water quality changes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inuit Knowledge Conservation and Protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Plan – Reference the <i>Environmental Management</i> sections. Operations – Develop partnerships for water level and quality monitoring. Heritage Appreciation - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the environment and resources.
<p>Park Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New and renovated infrastructure to support use, activities, accessibility, and address increased visitation. Infrastructure required to protect cultural sites Introduce green energy options. Accessibility to infrastructure for Elders and people with mobility challenges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inuit Knowledge Conservation and Protection Heritage Appreciation Enjoyment of the Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design – Plan for additional facilities at appropriate locations in the park and prepare recommendations for converting infrastructure to green energy options. Design – Replacement and new park furnishing, signage and structures will be selected based on resilience in arctic conditions and against vandalism. Design – new infrastructure designed to protect cultural resources will be informed by Elders and IHT Design – Plan accessibility into new infrastructure and retrofitting existing infrastructure. Design and Management – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify Development Killiliurniq (Zone), and guidelines for park infrastructure in all zones. Management Plan – Reference the <i>Park Facilities, Public Safety and Emergency Response, Cabin, Outpost Camp and Camping Management, Heritage Appreciation, and Tourism Activity Management</i> sections. Heritage Appreciation – Assess, develop and implement an interpretive plan.

Table D: Planning and Development Challenges and Issues

OPPORTUNITY, CHALLENGE OR ISSUE	PARK GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<p>Balancing Development and Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park day use areas must be managed sustainably as Iqaluit's demographics change • Retaining natural areas of the park must be managed • Park carrying capacity limits need to be determined in areas under high park user demand • Monitoring of development impacts is required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and Protection • Enjoyment of the Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and Management – Identify and apply carrying capacity for day use areas, designated camping areas, and cabins through research and CJPMC consultation. • Design and Management – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify Development Killiliurniq (Zone), and guidelines for park infrastructure in all zones. • Management Plan – Apply the monitoring recommendations. Where growth/use exceeds capacity, consult with the CJPMC and NJPMC to determine actions.
<p>Camping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish regulations and a reservation process for designated campsite and non-designated campsite areas • Inform the public of camping regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inuit Knowledge • Conservation and Protection • Enjoyment of the Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and Management Plan – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify Development Killiliurniq (Zone) for designated camping areas, and guidelines for camping in all zones . • Management Plan – Reference the <i>Cabin, Outpost Camp and Camping Management</i> sections. • Heritage Appreciation – Develop and implement a communication plan to inform the public on key messages for camping.
<p>Cabins</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue partnership and communication between existing cabin owners, NP&SP and the CJPMC • Establish terms and conditions for existing cabins and guidelines for future cabin requests • Manage future cabin development in the park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inuit Knowledge • Conservation and Protection • Enjoyment of the Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management Plan – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify Killiliurniq (Zones) for cabins, and guidelines for cabins in all zones. • Management Plan – Reference the <i>Cabin, Outpost Camp and Camping Management</i> sections.
<p>Regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain staffing levels required to maintain, monitor and enforce regulations in the park • Develop partnerships on management and regulatory issues • Communicate regulations to the public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inuit Knowledge • Protection and Conservation • Heritage Appreciation • Enjoyment of the Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management Plan – Reference the staffing and park specific training plans. • Management Plan – Reference the <i>Cultural Resource Management, Wildlife Management, Park Facilities, Public Safety and Emergency Response, Cabin, Outpost Camp and Camping Management, Heritage Appreciation, and Tourism Activity Management</i> sections. • Heritage Appreciation – Develop and implement a communication plan to inform the public on key messages for park regulations.

Table D: Planning and Development Challenges and Issues

OPPORTUNITY, CHALLENGE OR ISSUE	PARK GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<p>Safety and Emergency Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety of the public is a primary concern. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inuit Knowledge Protection and Conservation Heritage Appreciation Enjoyment of the Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design – New emergency infrastructure to be developed. Management Plan – Develop the <i>Public Safety and Emergency Response plan</i>. Management Plan – Continue to train all park-based NP&SP staff in safety skills and procedures. Reference the <i>Park Specific Training</i> section. Heritage Appreciation - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to inform the public on safe and sustainable travel.
<p>Heritage Appreciation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share the unique story of the park. Implement the IIBA obligations related to interpretation, education, events, tourism, and economic benefits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inuit Knowledge Heritage Appreciation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design – Develop new and updated interpretive displays and materials for the park. Heritage Appreciation – Complete and implement a Heritage Appreciation Plan for the park.
<p>Economic Benefits: In-park business operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inuit business opportunities to provides services or sell products in the park under special event permits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inuit Knowledge Enjoyment of the Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design – Develop designated Inuit business sites near the pavilion parking lot for Inuit owned commercial business opportunities. Management Plan – NP&SP will develop, manage and operate the park in accordance with IIBA Articles 4 and 5 to provide opportunities for Inuit-owned businesses. Management Plan – NP&SP and CJPMC will issue special event permit licences and terms and conditions
<p>Economic Benefits: Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote park related tourism and Inuit tourism business opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inuit Knowledge Enjoyment of the Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Plan – NP&SP will develop, manage and operate the park in accordance with IIBA Articles 4 and 5 to provide opportunities for Inuit-owned businesses. Inuit Tourism Strategy – Develop and implement a strategy.
<p>Staffing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased use of the park brings operational and enforcement challenges, and increased service level needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inuit Knowledge Protection and Conservation Heritage Appreciation Enjoyment of the Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Plan – NP&SP will monitor staffing levels. As required, recommendations will be made to the CJPMC to adjust staffing levels through updates to the Management Plan.



2.7 PARK MASTER PLAN: EXISTING AND FUTURE INFRASTRUCTURE

The Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit Master Plan identifies the park infrastructure development for the park over the next 20 years, including recommended new facilities and upgrades to existing facilities as of 2019. Recommendations in the Master Plan respond to park user demand and the changing conditions in the park.

To achieve the park's vision and goals development of visitor service infrastructure has focused on key locations to offer facilities for recreation or economic opportunity, safety, and support to heritage appreciation programs.

The Management Killiliurniq (Zone) identify Development Killiliurniq for areas of concentrated infrastructure development; and other killiliurniq will allow for individual infrastructure elements that are required for public safety, to protect the parks natural environment, or required to protect culturally significant sites or resources.

The operational management for park infrastructure will be the responsibility of Nunavut Parks staff.

2.8 PARK KILLILIURNIQ (ZONES)

Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni will be developed and managed to protect and present the parks significant cultural and natural features, encourage sustainable use of the park, and achieve the vision and goals of the park. The zoning plan for the park identifies the characteristics of all zones, and the permitted uses, regulations, conditional uses and protection measures that will govern all development recommended in the Master Plan.

2.8.1 DEFINITIONS FOR THE KILLILIURNIQ IN IQALUIT KUUNGA NUNALINGNUT AND QAUMMAARVIIT INUIT NUNAGIQATTAQSIMAJATUQANGINNI

There are three Killiliurniq (Zone) classifications for Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit. The following definitions describe each zone:

Cultural - This purpose of this is to highlight significant cultural sites and landscapes for the education and enjoyment of residents and visitors. The objective of the zone is to protect cultural

resources and significant places and promote heritage appreciation and education within the parks. Activities related to culture and heritage resources will be encouraged where these activities have no negative impact on the cultural features of the park. Facilities will be permitted which provide protection to the cultural features for which the zone was designated, enhance interpretation and education opportunities, or are necessary for public safety. The Management Plan recognizes the significant cultural areas requiring managed development and protection in the Iqaluit Kuunga river valley, Illularjuit (Peterhead Inlet) coastline, and Qaummaarviit and Peale Point.

Development - This purpose of this zone is to identify areas in the park that are suitable for infrastructure. The objective of the zone is to allow for the development of buildings, campgrounds, roads and trails, and other facilities which enhance and facilitate visitor experiences or are needed for public safety. Activities relating to visitor access and enjoyment of the park, interpretation and heritage appreciation, and recreation will be permitted where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural features of the park. The Management Plan recommends Development zone to support public use and heritage appreciation programs.

Natural - The purpose of the zone is to highlight the natural environment in areas that have not been altered by development. The objective of the zone is to manage and protect habitat and natural resources, provide a high-quality wilderness recreation experience for the enjoyment and health of all park users, and to increase opportunities for harvesting and healthy living among Inuit and Nunavummiut. Activities involving wilderness recreation, especially self-propelled travel and traditional activities, will be encouraged. Facilities that provide protection to natural and cultural features, enhance opportunities for wilderness recreation, or are needed for public safety will be permitted, where these do not detract from the wilderness feel of the park, and where these activities have no negative impact on the natural or cultural features of the park. The Management Plan identifies park landscapes that are relatively undisturbed as of 2020 as natural, and recognizes the importance of maintaining these landscapes for wildlife habitat, environmental protection, and visitor experience.

Sub-Killiliurniq (Zones) have been identified in Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit to address distinct management considerations for areas of the park. Sub-zones are intended to provide the highest degree of protection for significant natural and cultural features for present and future generations. The CJPMC recommended sub-zones through the Management Plan for areas where there is a need to regulate development, access or activities (permanent or temporary) in the park.

The sub-zones are:

- Cultural: Waterfall Area
- Cultural: West of River
- Cultural: Historic Preservation
- Cultural: Designated Camp Area
- Cultural: Qaummaarviit
- Development: Day Use Designated Camp Area
- Development: Special Management Area
- Natural: Day Use Area

2.8.2 MANAGEMENT KILLILIURNIQ TABLE

The Management Plan zone map identifies each area of the park 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:

- **Killiliurniq or Sub-killiliurniq** – 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: Zone (Management Zones) Table

ZONE	ZONE KEY CHARACTERISTICS	PERMITTED USES AND REGULATIONS	CONDITIONAL USES	PROTECTION MEASURES
<p>Development</p>	<p>The primary objective of this zone is providing infrastructure and programs that enhance use and enjoyment of the park.</p> <p>Development controls are required to protect natural and cultural sites and resources.</p>	<p>Infrastructure is permitted which supports public use of the park, protects natural or cultural resources, or provides for public safety.</p> <p>Heritage Appreciation and interpretive programs and infrastructure are permitted, including informational, educational, and regulatory signage.</p> <p>Temporary structures for community events, Heritage Appreciation activities, or research will be permitted subject to terms and conditions identified by the CJPMC.</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) may occur.</p> <p>Cabins are not permitted in this zone.</p>	<p>New 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.</p> <p>Camping is restricted in Development zones except for at designated campsites. All campsites and campers are subject to the CJPMC approved Management Plan <i>Camping Guidelines and Regulations</i>.</p> <p>All park activities and operations are subject to the CJPMC approved Management Plan guidelines and regulations for <i>Cultural Resources, Natural Resources, and Human Use Management</i>.</p> <p>Trapping is discouraged in this zone.</p> <p>Passive observation activities (e.g. bird watching or visiting cultural sites) related to interpretation and Heritage Appreciation will be encouraged, where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural resources of the park.</p>	<p>Infrastructure in areas of known archaeological resources requires an archaeological survey before development.</p> <p>Vehicle access beyond the park roads and designated ATV trails may be regulated to protect natural and cultural resources.</p>
<p>Development: Day Use Designated Camp Area</p>	<p>All Development Zone guidelines apply.</p> <p>This zone covers designated camp site areas east of Iqaluit Kuunga.</p> <p>The purpose is to provide overnight camping sites and infrastructure for public use.</p> <p>These sites should be managed and promoted as “drive-in and walk-in” designated campsites to encourage public camping.</p>	<p>Camping infrastructure and furnishing will be provided by NP&SP in these areas. Maintenance and monitoring will be provided by NP&SP staff.</p> <p>All campsites and campers are subject to the CJPMC approved Management Plan <i>Camping Guidelines and Regulations</i>.</p> <p>Cabins are not permitted in this zone.</p>	<p>All park activities and operations are subject to the CJPMC approved Management Plan guidelines and regulations for <i>Cultural Resources, Natural Resources, and Human Use Management</i>.</p> <p>Vehicle access to campsites is controlled. Campers requiring temporary vehicle access will seek the assistance of NP&SP staff. Assistance will not be declined except where public safety is a concern.</p> <p>Trapping is discouraged in this zone.</p>	<p>Permanent walled tent frames and cabin structures are not permitted.</p>
<p>Development: Special Management Area</p>	<p>All Development Zone guidelines apply.</p> <p>This zone covers airport lands under the management control of Department of Economic Development & Transportation.</p> <p>The purpose of the area is protection of the natural environment and use as a visitor activity area.</p>	<p>Infrastructure is to be minimal in this zone. Infrastructure will be limited in height.</p> <p>Heritage Appreciation and educational programs and infrastructure are permitted.</p> <p>Camping is prohibited in this zone.</p> <p>Cabins are not permitted in this zone.</p>	<p>All park activities and operations are subject to the CJPMC approved Management Plan guidelines and regulations for <i>Cultural Resources, Natural Resources, and Human Use Management</i>.</p> <p>Trapping is discouraged in this zone.</p>	



ZONE	ZONE KEY CHARACTERISTICS	PERMITTED USES AND REGULATIONS	CONDITIONAL USES	PROTECTION MEASURES
<p>Cultural: Waterfall Area</p>	<p>Culturally Significant Area</p> <p>This area is associated with the river valley and flood zone. Fishing is the primary activity.</p> <p>The purpose of this zone is protection and Heritage Appreciation.</p>	<p>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted.</p> <p>This area is subject to annual flooding of the river and permanent infrastructure development is not recommended.</p> <p>Activities related to Heritage Appreciation will be encouraged, where these activities require no infrastructure and have no negative impact on the natural and cultural features of the park, or the harvesting activities that occur in the area.</p> <p>Camping is permitted. All campsites and campers are subject to the CJPMC approved Management Plan <i>Camping Guidelines and Regulations</i>.</p> <p>Cabins are not permitted in this zone.</p> <p>Quarrying of carving stone is not permitted in the waterfall area.</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) may occur.</p>	<p>All park activities and operations are subject to the CJPMC approved Management Plan guidelines and regulations for Cultural Resources, Natural Resources, and Human Use Management.</p> <p>Temporary signage or barriers deemed necessary to protect public safety will be permitted in this zone, subject to communications of the closure.</p> <p>ATV and other vehicle access to this zone is regulated due to environmental conditions, habitat and environment protection, and for public safety. ATV use in this zone will be controlled and monitored by NP&SP staff, and encouraged to stay on existing trails. Permanent barriers deemed necessary to control access into this area will be permitted. Where a permanent barrier impedes access to an Inuit harvesting area or Inuk's campsite, NP&SP staff will notify the impacted person/family and assist the park users with access when requested. Assistance will not be declined except where public safety is a concern.</p> <p>Trapping may occur in this zone. Trappers are requested to notify NP&SP staff when and where traps are set so that public notices can be placed.</p> <p>Non-beneficiary sport fishing is permitted for holders of a valid Nunavut Fishing license. All regulations of that license apply in this zone.</p> <p>Temporary shelters for research will be permitted.</p>	<p>Temporary shelters should be placed at least 10 meters away from known archaeological sites (where safety permits). No anchoring is permitted.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Cultural: West of River</p>	<p>Culturally Significant Area</p> <p>The zone is associated with use by Inuit and residents of Iqaluit for traditional activities, personal use cabins, and traditional family camps.</p> <p>The purpose of this zone is to manage cultural sites and resources; and manage recreational use and development.</p>	<p>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted.</p> <p>Infrastructure development will be minimal in this zone. Maintenance and monitoring will be provided by NP&SP staff.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Cabins are permitted, subject to the CJPMC approved guidelines in the <i>Management Plan</i> and terms and conditions of the CJPMC. Requests for establishing a new cabin will follow the process outlines in the <i>Management Plan</i>.</p> <p>Camping is permitted. Overnight camping in the zone is limited to three nights; requires a reservation permit from NP&SP; and is subject to terms and conditions. Designated campsites are identified in the zone. All campsites and campers are subject to the CJPMC approved Management Plan <i>Camping Guidelines and Regulations</i>.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) may occur.</p>	<p>All park activities and operations are subject to the CJPMC approved Management Plan guidelines and regulations for Cultural Resources, Natural Resources, and Human Use Management.</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 IIBA Article 8.2.</p> <p>Recreational vehicle (ATV and other) access to this zone is regulated due to environmental conditions, habitat and environment protection, and for protection of cultural resources. Vehicle use in this zone will be controlled and monitored by NP&SP staff, and encouraged to stay on existing trails. Vehicles may not be stored at cabins for use in this zone. Vehicles required for harvesting may be brought into the zone only for the purpose and duration of the harvesting activity.</p> <p>Trapping may occur in this zone. Trappers are requested to notify NP&SP staff when and where traps are set so that public notices can be placed.</p> <p>Non-beneficiary sport fishing is permitted for holders of a valid Nunavut Fishing license. All regulations of that license apply in this zone.</p> <p>Quarrying of carving stone is discouraged in the Cultural Zone.</p>	<p>Vehicle access will be encouraged to stay on designated trails.</p>

ZONE	ZONE KEY CHARACTERISTICS	PERMITTED USES AND REGULATIONS	CONDITIONAL USES	PROTECTION MEASURES
<p>Cultural: Historic Preservation</p>	<p>Culturally Significant Area</p> <p>The zone is associated with historic use by Inuit and other cultural groups.</p> <p>The purpose of this zone is protection and management of culturally significant sites and resources; and managed Heritage Appreciation.</p>	<p>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted.</p> <p>Infrastructure development is to be limited in this zone to protect the cultural significance and cultural resources.</p> <p>New cabins are not permitted in this zone. (see Conditional Uses)</p> <p>Camping is not permitted other than at designated camping areas or associated with temporary camping to support Inuit harvesting activities. All campsites and campers are subject to the CJPMC approved Management Plan <i>Camping Guidelines and Regulations</i>.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) may occur.</p>	<p>All park activities and operations are subject to the CJPMC approved Management Plan guidelines and regulations for <i>Cultural Resources, Natural Resources, and Human Use Management</i>.</p> <p>The CJPMC may make an exception to the new cabin prohibition for Inuit that have occupied a family camp continuously for over a decade in the in the Cultural: Historic Preservation zone. An Inuk may request permission to build a cabin at their family site in the Cultural: Historic Preservation zone only, subject to terms and conditions set by the CJPMC.</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 IIBA Article 8.2.</p> <p>Recreational vehicle (ATV or other) access to this zone is not permitted to protect cultural resources.</p> <p>Trapping may occur in this zone. Trappers are requested to notify NP&SP staff when and where traps are set so that public notices can be placed.</p> <p>Non-beneficiary sport fishing is permitted for holders of a valid Nunavut Fishing license. All regulations of that license apply in this zone.</p> <p>Quarrying of carving stone is discouraged in the Cultural Zone.</p>	<p>Camping and temporary shelters should be placed at least 10 meters away from known archaeological sites (where safety permits). No anchoring is permitted.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Cultural: Designated Camp Area</p>	<p>This zone provides designated camp site areas west side of Iqaluit Kuunga river.</p> <p>The purpose is to provide overnight camping sites and infrastructure for public use.</p> <p>These sites should be managed and promoted as ‘back country’ designated campsites to encourage self-reliant public camping and protect the surrounding natural and cultural environment.</p>	<p>Minimal camping infrastructure and furnishing will be provided by NP&SP in these areas. Maintenance and monitoring will be provided by NP&SP staff.</p> <p>Camping is permitted. Overnight camping in the zone is limited to three nights; requires a reservation permit from NP&SP; and is subject to terms and conditions. All campsites and campers are subject to the CJPMC approved Management Plan <i>Camping Guidelines and Regulations</i>.</p> <p>Permitted personal use camping structures include canvas tents with temporary internal or external frames; temporary pop-up tents; temporary screened tents; temporary tarp covers.</p> <p>Permanent walled tent frames, tent platforms, and cabin structures are not permitted.</p>	<p>All park activities and operations are subject to the CJPMC approved Management Plan guidelines and regulations for <i>Cultural Resources, Natural Resources, and Human Use Management</i>.</p>	



ZONE	ZONE KEY CHARACTERISTICS	PERMITTED USES AND REGULATIONS	CONDITIONAL USES	PROTECTION MEASURES
<p>Cultural: Qaummaarviit</p>	<p>Culturally Significant Area</p> <p>The zone protects the island of Qaummaarviit.</p> <p>The primary objective for management is to prevent damage/loss of cultural sites and resources; manage visitation and development; and share the cultural history of the site.</p>	<p>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted.</p> <p>No cabins are permitted in this zone.</p> <p>No overnight camping is permitted on the island. Exceptions may be made for research or cultural projects subject to CJPMC approval, and terms and conditions.</p> <p>No motorized vehicles are permitted on the island above the high water mark.</p> <p>Quarrying of carving stone is not permitted at Qaummaarviit.</p> <p>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>Development of park infrastructure will be kept to a minimum in this zone.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Groups larger than 50 people will require a permit from NP&SP; subject to CJPMC approval and terms and conditions.</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) may occur.</p>	<p>All park activities and operations are subject to the CJPMC approved Management Plan guidelines and regulations for <i>Cultural Resources, Natural Resources, and Human Use Management</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 IIBA Article 8.2.</p>	<p>To protect cultural sites and resources, camps permitted for projects may only be set up at designated locations identified by the CJPMC.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Natural</p> <p>General Application to all Natural Zone</p>	<p>Natural</p> <p>The purpose of this zone is to protect the natural resources and environment of the park and preserve the natural conditions of the park.</p> <p>Management objectives will protect natural resources and environment; protect cultural resources; monitor and mitigate negative impacts; and provide a quality wilderness recreation experience for the enjoyment and health of all park visitors.</p>	<p>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted.</p> <p>Cabins are permitted, subject to the CJPMC approved guidelines in the <i>Management Plan</i> and terms and conditions of the CJPMC. Requests for establishing a new cabin will follow the process outlines in the <i>Management Plan</i>.</p> <p>Activities involving wilderness recreation, minimal impact travel, and traditional activities are permitted.</p> <p>Development of park infrastructure will be kept to a minimum.</p> <p>Camping is permitted. All campsites and campers are subject to the CJPMC approved <i>Management Plan Camping Guidelines and Regulations</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>All park activities and operations are subject to the CJPMC approved Management Plan guidelines and regulations for <i>Cultural Resources, Natural Resources, and Human Use Management</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 IIBA Article 8.2.</p> <p>Trapping may occur in this zone. Trappers are requested to notify NP&SP staff when and where traps are set so that public notices can be placed.</p> <p>Non-beneficiary sport fishing is permitted for holders of a valid Nunavut Fishing license. All regulations of that license apply in this zone.</p> <p>Where signage is required, the priority is to develop low visual impact/ low profile regulatory or interpretive signage structures in this zone.</p>	<p>Recreational vehicle (ATV and other) access to this zone may be regulated or managed due to environmental conditions, habitat and environment protection, cultural resource protection, and for public safety.</p> <p>If required, trail development may be permitted to mitigate environmental damage. The development of designated trails and ATV boardwalks will be subject to CJPMC approval.</p>

ZONE	ZONE KEY CHARACTERISTICS	PERMITTED USES AND REGULATIONS	CONDITIONAL USES	PROTECTION MEASURES
<p>Natural: Day Use Area</p>	<p>Nature Experience for Day Users</p> <p>The purpose of this zone is to protect the natural resources and environment of the day use area of the park, and preserve the natural conditions of this portion of the park. Management objectives will protect the natural resources and environment; monitor and mitigate negative impacts; and provide a quality wilderness recreation experience for the enjoyment and health of all park visitors.</p>	<p>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted.</p> <p>All visitor activities in the Natural Zone: Day Use Area zone are subject to the CJPMC approved Management Plan.</p> <p>Cabins are not permitted in this zone.</p> <p>Camping is permitted. Overnight camping in the zone is limited to three nights; requires a reservation permit from NP&SP; and is subject to terms and conditions. All campsites and campers are subject to the CJPMC approved Management Plan <i>Camping Guidelines and Regulations</i>.</p> <p>Permitted personal use camping structures include canvas tents with temporary internal or external frames; temporary pop-up tents; temporary screened tents; temporary tarp covers. Permanent walled tent frames, tent platforms, and roofed structures are not permitted.</p> <p>No motorized vehicles are permitted off designated roads and trail in this zone with the exception of GN staff vehicles, emergency response vehicles, or vehicles authorized by the CJPMC to support research activities or cultural activities.</p> <p>Activities involving wilderness recreation, minimal impact travel, and traditional activities are permitted.</p> <p>Development of park infrastructure will be kept to a minimum.</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>All park activities and operations are subject to the CJPMC approved Management Plan guidelines and regulations for Cultural Resources, Natural Resources, and Human Use Management.</p> <p>Where signage is required, the priority is to develop low visual impact/ low profile regulatory or interpretive signage structures in this zone.</p> <p>New infrastructure deemed necessary to protect natural resources and the environment will be permitted in this zone, subject to an archaeological survey and design input as per IIBA Article 8.2.</p> <p>Trapping is discouraged in this zone. Trappers are requested to notify NP&SP staff when and where traps are set so that public notices can be placed.</p>	





Section 3

PARK MANAGEMENT
ACTIONS





SECTION 3: PARK MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The strategic approaches for the management of Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni follow Traditional Stewardship as described in Section 1.5. This section describes specific management approaches that NP&SP and the CJPMC will implement when making decisions for the park. If other issues arise in the future, NP&SP and the CJPMC will make decisions using IQ and the best available information to achieve the management objectives.

Management actions describe the requirements to plan and operate the park to achieve its vision statement and goals. Management actions will be based on protection of the parks natural and cultural resources; reducing impacts that are caused by human activities and natural forces of change; monitoring of the park environment and use of the park to identify issues or threats; or mitigating impacts as a result of issues or threats.

- **Human use activities** can include: recreational activities, travel, Inuit harvesting and non-Inuit fishing; development in the park; cabins and camping in the park; heritage appreciation programs; research; tourism; operational actions by NP&SP staff or contractors; or business operations in the park. Management challenges may include intentional disturbance in the park such as vandalism, vehicle speeding, parties, unpermitted fires, uncontrolled pets, or other activities which cause disturbance to park users, the environment, or resources. Management approaches will encourage appropriate behaviour and sustainable practices, and regulate undesirable activities.
- **Natural forces of change** can include: climate change; habitat change; wildlife change; erosion caused by

wind, rain, or run-off; invasive species; or changes to hydrological conditions. Management actions to monitor and mitigate, where possible, the negative impacts of the natural change will be conducted based on the best available information and practices. It is acknowledged that some natural forces of change may be beyond the scope of NP&SP and the CJPMC to manage.

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, Elders and other knowledgeable community members, the NJPMC, and IHT. At Qaummaarviit the Illurjuaq project will be managed in partnership with IHT and the Qamuq Advisory Committee (QAC).

The requirements 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 “culturally significant sites” definition. An archaeological resource may be a site (registered or unregistered) or artefact. The IIBA states that the archaeological and



ethnographic record in territorial parks must be protected and conserved as it “represents part of the heritage of Inuit and is of cultural, spiritual, historical, and educational importance to Inuit (IIBA 8.1.1a).

The actions that guide management of cultural resources include:

- Prioritizing protection of cultural resources in operational activities and decision-making.
- Applying measures to protect cultural resources by:
 - Using Killiliurniq (Zone) to regulate, permit and describe activities that impact cultural resources.
 - Considering the purpose, vision and goals of the park to balance development with protection.
 - Considering carrying capacity of the park and specific areas in the park when planning future development.
- Use of the Heritage Appreciation Plan to promote stewardship; understanding and respect for cultural resources and cultural activities; and encouraging park visitors to practice minimal impact travel and sustainability.



Key Actions

1. To minimize the disruption or loss of culturally significant sites in the park, the following regulations will be enforced by Park Officers:
 - a. Only “Passive” observation and interpretation of known archaeological sites or resources will be permitted. Passive observation and interpretation is the method of sharing and gaining knowledge through “looking, reading or listening” but not having any direct contact with the resource (such as picking up an object). 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.
 - i. An exception to this approach will be granted for the Illurjuaq in Qaummaarviit. Interaction and entry to/ with the site is governed by the Illurjuaq (Qammuq) Agreement between IHT and the GN (NP&SP) and the Qammuq Management Plan and programming guidelines. See Appendix 5.4 and 5.5.
 - b. Any movable archaeological resource observed on the surface will be reported as per section 3.1.2 Archaeological Artefacts.
 - c. Any person found to be in possession of cultural resources removed from the park, or 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.
2. Research and documentation of culturally significant sites and archaeological resources is an ongoing management action.
 - a. All archaeological research will require a permit from the GN - C&H.
 - b. The CJPMC will review research permits and may recommend terms and conditions.
3. Sites and resources in the park that are visible should be monitored and protected as required.

4. 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. Archaeological surveys will include documentation of oral history associated with sites and/or artefacts.
 - b. The following process steps will be reviewed by NP&SP staff:
 - i. The *Inventory of Park Resources, and any future archaeological surveys and reports*, will be reviewed, to locate and understand the archaeological resources, heritage, and cultural significance of sites or resources in the development.
 - In the absence of an archaeological survey, development will not proceed until a survey has been commissioned as per the management zone regulations.
 - Once complete, new archaeological surveys will be added to the *Inventory of Park Resources*.
 - ii. All archaeological information will assist the CJPMC and NP&SP in the management of cultural resources. Data and analysis from specific archaeological surveys, including the Illurjuaq project at Qaummaarviit, will be referenced by the CJPMC and NP&SP staff in management decision making and the development of the Heritage Appreciation Plan.
5. The management actions for culturally significant sites and resources will conform to the IIBA (Articles 8.2; 14.5), and in consideration that:
 - a. All measures required to reasonably manage culturally significant sites will be undertaken to ensure their protection and promote Inuit culture and heritage. This may include interim or permanent regulations associated with the site.
 - b. Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and oral history will be used in management decisions and actions.
 - c. Management respects, and is compatible with, the role and significance of these sites in Inuit culture.
 - d. Where design and implementation of measures to protect or manage a culturally significant site are required, actions will be informed by advice from by partner organizations, in consultations with Elders, IHT, C&H, the CJPMC, and any other local heritage stakeholders as per Articles 8 and 14 of the IIBA, and in accordance with the *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations*.
6. The Management Zone regulations will be reviewed for the area(s) that will be affected by a development or management activity.
7. Programs and activities should be managed and/or regulated within areas of known archaeological resources in the following manner:
 - a. 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.
 - b. Interpretation of culturally significant sites should not identify the exact location of archaeological resources if that resource is not clearly visible.
 - c. Interpretation of cultural sites should use replicas of artefacts appropriate to the site and its heritage to enhance heritage appreciation.
8. Culturally significant sites or artefacts under threat of loss will be considered for removal only where a site or resource cannot reasonably be treated in the original location (in situ).
 - a. If removal of the 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.
 - b. Where appropriate, replicas and information will be integrated into the park Heritage Appreciation Plan.
 - c. “Replicas” will be commissioned to be made by Inuit using natural materials for use in the park interpretation.
 - d. The Heritage Appreciation Plan will include guidelines on the commissioning, making and interpretive use of replicas for the park.

3.1.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARTEFACTS

The protection of Nunavut's archaeological and paleontological heritage is an important priority of the Government of Nunavut (GN), and a responsibility shared with the Government of Canada. Under the *Nunavut Act*, regulations for the protection, care and preservation of artefacts and sites are regulated under the authority of the GN Minister for Culture and Heritage (C&H).

C&H also administers the *Human Remains Policy* to ensure that any archaeological investigation or encounter human remains or associated grave goods will be conducted in a manner that is sensitive to Nunavummiut values, ethical and scientific principles, and which complies with all applicable laws, codes of conduct, and conventions. Burial sites are present in Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit, and management actions will ensure these sites are protected and respected.

Regulation, enforcement and heritage appreciation programs will communicate the protection and reporting of archaeological artefacts in the park. Signage, materials and interpretation programs identified in the park's Heritage Appreciation Plan will include these key messages.

Key Actions

The CJPMC would like any future brochures or signage produced through the Heritage Appreciation Plan to include key messages for the public to ask for help to protect and conserve archaeological resources in the park. The key messages should be written in clear language; explain the regulations related to these resources; and tell the public how to behave with respect and what to do if they find a resource.

If archaeological sites, artefacts or human remains are found, or appear to have been disturbed, in Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit, the regulations to be followed by all staff and park users are:

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

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

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

3.1.2 CULTURAL ACTIVITIES MANAGEMENT

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

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.

Key Actions

1. Inuit use and access to the park for harvesting or to visit culturally significant sites will be considered during management decisions and operational activities to mitigate harm or disruption to the cultural practices and enjoyment of the park by Inuit.
 - a. Other park users (e.g. tourists) should not engage in activities that disrupt Inuit harvesting.
 - b. The carrying and use of firearms by Inuit participating in harvesting is permitted in the park. Harvesting activities with fire arms may be subject to any terms and conditions applied by the CJPMC in consultation with the HTA.
 - c. Municipal bylaws regarding harvesting and use of firearms will apply to the portion of the park that is included in the Municipal boundary.
 - d. For public safety, harvesting activities with firearms or traps are not permitted in the following Killiliurniq (Zone) where public gathering is common:
 - i. Natural: Day Use Area
 - ii. Cultural: Qaummaarviit
 - iii. Cultural: Designated Camp Area
 - iv. Development
 - v. Development: Day Use Designated Camp Area
 - vi. Development: Special Management Area
 - e. Trapping is permitted elsewhere in the park boundary.
 - i. The CJPMC and HTO will meet as required to discuss trapping activities in the park boundary.
 - ii. The CJPMC and HTO may make a joint recommendation on locations in the park to regulate or prohibit trapping in the interest of public safety.
 - iii. The CJPMC and HTO will use the Heritage Appreciation Plan to increase outreach to trappers and the public on trapping activities that are permitted in the park.

- iv. The HTO will be encouraged to ask members to notify NP&SP staff when and where traps are placed in the park
 - v. Public announcements will be posted in the park, on the website, and in print to inform the public where trapping is occurring. In addition to general announcements, Park staff will post signage around locations where trapping is occurring.
2. Regulation, enforcement and heritage appreciation programs will discourage any activity that threatens Inuit rights and cultural activities in the park.
 - a. Information will be included on park signage and materials to identify Inuit rights within the park and discourage interference.
 - b. Contact information will be posted to allow for reporting of incidences.
 - c. Park Officers will investigate incidences and report on the enforcement or actions recommended.
 3. Vehicle use for harvesting in the park is subject to regulations set by the CJPMC for each zone.
 - a. ATV use during harvesting activities is encouraged to stay on designated roads and trails.
 - b. Vehicles are not permitted in the following Killiliurniq (Zone) for harvesting:
 - i. Cultural: Qaummaarviit (ATV and snowmobile not permitted)
 - ii. Natural: Day Use Area (ATV not permitted)
 - c. In culturally significant areas, signage may be used to direct ATV or snowmobile traffic away from sites if evidence of damage to the resource is identified.
 - d. ATVs may not be stored at personal use cabins for the purpose of harvesting activities, as per the cabins management guidelines.

3.1.3 ILLURJUAQ MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR QAUMMAARVIIT

A management plan for the Illurjuaq was prepared and will be implemented by Inuit Heritage Trust under the advice of the Qammuq Advisory Committee (QAC). The Management Plan is included in *Appendix 5.5*.

Management of the Illurjuaq (structure) is the responsibility of the QAC and IHT. As a partner NP&SP will be responsible for management actions in Qaummaarviit that are associated with the Illurjuaq.

The CJPMC, QAC, IHT and NP&SP will meet as required to discuss management issues for the Illurjuaq and Qaummaarviit Heritage Park that require partnership.





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 management of the parks will promote stewardship principles and sustainability. Issues facing the natural resources and environment from human caused impacts and increasing visitation levels; development; and climate change will be mitigated through management actions.

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.

There is a need for ongoing monitoring of wildlife, wildlife habitat, vegetation, land, surface geology, permafrost, and hydrology. 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.

The principles that guide management of the natural environment include:

- Protection of wildlife and important wildlife areas is a priority.
- Natural resource management recognizes 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.
 - Considering carrying capacity of the park and specific day use areas in the park when planning future development.
 - Considering the purpose, vision and goals of the park to balance development with protection.
 - Using green energy and infrastructure technology where it is feasible.
- Park visitors will be encouraged to practice minimal impact travel and sustainability.
- Heritage appreciation programs will be used to promote stewardship, understanding and respect for natural resources and environment.

Key Actions

1. The management actions for wildlife resources are to conform to the IIBA (Article 9), NA Article 5, and the Nunavut Wildlife Act and Regulations.
 - a. Where wildlife management actions are required, NP&SP and the CJPMC may collaborate with partner organizations including but not limited to the Hunters and Trappers Organization, Elders in Iqaluit, GN DoE, QIA, NWMB, CWS, and others.
 - b. The CJPMC and NP&SP will request information sharing with local and regional partners annually on natural resources and wildlife management topics, including but not limited to fish, caribou, and water.

2. Regulation and enforcement will promote sustainable use of natural resources in the park.
 - a. Regulations will be included on park signage and materials related to the natural resources of the park and wildlife.
 - b. Contact information will be posted to allow for reporting of incidences.
 - c. Park Officers and/or Conservation Officers will investigate incidences and report on the enforcement or actions recommended.
 - d. Any person found to be disturbing, threatening or unlawfully harvesting wildlife in the park will be reported and charged under the appropriate legislation.
3. It is recommended that NP&SP and the CJPMC review the following documents prior to new development in the park or new activities:
 - a. The *Inventory or Park Resources* will be reviewed to locate and understand the natural resources in any area where there is to be development any location which is identified as an Important Wildlife Area.
 - b. The Management Zone regulations will be reviewed for the area(s) that will be affected by the development or management activity.
4. Reduce the parks carbon footprint of the parks.
 - 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 roads and trails, waste disposal for humans and pets, burning of materials, storage of fuel, and fuel spillage.

3.2.1 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Wildlife management is required (as per IIBA Article 9) to monitor and protect important wildlife and 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 change/decline (IIBA 9.2), the CJPMC will recommend management actions specific to the species and informed by Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Stewardship.

Among the wildlife species that are important in the park are fish, caribou, ptarmigan, migratory birds and raptors. Wildlife and areas of importance to wildlife are documented in the *Inventory of Park Resources*.

NP&SP and the CJPMC will support partner organizations that are responsible for ongoing wildlife management strategies in the region, ensuring park specific wildlife and critical habitat strategies are updated based on regional strategies. It is the intention of park management under this plan to ensure the long-term protection of the wildlife habitat and wildlife resources of the park.

3.2.1.1 Key Actions for Fish Management

Management of fish habitat is the responsibility of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (or the organization assigned responsibility under devolution). Fish management involves collaboration with the GN and HTO:

- Regulation and enforcement of fishing limits and activities are implemented by DFO.
- Fishing licensing is the responsibility of the Government of Nunavut.
- The HTA is a designated management organization on fish management strategies.

Concern has been noted with human activities related to overfishing, fish wastage and the lack of resources for enforcement and outreach among fishers using the park. The CJPMC recommends that behavioural change is critical to the long-term management of fish and fish habitat in the park. The Heritage Appreciation Plan can provide public information to encourage sustainable fishing.

As of 2020, DFO had posted the following regulation in the park: “*No sport fishing within twenty-five (25) yards of the Sylvia Grinnell River Falls in keeping with article 27[c] of the Fisheries Act.*” DFO has also posted an interpretive sign in the park on the life cycle of Arctic char, including traditional knowledge and scientific data, along with quotes from local Elders to discourage harm to the fish stock.

The unknown impacts of erosion and a proposed city of Iqaluit water pumping station are of concern for the management of fish habitat. The CJPMC and NP&SP will monitor these issues and recommend actions as required.

Key Actions

1. The CJPMC recommends the CJPMC and NP&SP request annual information sharing meetings with DFO, HTA, and EDT (Fisheries and Sealing) to address a long-term strategy on fish and fish habitat management.
 - a. Report on and review recent research studies on the river, coastal habitat and fish stocks.
 - b. Review the current sport fishing regulation for the river.
 - c. Recommend regulations to conserve fish stocks and habitat.

- d. Meet with the city of Iqaluit on future planning for the water pumping station to provide recommendations to protect fish habitat.
2. The CJPMC recommends that NP&SP request more enforcement by DFO of fishing regulations within the park.
3. The following stewardship practices are recommended by the CJPMC in fish habitats:
 - a. Cabins and camps should not be placed within 150 feet (45 m) of creeks and freshwater bodies.
 - b. Cabins and camps should be set back a minimum of 150 feet (45 m) from saltwater coastlines.
 - c. Cabins and camps should not be placed in valleys, mud flats or grazing flat lands that are known caribou habitats.
 - d. No anchoring or tying dog teams on lake or river ice.
 - e. Dog waste should not be left on the land in areas of creeks and freshwater bodies.
4. Use the Heritage Appreciation Plan and partnership with DFO to increase outreach to the public on fishing, habitat, issues and best practices.

3.2.1.2 Key Actions for Caribou Management

Management of caribou habitat within the park boundary is the responsibility of the CJPMC and NP&SP. Caribou management strategies as a regional responsibility are the mandate of the HTA, DOE (Wildlife - enforcement and research), and NWMB. Important habitat areas for caribou in the park include flat areas west of river, south facing (sunny) sides of gulley and hill tops, mud flats along the coast, inland areas and kigailaq where female and young caribou gather and graze.

Within the park boundary the protection and conservation of natural resources and the environment, including important wildlife areas for caribou, are a priority.

Key Actions

1. Management zoning recommends limiting development areas in the park and applying traditional stewardship to the decision-making process when new development is planned. Known caribou habitat require thoughtful management. The impact of development and use on caribou habitat in the park will be monitored by Nunavut Parks staff and reported to the CJPMC as required. The following stewardship practices are recommended by the CJPMC in caribou habitats:
 - a. Cabins and camps should not be placed within 150 feet (45 m) of creeks and freshwater bodies.

- b. Cabins and camps should be set back a minimum of 150 feet (45 m) from saltwater coastlines.
- c. Cabins and camps should not be placed in valleys, mud flats or grazing flat lands that are known caribou habitats.
2. The CJPMC will review regional caribou management strategies, and as required they will:
 - a. Request information from the caribou management organizations on caribou populations and caribou habitat in the park boundary.
 - b. Request recent research studies on caribou in the region of the park for their review.
 - c. Recommend additional regulations or stewardship practices when human activities in the park are negatively impacting on caribou or caribou habitat.

3.2.1.3 Key Actions for Raptor Management

The park has 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 Killiliurniq (Zone) in the parks. Raptors are sensitive to disturbance during critical nesting periods. Peregrine Falcons are a COSEWIC listed species of “Special Concern” and require specific management protection.

Human activities in known raptor nesting areas should not interfere with, or disturb the species for the period from mid-May to the end of August. Increasing park user numbers will make protective action essential to the long-term maintenance of a healthy raptor population. Cabins existing as of 2020 are considered “grandfathered”. Where these existing cabins are located within the 600m buffer for raptor nesting sites, the CJPMC and NP&SP staff will communicate with cabin owners the request to practice stewardship and minimize disturbances to nesting raptors described in the guidelines.

Key Actions

1. New infrastructure should not be developed within 600m from known raptor nesting areas.
2. During the breeding and nesting season from mid-May to end of August, all major disturbances will be discouraged within 600m 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. Recreational camping will be discouraged within 600m from known raptor nesting areas.

3. Maintenance, monitoring and patrols by NP&SP staff will be permitted inside the 600m area as required to monitor public safety, monitor species disturbance, or to address violations of park regulations.
4. Research of raptor nesting sites will require a valid permit, and the CJPMC may provide terms and conditions.
 - a. Research activities and camps may be permitted by the CJPMC within buffer zone limits, subject to terms and conditions.
 - b. Research activities will include documentation of Inuit Qaujimaqatqangit for raptors.
5. 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.
 - a. 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 WATER QUALITY AND CONSUMPTION

Water quality and consumption is a management action in the park because Inuit and campers collect water and ice from the rivers, streams and lakes.

Water bodies and water quality monitoring are not within the legislative mandate of the Department of Environment.

Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) [or the organization assigned responsibility under devolution] 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, including the Sylvia Grinnell River. Twice a year samples are analyzed 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.

In addition to personal collection of water, the City of Iqaluit is considering development of a water pump on Iqaluit Kuunga (Sylvia Grinnell River) north of the park boundary. As of 2020, this development has unknown implications to the park and the river. NP&SP and the CJPMC will maintain a partnership with the city of Iqaluit if planning proceeds. Additional management recommendations and actions may be required if a pumping station is developed.

Key Actions

The following recommendations concern water quality and consumption in the park:

1. The Management Plan recommends no action be taken that promotes water or ice collection in the park.
2. Persons who wish to consume water or ice collected from rivers and lakes should be notified through signage and posted warnings that they do so at their own risk. The Department of Health recommends that those who wish to consume untreated water boil it before drinking as a general public health practice.
3. To protect water quality, the following regulations on water use will be applied in the park:
 - a. Water with soap, detergent or other non-biodegradable products will not be disposed of in the rivers, ponds or lakes.
 - b. Vehicles may not be washed in the park.
 - c. Bathing with non-biodegradable products is not permitted in rivers, ponds or lakes.
 - d. Cabins and camps should not be placed within 150 feet (45 m) of creeks and freshwater bodies.
 - e. Cabins and camps should be set back a minimum of 150 feet (45 m) from saltwater coastlines.
 - f. No anchoring or tying dog teams on lake or river ice, or within 150 feet (45 m) of freshwater bodies.
4. NP&SP will work in collaboration with the Department of Health and Department of Justice (GN) on public announcements required to inform the public of the boil water advisory and the risks of consuming water from the park. Announcements will be posted in the park, on the website, and in print for distribution to park visitors.
5. The Department of Environment may seek partnerships to monitor water quality in the park.
 - a. The CJPMC recommends annual information sharing among partners involved in water quality and monitoring.
 - b. New data and information will be added to the *Inventory of Park Resources*.
6. Closures: The partner organizations may recommend temporary or permanent closure of the water access points in the park to prohibit or regulate consumption of untreated water or ice. If closure is recommended, the partner organizations will communicate the reason for the closure to NP&SP and the CJPMC.
 - a. NP&SP staff will post a public communication on the purpose of the temporary or permanent closure at the water access points, at the park entrance, and make an announcement on public radio, television and/or a GN website.
 - b. The communication will identify the duration of the closure (if known) and a contact for more information.
7. The CJPMC and NP&SP will hold regular meetings with the City of Iqaluit should planning or implementation of a pumping station proceed.

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 of economic potential were not identified within the boundary, or adjacent to, Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit.

Should future development or use associated with a mineral resource occur in the park boundary, or should access to a resource adjacent to the boundary be requested, efforts will be made to facilitate the request in a way that minimizes the impacts of development on the park and maintains the purpose and qualities of the park.

It will be important to work with mineral resource proponents, the CJPMC, and the residents to minimize the inevitable impacts: mitigation of impacts will be addressed through planning and development recommendations. The following management principles will be considered:

- Any future mineral resource activities within or adjacent to the park boundary must balance the integrity of the park resources and visitor experience. The *Stewardship* approach to management of the park will inform recommended actions to maintain the integrity of the natural environment, wildlife, cultural resources, Inuit use, recreational and tourism use of the area.
- Monitor visitor use and park access in areas of mineral resource exploration and development to determine use levels, appropriate service standards and maintenance requirements.
- Ensure public safety in areas of mineral development by providing information to visitors and monitoring public safety.
- Avoid disruption to Inuit harvesting and culturally significant areas.
- Conduct water quality surveys in all major lakes, rivers and streams within the park.
- The CJPMC may make recommendations through a Record of Decision on:
 - The timing as well as methods of extraction of the mineral in or near the park.
 - Minimize and/or mitigate the impacts of resource exploration and development on the tourism economy that is generated by the park.
 - Limit overland vehicle access routes in the park by planning access corridors.
 - The timing or methods of access through the park.
 - Maintenance of access roads or trails through the park.

- The placement of mineral resource infrastructure to minimize the visual impacts.
- Planning for safety of all park visitors with respect to mineral development activities in the park.
- Planning for mitigation of mineral development activities during caribou migration, raptor nesting, or other critical life cycle periods of wildlife in the park.
- 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 Iqaluit Kuunga or Qaummaarviit.

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.

Should a request to quarry carving stone in the parks be made by an Inuk the Management Plan states that quarrying of carving stone is:

- Discouraged in all Cultural zones.
- Not permitted in Cultural: Qaummaarviit.
- Not permitted in Cultural: Waterfall Area.

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.



3.3 HUMAN USE MANAGEMENT

People are to be encouraged to visit and enjoy the park. This section identifies specific management actions for human use to encourage enjoyment of the park for all visitors, sustainability, safety, and limit or mitigate any negative impacts on the park environment that are caused by use.

Inuit rights to access, use or conduct cultural activities including harvesting in the park is addressed in Section 3.1, and nothing in this section of the plan will override those rights. All management actions related to human use that are identified in other sections of the plan, but not repeated in Section 3.3, also apply.

3.3.1 PARK FACILITIES

Park facility management concerns 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.

As per the IIBA Article 5, Inuit contracting and businesses opportunities will be applied in all park management decisions, and the *Park Contracting Policy* will be applied for all development or facility maintenance contracts.

Key Actions

1. Ongoing maintenance, repair, replacement and monitoring are priority actions to manage park facilities.
 - a. NP&SP staff will monitor all facilities while working in the park. Where damage, vandalism, loss, or wear is observed with a facility, park staff will notify senior NP&SP staff immediately to prepare a plan of action.
2. Heritage Appreciation interpretive and educational materials will encourage minimal impact travel and sustainability:
 - a. Ask park visitors to take garbage, waste and unused supplies out of the park.
 - b. Post guidelines and regulations in the park, online, and in visitor/camper information packages.
 - c. Encourage all park visitors to respect the guidelines and regulations:
 - i. Information sharing is the preferred method to encourage park visitors to respect the park and change unwanted behaviours.
 - ii. Enforcement actions may be required but should be applied as a last resort.
 - d. Train NP&SP staff and outfitters/guides on the minimal impact travel and sustainability key messages so they can share information with park visitors.

- b. Any potential threat to Public Safety will be reported and addressed immediately.
- c. Garbage and litter will be monitored and removed as required by NP&SP staff or contractors.
- d. Human waste at outhouses or other locations in the park will be monitored and removed immediately by NP&SP staff or contractors.
- e. Animal by-product or wastage will be removed immediately by NP&SP staff or contractors.
- f. Where waste (human or animal) is a persistent problem, NP&SP staff will consult the CJPMC on options to place signage or apply regulations to address the concerns.

3. The parks are open to the public all year, however NP&SP staff and the CJPMC may apply seasons of operation to infrastructure as required (seasons may vary year to year based on conditions):
 - a. Pavilion and future second pavilion: season of operation for outfitters is April to end of October; season for the public is mid-May to the end of October.
 - b. Education centre: season of operation for programs is April to end of October.
 - c. Park road: season of operation is mid-May to the end of October. When conditions permit, road plowing may permit road access in other months.
 - d. Outhouses: season of operation is mid-May to the end of October.
 - e. Emergency shelters: open all year.

3.3.1.1 Barriers and Access

Barriers deemed necessary to protect public safety, or manage cultural or natural resources, will be permitted in the park.

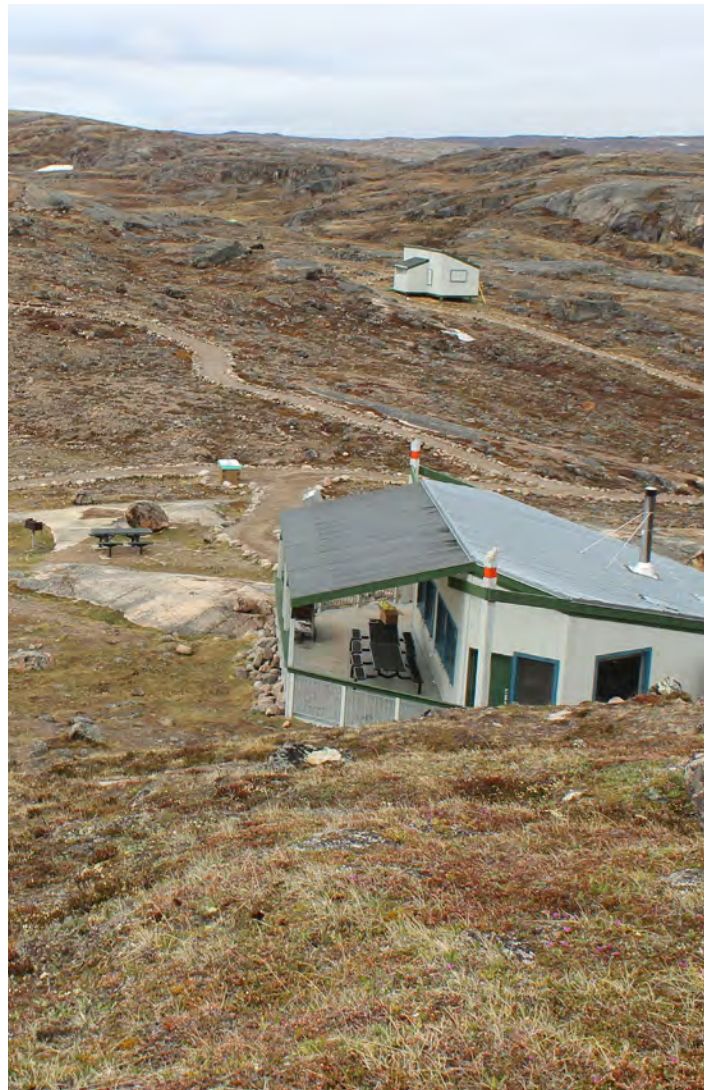
Key Actions

1. Temporary barriers for park closure or closure of an area within the park is permitted in the interest of public safety or protection of a cultural or natural resource.
 - a. NP&SP staff will post a public communication on the purpose of the temporary barrier at the location, at the park entrance, and make an announcement on public radio, television and/or a GN website.
 - b. The communication will identify the duration of the closure (if known) and a contact for more information.
2. Permanent barriers deemed necessary to protect cultural features must be designed and implemented following Section 3.1, with input from the CJPMC, NJPMC, IHT, and Elders.
3. Permanent barriers deemed necessary to control vehicle access into an area will be permitted.
 - a. Where a permanent barrier impedes access to an Inuit harvesting area or Inuk's campsite, NP&SP staff will be required to notify the impacted person/family and assist the park users with access when requested.

3.3.1.2 Bridge

The CJPMC has decided to develop a bridge over Iqaluit Kuunga. The timeline for the development of a bridge over the river remains to be determined, however should the bridge development proceed within the timeframe of this Management Plan the CJPMC and NP&SP will prepare specific management guidelines and actions related to the bridge, bridge infrastructure, bridge use, and the impacts on the environment associated with bridge development and use.

The CJPMC will conduct consultation on the drafted bridge management guidelines and actions with the HTA, NWMB, NWB, NIRB, City of Iqaluit, QIA and other organizations or government departments as required. Community engagement on the drafted bridge management guidelines and actions will be undertaken by NP&SP and the CJPMC. Following the consultation and engagement process, the bridge management guidelines and actions will be added to this or future Management Plans through a Record of Decision by the CJPMC, and approval of the NJPMC and Minister.





3.3.2 VEHICLE USE

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

3.3.2.1 Qaummaarviit

No recreational motorized vehicles are permitted on the island above the high-water mark.

3.3.2.2 Iqaluit Kuunga

Within Iqaluit Kuunga there are access roads and trails that are designated for use by vehicle type, including cars/trucks, ATV, snowmobile and motorcycle.

Sites and Killiliurniq (Zones) that are susceptible to damage by motorized vehicles such as culturally significant sites or wetlands have regulated vehicle access.

Vehicle access regulations prohibit and enforce vehicle use in some areas of the park as posted on signs.

Key Actions

All vehicles must be operated within the regulations of the park.

1. The primary management approach for vehicle use in Iqaluit Kuunga is to regulate vehicle use, monitor human use impacts, encourage users to stay on the designated roads and trails, and provide safe access.
 - a. Trail markers will identify the designated route(s).
 - 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 road/ATV trail development may be permitted to improve access or mitigate environmental damage. The development will be subject to CJPMC planning recommendations.
2. Heritage appreciation 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 natural areas, cultural sites, and in areas that are susceptible to erosion.
3. Vehicle use in the park is subject to regulations set by the CJPMC for each zone.
 - a. ATV use for harvesting activities is permitted. Harvesters are asked to stay on designated roads and trails in all zones east of the river (city side).

- b. Motorized vehicles are regulated in the following zones:
 - i. Cultural: Qaummaarviit – no recreational vehicles are permitted
 - ii. Cultural: Waterfall Area – regulated vehicle access
 - iii. Cultural: West of River – no recreational vehicles are permitted
 - iv. Cultural: Historic Preservation – no ATVs are permitted
 - v. Natural: Day Use Area – no vehicles are permitted
 - vi. Development – all vehicles are permitted on designated roads and trails only
 - vii. Development: Special Management Area – ATV/ truck/motorcycle are permitted on designated roads and trails only; snowmobiles are permitted in the zone
 - viii. Development: Day Use Designated Camp Area – all vehicle access is controlled. NP&SP staff will assist the park users with access to campsites when requested.
 - c. Snowmobile access to personal cabins (west of the river) is to be managed to protect the environment. The CJPMC requests cabin owners to:
 - i. Stay on designated trails or access the cabin site from the sea ice.
 - ii. Bring supplies to their cabin by snowmobile in winter/spring.
 - d. The CJPMC may make further recommendations on vehicle regulations in any other zone.
 - i. In culturally significant areas, low visual impact signage may be used to direct vehicles away from sites if evidence of damage to the resource is identified.
 - e. Vehicle restrictions do not apply to GN staff vehicles, emergency response vehicles, or vehicles authorized by the CJPMC to support research or cultural activities.
4. The speed limit in the park on access roads and trails is 30 km/h.
 - a. City of Iqaluit vehicle bylaws will be applied within the park.
 - b. Speed limits will be posted in the park.
 - c. Speed bumps or other speed deterrents can be installed on park roads and trails by NP&SP staff at any time.
 - d. Park Officers will investigate incidences and report on the enforcement or actions recommended.
 - e. Any person found to be speeding or operating a vehicle in the park unlawfully will be reported and charged under the appropriate bylaw/legislation.
 - f. All vehicle operators must be the age of majority in Nunavut for driving a licensed vehicle.
5. All ATV, motorcycle and snowmobile riders must wear helmets when traveling in the park.

3.3.3 AIRCRAFT

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

Key Actions

1. Low flying aircraft for personal use, film crews or research are not permitted in or over the boundary of the park unless a permit has been granted for the activity by NP&SP with terms and conditions from the CJPMC.
2. Low flying aircraft Transport Canada Aeronautical Information Manual (TC AIM) regulations for designated parks (1.14.5) do not permit aircraft to fly below 2000 feet (609m) to minimize the disturbance to the natural habitat.
 - a. The exception to this regulation is related to the normal operation of the Iqaluit Airport and Forward Operating Location, or the emergency landing of aircraft.
 - b. Drones are not permitted within a 9km radius of the airport.
3. Drones (personal use) are not permitted in the park.
 - a. Park regulations will communicate the ban on the use of drones in the park.
 - b. Film crews or researcher may seek a permit to operate a drone in the park. Permit applications are to be made to NP&SP.
 - i. The CJPMC will review the permit application and may apply terms and conditions on drone use.
 - ii. Drone use will not be permitted in the landing approach area of the airport.
 - iii. Park visitors are not to be filmed by drones without prior consent.
4. If NP&SP staff observe or receive reports of low flying aircraft or drones intentionally disturbing wildlife, the occurrences will be reported to the Conservation Officer, HTA, and CJPMC for direction on the appropriate action.

3.3.4 BOAT MANAGEMENT

Boat management considers the hazards of fast-moving water on Iqaluit Kuunga river and high tides along the coastline. Boating activity includes kayaking, canoeing, rafting, motorboats, jet boats, and any other personal or commercial boat or flotation device.

Stewardship of the river and shorelines is required to protect fish habitat, water quality, and reduce shoreline erosion. Monitoring of boating activity is required to ensure that it does not negatively impact the natural environment or public safety. Use levels, frequency, equipment and physical impacts must be regularly evaluated.

Key Actions

1. The CJPMC requests no motorboats and jet boats on Iqaluit Kuunga between the falls and the boat launch. The exceptions to this would be:
 - a. Boats required for search and rescue.
 - b. Film crew or research activities with a permit.
 - c. NP&SP staff, GN staff or contracted operations staff.
 - d. Government of Canada staff.
2. Transport Canada Regulations, and all other applicable regulations for commercial watercraft, apply in the park. Outfitters using boats in the park must be licensed by EDT (GN) and have the required Transport Canada certification.
3. The use of personal flotation devices and/or floater suits is strongly recommended.
4. NP&SP staff will monitor boat use and seek CJPMC input should management actions be required to minimize negative impacts on the park environment and the visitor experience.
5. Refueling of motorboats in the park may result in fuel spills and contamination of the water or land.
 - a. Boat operators are to be encouraged to refuel boats when the boat is securely on shore, away from the river or any waterbody that flows into the river.
 - b. Re-fueling spills of amounts more than 500ml are to be reported to NP&SP staff, wildlife management and/or the environmental protection division.
 - c. Temporary fuel storage in the park is to occur only at locations approved by NP&SP.
6. Motorized boats, raft, qajaq and canoes left unattended must be moored above the high-water line and secured with a rope.
7. NP&SP will monitor and maintain the boat launch area to allow access for boaters north of the park boundary.

3.3.5 TOURISM ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT

Tourism activity management includes providing safe, secure, and sustainable park experiences for non-resident park visitors. Management of tourism is also an opportunity to 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. This is required to assist in tourism planning and create tourism business opportunities in Iqaluit; 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

Management actions that support tourism include:

1. Tourism activities may occur in all management zones.
2. The CJPMC may make recommendations at any time to establish guidelines or regulations for tourism activities to protect resources of the park or Inuit rights. CJPMC recommendations may include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Conditions on the type of tourism activities permitted.
 - b. The number of visitors on a site at one time.
 - c. Requirements to visit with a licenced outfitter/guide.
 - d. Restriction on time of year for tourism activities.
 - e. Any other condition(s) that may be desirable.
3. NP&SP staff will be trained to provide information and support to tourists visiting the park.
 - a. The safety of visitors and the security of their belongings will be a primary monitoring action by NP&SP staff.
 - b. Information will be posted to inform visitors to not leave belongings unattended, and that NP&SP does not take responsibility for belongings left unattended in the park.
4. The Heritage Appreciation Plan will include safe and sustainable travel information for visitors in interpretive materials and information:
 - a. Practice minimal impact travel and use designated camping areas.



- b. NP&SP staff will maintain regular communication with outfitters in Iqaluit to ensure park information and service is provided.
5. A visitor code of conduct will be implemented for Iqaluit Kuunga and Qammaarviit. The code of conduct will be provided as an information resource online or through other heritage appreciation materials. NP&SP and the CJPMC will prepare the Visitor Code of Conduct. A visitor code of conduct would relate to all park user groups to promote sustainable use of the park. See Appendix 5.2 for examples that could be a template for Nunavut Parks to develop similar guidelines to encourage best practices and safe and sustainable travel.



Dark grey shows the Killiliurniq (zones) where cabin permits may be issued. Light grey areas are zones where cabin development is prohibited

3.3.6 CABINS AND OUTPOST CAMP

Iqaluit Kuunga is a popular location for residents and visitors to spend time on the land. To the west of the river there are traditional Inuit family camps and cabins owned by Iqaluit residents. To the east of the river is a large designated camping area that is popular for long- and short-term use. This section describes the management approach for these uses.

3.3.6.1 Cabins (personal use): Existing

The IIBA states that an existing cabin may continue to be occupied in a park subject to that park's Management Plan.

Key Actions

1. Through Records of Decision (2020-007; 2020-008) the Iqaluit CJPMC agrees to grandfather all cabins existing as of June 2019 to remain in the park and recommend terms and conditions for existing and new cabins in Iqaluit Kuunga Territorial Park.

2. Upon approval of the Management Plan, NP&SP will work with the CJPMC and cabin owners to agree on the terms and conditions for existing cabins. Once negotiations have been completed, the terms and conditions will be approved by the CJPMC and added to the Management Plan as an addendum in *Appendix 5.6*.
3. 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.

3.3.6.2 Cabins (personal use): Process for new cabins

The IIBA includes provisions for requests for 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 person enrolled in the Nunavut Agreement, 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.

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

The CJPMC may identify terms and conditions on the establishment and occupation of a cabin to appear in a Territorial Park Management Plan.

The CJPMC may request the assistance of the Superintendent and DIO 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 and known archaeological sites and wildlife areas.
- As per the IIBA, Inuit use cabins may be permitted in accordance with the cabin permit and terms of agreement between cabin owners and the GN (to be included in the Appendix to a Management Plan).
- As per the IIBA, outpost camps may be permitted subject to the management plan, and subject to any negotiated terms and conditions agreed to in a park specific appendix (included in the Appendix to a Management Plan).

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.



Key Actions

The following guidelines, terms and conditions will apply on the establishment and occupation of a new cabin in the parks:

1. The Management Killiliurniq (Zone) will describe the regulations on cabin locations in Iqaluit Kuunga.
 - a. The zones where cabin permits may be issued include: Cultural: West of River; and Natural.
 - b. No cabins will be permitted in the following zones:
 - i. Development zones (*Development Zone, Development Zone: Designated Camping Area, or Development Zone: Special Management Area*)
 - ii. Natural: Day Use Area
 - iii. Cultural: Qaummaarviit
 - iv. Cultural: Historic Preservation
 - v. Cultural: Waterfall Area
 - vi. Cultural: Designated Camp Area.
 - c. The CJPMC may make an exception to this prohibition for Inuit requesting to build a cabin if they have occupied a family camp continuously for over a decade in the Cultural: Historic Preservation zone. An Inuk may request permission to build a cabin at their family site in the Cultural: Historic Preservation zone only, subject to terms and conditions set by the CJPMC.
2. The CJPMC may limit the number of cabins in Iqaluit Kuunga through a Record of Decision at any time during the timeframe of the Management Plan.
3. The CJPMC may place a moratorium on new cabin development and permits through a Record of Decision during the timeframe of this Management Plan to study the impacts of cabin development on natural and cultural resources, 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.
4. New cabin locations are subject to CJPMC (or appointee) examination of the proposed location before approval will be given to develop the cabin.

5. 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. Secretariat will be responsible for receiving new cabin development applications; communicating with all parties; and tracking the application through the process.
6. The following stewardship guidelines for cabin locations are provided by the CJPMC:
 - a. Cabins and camps should not be placed within 150 feet (45 m) of creeks and freshwater bodies.
 - b. Cabins and camps should be set back a minimum of 150 feet (45 m) from saltwater coastlines.
 - c. Cabins and camps should not be placed in valleys, mud flats or grazing flat lands that are known caribou habitats.
 - d. 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.
 - e. Cabins must be placed at least 32 feet (10 m) away from known archaeological sites (where safety permits). No anchoring is permitted without an archaeological survey.
7. 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 existing or new cabin renovation or development are to be moved to the site in winter/spring; only spring by snowmobile/qamutik for inland sites. To protect the land, no construction materials should be moved to the site in late spring, summer or fall after the ground is exposed.
 - c. Boating in materials may be permitted for coastal sites subject to terms and conditions.
8. ATVs may not be stored at any cabin 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 and/or when the occupants vacate the cabin. This regulation is in place to protect the environment and cultural resources.



9. The CJPMC approved terms and conditions in the Management Plan will apply to the cabin and its owners (*terms and conditions will transfer to the owner if ownership of the cabin changes*).
10. All cabin owners (existing and new) will manage use and the land around their cabins to respect wildlife habitat, wildlife movement, wildlife sensitivity, and water quality. Of specific concern to the CJPMC is stewardship of the land to respect all wildlife.
11. NP&SP will partner with cabin owners to provide advice on sustainable management practices for human waste, solid waste (garbage), and fuel storage.
12. The use of green energy (no-fossil fuel) is encouraged at all cabins. NP&SP will provide letters of support to cabin owners seeking funding to convert to green energy.

3.3.6.3 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 will continue to offer the Pavilion (in the day use area of the park) for use by businesses and community organizations.
- NP&SP also has plans to develop a group cabin (in Illularjuit (Peterhead Inlet)) for use by businesses and community organizations.



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, 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 for a permit to operate, develop or purchase 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 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 be required to apply for a permit to use the pavilion or group cabin.
- a. Where the business applying for a permit is not owned and operated by a beneficiary, the application will follow the IIBA rules for Inuit Right of First Refusal for business activities in the park (IIBA 5.10 and 5.11).
 - b. 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.
 - c. The CJPMC may consult with EDT (Tourism) on business activities in the park as per the Inuit Tourism Strategy.
 - d. 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.

3.3.6.4 Outpost Camps

Outpost camp establishment in a Territorial Park is described in the NA (Article 7) and IIBA (3.4), subject to terms and conditions in an approved Management Plan.

- The Amarok HTA recommended that no outpost camps should be permitted within 80 kilometers (or 50 miles) of the City of Iqaluit. This recommendation would exclude any outpost camp establishment within Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit.

Key Actions

1. Through a Record of Decision (2020-010) the CJPMC recommended that **no outpost camps should be established in Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit.**

3.3.7 CAMPING AND CAMPSITE RESERVATIONS AND REGULATIONS FOR IQALUIT KUUNGA

Camping is a permitted and normal activity in territorial parks. The NA and IIBA addresses 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 and tenting in the parks.

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.

“Public campground”: An area in a Territorial Park developed to accommodate campers and designated by signs as a public campground.

“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.

“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.

Camping activities have steadily increased in Iqaluit Kuunga. NP&SP has identified designated campsites for use as the public campground areas. There is a mix of seasonal and short-term resident and tourist camp sites. User groups include both Inuit and non-Inuit. NP&SP has installed barbecues, picnic tables, garbage receptacles, comfort stations, and parking sites to serve the public campgrounds. Additionally, park staff deliver wood, deal with the garbage, and will assist campers with access to sites upon request.

Key Actions

The CJPMC recommend the following camping guidelines and regulations for the park (through Record of Decision 2020-009):

1. No camping will be permitted at Qaummaarviit except where a Research permit has been issued with Terms and Conditions approved by the CJPMC.
2. Inuit engaged in harvesting activities may temporarily camp in any zone within the park (except at Qaummaarviit).
3. Iqaluit Kuunga on the **west side of the river**:
 - a. Traditional Inuit Family Camps in Iqaluit Kuunga on the west side of the river may continue to be occupied and are not subject to guidelines and regulations at this time.
 - b. All other campers are subject to the following guidelines and regulations:
 - i. Overnight camping in all zones is limited to three nights and requires a registration permit from NP&SP.
 - ii. Camping is not permitted within 10 meters of a known archaeological or culturally significant site.
4. Camping in Iqaluit Kuunga on the **east side of the river** is subject to the following guidelines and regulations:
 - iii. All general camping guidelines and regulations apply.
 - a. All campers must register their location with NP&SP staff.
 - b. Camping is not permitted within 50 meters of a public day use facility and is not permitted within 250 meters of the Pavilion.
 - c. The 'camping season' is June 1 to September 30 annually.
 - d. Long-term camping (longer than 3 nights including seasonal camp occupancy) is only permitted in the designated public campground (see zone map - Development: Day Use Designated Camp Area).
 - i. Seasonal camp occupancy is only permitted at designated campsites with an assigned number.
 - ii. Camping at an unnumbered site has a maximum of 7 nights of occupancy. Tents must be removed from these sites when the term of occupancy has expired.
 - e. Short term camping (1 to 3 nights) is permitted in the designated public campgrounds (including the numbered sites) or other locations in the park (subject to zoning regulations).
 - i. Short term camping in locations outside the designated public campgrounds may be requested to move or be subject to removal by a Park Officer.
 - f. Permanent walled tent frames and cabin structures are not permitted.
 - g. No power equipment or generators are allowed at any time.
 - h. All general camping guidelines and regulations apply.



5. **General Camping Guidelines and Regulations** (in all zones where camping is permitted): Personal use camping structures include canvas tents with temporary internal or external frames; removable wooden floors or platforms; temporary pop-up tents; temporary screened or walled dining tents; and temporary tarp covers.
 - a. All campers must prevent environmental impacts.
 - b. All campers must minimize noise in consideration of the visitor experience for neighbouring campsites.
 - i. Quiet hours are from 10 p.m. to 9 a.m.
 - ii. No sound systems or amplified music devices are allowed at any time.
 - c. Fires and Fire pits: It is against the regulations to collect firewood from the natural environment or burn wood found in the park or at other campsites. Firewood must be obtained from the fire bins or request NP&SP staff to deliver firewood.
 - i. Fires are permitted only in designated fire pits.
 - ii. Burning of garbage, camp refuse, or any materials containing toxic ingredients is prohibited.
 - iii. Fires must always be attended and thoroughly extinguished before departure.
 - iv. Store only the wood you need for a day at your camp site, day use facility, or fire pit.
 - v. Limit the size of your fires and use firewood sparingly.
 - vi. Fireworks, explosives or any device capable of releasing a projectile are not permitted in the park.
6. The CJPMC may amend the camping guidelines and regulations at anytime over the duration of this Management Plan.
7. NP&SP will establish and implement a campsite reservation process and policy. The CJPMC will be consulted on the process and policy.
8. NP&SP staff will communicate the camping regulations and guidelines in Iqaluit Kuunga:
 - a. Information packages will be provided to all campers (including a welcome letter, the camping regulations and guidelines, camping best practices, end of season or end of campsite use guidance, staff assistance opportunities, and contact information).
 - b. Signage and website information on camping will be posted.
9. Park Officers will conduct outreach to campers and enforce the guidelines and regulations as required.

- a. Any person found to be in violation of the guidelines and regulations will be issued a warning for the first infraction.
- b. Repeated infractions will result in the withdrawal of the camping reservation or permit, and removal from the campsite.
- c. Repeated infractions against a person will be reported by staff to the CJPMC who may recommend additional restrictions on that persons future camping eligibility.

3.3.8 ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Alcohol, cannabis and illegal drugs are NOT permitted in the park.

3.3.9 FIRE PITS AND FIRE PERMITS

NP&SP has installed fire pits and barbecues throughout the park in picnic areas and the designated campgrounds. Park staff stock firewood at designated locations and deliver wood to sites upon request. Fire pit and fire permit regulations are posted on signage in the park (also see *General Camping Guidelines and Regulations*).

Key Actions

The Management Plan recommends:

1. Fires are permitted only in designated fire pits and barbecues.
 - a. Limit the size of your fires and use firewood sparingly.
 - b. The use of charcoal is encouraged for BBQ stands.
 - c. Small fires used for cooking at a campsite or BBQ do not require a permit.
 - d. Fires may not be started with gasoline or liquid/chemical fire starters.
2. **Burning of garbage, camp refuse, or any chemically treated wood product is prohibited.**
 - a. Store only the wood you need for a day at your camp site, day use facility or fire pit.
 - b. The use of firewood supplied from designated firewood depots in the park is encouraged.
 - c. Burning large wood products (e.g. palettes) is prohibited. Wood for fires must be cut into pieces under 30 inches (75 cm).
3. Fires must always be attended at all times.
4. Fire pits and barbecues must be thoroughly extinguished before departure.
5. Fireworks, explosives or any device capable of releasing a

projectile are not permitted within the park. The exception to this regulation is bear bangers required for safety.

6. Park Officers will share information with park users and enforce the regulations as required.
 - a. Any person found to in violation of the regulations will be issued a warning for the first infraction.
 - b. Serious infractions will be reported to the city of Iqaluit bylaw.
 - c. Repeated infractions will result in withdrawal from the park.
 - d. Repeated infractions against a person will be reported by staff to the CJPMC who may recommend additional restrictions on that person's future access to the park.

3.3.10 NOISE REGULATIONS

The parks are a place for enjoyment and relaxation by all people. Activities, events and gatherings will generate noise. Respect for other park visitors and campers by keeping noise to a minimum will be promoted through signage and staff outreach, and regulations will be posted in the park (also see *General Camping Guidelines and Regulations*).

Key Actions

The Management Plan recommends:

1. Quiet hours are from 10 p.m. to 9 a.m.
2. No power equipment or generators are allowed at any time by park users, including campers. The exceptions to this regulation are:
 - a. The generators at NP&SP buildings (e.g. the Pavilion)
 - b. Generators or power equipment required by contractors operating in the park on behalf of NP&SP.
 - c. Generators are permitted in personal use cabins.
3. No sound systems or amplified music devices are allowed at any time. The exception to this regulation is the use of sound systems for public gatherings at the Pavilion with a park use permit.

3.3.11 DOGS AND DOG TEAMS

The use of the park for dog walking has increased in the day use portion of Iqaluit Kuunga. NP&SP has posted signs to indicate dogs must be on leash and installed dog waste bag stations to encourage park users to pick up after their dogs.

There have been a number of concerns with dogs, dog teams and dog walking in the park:

- Off leash dog walking
- Off leash dogs threatening or harassing park users
- Running of dogs beside moving vehicles.
- Increased use of the park by dog teams due to later sea ice formation.
- Use of the park roads to run dog teams behind modified wheeled vehicles in the summer
- Dog waste is not picked up by all owners.

Key Actions

The Management Plan recommends:

1. Dog teams are permitted to be run through the park:
 - a. Dog teams have the right of way while crossing road ways in the park during winter season.
 - b. Dog teams are not to be kennelled or 'yarded' in the park.
 - c. Dog teams must follow the winter travel route through the park.
 - d. For safety concerns, dog teams may not be exercised on the parks roads between June 1st and September 31st on weekends and holidays (Canada Day, Nunavut Day, Civic Holiday, Labor Day and Truth and Reconciliation Day) between 12 PM (noon) to 12 AM (Midnight).
 - e. No anchoring or tying dog teams on lake or river ice.
 - f. NP&SP will develop a partnership with the Iqaluit dog team association to address issues related to dog team use of the park.
2. The following regulations will apply to all dogs, dog teams and dog owners using the park.
 - a. Dogs must be on leash/lead at all times in the park.
 - b. Dogs may not be run next to a moving vehicle.
 - c. Picking up dog waste is mandatory. Dog waste should not be left on the land, particularly in areas of creeks and freshwater bodies.
 - d. Dog walkers must not walk/ski on the dog team winter travel route.
 - e. All park users are recommended to stay at a distance from dog teams (recommended distance is 60 to 200 feet).
3. The Heritage Appreciation Plan will use signage, brochures, education programs and the website to share information on regulations concerning dogs.
4. Park Officers will share information with dog owners and enforce the regulations as required.

- a. Any person found to be in violation of the regulations will be issued a warning for the first infraction.
- b. Repeated infractions will result in the withdrawal of the dog owner from the park.
- c. Repeated infractions against a person will be reported by staff to the CJPMC who may recommend additional restrictions on that person's future access to the park with a dog.

3.4 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.

The CJPMC provides recommendations for all permit terms and conditions in consideration of the impacts on natural resources, the environment, cultural resources, Inuit use and enjoyment of the park, and other topics as required. Permits requirements have been identified for the following topics in other sections of the Management Plan:

- a. Aircraft (Section 3.3.3)
- b. Tourism (Section 3.3.5)
- c. Cabins and Outpost Camps (Section 3.3.6)
- d. Camping (Section 3.3.7)
- e. Fires (Section 3.3.9)
- f. Noise (Section 3.3.10)



INUIT ENROLLED IN THE NA DO NOT NEED A PERMIT TO ACCESS OR USE IQALUIT KUUNGA OR QAUMMAARVIIT.

This Management Plan provides information on other permit requirements for:

- a. Business Activity and Business Permits
- b. Special Event and Large Group Permits
- c. Research and Film Permits

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-Inuit visitors.

3.4.1 BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND BUSINESS PERMITS

Business opportunities associated with Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni 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.

The Master Plan identifies the opportunity for an Inuit Owned business operation to obtain a license to operate at the Pavilion, in designated locations in parking lots during special events, or at the proposed new group cabin on the west side of Iqaluit Kuunga. Proposals to obtain a business permit for activities 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 business permit under the TPA.

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.

Key Actions

1. Businesses will be required to apply for a permit to operate a business activity in the park through NP&SP staff. 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.
2. The application process will consider:
 - a. Where the business applying for a permit is not owned and operated by a beneficiary, the application will follow the IIBA rules for Inuit Right of First Refusal for business

activities in the park (IIBA 5.10 and 5.11).

- b. The application will gather information on the business activity and use of the park so that the CJPMC can include relevant terms and conditions on the permit.
 - c. The CJPMC may consult with EDT (Tourism) on business activities in the park as per the Inuit Tourism Strategy.
3. Businesses may apply for a permit to use the Pavilion. NP&SP will develop a policy for the use of the Pavilion by businesses, addressing the type of use, length of use, and fee structure. The policy will include the permit requirements and terms and conditions recommended by the CJPMC.
 - a. Community organizations use of the Pavilion will be encouraged and free of charge where the mandate of the organization compliments the purpose of the park.
 4. NP&SP will prepare a policy for Inuit Owned business operation to obtain a permit to operate at the pavilion parking lot during special events. The policy will include the permit requirements and terms and conditions.
 - a. Terms and conditions will consider the expenses related to Businesses Operating in the parking lot, such as garbage removal. The 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, as a condition of the permit.
 5. Inuit business use of cabins in park (including personal use cabins, pavillion, or the group cabin) must obtain a permit subject to Section 3.3.6.3.
 6. NP&SP will maintain close working relationships with the local commercial services to promote the parks as a tourism destination (such as retail outlets, outfitters, hotels, etc.).
 7. NP&SP will encourage Inuit outfitters and guides in Iqaluit to provide park tours, and support their requirements through the **Inuit Tourism Strategy**, park marketing and information materials, and park specific training programs.
 8. NP&SP will provide access to park contracting opportunities for Inuit and local businesses.

3.4.2 SPECIAL EVENT AND LARGE GROUP PERMITS

Businesses, organizations, community groups or individuals may use the park for special events or large gatherings (50 people or more) with a permit. Permit applications will be made to the Superintendent (or NP&SP staff delegated to issue permits). NP&SP staff are delegated to issue special event and large group permits on behalf of the CJPMC. NP&SP staff may seek the advice of the CJPMC before issuing a permit if there are unusual circumstances or questions that relate to other items in the Management Plan.

Key Actions

1. Special events and large groups are required to apply for a permit for the activity in the park through NP&SP staff. Staff 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. Groups that are exempt from the permit requirement include: school groups, youth camps, Elders groups, Government of Nunavut IQ events, NP&SP sponsored events (e.g. Parks Day)
 - b. All groups will receive an information package from Park Staff on the regulations for special events, large groups and the use of park infrastructure.
2. The application process will consider:
 - a. Where and when the special event or large group activity is taking place.
 - b. Impacts of the special event or large group on the environment, wildlife, cultural sites or resources, and other park user groups.
 - c. The application will gather information on the activity and use of the park so that the CJPMC can include relevant terms and conditions on the permit.



3. NP&SP will develop a policy for special events or large group gatherings, addressing the type of use, length of use, and fee structure. The policy will include the permit requirements and terms and conditions recommended by the CJPMC.

3.4.3 RESEARCH (IIBA ARTICLE 11) AND FILM PERMITS

The Management Plan requires permits for researchers and film crews in Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit.

Researchers or film crews may use the park for their activities with a permit. Permit applications will be made to the Superintendent (or NP&SP staff delegated to issue permits).

- NP&SP staff will seek the advice of the CJPMC for research permits.
- NP&SP staff are delegated to issue film crew permits on behalf of the CJPMC for local media or broadcasting activities. NP&SP staff will seek the advice of the CJPMC before issuing a film crew permit for other productions, if there are unusual circumstances, or questions that relate to other items in this Management Plan.
- All research and film permit users must leave the park in the condition it was before their activity. All permits require research and film crews to remove all materials and clean the area of use. NP&SP staff will monitor activities and request permit holders to maintain a clean and secure site.

Key Actions

1. 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.
 - a. Archeological research also requires a permit from the GN - C&H.
 - b. Wildlife research in Nunavut requires a permit in keeping with the Wildlife Act. Regional research projects do not require a park specific permit, however NP&SP and the CJPMC may recommend terms and conditions when research overlaps the park boundary. Wildlife research that takes place only within the park do require a park specific permit.
2. The Superintendent (or NP&SP staff delegated to issue permits) may seek the advice of the CJPMC and NJPMC on research permits before issuing one with the terms and conditions that permit research within the park. As per Article 11 of the IIBA, research permit conditions may address:
 - a. Support for Inuit researchers to be provided by NP&SP.
 - b. Inuit field assistants to be hired by the researcher, including a formal training component for Inuit field assistants in the research project.
 - c. Inuit Qaujijamatuqangit and Inuit oral histories are to be included in research to support the goals of the park.
 - d. Researchers must identify an intention to use aircraft or drones in their permit application, including the purpose of the aircraft, flying area, distances and altitudes, and safety precautions. The use of aircraft in the park is subject to Section 3.3.3. The CJPMC may apply terms and conditions specific to aircraft use.
 - e. Any additional terms and conditions specific to the activity and zone in the park where the research activity will be undertaken as recommended by the CJPMC or NP&SP.
 - f. 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 terms and conditions include a presentation/meeting with the researcher or a representative.
3. Film crews will apply to the Superintendent (or NP&SP staff delegated to issue permits) for a permit. NP&SP may seek the advice of the CJPMC before issuing a film crew permit to determine terms and conditions. Film crews seeking a permit must:
 - a. Identify the activities and locations in the park where filming is to take place, the time of year of the filming, and actions that will be taken to avoid negative impacts on Inuit harvesting, or the use and enjoyment of the park by Inuit or any other user groups.
 - b. Film crews must not disturb or harass wildlife, and applications will identify the actions to be taken to avoid any negative impacts on wildlife.

- c. Film crews must identify the process to gain consent from park users that may be filmed in the park.
 - d. Film crews must identify an intention to use aircraft or drones in their permit application, including the purpose of the aircraft, flying area, distances and altitudes, and safety precautions. The use of aircraft in the park is subject to Section 3.3.3. The CJPMC may apply terms and conditions specific to aircraft use.
 - e. Researchers and film crews 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 terms and conditions include a presentation/meeting with a representative of the research team or film crew.
- 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 Park staff and communication materials.
 - d. Emergency contacts in Iqaluit.
 - 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).

3.5 PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTED AREAS

The management Killiliurniq (Zone) and management actions (above) identify prohibitions and regulations to ensure the purpose of the park is maintained.

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 parks 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 Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit 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.

3.6 PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Public safety in Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit is of paramount concern. NP&SP and the CJPMC will work in close partnership with the Search and Rescue organizations in Iqaluit, Emergency Management Organization (EMO), RCMP, Conservation Officers, and other professionals and organizations in both communities to provide for public safety and respond to emergencies in the parks.

Key Actions

1. The Management Plan requires the development of a detailed Emergency Response Plan within the first year of implementation to address:

2. 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. 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.
 - b. Temporary road/trail closure where travel is a threat to public safety.
 - c. As required, the use of temporary or permanent barriers to close areas of the park.
 - d. Kiosk signage (informational and regulatory) for emergency procedures and contact, ATV safety, minimal impact travel, and for closure announcements (when required).
3. Staff training has been identified in the Management Plan 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.

The Master Plan recommends the development of Emergency Shelters in the park within the next 20 years.

3.7 HERITAGE APPRECIATION

The Master Plan and the 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 of stewardship, sustainability, and activities or behaviours that have a positive or 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 Inuinnaqtun, 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 the community residents and all park user groups.
4. Developing educational resources with 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 heritage, significance and themes of Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit.
 - c. Provide people with an interest in learning more about the park and/or Inuit culture.
 - d. Encourage enjoyment of the park, and promote key messages on 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**.

Heritage Appreciation Education Modules

A framework and guidelines for education modules and curriculum is presented in the Nunavut Park’s *Framework for Heritage Appreciation and Interpretative Programs*. The Framework will be referenced for the development of a teacher’s resource kit about

Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit to be designed for use by Iqaluit schools in grades 7 and 10 as part of the general curriculum, and a special curriculum in archaeology will be developed for grade 11. Students will learn about the park and develop an appreciation of both the cultural and natural heritage of the park by examining its rich history and its resources. Students will learn about park management and the skills required to protect, preserve and present park resources (natural and cultural).

In-park Educational Programming

In-park educational programming will be developed through science and cultural camps, and the NP&SP “Learn to” program. Educational programs will promote IQ and stewardship through interactive activities.

Educational programs specifically for the Illurjuaq at Qaummaarviit will be developed in partnership with the QAC and IHT.

Community Events

Community events will encourage engagement with the park’s heritage and be promoted as tourism opportunities, such as “Parks Day”, picnics and other activities identified in the **Inuit Tourism Strategy**.

Engaging Youth

To increase awareness of parks and park career opportunities, a brochure may be developed for youth about “Careers in Parks” with information about Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimagatuqanginni and the local educational and employment opportunities associated with the park.

3.8 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 Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimagatuqanginni.

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



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 Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit Management Plan will be implemented annually as part of ongoing park operations and maintenance, except for 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 Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit Management Plan.

Table F: Operational Budget Summary⁸

BUDGET ITEM	BUDGET
Annual Park Operations and Maintenance Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 1-5 \$100,000 annually Year 6-10 \$125,000 annually
One-time/As Required Management Actions and Operational Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 1 - \$80,000 Year 5 - \$60,000 Year 9 - \$60,000
Staffing Operational Cost Estimates (FTE/ Seasonal/Contract)	<p>Per Year</p> <p>\$399,781 to \$485,698 per year, based on three FTE (pay range 13-18); two seasonal/contract staff positions (pay range 6-10); two part time relief contract positions (pay range 6-10); eight summer student positions (pay range 6-10) - including salary, employment related costs, office and equipment operational costs</p>
Tourism Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)	<p>Per Year</p> <p>\$60,000 per year based on 1 FTE (Intermediate position pay range 13-17) to address the Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit (DoE) portion of the position, through a cost sharing agreement with EDT.</p>
Heritage Appreciation Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)	<p>Per Year</p> <p>\$60,000 per year based on 1 FTE (Intermediate position pay range 13-17) to address the Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit (DoE) portion of the position, through a cost sharing in DoE with other Qikiqtaaluk parks.</p>
Park Specific Staff Training (per year, per staff position)	<p>Per Year</p> <p>\$6,000 per staff position</p>

⁸ Class “D” cost estimates for course only, not including salary, travel, accommodation, or per diem. Estimates are provided for budget planning purposes only. Figures to be adjusted as required to accommodate inflation.⁷



Heritage Appreciation Programs and Inuit Tourism Strategy Implementation	Annually \$60,000 (Community Events and Learn to program) Additional annual costs for program actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 1-2: \$90,000 • Year 3-5: \$65,000 • Year 6-10: \$135,000
Iqaluit CJPMC Annual Operating Budget⁹	Per Year (ongoing) \$15,000 for typical CJPMC operations (not including travel or initiatives identified in the CJPMC annual work plans.)

4.2 MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

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

Table G: Annual Park Operations and Maintenance Budget

MANAGEMENT ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	RESOURCES REQUIRED	ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION OUTCOMES
Park Operations and Maintenance	Lead: NP&SP staff	Year 1-5: \$100,000 annually Year 6-10: \$125,000 annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facility and road maintenance • Environment/Wildlife Monitoring • Cultural Resource Monitoring • Visitor Monitoring • Visitor Registration • Public Safety • Mobile equipment operations • Infrastructure operations

Table H: One-time/as is 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, 5, 9 \$60,000 each	Class C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle purchases • Maintenance Equipment Replacement • Computer Equipment Upgrades • Office Upgrades
Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummarviit Emergency Response Plan⁹	Plan for fiscal year 2021/2022	Lead: NP&SP Partners: Community Search & Rescue, HTO, RCMP, Conservation Officers, and others	Year 1 \$20,000	Class D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive plan to address park user safety

⁹ CJPMC budget requirements may vary each year based on the activities described in their annual workplan and budget.



4.2.2 STAFFING BUDGET

4.2.2.1 Park Specific Staffing

As of December 2020, the parks had 1 full-time equivalent (FTE) position, and 2 casual park technician staff positions for up to four-month contracts, 1 relief casual position, and 5-7 summer student positions.

The implementation of the Master Plan and Management Plan for the parks requires:

- **1 park coordinator** (full-time equivalent (FTE) position)
- **2 park technicians** (FTE positions)
- **2 casual park maintenance positions** (four-month contracts)
- **2 relief workers** between May and October
- **8-10 summer students** (the number may vary by year depending on workload and projects).

Management of the positions would be provided by the Park Manager/Park Officer for Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit located in Iqaluit; Park Coordinator: Qikiqtani Region located in Iqaluit; Manager: Park Operations located in Iqaluit; or other NP&SP staff designate as required.

The parks require three appointed Park Officers to monitor, regulate and enforce the actions in this Management Plan. The park coordinator and two park technicians will be trained and appointed as Park Officers.

4.2.2.2 Tourism Coordinator

As required by the IIBA the GN will create a full time equivalent (FTE) staff position for Regional Tourism Coordinator/Local Tourism Coordinator. As of 2020 this position would reside with EDT (GN) and through a cost sharing agreement with DoE and EDT.

As per the IIBA Article 4, the GN will plan an Inuit Tourism Training Program (IIBA 4.4) specific to the 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.

4.2.2.3 Heritage Appreciation Coordinator

The GN will create a FTE staff position for a Heritage Appreciation Coordinator with local responsibilities for Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit HAP programs, and regional responsibilities for the other Qikitaaluk parks and communities. The position will be funded through cost sharing in DoE between the Territorial Parks in the region. The position includes regular travel to each of the park communities in the region.

Table I: Staffing O&M

POSITION	# OF POSITIONS	% OF COSTS ANNUALLY	TOTAL ANNUAL STAFFING COST ESTIMATE	CALCULATION PROCESS
Park Coordinator/ Park Officer	1 FTE	100%	\$90,812 to \$108,810	Calculated based roughly on collective agreement for 1 FTE
Park Technician/ Park Officer	2 FTE	100%	\$54,756 to \$67,919 (times two positions) = \$109,512 to \$135,838	Calculated based roughly on collective agreement for 2 FTE
Park Maintenance	2 Casual	33%	\$18,070 to \$22,189 (times two positions) = \$36,140 to \$44,826	Calculated based roughly on collective agreement for 2 casual four month positions
Relief Worker	2 Casual	25%	\$13,689 to \$16,979.50 (times two positions) = \$27,378 to \$33,959	Calculated based roughly on collective agreement for 2 part time relief contract positions
Summer Student	8 Contract	25%	\$13,689 to \$16,979.50 (times four positions) = \$109,512 to \$135,838	Calculated based roughly on collective agreement for 8 three month summer contract positions
NLA (average)	Annual/Average		\$6,572	Calculated based roughly on collective agreement
MERCS (Mandatory Employment-Related Costs)	Annual/Average		\$3,855	Calculated based roughly on collective agreement
Training ¹⁰	Annual/Average		\$2,000	Estimated Budget
Office Space Rental/Repairs/Upgrades	Annual/Average		\$10,000	Estimated Budget
Cell phone, Office phone, internet	Annual/Average		\$3,000	Estimated Budget
Equipment: uniform, safety gear, replacement tools	Annual/Average		\$1,000	Estimated Budget
STAFFING OPERATIONAL COST ESTIMATES (*Variable based on pay range)				\$399,781 to \$485,698*

4.2.3 PARK SPECIFIC TRAINING

The development of specialized knowledge for NP&SP staff, Inuit Tourism Providers and Inuit tourism business operators in Iqaluit will ensure the Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit 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 for NP&SP staff¹¹ such as: basic computer skills, GN policies and procedures; and where required English as a second language training; cross-cultural competency training.

¹⁰ 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 **Iqaluit 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. The Inuit Tourism Strategy 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 Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit Master Plan and Management Plan.

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

Table J: Nunavut Parks Staff Training Recommendations

COURSE	PURPOSE/TRAINING PROVIDER	COST/PERSON*	TIME-FRAME
Nunavut Parks Program, including joint planning and management	Familiarize all staff with the Nunavut Parks Program, IIBA, and park Master and Management Plans. Staff training by the Manager: Park Planning and Establishment (Nunavut Parks).	n/a	Year 1
Search and rescue training	Requirements should include: core competencies and crisis management; and specialized cold water and fast water rescue. Emergency Response Institute; Search and Rescue Volunteer Association of Canada (SARVAC); or equivalent training for professionals.	\$1,000 (location dependent)	Year 1
Park Officer/ Enforcement	Meet requirements to be appointed as Park Officer under the TPA. Staff training by Department of Environment.	\$1,000 (location dependent)	Year 1
Wilderness First Aid and Survival Training; Swift Water/ Cold Water Rescue Training; Winter and Ice Rescue Training	Basic level of certification. Canadian Red Cross (or equivalent) and Rescue Canada (or equivalent)	\$500 (location dependent)	Year 1
Facility Maintenance and Operations	Staff training by the Manager: Park Operations (Nunavut Parks)	n/a	Year 1
Firearms Safety Course	Firearms and hunter education course and certification. Canadian Firearms Safety Course (CFSC) and License	\$150 (location dependent)	Year 1
Safe and Sustainable Travel/ 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) emerit 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 courses occur
Impacts Monitoring to Natural and Cultural Resources	Training in Environmental Effects Monitoring - Online (e.g. University of New Brunswick). Cultural Resource Management - Online (e.g. University of Victoria Cultural Resource Management Program)	\$350 - \$1,000 per course	As available courses occur
Other specialized training as required	Ongoing specialized training and skills development could include cruise ship readiness; etc.	\$350 - \$1,000 per course	As required
ESTIMATED TRAINING BUDGET PER STAFF		\$6,000 per person	

*Class "D" cost estimates for course only, not including salary, travel, accommodation, or per diem. Does not include costs of bringing instructors into the community for training. Estimates are provided for budget planning purposes only.

4.3 HERITAGE APPRECIATION PLAN AND INUIT TOURISM STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

Development of the Heritage Appreciation Plan for Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni will be completed by NP&SP staff and other partner organizations. The Heritage Appreciation Plan

special projects budget (specifically oral history and archaeological projects) are identified in the Master Plan.

The following table identifies the budget for annual operation and delivery of the programs and implementation of materials identified in the Heritage Appreciation Plan. The CJPMC may review and approve requests to change the Heritage Appreciation Program budget on an annual basis through a Record of Decision.

Table K: Heritage Appreciation Plan and Inuit Tourism Strategy Implementation

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	TIME-FRAME	CAPITAL COST			NOTES
			Category	Total	Class Estimate	
Community Events	Parks Day and other NP&SP supported events	Annually	Implementation	\$20,000 per year	Class C	Project to be delivered by NP&SP
“Learn to” Program	Park specific programs and materials	Annually	Materials and implementation	\$40,000 per year	Class C	Project to be delivered by NP&SP
Development of the Park Heritage Appreciation Plan	Park specific HAP	Year 1-2	Development	\$70,000	Class C	Project to be delivered by NP&SP
Education Centre Programs	Park specific programs and materials	Year 1-2	Development, materials and equipment	\$20,000	Class C	Project to be delivered by NP&SP
Marketing Materials	Park specific promotional and information materials in print and online	Year 3-5	Development, fabrication and implementation	\$20,000	Class C	Project to be delivered by NP&SP
Illurjuaq Programming Guidelines	Illurjuaq promotional and information materials; operational / maintenance / use guidelines	Year 3-5	Development and implementation	\$25,000	Class C	Project to be delivered by NP&SP in partnership with IHT and local organizations
Outfitter Training Materials, Interpretive Kits, and Promotional Materials	Park specific promotional and information materials in print and online	Year 3-5	Development and fabrication = \$10,000 Training and promotion = \$10,000	\$20,000	Class C	Project to be delivered by NP&SP
Education Modules	Teacher education kits and online resource materials General content for K to 12 grades, and NAC. Specific content for Grade 7, 10 & 11	Year 6-10	General content K to 12 = \$45,000 Grade 7 modules = \$35,000 Grade 10 modules = \$30,000 Grade 11 modules = \$25,000	\$135,000	Class D	Project will include specific and general content. 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 Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qammaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattasimajatuqanginni 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, and 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:** Iqaluit Kuunga and Qammaarviit 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:** Iqaluit Kuunga and Qammaarviit 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.





welcome to
katannilik park
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Section 5

APPENDICES



5.1 CONSULTATION RECORD

DATE	ORGANIZATION/INDIVIDUAL	TYPE OF CONSULTATION
December 6-7, 2017	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Ses-sion
December 8, 2017	Interviews – Local Knowledge Holders	For the Inventory of Park Resources
January 29-30, 2018	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Ses-sion
January 31-February 1, 2018	Interviews – Local Knowledge Holders and Organizations	For the Inventory of Park Resources
March 21-22, 2018	Interviews – Local Knowledge Holders and Organizations	For the Inventory of Park Resources
March 22-24, 2018	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Ses-sion
June 13-15, 2018	CJPMC	Committee Planning Session
June 14, 2018	Inookie Adamie meeting with CJPMC	Traditional knowledge
October 19-20, 2018	CJPMC	Committee Planning Session
December 5-7, 2018	CJPMC	Committee Planning Session
March 12, 2019	CJPMC Chair and NP&SP Staff presentation to City of Iqaluit Council	Presentation
March 20-22, 2019	CJPMC	Committee Planning Session
March 21, 2019	Cabin Owners Meeting with CJPMC	Discussion
March 22, 2019	NJPMC meeting with CJPMC	Discussion
March 22, 2019	NJPMC and CJPMC Park Visit	Tour and review of park planning challenges and issues
June 17-19, 2019	CJPMC meeting and presentations from DFO	Planning Session. DFO representatives in attendance.
September 23-25, 2019	CJPMC	Committee Planning Session
September 25, 2019	CJPMC Special Meeting with City of Iqaluit	Discussion
February 2020	Cabin Owners Meeting with CJPMC	Discussion
March 2-3, 2020	CJPMC	Committee Planning Session
June 2020	Public survey	Information sharing and input
	NP&SP distribute the Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit Information Package to Partner Organizations	Information on the proposed territorial park and drafting of the Master and Management Plans
December 2020 through February 2021	CJPMC	Committee Review of the Final Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
	Community Open House	Presentation of the Final Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
March 2021	NP&SP distribute the Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit Information Package to Partner Organizations	Information on the proposed territorial park and drafting of the Master and Management Plans
March 22 - 23, 2021	Special Meeting with Partner Or-ganizations	Presentation of the Final Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
	CJPMC approves the Draft Master and Management Plans	
	Nunavut JPMC approves the Draft Management Plan	Presentation of the Final Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board reviews the Management Plan	
	Government of Nunavut Work-ing Group and Deputy Ministers review the Master and Management Plans	
	Minister of Environment and Legislative Assembly approves the Management Plan	
	Government of Nunvut Working Group and Deputy Ministers review the Master and Management Plans	
	Minister of Environment and Legislative Assembly approves the Management Plan	

5.2 EXAMPLE VISITOR CODE OF CONDUCT

Example A: From the North Baffin Regional Land Use Plan

APPENDIX H

NORTH BAFFIN REGIONAL LAND USE PLAN

Code of Good Conduct for Land Users

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

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Example B: Adapted from Leave No Trace Canada guidelines

OUTDOOR ETHICS

KNOW BEFORE YOU GO

- Be **PREPARED!** Prepare for extreme weather, hazards, and emergencies.
- Take **EXTRA FOOD**, a **FIRST AID KIT** and don't forget **EXTRA CLOTHES** to protect you from cold, heat, snow, wind or rain.
- Use **MAPS** and a **GPS** to show you where you'll be going so you won't get lost.
- **TELL SOMEONE WHERE YOU ARE GOING** (i.e. a friend or RCMP) and when you will return.
- **LEARN** about the areas you will visit. Talk to people who have been there, before you go. The more you know the more **FUN** you'll have.
- Know the regulations and special concerns for the area you'll visit (i.e. is it on Inuit Owned Land or a National or Territorial Park?)

TRAVEL AND CAMP ON DURABLE SURFACES

- Stay on durable surfaces to **PROTECT NATURE**. Durable surfaces include established trails and campsites, rock, gravel, dry grasses or snow. Steer clear of flowers and other vegetation. Once hurt, they may not grow back!
- If there are not established trails or campsites, **DISPERSE USE** over a **DURABLE AREA** to prevent the creation of new trails and campsites.
- Camp at least 100 **BIG STEPS** (200 feet) from lakes and streams
- **DO NOT ALTER** a site (i.e. do not build structures, furniture or dig ditches)

DISPOSE OF WASTE PROPERLY

- **PACK IT IN, PACK IT OUT!** Pack out all trash, including left over food and other litter you may find.
- If you have to "go", deposit human waste in a "cathole" at least 100 **BIG STEPS** (200 FEET) from any water, camp and trails.
- **PACK OUT YOUR TOILET PAPER!!** and hygiene products in a plastic bag
- **KEEP WATER CLEAN** do not put soap (even biodegradable), food or poop in lakes or streams. Wash yourself and your dishes 100 Big Steps (200 feet) from water. Strain food particles from your dishwater before depositing it onto the ground

LEAVE WHAT YOU FIND

- **PRESERVE THE PAST:** examine but do not touch, cultural or historic structures and artefacts
- Leave rocks, plants and other natural objects **AS YOU FIND THEM** so the next person can enjoy them.
- Avoid introducing or transporting non-native species

MINIMIZE CAMPFIRE IMPACTS

- Campfires cause lasting impacts to the backcountry.
- Use a **CAMP STOVE** for cooking. It's easier to cook on and clean up than a fire.
- Where fires are permitted, use an existing fire ring or a fire pan to protect the ground
- **KEEP FIRES SMALL.** Do not snap branches from off live bushes.
- Burn all wood to ash and make sure the fire is completely out and cold before you leave

RESPECT WILDLIFE

- Observe animals from a distance and **NEVER APPROACH, FEED or FOLLOW THEM**
- Human food is **UNHEALTHY** for all animals and feeding them starts bad habits. It alters their natural behaviour, and exposes them to predators and other dangers.
- **CONTROL PETS** at all times or leave them at home.
- Avoid wildlife during sensitive times: mating, nesting or raising young

BE CONSIDERATE OF OTHER VISITORS

- Make sure the **FUN** you have in the outdoors does not bother anyone else.
- Remember that there are other people there to enjoy the outdoors
- **LISTEN TO NATURE.** Avoid making loud noises or yelling.

REMEMBER: Common sense and courtesies will help ensure quality experiences will be available to us and future generations.

5.3 ADDENDUM: AGREEMENT BETWEEN INUIT HERITAGE TRUST AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NUNAVUT (REPRESENTED BY NUNAVUT PARKS AND SPECIAL PLACES DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT) ON THE ILLURJUAQ IN QAUMMAARVIIT TERRITORIAL PARK

5.4 ILLURJUAQ MANAGEMENT PLAN: INUIT HERITAGE TRUST



5.5 ADDENDUM: TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR CABINS IN IQALUIT KUUNGA TERRITORIAL PARK



