

Integration of GBLWMP Policies, Conditions, Prohibitions, Recommendations, and Elder’s Teachings & Stories in Draft 3 SLUP

| GBLWMP | Draft 3 |
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| <p>S. 2.3 – Plan Implementation</p> <p>Speaks to community involvement in implementation and need for ongoing funding</p> | <p>A number of Actions and Recommendations have been included to facilitate greater community involvement in land and resource management (Actions #2-6, 8, 11, R #6), and R #11 addresses the funding issue: <i>SSI, INAC and the GNWT are encouraged to work together to find ways to fund community participation in planning and regulatory processes.</i></p> |
| <p>S. 3.2.3 – Communications and Coordination</p> <p>a. Communication is a <i>responsibility</i> of every government department and agency, regional management board and community organization working in the GBLW. At the least, one or more individuals within each of these bodies should be charged with the responsibilities of communication and coordination, on the organization’s behalf, with the organization’s constituency and the other GBLW management bodies with which the organization works. Where necessary, communications-related training should be provided to these key individuals.</p> <p>b. Communications and coordination among the regional management boards and community authorities/residents are a particular focus of this Management Plan. The Great Bear Lake Working Group suggests that the regional management boards review the job descriptions of their resource people/technical staff. The object of this suggestion is that, wherever possible, regional management board communications should accommodate both the written and oral communication traditions, so that communications are carried out both in writing and orally. Board resource people should be used to consult, in writing and in person, with community authorities and residents. When an issue arises for a board, its resource person could</p> | <p><i>R #6: Every department, agency and organization, operating in the Sahtu Settlement Area, including community organizations, is encouraged to have a communications position dedicated to establishing and maintaining effective communications (using both oral and written means), and coordinating with communities and other organizations, and increasing community involvement in decision-making.</i></p> |

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| <p>present the issues before the board to community authorities, solicit community input on the issues, and report back to the board.</p> <p>c. Communications and coordination among community bodies, the regional management boards and government agencies are another priority of this Management Plan. Government should continue to fund the work of Déline's community coordinator.</p> | |
| <p>S. 3.3.3 Operational Management Policies</p> <p>This Management Plan envisages a long-term management relationship between Déline and the other management authorities in the GBLW. This relationship must be allowed to evolve, so that Déline can again play a leading, stewardship role in the operational management of the lake and its watershed. This relationship must reflect Déline's interest in maintaining the ecological and cultural integrity of the watershed. The Management Plan must be adapted to changing circumstances, and to the developing role of the Déline First Nation Government, when it is established. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing:</p> <p>i. The three levels of government should meet, on a government to government basis, to identify, through negotiations, roles for the Déline First Nation Government in the exercise of GBLW management jurisdiction and authorities; and</p> <p>ii. Déline authorities should work with the appropriate management authorities so that, over time, the operational management of the GBLW is increasingly coordinated and delivered out of a Déline office(s) which has the capacity to issue sport fishing licences, patrol activities in the watershed, administer a GBL registration system, carry out monitoring, provide logistical support, aid in/undertake research, and (ultimately) carry out inspections and enforce legislation and regulations.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 1 speaks to self-government negotiations – captured in vision and goals but outside of the SLUPB's mandate to direct further • Section 2 is covered by <i>Action #8: Within 4 years, responsible authorities with enforcement responsibilities shall collaborate with appropriate community organizations (land corporations, renewable resources councils, First Nations, community councils) to develop and begin implementing a Sahtu community - government strategy to partner in patrols, monitoring, inspection and enforcement responsibilities. The strategy should emphasize training initially with a long term goal to maximize community involvement in these areas of responsibility.</i> |
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| Air Quality Considerations/Recommendations | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GBLWMP includes a number of considerations and recommendations on air quality • GNWT provided reworded sections that they are willing to accept | <p>Included entire section verbatim from GBLWMP with amendments proposed by GNWT in their submission (December 2/09) as new section on Air Quality with Actions and Recommendations applicable Sahtu wide. See Recommendation #1 (Chapter 4) and Action #12 (Chapter 6).</p> |
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| SMZ Policies | |

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| <p>The GBLW is part of the natural and cultural heritage of the Sahtugot'ine, other Canadians, and indeed the world. The lake and its watershed must be protected for generations to come. The conservation of renewable resources and the maintenance of the ecological and cultural integrity of the GBLW must be the first priority in all management decisions affecting the lake and its watershed. All activities in the GBLW must be consistent with the maintenance of the ecological and cultural integrity of the GBLW.</p> | <p><i>CR #16: Before any land use activity is authorized in the Great Bear Lake Watershed (GBLW), Regulators shall ensure that the activity is consistent with the maintenance of the ecological and cultural integrity of the GBLW.</i></p> <p><i>Applicable Zones: Zones #15, 16, 18, 57, 58, and 59.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remainder of text copied verbatim in Context and Rationale section for CR #16. |
| <p>The management of the Special Management Zone must also accommodate the use, by Déline individuals/organization and others, of renewable and non-renewable resources, provided that such use is consistent with the terms of the SLCA and the policies, conditions and prohibitions of this Management Plan. Wherever possible, proponents and the appropriate authorities must act to prevent adverse impacts. Applicants for permits, licences and other authorizations in the Special Management Zone must demonstrate to the appropriate authorities, including, as the context requires, the SLUPB, the MVEIRB, the SL&WB, the SRRB, the DLC and authorized inspectors, that all aspects of their activities are consistent with the maintenance of the ecological and cultural integrity of the GBLW and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, with the conditions and prohibitions set out in Parts 4.5.3, 4.5.4 and 4.6.2 below.</p> <p>Additional input from Feb/10 meeting: In demonstrating the maintenance of ecological integrity, the proponent shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Consider the cumulative impacts of its activities on the ecosystems of the GBLW. In evaluating the cumulative ecological impacts of its activities, the proponent shall assess the cumulative impacts of its activities on the relevant Valued Components (VCs) identified by the NWT Cumulative Impact Monitoring Program (CIMP). The proponent may use CIMP Indicators in assessing the cumulative impacts on VCs and any other ecosystem elements. II. Protect rare, threatened and endangered species, species of cultural concern, and their habitats; and III. ensure the maintenance, enhancement or restoration of ecological functions and values, | <p>Opening sentence carried out through zoning and definition of SMZ.</p> <p>Remainder captured to the extent possible in Draft CR Implementation Guide for CR #16 as it identifies how to meet the requirement of CR #16. It reflects some of the written input following the Feb/10 meeting.</p> <p><i>Information Requirements:</i> <i>Ecological and cultural integrity statements that</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Assess the potential cumulative impacts of the proposed land use activities on the ecological and cultural integrity of the watershed, including impacts on the Valued Components (VCs) identified by the NWT Cumulative Impact Monitoring Program (CIMP) present within the GBLW ecosystems, using the indicators identified by CIMP as appropriate, and</i> • <i>Demonstrate that all aspects of the proposed activities are consistent with the maintenance of the ecological and cultural integrity of the GBLW.</i> <p><i>Direction for Conformity Determination:</i> <i>Ensure that the activities as proposed are consistent with the ecological and cultural integrity of the GBLW before authorizing any land use activities.</i></p> <p><i>Further Implementation Requirements:</i> <i>Attach any conditions necessary to authorizations to prevent adverse impacts to the ecological and cultural integrity of the watershed.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference to further terms dropped as the SLUP has its own system for application of requirements. • Section II not included as this is already a requirement of the Species and Risk Act. • Section III not included as these are |

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| including regeneration and succession, genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity, and natural cycles that affect the productivity of the ecosystem. | government responsibilities as resource managers that go well beyond what an applicant should be expected to do. |
| The management of the Special Management Zone must be adapted to emerging knowledge ("adaptive management"). It must take account of and integrate the best available scientific and traditional knowledge. And it must be defensible in terms of both of these bodies of knowledge. The traditional knowledge used to meet this policy must be specific to the area that will be affected by the activity under consideration. | Different CRs require the collection of Traditional Knowledge and most current scientific information. See CRs # 2 (Community Engagement and Traditional Knowledge), CR #7 (Wildlife) and CR # 12 (Ecologically Significant Areas). |
| SMZ Conditions | |
| <p>Through the conditions they attach to permits, licences and other authorizations in the Special Management Zone, the SL&WB and other appropriate authorities shall ensure that each authorized party or the prospective assignee of that party:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. establishes and maintains a site-specific research and monitoring program that is appropriate to the nature and scale of its proposed activity(ies) and adequate to demonstrate that all aspects of its activity(ies) are consistent with the maintenance of the ecological integrity of GBLW ecosystems; ii. on termination or abandonment of its activity(ies), restores all areas affected by the activities to a condition consistent with the maintenance of the ecological integrity of GBLW ecosystems; and iii. furnishes and maintains security with the Minister sufficient for achieving the purposes in (a)(i) and (ii) above, as well as for any ongoing measures that may be required after abandonment or closing. | <p><i>CR #15 - Monitoring (SMZs)</i></p> <p><i>1) Any land use activity proposed for a Special Management Zone, Conservation Zone or Proposed Conservation Initiative shall include a site-specific monitoring program that is sufficient to monitor the effectiveness of the proposed mitigation measures and any impacts on the values identified for the zone in which the activity is proposed.</i></p> <p><i>2) Monitoring reports shall be distributed to relevant community organizations and made publicly available, where confidentiality issues do not prevent such distribution.</i></p> <p><i>CR #13 - Closure and Reclamation (SSA-wide)</i></p> <p><i>1) Financial security shall be posted and maintained with the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada for any land use activity that is not carried out by a local government or the territorial or federal government, in an amount sufficient to cover the full cost of reclamation and post-closure activities, where the amount calculated exceeds \$50,000.</i></p> <p><i>2) On termination or abandonment of a land use activity, any area affected by the land use activity shall be restored to a viable, self-sustaining ecosystem consistent with the surrounding ecosystem and expected future uses of the area as determined in consultation with residents, communities and responsible authorities, prior to the return of security.</i></p> |
| All uses of land or water and all deposits of waste in the Special Management Zone must be consistent with the maintenance of the ecological integrity of the GBLW. All uses of water and all deposits of waste in the Special Management Zone must be consistent with the maintenance of the ecological and cultural integrity of Conservation | Captured under new Ecological Integrity CR which also applies to CZ for grandfathered uses. See also <i>CR #5 (Watershed Management): Before a land use activity is authorized anywhere within a regional watershed containing an SMZ, CZ or PCI, Regulators shall consider the effects of the proposed activity in combination with other past,</i> |

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| Zones within the GBLW. | <i>present and anticipated future land use activities, and ensure that it will not substantially alter the water quality, quantity and rate of flow within a SMZ, CZ or PCI.</i> |
| All infrastructure in the Special Management Zone must be built, monitored and managed so as to prevent and where necessary rectify any negative environmental effects that may result from the infrastructure's degradation or aggradation of permafrost. | <i>CR #9 - Climate Change The design and operation of a land use activity shall take into account climate change factors, including but not limited to, preventing and/or mitigating adverse environmental impacts resulting from the degradation or aggradation of permafrost, and minimizing greenhouse gas emissions.</i> |
| Activities in the Special Management Zone must not result in or contribute significantly to the destruction or degradation of critical fish habitat, or of critical habitats or residences of other wildlife species. | <i>CR #7 (2): Before any land use activity is authorized, Regulators shall ensure that appropriate measures are in place to prevent and/or mitigate long-term adverse impacts from the proposed land use to the wildlife groups listed above, their habitat and migration patterns, and important community harvesting areas (including Special Harvesting Areas).</i> |
| Activities in the Special Management Zone must not block the migration routes of migratory fish species or other migratory or semi-migratory wildlife species. | Captured under above CR |
| The management of Special Management Zone fisheries should be proactive in nature and must be precautionary in approach. The managers of GBLW fisheries shall ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. all stocks fished for recreational or commercial purposes are maintained at sustainable levels consistent with identified fishery quality objectives. Licensed operators and harvesters shall be responsible for providing harvest statistics and biological information specified in their authorizations to the appropriate authorities; ii. lake trout populations on GBL are not allowed to fall below levels that ensure that the catch of large trophy lake trout (fish in excess of 9kg) by any lodge remains stable at baseline levels. Baseline levels will be established for various stocks as determined by harvest studies in areas used by fishing lodges; iii. arctic grayling populations in the Special Management Zone are maintained at levels that ensure the high quality of trophy fisheries. Baseline levels will be established for various stocks as determined by harvest studies in areas used by fishing lodges; and iv. as a general rule, fish stocks in the Special Management Zone are managed conservatively in order to minimize the risk of degrading the | <i>Recommendation #17 - Fisheries Management (GBLW only) The management of fisheries within the Great Bear Lake Watershed should be proactive in nature and precautionary in approach. The managers of GBLW fisheries should ensure that:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. All stocks fished for recreational or commercial purposes are maintained at sustainable levels consistent with identified fishery quality objectives. Licensed operators and harvesters should be responsible for providing harvest statistics and biological information specified in their authorizations to the appropriate authorities;</i> <i>ii. Lake trout populations on GBL should not fall below levels that ensure that the catch of large trophy lake trout (fish in excess of 9kg) by any lodge remains stable at baseline levels. Baseline levels should be established for various stocks as determined by harvest studies in areas used by fishing lodges;</i> <i>iii. Arctic grayling populations should be maintained at levels that ensure the high quality of trophy fisheries. Baseline levels should be established for various stocks as determined by harvest studies in areas used by fishing lodges; and</i> <i>iv. As a general rule, fish stocks should be managed conservatively in order to minimize the risk of degrading the quality of GBLW fisheries.</i> |

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| <p>quality of GBLW fisheries.</p> | |
| <p>Section 21.1.4 of the SLCA requires, as conditions of access to settlement lands, that there be no significant damage to these lands, no mischief committed on them, and no significant interference with participants' use and peaceful enjoyment of them. Government inspectors shall make every reasonable effort to ensure that all activities on settlement lands in the Special Management Zone comply with these requirements. In the event that the DLC or the Déline First Nation Government acquires the capability to inspect settlement lands, its inspectors shall do likewise.</p> | <p>Given that this is a requirement of the SLCA, the Board did not feel that this added anything new. The Plan does not speak to future authority that has not yet been negotiated. Such a change would require a Plan amendment.</p> |
| <p>The Mackenzie Valley Land Use Regulations and the Northwest Territories Archaeological Sites Regulations protect historical and archaeological sites and burial grounds throughout the GBLW. Government inspectors shall make every reasonable effort to ensure that all activities in the Special Management Zone comply with both sets of regulations. In the event that the DLC or the Déline First Nation Government acquires the capability and authority to inspect settlement lands, its inspectors shall do likewise.</p> | <p><i>CR #4 - Archaeological Sites, Historic Sites and Burial Sites</i> <i>A land use activity shall not take place within 500 m of suspected or known burial sites, historical sites or archaeological sites.</i></p> <p>Other information used in Context and Rationale section. The Plan does not speak to future authority that has not yet been negotiated. Such a change would require a Plan amendment.</p> |
| <p>Applicants for permits, licences or other authorizations in the Special Management Zone shall design and implement their activities in close consultation with the appropriate Déline authorities. Similarly, all bodies having authority under subsection 46(1) of the MVRMA (including government departments and agencies) shall consult Déline authorities prior to issuing licences, permits or other authorities under existing legislation. For greater certainty, the Mining Recorders Office shall consult Déline authorities prior to issuing prospecting permits in the Special Management Zone, and the National Energy Board shall consult Déline authorities prior to issuing approvals under its authority in the Special Management Zone. Consultation shall emphasize the prevention of adverse impacts. Consultation shall in all cases be initiated early in the activities-planning and the application-review processes. Déline authorities must have a reasonable period to make referrals to the SLUPB, and the SLUPB must have a reasonable period to make determinations of compliance in accordance with section 47 of the MVRMA.</p> | <p>The Board received comments from the NEB that the consultation requirements directed at the NEB in the GBLWMP exceed their mandate and jurisdiction (See NEB Comments August 10-09 on our website).</p> <p>The Plan sets new requirements and recommendations pertaining to consultation (community engagement).</p> <p><i>CR #2 - Community Engagement and TK</i> <i>1) Before any land use activity is authorized, Regulators shall ensure that relevant community organizations (land corporation(s), first nation and/or community council, renewable resources council) and potentially affected community members have had the opportunity to meet with the applicant in person to:</i> <i>a) discuss the proposed activities,</i> <i>b) identify specific locations and issues of concern, and</i> <i>c) provide traditional knowledge that is relevant to the location, scope and nature of the proposed activities.</i> <i>2) Regulators shall ensure that a land use activity is designed and carried out in a manner that addresses community concerns and incorporates relevant traditional knowledge.</i></p> |

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| | <p><i>Action #3 - Community Engagement Guidelines</i> <i>The Sahtu Working Group shall collaborate to develop community engagement guidelines that define guiding principles, processes, and roles and responsibilities of government, industry and community organizations for community engagement in the SSA within 4 years. These may be incorporated into future revisions of the Sahtu Land Use Plan.</i></p> <p><i>Recommendation #5 – Community Engagement Guidelines</i> <i>1) In advance of the development of the Sahtu community engagement guidelines, government and applicants are encouraged to engage communities in a way that respects and embodies the legal and practical principles expressed in INAC's Interim Guidelines on Aboriginal Consultation and Accommodation, or guidelines from other jurisdictions.</i> <i>2) SSI, designated Sahtu organizations, and other community organizations are encouraged to make effective use of community engagement opportunities to ensure their values and priorities are considered in land use decisions.</i></p> |
| <p>Activities in the Special Management Zone should have the support of Déline authorities. Where appropriate, given the scale of activities or their potential impacts on cultural integrity, consultation should be characterized by joint planning on the part of proponents and the appropriate Déline authorities. Proponents must in any case demonstrate to the SLUPB that proposed activities are consistent with the existing and future social, cultural and economic well-being of Déline participants.</p> | <p>Cannot require the support of Deline authorities – unauthorized subdelegation of authority.</p> <p>Second portion is captured under community engagement requirements (CR #2, above) CR #16 (Ecological & Cultural Integrity, above).</p> <p>See also <i>CR #3 - Community Benefits: Before any land use activity is authorized, Regulators shall ensure that communities will benefit from the proposed land use.</i></p> |
| <p>SMZ Prohibitions</p> | |
| <p>any bulk water removal from the Special Management Zone; any bottled water removals shall have the approval of the Déline First Nation Government, when it comes into existence</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulk water removal prohibited Sahtu wide through CR #1 (Zoning) • Cannot require Deline approval of bottled water enterprise (unauthorized subdelegation of authority) |
| <p>any direct or indirect deposit of wastes into the surface or ground waters of the Special Management Zone which would have a negative impact on the ecological integrity of GBLW ecosystems</p> | <p>See CR #5 (Watershed Management, above).</p> |
| <p>any direct or indirect deposit of wastes through surface or ground water into GBL, unless the concentration of wastes will be at or below natural background levels — or in the case of historically-</p> | <p>See CR #5 (Watershed Management, above).</p> |

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| polluted drainages, pre-development levels — when the waste stream enters GBL | |
| activities which result in the introduction of non-native plant and wildlife species or subspecies, or of domestic animal species or subspecies into the Special Management Zone | <i>CR #11 - Species Introductions</i> <i>A land use activity shall not result in the introduction of non-native plant and animal species, or of domestic animal species or subspecies, except by special approval by the ENR.</i> |
| activities which result in or contribute to the loss of any wildlife or plant species in the Special Management Zone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GNWT identified that this is too stringent a requirement and should not be included • Intent captured under CR #7 (Wildlife), CR #12 (below), CR #14 (below) and CR # 16 (Ecological and Cultural Integrity) <p><i>CR #12 - Ecologically Significant Areas</i> <i>1) A land use activity shall be designed and carried out based on the most current information on the location of rare and may-be at risk plants, hot and warm springs, mineral licks and amphibian sightings as obtained from ENR, and in a manner that mitigates impacts to these features.</i></p> <p><i>CR #14 - Assessment and Mitigation</i> <i>Before any land use activity is authorized within a Special Management Zone, Conservation Zone or Proposed Conservation Initiative, Regulators shall assess the potential impacts from the activity on the values for which the zone was established and ensure that appropriate measures are in place to minimize impacts to the zone values.</i></p> |
| activities which result in or contribute to the loss of genetic diversity (the loss of genetically unique populations of aquatic or terrestrial plants or wildlife) | Intent captured under CR #7, CR #12, CR #14 and CR # 16. |
| fish farming or aquaculture in the Special Management Zone | <i>CR #17 - Fish Farming and Aquaculture (GBLW only): Fish farming and aquaculture shall not be authorized within the Great Bear Lake Watershed.</i> |
| <p>activities in the lakebed of GBL, including any building or drilling in the lakebed and any trawling which results in the physical disturbance of the lakebed. Subject to the approval of the appropriate Déline authorities and to existing legislative requirements, including requirements in the <i>Fisheries Act</i> and the <i>Navigable Waters Protection Act</i>, the following are excepted from this prohibition:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. the installation of private, commercial or community wharves and docks; ii. the installation of other similar inert structures within the boundaries of the community of Déline; and iii. environmental monitoring equipment | <p><i>CR #18 - Disturbance of Lakebed (Zone 15 only – GBLW SMZ): A land use activity that would disturb the lakebed of Great Bear Lake, other than the installation of environmental monitoring equipment, and public, private or commercial wharves and docks, shall not be authorized.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We cannot require Deline approval • All activities are subject to all legislation so it's not necessary to refer to the other Acts. • The Plan doesn't apply within community boundaries no need to exempt uses within community boundaries. |

| Neregah Conditions | |
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| Neregah Heritage Zone shall be managed according to the policies, conditions and prohibitions applicable to the Special Management Zone as a whole. | All Plan conditions and all GBLW-specific conditions will apply here. |
| Heritage values are protected throughout the GBLW primarily by <i>Mackenzie Valley Land Use Regulations</i> and the <i>Northwest Territories Archaeological Sites Regulations</i> . Activities in Neregah Heritage Zone shall be subject to a higher level of inspection for compliance with these Regulations. | Action #7 - Inspection and Enforcement Priorities All government departments and agencies and other bodies having monitoring and enforcement responsibilities shall give priority, where reasonable to do so, to inspection and enforcement of activities occurring within Conservation Zones and Proposed Conservation Initiatives, followed by Special Management Zones, then General Use Zones. |
| Caribou Protection Measures | |
| The responsible authorities should, as a matter of priority, cooperate in updating the Co-Management Plan for the Cape Bathurst, Bluenose-West and Bluenose-East Caribou Herds. The updated Co-Management Plan should include a comprehensive system to protect the Bluenose-East and Bluenose-West herds during all stages of their life cycles. The update should be developed in consultation with representatives of the affected communities. | According to ENR's Wildlife Supervisor in Norman Wells, work is already proceeding on this, with the involvement of Sahtu communities. As such there was no need to include this as an action in the Plan. |
| improved caribou protection measures should, as soon as reasonably feasible, be incorporated into the Sahtu Land Use Plan as conditions of permits in the Special Management Zone. | Based on discussions with ENR's Wildlife Supervisor in Norman Wells, work on caribou protection measures is not yet advanced enough for implementation. A number of technical, logistical and capacity issues have yet to be addressed so there is nothing that can be included in the SLUP. Instead CR #7 has identified key fall/wintering habitat and set requirements for mitigation of impacts to caribou in that area during those periods. |
| Below-Threshold Work | |
| The policies, conditions and prohibitions set out in Parts 4.5 and 4.6 above and in Parts 5.5 and 5.6 below apply only to "activities" as defined in Chapter 1 of this Management Plan. For any uses of land or water or deposits of waste in the GBLW that fall outside of this definition or that may be exempted by regulation from permit or licence requirements, the applicable regulatory authorities are urged to recommend strongly to land or water users that they carry out their work in a manner consistent with the maintenance of the ecological and cultural integrity of the GBLW, and in particular that they minimize impacts on the watershed and remove all equipment, other non-biodegradable objects and removable wastes that they bring into | The Plan applies to all uses of land, waters and resources requiring a licence, permit or authorization so the above statement is not needed. If an authorization is not required, there is no regulatory mechanism to implement requirements or recommendations. Anything that does not need an authorization would likely have little impact. |

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| the watershed. | |
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| Conservation Zone Policies | |
| Same policies as in SMZ | All CRs in the Plan apply to any activities occurring in CZs; they have the same protection as SMZs. |
| Conservation Zone Conditions | |
| Same conditions as in SMZ | All CRs in the Plan apply to any activities in CZs so they have the same protection as SMZs. |
| Conservation Zone Prohibitions | |
| Most of the prohibitions are the same as in the SMZ | Same protection/integration as for SMZ conditions. |
| Unless already authorized in a Conservation Zone prior to the approval of the Sahtu Land Use Plan, the following are prohibited in Conservation Zones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the issuance of prospecting permits, the locating and recording of mineral claims, and mineral exploration, development and transportation; and b. oil and gas exploration, development and transportation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is managed through zoning in CR #1 • We allow transportation of both minerals and oil and gas in accordance with SLCA under limited conditions. |
| For greater certainty, where prospecting permits were issued in Conservation Zones prior to the approval of the Sahtu Land Use Plan, the appropriate authorities shall implement the following conditions and prohibitions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. licences, permits or other authorizations issued subsequent to the approval of the Sahtu Land Use Plan shall be subject to the policies, conditions and prohibitions in Parts 5.5 and 5.6; ii. on the expiry of these prospecting permits, no further prospecting permits shall be issued; and iii. on the expiry or relinquishment of mineral rights within the boundaries of these prospecting permits, the prohibitions in Part 5.5 shall apply. | The prohibition on minerals through CR #1 includes a prohibition on the issuance of further prospecting permits. Grandfathered rights are subject to the remaining CRs upon renewal or extension, but not before then. See section 2.3.2.A. |
| CZ-Specific Conditions | |
| Luchaniline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Commercial timber harvesting or gravel extraction activities in Luchaniline shall be regulated to ensure the ecological integrity of Luchaniline and surrounding areas, with particular attention being paid to the Whitefish River, its riparian zone and GBL. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "a" will not be included as it was already removed at the Draft 1 stage and agreed to by Deline. • "b" will not be included as parcel M25 was rezoned as Special Management for Draft 1 at the request of Deline. |

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| <p>b. Activities in parcel M25 (Maps 4 and 5) shall be subject to the policies, conditions and prohibitions in Part 5.5.2 to 5.5.4(a) only. Any further restrictions on these activities shall be as determined solely by the DLC.</p> | |
| <p>Du K'ets'Edi (Sentinel Islands) Participants and others shall use Du K'ets'Edi for temporary purposes only, including stopping and camping for safety reasons, research and monitoring (including the installation of research and monitoring equipment) and youth educational camps. Emergency shelters and youth educational shelters shall be authorized for temporary purposes only. The appropriate authorities, including the SRRB, the DRRC, the GNWT and the SL&WB (and the DLC, in the case of settlement lands) shall not authorize any commercial renewable or nonrenewable resource development activities on Du K'ets'Edi.</p> | <p><i>CR #19 - Uses of Du K'ets'Edi (Sentinel Islands)</i> <i>No permanent structure or land use other than the installation of research and monitoring equipment shall be authorized on Du K'ets'Edi (Sentinel Islands).</i></p> <p>Other prohibitions are managed through zoning (CR #1).</p> |
| <p>Edaiila:</p> <p>a. Given the importance of Edaiila to the Bluenose-East caribou herd, and the issuance of prospecting permits throughout much of Edaiila in 2004 and 2005 (Map 5), this Conservation Zone shall be given immediate priority for the development and application of improved caribou protection measures pursuant to Part 4.7.1 above.</p> <p>b. Edaiila should be considered as a candidate National Wildlife Area under the PAS.</p> | <p>As per above, the caribou protection measures are not yet advanced enough to implement.</p> <p>CWS did not agree to sponsor Edaiila but the Plan still recognizes it as an area going through the PAS process, in search of a new sponsoring agency.</p> |
| <p>Sahyoue and Edacho Protected Area:</p> | <p>This section will not be included as these areas are no longer subject to the Plan as per the MVRMA.</p> |
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| <p>CZ Recommendations</p> | |
| <p>This Management Plan recommends that, following public consultation on the GBL Management Plan and the larger Sahtu Land Use Plan and the subsequent amendment of the Sahtu Land Use Plan in 2005, the Land Use Planning Board should immediately forward the Great Bear Lake watershed portion of the Sahtu Land Use Plan to the Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated, the Territorial Minister and the Federal Minister, for their approval in accordance with section 43 of the MVRMA.</p> | <p>This statement will not be included as both INAC and GNWT have identified that they will only accept one integrated plan for the SSA. The SLUP will be forwarded as a whole once it is complete.</p> |
| <p>Resource Assessments should be carried out for the Conservation Zones set out in this Management Plan. The Assessments can take place following the approval of the Sahtu Land Use Plan and the establishment of Conservation Zones. Given the five year term of the Sahtu Land Use Plan, the timing of Resource Assessments should not be</p> | <p><i>Recommendation #13 - Non-Renewable Resource Assessments</i> <i>INAC and the GNWT, through the NWT Geoscience Office, are encouraged to work with communities to carry out non-renewable resource assessments of Conservation Zones within the Sahtu Settlement Area, where supported by communities.</i></p> |

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| allowed to delay the approval of the Plan or the establishment of its Conservation Zones. | |
| Develop a strategic plan to capitalize on the economic opportunities generated by the establishment of Neh Karila K'ets'Edi. | <i>Recommendation #8 - Economic Development Strategy: District land corporations and relevant community organizations (land corporations, community councils, First Nations, and RRCs) are encouraged to work with ITI to develop an economic development strategy and action plan to identify economic needs and opportunities, including opportunities arising from establishment of Conservation Zones and new Protected Areas, and capitalize on the opportunities within each district.</i> |
| Develop guidelines in partnership with government to evaluate aquatic representation within the GBLW. | This was not included due to a lack of supporting information as to the intent and desired results of this recommendation. |
| Develop guidelines for monitoring ecological and cultural integrity within Conservation Zones and Protected Areas | Monitoring requirements have been linked to CIMP which has identified valued components, indicators and monitoring protocols. |
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| Recommendations from Chapters 6-10 | |
| Ch 6 – Culture and Education - Policies: The appropriate government authorities should make every reasonable effort to support initiatives on the part of Deline to maintain and strengthen the land-based culture and its transmission from the elders to the younger generations. | <p><i>Recommendation #16 – Strengthening Culture and Education</i></p> <p><i>The appropriate government authorities should make every reasonable effort to support initiatives on the part of the Sahtu Dene and Métis to maintain and strengthen the land-based culture and its transmission from the elders to the younger generations.</i></p> <p><i>Culture and education priorities are as follows:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Facilitate land-based activities for community members, particularly where the elders can pass on their culture to the younger generations.</i> <i>2. Assist elders and local/regional educators in defining clear teaching roles for the elders in the schools, and in the developing and incorporating culturally-appropriate teaching materials in the school curriculum. Support the inclusion of materials on the Sahtu region in the curriculum, incorporating both Dene and Métis traditional knowledge and scientific knowledge about the watershed in the curriculum.</i> <i>3. Support the community's efforts to develop its capacity in the fields of ecological and cultural research, monitoring and management.</i> <i>4. Support community efforts to promote and communicate Dene and Métis culture, to develop greater mutual respect between Dene and Métis and people of other cultures.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also incorporated Elder's Story and context as rationale for new recommendation |
| Ch 7 – Research and Monitoring: Deline's Feb | <i>CR #15 - Monitoring</i> |

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| <p>comments identified that this is essentially captured under existing requirements in the plan.</p> | <p><i>1) Any land use activity proposed for a Special Management Zone, Conservation Zone or Proposed Conservation Initiative shall include a site-specific monitoring program that is sufficient to monitor the effectiveness of the proposed mitigation measures and any impacts on the values identified for the zone in which the activity is proposed.</i></p> <p><i>2) Monitoring reports shall be distributed to relevant community organizations and made publicly available, where confidentiality issues do not prevent such distribution.</i></p> |
| <p>Ch 8 – Patrols and Enforcement</p> <p>a. Within 1 to 5 years, the enforcement agencies in the GBLW shall collaborate in developing and implementing a Déline residents/DRRC patrols and research & monitoring training plan.</p> <p>b. Within 5 to 10 years, the enforcement agencies shall collaborate in maximizing the involvement of Déline residents and the appropriate Déline authorities in GBLW patrols, surveys, logistical support and monitoring.</p> <p>c. Within 5 to 10 years, the enforcement agencies shall collaborate in developing and implementing an enforcement agencies/Déline authorities' enforcement training plan.</p> | <p><i>Action #8 – Community-Government Monitoring and Enforcement Strategy</i></p> <p><i>Within 4 years, responsible authorities with enforcement responsibilities shall collaborate with appropriate community organizations (land corporations, renewable resources councils, First Nations, community councils) to develop and begin implementing a Saktu community - government strategy to partner in patrols, monitoring, inspection and enforcement responsibilities. The strategy should emphasize training initially with a long term goal to maximize community involvement in these areas of responsibility.</i></p> |
| <p>Ch 9 – Contaminated and Waste Site Remediation</p> <p>1. The primary purpose of the contaminated and waste sites remediation program in the GBLW shall be to ensure that the ecological and cultural integrity of the watershed are maintained.</p> <p>2. In consultation with Déline authorities, DIAND shall inventory, research, monitor and remediate contaminated and waste sites in the GBLW. If a thorough remediation is not feasible, the wastes should be contained. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, DIAND shall:</p> <p>a. update and ground truth its inventory of contaminated and waste sites in the GBLW, and update Table 9.1 (in the main body of the Management Plan) on a yearly basis;</p> <p>b. coordinate future inventory, assessment and remediation work in the GBLW with the research and monitoring program described in Chapter 7 of this Management Plan;</p> <p>c. remediate known contaminated sites as set out in Table 9.1, and remediate smaller contaminated and waste sites as opportunities arise and as the confirmed</p> | <p>INAC Comment: The Plan cannot compel government to cleanup or remediate any contaminated sites.</p> <p><i>Recommendation #15 - Contaminated Sites</i></p> <p><i>INAC is encouraged to work cooperatively with communities to inventory, prioritize, research, monitor and remediate contaminated and waste sites in the SSA.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #1 is covered under CR #16 (Ecological and Cultural Integrity). • #2 is captured in the new recommendation to the extent of our authority (cannot direct). • #3 – Government will always have liability for these sites. The Plan does not talk about future negotiated authority. The Plan will be amended if implementation authority changes. |

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| <p>budgets allow; and</p> <p>d. work cooperatively with Déline authorities in identifying and ensuring remediation of sites and, to the extent possible¹³², maximize the economic opportunities available to Déline authorities in site remediation and management.</p> <p>3. Until devolution, the federal government should continue to be responsible for the assessment and remediation of abandoned contaminated and waste sites on a priority basis. The federal government shall provide reasonable funding to allow for meaningful community involvement in the activities it undertakes to address concerns about identified sites. These responsibilities may change post-devolution in accordance with a devolution transfer agreement.</p> | |
| <p>Ch 10 – Transboundary Issues</p> <p>a. The appropriate government authorities should make every reasonable effort to allow Déline's elders to meet with elders in adjacent jurisdictions, to discuss cooperative principles and processes by which the larger watershed of GBL may be kept clean and bountiful for all time. Other agencies, including the SLUPB and the SRRB, should observe and, where appropriate, lend support to this initiative.</p> <p>b. With the incorporation of the GBL Management Plan into the Sahtu Land Use Plan and the public review and refinement of the Land Use Plan in 2005, the SLUPB and the SRRB should work with comparable authorities in adjacent parts of the GBL watershed to establish processes by which the elders' initiative may be completed and by which the ecological and cultural integrity of the larger watershed may be assured.</p> | <p><i>Recommendation #18 - Transboundary Coordination: The Land Corporation and Renewable Resources Council are encouraged to assist their elders in meeting with elders in adjacent jurisdictions, to discuss cooperative principles and processes by which the larger watershed of Great Bear Lake may be kept clean and bountiful for all time.</i></p> <p>The Board is in regular communication with adjacent planning bodies to discuss transboundary issues.</p> |
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| <p>Elders Stories and Teachings</p> | |
| <p>Chp 2: The Water Heart, One Law</p> | <p>Included in Chapter 5 of the Plan (zone description for the GBLW SMZ, Zone 15)</p> |
| <p>Chp 3: Management Relationships (Cooperation)</p> | <p>Included in Chapter 1 of the Plan (S.1.3)</p> |
| <p>Chp 4: Elders' Teaching (Special Mgmt Zone)</p> | <p>Included in Chapter 5 of the Plan (zone description for the GBLW SMZ, Zone 15)</p> |
| <p>Chp 5: Elders' Teaching (Conservation Zones)</p> | <p>Included in Chp 5 before Zone Description for GBLW SMZ.</p> |
| <p>Chp 6: Elder's Story (Culture and Education)</p> | <p>Included in Chapter 6 (S.6.7) in Context and Rationale for Recommendation #16. Also included in S. 1.3.3 of the Background Report.</p> |
| <p>Chp 7: Elder's Teaching (Research and Monitoring)</p> | <p>Included in Chapter 6 in Context and Rationale for Action #6.</p> |