

4.0 Land Use Plan for the Future: Vision and Land Zoning



GNNWT - RWED

4.1 Vision and Approach of the Planning Board

In developing the Gwich'in Land Use Plan, the Planning Board has relied on the Gwich'in Land Claim and input from groups for direction. This direction is expressed in the following vision statement:

“The Planning Board envisions a Gwich'in Land Use Plan where land, water, wildlife and other resources are conserved, developed and used to protect and promote the existing and future well being of the residents and communities of the settlement area, while having regard to the interests of all Canadians.”

Using the vision, the Planning Board sees two main themes for the Land Use Plan:



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1. Balancing Resource Development with Conservation of the Land or Environment

The Planning Board has the task of balancing resource development with conservation of the land or environment. In working toward a balance, the Planning Board supports the idea of sustainable use for the Gwich'in Settlement Area.

Sustainable use means managing natural resources and the environment in such a way that economic, social and cultural needs are met and ecosystems, ecological processes and natural diversity are maintained. Ecosystems are the combination of plants and animals together with land and water working as a system. Wetlands and forests are examples of ecosystems. Ecological processes are natural actions or events that keep ecosystems working properly. Wetlands filtering contaminants out of water and forest fires, changing old forests to young forests, are examples of ecological processes.

2. Integrated Approach to Planning

In order to achieve a balance between resource development and conservation of the land or environment the Planning Board practices an integrated approach to planning. An integrated approach to planning is a basic idea in the Gwich'in Land Claim.

What do we mean by an integrated approach? To integrate something means to bring all parts together. For land use planning an integrated approach means working together on land issues and finding ways to consider all parts of the environment in planning decisions.

For the Planning Board, using an integrated approach also means respecting different ideas and knowledge in decision making. In all management decisions, traditional, local and scientific knowledge should be considered equally. Getting all people involved in land use and management is the key to an integrated approach. This includes communities, Gwich'in, government, co-management, business and non-government groups. Gwich'in Land Claim groups are trying to use an integrated approach to management in the Gwich'in Settlement Area. The Land Use Plan will play an important role in this integrated approach.

4.2 Land Zoning System

There are many resources the land supplies and many ways land, water and resources can be used. The Planning Board appreciates that using land resources should benefit the people of the Gwich'in Settlement Area and Canada as a whole. For this reason, the Planning Board encourages multiple uses or many uses of the land. Land resources should be used for the maximum gain of the people of the area.

All land uses are important and meet different human needs. There are a number of different potential land uses for the Gwich'in Settlement Area such as transportation, waste disposal, military activities, mining, oil and gas activities, sand and gravel pits, power developments, timber harvest, commercial fisheries, tourism and traditional activities.

Often land uses take place without any concerns being raised. Sometimes different land uses compete for the same resources causing land use conflicts. Other times land uses impact on people living and using the area, or the environment that people depend on. One way to avoid land use conflicts and negative impacts on people or the environment is to identify what land uses should and should not take place in areas before they are proposed. This can be done using a Land Zoning System.



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The Land Zoning System describes what is allowed or not allowed in specific areas. This Zoning System has three zones: Gwich'in General Use Zones, Gwich'in Special Management Zones, and Gwich'in Conservation Zones (**see fold out map**). This system promotes multiple or many uses of land, water and resources and controls activities in critical and sensitive environmental and heritage areas.

The zoning strives to achieve a balance between conservation of the land and the use of land, water and resources to meet human needs.

4.2.1 Deciding What Areas Belong in Each Zone

The best information available has been used to decide what areas should be in each zone. Traditional knowledge and scientific knowledge have been used equally. The Planning Board recognizes people's traditional knowledge about the land including knowledge passed down to them from previous generations. Through

the land use planning process communities have identified areas they believe should be protected due to traditional use, cultural heritage, wildlife, fish, forests, water and many other reasons. The main planning report documenting this information is the *Proposed Community Protected Areas*.

Community information is supported many times by scientific



Mackenzie Delta Beaufort Sea Land Planning Commission

Community Meeting

studies. Scientific information is being collected on a continuing basis. All available information on renewable and non-renewable resources was used in zoning areas. In general more information exists for renewable resources like wildlife than non-renewable resources like minerals. The Planning Board encourages government groups to keep collecting scientific information in all areas. The Planning Board will re-evaluate its zoning of areas based on new information as it is collected.

4.2.2 Rules for Each Land Zone

Gwich'in General Use Zones

These are areas where all land uses are possible with the necessary approvals from the current regulatory system. This zone of the Land Use Plan imposes no conditions for proposed uses and activities in these areas.

Gwich'in Special Management Zones

These are areas where all land uses are possible as long as conditions outlined in the Land Use Plan are met and approvals through the regulatory system are obtained. The additional Land Use Plan conditions are designed to protect valued resources identified by communities or other organizations during the planning process. The conditions are tailored to address local concerns and the local environment. Regulatory agencies may not issue a licence, permit, or authorization in Gwich'in Special Management Zones unless the proposed use is in conformity with the Gwich'in Land Use Plan. This zone places no restrictions on traditional uses protected by the Gwich'in Land Claim.

Gwich'in Conservation Zones / Gwich'in Heritage Conservation Zones

These are lands where the following new uses, and activities related to these uses, are not permitted.

- oil and gas exploration and development (see section 4.2.4 regarding pipe-line development),
- mineral exploration and development requiring a permit,
- sand, gravel and rock extraction,
- transportation (see section 4.2.5 regarding Mackenzie Highway extension),
- waste disposal,
- communication,
- power development, and
- commercial renewable resource activities.

Regulatory agencies may not issue a licence, permit, or authorization for the above.

4.2.3 Activities that are Exempt from the Zoning Rules

1. Existing activities in the Gwich'in Settlement Area will be allowed including development arising from rights existing at the time of Plan approval, even if the activities are not in keeping with the land zones. These existing uses will be allowed to continue as non-conforming activities.

Renewal of permits, licences and authorizations for existing activities will be allowed.

Regulatory System: Laws and Regulations

In all Land Zones laws and regulations have to be followed. For all proposed activities appropriate permits, licences and authorizations are needed. The Gwich'in Land and Water Board is the main regulatory group which conducts environmental screening of developments and issues permits and licences for the Gwich'in Settlement Area.

2. Low impact recreational and tourism activities such as hiking and canoeing that do not require any type of permit, licence or authorization are allowed.¹
3. Traditional activities protected by the Gwich'in Land Claim are allowed.
4. Where an emergency threatens life, property or the environment, a person may carry out any land use that is necessary to cope with the emergency. If the activity is not in keeping with the land use zoning, the Planning Board requests that a written report describing the operation be submitted as soon as possible.
5. In certain areas the Planning Board recognizes minor exceptions to the Plan are required. These exceptions are noted in the description of specific areas and apply to those areas only.

4.2.4 Rules for a Pipeline

The need for a pipeline connecting significant oil and gas reserves in the Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea region with southern markets has been recognized since the 1970s. Given the current interest in gas reserves in the Delta-Beaufort region, it is probable that a pipeline will be proposed within the next five years.

Several corridors have been identified in the past and a number of those corridors are currently being assessed for their feasibility. Corridors have been identified through both the Travaillant Lake, Mackenzie-Tree River Conservation Zone and the Rat, Husky, Black Mountain Conservation Zone. Although the preferred corridor has yet to be determined, the Planning Board recognizes the pipeline as a potential use through the region and, with proper planning, feels the negative environmental and cultural impacts within the conservation zones can be relatively minor while potentially having significant, positive economic impacts in the region.

A pipeline corridor through any of the Gwich'in Conservation Zones will be considered to be a permitted use provided that this use complies with the following:

- a. there is no reasonably feasible alternative to the proposed corridor through the conservation zone;
- b. the proposed corridor must be the shortest possible through the zone, while avoiding the most sensitive ecological and cultural areas and ensuring Gwich'in traditional use activities in the area are not disturbed, or as otherwise agreed to and determined by processes under the Gwich'in Land Claim;
- c. the proposed pipeline corridor development minimizes the area affected by the project, the intensity of disturbance, uses the best available technology to minimize environmental impacts and proposes no additional developments (for example gravel pits, access roads, camps, etc.) within the conservation zone;
- d. the proponent can demonstrate to the Planning Board that meaningful consultation has been held with Gwich'in communities and affected parties on the pipeline corridor, construction, operation and abandonment.

During the regulatory process associated with a pipeline project, the Board may recommend mitigation measures to the regulatory authorities which in the Board's opinion are necessary to ensure consistency with the general intent and purpose of the conservation zones.

Throughout the life of the pipeline project, the regulatory authorities are encouraged to consult with the Planning Board to ensure continued conformity with the Plan.

4.2.5 Rules for Extension of the Mackenzie Highway

A possible corridor for the extension of the Mackenzie Highway is identified in the Gwich'in Land Claim. The Mackenzie Highway is therefore considered a permitted use in all zones of the Plan. The proponent for an extension is expected to be the Government of the Northwest Territories Department of Transportation. Once they have determined the route and met the terms of the Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement, the Board shall review the Plan to assess the impact of the highway on other land uses and may propose amendments.

4.3 Using the Gwich'in Land Use Plan

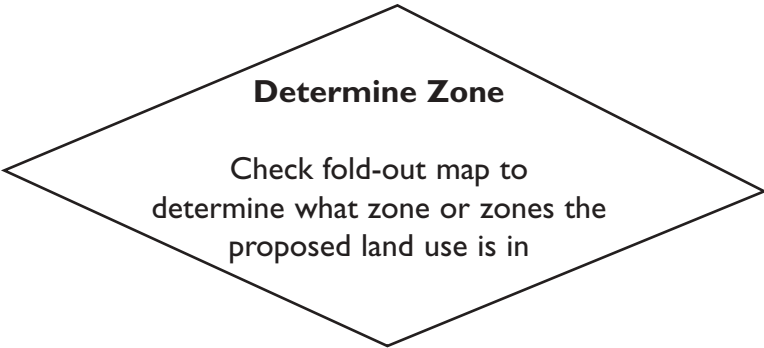
Prospective land users, and any person or group having an interest or concern about a land use, are encouraged to look at the Land Use Plan to see for themselves whether or not a land use is allowed according to the Land Use Plan. The zoning system and maps provided in the Land Use Plan should enable anyone to make a clear determination as to whether a use is allowed. If requested the Planning Board can make the decision on whether an activity is allowed or not according to the Land Use Plan (see Chapter 6. 3). For any activity that is not allowed, the Planning Board may grant an exception or propose an amendment to allow the activity to go ahead. The exception and amendment processes are described in Chapter Six of the Land Use Plan.



Gwich'in Land Use Planning Board

Using the Gwich'in Land Use Plan

A Step-by-Step Reference to the Zoning System



In General Use Zone?	In Special Management Zone?	In Conservation or Heritage Conservation Zone?
All uses are allowed if they meet the standard requirements for regulatory licences, permits, and authorizations.	All uses are allowed if: 1. they meet the standard requirements for regulatory licences, permits, and authorizations 2. meet all conditions for zone described in 4.5	Only uses that are exempt from zoning rules are allowed <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Described in 4.2.3• See 4.2.4 for pipeline• See 4.2.5 for Mackenzie highway extension

Is the land use capable of meeting the above conditions?

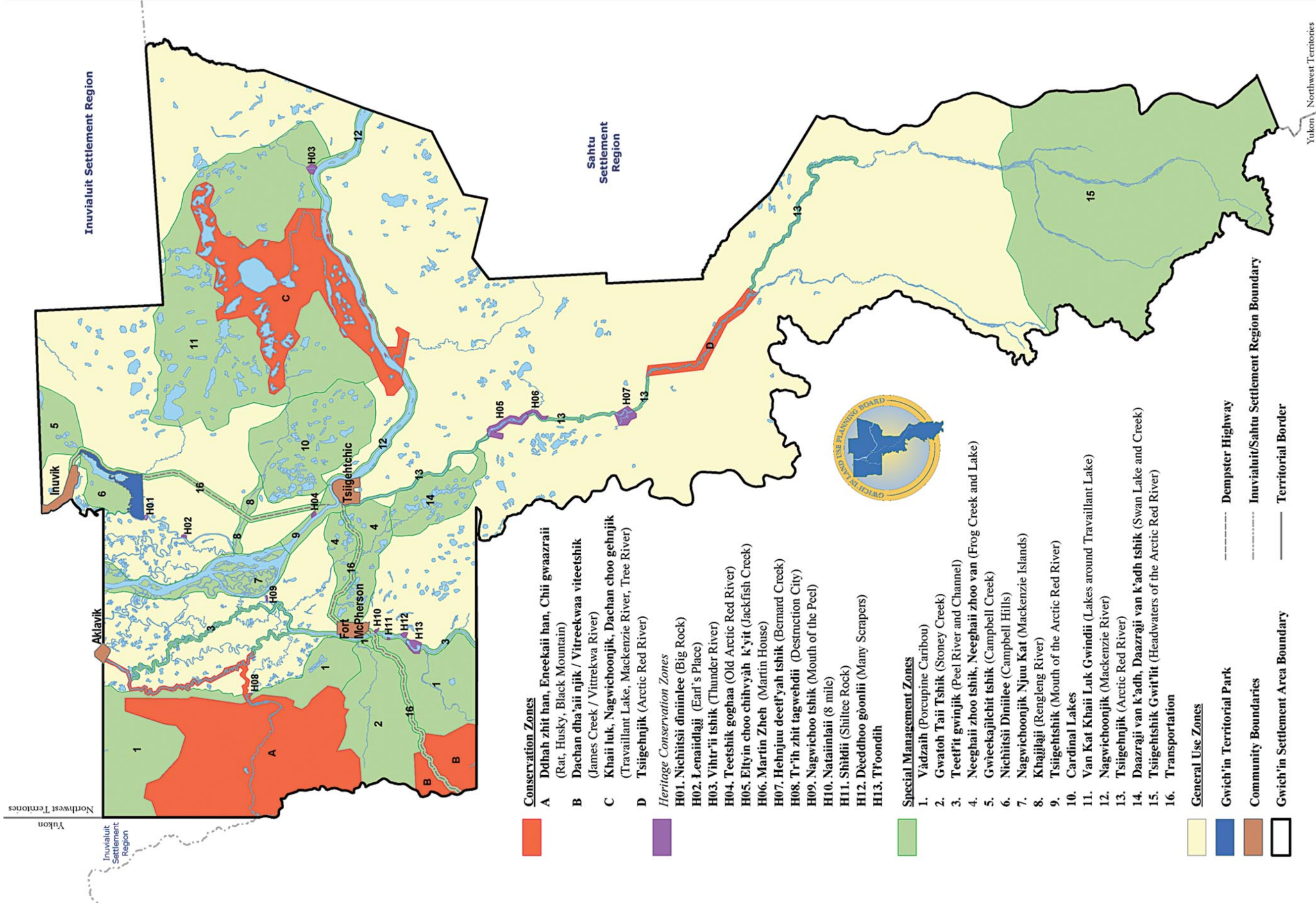
No

Options:

1. Amend use to conform
2. Apply for Exception – see 6.4
3. Apply for Amendment – see 6.5

Yes

Proceed with regulatory system



4.4 Lands in Gwich'in General Use Zones

In the Gwich'in Land Use Plan, approximately 57% of the Gwich'in Settlement Area is allocated to the Gwich'in General Use Zone. Lands in this zone were not identified by communities or other groups as having any specific resources needing protection beyond what is available through the regulatory system. There are many provisions for the protection and conservation of resources through the regulatory system. Before regulatory groups issue permits, licences or authorizations there is a review process for applications and generally other groups like communities and Gwich'in organizations are consulted. Through the review process terms and conditions are developed for the protection of resources. These terms and conditions become part of the permit, licence or authorization. If terms and conditions are not met, regulatory groups usually have the ability to suspend the permit, licence or authorization.

4.5 Lands in Gwich'in Special Management Zones

In the Land Use Plan, approximately 33% of the settlement area is allocated to the Gwich'in Special Management Zone. These are areas of special value to residents and communities of the Gwich'in Settlement Area, where multiple uses may take place providing that land use planning conditions for each Gwich'in Special Management Zone are met.

The Gwich'in Special Management Zones were identified primarily in three ways:

1. Areas that communities or scientific groups proposed as candidates for seasonal protection;
2. Areas that communities or scientific groups proposed as candidates for special management to protect a specific resource; and
3. Areas where multiple land uses did not allow for year-round protection and special management areas did allow for adequate protection of resources.

The following is a list of Gwich'in Special Management Zones and the principal resources requiring protection:

1. Porcupine Caribou (Vàdzaih): Porcupine caribou
2. Stoney Creek (Gwatoh Tai Tshik): Porcupine caribou, water and heritage
3. Peel River and Channel (Teet'it gwinjik): fish and heritage
4. Frog Creek and Lake (Neeghau zhoo tshik, Neeghau zhoo van): Waterfowl, fish and heritage
5. Campbell Creek (Gwieekajilchit tshik): fish and heritage
6. Campbell Hills (Nichiitsi Dinulee): fish, waterfowl, raptors and heritage
7. Mackenzie Islands (Nagwichoonyik Njuu Kat): waterfowl
8. Rengleng River (Khaullau): fish and heritage
9. Mouth of the Arctic Red River (Tsugehtshik): fish, heritage and raptors
10. Cardinal Lakes: fish, waterfowl and heritage
11. Lakes around Travaillant Lake (Van Kat Khai Luk Gwindu): fish and heritage
12. Mackenzie River (Nagwichoonyik):
 - i) Tsiigehtchic to Tree River: fish, raptors, waterfowl and heritage
 - ii) Travaillant River to Gwich'in/Sahtu Border: fish, heritage and waterfowl
13. Arctic Red River (Tsugehnyik): fish and heritage
14. Swan Lake and Creek (Daazrau van k' adh, Daazrau van k' adh tshik): fish, heritage and waterfowl
15. Headwaters of the Arctic Red River (Tsugehtshik Gwit' lit): water
16. Transportation
 - i) Dempster Highway Yukon/NWT Border to Peel River: Porcupine caribou, tourism
 - ii) Dempster Highway Peel River to Mackenzie River: waterfowl and tourism
 - iii) Dempster Highway Mackenzie River to Inuvik: raptors and tourism

4.5.1 *Vàdzaih*: Porcupine Caribou Special Management Zone

Primary Reasons for Special Management Zone

The goal of the Porcupine Caribou Special Management Zone is to protect Porcupine caribou habitat in the Gwich'in Settlement Area, and to minimize disturbances to caribou while they are migrating through the Gwich'in Settlement Area. Activities will be allowed in this Special Management Zone with conditions for the protection of caribou.

This area is found in the Richardson Mountains through the migration corridor of the Porcupine caribou. Porcupine caribou migrate in the spring from their wintering grounds in the Yukon to their calving grounds by the Beaufort Sea and they return to their wintering grounds in the fall. The Gwich'in rely on the caribou migration for food. The caribou are hunted every fall, winter and spring and are of great importance to the Gwich'in communities. The caribou are an important source of food and are linked closely to Gwich'in traditional life, culture and values.

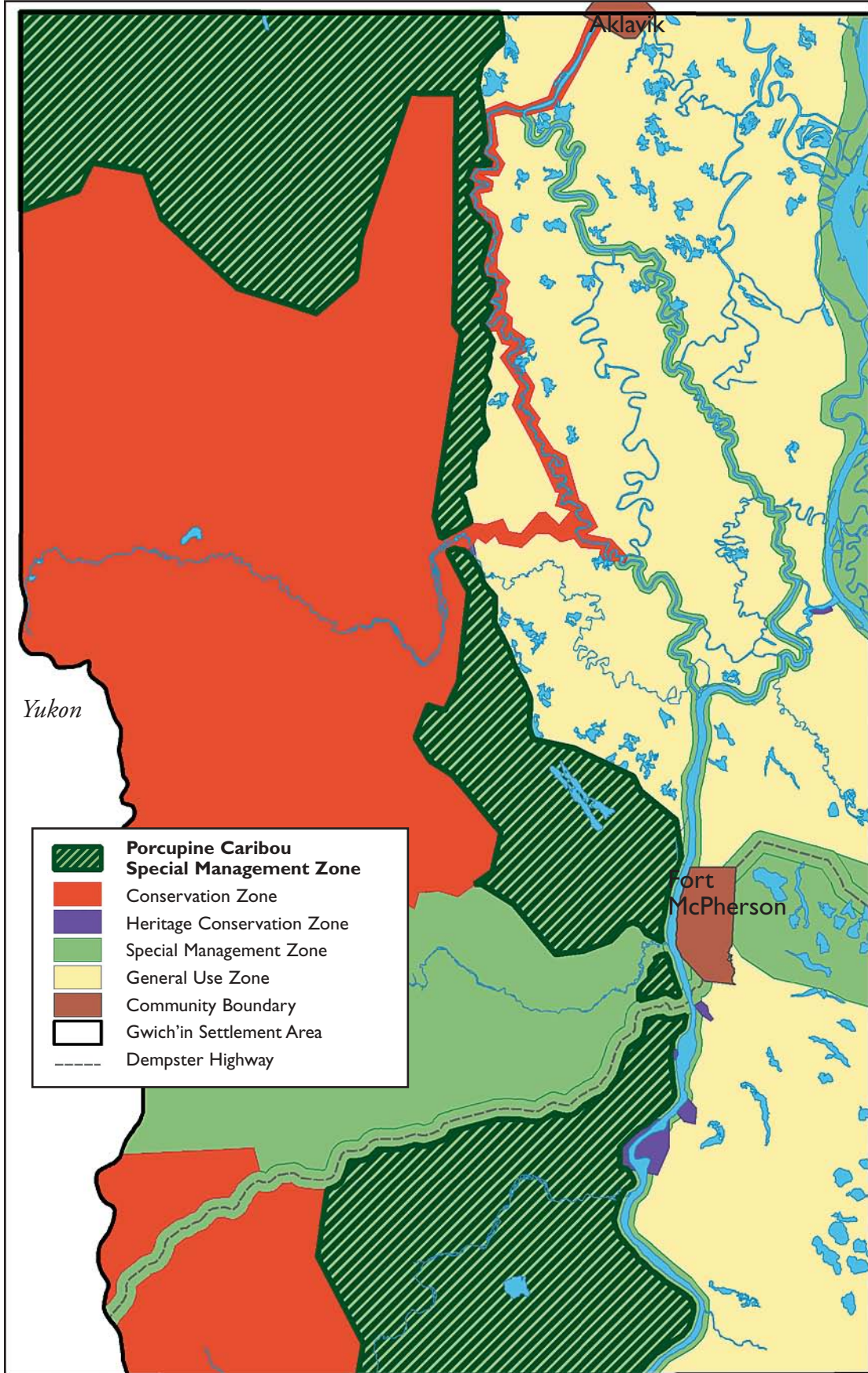
There is growing concern about the status of the migration corridor and wintering grounds of the Porcupine caribou. The Planning Board has protected some of the migration corridor through the Rat, Husky and Black Mountain Conservation Zone and the James Creek/Vittrekwa River Conservation Zone. The Porcupine Caribou Special Management Zone covers much of the remaining sections of the caribou migration corridor in the Gwich'in Settlement Area.

The boundary the Porcupine Caribou Special Management Zone is based on the Porcupine Caribou Management Board maps of the migration corridor² and the results of the Gwich'in Harvest Study. The Gwich'in Harvest Study indicates that the Gwich'in harvest caribou in the Richardson Mountains and in the foothills of the mountains in the Peel River area.

In the Special Management Zone activities are allowed with conditions for the protection of the caribou. The conditions are as follows:

Conditions for Porcupine Caribou

1. Activities requiring a permit, license or authorization will not block or cause substantial diversion to migrating Porcupine caribou.³ Activities that may interfere with migration will cease until the migration has passed. The Planning Board recommends that monitors be used to assess the presence of migrating caribou within proposed activity sites.
2. Activities at any time of the year will not alter the Porcupine caribou migration habitat in a way that will prevent caribou from using the migration corridor in the future.



4.5.2 *Gwatoh Taii Tshik: Stoney Creek Special Management Area*

Primary Reasons for Special Management Zone

The goal of this Special Management Zone is to protect the Porcupine caribou, water and heritage resources of the area. The Stoney Creek Area is found at the foothills of the Richardson Mountains and is a part of the caribou migration corridor.

Porcupine caribou migrate in the spring from their wintering grounds in the Yukon to their calving grounds by the Beaufort Sea and they return to their wintering grounds in the fall. The Gwich'in rely on the caribou migration for food. The caribou are hunted every fall, winter and spring and are of great importance to the Gwich'in communities. The caribou are not only an important source of food but are linked closely to Gwich'in traditional life, culture and values.

Another resource of great value to the Teet'it Gwich'in is water. They would like to see the high water quality of Stoney Creek maintained.

There is a traditional trail along Stoney Creek that is of heritage value⁴ requiring special management. The Stoney Creek traditional trail is still used today as a route into the Richardson Mountains.

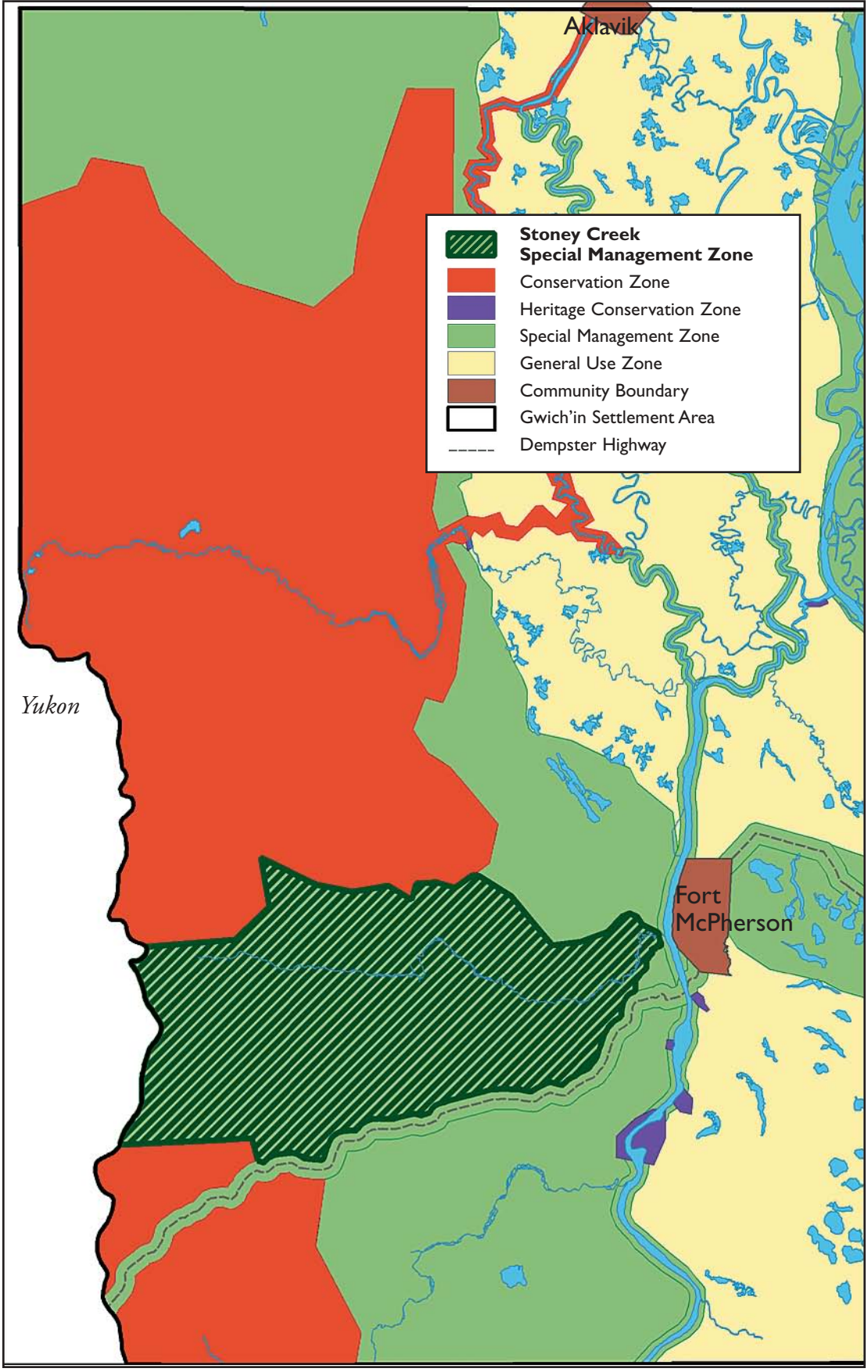
The following conditions are for the protection of caribou, water and heritage resources:

Conditions for Porcupine Caribou

1. Activities requiring a permit, license or authorization will not block or cause substantial diversion to migrating Porcupine caribou.⁵ Activities that may interfere with migration will cease until the migration has passed. The Planning Board recommends that monitors be used to assess the presence of migrating caribou within proposed activity sites.
2. Activities at any time of the year will not alter the Porcupine caribou migration habitat in a way that will prevent caribou from using the migration corridor in the future.

Condition for Water Quality

1. No new activities requiring permits, licences or authorizations will be allowed until it is demonstrated that water quality, quantity and rate of flow will remain substantially unaltered.⁶



Conditions for Heritage Resources

1. Significant heritage resources are known to exist in the area. Applicants for permits, licences and authorizations should be prepared to assess the impact of their proposed activities on known heritage resources in the area and submit a plan for doing so with their applications.
2. Regulatory groups issuing permits, licences or authorizations will work with heritage and community groups on developing conditions for the protection of heritage resources in the area. In this case heritage and community groups refer to the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, the Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute and the Teet'it Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council and the Designated Gwich'in Organization.

4.5.3 *Teetl'it gwinjik: Peel River and Channel Special Management Zone*

Primary Reasons for Special Management Zone

The entire Peel River Watershed, including the area in the Yukon, is very important to the Gwich'in. Concerns about transboundary areas are addressed in Section 5, *Land Use Plan for the Future: Land Use Issues and Actions*.

The goal of the Peel River and Channel Special Management Zone is to protect:

- traditional fish harvesting,
- fish, and
- heritage resources.

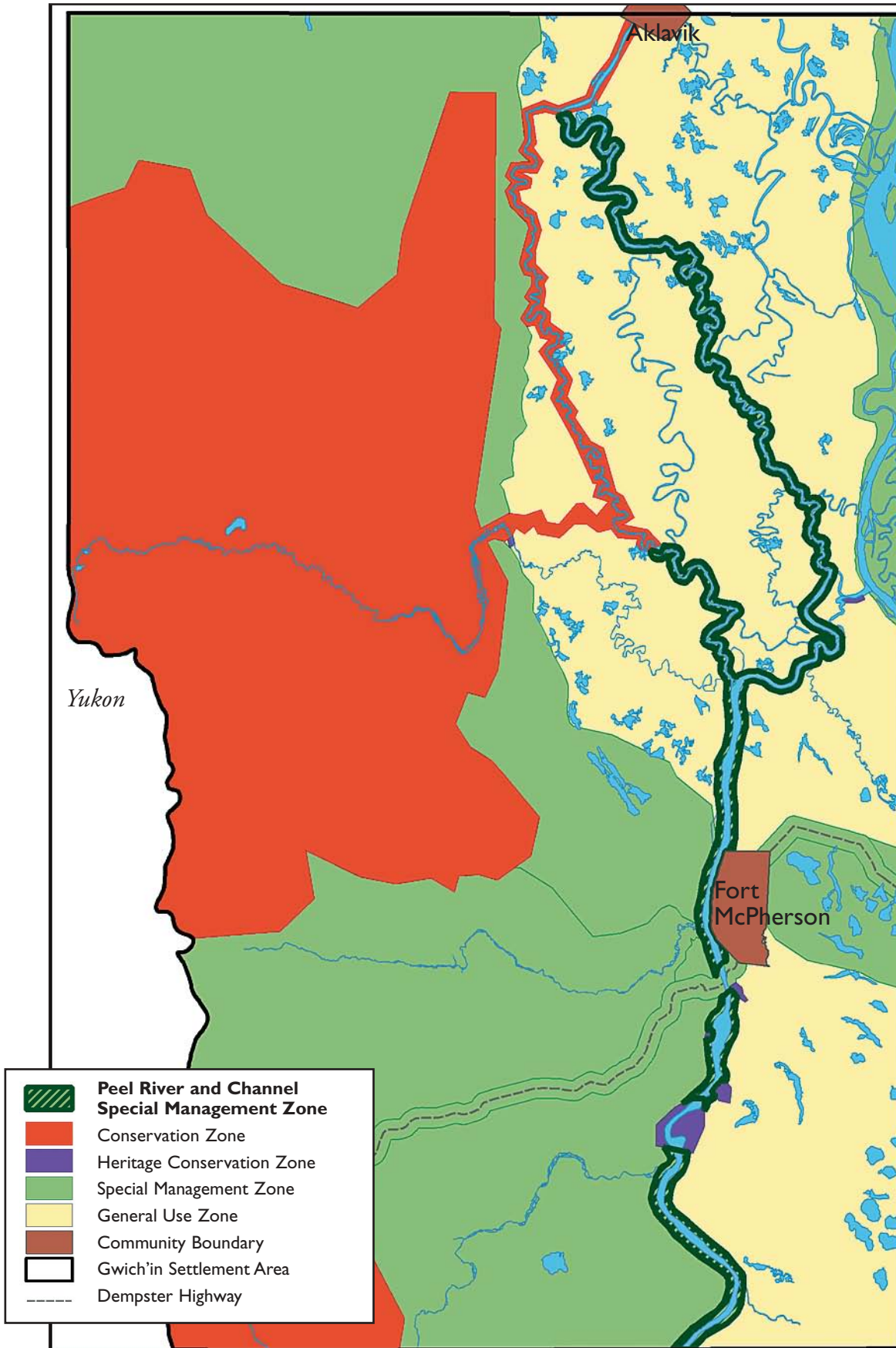
The Gwich'in harvest many fish from the Peel River and Channel in the spring, summer and fall. The main species harvested are lake whitefish, broad whitefish, inconnu, jackfish, burbot, and arctic cisco.⁷ Other fish species in the Peel River system include arctic grayling, chum salmon, dolly varden charr, flathead chub, lake chub, least cisco, longnose sucker, ninespine stickleback, pond smelt, slimy and spoonhead sculpin, trout, perch and walleye.⁸

Along the Peel River and Channel there are numerous archaeological sites, camps and cabins. It is an area of high value for Gwich'in traditional activities and heritage. Beyond fishing, much hunting and trapping takes place along and next to the Peel River and Channel.

This Special Management Zone allows activities with conditions for traditional fish harvesting, fish and heritage:

Conditions for Traditional Fish Harvesting

1. New activities requiring permits, licences or authorizations should not interfere with traditional fish harvesting.
2. Before any activity requiring a permit, licence or authorization takes place the Teetl'it Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council, Teetl'it Designated Gwich'in Organization, Ehdiitat Renewable Resource Council, Ehdiitat Designated Gwich'in Organization, Gwich'in Renewable Resource Board and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans shall be consulted on fish harvesting in the area.



Conditions for Fish

1. When fish are migrating during peak times in the spring and fall, no new activities requiring a permit, licence or authorization will be allowed in the Peel River and Channel Special Management Zone unless it is demonstrated that no negative impacts on fish habitat will occur. Peak migration times for fish will be established through consultation with the Gwich'in Renewable Resource Board, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, the Teet'it Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council and the Ehdiitat Renewable Resource Council.

Conditions for Heritage Resources

1. Significant heritage resources are known to exist in the area. Applicants for permits, licences and authorizations should be prepared to assess the impact of their proposed activities on known heritage resources in the area and submit a plan for doing so with their applications.
2. Regulatory groups issuing permits, licences or authorizations will work with heritage and community groups on developing conditions for the protection of heritage resources in the area. In this case heritage and community groups refer to the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, the Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute and the Teet'it Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council and the Ehdiitat Renewable Resource Council.

4.5.4. *Neeghain zhoo tshik, Neeghain zhoo van: Frog Creek and Lake Special Management Zone*

Primary Reasons for Special Management Zone

The goal of this special management area is to protect waterfowl, fish and heritage resources through applying conditions to activities. The Frog Creek and Lake Area, found between Fort McPherson and Tsiigehtchic on either side of the Dempster Highway, is important habitat for waterfowl and fish. There are significant concentrations of waterfowl in the Frog Creek and Lakes area in June through August.⁹ The main waterfowl species found in this area are scaups and scoters. Some of the fish species listed for Frog Creek include arctic and least cisco, broad whitefish, burbot, inconnu, lake chub, lake trout, sucker, and jackfish.¹⁰ Frog Creek below Neyando Lake is a nursery area for arctic cisco, broad whitefish, longnose sucker, and inconnu.¹¹ In the spring, there is a spawning run of jackfish into the upper reaches of the creek from Neyando Lake.

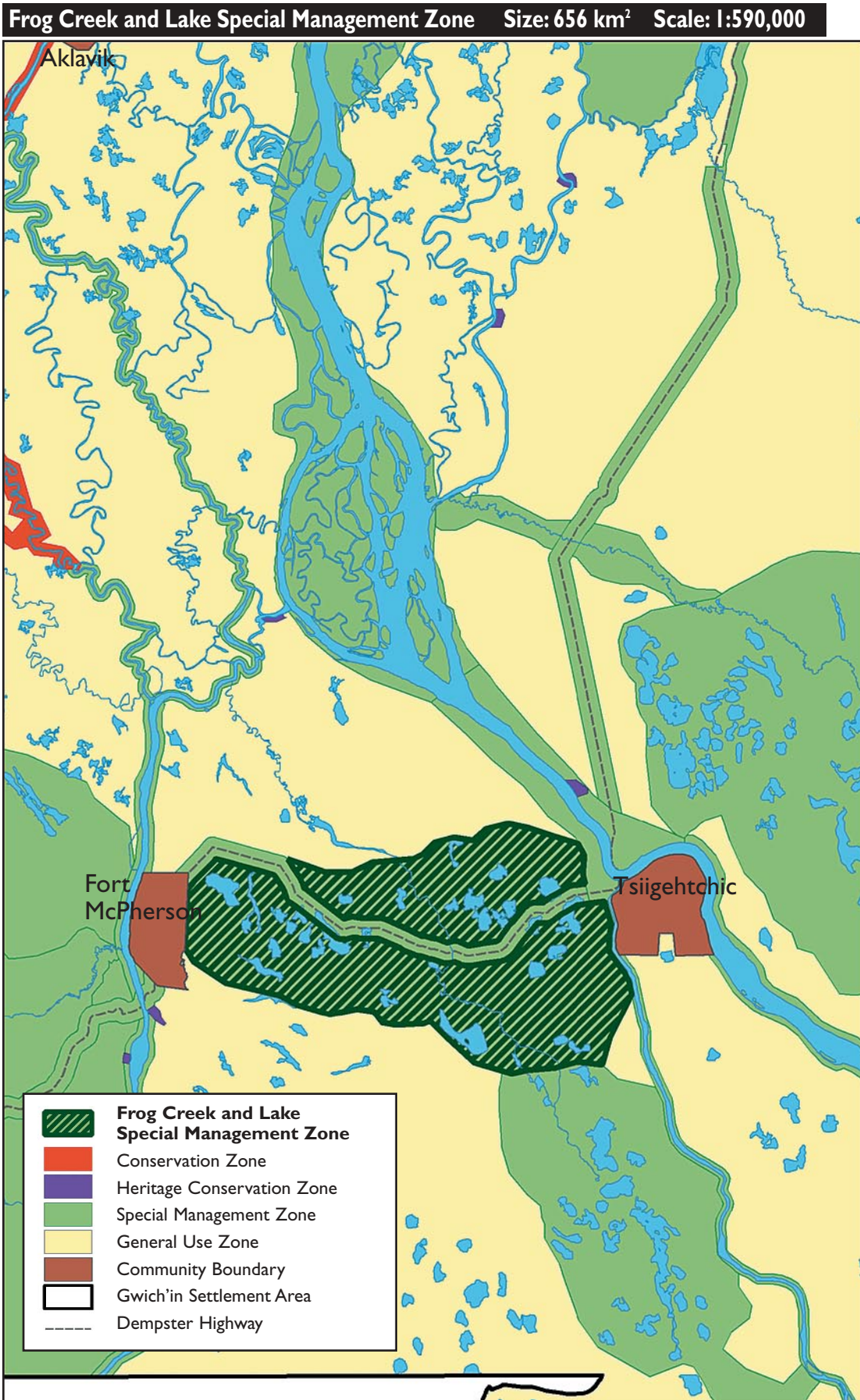
The Teet'it Gwich'in of Fort McPherson harvest fish in the summer and fall at the mouth of Frog Creek and in the lakes in the summer and winter.

The Frog Creek and Lake Area is divided by the Dempster Highway. A Transportation Special Management Zone has been created along the Dempster Highway that is 2 km wide (1 km on either side of the highway) to accommodate activities like sand, gravel and rock extraction. In the Transportation Special Management Zone, for the Dempster Highway between the Peel and Mackenzie River, development activities will be allowed with conditions for tourism, waterfowl and fish.

Activities will be allowed in the Frog Creek and Lake Special Management Zone with the following conditions for waterfowl, fish, traditional fish harvesting and heritage resources:

Conditions for Waterfowl

1. Activities requiring a permit, licence or authorization should demonstrate that there will be no adverse effects on waterfowl nesting and staging sites.
2. Any known waterfowl nesting and staging sites discovered during activities, at any time of the year, should be avoided by a minimum of 250 metres.¹²
3. Aircraft should maintain a minimum altitude of 650 metres when flying over this Special Management Zone in June, July and August.¹³ Notices will be distributed to all air companies operating in the GSA.



Conditions for Traditional Fish Harvesting

1. New activities requiring permits, licences or authorizations should not interfere with traditional fish harvesting.
2. Before any activity requiring a permit, licence or authorization takes place the Teet'it Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council, Teet'it Designated Gwich'in Organization, the Gwich'in Renewable Resource Board and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans shall be consulted on fish harvesting in the area.

Conditions for Fish

1. When fish are migrating during peak times in the spring and fall, no new activities requiring a permit, licence or authorization will be allowed in the Frog Creek and Lake Special Management Zone unless it is demonstrated that no negative impacts on fish habitat will occur. Peak migration times for fish will be established through consultation with the Gwich'in Renewable Resource Board, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Teet'it Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council.

Conditions for Heritage Resources

1. Significant heritage resources are known to exist in the area. Applicants for permits, licences and authorizations should be prepared to assess the impact of their proposed activities on known heritage resources in the area and submit a plan for doing so with their applications.
2. Regulatory groups issuing permits, licences or authorizations will work with heritage and community groups on developing conditions for the protection of heritage resources in the area. In this case heritage and community groups refer to the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, the Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute and the Teet'it Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council and the Designated Gwich'in Organization.

4.5.5 Gwìekajìlchit Tshik: Campbell Creek Special Management Zone

Primary Reasons for Special Management Zone

The goal of the Campbell Creek Special Management Zone is to protect fish and heritage resources by applying conditions to activities. Campbell Creek is significant habitat for many fish species including broad and lake whitefish, inconnu, jackfish, arctic grayling, burbot, and lake trout.¹⁴ Fish rearing and feeding occurs in the small lakes around Campbell Creek. Campbell Creek is used for both sport fishing and traditional fish harvesting. Heritage resources in the area include a traditional trail between Campbell Lake and Sitidgi Lake along Campbell Creek.¹⁵

The following conditions apply within the Campbell Creek Special Management Zone:

Conditions for Traditional Fish Harvesting

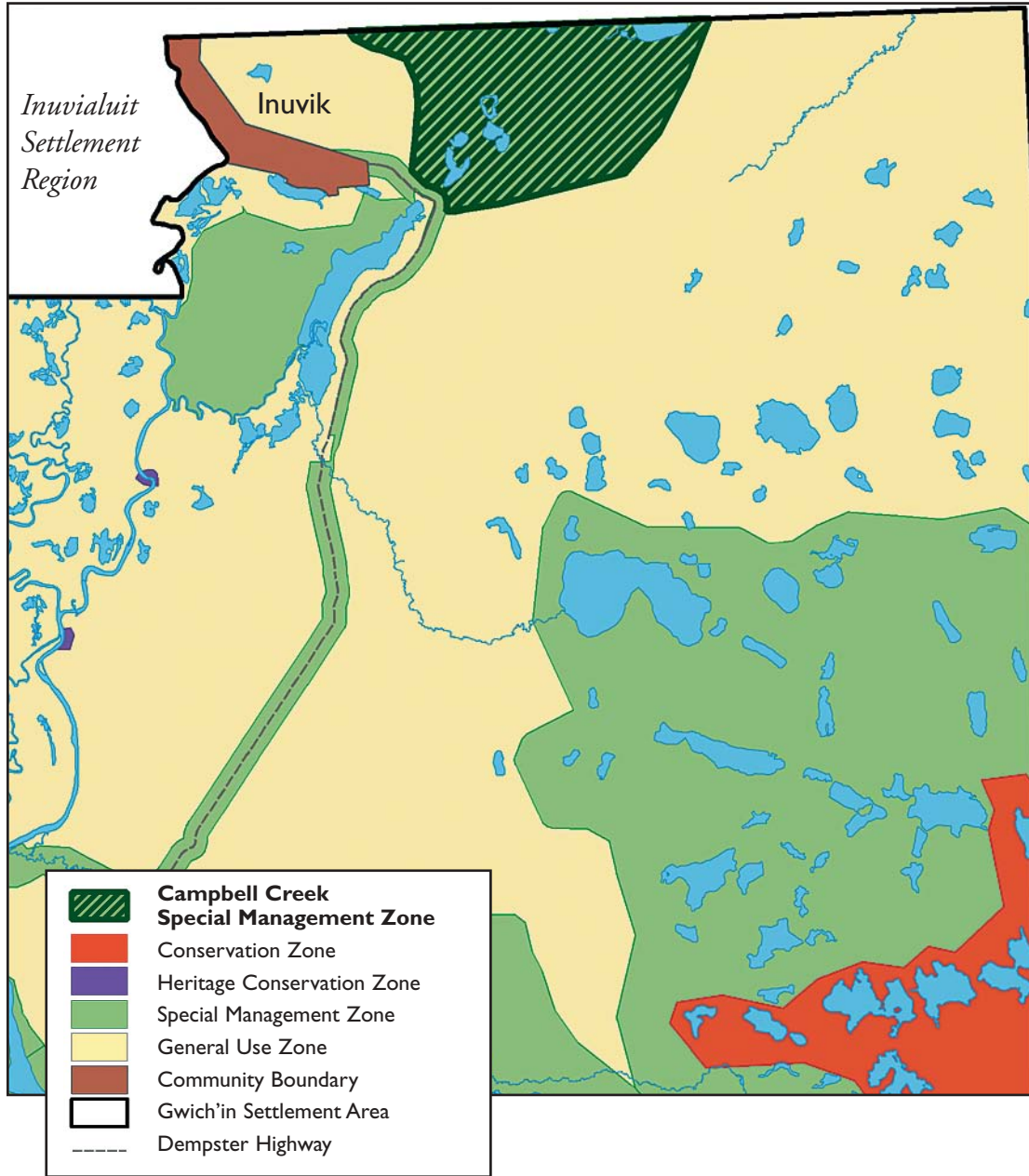
1. New activities requiring permits, licences or authorizations should not interfere with traditional fish harvesting.
2. Before any activity requiring a permit, licence or authorization takes place the Nihtat Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council, Nihtat Designated Gwich'in Organization, Gwich'in Renewable Resource board and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans shall be consulted on fish harvesting in the area.

Conditions for Fish

1. When fish are migrating during peak times in the spring and fall, no new activities requiring permits, licences or authorizations will be allowed in the Campbell Creek Special Management Zone unless it is demonstrated that no negative impacts on fish habitat will occur. Peak migration times for fish will be established through consultation with the Gwich'in Renewable Resource Board, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Nihtat Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council.

Conditions for Heritage Resources

1. Significant heritage resources are known to exist in the area. Applicants for permits, licences and authorizations should be prepared to assess the impact of their proposed activities on known heritage resources in the area and submit a plan for doing so with their applications.



- Regulatory groups issuing permits, licences or authorizations will work with heritage and community groups on developing conditions for the protection of heritage resources in the area. In this case heritage and community groups refer to the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, the Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute and the Nihtat Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council and the Designated Gwich'in Organization.

4.5.6 *Nichiitsii Diniinlee: Campbell Hills Special Management Zone*

Primary Reasons for Special Management Zone

The goal of the Campbell Hills Special Management Zone is to protect the many resources of the area. Specifically the goal is to protect the peregrine falcons and other raptors, waterfowl, fish and heritage resources. The Campbell Hills are found 20 km southeast of Inuvik. The area encompasses Campbell Lake and the Campbell Hills west of the lake.

The Campbell Hills is a sensitive area for nesting peregrine falcons as well as other raptors.¹⁶ The southwest portion of Campbell Lake is a waterfowl staging area in the spring and fall. Fish species in Campbell Lake include broad whitefish, inconnu, lake whitefish and jackfish.¹⁷

There are a number of heritage sites within the Campbell Lake area.¹⁸

The following conditions apply to the Campbell Hills Special Management Zone:



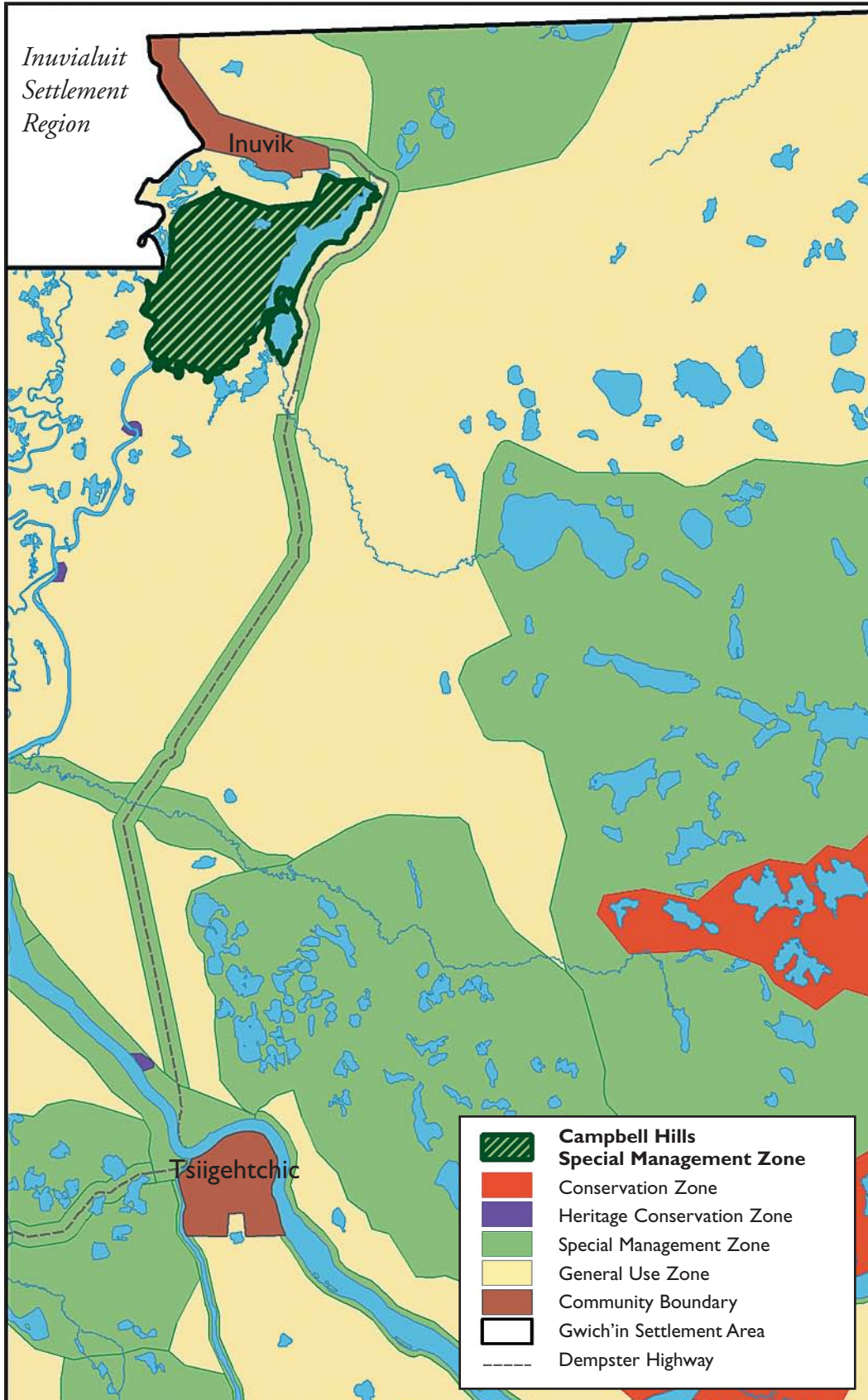
Ron Cruikshank

Conditions for Peregrine Falcons and other Raptors

1. Activities should demonstrate that there will be no adverse effects on raptor nesting sites from the beginning of March to the end of August.
2. Raptor nesting sites should be avoided by a minimum of 250 metres.¹⁹
3. Aircraft should maintain a minimum altitude of 650 metres when flying over areas likely to have nesting raptors.²⁰ Notices will be distributed to all air companies operating in the GSA.

Conditions for Waterfowl

1. Activities requiring permits, licences or authorizations should demonstrate that there will be no adverse effects on waterfowl nesting and staging sites. Waterfowl habitat in the Campbell Hills Special Management Zone will be outlined by the Gwich'in Renewable Resource Board and the Nihitat Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council.



2. Any waterfowl nesting and staging sites discovered during activities, at any time of the year, should be avoided by a minimum of 250 metres.²¹
3. Aircraft should maintain a minimum altitude of 650 metres when flying over this Special Management Zone in June, July and August.²² Notices will be distributed to all air companies operating in the GSA.

Conditions for Fish

1. When fish are migrating during peak times in the spring and fall, no new activities requiring permits, licences or authorizations will be allowed in the Campbell Hills Special Management Zone unless it is demonstrated that no negative impacts on fish habitat will occur. Peak migration times for fish will be established through consultation with the Gwich'in Renewable Resource Board, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Nihtat Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council.

Conditions for Heritage Resources

1. Significant heritage resources are known to exist in the area. Applicants for permits, licences and authorizations should be prepared to assess the impact of their proposed activities on known heritage resources in the area and submit a plan for doing so with their applications.
2. Regulatory groups issuing permits, licences or authorizations will work with heritage and community groups on developing conditions for the protection of heritage resources in the area. In this case heritage and community groups refer to the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, the Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute and the Nihtat Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council and the Designated Gwich'in Organization.

4.5.7 Nagwichoonjik Njuu Kat: Mackenzie Islands Special Management Zone

Primary Reasons for Special Management Zone

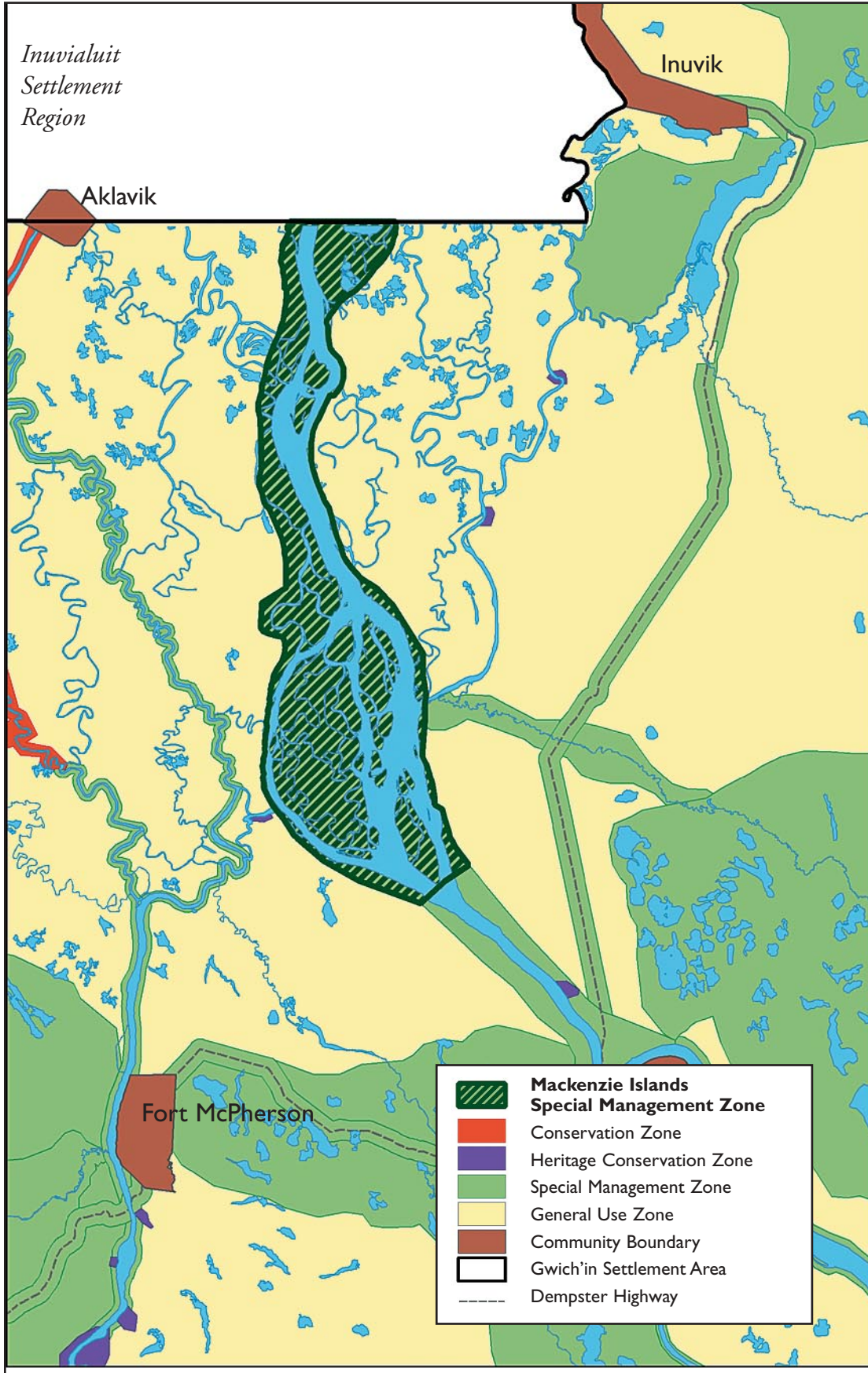
The goal of the Mackenzie Islands Special Management Zone is to protect waterfowl by restricting activities on a seasonal basis. The Mackenzie Islands refers to the area covering the islands, streams, creeks, and channels of the Mackenzie Delta from Point Separation where the Mackenzie River divides into three main channels north to the Gwich'in Settlement Area and Inuvialuit Settlement Region border. The area is a rich feeding grounds for waterfowl and is an important staging and breeding area for waterfowl in the spring, summer and fall.²³

The Mackenzie Islands are used by the Gwich'in in the spring, summer and fall for moose and waterfowl hunting.

The following condition applies in the Mackenzie Islands Special Management Zone:

Conditions for Waterfowl

1. Activities requiring permits, licences or authorizations Activities requiring permits, licences or authorizations should demonstrate that there will be no adverse effects on waterfowl nesting and staging sites.
2. Any waterfowl nesting and staging sites discovered during activities, at any time of the year, should be avoided by a minimum of 250 metres.²⁴
3. Aircraft should maintain a minimum altitude of 650 metres when flying over this Special Management Zone in June, July and August.²⁵ Notices will be distributed to all air companies operating in the GSA.



4.5.8. *Khlaḡḡḡḡḡ*: Rengleng River Special Management Zone

Primary Reasons for Special Management Zone

The goal of the Rengleng River Special Management Zone is to protect fish and heritage resources by applying conditions to activities. The Rengleng River Special Management Zone begins in the Cardinal Lakes Area and flows into the East Channel of the Mackenzie River.

South of Inuvik, the Dempster Highway crosses the Rengleng River. Inuvik area residents and tourists fish for jackfish at the highway crossing from late June through early July. Gwich'in harvesting of fish takes place at the mouth of the river for whitefish and inconnu.

Arctic grayling and jackfish spawn in the river and use it as a nursery area and migration route between headwater lakes and the Mackenzie River.²⁶ Longnose sucker also spawn in the system. Inconnu and broad whitefish use the lower Rengleng River as a migratory route and the system also provides nursery habitat for burbot, cisco and inconnu, longnose sucker, walleye and whitefish.

There are a number of heritage resources related to the Rengleng River. One Gwich'in name for the Rengleng River refers to a fish trap used on the river.²⁷

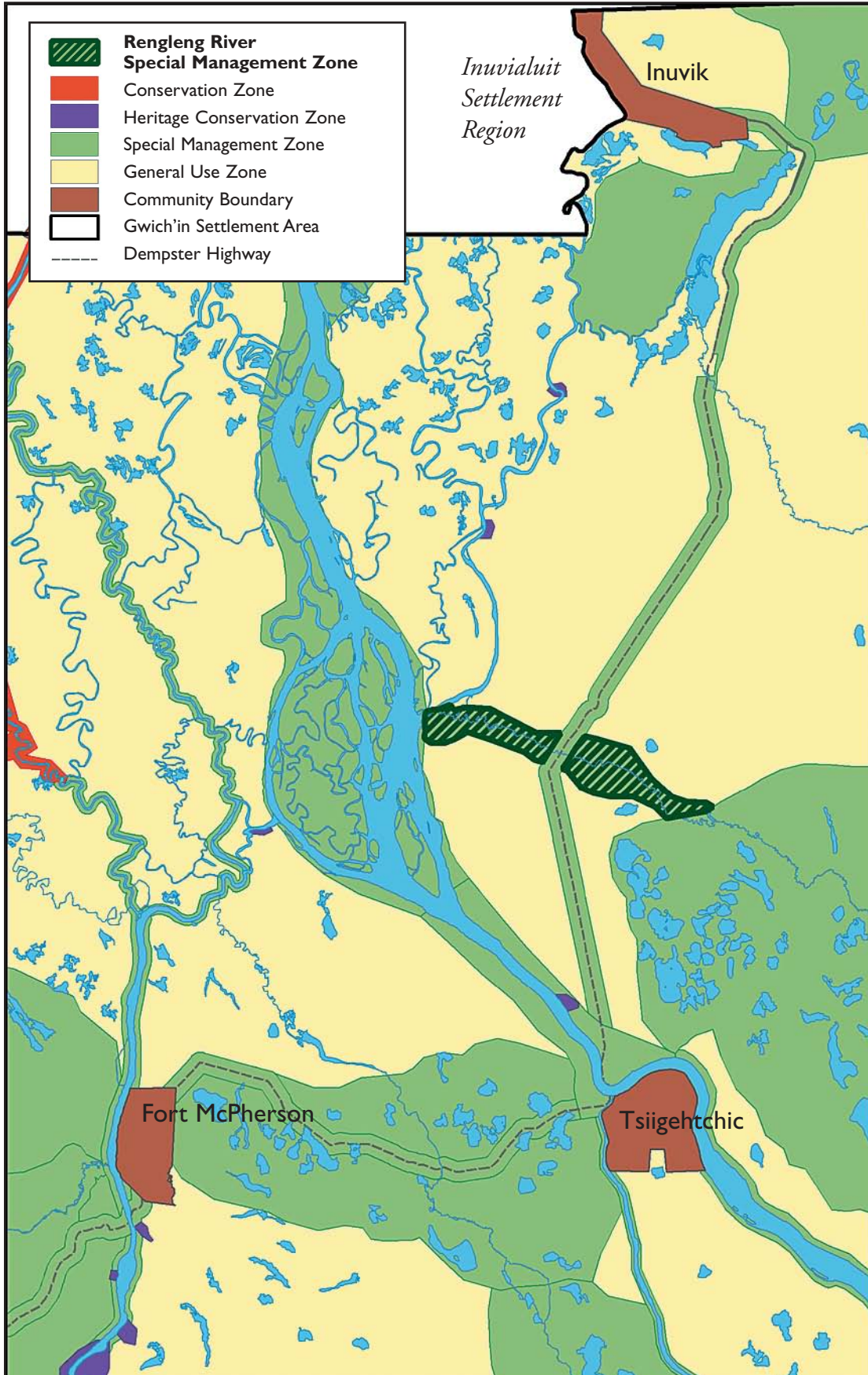
Activities are allowed within this Special Management Zone with the following conditions:

Conditions for Traditional Fish Harvesting

1. New activities requiring permits, licences or authorizations should not interfere with traditional fish harvesting.
2. Before any activity requiring permits, licences or authorizations takes place the Gwichya Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council, Gwichya Designated Gwich'in Organization, Nihtat Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council, Nihtat Designated Gwich'in Organization, Gwich'in Renewable Resource Board and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans shall be consulted on fish harvesting in the area.

Conditions for Fish

1. When fish are migrating during peak times in the spring and fall, no new activities requiring permits, licences or authorizations will be allowed in the Rengleng River Special Management Zone unless it is demonstrated that no negative impacts on fish habitat will occur. Peak migration times for fish will be established through consultation with the Gwich'in Renewable Resource Board, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, the Gwichya Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council and the Nihtat Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council.



Conditions for Heritage Resources

1. Significant heritage resources are known to exist in the area. Applicants for permits, licences and authorizations should be prepared to assess the impact of their proposed activities on known heritage resources in the area and submit a plan for doing so with their applications.
2. Regulatory groups issuing permits, licences or authorizations will work with heritage and community groups on developing conditions for the protection of heritage resources in the area. In this case heritage and community groups refer to the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, the Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute, the Gwichya Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council, the Gwichya Designated Gwich'in Organization, the Nihtat Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council, and the Nihtat Designated Gwich'in Organization.

4.5.9 Tsiigehtshik: Mouth of the Arctic Red River Special Management Zone

Primary Reasons for Special Management Zone

The goal of this Special Management Zone is to protect the resources of the area by applying conditions to activities. Fish, heritage and raptors have been identified as important for this area. The mouth of the Arctic Red River extends from where the Arctic Red River joins the Mackenzie River to Point Separation (where the Mackenzie River separates into three main channels).

Several fish species overwinter at the Mouth of the Arctic Red River area. It is also a major migrational corridor. Species that migrate up the Arctic Red River include arctic grayling, sucker, arctic cisco, inconnu, broad and lake whitefish, and burbot.²⁸ The river banks at the mouth of the Arctic Red River are nesting habitat for birds of prey.

The Gwichya Gwich'in of Tsiigehtshik have used this area for centuries for seasonal fish camps and gathering locations. The area is used today for fishing and berry picking. There are numerous heritage sites in the area.²⁹

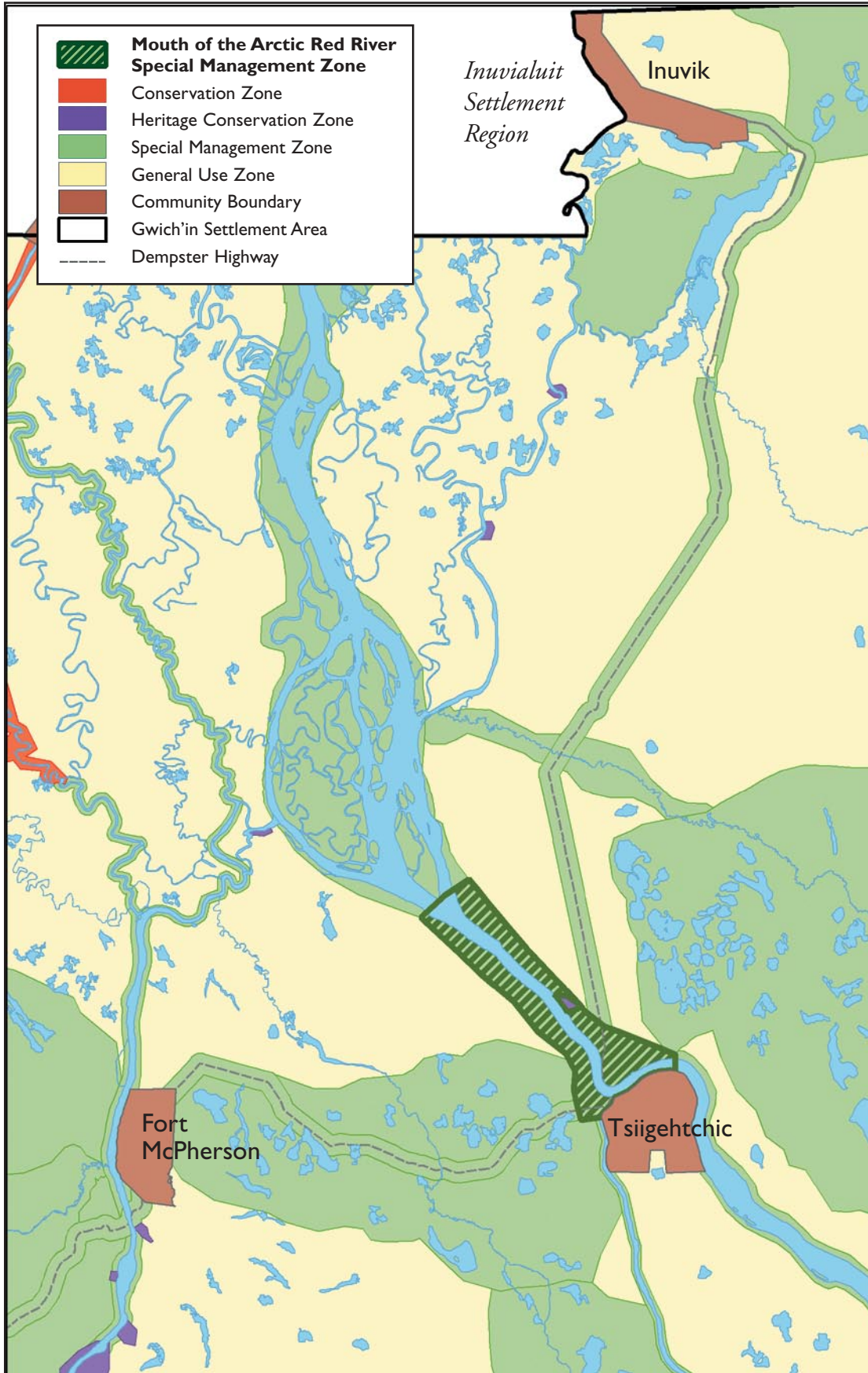
Activities are allowed in this Special Management Zone with the following conditions:

Conditions for Traditional Fish Harvesting

1. New activities requiring permits, licences or authorizations should not interfere with traditional fish harvesting.
2. Before any activity requiring permits, licences or authorizations takes place the Gwichya Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council, Gwichya Designated Gwich'in Organization, Gwich'in Renewable Resource Board and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans shall be consulted on fish harvesting in the area.

Conditions for Fish

1. When fish are migrating during peak times in the spring and fall, no new activities requiring permits or licences will be allowed in the Mouth of the Arctic Red River Special Management Zone unless it is demonstrated that no negative impacts on fish habitat will occur. Peak migration times for fish will be established through consultation with the Gwich'in Renewable Resource Board, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Gwichya Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council.



Conditions for Heritage Resources

1. Significant heritage resources are known to exist in the area. Applicants for permits, licences and authorizations should be prepared to assess the impact of their proposed activities on known heritage resources in the area and submit a plan for doing so with their applications.
2. Regulatory groups issuing permits, licences or authorizations will work with heritage and community groups on developing conditions for the protection of heritage resources in the area. In this case heritage and community groups refer to the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, the Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute and the Gwichya Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council and the Designated Gwich'in Organization.

Conditions for Peregrine Falcons and other Raptors

1. Activities should demonstrate that there will be no adverse effects on raptor nesting sites from the beginning of March to the end of August.
2. Raptor nesting sites should be avoided by a minimum of 250 metres.³⁰
3. Aircraft should maintain a minimum altitude of 650 metres when flying over areas likely to have nesting raptors.³¹ Notices will be distributed to all air companies operating in the GSA.

4.5.10 Cardinal Lakes Special Management Zone

Primary Reasons for Special Management Zone

The goal of the Cardinal Lakes Special Management Zone is to protect waterfowl, fish and heritage resources by applying conditions to activities. The Cardinal Lakes Special Management Zone is a block of land just east of the Mackenzie River and the community of Tsiigehtchic.

The area contains many lakes such as Cardinal Lake, Nap Lake, Fishing Bear Lake, Tundra Lake, Big Woman Lake, and Whirl Lake. These lakes are important waterfowl habitat in June, July and August.³² The main waterfowl species are scaup and scoters.

The Gwich'in fish in many of the lakes in the Cardinal Lakes Area. There are many cultural and historical sites in the area (old cabins, burial grounds, etc.).³³

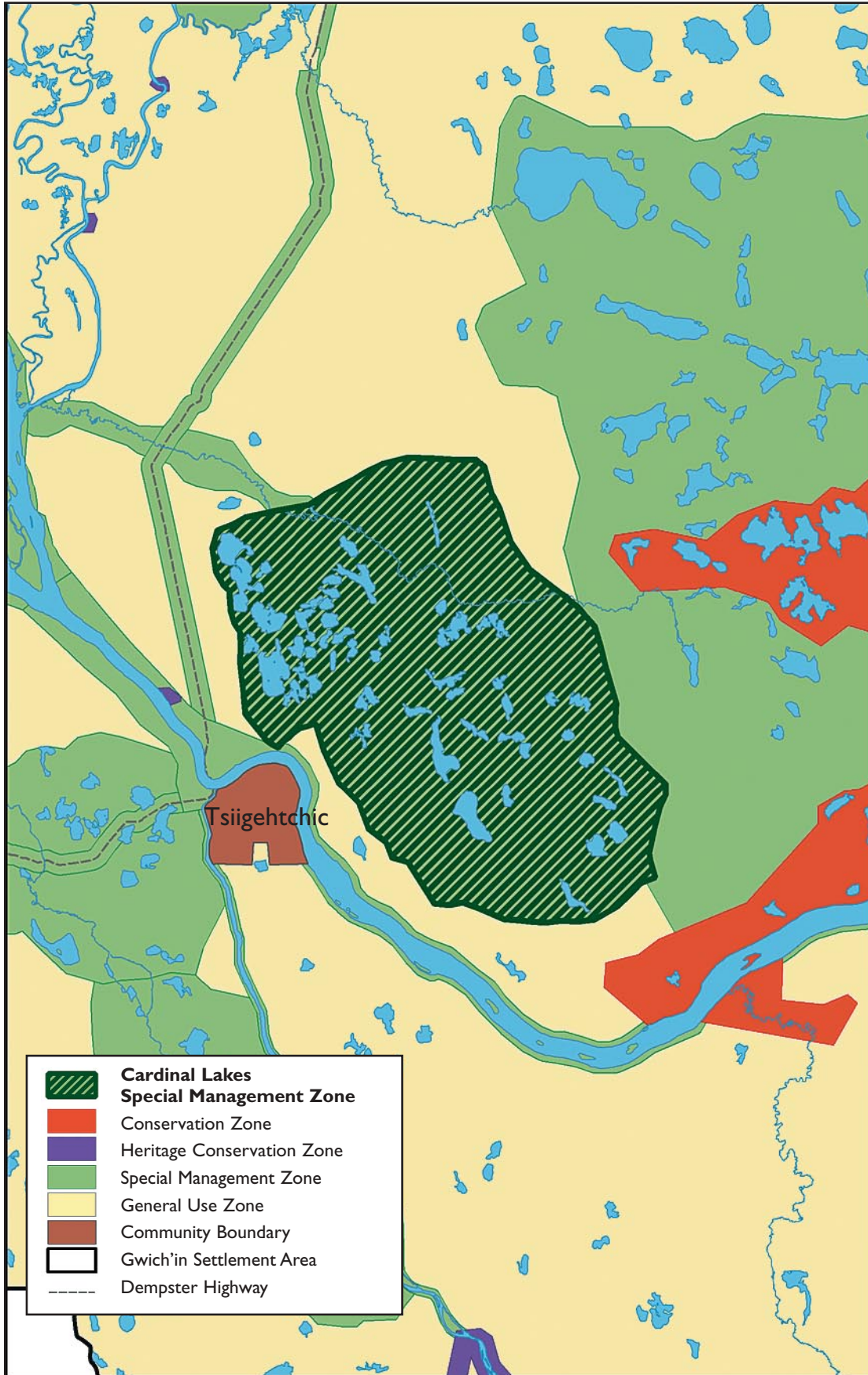
Activities are allowed in the Special Management Zone with the following conditions:

Conditions for Waterfowl

1. Activities requiring a permit, licence or authorization should demonstrate that there will be no adverse effects on waterfowl nesting and staging sites.
2. Any waterfowl nesting and staging sites discovered during activities, at any time of the year, should be avoided by a minimum of 250 metres.³⁴
3. Aircraft should maintain a minimum altitude of 650 metres when flying over this Special Management Zone in June, July and August.³⁵ Notices will be distributed to all air companies operating in the GSA.

Conditions for Traditional Fish Harvesting

1. New activities requiring permits, licences or authorizations should not interfere with traditional fish harvesting.
2. Before any activity requiring permits, licences or authorizations takes place the Gwichya Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council, Gwichya Designated Gwich'in Organization, Gwich'in Renewable Resource Board and Department of Fisheries and Oceans shall be consulted on fish harvesting in the area.



Conditions for Heritage Resources

1. Significant heritage resources are known to exist in the area. Applicants for permits, licences and authorizations should be prepared to assess the impact of their proposed activities on known heritage resources in the area and submit a plan for doing so with their applications.
2. Regulatory groups issuing permits, licences or authorizations will work with heritage and community groups on developing conditions for the protection of heritage resources in the area. In this case heritage and community groups refer to the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, the Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute and the Gwichya Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council and the Designated Gwich'in Organization.