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Building Nunavut Together
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Department of Environment
Avatiliqiyikkut
Ministère de l'Environnement

WILDLIFE DAMAGE PREVENTION PROGRAM

Department of Environment

Government of Nunavut

Application Information for Nunavummiut

P.O. Box 1000, Stn. 1320
Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0

(867) 975-7700
(867) 975-7740
www.gov.nu.ca

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APPLICATION OVERVIEW

Eligibility

Residents and recognized non-profit community groups of Nunavut who wish to take measures to prevent and reduce wildlife damage to their personal property are eligible to apply for this funding.

Purpose of program and eligible items

To reduce human-wildlife conflict, individuals and recognized non-profit community groups may be eligible to receive training, equipment, financial support, and technical assistance to take measures to prevent or reduce damage to personal property caused by wildlife and improve human safety.

Application process

The applicant will complete an approved application form and provide a description of the proposed measures they would like to take. Applications will be submitted to the Conservation Officer.

Review of Applications

- On receipt of the application, the Conservation Officer will, where feasible, go to the location to assess the feasibility and anticipated effectiveness of the proposed measures.
- The Conservation Officer will forward the completed application form with comments and recommendations to the review committee.
- The review committee is composed of the 4 Regional Managers, Assistant Director of Wildlife, and Wildlife Deterrent Specialist.
- The review committee will meet to discuss the applications and make recommendations to approve, not approve, or modify the project. Recommendations will be forwarded to the Director of Wildlife for final decision.
- Within 90 days of the completed application being received by the Department, the applicant will be provided with a letter informing them of the decision and reasoning.
- In the allocation of the annual budget, the Director will give preference to projects located in areas with a history of known damage caused by problem wildlife.
- Criteria used for determining the level of funding awarded include:
    i. The history and extent of wildlife damage and the anticipated effectiveness of the proposed measures

ii. The feasibility of putting the measures into place
iii. Funding or in-kind services provided by the applicant

Appeal

An applicant who disagrees with the assessment and decision on their application may appeal to the Deputy Minister of Environment, whose decision shall be final.

Method of Payment

A combination of any or all of lump sum payment (for reimbursement only), equipment, or training in accordance with the amount of support approved. Maximum compensation shall not exceed the maximum allotted to each project type.

The payment will be in the form of a grant.

Term

This is a continuing program

INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLICANTS

If you meet the eligibility requirements (see above), and would like to apply for funding from the Wildlife Damage Prevention Program, please follow these steps:

1. ***Read about the various Prevention Methods listed in the following section. Determine which one(s) may be most appropriate for you.***

   Discuss the pros and cons of each method with your local Conservation Officer. He or she will be able to assist you in choosing the most suitable and cost-effective prevention method.

2. ***Once you have selected the most appropriate Prevention Method, complete the corresponding Project Request Form.***

   Project Request Forms for each type of Prevention Method are found after the background information on each type of Prevention Method. If you need assistance completing the form, ask your local Conservation Officer.

3. ***Complete the Wildlife Damage Prevention Program General Application Form.***

   All applicants **must** complete this form. It can be found on page 34.

4. ***Submit your completed application to your local Conservation Officer.***

   Within 90 days of submitting your application, you will receive a letter informing you of the Department's assessment and decision on your application.

Questions?

We would be happy to answer your questions or provide assistance.

Please feel free to contact your local conservation officer, or the Department of Environment Headquarters at (867) 979-7700.

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Department of Environment
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PREVENTION METHOD INFORMATION &

PROJECT REQUEST FORMS

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Prevention Method 001: Wildlife Detection System

The equipment and materials made available through the Wildlife Damage Prevention Program are intended to assist Nunavummiut in their traditional pursuits of hunting, fishing, and having an active lifestyle on the land. The best way to avoid problems with bears and other wildlife is to not attract them with food, garbage, carcasses, etc. When this is unavoidable, equip yourself with the knowledge and tools to prevent, detect, and resolve an encounter.

Background

Detection systems:

1. Alert you to the presence or approach of wildlife, providing you time to prepare additional deterrents or firearms.
2. The early warning allows **you** to prevent bears and other wildlife from getting food, which makes it easier to deter them.
3. Deterring a problem bear before it receives a food reward reduces the likelihood that it will return.
4. Some wildlife are deterred by the noise and lights on the system which serve to alert you of their presence but **DO NOT** depend on them to scare away a bear.
5. Detection systems **DO NOT** distinguish between bears and other animals including human, caribou, muskoxen, dogs, or etc. Some can also be triggered by wind.

Examples of detection systems which have been used to detect polar bears:

- Dogs (not covered under WDPP)
- Small Personal Alarms (e.g. CritterGitter)
- Trip Wire Alarm Fence

Dogs (not covered by WDPP)

Not all dogs are suitable for bear detection or deterrent work. Dogs used to detect the presence of bears in camps or during travel on the land should be tethered close to the people or area in which bears

should be kept away. Dogs roaming free may not be present when needed. If dogs are kept inside the cabin it will be less able to detect the bears approach, therefore dogs should be used to living outside. Ideally, use dogs which have previously encountered and acted aggressively towards bears.

Dogs may be a liability. Dog food can be an attractant to bears. Food should be stored in containers which prevent the detection of food odors and cannot be accessed by bears. Fecal material should be frequently removed from the area being protected. Although dogs themselves are not supported through WDPP, equipment used to ensure proper storage of food is available through project code 004 – Bear Resistant Food Storage Containers.

Small Alarm Systems (e.g. CritterGitter; maximum 2 per applicant)

CritterGitters® are short range infrared detection devises which protect an area extending up to 40 feet in front of the unit. They are not selective for bears; humans or other wildlife species may set off the alarm. Some bears leave after the lights and alarms are triggered, others require stronger deterrent actions from humans. The unit may be mounted to exterior cabin walls or on posts to alert occupants to an approaching animal. They may also be located by caches in an attempt to prevent an approach.

They operate on a 9Volt Battery. Disposal of discharged batteries should comply with local environment health and safety.

Trip Wire Alarm Fence (maximum 1 per applicant)

Alarm fences consist of a thin wire suspended 10-18" from the ground; when this circuit is continuous, the alarm is deactivated. If an animal breaks this circuit of wire, then the alarm sounds. The fence should be a sufficient distance away from tent or cabin occupants to allow enough time to prepare other deterrents or firearms. The alarm may be sufficient to deter the bear but you may have to follow up with additional deterrent activities. The alarm fence kit comes with 200m of wire, additional weather proof housing is required to protect the alarm unit. This system operates on 2, 6 Volt batteries.

Prevention Method 002: Portable Electric Fence

The equipment and materials made available through the Wildlife Damage Prevention Program are intended to assist Nunavummiut in their traditional pursuits of hunting, fishing, and having an active lifestyle on the land. The best way to avoid problems with bears and other wildlife is to not attract them with food, garbage, carcasses, etc. When this is unavoidable, equip yourself with the knowledge and tools to prevent, detect, and resolve an encounter.

Background

Portable Electric Fence Systems (Maximum 1 per applicant, not to exceed $3000.00)

Advantages:

1. They are intended to act as a barrier between you and/or your property, and bears.
2. They use a high voltage shock at low amperage lasting 0.0004 seconds. This makes the system safe for humans, dogs, and wildlife, but extremely unpleasant.
3. Electric fence systems may be modified to attach directly to buildings; however, frequent monitoring through cold and dark months would be needed to ensure protection (see below).

Disadvantages:

1. They require proper installation, regular maintenance, and frequent checking.
2. Some bears are not deterred by electric shock, or will not be deterred if the system unknowingly fails.
3. Cold and snow build-up can reduce the efficiency of the fence.
4. Solar powered fencing units will require additional attention during the dark season. This includes changing batteries and clearing units of ice every 2 weeks.
5. Portable electric fence systems **must not be left unattended** for more than 24 hours when operated **in areas with caribou**. Caribou antlers can become entangled and trapping a caribou which will panic as the electric fence continues to cycle. This can lead to injury to the caribou and most likely your fence will be torn down. Flagging tape may increase visibility and reduce this occurrence.

Is a portable electric fence right for you? Review the following questions and answers to find out.

How long will you be in camp or camping in one place?

Electric fences may take 2-8 hours to install depending on their size. They are best suited to multi-day camps, base camps, or cabins which will be occupied for longer periods of time and/or where significant attractants are present. Portable electric fences are suitable for meat cache sites and dog-teams which may be moved seasonally or annually.

If you are only intending to camp in one place overnight then an electric fence systems is not the best option. You would be better with an alarm fence or other detection and deterrent tools.

What type of ground (substrate) are you camping on?

Fence posts need to be dug or sunk 8-24 inches to be secure and allow tension on the wire. The looser the substrate the deeper the posts will need to be sunk. Portable electric fences can be erected on any substrate but if you are planning to erect the fence on rock you will need a hammer/impact drill to make holes in solid rock.

How big a fence should I get?

For whatever you want and need to prevent bear access (tent(s), cabin(s), equipment, caches, dogs, etc) you want to aim for an additional 10 m between these items and the perimeter of the fence (Figure 1). More if you require additional room for working within the protected area.

How do I figure out how much material I will need?

You need to answer the following questions.

1. What is the perimeter length of the fence?
2. How many corners/bend are there?
3. How many gates will I need (fewer is better)?
4. Will I use 6 or 8 strands of wire?
5. Is the ground very undulating or flat (this will affect the number of line posts needed)?

Will the fence eliminate all risks from bears?

No. Some bears are not deterred by the electric shock or without regular monitoring and maintenance the system could fail. Additionally, the smell of humans, food, and garbage may still result in a bear coming to, and remaining in, the area outside of the fence.

Why should I use an electric fence?

The fence improves the likelihood that the bear will move on ONLY if the opportunity to access food is not present (i.e. no carcasses, food, or garbage outside of fence). The fence also provides an area in which humans can more safely use other deterrents to encourage a bear to leave. You should be prepared by having on hand other deterrents, a firearm, and communication devices (radio, satellite phone, etc.). A properly functioning fence can also protect property while you are away.

Will it work in the winter?

If the snow build-up around the fence does not ground the fence (i.e. complete the electrical circuit) then the fence will continue to work. It is possible to disconnect the lower wires of the fence when snow does reach them, and reconnect as spring melt occurs. Ice or snow build-up, along with lack of sunlight may mean that you need to recharge the battery by plugging it into an electrical circuit **every 2 weeks**. Snow and ice will need to be removed from the solar panel for it to assist in recharging the battery.

What maintenance is involved in having an electric fence?

Once built, the majority of the maintenance involves ensuring that there is no garbage, snow, or vegetation "grounding" the fence (i.e. completing the electrical circuit). This will cause the battery to drain faster than it can be recharged. Without electrical current the fence is ineffective in preventing bears from accessing an area. Wires may need to be tightened periodically and this sometimes involves replacing wire grips.

What is the difference between a Portable Electric Fence and a Semi-Permanent Electric Fence?

A portable electric fence is much quicker to erect and disassemble and is more suited to short-term stays (days – weeks). The Semi-Permanent fence has significantly more robust corner and gate posts which allow greater wire tension and hinged gates. Posts are also anchored into the ground. Semi-permanent fences are suitable only for long term camps that are frequently occupied (e.g. outpost camps, industrial camps) or other areas which require permanent protection. There are significant cost increases between portable systems and semi-permanent systems.

Prevention Method 003: Semi-Permanent Electric Fence

The equipment and materials made available through the Wildlife Damage Prevention Program are intended to assist Nunavummiut in their traditional pursuits of hunting, fishing, and having an active lifestyle on the land. The best way to avoid problems with bears and other wildlife is to not attract them with food, garbage, carcasses, etc. When this is unavoidable, equip yourself with the knowledge and tools to prevent, detect, and resolve an encounter.

Background

Semi-Permanent Electric Fence Systems (Maximum 75% of cost up to $10,000)

Advantages:

1. They are intended to act as a barrier between people, or food and property, and problem wildlife, such as bears.
2. They use an uncomfortable electric shock to prevent wildlife from entering an area.

Disadvantages:

1. They require proper installation, regular maintenance, and frequent checking.
2. Some bears are not deterred by electric shock or will not be deterred if the system unknowingly fails.
3. Snow build-up will reduce the efficiency of the fence.
4. Solar or battery powered fencing units will require additional attention during the cold dark season.

Examples of use of Semi-Permanent Electric Fence Systems to deter polar bears:

- Outpost Camps
- Industry (Tourism) Camps
- Permanent Dog Tie-ups

Is a semi-permanent electric fence right for you? Review the following questions and answers to find out.

For how long is the fence needed?

Semi-permanent fences are long lasting installations intended for frequently or constantly used areas which require separation from bears for both human and bear safety. Although semi-permanent fences can be dismantled and reassembled, the anchors are often left behind leaving a small but permanent mark on the environment.

What type of ground (substrate) is the fence going to be installed on?

Semi-Permanent fences can be erected on any substrate but if you are planning to erect the fence on solid rock you will need a hammer/impact drill to make holes in solid rock. Very loose substrate (e.g. large gravel) may not be suitable for a semi-permanent fence as this ground type will loosen quickly over time.

How big does the fence need to be?

For whatever you want and need to prevent bear access (tent(s), cabin(s), equipment, caches, dogs, etc) you want to aim for an additional minimum of 10 m between these items and the perimeter of the fence. Due to the more permanent nature, you may want to consider the potential growth that may occur at that site (i.e. additional building or use).

How much material is required?

To determine how much material is required to build your fence, figure out:

- What is the perimeter length of the fence?
- How many corners/bends are there?
- How many gates are needed? (fewer is better)
- What size gates will I need?
- Will I use 6 or 8 strands of wire?
- Is the ground very undulating, or is it flat (this will affect the number of line posts needed)?

Will the fence eliminate all risks from bears?

No. Some bears are not deterred by the electric shock or without regular monitoring and maintenance the system could fail. Additionally, the smell of humans, food, and garbage may still result in a bear coming to and remaining in the area.

Why should I use an electric fence?

The fence improves the likelihood that the bear will move on ONLY if the opportunity to access food is not present (i.e. no carcasses, food, or garbage outside of fence). The fence also provides an area in which humans can more safely take other deterrent actions to encourage a bear to leave. You should be prepared by having on hand other deterrents, a firearm, and communication devices (radio, satellite phone, etc.). A properly functioning fence can also protect property while you are away.

Will it work in the winter?

If the snow build-up around the fence does not ground the fence (i.e. complete the electrical circuit) then the fence will continue to work. It is possible to disconnect the lower wires of the fence when snow does reach them, and reconnect as spring melt occurs. Ice or snow build-up, along with lack of sunlight may mean that you need to recharge the battery **every 2 weeks**. Snow and ice build-up on the solar panel will need to be removed for the unit to assist in recharging the battery.

What maintenance is involved in having an electric fence?

Once built, the majority of the maintenance involves ensuring that there is no garbage, snow, or vegetation "grounding" the fence (i.e. completing the electrical circuit). This will cause the battery to drain faster than it can be recharged and the fence being ineffective. Second, wires may need to be tightened and this sometimes involves replacing wire grips.

What is the difference between a Portable Electric Fence and a Semi-Permanent Electric Fence?

A portable electric fence is much quicker to erect and disassemble and is more suited to short-term stays (days – weeks). The Semi-Permanent fence has significantly more robust corner and gate posts which allow greater wire tension. Higher wire tension improves the delivery of the electric shock through the coat to the skin of the bear. Posts are also anchored into the ground. Greater wire tension also reduces the risk of entanglement to caribou and other wildlife. There are significant cost increases between portable systems and semi-permanent systems.

Prevention Method 004: Bear Resistant Containers

The equipment and materials made available through the Wildlife Damage Prevention Program are intended to assist Nunavummiut in their traditional pursuits of hunting, fishing, and having an active lifestyle on the land. The best way to avoid problems with bears and other wildlife is to not attract them with food, garbage, carcasses, etc. When this is unavoidable, equip yourself with the knowledge and tools to prevent, detect, and resolve an encounter.

Background

Bear resistant containers are an important tool for preventing or resolving human-bear conflicts as the majority of problems are related to bears detecting and accessing sources of food. When you remove the ability of bears to access food they are often more easily deterred and are less likely to return. Even using air tight containers can improve the likelihood of preventing conflict as they help to reduce odors. The most appropriate container for you depends on the quantity and type of food or material you have and any activities which you are engaging in.

Open top plastic barrel (maximum 2 per applicant)

These barrels are often not rated for bear resistance though some barrels used as overpack drums (for leaking steel drums) have been tested with grizzly bears and have significant resistance. These containers reduce the odor of food and waste and therefore the ability for bears to detect food sources. Barrels can be obtained in a range of sizes and styles. These barrels would be best suited for protecting non-perishable food and/or equipment.

Open top steel barrel (Maximum 2 per applicant)

Typically in 55 or 30 gallon drums the lids are completely removable and secured in place with a metal ring and lever/bolt system. These barrels have reasonable resistance to bears. These containers are ideal for storing or transporting large quantities of food (or wastes) and other attractants for longer stays at camps or cabins.

Metal Box (Pannier or garbage container) (Maximum 1 per applicant)

These containers could be used to secure country foods from bears. Some models have been tested with polar bear. Because they are large and more difficult to transport they are most suitable for around homes, permanent camps, or sled dog teams.

Sea-Lift Container (Maximum 75% of cost up to $3500)

The large metal containers used to transport goods & materials to the north are an excellent storage container for large amounts of meat such as that which might be used to feed multiple dog-teams. Over the summer months, these containers can quickly heat up and lead to spoiled meat. However, the containers could be modified to improve ventilation.

Proper management and maintenance is needed to avoid spoiling meat.This might include limiting the use to months where temperatures are below freezing. If this conflicts with when you experience bear conflicts then this might not be the best option. Installing tables or shelves will also help to improve organization and ensure that old meat is used before new leading to less spoilage and waste.

Prevention Method 005: Wildlife Deterrents

The equipment and materials made available through the Wildlife Damage Prevention Program are intended to assist Nunavummiut in their traditional pursuits of hunting, fishing, and having an active lifestyle on the land. The best way to avoid problems with bears and other wildlife is to not attract them with food, garbage, carcasses, etc. When this is unavoidable, equip yourself with the knowledge and tools to prevent, detect, and resolve an encounter.

Background

A deterrent is a common term for equipment used to scare or chase bears. They typically work either as negative auditory, visual, or pain stimuli. You likely already have deterrents in your camp! Things which make noise such as pots & pans, vehicles, and even your own voice can all be used to chase away a bear. If these don't work you may need something more aggressive.

More aggressive deterrents used for bears include noisemakers such as 15mm signal pistols, banger or cracker shells fired from 12 gauge shotgun, and other types of flares. Some of these products will also produce a visible display which can also deter bears. Bean Bag Rounds and Rubber Slugs fired from a 12 gauge shotgun will be painful to a bear. This is the closest simulation to hunting where the projectiles fired at the bear are less-than-lethal if used correctly. Pepper Spray will also provide a painful experience to bears but must be used with great caution and is a last resort in a close encounter.

15 mm pistol kits (maximum 1 for individual or 3 for group)

Kit contains a RG-300 starter pistol, 6mm blanks, and box of 50 screamer cartridges and box. Screamers have an advantage over other types of 15 mm cartridges (banger, flaming whistle) as they make a noise for the duration of its 70 m travel. These kits are ideal for use while out at the cabin, camping, or hunting on the land.

Because these are pyrotechnic devices, applicants must be over 21 years of age to apply. Applicants may also be required to sign additional liability waivers and agree to proper storage, handling, and use.

12 gauge deterrent rounds

Several deterrent rounds that can be launched from an open choke 12 gauge shotgun. This includes noise producing cracker shells, and pain inducing rubber slugs and bean bag rounds.

A short barreled, pump action shotgun is the most versatile tool for deterring any species of bear. Twelve gauge deterrent rounds should only be used in a shotgun with an **open choke** and a **manual action** (pump or hinge). A full or modified choke, common for birding shotguns can result in a dangerous barrel obstruction. Low powder loads may not operate a semi-automatic action which can lead to jamming the firearm.

Because 12. ga. cracker shells are pyrotechnic devices addition applicants must be over 21 years of age to apply. Applicants may also be required to sign additional liability waivers and agree to proper storage, handling, and use.

Pepper Spray (Maximum 2 per applicant)

Pepper spray is meant to be used as a last defense in the event of an imminent attack. It can only be used effectively in close range with a bear (less than 3 m). Its effectiveness depends on getting the spray into the mouth, nose, and eyes of the approaching bear. It is most useful to people who will not have to remain in the area (e.g. hiking, hunting, and camping). It will only buy the user time to either increase the distance between themselves and the bear or get access to other deterrents or firearm.

Pepper Spray is NOT to be used as a repellent. In fact, bears can be attracted to the pepper spray and may lick, chew, or roll in objects that have been in contact with it.

Prevention Method 006: Cache Protection

The equipment and materials made available through the Wildlife Damage Prevention Program are intended to assist Nunavummiut in their traditional pursuits of hunting, fishing, and having an active lifestyle on the land. The best way to avoid problems with bears and other wildlife is to not attract them with food, garbage, carcasses, etc. When this is unavoidable, equip yourself with the knowledge and tools to prevent, detect, and resolve an encounter.

Background

Cache Protection (Maximum 1 roll)

Wire mesh has been used successfully in some situations to prevent bears from accessing buried meat. Bears find it difficult to remove the mesh and further attempts puts the bear at risk of damaging its claws. The mesh **must be buried deep within the cache** and the sections must be fairly long to completely **cover and extend beyond the cache** (Figure 1). This way, any material removed from the top of the cache will weigh down the mesh and keep it in place. Three sections of mesh should be used to ensure complete coverage and increase protection. Wire can be reused year after year and should be secured when not in use so it does not blow away or become a hazard to other wildlife.

Figure 1: Iggunaq cache with wire mesh (solid black line in cross section), and as viewed from above with 3 sections of wire protecting cache.

Prevention Method 007: Existing Structure Reinforcement

The equipment and materials made available through the Wildlife Damage Prevention Program are intended to assist Nunavummiut in their traditional pursuits of hunting, fishing, and having an active lifestyle on the land. The best way to avoid problems with bears and other wildlife is to not attract them with food, garbage, carcasses, etc. When this is unavoidable, equip yourself with the knowledge and tools to prevent, detect, and resolve an encounter.

Background

Damage to cabins can be a result of ineffectively constructed or secured cabins. Another contributor to cabin damage is the presence of attractants, including cooking grease, animal fats or blood, condiments, or animal skins. Bears which gain access to cabins, and food within, are very likely to seek out similar structures. Often a single bear will be responsible for breaking in to a number of cabins because it has earned food by doing so in the past.

Human negligence has allowed bears to learn this behaviour. To prevent more bears from learning this behaviour we need to ensure that bears do not receive food motivation to investigate or enter cabins. The following will help to make your cabin more secure:

1. ALWAYS thoroughly clean cabin before leaving it empty for long periods of time removing any possible attractants or securing them in airtight and bear resistant containers.
2. If wood counters are contaminated with food spills or grease, replace the wood and protect it with a non-permeable surface that will be easy to clean.
3. Cover windows and doors with thick plywood; consider putting these on hinges for easier removal.
4. Windows are particularly vulnerable if left uncovered. Bears may break them when investigating or reacting to their reflection and subsequently gain entry.
5. Adding 2" nails to poke through the wood at approximately 4" intervals will further discourage bears from pushing against doors and windows or trying to gain entry. Placing the nail boards on the vertical surfaces reduces the risk of more serious injury to wildlife. Leaving the boards on the ground may result in more serious puncture wounds, or may not be effective at all if snow accumulates or if boards are moved.
6. Tall narrow windows are preferable to windows that are large enough to permit a bear's body to pass through.

7. Consider replacing broken windows with more sturdy plexiglass.
8. Weak exterior walls either from thin plywood/chipboard and too large stud spacing can make it easier for bears to gain entry. Use minimum 20" stud spacing.
9. Gaps between wood boards, especially around corners and bottom of buildings, and around doors, will make it easier for bears to use their claws to remove boards.
10. Ensure that doors fit snugly into doorframes and latch securely so that bears pressing on the door will not result in it opening or becoming unsecured. Use something which will require the dexterity of human hands to open (locks, nut & bolt, clips, etc)

Reimbursement or funding for expenses **up to $500.00 per structure** is available for the following materials:

- ¾" or ½" plywood
- Nails
- Screws
- Other Hardware (hinges, locks, etc.)
- Plexiglass, flexiglass, etc.

Application Process for Reimbursement

1) Complete application and await approval
2) Purchase materials and reinforce structure
3) Submit all receipts (or receipts totaling $500.00) to track expenses
4) Notify conservation officer for validation of work completed at site
5) Reimbursement of funds will follow for approved and completed projects

Application Process for Materials (dependent on availability may take > 1 year)

1) Complete application and await approval
2) Funds, credit, or materials will be made available through suggested vendor(s)
3) Purchase materials and reinforce structure within 1 year of acquisition
4) Submit all receipts to track expenses
5) Notify conservation officer for validation

NOTE: failure to use the materials or credit for the purposes indicated in the application will result in action to reclaim lost funds and immediate ineligibility for any Department of Environment support programs INCLUDING WDPP and wildlife damage compensation.

Prevention Method 008: Existing Structure Reinforcement

The equipment and materials made available through the Wildlife Damage Prevention Program are intended to assist Nunavummiut in their traditional pursuits of hunting, fishing, and having an active lifestyle on the land. The best way to avoid problems with bears and other wildlife is to not attract them with food, garbage, carcasses, etc. When this is unavoidable, equip yourself with the knowledge and tools to prevent, detect, and resolve an encounter.

Background

The WDPP will consider applications for other projects in the form of a detailed proposal, including budget and timeline.

Maximum contribution towards other projects will be the lesser of either **75% of project cost** or:

Individual or Household maximum: **$2,000.00**

Non-Profit Group: **$10,000.00**

Portions of the funds may be withheld until the completion of the project is proven. The applicant will be held financially responsible for the funds if the project is not completed within two years of the anticipated completion date.

Exclusions

Proposals requesting the following equipment will **not** be considered:

- Motor vehicles (ATV, snowmobile, motorbike, truck, car, etc.).
- Generators
- Firearms
- Dogs or dog food