



Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

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SLUP Draft Amendment Application: Ts'udé Nǫlǫné Tuyeta (AM2020-01) Engagement Summary – Fort Good Hope

Date: March 16, 2021, 1:00-4:00 PM

Participants:

Justin Stoyko, SLUPB Executive Director

Heidi Wiebe, SLUPB Project Manager

Jenna Grandjambe, SLUPB Admin Clerk

Frank T'Seleie, Chairperson, Ts'udé Nǫlǫné Tuyeta Management Board

Clayton Lafferty, Fort Good Hope Metis Nation Local 54 Land Corporation

Roger Boniface, Yamoga Land Corporation

Shawn Grandjambe, Yamoga Land Corporation

Anne-Marie Jackson, Yamoga Land Corporation

Dwayne Barnaby, Yamoga Land Corporation

Chief Danny Masuzumi, K'asho Got'ǫnǫ Charter Community / Fort Good Hope Band

Meeting Summary:

Meeting started at 1:15 PM

Frank T'Seleie opened the meeting with a prayer

Justin presented a summary of what the SLUP heard during its engagement on the Background Report in the fall of 2020.

Frank: The addition of Dahwu is really important. There is not only mountain woodland caribou there. The area north of Dahwu towards the Mackenzie River is important for boreal woodland caribou. The area around Moose Lake, there is a small herd there. In our own K'asho Got'ǫnǫ way of zoning and management, we recognize that area. We were very involved in trading, right up to the 1950s. We exported things like caribou and fish to other regions in the territories. We not only sustained ourselves but helped other regions, because we can't grow anything up here. We rely on renewable resources from the land. The change in weather is having an immediate effect on the land – can't use the river for hunting anymore. That means animals are



also restricted. This time of year, they used to graze on the islands and they can't get out there anymore.

Dwayne: Double checked that the zoning changes don't affect K'asho Got'ıne settlement lands.

Justin: No, the PCI and revised zoning both go around those two parcels.

Anne-Marie: How do Special Management Zones differ from General Use Zones?

Justin: GUZ provide standard conditions to guide regulatory decisions that go through the SLWB, like requirements to engage communities, or setbacks to protect important wildlife habitat during sensitive periods. SMZs are subject to additional conditions (CR 14 mainly) that require proponents to demonstrate in their applications that their projects won't impact the key cultural and ecological values in the area. The zone descriptions for these areas identify the key values that each zone is established to protect.

Anne-Marie: I didn't realize the whole protected area wasn't protected. This is new. I agree with Colville Lake, it all should be protected. Who is the Management Board?

Heidi: Frank is the Chairperson of the Ts'udé Nı́ı́né Tuyeta Management Board (TNTMB).

Frank explained the Establishment Agreement that established the Board about a year and a half ago. He got involved because of the importance of the wetlands, places like Beaver Lake. There is lots of research going on that he is interested in.

Heidi explained that the protected area boundary was set in 2012 by the Ts'udé Nı́ı́né Tuyeta Working Group. The SLUPB have provided interim protection (PCI zoning) for the last 8 years until the protected area is completed. Now that the protected area is almost done (the Act is done, the Regulations are in progress), the SLUPB needs to update the Plan to rezone the areas excluded from the protected area, and flip the zoning of the protected area from Proposed Conservation Initiative (PCI) to Established Protected Area (EPA).

Dwayne: Is the legislation that protects Tuyeta territorial legislation?

Heidi: Yes. Also, the Establishment Agreement is a legal contract between the GNWT and K'asho Got'ıne Foundation, that restricts certain land uses automatically, like commercial use and industrial development. And one once the Management Plan is developed for Tuyeta, it will provide more detailed direction for what can happen within Tuyeta.



Justin presented the proposed zoning amendments and the new CR #21.

Frank: One of the reasons for establishing Tuyeta is so families will have a place to go out on the land. In the 1980s, families were always out on the land. Today, there is less interest in going out. The idea of keeping places like Tuyeta is so that young people will have access to the land. We are looking at developing quad trails to go around the rapids. There are some serious issues here in town. We need more supports for families to go in the bush. We wanted families to take school work out in the bush but government wouldn't support it. We have to educate our children in town. Our land use has low impact, even our cutlines, you can't see them anymore.

With respect to zones, we were offered a settlement of 1 sq. mile per family of 5. We rejected it. The leaders came up with the Group Trapping Area instead, for our collective use, into the future. That was discussed between our community and government in the '40 and '50s. Government offered to register traplines for each family and we rejected it, and asked for a group area again. When the land claim was negotiated, again they left that group area out. Frank and 2 Elders were tasked with making sure it got in there. We need this protected area. The Group Trapping Area is really a protected area for ourselves today. I understand the concept of the buffer zone.

Justin presented the changes to CR #7 to include the FGH caribou herd we mapped during engagement on the Background Report

Chief Masuzumi: I was in the discussion last fall when we talked about the buffer. I support that because once you're on the ground, you'll never accurately know where you are, if you're in or out. You're on the line. That buffer is important to make sure that nothing happens directly within the protected area.

Anne-Marie: It's important that this goes back to the people, the Elders. This needs consultation and translators so they know what's happening. It can't just go to the leadership. (**Action:** SLUPB staff to meet with Elders separately.)

Shawn: Do we have anything in there for Species at Risk?

Justin: CR #7 provides protection for important fish and wildlife, such as setbacks and minimum flight altitudes. It speaks to both Species at Risk and Species of Interest, to capture animals that are important to communities as well.

Meeting ended at 2:45 PM.