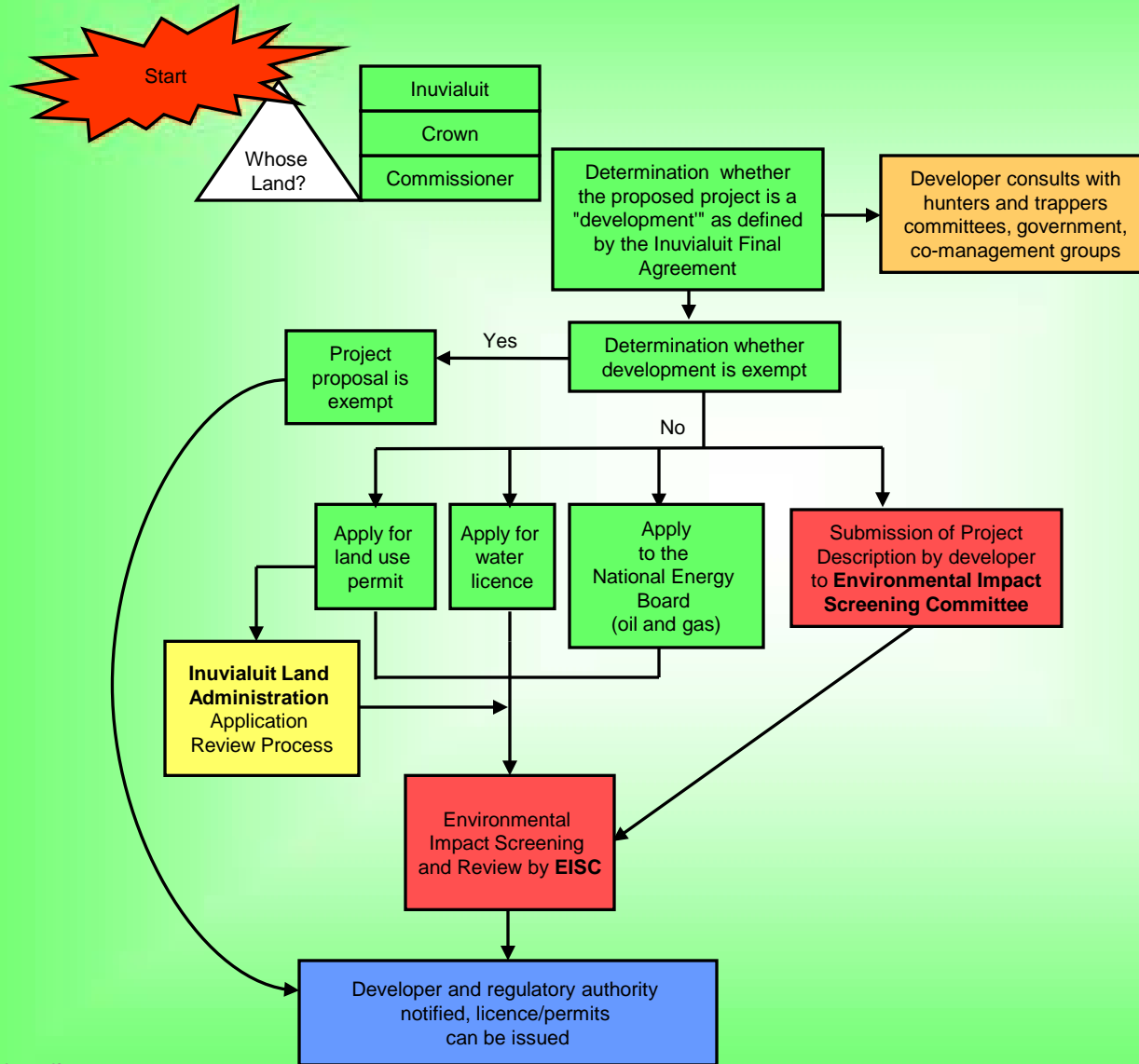


Inuvialuit Settlement Region

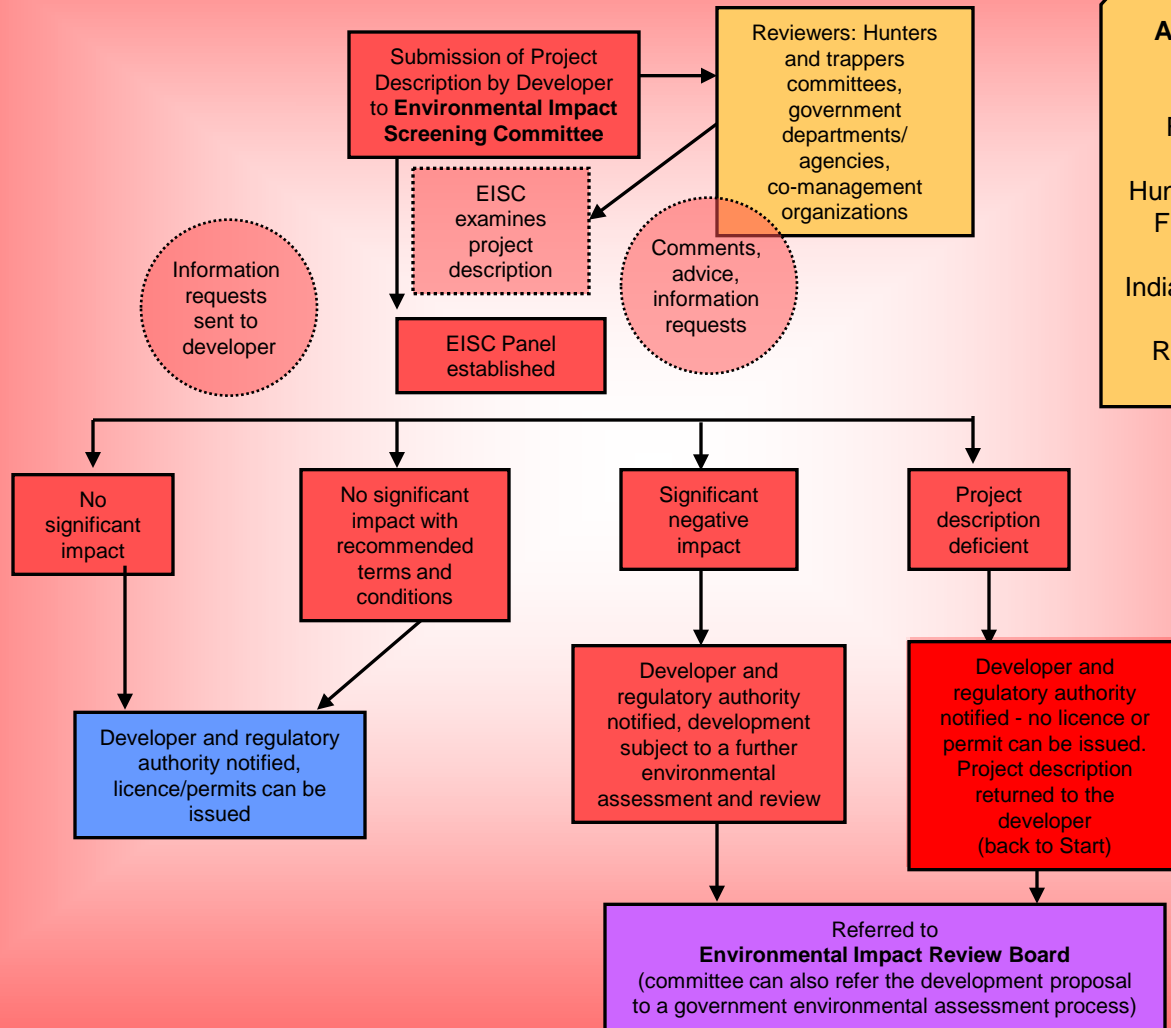
Resource Management System Explained

Overview



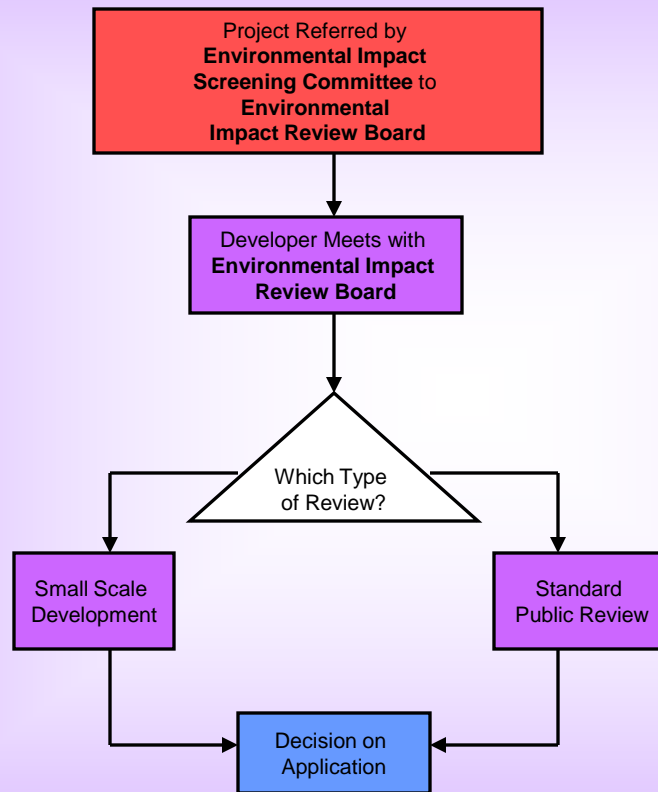
- Advisory Bodies/Reviewers:**
- Wildlife Management Advisory Council
 - Fisheries Joint Management Committee
 - Inuvialuit Game Council
 - Hunters and Trappers Committees
 - Fisheries and Oceans Canada
 - Environment Canada
 - Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
 - Environment and Natural Resources (Government of the Northwest Territories)

Environmental Impact Screening and Review



Advisory Bodies/Reviewers:
 Wildlife Management Advisory Council
 Fisheries Joint Management Committee
 Hunters and Trappers Committees
 Fisheries and Oceans Canada
 Environment Canada
 Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
 Environment and Natural Resources (Government of the Northwest Territories)

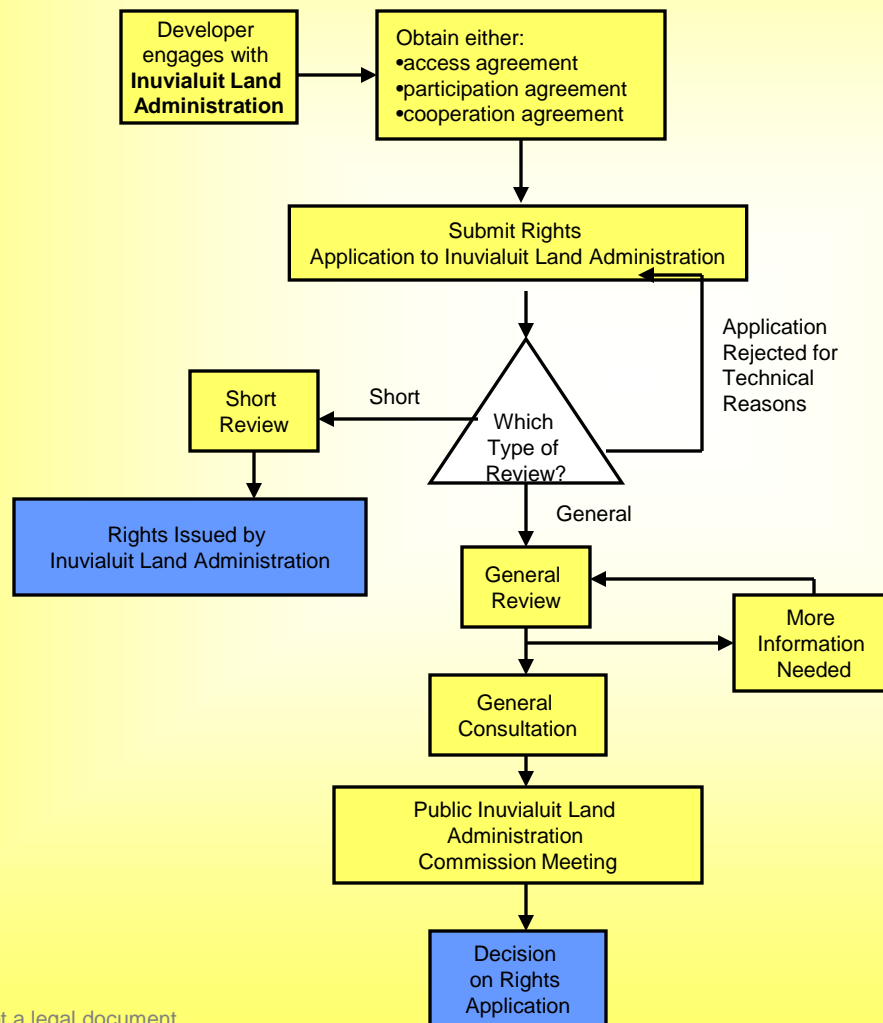
Environmental Impact Review



Advisory Bodies/Reviewers:

Wildlife Management
Advisory Council
Fisheries Joint Management
Committee
Inuvialuit Game Council
Hunters and Trappers Committees
Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Environment Canada
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Environment and Natural
Resources (Government of the
Northwest Territories)

Inuvialuit Land Administration: Application Review Process (applies to Inuvialuit Lands Only)



Advisory Bodies/Reviewers:
 Wildlife Management Advisory Council
 Fisheries Joint Management Committee
 Inuvialuit Game Council
 Hunters and Trappers Committees
 Fisheries and Oceans Canada
 Environment Canada
 Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
 Environment and Natural Resources (Government of the Northwest Territories)

Regulatory System in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region

OVERVIEW

Advisory Bodies – Wildlife Management Advisory Committee (NWT), Fisheries Joint Management Committee, Hunter and Trappers Committees, Inuvialuit Game Council, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Environment Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Environment and Natural Resources (Government of the Northwest Territories) – act as advisory bodies within the system.

Community Conservation Plans – The Inuvialuit Community Conservation Plans are community-based planning documents prepared by each community's hunters and trappers committee, community corporation, and elders committee. They are intended to provide guidance to all those with an interest in the planning area. Each plan contains a description of the current conservation and resource management system in the area and identifies the conservation measures needed to meet the goals of the plan.

Determination whether the proposed project is a "development" as defined by the Inuvialuit Final Agreement – The Environmental Impact Screening Committee determines whether the project is a development by referring to the Inuvialuit Final Agreement and the Screening Committee's Operating Guidelines and Procedures manual.

Determination whether development is exempt – The Environmental Impact Screening Committee determines whether the project is exempt by based on criteria set out in the Committee's Operating Guidelines and Procedures manual available on their website.

Apply for land use permit – on Crown lands, the application is made to Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. On private lands, the application is made to the Inuvialuit Land Administration.

Apply for water licence – Public Review for a Type A Water Licence – The NWT Water Board may hold a public review when it determines it would be in the best interest of the public. The purpose of a public review is for members of the public, the Board, and the applicant to make presentations and to answer questions regarding the application.

A public review is also a requirement for a Type A Water Licence under the *NWT Waters Act*. However, in addition to the hearings a board is authorized or required to hold under this Act, a board may also conduct hearings that it considers to be desirable for the purpose of carrying out any of its functions.

Application to the National Energy Board (NEB) for an oil and gas development - Applications for approval to conduct geophysical operations, drill wells, produce oil and gas or construct and operate oil and gas processing facilities or pipelines must be submitted to the NEB. The NEB will ensure that, as applicable, an environmental assessment process has been completed and will conduct a regulatory review of the application. For more information about the NEB's processes, please visit the NEB website at www.neb-one.gc.ca.

Submission of Project Description to the Environmental Impact Screening Committee – prior to submission the developer is required to consult with the appropriate hunters and trappers committee(s), co-management groups in the region, regulatory authorities and expert departments. Next, the developer prepares a project description and submits this to the Environmental Impact Screening Committee for screening and then applies for the water licence and land use permit or an authorization under the National Energy Board. The Environmental Impact Screening Committee also screens certain research projects which are government undertakings; many do not require a land use permit or water licence. Developments in the National parks are also screened.

The Screening Committee screens non-renewable development proposals on Inuvialuit Private lands or other developments if the Inuvialuit request that they should be screened.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT SCREENING AND REVIEW

Environmental Impact Screening and Review – The Environmental Impact Screening Committee is responsible for carrying out environmental screening of all development proposals in order to determine whether or not they could have significant negative environmental or wildlife harvesting impact. The Committee can make one of four decisions about the application:

- 1) The project will have no significant negative impact.
- 2) The project will have no significant negative impact if the recommended terms and conditions are implemented.
- 3) The project will have significant negative impact and subject to an environmental assessment and review process.
- 4) The project application is deficient and will be returned to the developer.

The Environmental Impact Screening Committee may refer a project for additional environmental review to a governmental development or environmental impact review process if, in the opinion of Committee, it will adequately encompass the assessment and review function. If not, the Environmental Impact Screening Committee shall refer the development proposal to the Environmental Impact Review Board.

Environmental Assessment – The Environmental Impact Screening Committee is responsible for environmental screening for all potential developments. Environmental assessment is a more thorough study of a proposed development's application to decide if the development is likely to have significant adverse impacts on the environment or on wildlife harvesting. The Committee can also recommend terms and conditions which mitigate the potential significant impacts of a development.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REVIEW

Environmental Impact Review– The Environmental Impact Screening Committee may refer a project for additional environmental review to a governmental development or environmental impact review process if in the opinion of the committee it will adequately encompass the assessment and review function. If not, the Environmental Impact Screening Committee refers the development proposal to the Environmental Impact Review Board. Very few (5-6%) of development proposals make to this stage. Most get into the regulatory system after the Environmental Impact Screening Committee process.

The Environmental Impact Review Board carries out detailed environmental impact assessments and public reviews of development projects referred to it by the Environmental Impact Screening Committee. The Board decides whether a project should proceed and, if so, under what specific terms and conditions. In making its decision, the Environmental Impact Review Board considers the need for wildlife compensation, mitigation, and remedial measures.

The Board can make recommendations of remedial or mitigative measures to minimize impacts to the body empowered to authorize development – government or the Inuvialuit Land and Administration of the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation.

The Inuvialuit Final Agreement stipulates that licences or approval shall not be issued unless the provisions of the environmental impact screening and review process have been complied with.

Which Type of Review? – The Environmental Impact Review Board conducts reviews depending on the scale of the development. The Board has created three basic approaches to public review within the framework of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement that are designed to be flexible enough to accommodate a wide variety of proposed developments. The three basic approaches are the Small Scale Development, the Standard Public Review, and variation of these standard procedures. The procedure for each type of review is set out in the Operating Procedures manual available on the Board's website.

Decision on Application – After the completion of the review process, the Board then makes a decision on the development. If the Review Panel recommends that the proposed development should proceed, it shall also recommend terms and conditions that should be applied by the appropriate regulatory authority, including mitigative and remedial measures, and monitoring requirements.

INUVIALUIT LAND ADMINISTRATION: APPLICATION REVIEW PROCESS

For non-renewable development activities (mining, oil and gas, gravel) on Inuvialuit Lands, the Inuvialuit Game Council has made a blanket referral of these activities to the Environmental Impact Screening Committee.

Obtain either:

- access agreement
- participation agreement
- cooperation agreement