

# RECREATIONAL LEASE PLANNING STUDY



## **INTRODUCTION:**

The Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) has undertaken several initiatives in recent years to more effectively manage Commissioner's Land in the primary recreational area outside the City of Yellowknife (the "Study Area"). For example, in 2007 MACA conducted a Land Verification Project to identify land management issues at Cassidy Point. MACA discovered potential concerns related to uncontrolled development, and a general lack of land use planning principles to sustain growth and protect the natural environment. A follow-up Land Verification Project was done at Cassidy Point during the summer of 2010. Although a few minor problems on individual leasehold interests identified in 2007 have been corrected, there is still unauthorized development occurring mostly due to the absence of a planning and development scheme for Cassidy Point.

In 2008, MACA implemented the Interim Trespass Enforcement Strategy (ITES). The ITES provides direction to MACA's land administrators on how to identify and take action to correct unauthorized uses of Commissioner's Land. The ITES applies to Commissioner's Land across the Northwest Territories. MACA has successfully dealt with 12 incidents of trespass over the past 3 years in the Study Area. While the enforcement of trespass is considered critical to improving land management in the Study Area, the underlying root cause of the trespass problem remains the imbalance in the demand and supply of land available for recreational use.

In December 2009, MACA announced that it would develop a Recreational Leasing Policy Framework (Framework). The objective of the Framework is to create policy and regulations that support sustainable development and effective management of Commissioner's Land used for recreational purposes on a territorial-wide basis. The Framework will include two streams of work. First it will lay out a broad policy framework for the use of Commissioner's Land for recreational use. Second, it will create development controls unique to each area of the Northwest Territories where recreational use is of particular and immediate concern. This Recreational Lease Planning Study (the "Density Study") is a key building block for the overall Framework.

## **PURPOSE:**

In October, 2010 MACA finished the Density Study. Its objectives were to:

- a. Identify potential sites suitable for recreational cabins and those where the general public could access the land for casual day use;
- b. Identify areas where recreational development and casual day use should be discouraged due to environmental sensitivity, challenging topography, and other relevant considerations;
- c. Assess the number and density of recreational cabins that the Study Area could reasonably accommodate without resulting in adverse impacts to the natural environment;
- d. Recommend recreational land management best practices; and
- e. Recommend the most appropriate manner and pattern in which recreational development should occur in the Study Area.

## **RECREATIONAL LEASE PLANNING STUDY AREA:**

The Study Area is northeast of the City of Yellowknife, with its southern boundary immediately north of the Yellowknife River Bridge on the Ingraham Trail, and its northern boundary extending to include all of Walsh Lake and a portion of Banting Lake. The Study Area reaches east to the western shore of Prosperous Lake and to the west to Jackson Lake. A map of the Study Area is included at Appendix A.

The Study Area is the primary recreational area used by the residents of the City of Yellowknife for recreational pursuits such as fishing, camping, boating, and snowmobiling. The Study Area is also in the asserted territory of the Akaitcho Dene First Nation which is currently negotiating a comprehensive land claim with the Government of Canada and the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Portions of the Study Area can be accessed year round on the Ingraham Trail which runs along or through the southern portion of the Study Area. Two gravel roads provide access into the area. One of these roads is in the western quadrant of the Study Area running north to Vee Lake, and the other is an access road into Cassidy Point. The Prosperous Lake boat launch and the access provided at Vee Lake are used in the summer and winter to access existing cabin sites on the lakes in the Study Area.

The Study Area is located within the Taiga Shield High Boreal Eco-Region where the boreal forest and the Canadian Shield overlap. The landscape is rocky, with slightly rolling hills punctuated by many lakes. Vegetation includes jack pine, paper birch, black spruce, willow, Labrador tea, bog cranberry, red bearberry, and cloud berry. It is home to a variety of waterfowl, large and small mammals, and a variety of fish.

### **COMMISSIONER'S LAND LEGISLATIVE, REGULATORY, AND POLICY FRAMEWORK:**

The administration of Commissioner's Land is legislated and regulated by the *Commissioner's Land Act* and the *Commissioner's Land Regulations*. The Government of the Northwest Territories' Land Pricing Policy sets out a model for pricing land for sale or lease, and the Land Lease-Only Policy is applied in unsettled land claim areas where land, resources, and governance agreements are being negotiated. The *Area Development Act* and its Regulations provide some regulatory guidance, most notably under the *Yellowknife Watershed Development Area Regulation*.

### **JURISDICTIONAL REVIEW**

Recreational land management practices in other jurisdictions were reviewed for comparative and informative purposes. Three jurisdictions were selected for comparison: Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. All three jurisdictions regulate lot size, setback requirements, have restrictions based on ecological considerations, and include fire safety as a critical component of recreational use.

### **Study Area Planning Principles and Best Practices**

The jurisdictional review highlighted a number of recreational planning principles and best practices including:

- *Site Characteristics and Capacity:* Assessing the physical site characteristics and capacity for development should be based on the best available information.
- *Recreational Opportunities:* Consideration should be given to the range of reasons why individuals find recreational properties attractive, including aesthetic, experiential/appreciation opportunities, and ecological values.
- *Public Access:* Optimal preservation of and public access to shorelines. Sites needed to accommodate public access and use of land or water resources are normally retained for public use rather than alienated for private use. This is because public access is only meaningful if it is provided together with at least minimum space for basic requirements such as suitable slopes for boat launching/landing (foreshore) and backshore areas.

- *Preservation of Resources*: Preservation of environmental resources, heritage, and historic archaeological resources. Criteria should include: unique or representative landscape features, environmentally sensitive areas, shorelines, and archaeological sites. These are normally retained for public use rather than alienated for private use.
- *Island Preservation*: Preservation of islands should be adopted for public use and enjoyment. These lands should not be disposed of through private lease or sale.
- *Watershed Planning Scale*: Recreational land use planning and management should be done at the natural watershed scale, and where appropriate at the individual basin scale. Watersheds are essential hydrological and ecological units, and include surface and groundwater flow systems. The quantity and quality of surface and groundwater are strongly influenced by watershed characteristics. Changes in watersheds affect the quantity and quality of surface and groundwater.
- *Existing Use and Occupancy*: Consideration should be given to historical and existing land use and occupancy.
- *Third Party Interests and Rights*: Existing lawful third party interests and rights should be considered. Land management proposals should respect, and where required accommodate legal non-conforming uses (which may require 'grandfathering' to ensure continued use and enjoyment). Managed development or use should not interfere with normal enjoyment of life or property and it should not unreasonably interfere with the rights granted to lessees.
- *Land Use Conflict Mitigation*: Avoidance and/or mitigation of land use conflicts. This includes recognition that facilitating outdoor recreational use should be compatible with and related to the shoreline environment.
- *Public Natural Capital*: Retain access to natural resources (as public natural capital). Commissioner's Land is a public asset and there is a responsibility to ensure it is managed to maximize and sustain the flow of social and environmental benefits.
- *Hazard Lands*: Protect recreational land and water users from hazardous conditions - subject to the provisions and limitations in land disposition instruments.
- *Public Health and Safety*: Recognition of public health and safety objectives (watershed protection; water quality; sewage; solid waste) should be considered.
- *Public Infrastructure*: Recognition and protection of public infrastructure and utilities should be considered.

## **LAND USE PLANNING**

### **General Site Planning Assessment Criteria**

From a land use planning and best practices perspective the ideal site assessment methodology encompasses core principles and criteria, including:

#### **Biophysical Criteria**

- Geology and soil properties;
- Topographic features and slopes;

- Surface and subsurface drainage; and
- Ground cover and vegetation.

### **Land Use Planning and Land Management Criteria**

- Compliance with applicable legislative and regulatory framework;
- Existing land use and occupancy;
- Lawful interests and rights;
- Aboriginal rights and land claim considerations;
- Unauthorized use and occupancy of Commissioner's Land;
- Existing and/or potential public infrastructure and works;
- Resource development potential;
- Future uses and activities;
- Land use compatibility; and
- Access by land and water.

### **Recreational Capability & Aesthetic Characteristics Criteria**

- Heritage, historic or archaeological features;
- Scenic, conservation, and recreational values;
- Sensory disturbance;
- View shed degradation; and
- Experiential/appreciation opportunities and values.

### **Environmental/Ecological Criteria**

- Presence of species that may be at risk;
- Risk of habitat loss and fragmentation; and
- Ecological carrying capacity.

### **Public Health and Safety Criteria**

- Flooding, erosion, wild fires, soil instability, or similar risks;
- Water quality and quantity; and
- Contaminated and/or disposal sites.

## **CARRYING CAPACITY AND DEVELOPMENT DENSITY:**

Recreational planning includes a number of basic principles and best practices such as:

- Outdoor recreation is oriented to, and is enhanced by water and the proximity to it; and
- Recreational planning takes land and water into account. Effective planning cannot take place without considering the two components simultaneously;

## **Shoreline Planning and Zoning**

Demand for recreational sites is driven by a universal characteristic for a desire to be near the water, both visually and for ease of access. Shoreline planning has generally been linear or "ribbon development" along the shoreline with any in-depth development of the backshore an exception to the rule. The result has generally been a less than optimal and efficient use of a scarce resource.

Core planning considerations with respect to lake development scenarios include:

- Shoreline Slope – slope influences swimming, wading, boat access and storage and building constriction. The optimum slope for a recreational site ranges from 7 to 15 percent;
- Private and Public Use – the need to determine the appropriate balance between private and public use of a lake, given that a lake generally represents a public resource.

### **Lake Carrying Capacity and Development Density Models**

The concept of 'carrying capacity' is based on the idea that environmental and ecological constraints inform, or may even limit, the amount of human activity that any given water body can accommodate without damage to the natural environment. There is no agreed upon definition and methodology for how carrying capacity should be calculated. Carrying capacity is made up of three elements:

- Physical carrying capacity – the attributes of the physical environment and the amount of use it can sustain;
- Human activity carrying capacity – the number of people engaged in an activity at a density (and intensity) that is efficient and safe for the users; and
- Physiological carrying capacity – the acceptable density (and intensity) of people engaged in an activity as perceived by users themselves.

Irrespective of the method used to establish carrying capacity, ultimately the thresholds are influenced more by value judgments and less so by scientific and technical decisions. As such, the application of such concepts should recognize that carrying capacity has more utility when understood not as a singular measure but rather a range of estimates. These estimates reflect varying degrees of supply and demand variables and the level of environmental quality and recreational experience that users are willing to accept. Notwithstanding the limitations of the carrying capacity concept, there are a number of models that have been successfully used in lake planning and management in regions comparable to the Yellowknife region from a geographic and climatic perspective.

A review of the existing research indicates that there are three models that could be used to calculate carrying capacity in the Study Area.

- **Natural Shoreline Reserve Model**

The natural shoreline reserve model stems from the principle that part of the shoreline of every lake should be retained in a natural state. Maintaining ecological integrity is at the core of this model in that a natural shoreline helps to maintain and preserve ecosystem functions (i.e. preserving aquatic plants, spawning areas, habitat functions). Natural shoreline is also important for visual and aesthetic functions.

Some jurisdictions, such as British Columbia and Ontario, have legislation to retain public ownership of a minimum of 25 percent of the shoreline of any lake. There are two main challenges with this model that are linked to whether it is based on a social values approach or an ecological approach. The social values approach looks at how much natural shoreline is required so that lake users will perceive that they are still in a 'natural' environment. The ecological approach is concerned with how much shoreline should be reserved from development in order to maintain ecological integrity.

The model uses a formula that includes the following elements: total shoreline length (meters); existing developed shoreline (meters); and an index of maximum capacity for development based on the amount designated in legislation. The ratio of existing development conditions to the desirable condition is calculated as a percent above or below the estimated capacity threshold.

- Shoreline Capability Model

The shoreline capability model emerged from research done by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, and several States bordering the Great Lakes where there was significant pressure from cottage-based recreational development. The model compares the existing number of cottages on a lake with the number that is desirable from a sustainability perspective. The maximum number of cottages is based on the capability of the shoreline for development and is a function of factors that include lakeshore slope, drainage, soils, and surface materials.

The capability assessment was based on a special initiative called the Ontario Land Inventory – where shorelines were ranked on a general scale of seven categories. Within each shoreline capability category standards were established for development density and expressed in terms such as cottages per kilometer of shoreline, or desired cottage lot width. The shoreline capability model has a number of useful attributes but is constrained by the high intensity of time and resources required to make the model work.

- Shoreline Complexity Index Model

The shoreline complexity index model reflects the potential increase of development in proportion to the volume of the lake. In other words, the greater the irregularity of the shoreline and the shoreline features results in a higher complexity index. The shoreline complexity index is a ratio of the actual perimeter of a shoreline compared to the length of the circumference of a circle of area equal to that of the lake. The shoreline length includes islands, but the lake surface area excludes islands.

The model is based on the principle that an increase in the shoreline area in proportion to the volume of a lake indicates an increase in sensitivity to development. The shoreline complexity index model has been applied in a number of jurisdictions in Canada, including British Columbia.

## CLASSIFICATION OF LAKES:

The purpose of the lake classification system is to identify which lakes are most suitable for development and at what density. The following criteria are used to classify lakes:

- Lake Size

Lake size is an important factor in determining the potential to accommodate development. Lakes are categorized using a simple system: small, medium and large, with each classification having a unique effect on the ecology of a lake and its potential for human activities. The basic premise is that larger lakes are generally able to accommodate a higher level of development than smaller lakes. Lake sizes (surface area of a lake) are as follows:

- Small lake: less than 60 hectares;
- Medium lake: greater than or equal to 60 hectares;
- Large lake: more than 260 hectares.

- Lake Category

Lake categories set out specific criteria for assessment and development. The categories are:

- **Development Lakes:** Lakes that can accommodate a variety of uses and development without negatively impacting the lake environment. Use and development may include residential development, agriculture, outdoor recreation, and commercial-tourism use. Road access and potential for electricity are considerations.

- **Limited Development Lakes:** Lakes that have high aesthetic, recreational, or ecological importance that could be negatively impacted by significant development, but can accommodate a limited amount of use and development. Generally, these lakes have road access or seasonal access, and typically no electricity is available.
- **Natural Environment Lakes:** Lakes that are very sensitive to development and that should be left largely undisturbed in their natural setting. These lakes may have unique geological/physical features, aesthetic or ecological values and/or significant wildlife populations. Permanent residential uses are considered inappropriate for these lakes.

### **APPLICATION OF THE MODELS TO THE STUDY AREA:**

The utility and application of the three models within the Study Area vary in terms of their respective limitations and data requirements. The analysis of the models concluded that the Shoreline Complexity Index Model is the best fit for the Study Area.

#### **Development Constraints in the Study Area:**

A number of locations within the Study Area boundaries are restricted for development for the following reasons:

- **Protected Areas**

Several environmentally sensitive areas exist either in or near the Study Area. Of primary importance is Zone A of the Yellowknife Watershed Development Area. Development is not allowed in this Zone in order to protect the integrity of the water supply of the communities of Yellowknife, Dettah, and N'dilo. No recreational lease or day use sites are proposed within or near to this Zone.

There are a number of documented wildlife habitat sites around the perimeter of the Study Area. However only one documented site exists within the Study Area and it is located within Zone A of the Yellowknife Watershed Development Area.

The Prosperous Lake Territorial Park is located in the south-eastern corner of the Study Area, and the Yellowknife River Territorial Park is located in the south-western portion of the Study Area. These parks are intended for the enjoyment of all residents and tourists. No recreational lease or day use areas were situated near these parks in order to preserve their integrity.

- **Heritage, Historic or Archaeological Features**

Three archaeological sites exist within one kilometer of the Study Area and one is located within the Study Area. For confidentiality purposes these sites cannot be identified. It is probably unlikely that these four sites constitute the entirety of archaeological activity in the area. It is recommended that archaeological protection measures be included in the Framework and include lease terms and conditions to address the potential for the discovery of new archaeological sites as recreational lease areas are disposed of. No recreational lease or day use areas have been identified in or around the known archaeological features.

- **Public Infrastructure**

The Northwest Territories Power Corporation (NWTPC) has a license of occupation in the Study Area for a right-of-way for the Bluefish Transmission Line.

In addition to the Ingraham Trail and local access roads, a number of access channels have been identified as potential public access sites. No recreational lease or day use areas have been identified where there is a potential for the land to be used for public access.

Study Area Development Density Assessment and Scenarios:

The following was done to determine appropriate development densities and potential new cabin sites in the Study Area:

- Specific lake feature measurements and calculations;
- Existing leases and the level of development were analyzed; and
- Shoreline complexity index model calculations were done for the lakes in the Study Area.

Walsh Lake and Prosperous Lake are categorized as Development Lakes with a shoreline complexity index of 6.7 and 4.8, respectively. Banting Lake and Jackson Lake are categorized as Limited Development Lakes with a shoreline complexity index of 5.9 and 2.4, respectively. Vee Lake is considered a Natural Environment Lake with a shoreline complexity index of 2.9.

The existing recreational development on the lakes in the Study Area is relatively low, with the highest level being on Prosperous Lake at 10.3 percent, followed by Walsh Lake at 8.6 percent and Banting Lake at 1.1 percent. There is no known authorized development on Jackson Lake and Vee Lake. For the Study Area overall, the total existing development represents 7.4 percent (16,439 m) of the total shoreline length (221,269 m).

The table below summarizes the existing development, lake area, shoreline length, and the existing development on the lakes in the Study Area. The lake analysis criteria are shown that provides the recommended lake category and shoreline complexity index.

Lake	Area	Hectares	Shoreline length	Kilometres	% of Developed Shoreline Length (m)	Proposed Lake Classification		Shoreline Complexity Development Index
						Lake Area	Lake Category	
Walsh Lake	Lake (L)	876.70	Lake Shoreline (L)	49.40	8.57% (5688m)	large	Development	6.7
	Island (I)	94.37	Island Shoreline (I)	16.96				
	<b>Net Lake Surface (L - I)</b>	<b>782.34</b>	<b>Total Shoreline (L + I)</b>	<b>66.36</b>				
Banting Lake	Lake Area (L)	369.33	Lake Shoreline (L)	30.08	1.05% (393m)	medium	Limited Development	5.9
	Island Area (I)	55.92	Island Shoreline (I)	7.41				
	<b>Net Lake Surface (L - I)</b>	<b>313.41</b>	<b>Total Shoreline (L + I)</b>	<b>37.49</b>				
Vee Lake	Lake Area (L)	69.64	Lake Shoreline (L)	8.71	0.00% (0)	small	Natural Environment	2.9
	Island Area (I)	0	Island Shoreline (I)	0				
	<b>Net Lake Surface (L - I)</b>	<b>69.64</b>	<b>Total Shoreline (L + I)</b>	<b>8.71</b>				
Jackson Lake	Lake Area (L)	90.97	Lake Shoreline (L)	7.83	0.00% (0)	medium	Limited Development	2.4
	Island Area (I)	0.07	Island Shoreline (I)	0.11				
	<b>Net Lake Surface (L - I)</b>	<b>90.90</b>	<b>Total Shoreline (L + I)</b>	<b>7.94</b>				
Prosperous Lake	Lake (L)	3586.57	Lake Shoreline (L)	93.53	10.28% (10358m)	large	Development	4.8
	Island (I)	30.25	Island Shoreline (I)	7.24				
	<b>Net Lake Surface (L - I)</b>	<b>3,556.32</b>	<b>Total Shoreline (L + I)</b>	<b>100.77</b>				
Study Area	<b>Net Lake Surface</b>	<b>4812.62</b>	<b>Total Shoreline</b>	<b>221.27</b>	<b>7.43% (16,439m)</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

## **PROPOSED LAND USE AND POSSIBLE RECREATIONAL SITES:**

### **Study Area Site Assessment Methodology and Criteria**

The following methodology and site assessment criteria were used:

- *Baseline Information:* The best available information was reviewed and consolidated to provide a basis from which to assess site constraints and opportunities. Significant historical activities were taken into consideration and were assessed to see how they could potentially influence future recreational sites. The Study Area is characterized by shoreline topography and slope (greater than 15 percent) constraints, limited road and boat launch access and inter-lake channels, as well as a range of existing third party interests and rights.
- Relevant land use planning principles and best practices were applied in a two-stage process. First, the primary criteria (see below) were applied and potential sites identified. The sites which met the primary criteria were then further assessed using the secondary criteria. The primary and secondary criteria are presented below.

#### **Primary Criteria:**

- Topographic relief and slope (up to 15 percent within 300 meters of the waters' edge);
- Access (either by vehicle or boat);
- Site size, shape and orientation (i.e. beach/foreshore and backshore; wind direction);
- Existing land use and occupancy;
- Land use compatibility; and
- Scenic values.

#### **Secondary Criteria:**

- Existing lake development density and carrying capacity;
- Public health and safety (watershed protection; disposal/contaminated sites; wildfires);
- Ecological resources;
- Heritage, historic or archaeological features; and
- Existing and/or future public infrastructure and utilities.

## **PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS:**

The sites which satisfied the primary and secondary criteria are shown on the map in Appendix A.

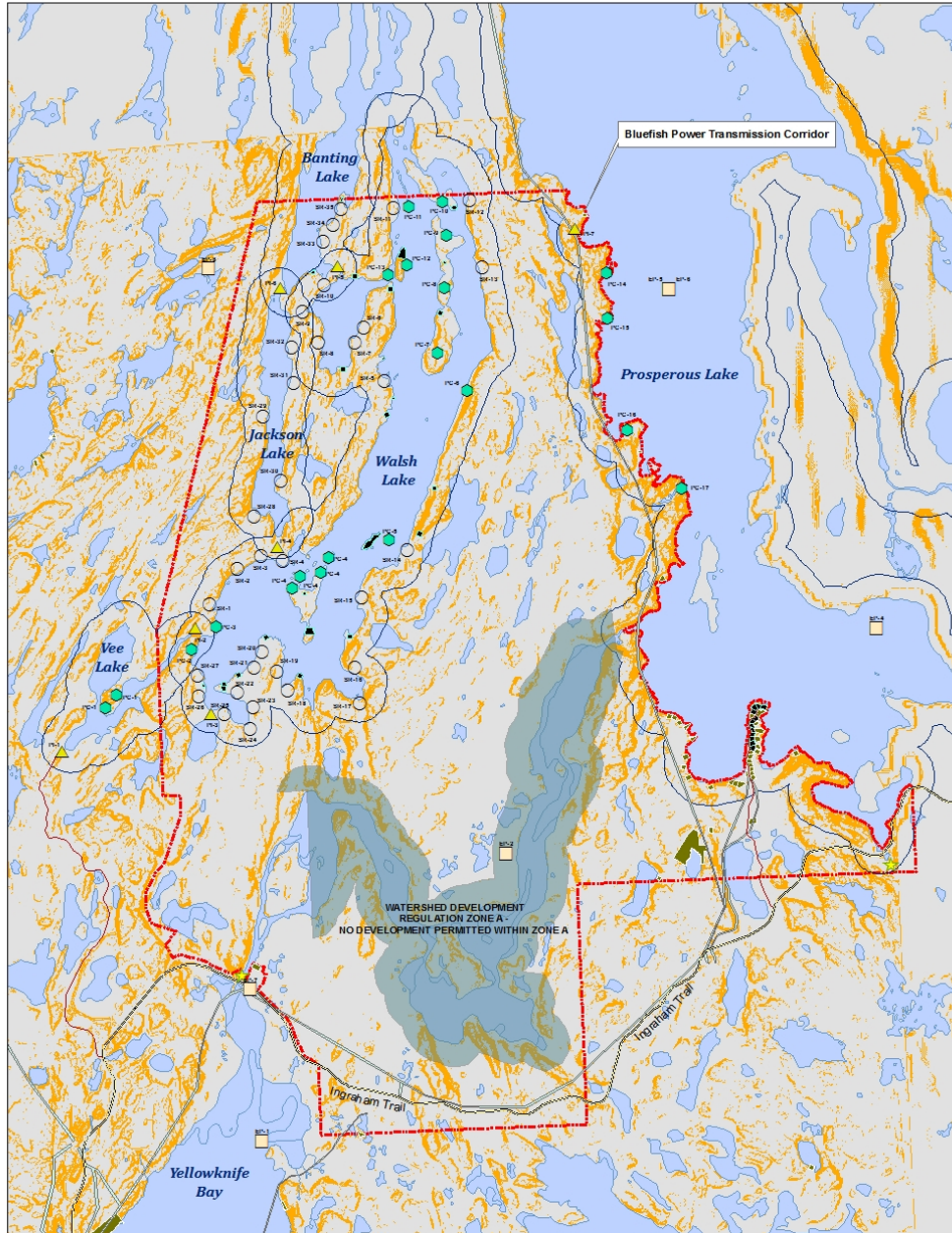
The land use categories developed for the Study Area are as follows:

- ***Recreational Cabin Use:*** These sites are intended to accommodate recreational cabins. The suggested definition of recreational cabin use is: an occasional residential dwelling for the recreation, rest or relaxation and enjoyment of the surrounding natural environment by one household, not occupied continuously or as a principal residence or as a year round permanent dwelling.




It is recommended that: (1) recreational cabin sites be developed generally in a dispersed pattern; (2) there continue to be no development within Zone A of the Yellowknife Watershed Development Area; and (3) no additional recreational cabin sites be established in the Cassidy Point and McMeekan Bay area. The Study Area can support an additional 35 recreational cabin sites, without negative impacts to the natural environment.

- **Casual Use:** Notwithstanding the principle that untenured Commissioner's Land is "public land", Casual Use sites have been identified to ensure continued public access in the Study Area and to minimize potential conflicts with existing leaseholder's rights and interests. These sites are not characterized as "territorial parks" and as such no facilities or services are implied or anticipated. They simply afford the general public with a safe and scenic place to pull-off the water to enjoy the natural environment strictly on a day-use basis. There are 17 such sites identified in the Study Area.
- **Environmental Resource Protection:** These sites include natural features of special significance; wildlife habitat and/or ecosystems; heritage, historic or archaeological features that need to be preserved. There are 9 sites identified as requiring protection from recreational development.
- **Public Infrastructure:** There is public infrastructure and utility facilities that will have an impact on the placement of potential recreational cabin sites. The key sites include the Bluefish Power Transmission corridor along the western shore of Prosperous Lake, the informal Vee Lake boat launch and parking, and water channels, portages and trails between the Study Area lakes. Removing these areas as potential recreational cabin sites will help achieve the intended land use scenario, and mitigate potential land use conflicts in the Study Area. There are 7 such sites identified in the Study Area.

# APPENDIX "A" – POTENTIAL RECREATIONAL CABIN SITES



**Recreational Lease Planning Study**  
**Map 7: Proposed Land Use and Potentially Developable Seasonal Recreational Cabin Sites**

<p><b>Legend</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #d3d3d3; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Watershed Development Area Regulation Control Zone A</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 300m Buffer</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Recreational Lease</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #808000; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Lease (Other)</li> </ul> <p><b>Slope Analysis (in percent)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #d3d3d3; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 0 to 15%</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #ffa500; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> &gt; 16%</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Archaeological Sites</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Ignition Data</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Territorial Parks</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> INAC Lease Disposal</li> </ul> <p><b>Land Use and Site Categories</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Public Casual/Short Term Use (PC)</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Public Access and Infrastructure (PI)</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Seasonal Recreational Cabin Site (SR)</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Environmental Resource Protection/Wildlife Habitat (EP)</li> </ul>	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>0 500 1,000 2,000 Meters</p> <p>Scale 1:50,000</p> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Northwest Territories Municipal and Community Affairs</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> </div> <p style="font-size: small;">Date Created: October 8, 2010          Data Source: Government of Northwest Territories Department of Municipal and Community Affairs; Department of Environment and Natural Resources; Natural Resources Canada.</p>
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