



General Policies

5.0 GENERAL POLICIES

The following policies apply throughout this Plan in the various land use designations.

5.1 Forestry

- 5.1.1 Where forestry is a permitted use, the domestic cutting of timber is permitted subject to the provisions of LILCA.
- 5.1.2 Commercial forestry is permitted only within the Postville Forest Management Plan Area and shall be in keeping with the Forest Management Plan.
- 5.1.3 When appropriate approval has been obtained, tree harvesting to establish a firebreak is permitted in all designations except the Environmentally Sensitive Area Designation.

5.2 Cabins, Aullâsimavet, Outfitters and Trap Lines

- 5.2.1 Cabins, Aullâsimavet, Outfitters and trap lines are permitted except in areas designated as Environmentally Sensitive Area.
- 5.2.2 Within the Environmentally Sensitive Area Designation, existing cabins, aullâsimavet, outfitters and trap lines can continue to exist and may be rebuilt or re-established if damaged or destroyed by causes beyond the control of the owner.
- 5.2.3 New cabins or aullâsimavet may be permitted only when they conform with the setback and buffer requirements as set out in this Appendix D.

5.3 Caribou Habitat and Corridors

Protection of caribou calving areas and migration routes is essential to maintain a healthy herd.

Major development shall not be permitted in caribou calving areas or where it will interfere with migration routes.

5.4 Migratory Birds

Migratory birds, their eggs, nests, and young are protected under the federal Migratory Birds Convention Act (MBCA). Many species, including songbirds and

waterfowl use trees, brush, deadfalls, low-lying vegetation and wetlands for nesting, feeding, shelter and cover. Clearing vegetation disturbs migratory birds and their habitat.

To reduce impact on migratory birds, it is a policy of this plan that vegetation clearing shall be undertaken outside the breeding and nesting season. If an active nest is found, nest sites and neighbouring vegetation shall be left undisturbed until nesting is completed.

5.5 Endangered, Vulnerable and Threatened Species

5.5.1 The Provincial Policy regarding conservation of Species at Risk states, “no species should become extinct or extirpated owing to human actions.” It also states we should “manage species so that they do not become at risk.” For species that are endangered, vulnerable or threatened the aim is protect and enhance habitat to promote an increase in the species population to the point it can be removed from the list. A list of endangered, vulnerable and threatened species has been developed by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC). The federal Species at Risk Act (SARA) contains provisions to protect and recover identified species. The list is continually evolving as species are added, removed or their status changed. The province has enacted the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and established the Species Status Advisory Committee (SSAC) to make recommendations on the status of species. Under provincial legislation, a species can be designated as vulnerable, threatened or endangered based on an assessment of the status of a species by COSEWIC or on the recommendation of SSAC.

At the time of writing of this Plan, the following species are identified as at risk (see Plate 18).

Plate 18 – Species at Risk

Species	Status
Eskimo Curlew	Endangered (2002)
Harlequin Duck	Vulnerable (2002)
Ivory Gull	Vulnerable (2002)
Polar Bear	Vulnerable (2002)
Short-Eared Owl	Vulnerable (2002)
Tundra Peregrine Falcon	Threatened (2002)
Wolverine	Endangered (2002)
Woodland Caribou	Threatened (2002)

The critical or recovery habitat of all species on this list, including any that may be added to the list, shall be protected while they retain this classification.

5.5.2 Special criteria and recovery plans have been formulated for each species listed at risk by SARA.

These criteria shall be considered when development is proposed.

5.5.3 There has been limited research and study on flora and fauna within LISA. The most detailed studies are part of environmental assessments. Appendix C contains a recommendation with respect to wildlife and habitat research.

Environmental assessments shall address any species identified under SARA or ESA.

5.6 Water Bodies, Water Courses and Wetlands

5.6.1 Water Quality

Water quality must be protected to ensure sustainability and security of water resources. The applicable standards or guidelines shall be those established by the Provincial, Nunatsiavut and/or Federal Governments.

The impact on water quality shall be determined when development is proposed. Water quality shall be addressed as it applies to:

(a) Drinking Water

Drinking water supplies must provide clean and safe drinking water to adhere to the Guidelines for Canadian Water Quality.

(b) Recreational Use

Water used primarily for recreational purposes should be free from microbiological, chemical and physical hazards. Recreational water quality should be in accordance with the Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines (Recreational Water Quality Guidelines and Aesthetics).

(c) Protection of Aquatic Life

Ambient water quality should be in accordance with the Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines (Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life).

5.6.2 Water Quantity

Development proposals must be evaluated with respect to the impact on water quantity to determine if the flow or level of water may be altered and could impact on wildlife, aquatic life or the use of the water for navigational purposes.

5.6.3 Wetlands

To protect wetland areas, the following practices shall be followed:

- development on wetlands shall be avoided
- the hydrologic function of wetlands shall be maintained
- runoff from development shall be directed away from wetlands

5.6.4 Protected Water Supply Areas

No development is permitted within Protected Water Supply Areas (PWS). Vegetation shall be left undisturbed and the construction of buildings shall not be undertaken unless it relates to the management and use of the water supply.

5.6.5 Wellhead Protection Areas

Groundwater resources are important and need to be protected from sources of contamination associated with land uses. Wellhead protection plans should be prepared to establish wellhead protection zones for each groundwater supply well

that provides potable water to a community. Based on the wellhead protection plan, the types of development within each zone shall be established.

5.6.6 Exploration and Drilling through Ice

When oil, gas or mineral exploration requires drilling through ice, the impact on water quality shall be addressed.

5.7 Coastlines

The coastlines are important for fishing and hunting as a prime source for country food. They also serve an important role in attracting tourists who are drawn to the area to see and experience the pristine landscape and coastline.

The coastlines must be protected to ensure that they remain pristine and continue to serve as an important source for food and to attract tourists.

5.8 Buffering and Setback Requirements

Refer to applicable buffering and setback requirements in Appendix D.

5.9 Contaminated Areas

Contaminated areas contain contaminants such as petroleum hydrocarbons, PCBs and heavy metals. Within LISA these areas are primarily former exploration sites or uses linked to military operations. No development shall be permitted on contaminated sites until they have been rehabilitated to Provincial standards.