

***Disclaimer**

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Requested changes documented in these notes do not mean that the Board will make these changes. Some requests are beyond the Board's mandate or jurisdiction to address. The Board must consider all comments and requests and balance the interests of multiple parties. The Board will revise the Plan as it deems appropriate to achieve the right balance.

K'asho Got'ine District Follow-up Meeting Summary Notes

**Monday, January 10, 2011, 9 am – 5 pm
Band Complex, Fort Good Hope, NT**

Participants:

Heidi Wiebe, Senior Planner, SLUPB
Gabe Kochon, FGH Elder
Marie Kochon, Colville Lake Elder
John B Gully, Colville Lake Elder
Melanie Tobac, YLC
Curtis Manuel, FGH
Ernie Taquiyuty, FGH
Barb Pierrot, Yamoga
Charles Gully, BAFN
Ernestine Mackenzie, BAFN
Frank Pierrot, FGH Elder
Aaron Ellton, YLC
Edward Kelly, FGH Elder
Pauline Gardebois, FGH Elder
Joe Kotchille, FGH Elder
Sarah E. Kochon, FGH Elder
Mike Kochon, BAFN
Baptise Shae, FGH Elder
Mary Rose Drybone, FGH Elder
Alice Rabisca, FGH Elder
Joan Gordy, SLWB
Paul Dixon, SLWB
Jim Allard, MLFC
Corey Kochon, BAFN
Joseph Kochon, BAFN

Edna Tobac, Executive Director, SLUPB
Roger Boniface, YLC
Hyacinthe Kochon, Colville Lake Elder
Terry Edibar, BAFN
Thelma Tobac, YLC
Charles McNeely, Metis
Kenny Shae, Sound Tech
Linda Manuel, BAFN
Roland Codzi, BAFN
Alvin Orlias, BAFN
Joey Kochon, BAFN
Mitchell Shae, YLC
Edward Gardebois, FGH Elder
Joe Orlias, FGH Elder
Georgina Kakfwi, FGH Elder
Rita Kochon, BAFN
Thomas Manuel, FGH Elder
Margaret Kelly, FGH Elder
Isidore Manuel, YLC
Mary Codzi, FGH Elder
Arthur Tobac, Charter Community of FGH
Angela Love, SLWB
Nora Allard, MLFC
Sunita Kochon, BAFN
John Blancho Sr., BAFN

Richard Kochon, BAFN
Sarah Kochon, BAFN
Paul T'Seleie YLC
Harry Harris, YLC
Willie McNeely, Metis
Heather Bourassa, YLC

Alexis Blancho, BAFN
Jennifer Lafferty, BAFN
Clayton Lafferty, Metis Local 54 Board Member
Michel Grandjambe, YLC
Jim Pierrot, FGH Elder
Joe Grandjambe, YLC

Meeting started at: 9:36 with a prayer by Marie Kochon

Opening remarks by Chief Arthur Tobac: Thank you to Colville Lake and leaders for coming to Fort Good Hope. It is good to discuss issues together. These are written documents written by government. These documents are very important. I would like to thank you for your attendance. This week there are going to be meetings for a few days.

Opening remarks by Edna Tobac for the SLUPB: Edna welcomed meeting participants and identified the purpose of the meeting (follow-up to allow additional questions and discussion for new members).

Participants reviewed the agenda.

Chief Arthur Tobac: Can we add "Surface Rights Board" to the end of Item 5? It's proposed to be implemented by government. Maybe Yamoga Land Corp can brief everyone on this. The people need to know what this means in terms of changes to jurisdiction and authority. Maybe the SLWB can elaborate on that.

Joe Grandjambe: I'm wondering if we can try and understand the big picture, maybe who controls what, what happens after the public hearing. This is the final stage.

Heidi: That is all covered in the presentation. Heidi started the presentation – Land Use Planning 101.

Jim Allard: Where does SSI fit in there? They do not own lands. Why do we have to ask SSI for permission?

Heidi: Under the MVRMA they are set up as the approving body.

Jim: What is the use of having districts if we have to go through SSI?

Heidi: We cannot change the legislation, but INAC is starting a process to amend the MVRMA so perhaps you can submit comments to them about that.

Heidi resumed the presentation.

Roger Boniface: You said the plan applies to all land and people; does that apply to settlement lands? What if there are conflicts between your group and our group?

Heidi: Yes, the Plan applies to settlement lands. That is why we are going to go through all of the settlement lands and discuss how they are zoned. We need to make sure they are consistent with how you intend to use those areas so there is no conflict. Conservation Zones will restrict development on your parcels.

Richard Kochon: If they have the land use plan, it has to be approved by SSI. We go by the direction from the community and Elders. Sometimes we do not have anyone on SSI, we are too busy to sit on there. It is good to have a plan. It is good to bring it to the public and get community direction. Some places we do not feel comfortable showing what is on the land, we want to keep it for our young people. Sometimes it is a good area and we are giving that information to the government. We are telling them all the good stuff. There are some sacred places we want to show the young people. I feel if I show the good net places, government doesn't know that and they can make money off places like that. I don't want to make too many laws while I am living. We want to keep it for the next generation. We don't want other people taking over our territory. It is good that we don't make too many laws. We have been living on the land for a long time before the land claim. Since the land claim they are trying to change it. We are trying to make sure everyone has something to eat. The land is just like it is alive. If we make too many laws we might make it too hard for future generations. Sometimes we are just giving them too much information on our lands. We are the people that kept our land, we are here today. We are trying to make sure our future generations are free to use it. They are born to it. Other people are making money off of it. They have to be fair. I just wanted to say that, thank you.

Break at 10:45

Resumed at 11:00

Review of KGLC comments

Issue 1 - Community Engagement

Heidi: The SLWB already requires much of what the KGLC is asking the Plan to include. Are these conditions not being met already? What do you want the Plan to require that is different or new?

Arthur: Over the last few years we have been working on this. We had a lawsuit against INAC on consultation. We have come up with wording on what is appropriate consultation with government. If we do not include it in the LUP, it would be taking a step backwards. I don't think we should be giving ground on it in the LUP.

Heidi: If you are referring to the Prospecting Permit Protocol, we have only just received it. We have been asked by INAC to reflect the intent of that work as well.

Paul T'Seleie: The wording is giving too much to government. Politically and legally it can be used against us. Cumulative effects are going to happen like in the tar sands. Francois has been

fighting against it. Oil companies have won. If we gather up as a district we can win, but as soon as we back off they are going to win. Regulations and policies are not that good and the legal teams will take advantage of it.

Richard Kochon: It is our land. If they want to work on our lands they have to have meetings with us. It is a must. This young man is speaking right. We have taught our children the western language so they can work for their lands and in the interest of our people. It is our money that is paying for the court process. With our resources they work against us. When we say something, they don't agree with us. We live in our district. We have the authority; we are the government on our lands. We have the support from Fort Good Hope. The government doesn't listen. The only concern they have is money. Before the treaty was made with us the government didn't own lands; it was through the treaty that they own lands. They said they would look after us like their children. There are breaches and the money goes to them, so we have to address these issues. If they ignore our issues we have to straighten it out so our land can be managed and protected. We can't leave it to a foreigner. Some of them are just there to be paid. If we are going to talk about lands it has to come from our people. If they do not understand, it is chaos. We have to teach them. We have to use our lands. Our children have big lands. They should know the land and learn land-based activities. Residential school taught them not to learn their lands so they lost their traditional use. It is up to us to teach our children to look after our lands. Fort Good Hope used to trap in the mountains so they should know the mountains. If we do not use our lands then we do not know. We have to teach our children to work in that field. I wanted to address this important issue.

Heidi: Are there any types of projects where you don't want to be consulted because they are so small? Is there a minimum threshold for the type of activity you want to be consulted on? The Department of Transportation with the GNWT recently told us that the communities have asked them not to consult every time they install a culvert. The community told them not to bother.

Joseph: There is no threshold. We live on the land we need to know what is going on on the land for the record.

Arthur: It's not the size of the project that matters but the size of the impact. We should always be informed about the potential impact. We are looking at their rights and interests in terms of community engagement. Sometimes projects are proposed but not implemented. Companies want to explore on our lands but communities are not equipped to meet with them. We don't always have the resources. The SLWB sometimes helps. The things proposed by government are taking away our opportunities to speak on our behalf. It will affect our people. It worries me a bit. We are relying on the LUP quite a bit to look after some of the things that we put forward. We are glad that Lucy is interpreting for our young people, because we are losing some of the language. I think if we give a little bit we are losing ground.

The MGP took a lot of our time. It has been approved, but it still has to go through the rest of the regulatory approvals. There is a sunset clause; the proponents have to decide by 2013, and

by 2015 commence construction. The leaders are saying that there are many things stacked against it, worldwide markets, etc. What happens to the pipeline right of way if it doesn't go ahead? Does that land get converted back to the LUP? It's the same with the Mackenzie highway. It's proposed by a different organization. It affects our people - economic benefits, culture. We're pushing education and getting into the economic workforce. The community is exploring economic opportunities. We want people to think along those levels. The MGP will be decided in years. People should start thinking about it. There is always planning that needs to be done for communities to move forward.

Heidi explained that we do not have specific provisions for the MGP in the Plan; it is allowed in the zones it crosses, which are General Use and Special Management. Conditions for the MGP are managed through community access and benefits agreements and other regulatory conditions.

Arthur explained that the MGP right of way reserved a certain area of land on which other activities cannot be done. I want to know if those lands can be reverted back to other activities.

Edna explained how leases work based on her former experience with the SLWB.

Joe Grandjambe: What is the make-up of the SLUPB that implements this package?

Heidi explained board membership and how they are nominated and appointed. However Board members are not supposed to represent their nominating parties, they are supposed to be neutral and work together to make decisions according to their mandate.

Joe: There is always that struggle for jurisdiction on our land between the federal government, the GNWT and ourselves. It started way back on how we settled the claim. Things were left to be dealt with in the future. There were strong recommendations to streamline the boards. I know that today no one else has any use for Pollard and his recommendations. It is 3rd party control that I am worried about today. This paragraph up here regarding any activity that happens on our land, putting it in a plan doesn't make any difference. You have a group of people with the GNWT that really don't want to see self government have control over lands, only in settlement lands. We have another group in the federal government that want to give jurisdiction to the GNWT. And we have a good group here. It is always fighting over 3rd party control. Before, we brought everything to Chief and Council. After claims we have to have corporations. We are a watered down version of what we used to be. When we started the Group Trapping Area (GTA), we used that area to delineate the K'asho Got'ine area. The GTA is the homeland of the K'asho Got'ine people; it should be at the forefront of the Plan. It will help us with self government. I just don't like 3rd party control. We will continue to fight for that jurisdiction, we consider ourselves the government of this land.

Jim Pierrot: Thirty or forty years ago INAC used to listen to us. We had one voice. If somebody talks, I trust them, and I listen to them. Thirty years ago, when the chief talks, we trusted one another and worked together. In 1939-1940 I was in school. I was talking with the chief. I

went through lots of things. Fort Good Hope was alone. Nobody bossed over them. We are not kids, we do not let anyone run our lives. That is the way it was a long time ago. Now someone else is running our lives. We have self government. We don't live in Yellowknife. When I look at Yamoga, who made that? Everything is upside down. We work together no more. Yamoga, band council, we don't know which is boss now. A lot of my people, I take them out in the bush, and they thank me. I worry about my people and young people. Work together. If you do, then everything will go fine. If I talk about chevron it is a long story. Chevron drilled in this area. They are the biggest company. If anyone drills here they have to follow these rules in Fort Good Hope. They followed it. I don't know if they do that today. Me and Frankie, we flew around to where they were drilling, and the camp. Everyone was happy and they worked together. They talk about the Ramparts - that we are going to keep it. I don't believe they are going to drill on it. They said they were going to give you millions. They talked about housing. I went to Ottawa and people started building their own houses. They are going to prospect for diamonds and that around here. In 1963, we looked for caribou. They are going to look at it again. We flew around then. I don't feel well but I am talking for my young people. I just want to know if they still deal like chevron.

Issue 2 - Conservation zones

Heidi: In your comments you ask yourselves whether the Plan should restrict waste disposal and tourism in Conservation Zones and whether you agree with the exceptions for water use, quarrying and transportation and infrastructure development. What is your answer on these questions?

Joseph K: Waste disposal - is that sewage and garbage that you are referring to?

Heidi: I think so but likely broader, as in the meaning of the MVRMA, which regulates the use of land and water and disposal of waste. These are your comments to us so you have to tell us.

Joseph: We are the ones that live on the land and sometimes the threshold under the regulations just doesn't meet our needs. Maybe there is a need to talk about it, and put in there that we have input. Earlier projects would drill a hole and dump raw sewage in there. On the land, where you dump something, the animals get attracted to it. Regarding tourism, whenever you create a park, you identify things that attract tourists from all over the world. You don't have community involvement, communities should have input. Sometimes you have universities that want to take trips and they make fires. There could be a lot of education type stuff, not developing new policies or anything.

Richard: This Plan is good to plan way ahead. Someday there maybe diamond mines and gold mines, it would be good to have this plan done. It would be good if they meet with Fort Good Hope and put money there in case they leave garbage. If they find things on our land it would be a good benefit to the community. We should be working directly for benefits coming out of our land. If they find something there, it should be benefit the community, maybe 50 million. That's the kind of plan I want to see for the future. In the '70s they made lots of cut lines in

Colville Lake. They did not say anything to us. They found lots of gas. They think if they find things that they own it. I don't want to see things like that in the future. Today we are struggling for housing and we ask the government and they say that they have no money but they received lots of money. We could do a lot of things for ourselves. In the future if they want to do something on our land they should leave money because they leave a lot of mess. If the gold company wants to do something they have to put something there ahead of time. We had to clean up after some of the companies.

Harry: The lack of restrictions on waste disposal and tourism is a loophole, so are the exceptions. If a company goes on the land, why would they need to put a road in a Conservation Zone or quarry?

Joe: Depending on what it is, there should be no exception for anyone. There should be restrictions on waste disposal; barrels, diesel, chemicals, etc. - we should always have a plan on how to deal with it. I know when they drilled in Colville Lake they took all the chemicals back to Rainbow Valley, and camp wastes were dealt with there. Companies left bits of iron and scrap. It is hard to do a clean up after the fact. I don't agree with these exceptions.

Arthur: The LUP refers to other bodies who will monitor and enforce these rules. We rely on the SLWB to oversee some of these things. Perhaps you can refer to these bodies in the plan. In regards to tourism I don't know a lot of things. If you make rules you have to consider enforcement. We rely on the GNWT. A few years ago there was a spill on the land and after that we had a lot of questions. We could not investigate and enforce these things in rules and regulations.

Heidi: Arthur makes an important point. We do not have to stick every rule in the plan because there are regulatory bodies that take care of those things already through their terms and conditions. There is a lot of overlap between the Plan and the work of other bodies. What is the current system that the SLWB operates under and what is it that they do not do for you, that you want the plan to take care of?

Joe: I disagree when you say that the regulatory bodies keep the land safe. The water intake system where they take water from, there are fish there. They are widening the road, even though there are no plans for a highway, and they take a foot of moss. The GNWT came along and leveled the road. You are asking these kinds of people to take care of the land.

Break for lunch at 12:25

Resumed at 1:37

Heidi: Paul Dixon is here from SLWB and I would like to ask him to say a few things about what they do on waste management.

Paul Dixon: Are there any specific questions you have on waste management? [No one had questions.]

Issue 3 – Self-Government

Heidi: The Plan does not speak about self-government because it deals with different subjects than the Plan for the most part. We also don't yet know how self-government will change authorities. Any changes that come from self-government will require a Plan amendment to reflect those changes. It is more appropriate to change the plan after self-government is negotiated to reflect the new system accurately.

Jim Allard: You are putting our self government team in a real rough position. It has taken 12 years to get where you are. We are finding it real hard to push this far. The self government team will have to deal with the GNWT who do not recognize it. We are concerned with where the Plan will go.

Heidi: The Plan speaks to management of the land; self government speaks to topics like taxation, education, governance. Nothing in the plan would bind the communities in self-government negotiations. It is the same for devolution. We have to plan based on the existing authorities that are in place. D line raised this issue before and we told them the same thing. However, I will take note of your concern for Board discussion.

Jim Allard: Where do you think the revenue is coming from for schools and things? We feel that we should have a say on what happens on those lands. I think we are way off base here.

Heidi: Do you think that the zoning takes away your authority?

Jim: It comes back to your last consultation. There are lots of "shoulds" and few "shalls". We need the "shalls" to give the communities more control. This Plan has more teeth for the government. We are losing more and more as we go along and we have nothing to negotiate with.

Heidi: We can have more discussion on this. It might be helpful to comment on specific examples where you want changes. We will also look at the zoning of settlement lands where we can talk more about your interests.

Joe Grandjambe: He would like to have people think about this more. We have a struggle with jurisdiction, and handing authority over to the GNWT. My suggestion is that we take all reference to crown land, federal land, and settlement land out of your package and we use K'asho Got'ine lands instead. That may help us in self government. Leaving it like this is leaving it with a 3rd party. I think this is the direction where the community should go. The Group Trapping Area ties in with this in the Plan. The Group Trapping Area is the homeland of the K'asho Got'ine people. It should be at the front and not in the appendix. The struggle that we have is for jurisdiction and authority. It may look good in some areas but in the self government area, my suggestion is that we should get rid of all reference to crown lands, and just have K'asho Got'ine Lands and that would give us a chance.

Heidi: We have those comments written down.

[Given the long discussions on the first few issues, participants encouraged Heidi to run through the remaining slides quickly and they would comment where they needed to. There was no discussion on many of the remaining issues. Only those that sparked discussion or comment are recorded below.]

Issue 6 – Application to Settlement Lands and District Land Corps

Heidi: The Plan applies to all lands as I mentioned at the start of the presentation, in accordance with the MVRMA.

Joe Grandjambe: I already said what I said on the lands. There should be no reference to crown lands or settlement lands, that way you know where the authority comes from and where it lies. You must know when we the Public Hearing that I will disagree publically with it. There is not much that remains for the community that they are happy with.

Issue 8 - Wildlife

Joseph K: Another real concern brought up year after year is in the winter time, we noticed that the caribou and moose have a hard time crossing the winter road because the snow gets built up so high along the sides. They can't go around the road. The recession has done a lot of good for us and the animals. We have noticed that with no development the caribou are coming back to the community. We see the areas where they cross the roads. The building up around the roads has to be considered for the future. Sometimes the SLWB thresholds don't meet our needs.

Richard: It is good if the communities take care of wildlife. I don't feel safe if the government say they take care of wildlife. They say they take care of it. We take care of wildlife; they take care of counting. They say it has gone down and one year it has gone up. They are not our real government. When we want to work on self government they are always in our way. We never told them to be our government. They are transferring our responsibilities to the territorial government. I hope they don't get in our way when we do our self government. We know how to protect ourselves. The residential school wiped our language away. They don't know how to handle our way of life and they are working on our language. It is better that the community to take care of wildlife. They sometimes give licences for the land and they are protecting the land and wildlife. It has to lie with the communities. If you go back to our grandfathers, they always protected caribou, moose and fish. If it lies with the communities it is safer. The government imposes a lot of things on us and we never say anything and now we are saying something. The government wants access to our lands. Now we are using their language with them and now they understand us. We are trying to get through to them. They have to be fair from now on. If the oil companies want to do something with the oil they have to ask. That is the honest way. One time they said they wanted to give money out to people. Only one person refused. I don't know how many years that lasted, maybe 3 years, and they all starved except that one person that did not take the money. He had lots of food. He came back to Fort Good Hope and

he went to the store and this manager was living off the people. This went on in the past. The government is supposed to get direction from us.

Issue 11 – Traditional Knowledge

Heidi: The SLWB currently makes all TK reports public. Is there a requirement for you to do that or do you have the ability to keep these confidential as the community is requesting?

Paul Dixon: I don't think we've dealt with that question. We could discuss it further.

Jim Pierrot: You are speaking about animals. One time we went to Yellowknife to talk about animals in 1948. This man said that he is the lawyer for animals. I asked him what the black bear does? He said that he does not know. Every time I tell him about animals he said that he does not know. He said he was a lawyer for animals and he doesn't know about them. I tell them I am a lawyer for animals. They still have that story.

Arthur: We proposed the Ramparts area for the PAS. We said that we should try and get it done as soon as possible because of the way the Sahtu Land Use Plan was proceeding. Government opposed us in many ways in self government. Control of lands and resources have been a major item that people wanted us to gain control of. When we put the Ramparts as a protected area, lots of information was gathered, TK was gathered. Intellectual property is spoken of around the world. If people put TK forward for a specific site, and if it has to be used, that person should be paid a certain amount for use of that knowledge. We asked that they not make those studies public knowledge from the Ramparts area. We were granted interim protection. When it ends, I do not know what is going to happen because it is not being worked on. I think the LUP should refer it back to us so that way we can make a decision on it. I think that information gathered should remain confidential. The wildlife and land is so sensitive that our people always said to protect it. Government has opposed us along the way.

Surface Rights Tribunal

Heidi: Explained that the Surface Rights Tribunal was provided for under the Sahtu Land Claim but had never been established. Government was now moving forward to establish it as part of its northern regulatory improvement initiative. They were trying to fill in all of the pieces that had never been completed before.

Heather: The Surface Rights Tribunal is on SSI's agenda. They had a discussion in YK but we did not have a representative there. It is going to be spoken about again at our next meeting.

CR#20 –Water Withdrawal from Lac Belot

Heidi: Have you had a chance to discuss this since our meeting in the summer? Do you want us to make any changes to this CR?

Joseph: We have never had a chance to talk about this at the land corp. The elders brought it up, it's their issue. We'll get back to you.

Review of zoning of K'asho Got'ine Settlement Lands

Heidi: Explained again that the Plan applies to all lands, including settlement lands. The Plan will restrict the District's ability to have economic development on its lands where they are included in Conservation Zones. Special Management Zones will allow development but requires a higher level of care in how activities are carried out. The District needs to know how they want to use each of their settlement land parcels and ensure that the zoning is consistent with that. We can make changes now if they want. It will be difficult to make changes after the Plan is approved. If they want parcels to be protected and not have development, they should be Conservation Zones. If they intend to have development, they need to make the parcels either Special Management or General Use Zones. Heidi provided participants with a chart showing the zone designation of each of their parcels under Draft 3. She then put the map up on screen to go through each parcel and discuss how they wanted them zoned. Thomas Manual: The elders are talking about the Ramparts. When they were talking about the Ramparts, we didn't agree with it because our past leaders painted a fishing and hunting boundary and that boundary made reference to the whole lands. There are only two families that lived on that area, and they just died recently. I want to talk about how we want to take care of ourselves. This trapping boundary is where we have to talk about it. Quarry sites, resources, we have to manage it for Dene people. We need to write it down for the people of Colville Lake and the people in this community. We should have written documentation. Today is just our oral presentation. We have never given our documentation to the oil companies. I don't agree with what they deem our heritage or our rights. We need to document for our children and their children and the future generations. If we rely on people from outside it will not be preserved. We have to remove those settlement lands. If we go through with this zoning, it will not protect our children for future use and hunting, so all these settlement lands we can't leave it as it is. In the end we are going to do all kinds of fee payments, even truck payment sites for parking. We need to prepare ourselves and our lands. Our ancient people did not have commodities to live like this. We come from people who talked to us on how to live. So when other people come into our communities, we should expose our tools that are being passed on from our people, even our teepee coverings that are made from hides, axes, chisels, nets, our own methods of tools to survive that have been passed on to us. If we did not have our skills we would not be here today. All the resources have to be documented so that we know. If we don't have our documents, we have to go with their documents. We have to make our own management plans for future generations, even with the highway and pipeline. I think about the school, arctic college. When they finish grade 12 they can do advanced levels of trades. Everyone has to think about it. If we look at it today we have nothing to contribute to our resources. We have a person from the Gwich'in, he is trained in trades, Sonny Greenland. We don't have those kinds of people trained in those resources. We will have to get people from outside and they will not be happy. If other people come onto our lands we need to know about it. We have people coming onto our lands with addictions. Our people suffer and our children suffer. We need to have our own resources to document and make plans for us. We have had all these government people doing things. We need to work on it at our own pace. Don't rush

it. Think about the future. Protect the water source. If we don't prepare ourselves, we will have government telling us what to do and they will decide when we will kill caribou or fish. In the south they don't have the freedom to set nets. So continue to take a strong position and present our laws. A while back when they had this oil spill, I went to Yamoga and they said that it wasn't our business. I went to the band office and they said that it wasn't our business. We have to make our own laws. We do have our ancient laws. I want to thank you people for listening.

Hyacinthe: If we continue to depend on somebody governing us we are not strong. Some of us are living our ancient ways. Everyone should be living on the land. The young people are the ones that are going to be taking over so we should be teaching them. Our day starts in the morning and our teaching should start in the morning. This is the concern I have; if children go to school they lose the whole day. We had a strong life, tough and difficult, but it was a good life. And we had good recreation, Dene recreation activities. We need to rebuild the Dene ways. We had the strength. It is our land, it is how we manage. There are a broad range of systems running our lives. Why are we addressing our issues over and over again? It is duplicating. We live on our lands, we live in tents. It is a oral history we have. When I see the children today, the food is totally different. The whole system is nothing but fast food. Our food was country food and this is how we were raised. This is the image I have of my life. These are the issues that I have.

Richard: I hope you hear our Elders talk to you. It is good to listen to them, to try and make their word happen. This Plan is going through legislation; you will put it in law. If the community works on it, and we put our ideas on it and design it our way, it will be good just to let the government see it first and then bring it to us to approve it. When they come to us, they never ask for our approval. It looks the wrong way when we ask for their approval. It is okay when we design it, and they look at it, and we approve it. They are the ones that came to our homeland, not the other way around. A long time ago when they first came to us, our people helped them to survive. When they went to the ocean they disappeared. This is the way that it should be done; it is the right way. Government is always changing. When we get friendly with INAC they just remove them and put somebody else in there. They don't want us to gain. We are repeating ourselves over and over again. I hope you listen to our Elders and make it happen; it is the proper way.

Gabe Kochon: As senior people, we lived here all our lives. I grew up in Colville Lake. I grew up on country food. Who gave our land to the government? The discussion took weeks and weeks. They chose the bishop to interpret. The five dollars was there to protect the people. They believed the bishop because he worked for God. When they went back south they said that they gave them the land. They can't say that the government will look after us because it was the government who gave them our lands. How do they assume to think this is their land? I lived independently since I was young - my own traps, my own income. I lived in poverty but it was a good life. We travelled to the ocean. We don't respect that the government is looking after us. I look at all these maps and no one should govern us. We don't go south and tell them

how to live, we don't trap on their lands. When we cross the river they will stop us. This is the land that we have lived on since ancient times. We are just giving you our oral presentation. It should be documented. Now they want a highway, a pipeline. Now they want zoning that this is going to be our land. Years ago there was a fire between here and Colville Lake. They said that unless it is 10 miles they will not fight it. So now the surface land is yours and not the subsurface. We did not agree with that, or did we? Our ancient peoples live on a mass of lands. We are not going anywhere. Are our children and grandchildren going to have a good life if there are no furbearing animals and there are no jobs? Way back when there was no old age pension, the Elders received a small pension. Many of them died. There are just a few of them alive. So they govern us today and it is not right. Our people should be encouraged to speak. A small portion of young people use the land and they do not speak the language. Another source of government governing us is not right. Our government system should be documented.

J.B. Gully: I see a lot of information on those maps but there is more information, so you don't have all the information. In Colville Lake we don't talk about things on the land. We do not talk about our resources. They have this mechanism of governing. Should we talk about these things? In Norman Wells they told me that I have to pay \$600/month because you are living on government land. This is my land; why should she tell me this? It is just my house on it. We should gather as people to talk about our history and make it alive and document it. Our oral history will take a long time. We should plan for this discussion. It's like you live in fear now, just like someone is going to remove you. We have housing and rent scales. People are not moving in there. We have to protect our wildlife. You talk about buffer zones around the lakes. David Krutko came to Colville Lake, for what? The Ramparts is beaver country. The delta is increasing so that is good. What I am hearing today is good. As we listen to one another, our oral history is coming back. We should hurry and work on the history of our lives.

Alexis Blancho: From the beginning we have always spoken in unity. We have addressed these issues way back and we are still addressing these issues. You are talking about taking water from the lakes. They always have input and outflows. I have addressed it already and it is going to go down. It is good that we are talking about our lands. We need to document it.

Marie Kochon: I want to say a few things. When we address our lands as Dene, our people worked hard on our lands. I married into Colville Lake 46 years ago. We have lived on our land. I have lived there for 46 years and the government says that it is their land. I don't see them so how can they say it is their land? We have to address our land.

Heidi asked to pull the discussion back to the zoning of settlement lands. She asked specifically how they would like to zone the settlement land parcels in the Ramparts. Those cannot stay as PCI because they cannot be included in a National Wildlife Area. They must either be a Conservation Zone if they want no development on those parcels, or if they want development, then either Special Management or General Use.

Jim Allard: Those lands that are subsurface and surface, there was not too much for protection at that time. If those lands are protected, and it is all legislated, can it be changed? Are they going to be compensated or can they swap for different lands elsewhere?

Heidi: If you put those lands in Conservation Zones, the plan can be changed every 5 years, or sooner if needed, but any changes have to be approved again by SSI, the GNWT and INAC. There are no provisions in planning to swap lands.

Joe: What would happen if after all the discussion we are still not in agreement with the plan?

Heidi: The Plan has no effect until it is agreed upon by SSI, the GNWT and INAC.

Joe: Anyone that wants to do development has to come to the community. They give us all the information and we give them yes or no. We have a plan and other people decide for us? That's what I call third party control. It's the Group Trapping Area. Disregard government lands, settlement lands. They are K'asho Got'ine lands. Anything that moves on it, we should always have control over it. We should be saying yes or no. There are always people that are deciding for us. Someone brought up property taxes. No one understood that when it was negotiated. Our goal was to achieve revenue sharing. Some of those lands were selected on that basis. Everything that you see is so that we can have control on it. At the same time, we protect the land and animals. As you go further along with the land claim, you get these bodies that want to be born [boards]. We continue to say before the claim that we want authority and the final say. Some of us understand that the more agreements we make the less we're getting. This plan is not going anywhere. If it doesn't, then it is just a plan. We have given employment to your board for the past 12 years. Devolution wants to transfer all authority to the GNWT. We are going to be the boss over these little settlement lands. The next few days we have to think about it. These elders have spoken.

Heidi explained land ownership and authority for land and resource management as negotiated under the land claim and the MVRMA. We have to work with land claim agreement and legislation that was created. We have no ability to change that.

Joe: All I am saying is that be real careful on moving forward. You said the GNWT does not want changes on the source catchment maps. That is basically what I am saying - that the GNWT does not want this and this, but the community wants authority. The GNWT was just invited back in the '70s and now they have more authority than us. The minister is going to appoint those positions. There is correspondence going back and forth that the minister will never appoint a Sahtu individual. With those kinds of things we want to take care of our back yard. I am just saying be careful. I am not against the plan and all your hard work.

Jim Allard: The federal government has no problem with self government. The problem is that the federal government made a deal later with the GNWT [devolution]. This changes who they negotiate with. Devolution affects the claim and self-government.

George Barnaby: People are starting to recognize how things are done and now the people want control over all the land. I think that we should relook at the plan and anyone that wants to come on our land should make an agreement with our people. The way that it is now they want to take away our rights. Even though it is for 5 years, they are going to dig up this paper and say we agreed to it. We have a right to practice our own government on our own land. We should relook at the plan.

Arthur: It is a long day and supper is almost ready. Regarding the zoning of settlement lands, many of the Conservation Zones are to protect water bodies and we should try to retain those if we can. I recommend that the land corporation review it with their members and get back to the SLUPB. This is the Sahtu Land Use Plan. It is part of our responsibility to set zones for industry and government. It is difficult when you have been working on it for 12 years. Government has been countering us. Strategy-wise we should deal with this. In 5 years we can review it. When we started the LUP, when it was revitalized 7 years ago, we had instructions to get it done - secure lands and keep them in a way that our people can use them. If we continue to work together, we are going to be touching on a lot of subjects in the next couple of days that are going to be important to finish this plan.

Heidi: I want to highlight the zoning in the Ramparts for your consideration. The 4 settlement area land parcels in there cannot be a part of the NWA. So the zoning must change there. What do you want to do with those parcels – Conservation, Special Management or General Use? You have to let us know.

Heidi wrapped up with a quick summary of next steps in the process and timelines.

Joseph: When do we have to respond by?

Heidi: February 25th. I will follow-up with a list of questions in writing for you to respond to so it is clear.

Wilburt: How wide is the buffer on the Anderson River? Every time we look at it, it changes without our consent.

Heidi: That buffer hasn't changed in the last 2 drafts since you gave us the new zoning in January 2009. It is a 1 km buffer.

Wilburt Kochon: We were never told how big the buffer zone is. The Elders are confused when you talk about different land. You are rushing it with a time line of February 25. We could have done it a long time ago if it was done by them. It is encroaching on their lands. It has taken 15 years to finish. It should be whatever we recommend. The board is going to take a position on it. It should be the other way around. We know what we want done to protect it. You should not rush it. You never really listened to the Elders; you kept going back to the map. The government is not the landowner in their eyes, we are. Five dollars was symbolic, not payment for the land.

Heidi: I was listening to the Elders and we wrote down what they were saying. But you know that all of this was negotiated and signed over 15 years ago in the land claim agreement. We cannot change that. Our job is to plan for how the land should be used. I want to assure you that I was listening to the Elders.

Closing prayer by Marie Kochon at 4:53 pm.