



SAHTÚ LAND USE PLAN

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

MAY 2022

SAHTÚ GONÉNÉK'E GOGHA
?EDÍHTL'E BEDÁGHÁRÉ
?EGHÁLATS'EYUDA HEHSİ

HOYÍ DENE YEK'EGODƏ GHA DÁTŁ'E



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms	3	CR #4 – Archaeological Sites and Burial Sites	24
Chapter 1: Introduction/Yerı Ghə ʔedátl'e	4	CR #5 – Watershed Management	24
The Sahtú Land Use Plan (SLUP)	5	CR #6 – Drinking Water	24
Guiding Principles	6	CR #7 – Fish and Wildlife	25
Vision	7	CR #8 – Species Introductions	25
Goals	9	CR #9 – Sensitive Species and Features	25
Supporting Documents of the Plan	9	CR #12 – Financial Security	25
Chapter 2: Application and Effect of the Plan/ Lanı nehk'e ʔeghálats'eyuda gha ʔedıhtl'é hehsı hé ʔedıhtl'é begháré ʔeghálats'eyuda dá bek'éhtá ʔagot'ı gha	10	CR #13 – Closure and Reclamation	25
Where the Plan Applies	10	Special Management Conformity Requirements (CRs)	26
Effect of the Plan	12	CR #14 – Protection of Special Values	26
Chapter 3: Conformity Requirements, Actions and Recommendations/ Dá dúle Gok'éhtá ʔeghálats'eyeda gha, Dá dúle gok'e k'ı́nagots'eʔa hé Xədə gháré ʔeghálats'eyeda	13	CR #15 – The Great Bear Lake and Watershed	26
Actions & Recommendations	13	CR #16 – Fish Farming and Aquaculture	26
Conformity Requirements	14	CR #17 – Disturbance of Lakebed	26
Table 1. Application of Conformity Requirements to Zone Types	14	CR #18 – Uses of Du K'ets'edı Conservation Zone (Sentinel Islands)	26
Land Use Zoning in the Sahtú	15	CR #19 – Water Withdrawal	26
Table 2. Land Use Zoning Types	15	Chapter 4: Plan Implementation/ ʔedıhtl'é hehsı Bek'éhtá ʔagut'ı gha dá Beghálats'eyeda gha	27
Sahtú Land Use Plan – Land Use Zones	17	Shared Responsibility for Implementing the Plan	27
General Conformity Requirements (CRs)	24	Implementing the Plan	28
CR #1 – Land Use Zoning	24	Enforcement of the Plan	28
CR #2 – Community Engagement and Traditional Knowledge	24	Monitoring the Plan	29
CR #3 – Community Benefits	24	Amendments to the Plan	29
		5-Year Review	30
		Appendix 1. Zone Descriptions	31

SPECIAL NOTE

This guide is meant as a plain-language explanation of the purpose and processes of the Sahtú Land Use Plan (SLUP). The definitions and explanations in this guide are:

- not a legal representation of the SLUP, and
- not legally binding.

This document is based on the 5-Year Review amendments, which are yet to be approved as of May 2022.

For full legal definitions on terms and processes, refer to the SLUP.

ACRONYMS

CR	Conformity Requirement
CZ	Conservation Zone
EPA	Established Protected Area
GNWT	Government of the Northwest Territories
GUZ	General Use Zone
LWBS	Land and Water Boards (SLWB, MVLWB)
MVRMA	Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act
NWT	Northwest Territories
PCI	Proposed Conservation Initiative
SDMCLCA	Sahtu Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement
SLUP	Sahtú Land Use Plan
SLUPB	Sahtú Land Use Planning Board
SMZ	Special Management Zone
SSA	Sahtú Settlement Area
SSI	Sahtú Secretariat Incorporated

1 INTRODUCTION

The *Sahtu Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement (SDMCLCA)* is a modern treaty between the Sahtú Dene and Metis and Canada.

The *SDMCLCA*'s goal is to give the Sahtú Dene and Metis the right to take a part in decisions on the use, management, and care of land, water, and resources.

The *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act (MVRMA)* applies and carries out the *SDMCLCA*'s land use planning requirements.

YERI GHQ ʔEDÁTL'É

Sahtú gonenek'e gots'ę Denewá ke hé Tadā Mō la ke gha neh hesóri daonét'q yí le la Sahtú gonénék'e gots'ę Denewá ke hé Tadā Mō la ke gózə Canada gogha K'ahowe ʔelehé xədə bek'éhtá ʔeghálats'eyuda gogha xədə hehsı yá ʔahęt'e.

ʔeyı *SDMCLCA* dagháre Sahtú gonéné gots'ę Denewá ke hé Tadā Mō la ke déhyə neh ghq gots'udə nıde denezə ʔakət'ı gha góʔq hagú menı dúle nehk'e ʔeghálakeyeda, dá neh hek'égodı gha, gózə neh hé tu hek'égudı goghq hé dene nénék'e yerı dúle bets'ę sō ba kehsı ghq gokədə ní dé w'ıla.

Hederı Dəhogá hogháre gonénék'e yerı dúle nehka gots'ę behé sō ba kehsı gok'éyedıkuđı (*MVRMA*) gha ʔəʔá hehsı w'ıla dagháre *SDMCLCA* ʔelehé xədə hehsı k'éhtá k'ı nagokeʔa gha.



THE SAHTÚ LAND USE PLAN (SLUP)

The Sahtú Land Use Planning Board (SLUPB) was established under the *MVRMA* in 1998 to develop a land use plan for the Sahtú Settlement Area (SSA).

Land use planning means making choices about how the land, water, and resources are used. The Sahtú Land Use Plan (SLUP or "Plan") creates a balance between environmental maintenance and development, to make sure that important natural systems and cultural values are protected. At the same time, land use planning allows economic development to provide jobs and revenues needed to meet other goals in the region.

The SLUP outlines what land uses are allowed, where they are allowed, and under what conditions.

The SLUP does not limit or affect the use of the land for traditional practices, or food gathering and harvesting activities by the Sahtú Dene and Metis.

The SLUP brings together the different world views and systems of laws and beliefs of the Sahtú Dene and Metis, government, and others. Everyone must work together to combine their values and create one plan ("One Law") for the SSA.

The SLUPB works with other co-management boards and regulators to manage "all land and water uses, including deposits of waste". The SLUP guides all land use decisions in the SSA.

SAHTÚ GONÉNÉK'E DÁ DÚLE NEHK'E ʔEGHÁLATS'EYEDA GOʔEDĪHTL'É (SLUP)

Nehk'e ʔeghálats'eyuda dedı ní dé ʔeyıla dá denenéné, tu lahot'e ʔareyóné hé nehka gots'ę yeri dule bets'ę t'áhsı bet'óts'edéhʔa dá dúle ʔeyı ʔagódedı behé k'ı naguw'e gagháré ʔeghálakeyeda gha. ʔeyı Sahtú gonénék'e dá ʔeghálats'eyuda goʔedĪhtl'é (SLUP dódı ní dé ʔedĪhtl'é hehsı gháré ʔeghálats'eyeda "plan") begháré hıdú dá neh hek'égudı hé gok'e ʔeghálats'eyeda ní dé gogho ʔarakıt'e ní dé ʔeghalayeda héʔegokenı hwe gowere dágóyıt'e gok'é ʔaragúwot'e gha gogháré nehk'e yeri denegha ket'ódéʔa hé nehk'e judenı Denewá Ke gokedı hsha kek'égodı gha, ʔeká ʔahet'e kólı nehk'e judenı dúle ʔeghálats'eyeda goʔedĪhtl'é hehsı dagháré w'ıla dúle lánı nehk'e ʔeghálats'eyeda gogháré dúle ʔegháláyı dá hé sǫba denets'é ʔat'ı ghaʔareyóné dene region gha.

ʔeyı Sahtú gonénék'e dá ʔeghálats'eyuda goʔedĪhtl'é (SLUP) gháré yeri gonénék'e dúle ʔeghálakeyeda hé judenı néné dúle bek'e ʔagot'ı ʔeyı gózə yeri dagháré ʔegúhyə ʔakət'ı gha.

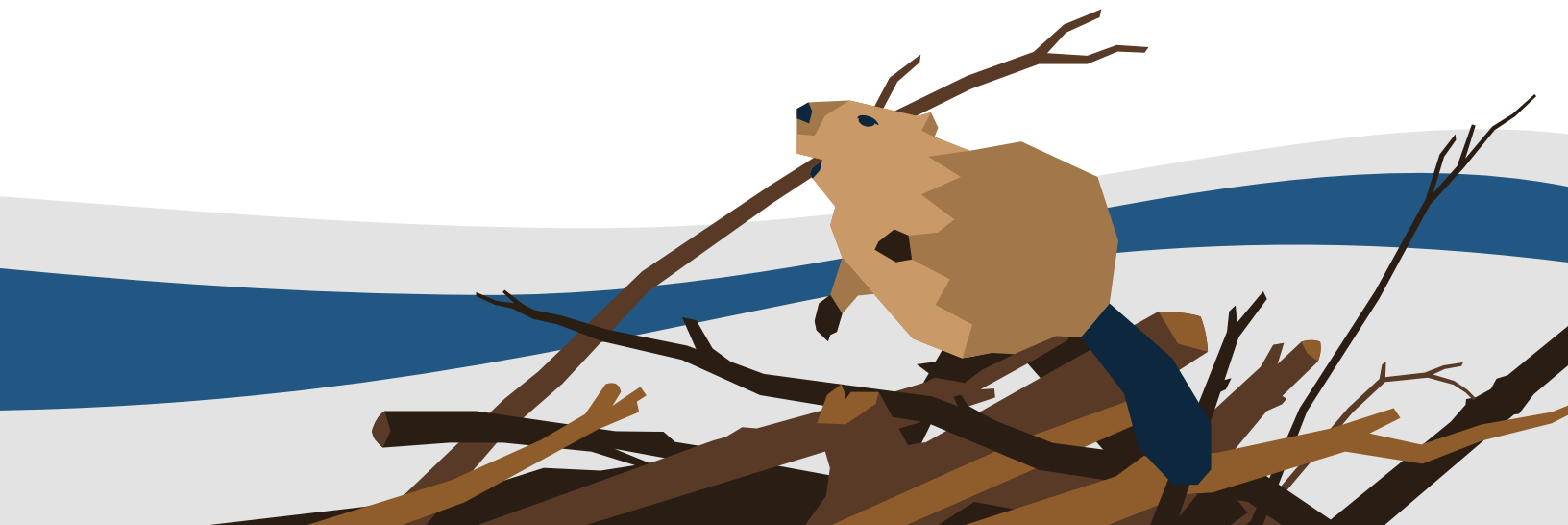
ʔeyı Sahtú gonénék'e dá ʔeghálats'eyuda goʔedĪhtl'é (SLUP) dúladı Sahtú gonénék'e gots'ę Denewá ke hé Tadə Mǫla ke gok'éhtá ʔedegokudı gha ʔahet'éle. Menı begha neh hesóri daonét'ǫ ke k'ále hıt'ú dúle nehk'e dá ʔedegokadı, rákəzə, ráıdı hé jíyé hıka ʔats'ət'ı k'ále hıt'ı dene gha léghet'e gha.

Hederı SLUP ʔedĪhtl'é hehsı la bedágháré dá Denewá ke hé Tadə Mǫla ke, k'áhowə ke hé gózə ʔeyuwe ke dá ʔelehk'á t'áhsı ghǫ káʔedıts'eyıhʔa hé dá ʔehw'ı ʔelehta dene ts'ııı dai ʔareyóné gok'e godéhtl'e. ʔareyóné ʔelehé ʔeghálats'eyeda ní dé yeri ʔareyóné gots'edı hsha keyagowę ní dé dúle ʔedĪhtl'é begháré ʔeghálats'eyeda ts'ehsı gha ("Dene ʔareyóné gha ʔeʔá").

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Land use planning under the *SDMCLCA* is guided by the following principles:

- (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 a 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 participants;
 - ii. lands used by participants for harvesting and other uses of resources; and
 - iii. the rights of participants under [their] agreement;
- (c) water resources planning is an integral part of land use planning
- (d) land use planning shall directly involve communities and Designated Sahtu Organizations; and
- (e) the plan developed through the planning process shall provide for the conservation, development and utilization of land, resources and waters”.



Vision

Yerı Hıdówé Gogha Ts'égots'ęza

Important work was completed with Sahtú communities and planning partners early in the planning process to identify a vision for the SSA. The results of this work were compiled in a SLUPB report called “Building a Vision for the Land”¹. A vision was also developed for the Great Bear Lake Watershed Management Plan, which was made a part of the Plan. The Plan’s Vision is found below.

The ecological integrity of the region is maintained. The land, water and natural resources on which people depend are clean, healthy and abundant. There is a balance of industrial development and vast wilderness areas, a model of development hand in hand with environmental protection. Conservation Zones and legislated protected areas protect the most important places and values for future generations, while careful management allows sustainable development to proceed in all other areas.

The region has cultural integrity. People use the land as they always have for hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering, spiritual renewal and healing. Elders are respected and play a central role in passing down the language, traditional skills, knowledge, stories and importance of the land to community leaders and the youth, strengthening cultural and spiritual connections to the land. Elders work with teachers to teach both traditional and modern skills in schools, which equip the youth to thrive and adapt in a changing environment.

Communities have sufficient authority, capacity and involvement in managing and monitoring land use to work in true partnership with land and resource managers, comanagement Boards, and regulators. Together, they provide a clear, efficient regulatory system that promotes sustainable development. Land use activities are designed, regulated and implemented with consideration for the specific values and characteristics of the people and the region. Land use decisions respect and integrate Sahtu Dene and Metis traditional laws, beliefs and management practices with scientific and regulatory frameworks. There is trust and respect amongst all participants in land and resource management.

Long-term economic planning has resulted in strong renewable and non-renewable industries, providing economic self-sufficiency and stability, and employment diversity for the region. Residents are able to find work in their communities and on the land. Good access and infrastructure in the region reduces the cost of power, goods and services. A strong emphasis on training has created a skilled workforce to maximize employment and business opportunities.

1 Building a Vision for the Land, Sahtú Land Use Planning Board, 2001.
<https://sahtulanduseplan.org/sites/default/files/buildingvision-02-2001.pdf>

Raxenéné bek'e ʔareyóné hɪ dú dágóʔo ɡoɫo ɡots'é léguwoht'e ɡoka ʔagot'ɪ ɡha. Denenéné, Tu ʔareyóné dawehtɔ hé nɪɪ hé yerɪ nehk'e hé nehká ɡówhɪ hɪ dówé bet'óts'edéwohɔa ɡha bek'éɡodɪ ɡha, ɡodɪ ɡha nezɔ hé hɪɫɔ wóle ɡha. Nehk'e ɡots'é yerɪ dúle bet'sé sɔ ba ts'ehsɪ hé deshɪta w'ɪla léɡɔht'e ɡha ʔeghálats'eyeda ɡha. ɡodɪ kádeɔá ɡha neh heɾʔenétl'e ɡóza nehk'e kek'éɡudɪ ɡha ʔeɔá hehsɪ ɔóhla hɪ dówé k'ále denek'éyede ke got'ókédéwohɔa ɡha súré kek'éɡodɪ ɡha, ɡóza nehk'e dúle ʔeghálakeyeda kólí súré ɡok'e k'ɪnats'erehta ɡha.

Neh sóɔadéhsha denegha Region ʔahet'e ʔeyɪla bet'áré dene ts'ɪɪ k'é ʔedets'é yá ʔagɔht'e. Menɪ benéné ɔɪɪ ke neht'áré ʔedegokadɪ ɡoɫo ɡots'é ʔekɔ ʔedegokádɪ ʔagóht'e, ɡok'e rákəza, ʔehdz'o ʔakehɔɪ, luge hɪ ka ʔagot'ɪ, nehk'e yerɪ kɪt'áré ʔedegokudɪ shɪkəyala, dene hɪnɪ ráragusé hé raʔedets'edúje ɡha neh het'óts'edéhɔa. Dene hɪsha ke/ /ɔɔhda ke sú ré kuts'edí hsha ɡha ʔekedadinɪyá Dene xadə hé dáʔedegots'adɪ, dá t'áhsɪ ts'é káʔedits'eyí hɔa, Ts'ɪduwe ɡodé hé ɡóza dádédhshó denenéné het'áʔets'enɪɫɔ hé denegha got'ódéɔa ɡhɔ kɔta ɡogha ʔefedéhw'ɪ ke hé wayɪ ɡots'éɔóné Denewá ts'ɪɪ rárawose hé dene ts'ɪɪ dáódédhshó denenéné t'áʔets'enɪɫɔ ɡhɔ w'ɪla ʔeghálats'eyeda ɡha. Dene hɪsha menɪ ʔedɪhtl'é kɔé ɡáɔurehte hɪɪ ke hayɪza ʔeghálakeyeda ɡha ɡogháré ʔehkóne ke ʔehná ʔɔ hla k'óne kokenɪshɔ ɡha.

Dene kɔta ɡogha nehk'e ʔeghálats'eyeda ní dé ʔeyɪ neh hé bek'e yerɪ ɡóhɪ hek'éyedɪkadɪ ke, t'áhsɪ ɡok'e k'ɪnarehta ke ɡogha kuríʔenétl'e ke hagú menɪ k'ɪnaguw'e ɡha ʔeɔá/ xadə hehsɪ ke ɡohé déhya ʔeghálats'eyeda ní dé ɡogha dúyeda kehé le dá k'ɪnaguw'e hé dá ɡoghálats'eyuda ɡogha denezə ʔakat'ɪ ɡha. ʔareyóné ʔelehé dá lánɪ ʔeghálats'eyeda kehé kegoyák'ɪnaguw'e ɡha xadə kehsɪ ɡha. Déhyá lánɪ nehk'e ʔeghálats'eyuda ní dé ɡowere judenɪ kɔta ɡoghá dódí ní dé ʔeyɪ neh ʔagódedɪ (Region) ɡoghá ʔeghálajeuyda ní dé benéné ɔɪɪ ke féré judenɪ ɡonéné hets'ets'edí hsha hé judenɪ néné yerɪ ɡha bet'ódéɔa ɡoghɔ rí kəla ɡowere kegokí hɔa ɡha. Déhyá dá neh het'óts'edéwohɔa ɡok'e xadə hehsɪ ɡha ní dé Sahtú ɡonéné ɡots'é Denewá ke hé Tadə Mɔla ke yahna ɡots'é Dene ʔeɔá, dá t'áhsɪ ts'é káʔedits'eyɪhɔa hé dá ɡodɪ hé ɡóza yerɪ denenénék'e ɡóhɪ hek'éɡudɪ begháré ʔagot'ɪ ɡha nehká ɡogha hagú bazə menɪ t'áhsɪ menɪ t'áhsɪ k'ek'ɪnarehta ɡha ɡahuréɫɔ hé ʔeɔá begháré ʔeghálakeyuda k'éhtá ʔelehé ʔeghálats'eyeda ɡha. Menɪ ke hederɪ neh hé nehká ɡogá ʔeghálayeda ke ʔelekedí hsha hé ʔehw'ɪ ɡoduw'ɪ ɡogha ʔelehɔa ʔeghálakeyeda ɡha.

Hɪdowe ɡogha Denenéné ɡogha (Region) ʔederadɔ ɡogha yerɪ dúle nehk'e rabególa hé yerɪ nehká ʔeghálats'eyeda ɡha xadə ts'ehsɪ ɡháré ʔedegha ʔeghálats'eyeda hé sɔ ba hé gonezɔ ɡóɔo ʔagoht'e. Kɔta rádake dúle kedekótá hɪt'ɪ dúle ʔeghálayɪ da kughánéwɪ dódí ní dé lánɪ nehk'e dúle ʔeghálakeyeda. Tɔɫudéwé dene ʔareyóné ɡha denenénék'e défɪ ní dé begháré hɪ dú ɔɪ dɪkóné, bé hé ɡóza rats'əyehdɪ hé yerɪ hé denets'é ráɡoda yí le dúɡoɔódétí le ɡha. Wayɪ ɡots'éhɔóné ʔeghálayɪ da deneghádéwowɪ ɡogha dene ɡahureɫɔ ɡogháré ʔeghálayɪ da deneghánéwɪ ɡha hagú dúle ɡháré ʔedeghálats'eyeda ɡha.

Goals

1. Maintain the ecological integrity (wholeness of the natural systems) of the SSA.

Hederı Ts'é Gots'əza

Neh denegha kesóri daonét'q (SSA) yahnə gots'ə dá Neh bek'e denets'ıı legúwoht'e goka ʔeghálats'eyeda.

2. Maintain or enhance (strengthen) the cultural integrity of the SSA (cultural practices and togetherness of the people of the SSA).

Neh denegha kesóri daonét'q gonénék'e (SSA) wayı gots'éhʔóné (rárawosę) ʔedek'é ʔedegots'adı golq gots'é léguwoht'e gha hé benéné ʔıı ke (ʔareyóné ʔelehé kek'égodı goka ʔeghálats'eyeda gha).

3. Increase community capacity (support communities' abilities) and decision-making authority in land and resource management.

Kqta káyagodéyıla wayı gots'éhʔóné xaré ʔedegha ʔeghálats'eyuda gots'é rádats'ededı gha hé gózə déhyə t'áhsı hek'éyedıgudı gha xədə hehsı ní dé neh gogá hé dá t'áhsı hek'éyedıts'udı gots'é rádakededı gha.

4. Increase the economic self-sufficiency of the region (strength and self-supported nature of the region's economy) through sustainable development.

Sahtú gonéné lahot'e gogha (Region) wayı gots'éhʔóné xaré ʔedegháláyı da hé xaré sọ ba ts'edusı goka ʔeghálats'eyeda gha, déhyə ʔegháláyı da lání nehk'e góhı ní dé gots'ə ʔareyóné dúle got'óts'edéhʔa gha denezə gok'e ʔeghálats'eyeda gha.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS OF THE PLAN

Two additional documents are maintained to support the Plan:

1. **Implementation Guide** – Contains information requirements, ways to understand the Plan, and standards and principles to guide applicants and regulators when they apply and carry out the Plan.
2. **Background Report** – All background information not essential to the understanding of, or applying and carrying out the Plan. This includes information on the people and communities of the SSA, mapping on the values and features of the environment and economy, and information on the regulatory system and its structure.



2 APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF THE PLAN

LANI NEHK'E ?EGHÁLATS'EYUDA GHA ?EDIHTL'É HEHSÍ HÉ ?EDIHTL'É BEGHÁRÉ ?EGHÁLATS'EYUDA DÁ BEK'ÉHTÁ ?AGOT'Í GHA

WHERE THE PLAN APPLIES

The Plan applies everywhere in the SSA except in:

- (a) National Parks, Historic Sites and Monuments; and
- (b) Within community boundaries.

Lands within protected areas are legally dependent on the Plan's rules. However, legislation, management plans, and/or management agreements, provide specific direction. To avoid possible conflicts or duplications of work, the Plan makes no further management direction to these areas.

JUDENI ?EDIHTL'É BEGHÁRÉ ?EGHÁLATS'EYUDA DÁ BEK'ÉHTÁ ?EGHÁLATS'EYEDA GHA

Judení néné Denegha kesóri daonét'q (SSA) kólí hejq dódí gha:

- (a) Neh bek'e dúle ?agot'í kólú kek'égudí gogha gorí?entl'e, laní nehk'e yahnə gots'ę gots'edí hshá hé laní nehk'e keyahwegots'uwe gha t'áhsí hehsí k'e godéhtl'é godahk'é, hé
- (b) Kqta gowina nehk'e denewina tl'unit'í góyə w'íla dodí gha.

LAND OWNERSHIP

The Plan applies to all land: public land and private lands (including Sahtú Settlement Lands).

USES AND USERS

Except where a land use is exempted under S. 2.3.2, the Plan applies to all land uses that require any kind of permit, licence, authorization, or disposition.

YERI GHA DÚLE GOT'ÓTS'EDÉH?A HÉ MENI DÚLE GOT'ÓDÉH?A

Nehk'e dá dúle k'í nagow'e gozedíhtl'é dagháré meni nehk'e gots'ę xáladuda ní dé, t'áhsí laní nehk'e hı ka ʔagut'ı ní dé, ʔeyuwe dagháré, dódí ní dé laní nehk'e t'áhsı dugháts'ewodí le gha nıde.

Authorizations are:

- a licence,
- a permit, or
- other authorizations,

involving the use of:

- land,
- water,
- resources, or
- the deposit of waste,

issued under any federal or territorial law.

Dispositions are an issued lease or an interest relating to the use of land and water. These are defined in the *SDMCLCA*, and include interests granted by a district land corporation or selfgovernment.

Activities that do not require an *authorization* or *disposition* are not subject to the Plan (example: hiking, canoeing, and traditional food harvesting activities).

The Plan applies the same to all users, whether they are a private individual, a company, government, or a First Nation.

EXEMPT USES

A legacy land use is any land use permitted before the Plan was approved, or before amendments to the Plan were made. Legacy land uses must be allowed to continue even if it is in an area where this is not allowed under the Plan. A legacy land use must follow the rules in the Plan when the land use is renewed or changed.

The following land uses are also allowed to continue:

- Expanding communities;
- Building new roads or infrastructure to support the communities outside of their boundaries;
- Any land use needed to clean-up contaminated sites;
- Any land use needed to deal with an emergency.

EFFECT OF THE PLAN

Under the *MVRMA*, “every body having authority under any federal or territorial law to issue licences, permits, or other authorizations” will have to follow the Plan. This includes “the Sahtu First Nations” and “departments and agencies of the federal and territorial governments”.

NEHK'E DÁ DÚLE K'Í NAGOW'E GO?EDİHTL'É DAGHÁRÉ DUKÁGÓ?Q

Hederı Dəhogá hogháre gonéné ɹareyǫné gok'e dá dúle k'í nagow'e go?edıhtl'é bedagháre bedagháre go?edıhtl'é datl'e (*MVRMA*), “menı ke dúle nehk'e xáladedá, t'áhsı hıka ɹagút'ı gogha, dódı ní dé gózə t'áhsı gha ɹedıhtl'é deneghálə hııı ke” hederı ɹedıhtl'é dagháre ɹeghálakeyeda gha, Denez-hederı ke yá ɹakúdedı “Sahtú gots'ə Denewá ke” hé “Federal hé Territorial government ke w'ıla”.



3

CONFORMITY REQUIREMENTS, ACTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

DÁ DÚLE GOK'ÉHTÁ ?EGHÁLATŞEYEDA GHA, DÁ DÚLE GOK'E K'Í NAGOTS'E?A HÉ XƏDƏ GHÁRÉ ?EGHÁLATS'EYEDA

The Plan guides:

- landowners,
- regulators, and
- applicants

on

- what land uses are appropriate,
- where land uses should be placed, and
- what conditions exist on land uses

to achieve its vision and goals for the SSA.

?edıhtl'é bedágharé ?eghálats'eyeda dagháré:

- xaré néh bets'ę ke,
- menı lánı ?egháláyúda ke,
- menı lánı ?egháláyúda ke gogha ?edıhtl'é hehsı

Hederı ke

- judenı nénék'e dúle kőę yágots'ıhshı gonıwe
- judenı nénék'e dúle kőę yágots'ıhshı, hé
- judenı nénék'e bek'e hıdú ráts'ədə hé dá góq q gháré w'ıla.

Godagháré hıdúwé yerı ts'égots'e?a hé denegha
?areyóné kéré gonezó gúwo?a SSA ?eghálakeyeda.

ACTIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Actions are activities that support Plan implementation and advance important planning issues. Actions are applied outside the regulatory process and may require participation and commitment from planning partners.

Recommendations support the regulatory process by encouraging best practices on high priority issues in the SSA. Recommendations are advice on certain issues and are not legally binding. Applicants and regulators are asked to consider and implement *recommendations* wherever feasible and appropriate.

CONFORMITY REQUIREMENTS

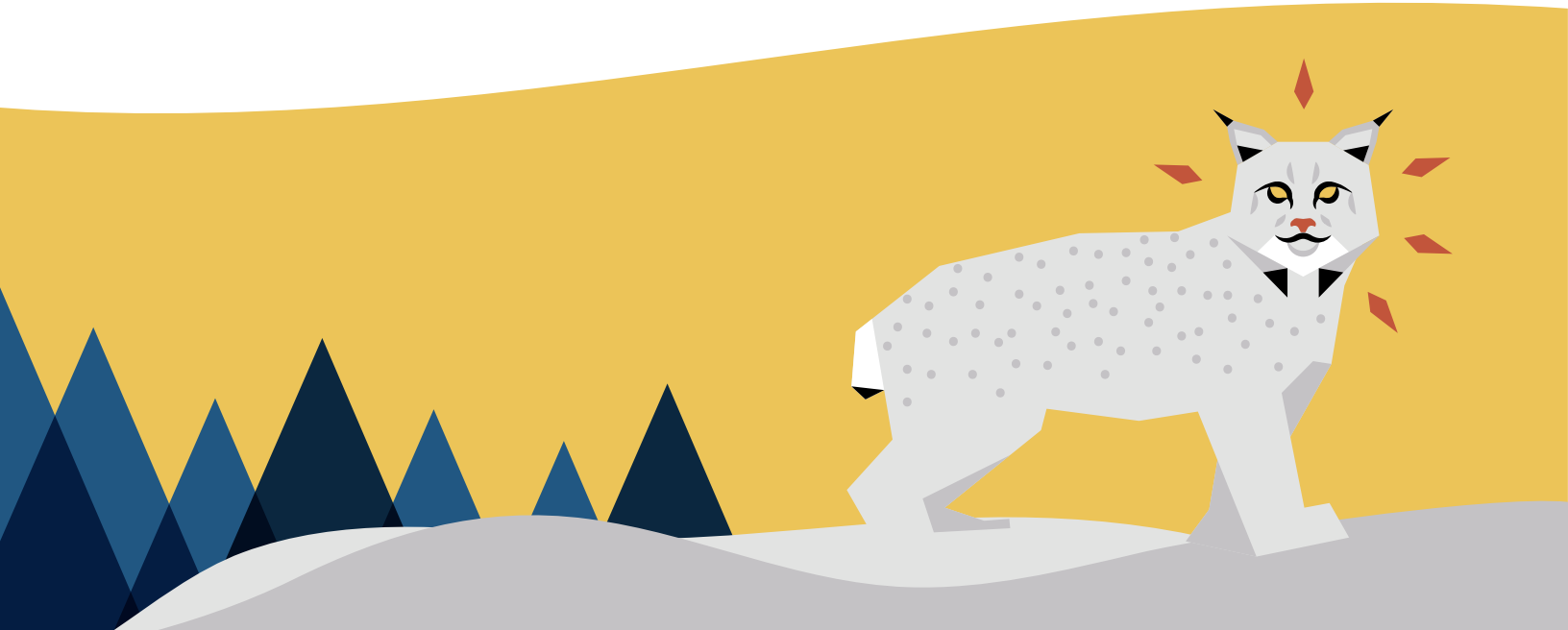
Conformity Requirements (CRs) are rules that must be followed by land use activities requiring an authorization or disposition issued by a regulator. CR #1 establishes a zoning system for the SSA. The zones identify where key land uses may and may not take place. The other CRs consist of rules around development, with different CRs applying to different zones.

GOK'ÉHTA K'Î NAGUW'E GHA XƏDƏ BEK'ÉHTÁ ʔEGHÁLATS'EYEDA GHA

Gok'éhta k'î naguw'e gha xədə bek'éhtá ʔeghálats'eyeda gha (CRs) ʔeyíla bedagháré déhyá lánı nehk'e ʔeghálats'eyuda gogha w'íla menı gogha xədə hehsı ke bek'éhtá ʔagot'ı gha. Hederı neh gha ʔedıhtl'é Lat'e (CR #1) bedagháré Sahtú gonéné hesóri daonét'q yíle gogháré ʔedıhtl'é hehsı (SSA). Hederı neh hesóri daonét'q yíle begháré judenı nehk'e dúle ʔeghálats'eyeda hé yerı hagú gózá yerı ʔegúhyə dúyé ghálats'eyeda.

Table 1. Application of Conformity Requirements to Zone Types

Applicable Conformity Requirements	General Use Zone (GUZ)	Special Management Zone (SMZ)	Conservation Zone (CZ) / Proposed Conservation Initiative (PCI)
General Conformity Requirements	✓	✓	✓
Special Management Conformity Requirements	✗	✓	✓



LAND USE ZONING IN THE SAHTÚ

The Plan has five types of land use zones, with each zone type offering different levels of protection through the Plan's CRs.

Table 2. Land Use Zoning Types

Zone Type	Description	Rules that Apply
General Use Zones (GUZs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most types of land use are allowed except bulk water removal. These are the main areas for development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All existing laws and conditions. General CRs in the Plan.
Special Management Zones (SMZs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most types of land use are allowed except bulk water removal. Special rules exist to make sure that development does not impact identified special values. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All existing laws and conditions. General CRs in the Plan. Special CRs in the Plan.
Conservation Zones (CZs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are very important areas for communities. The following types of development are not allowed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mining, Oil and gas, Forestry, Power development, Quarrying (taking sand, rock, and gravel), and Bulk water removal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All existing laws and conditions. General CRs in the Plan. Special CRs in the Plan.
Proposed Conservation Initiatives (PCIs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are areas that communities are working to protect permanently. The Plan protects them like CZs (no development allowed) until they are permanently protected under protected areas legislation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All existing laws and conditions. General CRs in the Plan. Special CRs in the Plan.
Established Protected Areas (EPAs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas that are permanently protected under protected areas legislation. Does not include areas protected under the <i>Canada National Parks Act</i> or <i>Historic Sites and Monuments Act</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All existing laws and conditions. The Plan does not provide management direction in these areas.

Table 2. Nehk'e dá bek'ek'ínagow'e gogha goríʒenétl'e

T'áhsɪ gha lánɪ neh	Déhyá lánɪ neh hek'égodɪ	Gogha ʒeʒá
Dá dúle gok'e k'ínagow'e Hóyɪ dúle gok'eʒat'ɪ: ʒeyɪ gonéné dúle (GUZs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dá got'ɪ gha ʒeyɪ gonéné dúle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Xədə bek'éhtá ʒeghálats'eyuds gha.
T'áhsɪ gha lánɪ nehk'e hek'égodɪ (SMZs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Déhyá lánɪ neh hek'égodɪ ní dé dúyé ʒegúhyá ʒeghálats'eyeda. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gogha ʒeʒá hehsɪ hé dá bek'éhtá ʒeghálats'eyeda. ○ ʒeghálats'eyeda gha xədə hehsɪ (CRs). ○ Gózə xədə hehsɪ ʒeghálats'eyeda gha zo.
Neh Hek'égodɪ (CZs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hederɪ neh la k'ota s'úré kugha got'ódeʒa ʒag'əht'e. Hagú ʒegúhyá gonéné dúyé hederɪ gok'e ʒeghálats'eyed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nehká gots'ə t'áhsɪ hɪka nedígokedílə, • Łedzene hé łedek'ale, • Ts'uh hé ʒeghálats'eyeda, • ʒɪ dɪ kóné gúwole g'əka ʒeghálakeyeda, • Nehyá gokehgo (gots'ə wasə, fə, hé fətádáyɪ). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gogha ʒeʒá hehsɪ hé dá bek'éhtá ʒeghálats'eyeda. ○ ʒeghálats'eyeda gha xədə hehsɪ (CRs). ○ Gózə xədə hehsɪ ʒeghálats'eyeda gha zo.
Hɪdówé gogha nehk'égodɪ ts'enıwə (PCIs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hederɪ neh ʒahédedɪ la k'ále gok'e ʒeghálats'eyeda. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hɪdú ʒeʒá hé xədə hehsɪ gháré ʒagot'ɪ gha. ○ ʒedıhtl'ék'e xədə hehsɪ (CRs) bek'éhtá ʒagot'ɪ gha.
Hɪdúh k'óne neh bek'égodɪ gha berıʒenétl'e (EPAs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ K'óne neh gol'ə gots'é bek'égodɪ gha ʒeʒá begha hehsɪ ʒag'əht'e. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hɪdú ʒeʒá hé xədə hehsɪ ʒagoht'e gha. ○ ʒedıhtl'ék'e hehsɪ dugok'e dá ʒegúhyá t'áhsɪ hek'égodɪ gok'e godéhtl'e.

Sahtú Land Use Plan – Land Use Zones

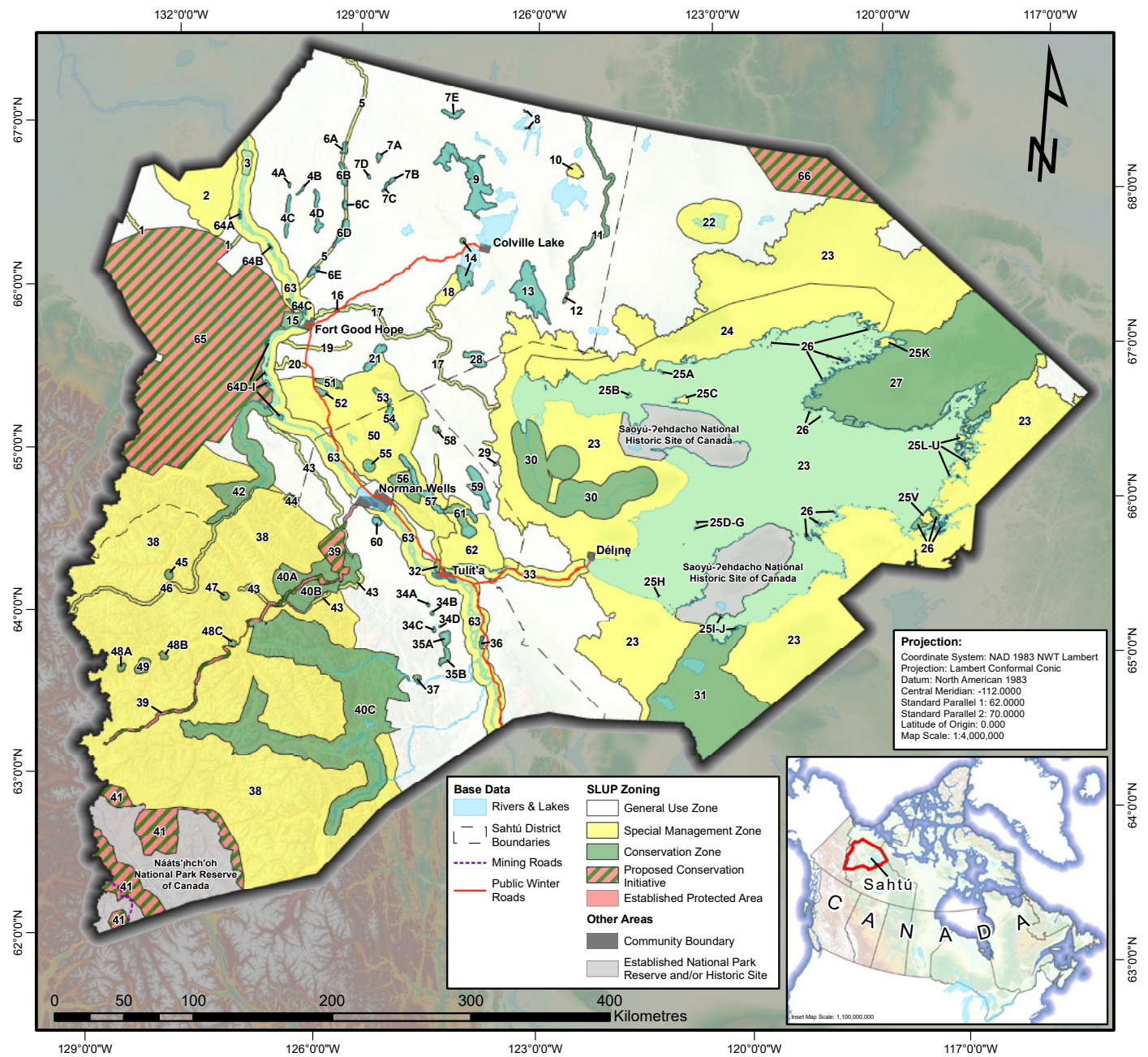


Table 3. Zone Prohibitions and Applicable Conditions

Zone #	Zone Name	Zone Type	Approximate Area (km ²)	% of SSA	Prohibited Uses						Conditions						
					Bulk Water Removal	Mining E&D	O&G E&D	Power Dev't	Forestry	Quarrying	CRs #2-13	CR #14	CR #15	CR #16	CR #17	CR #18	CR #19
	General Use Zones	GUZ	88,411	31.27	✗						✓						
1	Behsele Nl̓l̓né (Ontaratue River)	SMZ	67	0.02	✗						✓	✓					
2	Qhdarah Túé (Marion Lakes)	SMZ	1,760	0.62	✗						✓	✓					
3	Shigago (Little Chicago)	SMZ	114	0.04	✗						✓	✓					
4	Travaillant Upland Lakes	CZ	188	0.07	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
5	Sihonl̓l̓né ʔehtene (Loon River to Fort Anderson - Trail)	SMZ	333	0.12	✗						✓	✓					
6	Fort Anderson Trail Lakes	CZ	213	0.08	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
7	Colville Upland Lakes	CZ	115	0.04	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
8	Bela Nera Dele (Where the Wolf Crosses)	CZ	8	0.00	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
9	Túé Sho & Dunedelatúé (Aubry & Dunedelatue Lakes)	CZ	669	0.24	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
10	Ayonik̓j (Maunoir Dome)	SMZ	93	0.03	✗						✓	✓					
11	Sihonl̓l̓né (Anderson River)	CZ	415	0.15	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
12	Dene D̓ Gon'é	CZ	15	0.01	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
13	Tashín Túé (Lac Des Bois)	CZ	550	0.19	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
14	Nl̓l̓n Túé (Lac Belot)	CZ	156	0.06	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
15	Fossil Lake	CZ	183	0.06	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
16	Ne'Rahten	CZ	7	0.00	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					

Zone #	Zone Name	Zone Type	Approximate Area (km ²)	% of SSA	Prohibited Uses						Conditions						
					Bulk Water Removal	Mining E&D	O&G E&D	Power Dev't	Forestry	Quarrying	CRs #2-13	CR #14	CR #15	CR #16	CR #17	CR #18	CR #19
17	Xayłts'ą Nı́łné (Hare Indian River)	SMZ	490	0.17	✗						✓	✓					
18	Neyádalín (Underground River)	SMZ	313	0.11	✗						✓	✓					
19	Tsintu River (Bluefish Creek)	SMZ	125	0.04	✗						✓	✓					
20	Snafu Creek	SMZ	76	0.03	✗						✓	✓					
21	Nq̓ee K'q̓dah Túé (Lac à Jacques)	CZ	123	0.04	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
22	Arakíe Túé (Horton Lake)	SMZ	1,188	0.42	✗						✓	✓					
23	Sahtú (Great Bear Lake & Watershed - GBL&W)	SMZ	65,854	23.29	✗						✓		✓	✓	✓		
24	Neregah (Northshore)	SMZ	5,978	2.11	✗						✓		✓	✓			
25	Du K'ets'edı́ SMZ (Sentinel Islands SMZ)	SMZ	324	0.11	✗						✓		✓	✓			
26	Du K'ets'edı́ CZ (Sentinel Islands CZ)	CZ	254	0.09	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
27	ʔehdaǰǰla (Caribou Point)	CZ	8,738	3.09	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓			
28	Turatlı́n Túé (Tunago Lake)	CZ	120	0.04	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
29	Clement Lake	SMZ	7	0.00	✗						✓	✓					
30	Luchanǰı́né (Whitefish River)	CZ	3,372	1.19	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓			
31	Tehkaı̄cho Dé (Johnny Hoe River)	CZ	4,121	1.46	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓			
32	Petı́nı̄ah (Bear Rock)	CZ	33	0.01	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					

Zone #	Zone Name	Zone Type	Approximate Area (km ²)	% of SSA	Prohibited Uses						Conditions						
					Bulk Water Removal	Mining E&D	O&G E&D	Power Dev't	Forestry	Quarrying	CRs #2-13	CR #14	CR #15	CR #16	CR #17	CR #18	CR #19
33	Sahtú Deh (Great Bear River)	SMZ	893	0.32	✗						✓	✓					
34	Mackay, Rusty, and Yellow Lakes	CZ	21	0.01	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
35	Táhlú Túé & Táshín Túé (Stewart & Tate Lakes)	CZ	119	0.04	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					✓
36	Mio Lake	CZ	19	0.01	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
37	Tł Dehdele Dłdlq (Red Dog Mountain)	CZ	27	0.01	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
38	Mackenzie Mountains	SMZ	39,805	14.08	✗						✓	✓					
39	Do Et'q (Doi T'oh Territorial Park and Canol Heritage Trail Reserve)	PCI	953	0.34	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
40	Shúhtaot'łné Néné (Mountain Dene Land)	CZ	8,945	3.16	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
41	Nááts'łhch'oh	PCI	2,702	0.96	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
42	Fahᑭfá Nłłné (Mountain River Extension)	CZ	1,385	0.49	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
43	Carcajou River	SMZ	531	0.19	✗						✓	✓					
44	Florence Lake	CZ	57	0.02	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
45	Palmer Lake	CZ	34	0.01	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
46	K'ááchohtíideé (Mountain River)	SMZ	459	0.16	✗						✓	✓					
47	Cache Lake	CZ	31	0.01	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
48	Túésene (Mountain Hot Springs)	CZ	74	0.03	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					

Zone #	Zone Name	Zone Type	Approximate Area (km²)	% of SSA	Prohibited Uses						Conditions						
					Bulk Water Removal	Mining E&D	O&G E&D	Power Dev't	Forestry	Quarrying	CRs #2-13	CR #14	CR #15	CR #16	CR #17	CR #18	CR #19
49	Mirage Mountain	CZ	91	0.03	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
50	Norman Range	SMZ	6,065	2.14	✗						✓	✓					
51	Yamōga Fee (Yamoga Rock)	CZ	103	0.04	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
52	Chick Lake	CZ	36	0.01	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
53	Tl'ode Túé (Sam McCrae Lake)	CZ	56	0.02	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
54	Turton Lake	CZ	72	0.03	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
55	Datzımı Túé (Oscar Lake)	CZ	63	0.02	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
56	Kelly Lake Protected Area (Land Claim)	CZ	271	0.10	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
57	Lugedegíl Túé & Tuyehíla Túé (Kelly and Lennie Lakes)	CZ	207	0.07	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
58	Doctor Lake	CZ	21	0.01	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
59	Tuwí Túé (Mahony Lake)	CZ	232	0.08	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
60	Three Day Lake	CZ	32	0.01	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
61	K'áq̓lq Túé CZ (Willow Lake)	CZ	264	0.09	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
62	K'áq̓lq Túé SMZ (Willow Lake Wetlands)	SMZ	1,321	0.47	✗						✓	✓					
63	Deh Cho (Mackenzie River)	SMZ	6,104	2.16	✗						✓	✓					
64	Mackenzie River Islands	CZ	59	0.02	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					

Zone #	Zone Name	Zone Type	Approximate Area (km²)	% of SSA	Prohibited Uses						Conditions						
					Bulk Water Removal	Mining E&D	O&G E&D	Power Dev't	Forestry	Quarrying	CRs #2-13	CR #14	CR #15	CR #16	CR #17	CR #18	CR #19
65	Ts'udé Nlį́né Tuyeta (Ramparts River and Wetlands)	PCI	14,630	5.17	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					
66	Tuktut Nogait (Sahtú Expansion)	PCI	1,825	0.65	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓					

Established National Park Reserve and/or Historic Site					The Plan does not apply in these areas
	Saoyú -ʔehdacho National Historic Site of Canada (Grizzly Bear Mountain & Scented Grass Hills)	N_PARK	5,545	1.96	
	Nááts'į́hch'oh National Park Reserve of Canada	N_PARK	4,892	1.73	

Community Boundaries					The Plan does not apply in these areas
	Colville Lake	COMM	40	0.01	
	Délįnę	COMM	26	0.01	
	Fort Good Hope	COMM	55	0.02	
	Norman Wells	COMM	217	0.08	
	Tulít'a	COMM	77	0.03	

Zone #	Zone Name	Zone Type	Approximate Area (km ²)	% of SSA	Prohibited Uses						Conditions						
					Bulk Water Removal	Mining E&D	O&G E&D	Power Dev't	Forestry	Quarrying	CRs #2-13	CR #14	CR #15	CR #16	CR #17	CR #18	CR #19
	General Use Zone Total		88,411	31.27													
	Special Management Zone Total		131,898	46.64													
	Conservation Zone Total		31,502	11.14													
	Proposed Conservation Initiative Total		20,109	7.11													
	Established Protected Area Total		0	0.00													
	Community Boundary Total		416	0.15													
	Established National Park Reserve and/or Historic Site Total		10,437	3.69													
	Grand Total		282,773	100.00													



GENERAL CONFORMITY REQUIREMENTS (CRs)

General CRs apply to all SLUP zones.

CR #1 – Land Use Zoning

Land can only be used in the way that is shown on the previous map and table. Where the map prohibits development, regulators cannot allow development there.

Developers and applicants for any authorization or disposition that implements the Plan must follow the rules for the zone they are in. Some water use, quarrying, and construction of roads or infrastructure may be allowed in CZs and PCIs if it is needed to carry out development outside the zone.

If an authorization or disposition was granted before the Plan was approved or modified, the proponent can continue their work even if the Plan currently does not allow that type of development in the specified area.

CR #2 – Community Engagement and Traditional Knowledge

The proponent must be able to meet with community organizations and potentially affected community members to:

1. Learn about the project,
2. Identify locations and issues of concern, and
3. Provide relevant traditional knowledge.

Regulators must ensure the proposed land use activity is developed based on this information and must address community concerns.

CR #3 – Community Benefits

Regulators must make sure that communities benefit from the proposed land use.

CR #4 – Archaeological Sites and Burial Sites

Land use activities cannot take place within 500m of suspected or known burial sites, or within 150m of known or suspected archaeological sites, unless measures are developed in cooperation with the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, affected communities, or in the case of burial sites, affected families where possible.

CR #5 – Watershed Management

Regulators will ensure that proposed land use activities will not substantially alter quality, quantity, or rate of flow of water on or through Sahtú Settlement Lands, and that there are mitigation measures to minimize potential impacts on surface and groundwater that flow into CZs, SMZs, or PCIs.

CR #6 – Drinking Water

Land use activities that will contaminate community water source catchments are prohibited. Communities who source their drinking water downstream of a proposed activity must be informed and engaged about potential impacts and involved in the design of ways to make the impacts less severe, and monitoring programs.

CR #7 – Fish and Wildlife

Land use activities must be designed with the most current wildlife information from wildlife authorities. Regulators must apply conditions to projects to prevent impacts to wildlife. Special conditions will be used to manage the impacts to caribou and their habitat.

CR #8 – Species Introductions

Land use activities must not result in the intentional introduction of non-native plant and animal species, or of domestic animal species or subspecies without approval by the appropriate authority.

CR #9 – Sensitive Species and Features

Land use activities must be designed using the most current information on the location of rare or may-be-at-risk plants, hot and warm springs, mineral licks, karst topography, amphibian species, and ice patches, and carried out in a manner that minimizes impacts to these features.

CR #10 – Permafrost

Land use activities must be designed and carried out in a manner that prevents and/or reduces degradation of permafrost, or movement of permafrost by water systems.

CR #11 – Project-Specific Monitoring

Land use activities must include site-specific monitoring that is sufficient to monitor the activity's proposed mitigation measures and any impacts to the values in the surrounding area.

CR #12 – Financial Security

Land use permits or water licences issued by the Land and Water Board (LWB) must have financial security be posted and maintained by the responsible federal or territorial Minister. The LWB will ensure that closure and reclamation plans are in accordance with legislation and regulation.

CR #13 – Closure and Reclamation

All land use permit applications must include a closure and reclamation plan, and where appropriate, be developed in consultation with community organizations.



SPECIAL MANAGEMENT CONFORMITY REQUIREMENTS (CRs)

Special Management CRs (#14-19) have limited application, and only apply to the specific zones indicated for each. **They do not apply to General Use Zones.**

CR #14 – Protection of Special Values

Land use activities must be designed and carried out in a manner that protects, respects, or takes into account the values of the specific zone, as directed in the Plan's Zone Descriptions.

Applicable Zones: All SMZs, CZs, and PCIs except Zones 23-27, 30, and 31.

CR #15 – The Great Bear Lake and Watershed

Land use activities in the Great Bear Lake watershed must be consistent with the maintenance of the ecological and cultural integrity of the watershed.

Applicable Zones: Only applies to Zones 23-27, 30, and 31.

CR #16 – Fish Farming and Aquaculture

Fish farming and aquaculture are not allowed within the portion of the Great Bear Lake watershed located in the Sahtú Settlement Area.

Applicable Zones: Only applies to Zones 23-27, 30, and 31.

CR #17 – Disturbance of Lakebed

No activity is allowed to disturb the lakebed of Great Bear Lake except the installation of environmental monitoring equipment or public, private, or commercial wharves and docks, and inspection, maintenance, or replacement of community water intake pipelines.

Applicable Zones: Only applies to Zone 23.

CR #18 – Uses of Du K'ets'edi Conservation Zone (Sentinel Islands)

Except for research and monitoring equipment, permanent structures or land use are not allowed on Du K'ets'edi.

Applicable Zones: Only applies to Zone 26.

CR #19 – Water Withdrawal

Water withdrawal for industrial purposes from Stewart Lake or Tate Lake is not allowed except from the outflow.

Applicable Zones: Only applies to Zone 35.

4 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

ʔEDİHTL'É HEHSİ BEK'ÉHTA ʔAGUT'İ GHA DÁ BEGHÁLATS'EYEDA GHA

SHARED RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

Everyone must apply the Plan for it to work, including:

- Sahtú residents,
- community organizations,
- governments,
- industry, and
- regulators.

Everyone has a responsibility to understand and apply the Plan.

MENI KE HEDERI ʔEDİHTL'É HEHSİ BEK'ÉHTA ʔAGUT'İ GHA DENEZƏ GOGHÁLAYUDA

Hederı ʔedıhtl'é hehsı lahot'e bek'éhtavʔagut'ı ní dé ʔareyóné ʔelehé gok'e ʔeghálats'eyeda gha, denezə ʔawotı ke:

- Sahtú gonénék'e dene rádə
- Kəta gogha t'áhsı gogha gok'e déhw'ı ke
- K'áhowə ke káyádeǵá
- T'ási hıka nehkehgo
- Menı t'áhsı k'ek'ıj narehta ke

Dene ʔareyóné hederı ʔedıhtl'e hehsı yerı gha hehsı hé bek'éhtá ʔeghálats'eyuda gəka ʔeghálats'eyeda gha.

Every authority that issues *authorizations* or *dispositions* that apply the Plan are responsible for making sure that land uses comply with *Conformity Requirements* (CRs)². These authorities include:

- the Sahtú First Nations (such as land corporations and/or self-governments),
- departments and agencies of the federal or territorial governments,
- regulators, and
- other authorities as they are needed.

² S. 46(1), Mackenzie Valley Resources Management Act (MVRMA).

MONITORING THE PLAN

The SLUPB has developed a *monitoring framework* to determine:

- whether the Plan is reaching its goals and advancing its vision,
- whether it is being understood and fully implemented,
- if there is anything that is not being considered by the Plan, and
- whether there is work to be done to clarify the Plan to improve its interpretation and implementation.

The first stream of the monitoring framework focuses on assessing the implementation of the Plan's Conformity Requirements (CRs), Actions, and Recommendations. The second stream of the framework focuses on the values captured in the Plan's vision and goals.

Monitoring work is supported by ongoing communication and cooperation with planning partners. The outcomes of this work will be addressed through the Plan's 5-Year Review.

AMENDMENTS TO THE PLAN

The SLUPB may make any changes to the Plan that it considers necessary. However, anyone can apply for a Plan amendment at any time. In these cases, the Board will consider the:

- need for,
- appropriateness of, and
- timing of plan amendments.

Where the Board agrees that an amendment may be necessary, it will:

- carry out research,
- engage the affected communities, and
- prepare an amendment application.

If the Board adopts the amendment, it only comes into effect after it is approved by its Approving Parties (SSI, GNWT, and Canada) in sequence.

An amendment to the Plan will not be made for rejected applications that do not follow the Plan, or because the Board refuses an exception request. The Board will consider amendments based on their ability to improve the Plan.



5-YEAR REVIEW

Every five years, the Board will review the Plan and determine if it requires amendments.

Required amendments may include, but are not limited to:

- updating legislation,
- improvement of clarity,
- correction of typographic errors,
- and other items as required.

Information gathering to support required amendments is done through community engagement and meetings with the Plan's Approving Parties. Once a Plan amendment document is complete according to the Board's Rules of Procedure, the Board adopts it and sends it for approval by its Approving Parties in sequence (SSI, GNWT, Canada).

LAK'E/ SQÍÁÍ XAI GOTEGODEWE TORÉHT'E GOGHÁREKEYEDA

Lak'e/ Sqí áí xai gotegodewe toréht'e ɔedɪhtl'é hehsɪ yí le gogháráts'eyeda hagú xədə hehsɪ ta xədə ɔehdarats'edutl'e ts'eníwe ní dé ɔekúh dúle ɔakáragots'edétl'e.

Déhyé ɔedɪhtl'é hehsɪ ɔehdarats'edəyɪtl'e goghɔ lahot'e sorakedəyɪtl'e ɔeyɪ gogha gok'é déhw'ɪ goxədə k'éhtá ɔahɛt'e ní dé gok'éhta ɔeghálats'eyuda gogha gok'é ɔagút'ɪ gha xədə kehsɪ gha hagú ɔeyɪtl'á ɔeyɪ SSI,GNWT, hé Canada xədə hehsɪ ɔedé/ Gúlí rats'edəyɪtl'e gok'é ɔagúwot'e gogha gots'é rádakəɪ gha hagú xədə hehsɪ wóle gha gots'é hɛɔɛ ɔareyóné kɪɪ gha.



APPENDIX 1. ZONE DESCRIPTIONS

GÓZE XƏDƏ LÁT'E. NEH BERÍʔENÉTL'E BEGODÍ

Zone descriptions include information on the social and cultural, natural systems, and economic values that exist in each zone. They have been created to help project sponsors and regulators understand the values in each zone. Project sponsors and regulators can then prevent, reduce, or lessen the effects of negative impacts on these values. The information sources are described in detail in the Background Report. Detailed mapping was done to identify key values in each of the zones.

Neh t'áhsı gha beríʔenétl'e ní dé begodí ta menı ke ʔeyı gonéné het'ódéhʔa hé yerı gok'e hıka ʔats'eniwe, nehk'e ʔareyóné dá ʔareyóné kéré góʔq, hé gots'ę yerı t'áre ʔedegots'adı ʔareyóné gok'e godéhtl'e gha. Xədə gháre menı ʔegúhyə ʔeghálakeyeda hé menı gok'e k'ı narehta hıı dıle t'áhsá ʔagodə goghálakeyeda, k'éts'ene ʔawot'e gha w'ıla ʔeghálakeyeda gha.

The information sources used include:

- Traditional knowledge reports and mapping projects;
- Scientific studies and other research reports;
- Reports submitted by environmental organizations;
- Oral comments from community consultations; and
- Written comments from planning partners.



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