	Amendment			Revision
Organization	#	Comment	Preliinary SLUPB Response	Required?
	Notice of	Please clarify how the Board will proceed with this amendment application should the 5-year review amendment application remain unapproved at the time that the Board	Response: This application must build on the 5-year review amendment application, rather than the originally approved 2013 Plan, because it builds on changes to the definitions of protected areas as requested by the GNWT. Since the GNWT is an approving party of both amendments, the SLUPB suggests that the GNWT control the order of approval to	
GNWT	Amendment	adopts this amendment application. Footnote #3 should be moved to S. 3.2	ensure they are approved in the correct order. Discuss at TPM. Partially accepted. It can be removed from S. 2.7 but S. 3.2 is	N
GNWT		instead. The current SLUP states that the total area for the SSA is 283,988, whereas Table 2 of the amendment application states the total area as 282,773. The	already sufficiently clear and doesn't require the footnote. Response: This amendment application builds on the 5-year review amendment, which included considerable refinement of spatial data and associated methodologies for area calculations. The change in total area of the SSA occurred in	Υ
GNWT	#29, 30 and 34 (Maps 6,	reason for the discrepancy is unclear. It is unclear, and may be due to scale of the maps, whether the 5 specific Sahtu Settlement land parcels are reflected in the EPA, especially on map 14, which includes an inset map. Show/add the settlement lands located within the EPA on applicable	the 5-year review amendment. These parcels do not show up at the scale of these maps, even in the inset on Map 14. These parcels are related to	N
GNWT	8 14)	maps. The paragraph regarding the reports Rakekée Gok'é Godi: Places We Take Care Of and Mapping Our Future, Report on Community Surveys and Workshops April-May 2001 currently appears under the heading 'Values to be Protected". It should be moved to the "Reason for Establishment"	cabins which are very small and not visible at this map scale.	N
GNWT GNWT	43, 44	In the 'Reasons for Establishment' section, "Established Protected Area" and "Important Wildlife Area" are written out in full with the acornyms used afterwards. For consistency, only	Accepted	Y
GNWT	43 Throughout	the acronyms should be used here. Document references both "Ts'udé NĮlį́né Tuyeta Established Protected Area" and "Ts'udé NĮlį́né Tuyeta Protected Area". For consistency, reference "Ts'udé NĮlį́né Tuyeta Protected Area" throughout the document.	Response: When speaking about the zone, we need to use the zone designation label of "Established Protected Area". When speaking about the area outside a specific zoning context, we use the "protected area" label only. We will do a final check to ensure we use the correct label throughout the document.	CHECK
FGH Leadership	Zoning	Chief Masuzumi emphasized the importance of having a buffer around the protected area to make sure nothing happens within the EPA Need to clarify in CR 21 that the 5 km	Response: CR 21 takes care of this by requiring engagement with the TNTMB on any applications within 5 km of the protected area. This provides an engagement buffer. We will add a map to CR 21 to show the spatial extent of this engagement buffer.	Υ
Tulita				

	Amendment			Revision
Organization	#	Comment	Preliinary SLUPB Response	Required?
Colville Lake Leadership	Zoning	The northern part should have a SMZ buffer around the protected area to transition between the GUZ and the EPA. It should extend up the west side, across the top, and down by the Mountain River to the south. Don't take away from Mackenzie River zone though, or Zone 1.	Not Accepted. We understand how SMZ may be perceived as a transition between GUZ and EPA. However, that is not how SMZ are defined in the plan. They are defined based on the values lying within them. If we defined a 5 km wide SMZ, by definition in the plan, it would be established to protect the values lying within that 5 km strip. CR 21 provides the transition we believe our planning partners are asking for by requiring proponents to engage the TNTMB on all applications for land use within 5 km of the protected area. We will add a an illustrative map showing this 5 km engagement buffer to CR 21, rather than creating a new SMZ here. CRs 5 and 7 provide some protection for watershed and wildlife values in the GUZ.	N
CPAWS	Zoning	SMZ would be the most practical and effective designation for all excluded areas. This approach would be more compatible with supporting the management objectives of the protected area and would function as a buffer and transition to areas of General Use while still allowing for development interests to proceed. There is a significant area of the Ramparts watershed and headwaters that is proposed for General Use. We strongly recommend that this area be designated as Special Management using a delineation along the periphary of the drainage within the Sahtu region.	Not Accepted. Fort Good Hope had previously identified that it wanted the core wetland area protected, with General Use zoning on either side of it. The GNWT also previously stated a desire to see General Use zoning in the northern excluded area, though it has stated it is satisfied with the zoning put forward by the SLUPB in the Draft Amendment Application. CRs 5 and 7 will provide additional protection for the watershed and wildlife values in the region, whether it is a SMZ or GUZ. The Board does not see merit in further increasing SMZ zoninig in the northern area, given the current values documented in the area, and the General CRs that provide a degree of protection to lands and values within GUZ.	Ν
SRRB	43, 44, (Zone 65 and 67 Descriptions)	The EPA and excluded areas are special as an integrated landscape where all 3 caribou ecotypes may live and interact.	Not accepted. No zone description is provided in the amendment for the Ts'udé NĮlį́né Tuyeta Established Protected Area. Zone descriptions are provided for new Zone 65 and 67. Genetic studies and traditional knowledge have shown that barren-ground caribou mixed with northern mountain woodland caribou west of the Mackenzie River, although it is not possible to confirm where they are based on available data (if they are within zone 65 and/or 67, or other areas).	N
SRRB SLUPB	18 (Map 4)	Map 4 doesn't indicate barren-ground caribou presence, but it is covered by a barren-ground caribou hunting area (S/BC/02) under the NWT Big Game Hunting Regulation	Not Accepted. ENR biologist confirmed that S/BC/02 is a reflection of hunting regulations and not wildlife distribution, and should not be displayed on Map 4. While Barren-ground caribou presence has been documented in the area through both scientific means and traditional knowledge, Barrenground caribou range mapping has not been extended west of the Mackenzie River. The SLUPB welcomes better range data in future amendments.	N
	43, 44 (Zone 65 and 67 Descriptions)		We note that the first sentence under 'Values to Take Into Account' duplicates, what is currently listed under 'Values to be Protected' and will be moved/integrated with existing information there.	Y