

# Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act Workshop

Hosted by the Mackenzie Valley Review Board, the Land and Water Boards, and the Government of the Northwest Territories  
Katimavik Rooms, Explorer Hotel, Yellowknife (January 12-13, 2016)

## Agenda for Day 1 Tuesday January 12, 2016

<b>ARRIVAL TIME and Registration</b> (coffee and muffins/fruit provided)	8:30 – 8:45
<b>Introductions and Opening Comments</b>	8:45 – 9:00
<b>Keynote Speaker</b> - Brian Crane - The Evolution of the MVRMA	9:00 – 9:30
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>MVRMA: The Big Picture</b> – An integrated resource management system</li> <li><b>MVRMA: A Closer Look</b> - Presenters will provide a closer look at the different parts of the system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land use planning</li> <li>• Preliminary screening and environmental assessment</li> <li>• Land use permits and water licences</li> <li>• Managing wildlife and other renewable resources</li> <li>• Compliance, inspection, and enforcement</li> <li>• Cumulative Impact Monitoring Program</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	9:30-12:00 (break at approx. 10:30)
<b>LUNCH</b> (not provided)	12:00-1:15
<p><b>Panel Discussion: A Bird’s Eye View</b></p> <p>Individuals with extensive experience and knowledge related to the development and implementation of the MVRMA will offer unique and informed insights, and answer questions from the audience. This session will be a lively and engaging way to learn about the MVRMA.</p> <p>Panel Members include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Brian Crane</li> <li>2. Larry Wallace</li> <li>3. Danny Bayha</li> <li>4. John B. Zoe</li> <li>5. Rachel Crapeau</li> </ol>	1:15-3:30
<b>Break</b>	3:30-4:00
<p><b>Presentations and Q&amp;A</b></p> <p>Two key topics of interest for people who participate in the MVRMA system will be covered in this session. For both topics, there will be a presentation to the full group, followed by an opportunity for discussion.</p> <p><b>The MVRMA Report Card.</b> The NWT Environmental Audit is an important and</p>	4:00 – 5:00

<p>informative component of the MVRMA. The results show us what is working and where we can do better.</p> <p><b>Tools for Success: Policies and Guidelines.</b> Understanding the policies and guidelines that shape how the Boards operate will help you optimize your participation in the MVRMA.</p>	
--	--

## Agenda for Day 2 Wednesday January 13, 2016

<b>ARRIVAL TIME and Registration</b> (coffee and muffins/fruit provided)	8:30 – 8:45
<b>Opening Comments and Recap</b>	8:45 – 9:00
<p><b>Breakout Sessions</b></p> <p>In smaller groups, we will continue to focus in on key topics of interest for people who participate in the MVRMA system. Five breakout sessions will be delivered and participants will be able to take part in all of them. For each topic, there will be a presentation followed by an opportunity for discussion. Likely topics include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <p><b>Let’s Get to Work!</b> Applying what you’ve learned is one of the best ways to deepen your understanding. In small groups, participants will work through an exercise based on a realistic example of a project as it works its way through the MVRMA system. Location: Kat A</p> </li> <li> <p><b>What’s New?</b> Learn how devolution and changes to the MVRMA and other laws affect the northern regulatory system. Location: Kat B</p> </li> <li> <p><b>Cumulative Impact Monitoring Program: A Closer Look.</b> Learn more about this program, how it helps us understand the combined effects of projects in the Mackenzie Valley, and where this program is headed. Location: Kat B</p> </li> <li> <p><b>Enhance your MVRMA Participation.</b> The ‘how’, ‘when’, and ‘what’ of participation in preliminary screenings, environmental assessments, land use permitting, water licensing, and more. Location: Kat C</p> </li> <li> <p><b>Land Use Planning in Action</b> - Land use planning sets the stage for resource management in the Mackenzie Valley. Learn more about the approved Gwich’in and Sahtu Land Use Plans. Location: Janvier Room</p> </li> </ul>	9:00-12:00 with a break at 10:40

LUNCH (not provided)	12:00-1:15
<p><b>Panel Discussions: MVRMA on the Ground</b></p> <p>These panel discussions will take off where the Day 1 panel left off, moving us from the big picture to the practical realities of working within the MVRMA system. Panel members with hands-on experience working in environmental assessment, land use planning, permitting and licensing, and more, will talk about their experiences and insights, and answer questions from the audience.</p> <p>Panel Members include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Robert Jenkins</li> <li>2. Gord MacDonald</li> <li>3. Zabey Nevitt</li> <li>4. Scott Stewart</li> <li>5. Stephanie Poole</li> <li>6. John Donihee</li> </ol>	1:15 – 3:30
Break	3:30-4:00
<p><b>Wrap-Up: Learning from Each Other</b></p> <p>This group exercise is designed to reinforce what’s been learned during the workshop, increase understanding of how the MVRMA system works, and hear different experiences, opinions, and perspectives. Working in small groups, participants will consider questions designed to get people thinking and sharing ideas.</p>	4:00 – 4:45
<b>Closing Remarks</b>	4:45 – 5:00



## Overview of

# Land and Resource Management in the Mackenzie Valley

[www.nwtboardforum.com](http://www.nwtboardforum.com)

## Overview of Land and Resource Management in the NWT

### Background of the regulatory system in the NWT



## Overview of Land and Resource Management in the NWT

### Introduction

- Background
- Jurisdictions of land and resource management
- Principles
- Overview of land and resource management
- Land ownership
- Boards under the MVRMA

## Overview of Land and Resource Management in the NWT

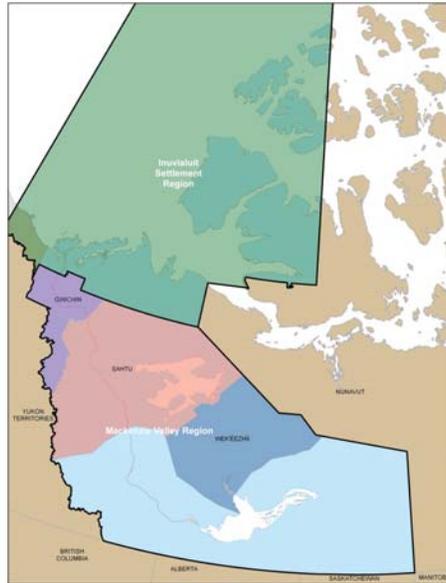
### Jurisdictions of land management in the NWT

There are two separate jurisdictions of land management in the NWT:

- Inuvialuit Settlement Region
- Mackenzie Valley Region

## Overview of Land and Resource Management in the NWT

### Jurisdictions of land management in the NWT



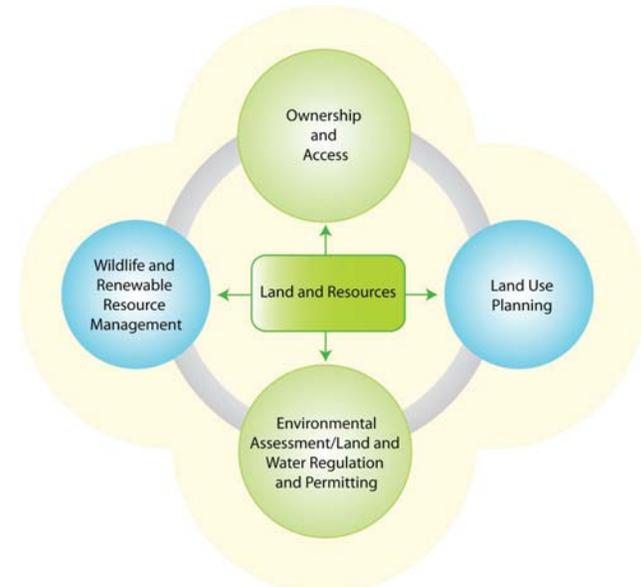
## Overview of Land and Resource Management in the NWT

### Principles of Land and Resource Management

- Integrated and coordinated system
- Based on principles of co-management

## Overview of Land and Resource Management in the NWT

### Land and Resource Management – Overview Diagram



## Overview of Land and Resource Management in the NWT

### Land Ownership

- Territorial (Commissioner's and Territorial Land)
- Federal (Crown Land)
- Aboriginal
- Private

## MVRMA Boards Overview

### General functions of the MVRMA boards:

- Prepare regional land use plans
- Conduct environmental assessment and environmental impact review processes
- Issue water licenses and land use permits
- Ensure protection of the environment from significant adverse impacts of projects and other developments
- Consider economic, social and cultural well-being of residents, including the recognition of Aboriginal rights

## Types of Boards

Land and resources in the Mackenzie Valley are managed under the MVRMA through three different types of boards:

- Land use planning Boards – SLUPB, GLUPB
- Environmental assessment Board - MVEIRB
- Land and water Boards – GLWB, SLWB, WLWB, MVLWB

As well as Renewable Resource Advisory Boards

- GRRB, SRRB, WRRB

Members are nominated and/or appointed by federal, territorial and Aboriginal governments.

## Types of Boards

Land and resources in the NWT are managed through four different types of boards:

- Land use planning Boards
- Environmental assessment Boards
- Land and water regulation Boards
- Renewable resource Boards

Members are nominated and/or appointed by federal, territorial and Aboriginal governments.

## Additional Information

**More information on land and resource management in the NWT can be found on the NWT Board Forum website at:**

[www.nwtboardforum.ca](http://www.nwtboardforum.ca)

Thanks you!

Merci!

Masi Cho!

Mahsi Cho!

Marsi Cho!



Scott Paszkiewicz  
Executive Director  
Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

## MVRMA: A Closer Look Part 2- Land Use Planning

Presentation for the  
Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act  
Workshop

January 12-13, 2016  
Yellowknife

## Guiding Principles



24.2.4 The following principles shall guide land use planning in the settlement area:

- (a) the purpose of land use planning is to protect and promote the existing and future well-being of the residents and communities of the settlement area having regard to the interests of all Canadians;
- (b) special attention shall be devoted to:
  - (i) protecting and promoting the existing and future social, cultural and economic well-being of the Gwich'in;
  - (ii) lands used by the Gwich'in for harvesting and other uses of resources; and
  - (iii) the rights of the Gwich'in under this agreement;
- (c) land use planning shall directly involve communities and designated Gwich'in organizations; and
- (d) the plan developed through the planning process shall provide for the conservation, development and utilization of land, resources and waters.



25.2.4 The following principles shall guide land use planning in the settlement area:

- (a) the purpose of land use planning is to protect and promote the existing and future well-being of the residents and communities of the settlement area having regard to the interests of all Canadians;
- (b) special attention shall be devoted to:
  - (i) protecting and promoting the existing and future social, cultural and economic well-being of the participants;
  - (ii) lands used by participants for harvesting and other uses of resources; and
  - (iii) the rights of participants under this agreement;
- (c) water resources planning is an integral part of land use planning;
- (d) land use planning shall directly involve communities and designated Sabin organizations; and
- (e) the plan developed through the planning process shall provide for the conservation, development and utilization of land, resources and waters.

## Comprehensive Land Claim Agreements



*"The Planning Board shall have jurisdiction, in accordance with the provisions of this agreement, for developing a land use plan for the settlement area and for reviewing and proposing approvals, exceptions and amendments to the Plan."*

SDMCLCA S. 25.2.1  
1993

*"A Planning Board shall be established and shall have jurisdiction, in accordance with the provisions of this agreement, for developing, reviewing and proposing approvals, exceptions and amendments in respect of a land use plan for the settlement area. The Planning Board shall have regard to any land use plan which is in effect for the settlement area at the date of the establishment of the Planning Board."*

GCLCA S. 24.2.1  
1992



## Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act (MVRMA)

Part 2  
Land Use Planning  
Sections 33-50.1  
1998

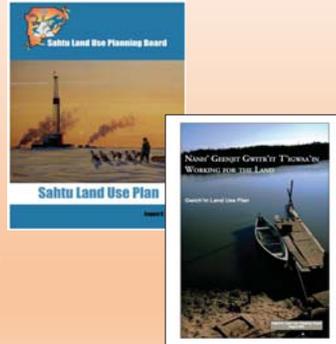




## Monitoring and Implementation

Following approval, the Boards' core functions as mandated by the MVRMA:

- Consider Exceptions the Plan (S. 44)
- Trans-boundary Planning (S. 45)
- Conduct Conformity Determinations on Referral (S. 47)
- Consider Amendments to the Plan (S. 48)
- Keep Public Records of Applications and Decisions (S. 49)
- Conduct Planning Activities leading towards 5-Year Review (S. 50)



MAHSI



[www.sahtulanduseplan.org](http://www.sahtulanduseplan.org)

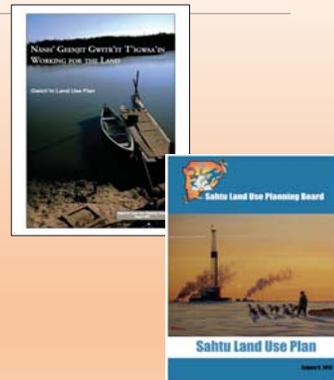
[www.gwichinplanning.nt.ca](http://www.gwichinplanning.nt.ca)



## Shared Responsibility for Plan Implementation [S. 46(1)]

### First Nations, governments, and licensing bodies

*The Gwich'in and Sahtu First Nations, departments and agencies of the federal and territorial governments, and every body having authority under any federal or territorial law to issue licences, permits or other authorizations relating to the use of land or water, or the deposit of waste, shall carry out their powers in accordance with the land use plan applicable in a settlement area.*



## Preliminary Screening and Environmental Assessment Processes in a Nutshell

Alan Ehrlich  
Review Board Manager of EIA  
January 12, 2016

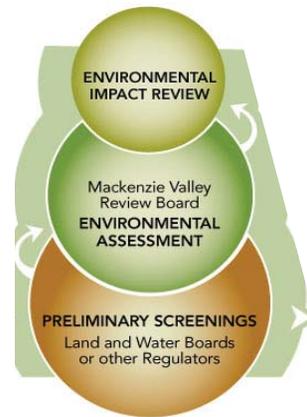


Mackenzie Valley  
Review Board



## Screening and the EIA System

- Three levels of EIA
- MVRMA delivers on land claims
- <95% of developments go only through PS
- *Mostly* done by Land and Water Boards
- Starts when developer applies for permits
- Cursory initial look at potential for impacts



## Development Scoping in PS

- Screeners must consider development as a whole, not just regulatory aspects, during PS
  - Some regulatory duties don't come from MVRMA
  - EIA includes important issues that are not regulated: "Impact on environment" is broadly defined
    - Fishing: Why the hook?
- Take off your regulatory hat when you screen

## General steps

- Notify the public and others
- Get and share comments, expert advice
- List potential impacts
- Consider adequacy of mitigations
- Conduct the "might test"

## The Might test

- might ≠ likely
- Decides if project **might** have a significant adverse impact on the environment
- Decides if project **might** be a cause of public concern
  - If **no**, project gets permits
  - If **yes**, Review Board does EA

## Criteria to consider

- Many factors can help inform you whether there **might** be a potentially significant impact:
  - Magnitude
  - Duration
  - Reversibility
  - Spatial extent
  - Likelihood
  - Nature of the impact
- The same factors are applied more rigorously during an EA

## General factors

- Development **scale**: Larger developments *often* have more potential for impacts
- Development **location**: Ecologically or culturally sensitive areas, protected areas, areas near communities or harvesting areas
- Nature of **activity**:
  - Degree of disturbance
  - Hazardous chemicals or effluents
  - Changes to access
  - Infrastructure needs
  - New tech or setting
  - Severity of worst case scenarios

## Not the test



Screeners should use their professional judgment:

# Should the development go to environmental assessment?

## Legal Requirements

The Review Board must have regard for:

- the **protection of the environment** from significant adverse impacts
- the **protection** of the social, cultural and economic **well-being** of Mackenzie Valley residents and communities.
- the importance of conservation to the well-being and **way of life of Aboriginal peoples.**

## Why do we do EIA?

- It is wise to consider unintended consequences before undertaking major projects
- Better to anticipate and avoid than to react and cure
- Review Board must do EA when it receives referrals from preliminary screeners or others

## Legal Requirements

- The Review Board is also required to:
  - ensure **public concerns** are taken into account
  - carry out its duties in a **timely manner**
    - New timelines as of April 1<sup>st</sup> 2014
  - Run **fair** processes
  - Make decisions **based on the evidence**
  - Operate in a **transparent** manner

## Scoping and Terms of Reference (ToR)



To **identify** and **prioritize** issues

- Developer proposes ToR
- Community scoping
- Technical scoping

- Issue Board's draft + final *Terms of Reference*
- Prioritized issues
  1. Key Lines of Inquiry
  2. Subjects of Note



## EA Analysis

- Adequacy review
  - Deficiency statement issued (if needed)
- Information requests by Board and parties
- Technical sessions
- May include community sessions



## Developer's Assessment Report (DAR)

- Gives details on:
  - Project
  - Alternatives
  - Setting
  - **Predicted impacts**
  - Mitigations - to avoid impacts

## Technical analysis

- parties provide their views and evidence
- finds and focuses on unclear issues
- uses in-house expertise and specialist advisors
- includes Traditional Knowledge
- considers public concern
- parties reach conclusions on impacts, significance, recommended measures

## Hearings



## At the End of the Day...

- Communities get more say on the projects that affect them
- worst projects never get off drawing board
- projects get designed better from the beginning

## Board Decision + Report of EA

- Board determines **significance** of impacts
- Recommends to Minister:
  - Approve the project (usually with measures)
  - Reject the project
  - Do EIR- Highest level of assessment (Review Panel)



## At the End of the Day...

- Conflicts are resolved
  - commitments can address impacts
  - projects get better community-buy in
  - less non-technical risk
- new mitigations prevent or reduce impacts
- follow-up programs track issues
- unacceptable projects can be rejected



# Land and Water Boards of the Mackenzie Valley – an Overview.



Rebecca Chouinard  
Regulatory & Technical Director, MVLWB

MVRMA Workshop  
Yellowknife, 2016



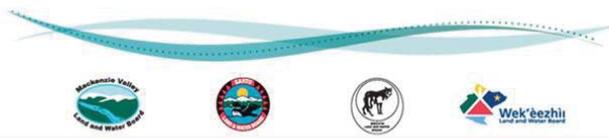
Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board

# There are 4 Land and Water Boards in the Mackenzie Valley

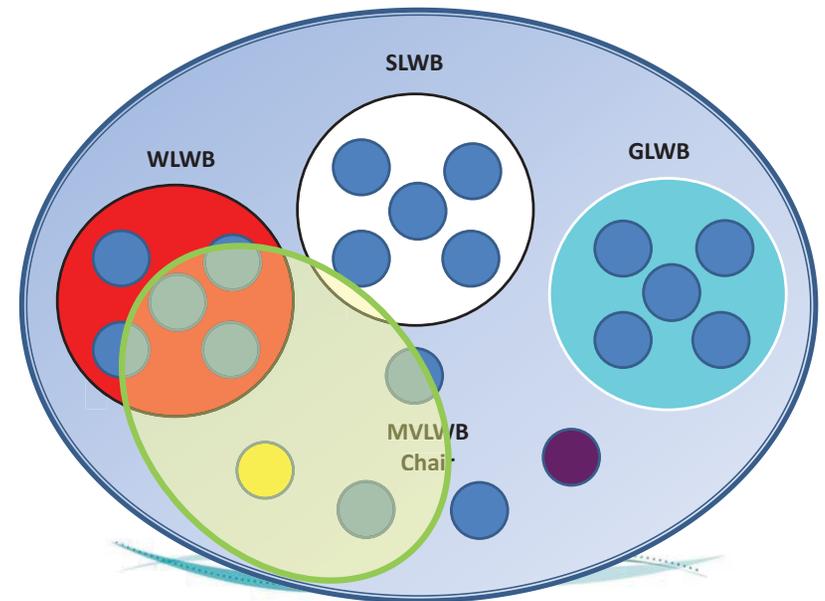


# Presentation Outline

- Land and Water Board Background and Responsibilities
- The Legislation & Recent Changes
- The Regulatory Process
- Land and Water Board Initiatives/Resources



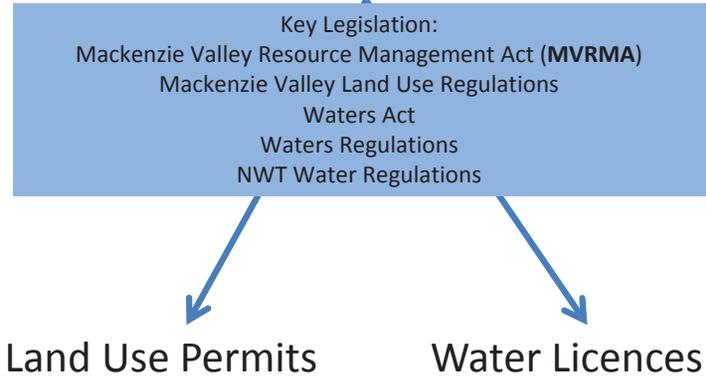
Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board



Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board

# What do the Land and Water Boards do?

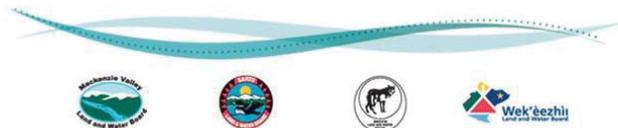
The Boards regulate the use of land and water and deposit of waste



# When do you need a Permit?



# Regulatory Process (a snapshot)

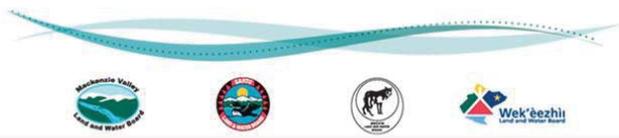


# When do you need a Water Licence?



# The Regulatory Process

(for Land Use Permits & Water Licences)



Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board

## Application Review

### Land Use Permit

### Water Licence

Application deemed complete

**Application sent out for review and comment**

Preliminary screening – may get sent for Environmental Assessment

Public hearing unlikely

Public hearing likely (for Type A's)

<42 days for Board decision

**New: Timelines (9 months)**  
\*does not include proponent time



Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board

## Pre-Application

### Land Use Permit

### Water Licence

Engagement – inform affected parties and seek feedback

Collect necessary site and/or baseline information

Contact Land and Water Board staff

Right of Access – obtain permission from landowner



Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board

## Issuance

### Land Use Permit

### Water Licence

They will include conditions to minimize impacts:

Methods & Timing

Studies/Reports/Plans

Protection of habitat, historic/archaeological/burial sites

Monitoring / Effluent Quality Criteria (EQC)

Closure and Reclamation

Security Deposits

Term up to 5 years

**New: Term up to life of project**



Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board

## Administration

### Land Use Permit

### Water Licence

Compliance enforced by Inspectors  
(Canada / **New: GNWT**)

Amendments and renewals possible

Management plans: review and approval

Ongoing reporting of activities



Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board

## Land and Water Board Resources

- Consultation and Engagement Policy and Guidelines
- Closure and Reclamation Guidelines (w/AANDC)
- Water and Effluent Quality Management Policy
- Waste Management Guidelines
- Standard Land Use Permit Conditions
- Guide to Land Use Permitting Process



Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board

## Closure

### Land Use Permit

### Water Licence

Final closure plan due before end of operations

Preliminary, interim and final Closure and Reclamation Plans may be necessary

MVLURs (S. 32)

WA (S. 35) and MVRMA (S. 72.11)



Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board

## Land and Water Board Resources (coming soon....)

- **Municipal Landfill Guidelines (w/GNWT)**
- Municipal Operation & Maintenance Templates (w/ GNWT)
- **Standard Water Licence Conditions**
- **Guide to Water Licensing Process**

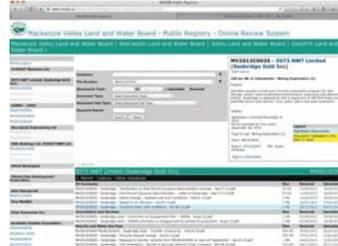


Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board

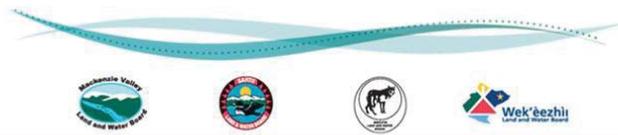
# Website

[www.mvlwb.com](http://www.mvlwb.com)

- Online Review System
- Online Registry



- Coming Soon – **ONLINE APPLICATIONS**



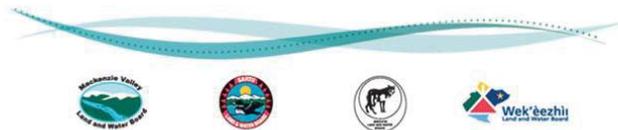
Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board



## The Wek'èezhì Renewable Resources Board & Integrated Resource Management System

Jody Pellissey, WRRB Executive Director  
MVRMA Workshop, Yellowknife  
January 12, 2016

# THANK YOU



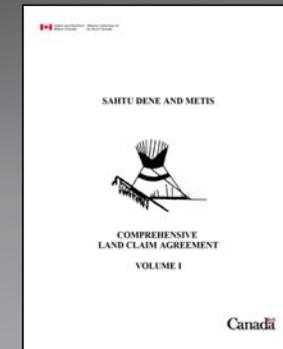
Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board



## Renewable Resource Boards

Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board

Sahtú Renewable Resources Board



Canada



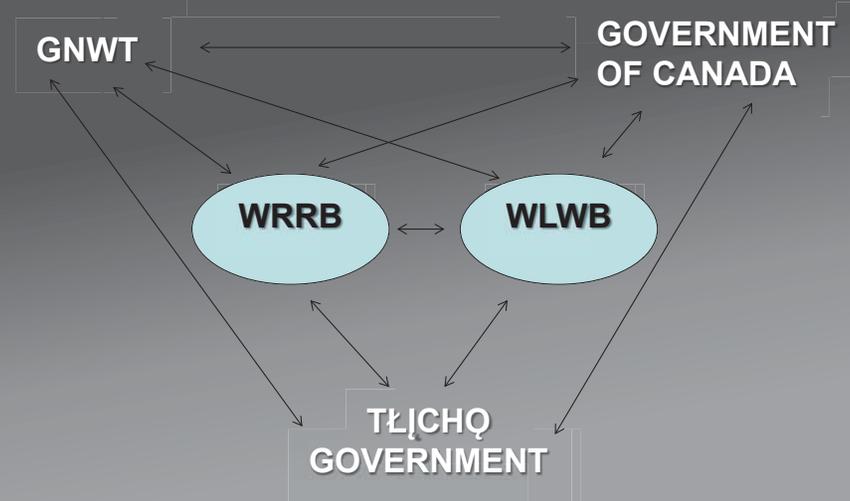
## Considerations

- Inter-relatedness of wildlife, land and people
- Conservation and precautionary principle
- Use of best information available to inform decision making
  - Tłı̄chǫ knowledge
  - Scientific knowledge
  - Expert opinion



*“Strong Like Two People”*

## Co-Management in Wek'èezhì



## Integrated Resource Management System

### MVRMA Section 64 (2) Wildlife Resources

*“... shall seek and consider the advice of the renewable resources board respecting the presence of wildlife and wildlife habitat that might be affected by a use of land or waters or a deposit of waste...”*



## Other Key Interactions



### Mackenzie Valley Land & Water Board

- Provide advice on trans-boundary applications

### Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board

- Provide advice on environmental assessments
- Information requests

## Thank you



WRRB contact info:  
102A, 4504-49th Ave, Yellowknife  
jpellissey@wrrb.ca, 873-5740

## Inspections, Compliance & Enforcement

- Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act and the Waters Act
  - The two key instruments that allows for development to occur in most the NWT
  - Accountability in ensuring due diligence is carried out when applying for authorizations
  - Ensures community concerns and environmental challenges are heard
  - Boards to set terms and conditions



## MVRMA Compliance Inspections and Enforcement

January 12<sup>th</sup>, 2016

## Inspections, Compliance & Enforcement

- Application and review
- Risk Assessment
- Compliance tools
  - Inspections
  - Directions/orders
  - Investigations/prosecutions



## Inspections, Compliance & Enforcement

- ❑ Key GNWT authorities under the Act include
  - ❑ Designation - S 84(1) MVRMA & 65(1) WA.
  - ❑ Inspector powers - S 85(1) MVRMA & 66(1) WA
  - ❑ Inspectors Orders & Directions- S 86(1)&(2) MVRMA & 67(1) WA.
  - ❑ Non compliance with Order - S 86.2(1) MVRMA & 67(3) WA.



## Inspections, Compliance & Enforcement

- ❑ Application and Review
  - ❑ DoL and ENR review all applications submitted to the Board
  - ❑ Request information and clarification.
  - ❑ Communicate our concerns to the Board
  - ❑ Makes recommendations with respect to terms and conditions



## Inspections, Compliance & Enforcement

- ❑ Key DoL authorities under the Regulations include
  - ❑ Requirement to give time to comply – S 34(1)
  - ❑ Ability to order cessation – S 34(1)



## Inspections, Compliance & Enforcement

- ❑ Application and Review
  - ❑ On more complex projects...
  - ❑ Participation in Environmental Assessment
  - ❑ Participation at hearings and public proceedings



## Inspections, Compliance & Enforcement

- ❑ Risk Assessment and Inspection Frequency
  - ❑ A severity and probability rating
  - ❑ An overall numeric risk rating
  - ❑ Where the file fits with respect to the low, moderate or high risk categories
  - ❑ And a baseline inspection frequency



## Inspections, Compliance & Enforcement

- ❑ Risk Assessment and Inspection Frequency
  - ❑ Probabilities (or frequencies)
    - ❑ also weighted from a low to very high potential of something occurring
    - ❑ It is Jury driven as well based on their knowledge of known activities that normally occur on projects



## Inspections, Compliance & Enforcement

- ❑ Risk Assessment and Inspection Frequency
  - ❑ severity
    - ❑ potential impact on the environment
    - ❑ potential impact on people
    - ❑ potential impact on property or traditional lifestyle
    - ❑ potential impact on financial or legal responsibilities



## Inspections, Compliance & Enforcement

- ❑ Risk Assessment and Inspection Frequency

Risk Rating					
Category:	Severity:	Probability:	Overall Rating:	Risk Rating:	Inspection Frequency:
QUARRY SITE - Existing	2	4	8	Moderate	>>2 PER YEAR

Risk Rating					
Category:	Severity:	Probability:	Overall Rating:	Risk Rating:	Inspection Frequency:
QUARRY SITE - New	3	4	12	High	05-WEEKLY

**Comment / Justification:**  
History of the proponent as well as the volume of material quarried warrants more frequent inspections.



## Inspections, Compliance & Enforcement

- ❑ Risk Assessment and Inspection Frequency
  - ❑ Modification of inspection frequency
    - ❑ Environmental conditions
    - ❑ Environmental sensitivity
    - ❑ Project challenges
    - ❑ Record of compliance (to date or historical)



## Inspections, Compliance & Enforcement

- ❑ Compliance
  - ❑ Inspections
    - ❑ conducted by DoL and ENR personnel
    - ❑ Primary mode of education
    - ❑ Primary mode to assess project status
    - ❑ Primary mode to assess environmental conditions and challenges in direct relation to the project activities
    - ❑ The time and the place to provide Departmental feedback to the permittee/licencee on their performance



## Inspections, Compliance & Enforcement

- ❑ Compliance
  - ❑ Inspections
    - ❑ In person
  - ❑ Inspection reports
    - ❑ Unacceptable noted conditions
  - ❑ Directions/orders/stop work/suspension
  - ❑ Investigation and prosecution



## Inspections, Compliance & Enforcement

- ❑ Compliance
  - ❑ Inspections
    - ❑ Do we achieve the inspection frequencies identified in the plans? Yes
    - ❑ Do we inspect 100% of the open and active files in the NWT? No
    - ❑ The intent of the risk assessment model described in the previous slides, is to ensure a consistent approach is employed in identifying and prioritizing the projects that need to see the greatest frequency of inspections.



## Inspections, Compliance & Enforcement

### ❑ Compliance

- ❑ Inspection Reports are the primary vehicle used by Inspectors to:
  - ❑ Communicate to the licensee/permittee
  - ❑ Stipulate expectations where necessary
  - ❑ Communicate to issuing authorities such as the Boards
  - ❑ Communicate to other regulating authorities



## Inspections, Compliance & Enforcement

### ❑ Compliance

#### ❑ Directions and Orders

- ❑ When Inspections and instruction within the reports do not achieve the desired results, our ability to issue direction and orders is often exercised.
- ❑ They are issue specific
- ❑ A separate document from an inspection report
- ❑ Have a clear timeline to comply within
- ❑ Copied to the respective Board



## Inspections, Compliance & Enforcement

### ❑ Compliance

#### ❑ Inspection Reports

[MV2014X0027\\_March19-2015\\_Prohibition&GBRiver.pdf](#)

[MV2005L4-0008 Bluefish Inspection 16-Jul-15 .pdf](#)



## Inspections, Compliance & Enforcement

### ❑ Compliance

#### ❑ Stop Work Orders and Suspensions

- ❑ When previous attempts to gain compliance fail, Inspectors have the ability to order the cessation of the operation, or any part of it.
- ❑ On the Inspectors satisfaction that compliance has been achieved, he or she may lift the order to allow the operation to proceed.



## Inspections, Compliance & Enforcement

### ❑ Compliance

#### ❑ Investigation and prosecution

- ❑ Generally the tool of last resort when other methods of gaining compliance have been exhausted but;
- ❑ The tool of choice in situations where significant negligence has occurred or;
- ❑ In situations where serious environmental impacts have occurred.



## Inspections, Compliance & Enforcement

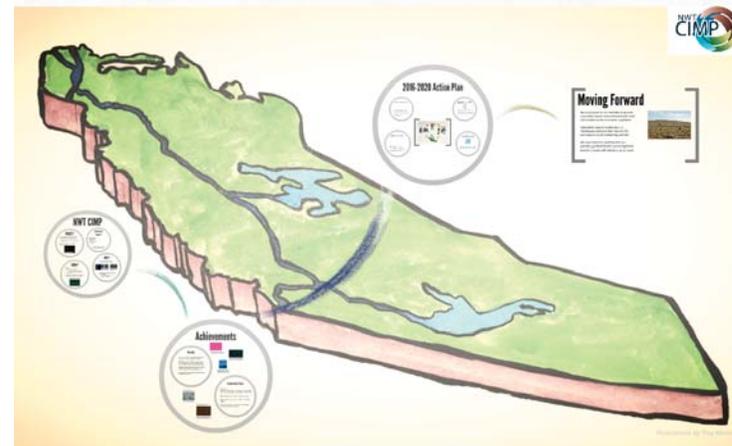
### ❑ In Conclusion

- ❑ The inspections, compliance and enforcement programs the GNWT is responsible for is healthy, robust and working well.
- ❑ Is it perfect? Probably not
- ❑ Are we making it better? Every opportunity we get.

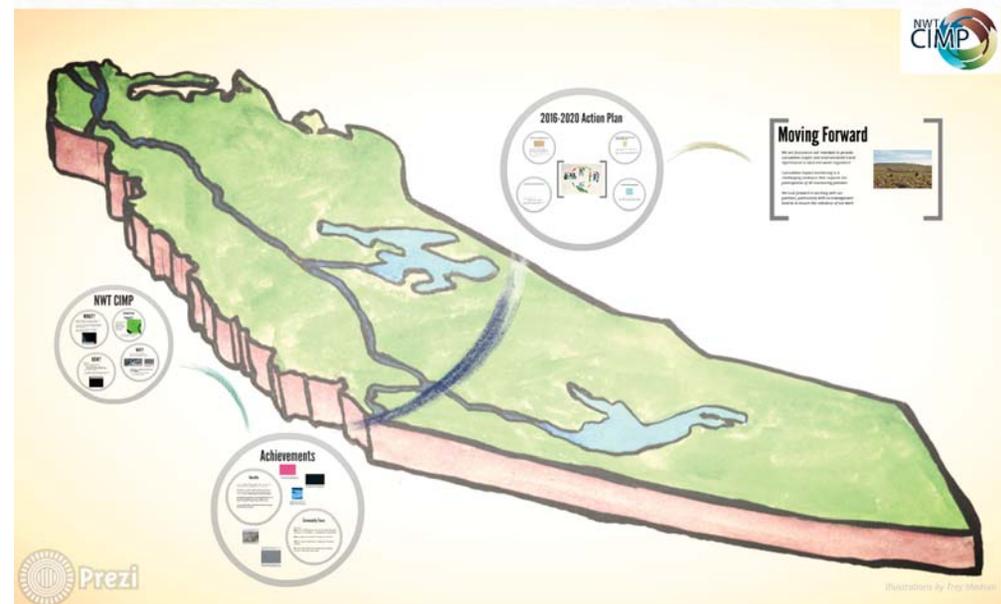
**THANK YOU**



## NWT Cumulative Impact Monitoring Program



## NWT Cumulative Impact Monitoring Program



# NWT CIMP

## WHAT?

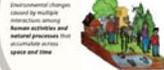
NWT CIMP conducts environmental monitoring to support **better land and water resource decision-making**

We coordinate, conduct and fund the collection, analysis and reporting of information related to **cumulative impacts and environmental trends**

Since 2012, focused on **caribou, water and fish in development "hot spots"**



## Cumulative Impacts?



Cumulative impacts are a challenge to monitor, understand and manage

## WHY?

- Better resource management
- Build partnerships and capacity



Obligations of **settled land claims and Part 6 MVRMA**

- cumulative impact monitoring
- environmental trends

## HOW?

- Partnerships:
- GNWT is the responsible authority
  - 29 partnership agreements in 2014/15:
    - universities, Aboriginal organizations, co-management boards, governments, NGOs
    - \$1.8M in funding annually
  - In consultation with First Nations and Tlicho Government
  - Using science, TK and other sources of knowledge



# Cumulative Impacts?

Environmental changes caused by multiple interactions among **human activities and natural processes** that accumulate across **space and time**



Cumulative impacts are a challenge to monitor, understand and manage

# WHAT?

NWT CIMP conducts environmental monitoring to support **better land and water resource decision-making**

We coordinate, conduct and fund the collection, analysis and reporting of information related to **cumulative impacts and environmental trends**

Since 2012, focused on **caribou, water and fish in development "hot spots"**



Prairie Creek Mine public hearing

E  
c  
o  
l  
o  
g  
y

# HOW?

Partnerships:

- GNWT is the responsible authority
- 29 partnership agreements in 2014/15:
  - universities, Aboriginal organizations, co-management boards, governments, NGOs
  - \$1.8M in funding annually

- In consultation with First Nations and Tlicho Government
- Using science, TK and other sources of knowledge



NWT CIMP Steering Committee

# WHY?

- Better resource management
- Builds partnerships and capacity



Fortune NICO Mine



Local lab assistant in Norman Wells

## Obligations of settled land claims and Part 6 MVRMA

- cumulative impact monitoring
- environmental trends

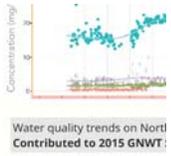
# Results

Since 2010: NWT CIMP has funded about 30 projects for \$1.5M each year, leveraging funds at a ratio of 3:1

NWT CIMP is one of the territory's best sources of high quality information to support evidence-based decision making. **16 peer-reviewed papers published last year.**

**NWT CIMP has identified 18 environmental trends and analyzed cumulative impacts in 7 regions.** Many projects contribute to environmental baseline data

**Last year NWT CIMP contributed information directly to 9 regulatory processes**



Water quality trends on North Slave rivers. Contributed to 2015 GNWT SOE report



Cumulative development strategies

# Achievements

## Results

Since 2010: NWT CIMP has funded about 30 projects for \$1.5M each year, leveraging funds at a ratio of 3:1

NWT CIMP is one of the territory's best sources of high quality information to support evidence-based decision making. **16 peer-reviewed papers published last year.**

**NWT CIMP has identified 18 environmental trends and analyzed cumulative impacts in 7 regions.** Many projects contribute to environmental baseline data

**Last year NWT CIMP contributed information directly to 9 regulatory processes.**



Water quality trends on North Slave rivers. Contributed to 2015 GNWT SOE report



Cumulative impacts of development on the North Slave River Basin



Local lab assistant in Norman Wells

## Community Focus

- Last year:
- 80%** of NWT CIMP projects were led by or partnered with Aboriginal, community or co-management organizations
  - 80%** of projects responded to a community concern
  - 66%** of projects created new or enhanced community capacity
  - 48** results presentations were given by project leads directly to interested communities

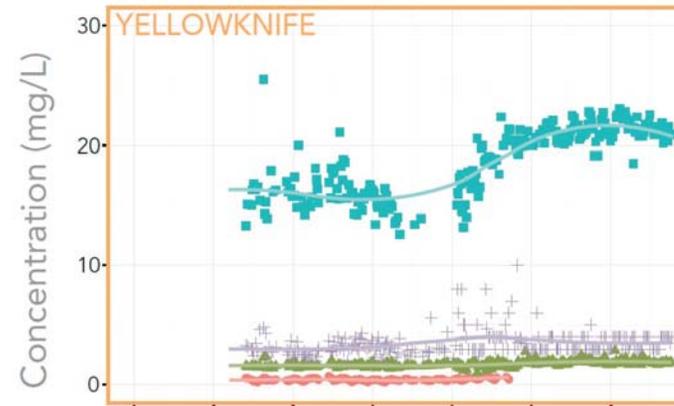


Local lab assistant in Norman Wells



Cumulative impacts of development on the North Slave River Basin

# MAJOR IONS



Water quality trends on North Slave rivers. Contributed to 2015 GNWT SOE report



Cumulative impacts of diamond mines on water quality in Lac de Gras. **Jay Project**



Cumulative effects of oil and gas development on Tathlina Lake. **Strategic Water License renewal**



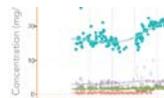
## Results

Since 2010: NWT CIMP has funded about 30 projects for \$1.5M each year, leveraging funds at a ratio of 3:1

NWT CIMP is one of the territory's best sources of high quality information to support evidence-based decision making. **16 peer-reviewed papers published last year.**

**NWT CIMP has identified 18 environmental trends and analyzed cumulative impacts in 7 regions.** Many projects contribute to environmental baseline data

**Last year NWT CIMP contributed information directly to 9 regulatory processes**



Water quality trends on North  
Contributed to 2015 GNWT



Cumulative  
development  
Strategic

## Community Focus

Last year:

**80%** of NWT CIMP projects were led by or partnered with Aboriginal, community or co-management organizations

**80%** of projects responded to a community concern

**66%** of projects created new or enhanced community capacity

**48** results presentations were given by project-leads directly to interested communities



# Aquatic health monitoring in the Central Mackenzie Valley, Sahtu region



**Trained 3 field and lab assistants**



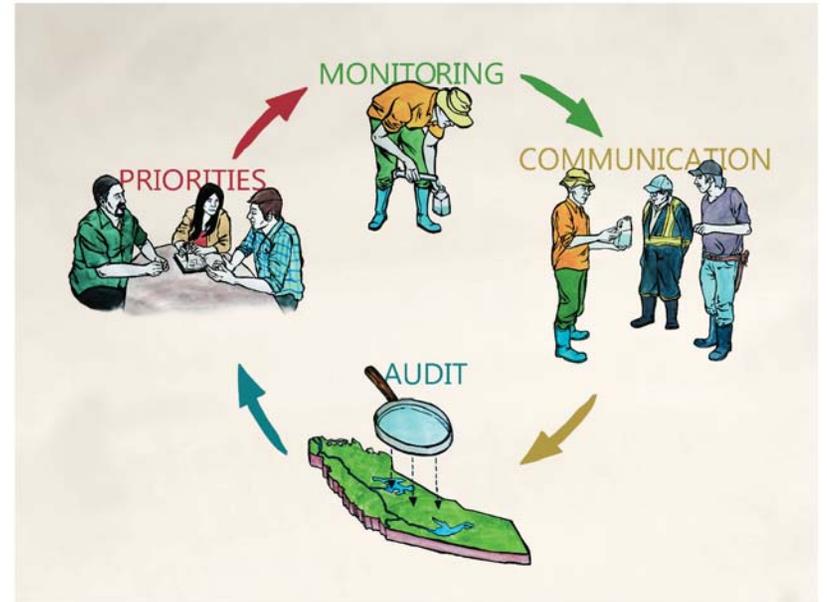
# 2016-2020 Action Plan



# Cumulative effects of oil and gas development on Tathlina Lake.



**Environmental monitoring, project management and field logistics training**



### 1. Work with Partners to Understand Key Monitoring Priorities



- a) Working with regulators to understand cumulative impact monitoring priorities for **caribou, water, and fish - NEW BLUEPRINTS**
- b) Meaningful involvement of Aboriginal partners
- c) Increased support for TK



### 3. Communicate Results to Decision-makers and the Public



- a) NWT CIMP monitoring results are accessible to communities and the public  
**NWTCIMP.ca & DISCOVERY PORTAL**
- b) Relevant NWT CIMP-supported monitoring is reported **directly to environmental decision makers**



### 2. Coordinate, Conduct, and Fund Cumulative Impact Monitoring, Research and Analysis



- a) Address high priority **cumulative impact** questions for caribou, water, and fish
- b) Determine **trends in environmental quality**, potential contributing factors, and the significance of trends



### 4. Facilitate the NWT Environmental Audit



- a) The NWT Environmental Audit is conducted every 5 years, in accordance with the MVRMA



# Moving Forward

We are focused on our mandate to provide cumulative impact and environmental trend information to land and water regulators

Cumulative impact monitoring is a challenging endeavor that requires the participation of all monitoring partners

We look forward to working with our partners, particularly with co-management boards to ensure the relevance of our work



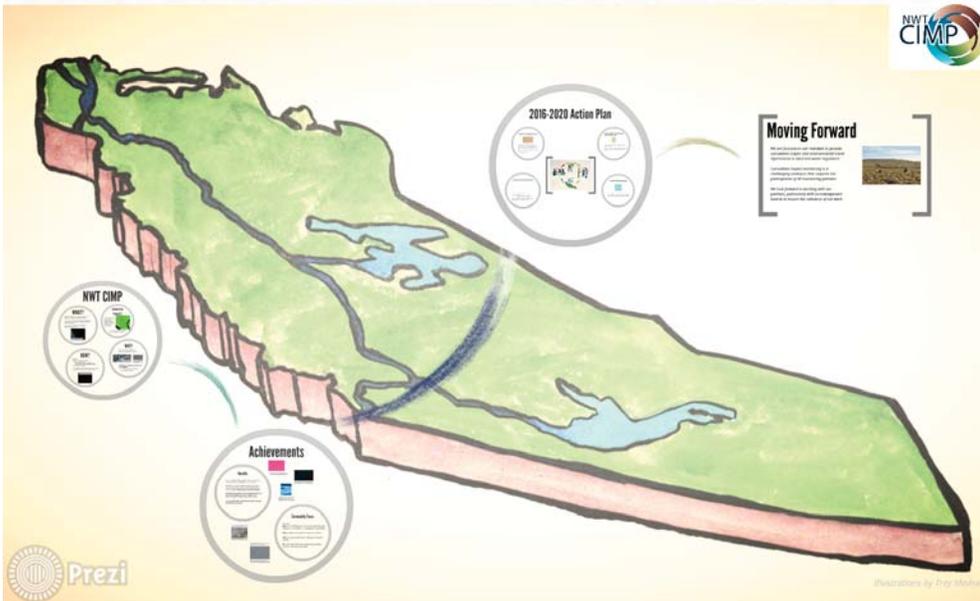
## The MVRMA Report Card



Illustrations by Trey Mathew



## NWT Cumulative Impact Monitoring Program



Illustrations by Trey Mathew



## The MVRMA Report Card



Illustrations by Trey Mathew



# NWT Environmental Audit

An **independent assessment of the effectiveness of environmental management** in the Mackenzie Valley and Inuvialuit Settlement Region\* that occurs every 5 years

Audit recommendations are **intended to improve environmental management** in the NWT



# Why?

### Legal:

- Gwich'in, Sahtu, and Tlicho agreements
- Part 6 MVRMA

### Practical:

- Supports sustainable resource use
- Can be a catalyst for change
- Sets benchmarks for subsequent audits



Gahcho Kué mine



# Focus

The audit examines four key areas:

- effectiveness of the MVRMA\* regulatory system
- effectiveness of cumulative impact monitoring
- environmental information gaps
- response to previous audit recommendations



Map of land and water boards of the Mackenzie Valley



Environmental monitoring in the Gwich'in Settlement Area



# Who?

A **Steering Committee** of 8 regional Aboriginal governments and organizations, and the Territorial and Federal government guide the audit

The **GNWT is the Responsible Minister**. NWT CIMP facilitates the audit

The **auditor is independent** of all audit parties. The 2015 auditor is Arcadis



Audit Steering Committee meeting



# How?

The auditor widely **distributes questionnaires** and **conducts follow-up interviews** with participants in environmental management:

- *Government, co-management, Aboriginal government/organization, communities*

Regional and community input is also sought in **community visits**



# Categories of recommendations

- *Land use planning*
- *Regulation*
- *Environmental Assessment (EA)*
- *EA process*
- *Board governance & operations*
- *Capacity*
- *Consultation*
- *Funding*
- *Traditional Knowledge*
- *NWT CIMP*



# Past Audits

The majority of 2005 and 2010 audit recommendations were directed at **AANDC and MVEIRB** and fit in **10 broad categories**



**Past audit recommendations have led to positive change** (increased funding for NWT CIMP, land use plans completed).  
**In many cases audit recommendations have not led to action**



# Past Audits

The majority of 2005 and 2010 audit recommendations were directed at **AANDC and MVEIRB** and fit in **10 broad categories**



**Past audit recommendations have led to positive change** (increased funding for NWT CIMP, land use plans completed).  
**In many cases audit recommendations have not led to action**

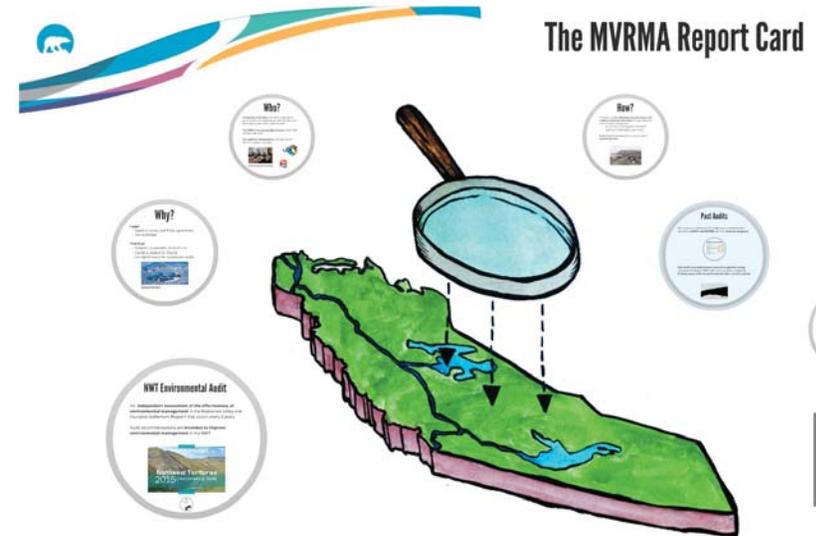


# New in 2015

Audit parties **respond to recommendations in the report**

Review of environmental information gaps to **focus on caribou, water and fish**

The general public could participate using an **online survey** linked to a Facebook page



Illustrations by Trey Mathew



## What's Next?

**First draft** of 2015 audit released for comment in November. Community visits still underway

**Second draft** to be released for response to recommendations in early February

GNWT **public release** of audit forecast for early FY 2016/17

Followed by GNWT **communication** of audit recommendations and responses



## MVLWB and Review Board Policy Tour

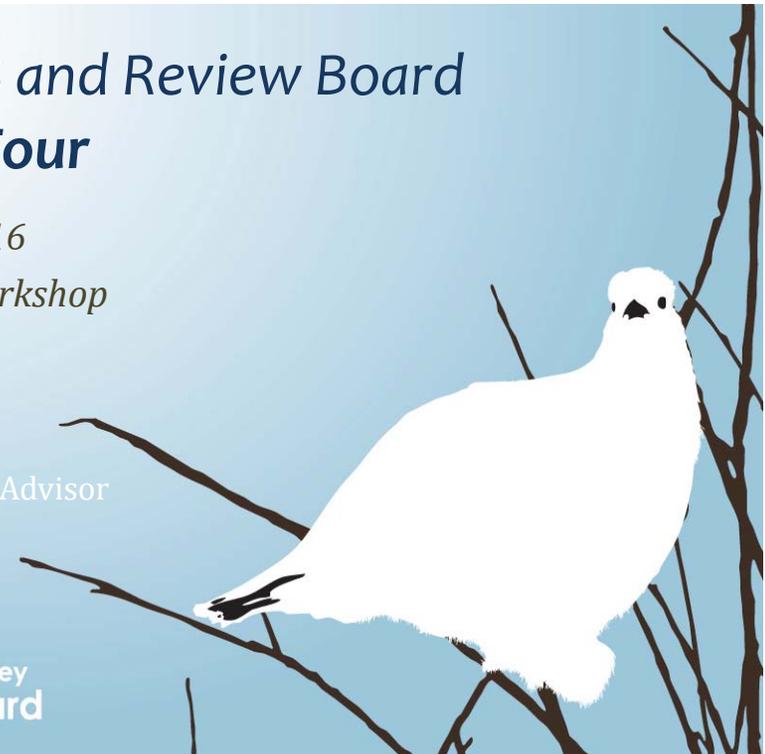
January 2016

MVRMA Workshop

Brett Wheler  
Senior Policy Advisor



Mackenzie Valley  
Review Board



## Outline

1. Purpose of Board policies and guidelines
2. Guidance on engagement
3. Guidance on Board processes
4. Guidance on technical content and methods
5. Looking ahead



## Board Policies and Guidelines: Overall Goals

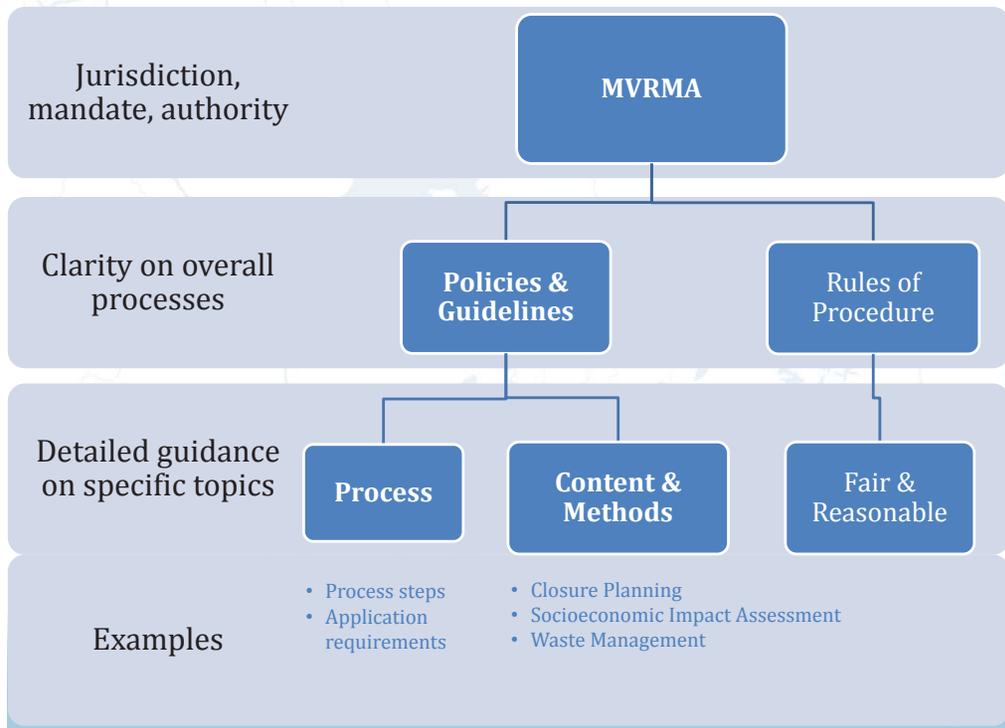
- Facilitate effective and efficient review processes!
- Explain Board expectations
  - More clarity, less uncertainty...
- Proponents will **know what to expect** before they apply
- Reviewers and stakeholders will **understand how they can contribute** to Board decision-making processes



## Introduction

- Integrated resource management system
  - Everyone has a role
- Boards publish guidance to:
  - Clarify expectations
  - Explain roles
- Understanding increases effectiveness of your participation

...and co-management as a whole!



# Guidance on Engagement



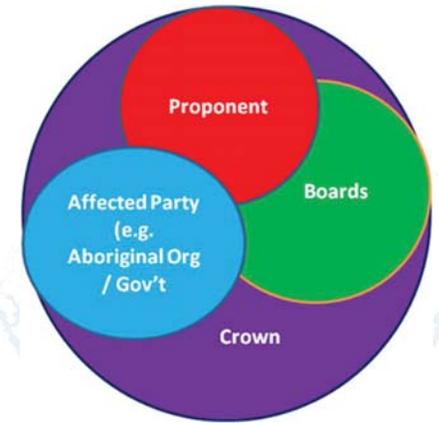
Mackenzie Valley  
Review Board

- **Crown** is ultimately responsible for ensuring the Duty to Consult is met

*Haida Nation v. British Columbia (Minister of Forests), 2004 SCC 73*

- **Proponent and administrative tribunal (Board)** consultation processes contribute to the discharge of the duty

*Taku River Tlingit First Nation v. British Columbia (Project Assessment Director), 2004 SCC 74*



Mackenzie Valley  
Review Board 

## MVLWB Policy and Guidelines for Engagement and Consultation

- All encompassing: application, EA, licence/permit
- Addresses process and content
- **Purpose:** to provide clarity
  - Pre-submission engagement requirements
  - Life of project engagement planning and action
  - Implementation of the Boards' responsibilities for statutory consultation under the MVRMA

Mackenzie Valley  
Review Board 

## Benefits of Engagement

- Better understanding of social, cultural, and environmental conditions, including local and traditional knowledge
- Better understanding of views, concerns, interests, and expectations
- Potential adaptation and improvement of the project
- More effective participation in Board processes

Mackenzie Valley  
Review Board 

## Engagement & Consultation Policy: Guiding Principles

- **Shared Responsibility** – coordinated responsibilities of Proponent, Canada, NWT, Aboriginal Gov/org, Boards
- **Appropriate disclosure** – all relevant info made available in timely manner and consider culture, language, and tradition of affected party
- **Inclusiveness** – potentially affected, incl. youth, elders, women given opportunity to be involved
- **Reasonableness** – all parties must be reasonable when setting expectations and enter in spirit of cooperation

## Guidance on Permitting, Licensing, and EIA Processes



## Engagement Guidelines: Expectations of Proponents

- Make genuine effort to seek out and understand parties' concerns
- Consider opportunities to mitigate impacts
- Scale engagement with activity and level of interest Appendix B
- Respond to concerns and work with affected parties to jointly resolve issues



## Process Guidance: Permitting & Licencing

- Guide to the Land Use Permitting Process
- Guide to WL Process (to be updated)
- Water Use Fee Policy
- Late comment policy
  - Linked to RoP
- Standard Land Use Permit Conditions Template
- Document submission standards
- GIS submission standards
- Online Review System User Manual

## EA Process Guidance

- **EIA Guidelines**

- Purpose: Help all parties understand the EIA process and its components
- Review Board's overarching guideline
  - Reflects the law and best practices
- Explains how impact assessment steps are implemented
  - Scoping issues, Identifying baseline conditions, Predicting impacts, Identifying mitigations, Evaluating significance, Applying mitigation and monitoring

## EA Process Guidance

- **Draft EA Initiation Guideline**

- Goals: thorough project description, informed scoping, EA focus, limited duplication
- Draft Guideline describes types of information and level of detail required:
  - Project Description
  - Description of Environment
  - Preliminary Impacts and Mitigations
  - Engagement Record and Plan
- Draft Guideline to be distributed for review soon

## EA Process Guidance

- **EIA Overview Booklet**

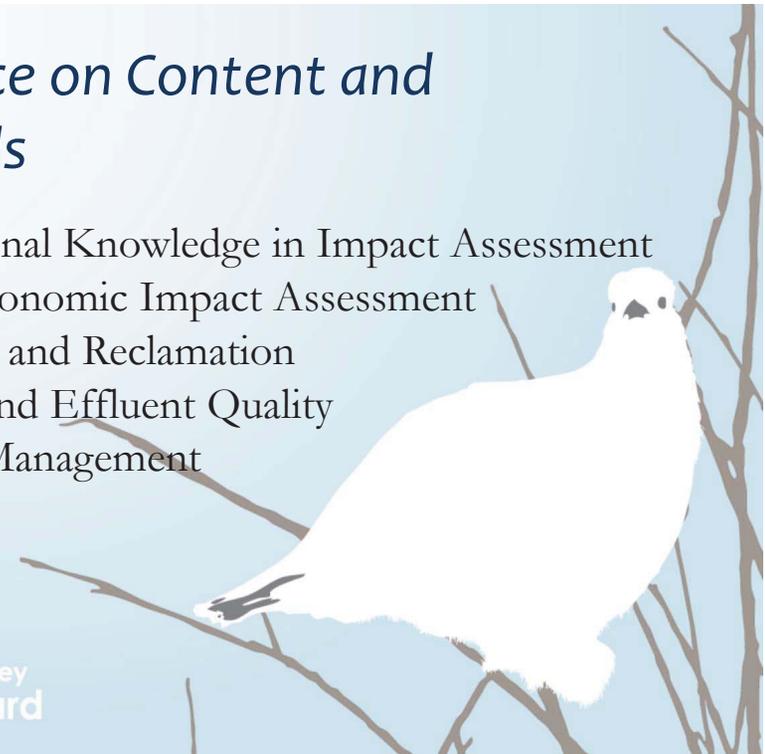
- Summary
- Available in many languages

- **Review Board reference bulletins**

- Timely guidance on new, evolving, or one-off issues

## Guidance on Content and Methods

- Traditional Knowledge in Impact Assessment
- Socioeconomic Impact Assessment
- Closure and Reclamation
- Water and Effluent Quality
- Waste Management



## EA Methods: Traditional Knowledge Guidelines

*"In exercising its powers, the Review Board shall consider any traditional knowledge and scientific information that is made available to it" (MVRMA s. 115.1)*

- **Purpose:** Incorporating TK contributes to a fair and balanced process, encourages public participation, and respects the value and benefits of TK for good environmental decision-making
- Guideline emphasizes importance of:
  - Context and cultural sensitivity
  - Gathering TK (community protocols & policies)
  - Relationships (Agreements, Prior Informed Consent)
  - Relevance and appropriateness

## EA Methods: SEIA Guidelines

- **Purpose:** to help developers and parties identify and propose mitigation for potential socio-economic and cultural impacts
- The *SEIA Guidelines* help developers and parties:
  - Understand and implement key concepts and goals of SEIA
  - Understand how SEIA relates to the requirements of the MVRMA
  - Understand the roles and responsibilities of all parties
  - Understand the Review Board's expectations for conducting SEIA
  - Access tools, methods, and other SEIA resources

## EA Methods: Socioeconomic Impact Assessment (SEIA) Guidelines

*Guiding Principle of EIA: "...the protection of the social, cultural and economic well-being of residents and communities in the Mackenzie Valley..." (MVRMA s.115)*

- SEIA is used to identify and evaluate the potential socio-economic and cultural impacts of a proposed development on the well-being of people, their families, and their communities
- SEIA follows standard impact assessment steps

## MVLWB/AANDC Guidelines for the **Closure and Reclamation** of Advanced Mineral Exploration and Mine Sites in the Northwest Territories

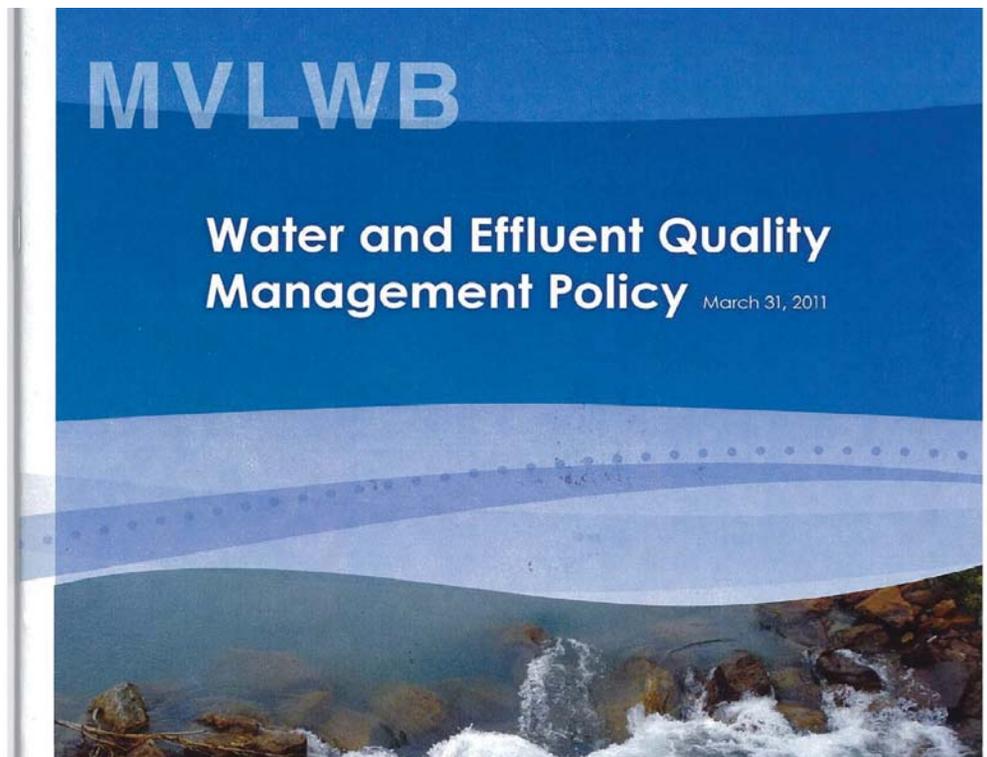
*Adopted by GNWT (interim)*

### **Objectives:**

- Clarify roles and expectations
- Communicate fundamental C&R concepts
- Outline requirements for CRP process & content
- Provide a single guidance document from AANDC & the Land and Water Boards

## MVLWB/AANDC Guidelines for the **Closure and Reclamation** of Advanced Mineral Exploration and Mine Sites in the Northwest Territories

- Part 1 – Expectations for Closure and Reclamation Planning
- Part 2 – Template for Preparing a Plan
- Part 3 – Technical Considerations



## MVLWB/AANDC Guidelines for the **Closure and Reclamation** of Advanced Mineral Exploration and Mine Sites in the Northwest Territories

- Approach to Closure and Reclamation for Mines within the Mackenzie Valley
- All three stages of CRP development
  - Conceptual (for initial application and EIA): planning for closure, objectives and end land use inform mine design....
  - Interim (plan is refined throughout operations)
  - Final (all details finalized prior to end of operations)
- Temporary and final closure

## Water and Effluent Quality Management Policy

- Policy is used by Boards during water licensing to:
  1. Evaluate water quality objectives
  2. Consider best available technology
  3. Set Effluent Quality Criteria
- The Boards' **Guiding Principles**
  - e.g. sustainable development, precaution
- **Information** requirements
- **Objectives** for regulating the deposit of waste...



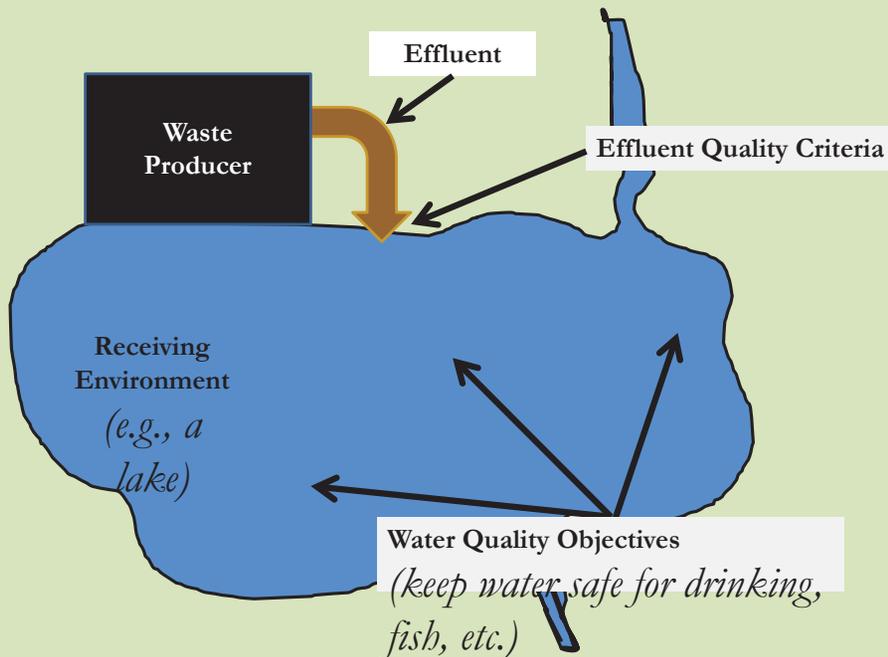
**2** Minimize the amount of waste deposited to the environment



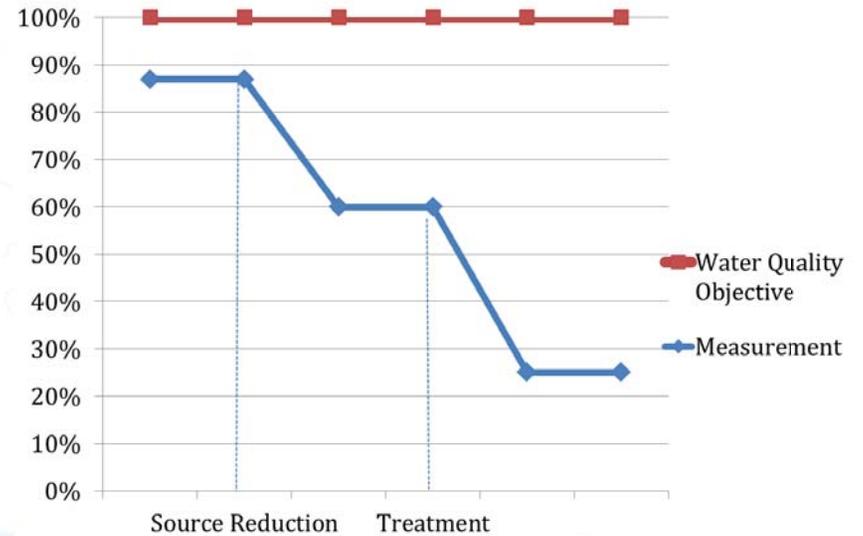
Review Board



**How to maintain water quality for current and future water uses**



**How to minimize pollution**



Mackenzie Valley Review Board



# MVLWB

## Guidelines for Developing a Waste Management Plan March 31, 2011



## Guidelines for Waste Management Plans

- Proponents must now submit a waste management plan to the appropriate Board as part of their application for both land use permits and water licences in order for the application to be deemed complete.

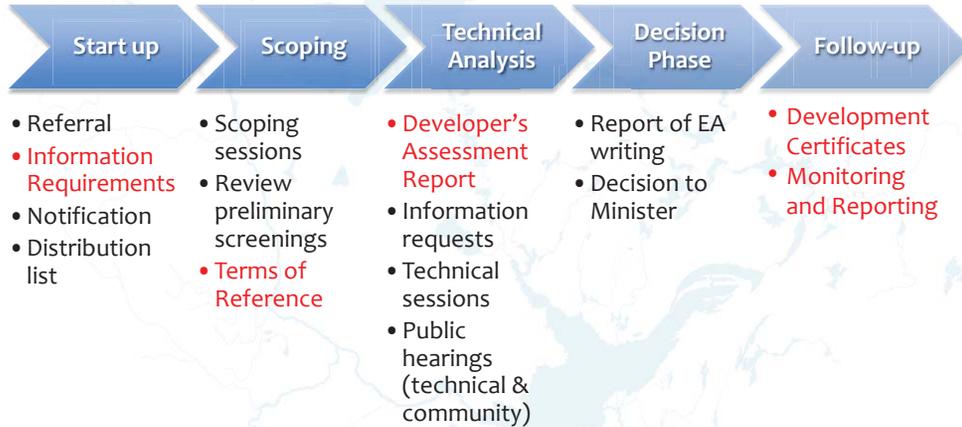
## Guideline for Waste Management Plans

- **Purpose:** establish Board's expectations for waste management plans & facilitate consistency
- Promotes waste management hierarchy
- Provides tools for creating a plan
  - guidance but not prescriptive
  - **template**

## Looking Ahead



# Looking Ahead: Overview of New & Future EA Policy Initiatives



Other initiatives to enhance clarity and effectiveness throughout the process

## So what...?

- Integrated resource management system
  - Everyone has a role
- Boards publish guidance to:
  - Clarify expectations
  - Explain roles
- Understanding increases effectiveness of your participation... and the whole system
  - Guidelines are tools for you

## Looking Ahead

- MVLWB and Review Board
  - Updating Rules of procedure
  - Prioritizing implementation and keeping guidance up to date
  - Collaboration and outreach to support the system of integrated resource management

## Where to find more information:

- [www.mvlwb.com](http://www.mvlwb.com) (or wlwb, slwb, glwb)
  - Resources
    - Policy and Guidelines
- [www.reviewboard.ca](http://www.reviewboard.ca)
  - Process
    - Guidance Documentation
- Contact Board staff