



Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

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Zone 65 PCI Background Report Engagement Summary – Fort Good Hope

Date: August 28, 2020, 1-3 PM

Participants:

Heather Bourassa, SLUPB Chair
Justin Stoyko, SLUPB GIS Analyst/Planner
Heidi Wiebe, SLUPB Project Manager

Edwin Erutse, President, Yamoga Land Corporation
Chief Danny Masuzumi, Fort Good Hope Dene Band
Aurora McNeely, Fort Good Hope Metis Local #54 Land Corporation
John T'Seleie, K'asho Got'ıne Foundation
Daniel Jackson, President, Fort Good Hope RRC
Alexa Scully, K'asho Got'ıne Foundation Consultant

Meeting Summary

John gave an overview of the Ts'udé Nı́líné Tuyeta Management Board, which is composed by the following people:

- Chair – Frank T'Seleie
- Edna Tobac (GNWT rep)
- Lawrence Jackson (GNWT rep)
- Joseph Tobac
- Vicky Orlas
- Alvin Orlas
- Jeannette Tobac

John: People did a lot of trapping in the southern part of the SLUPB Zone 65 PCI (Proposed Conservation Initiative), which includes an area named Dahwu where there is a lot of fur bearers. The northwest part of the PCI is still part of the wetlands and has the traditional Dene name Shik'áhts'ó.



Participants of the meeting agreed that the traditional place names for the area should be used to name future land use plan zones and to be shown in the Plan. Traditional place names were collected by John T'Seleie and displayed on a map shown at the meeting. Heidi asked if the place names can be used in the Plan Amendment Package, and later in the Plan. Edwin responded that the place names may be used, and the others nodded agreement.

John: Place name mapping started in the 1970s. When Chevron did work around Sans Sault rapids on the Mackenzie River in the 1980s, they paid for some place name mapping to be done, and the community was able to extend it further into the wetlands. John's place name mapping done in 2019 gathered information from many Elders and the prior work done over the past decades. He worked with Lucy Ann Yakeleya, to properly record it using Dene fonts.

Edwin: I would like to see the southern area that was left out of the protected area be designated as a Conservation Zone, which includes a part of the traditional area named Dahwu.

John: The caribou are different in the lower part of the PCI (Dahwu) in comparison with areas further north. He stated that they have lots of meat on them, that the area is in the foothills of the Mackenzie Mountains, and that this area is tough country to traverse. He also said that very few people go that far anymore, and that both Frank T'Seleie and Jean Rabesca would go up to this area to trap (lots of marten in the area). Regarding the top part of the PCI, he also said that people do not go that far anymore as well. He said that Charlie Tobac would camp in this area and go as far as the Arctic Red River back in the 1980s, needing 15 gallons of gas in his eland to get that far down river. He said that was the last time he heard of anyone going that far.

John: The wetlands stretch into the northwest part of the PCI, and do not stop at the boundary of the protected area. Woodland caribou live in the area around the Ramparts wetlands and the area just to the north, with lots of caribou in the centre of the protected area.

Danny, Edwin, John: The southern part of the PCI is the headwaters for the Ramparts and Hume Rivers; therefore, it should be protected as a Conservation Zone.

Q: What happens if adjacent uses impact the protected area or the headwaters?
Justin and Heidi reviewed "Conformity Requirement #5: Water Quality" of the Sahtu Land Use Plan (SLUP), with meeting participants. It sets conditions to protect water quality, quantity, and rate of flow throughout the Sahtu Settlement Area (SSA).

Q: How are the Conformity Requirements (CRs) enforced? The SLUPB reps replied that GNWT land and water inspectors inspect and enforce the terms and conditions of



land use permits and water licences. The Sahtú Land and Water Board (SLWB) makes sure that applications for development conform to the SLUP, and will include any terms and conditions necessary to ensure conformity, and the inspectors inspect compliance with those terms and conditions.

John: NWT & Nunavut Chamber of Mines was on the Ts'udé Nlǫ́né Tuyeta Working Group (TTWG) – they wanted the southern part left out to allow for mining. The TTWG included Ducks Unlimited Canada, Governments, Chamber of Mines, etc. They had to balance the various interests and that's why they removed parts from the top and bottom from the original Candidate Protected Area (current SLUP Zone 65 PCI). Initially, they had a Candidate Protected Area covering the whole area and an Order in Council for the land withdrawal for the whole area.

Q: How long will this process take? The SLUPB process is expected to be done by the end of this year, but then the Approving Parties (SSI, GNWT, and Canada) must go through their processes to approve it, which is outside the control of the SLUPB. Heather spoke about the history of Nááts'ı́hch'oh National Park Reserve Amendment process to the SLUP, which is still waiting on an approval from Canada. An amendment to the SLUP depends on what the approving parties are willing to approve. Attendees were informed that if the SLUPB were to put forward a conservation zone for all of SLUP Zone 65 PCI that was left outside the protected area, if Approving Parties disagree with this, the amendment will not get approved. Consensus between the Approving Parties and community organisations are needed to come to an agreement.

John: The TTWG did a lot of studies on the area to look at the potential for development – minerals and oil and gas. He said that only 0.035% (he thought but couldn't remember exactly) of the available oil and gas lies in the areas left outside the protected area. He said he did not understand why they wanted to leave that area out if it had such little development potential. He said that companies will not go in areas where there is not much potential.

Edwin wondered how they would even get into those areas, as they are so remote and inaccessible. He stated that the East side of the Mackenzie River will eventually have a highway, therefore he would expect development to concentrate on that side.

John said that any resources would have to be very valuable to make any company try to access the southern area of the SLUP Zone 65 PCI, as it is so inaccessible (e.g. Rare Earth Minerals). The Establishment Agreement provides access provisions to cross the Protected Area, which developers would have to do to access the cut-out areas by building a road (although crossing muskeg is very difficult). Practically speaking, it would be very difficult and expensive to get resources out of that area. It would have to be an incredibly valuable resource to warrant the cost and effort.



Edwin: The upper part should be designated as a Special Management Zone (SMZ) to protect the caribou, naming zones using the traditional Dene names. Conservation Zone should be used in the south to protect the headwaters.

Justin: The southern part of the SLUP Zone 65 PCI has moderate copper potential and very high lead-zinc potential; this may be the reason why the area was left out of the protected area. The information presented in the Background Report as well as on the maps was reviewed with attendees.

Aurora asked about the linkage between rare plants and glacial refugia. Justin and Heidi explained this using the maps from the Background Report. Glacial refugia are areas that were NOT covered by glaciers. So plants that were wiped out everywhere else by receding glaciers survive in these areas.

Zoning Decisions by Consensus from the group: Designate a SMZ extending to the northwest of the protected area to cover caribou habitat, with General Use Zones (GUZs) on either side of it. Participants drew this out on a map that was provided by SLUPB staff. The southern portion was recommended as a CZ to protect the headwaters of the Hume and Ramparts Rivers and mountain caribou habitat.

Heidi: The top portion recommended as a SMZ by attendees of the meeting (due to it being identified as caribou habitat) does not align with what staff has reviewed as important caribou habitat from wildlife biologists of ENR. She suggested that if the community wants the top portion managed as caribou habitat, the SLUPB will need to do mapping with the community to document that habitat. John suggested that the SLUPB work with Frank T'Seleie to map the caribou habitat to substantiate the area they want protected as a SMZ in the northern part of the SLUP Zone 65 PCI. John also suggested that the SLUPB look at the water flow in the southern section of the SLUP Zone 65 PCI to protect / substantiate protection the headwaters.

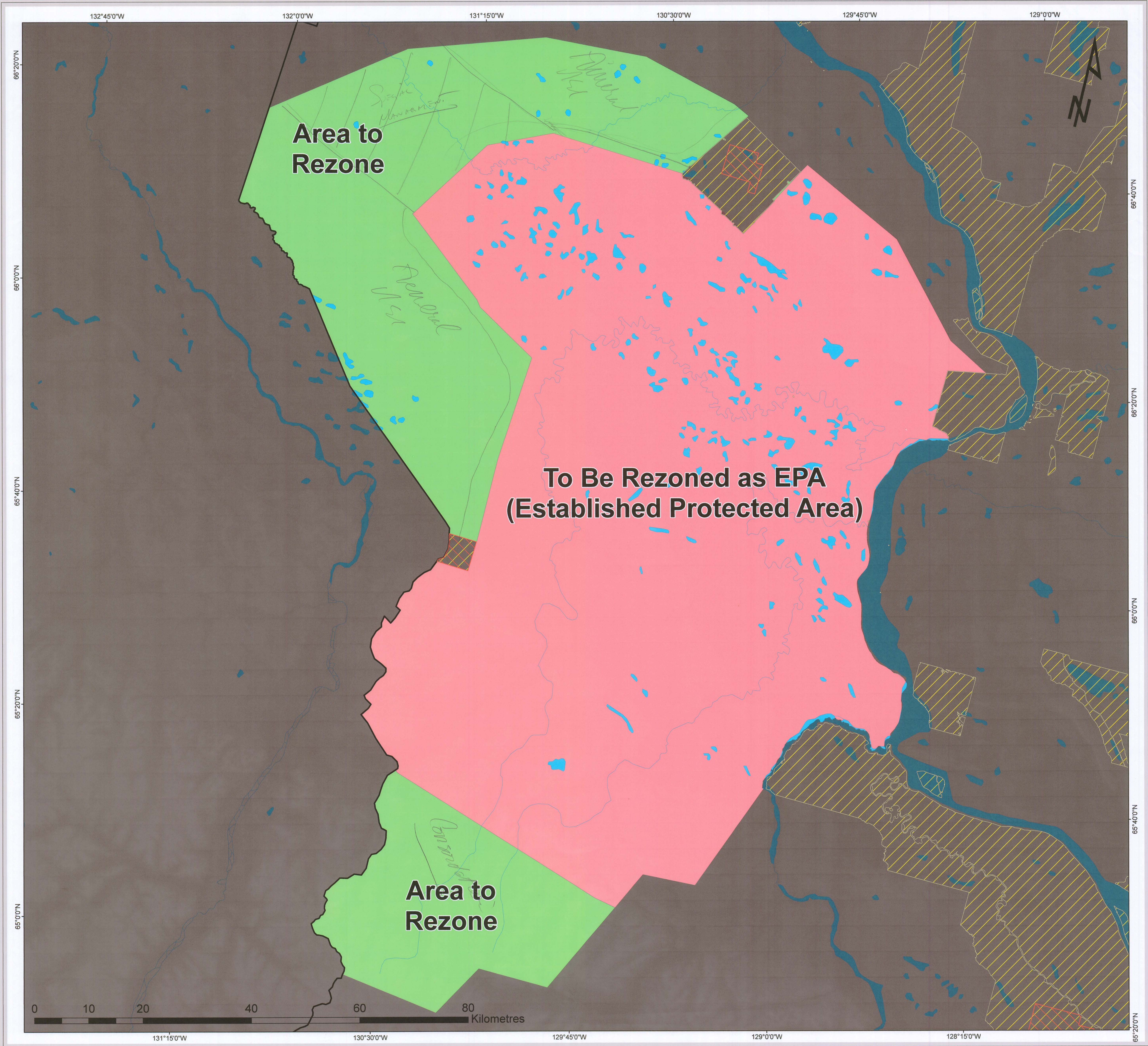
Heidi: Will there be a land withdrawal under the Protected Area or will the legislation be sufficient to protect it? (Heidi will check with ENR on what the legislation says).

Edwin/Danny: Likes the idea of a buffer zone around the protected area. He drew out some ideas of what he would like to see for that. Staff responded that there would need to be a defined purpose for this buffer and to determine how wide the buffer should be, otherwise it will not be approved by Approving Parties.

The meeting ended around 3:00 pm.

DRAFT

Areas to be Rezoned



Legend

- Remnants of SLUP Zone 65 PCI (for rezoning)
- Ts'udé Nijiné Tuyeta Protected Area

Base Data

- Large Rivers and Lakes
- Small Rivers
- Sahtu Settlement Area Boundary

Sahtu Settlement Lands

- Surface & Subsurface Rights
- Surface Rights Only

Data Sources:

- Digital Elevation Model, CDEM, Natural Resources Canada, Government of Canada.
- Rivers & Lakes, CanVec 1:1,000,000, Natural Resources Canada, Government of Canada, 2017.
- Sahtu Settlement Area Boundary, National Framework Canada Lands Administrative Boundary (CLAB) Level 1, Natural Resources Canada, Government of Canada, 2017.
- Sahtu Settlement Lands, Surveyed Cadastral Data (Schedule I, II, and III of the Sahtu Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement, Natural Resources Canada, Government of Canada, 2017.
- Ts'udé Nijiné Tuyeta Protected Area, TTWG

Projection:

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 NWT Lambert
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983
Central Meridian: -112.0000
Standard Parallel 1: 62.0000
Standard Parallel 2: 70.0000
Latitude of Origin: 0.000
EPSG Code: CRS 3580
Map Scale: 1:215,000

Information:

The Map is for illustrative purposes only. It is not a legal document and should not be treated as such.

This map was developed by the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board (SLUPB).

For further information about this map or other GIS products, contact:

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