



Recreational Leasing Management Framework





Table of Contents

Message from the Minister.....	3
Introduction	4
Land is Life.....	4
Context and application of the Framework.....	4
Why develop the Framework now?	5
A made in the north approach to recreation management	5
Development of the Framework	6
Guiding principles	8
Vision and Goals	9
Vision	9
Goals	9
Goals, Outcomes and Priorities	10
Implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	16
Appendix A: Glossary of Terms Used in this Document	17







Honourable Louis Sebert

Message from the Minister

As the Minister of Lands, I am pleased to share with you the Recreational Leasing Management Framework. This framework was completed after valuable input was gathered during many public engagement sessions, meetings with stakeholders and Aboriginal governments, online surveys, and more.

Those who participated in the creation of this framework will notice that the document name has changed from the familiar Recreational **Land** Management Framework to the Recreational **Leasing** Management Framework.

The decision to change the name came after reviewing comments from the public. The majority of the work being undertaken in the framework focuses on recreational leasing, and the title of the document now better reflects the scope of this work.

Together with the Land Use and Sustainability Framework, this document will guide how the GNWT manages recreational use of land for years to come.

The next step is to implement the priorities outlined in this document through the development of policies and guidelines that will help us manage recreational use of public land in a manner that is transparent and reflects northern values.

As we enter this next phase, we hope that NWT residents will continue to help us achieve these priorities by providing input and ideas that will help us improve our land management system.



Introduction

Land is Life

Land is fundamental to all aspects of northern life. Land has spiritual and cultural meaning, nourishes its inhabitants, provides economic benefits for residents and offers abundant opportunities for enjoyment of the outdoors. Spending time on the land and connecting with nature can support overall physical, spiritual, and mental health and wellbeing. The vastness of the Northwest Territories (NWT) and the abundance of its natural features enable NWT residents to experience and enjoy the outdoors in many ways.

The NWT is experiencing a growing demand for recreational uses of public land, particularly around larger population centres. NWT residents have diverse interests and seek a variety of recreational opportunities in different settings. As a result, there are sometimes conflicting interests that must be considered when making decisions concerning the issuance of leases for cabins and the management of lands for recreational use. In many cases, recreational activities take place in the same locations as non-recreational land uses such as Aboriginal traditional uses or economic activities, like petroleum development, mining, forestry, and agriculture. The Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) has the responsibility for ensuring land management decisions regarding recreational uses respect rights, including the Aboriginal and/or treaty rights of Aboriginal peoples, and collectively reflect the interests and priorities of all residents of the NWT. This will allow Northerners to share the wealth of the NWT's recreation resources and to use the land in ways that are most important to them.

Context and application of the Framework

The Recreational Leasing Management Framework (Framework, or RLMF) articulates the GNWT's goals and priorities with respect to the planning, management, administration, and issuance of leases for cabins and recreational uses.

The intent of the Framework is to support effective and balanced management of public land in the NWT. The Framework applies to lands managed and administered by the GNWT under the *Northwest Territories Lands Act* and the *Commissioner's Land Act*. In the NWT, Aboriginal governments, and the federal government are also land managers. The Framework does not apply to private land or lands under the management authority of any other government.

In advancing any initiative or action under the Framework, the GNWT will adhere to all existing land, resources, and self-government agreements, Interim Measures Agreements, interim land withdrawals, and approved land use plans. The GNWT will also follow all relevant land management legislation and regulations when implementing the Framework.

The GNWT recognizes that advancing many of the priorities identified within this Framework will require additional consultation and collaboration with Aboriginal governments and organizations that have asserted or established Aboriginal and/or treaty rights within the NWT. This consultation occurs in advance of initiating actions under the RLMF that may potentially affect Aboriginal rights. As an example, the GNWT will continue to consult with potentially affected Aboriginal governments and organizations prior to issuing a lease on Territorial or Commissioner's Land.



Why develop the Framework now?

In April 2014, the responsibility for managing public land in the NWT was transferred from the federal government to the GNWT through the Devolution Agreement. The Department of Lands (Department) was created to manage, administer, and plan for the sustainable use of public land in the NWT in a fair and transparent manner that reflects the interests of the people of the NWT.

The GNWT mirrored existing federal legislation and processes, which resulted in the application of two different land administration and management approaches for recreational activities on Territorial and Commissioner's Land respectively. Consequently recreational lease types, terms, and conditions currently differ between Territorial and Commissioner's Land. With devolution, the GNWT is now in a position to develop a 'made in the North' approach to land management.

The RLMF is also guided by the Land Use and Sustainability Framework (LUSF). Released in 2014, the LUSF articulates the GNWT's vision and approach for sustainable land management decisions by bringing together the various GNWT land, water, and resource strategies under one overarching framework. The LUSF promotes a more integrated holistic and balanced approach to land management and identifies land use planning, including issue-specific planning, as a key instrument to achieve a balanced vision of land management.

A made in the North approach to recreation management

The RLMF clarifies the GNWT's vision and goals for managing and administering public land for recreational purposes, identifies short and long-term priorities for further actions necessary to reach those goals, and guides the Department in its management actions related to the planning, management, administration, and issuance of leases for cabins and recreational uses.

The RLMF aims to:

- Create greater consistency between the existing recreational leasing policies for Territorial and Commissioner's Land so that there is a clear and consistent approach, and consistent lease terms and conditions for cabin leases on both Territorial and Commissioner's Land.
- Improve the process through which other uses of land are considered in decisions regarding the issuance of leases for cabins and recreational uses.
- Reflect northern priorities for the management of land as articulated in the GNWT mandate and the LUSF, and detailed in GNWT land, water, and resource strategies.
- Support a diversity of outdoor settings and opportunities that recognize all land uses and rights, and collectively create a balance among various interests and users.
- Update current leasing policies and procedures to reflect the vision and intent of the LUSF, to contribute to a comprehensive GNWT approach to land management, and to better align with existing GNWT strategies and initiatives.
- Provide the public with readily available, clear information on leasing processes, rules, enforcement practices, and procedures for cabins and recreational uses.
- Create a more effective process for cabin leases to discourage unauthorized occupancy.



Collaboration and coordination with Aboriginal governments and organizations, other GNWT departments, as well as with other stakeholders will be important as some aspects of Framework implementation fall outside the mandate of the Department, or relate to other land management practices or uses that are not recreational.

Development of the Framework

The process of developing the Framework began with the collection and review of existing information to get a better understanding of the issues, current practices, and the legislative environment. The Department reviewed existing land management legislation and associated regulations, policies, practices, and processes, as well as previous work related to recreation management completed by the GNWT (Municipal and Community Affairs) and the federal government (Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada¹). Best practices from other jurisdictions were also reviewed to see how other jurisdictions approached and addressed similar challenges.

Between January 2015 and February 2016, the Department encouraged residents across the NWT to share their concerns and their ideas for how recreational uses of lands should be managed in the future. This engagement included Aboriginal governments and organizations, the public, special interest groups and associations, various GNWT departments, staff from the Department of Lands, as well as external experts and consultants. The results of the engagement were fundamental to the development of the RLMF vision, goals, and objectives.

The Department carefully reviewed and analyzed comments received through the public and stakeholder engagement process. While participants had diverse views, there were common outcomes the public and other stakeholders would like to see achieved by a new Framework, including:

- Leasing practices must respect Aboriginal and third party rights.
- Cabin lot leasing allocation and issuance processes should be clear, consistent, and transparent.
- The processes for issuing leases should be based on a more planned approach and consider other land uses and priorities.
- Coordination between Territorial and Commissioner's Land management practices (such as pricing, lease terms and conditions) should be improved.
- Environmental, social, and economic impacts should be minimized through integrated land use planning.

¹ Formerly Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC).



- Unauthorized occupancy should be addressed.
- New leasing opportunities should be identified.
- More outdoor recreation opportunities should be accessible.
- A greater diversity of recreational activities should be accessible.
- Existing legislation, regulations, policies, and lease terms and conditions should be better enforced.
- Traditional uses of public land by Aboriginal people must be recognized and respected.
- Land use conflicts should be minimized through better planning and coordination
- More infrastructure to support recreational use should be developed and maintained.

Based on the results of the research, the input from the public and stakeholders, and engagement with Aboriginal governments and organizations, the Department developed a draft vision and six goals for improving current outdoor recreation and land management practices in the NWT.

In July 2016, the Department provided the draft Framework to Aboriginal governments and organizations so they would have an opportunity to identify any potential adverse impacts the Framework may have on the exercise of their asserted or established Aboriginal and/or treaty rights. The Department subsequently revised the Framework in response to the comments received from Aboriginal governments and organizations.

In October 2016, the Department continued to seek further input from Aboriginal governments and organizations and sought public feedback on the vision, goals, and priorities in the revised draft Framework. A series of public and stakeholder engagement sessions were held in communities across the NWT and an online survey offered another venue for providing feedback.

The feedback received through the formal consultation with Aboriginal governments and organizations and from the public was reviewed and used to further revise, clarify, and strengthen the Framework.



Guiding principles

The GNWT's approach to land management is guided by the principles set out in the Land Use and Sustainability Framework. As recreation administration and management is a subset of land management, the same guiding principles apply to the RLMF, and will influence how the Department moves forward with implementation of the Framework. The principles as set out in pages 3 and 4 of the Land Use and Sustainability Framework are:

- 1. *Balanced and sustainable*** – Land management decisions consider ecological, social, cultural, and economic values to ensure maximum benefits to current and future generations.
- 2. *Responsible and responsive*** – Land management decisions are made in the context of sound environmental stewardship.
- 3. *Respectful*** – Land management decision making recognizes and respects Aboriginal and treaty rights, as well as third party land interests and legal rights.
- 4. *Relevant and informed*** – Communities and residents in all regions have the opportunity for meaningful engagement and input into land use decisions. Traditional, local, and scientific knowledge are used in the decision-making process.
- 5. *Coordinated and collaborative*** – Land use planning and management are shared responsibilities. Decisions about land use are made in coordination with relevant GNWT departments and external organizations and agencies that have responsibilities for land use planning and management decisions.
- 6. *Fair and equitable*** – Responsibilities for environmental stewardship and creation of revenue opportunities are shared equitably across all regions of the NWT.
- 7. *Transparent and accountable*** – Land management decision-making processes are clear, transparent, consistent, and communicated.



Vision and Goals

The Framework outlines the work necessary to bring greater consistency to recreational leasing practices on Territorial and Commissioner's Land. It will guide management actions on all public lands in the NWT. Collectively, the six goals of the Framework will enhance the ability of NWT residents to provide input on all values and rights, improve the availability and clarity of information on leasing rules and processes, and take a systematic and deliberate approach to dealing with lease non-compliance and unauthorized occupancy.

Vision

The Northwest Territories will continue to have a diversity of outdoor settings, opportunities, and places that enable Northerners to experience and enjoy northern lands and waters in the ways that are most meaningful to them.

Goals

To achieve this vision, the GNWT will articulate a clear, consistent, and sustainable approach to the management of recreational leases, guided by the following goals:

1. Recognize and respect uses of public lands
2. Support recreation management planning in priority areas
3. Modernize and clarify leasing practices and processes
4. Enhance public awareness and understanding
5. Address unauthorized occupancy
6. Encourage compliance and strengthen enforcement



Goals, Outcomes, and Priorities

1. Recognize and respect uses of public lands

By recognizing and respecting uses of public lands, there is opportunity to seek balance among land interests, and to reduce conflicts related to leasing public land for cabins and recreational uses. The goal is to improve the GNWT's land management practices to ensure appropriate spaces and settings for land use activities other than recreational leasing, while providing more leasing opportunities in ways that respect rights and reflect the interests and values of NWT residents. It is not about establishing protected areas or designating areas for a specific activity, it is about ensuring our overall processes for issuing leases for cabins and recreational uses consider other uses of public lands.

OUTCOMES	PRIORITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leasing practices consider public uses, values and access. New leases are issued with due regard for other land interests and rights. The public maintains access to a variety of recreation settings. Environmental, social, economic, and cultural considerations are effectively integrated into the process for administering leases, within and outside of planned areas. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Develop criteria for areas where leasing should be avoided. 1.2 Provide allowances for public access to recreation settings and opportunities. 1.3 Identify new areas and opportunities for recreational use and/or development. 1.4 Mitigate environmental impacts of outdoor recreation. 1.5 Review and enhance current methods for integrating input from Aboriginal governments and organizations into decision making. 1.6 Engage in discussions with Aboriginal governments and organizations about minimizing impacts of recreational leasing on traditional uses of land. 1.7 Review and enhance current methods of integrating public and stakeholder feedback into decision-making. 1.8 Work with Aboriginal governments and organizations, and land users to examine the benefits, challenges, and level of interest in three to five year short term non-renewable leases for temporary structures or recreational uses. 1.9 Evaluate opportunities for enhancing consultation and public engagement processes.

2. Support recreation management planning in priority areas

Recreation management planning is a systematic and deliberate process of decision-making about future management of land for recreation purposes. GNWT will lead the development of recreation management plans to inform the GNWT on how to provide for a diversity of recreational opportunities including leases for cabins and recreational uses, within the context of other land uses, in a way that is consistent with public values.

A key component of planning is an enhanced opportunity for engagement with the public, Aboriginal governments and organizations, and other stakeholders. While the end result of a specific planning exercise will be a recreation management plan that is advisory to government, those plans would be expected to support the broader outcomes articulated below.

Priority areas are areas identified by the GNWT requiring recreation management planning to address existing or anticipated land use conflicts and opportunities related to recreational use of the land by the public.

OUTCOMES	PRIORITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NWT residents have the opportunity to participate in planning processes for priority areas. • Recreation use, demands, and opportunities in priority areas are well understood. • Land uses and values in priority areas are well understood and considered in decisions about recreational uses. • Management strategies support the recreational needs and desires of NWT residents in priority areas. • Infrastructure needs to support recreation activities in priority areas are understood. • Future priority areas are identified. 	<p>2.1 Establish recreation management planning as the approach to identify and manage recreation opportunities within priority areas.</p> <p>2.2 Conduct scoping exercises to define potential priority areas for recreation management planning.</p> <p>2.3 Complete recreation management plans in priority areas to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a diversity of recreational opportunities. • Identify opportunities and areas for recreational cabin leases. • Consider and respect all land uses and values, including traditional uses. • Reduce conflict between recreational and non-recreational land users. • Develop appropriate management strategies for recreational uses of lands in the area such as public education and developing appropriate infrastructure.

3. Modernize and clarify leasing practices and processes

This goal encompasses the work required to have better consistency between leases on Territorial and Commissioner's Land, as well as work required to update existing practices and processes to better align with the GNWT's principles and overall vision for balanced land management. Much of this work involves reviewing and evaluating internal practices and policies and, where necessary, making adjustments to better support the Framework's vision. It also includes clarifying what land uses require a lease or other tenure instrument, and how those uses can be managed, as well as looking at land tenure options other than leasing.

OUTCOMES	PRIORITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental, social, economic, and cultural considerations are effectively integrated into the process for reviewing, issuing, and managing leases in all areas of the NWT. The process of how to apply for a lease in any part of the NWT is clear and accessible to all. Lease rules and conditions are clear, consistent, and well communicated both to lessees and to the public. A clear, fair, and transparent process to offer leasing opportunities within planned areas and outside of planned areas. Improved consistency between Territorial and Commissioner's Land management regulations, policies, and practices. Tenure opportunities are clear. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify what uses of land require a lease or tenure instrument. Engage in a dialogue with Aboriginal governments and organizations about respectful and effective ways to identify and manage rights-based cabins. Clarify the process for applying for assigning², transferring, and amending a lease in all parts of the NWT. Simplify and clarify the current lease classification system. Clarify allowable uses of leased land. Evaluate and update administrative and decision-making processes regarding leases for cabins and recreational uses, including how external input is considered. Update the fee structure and annual lease rent. Explore opportunities to improve the operational efficiency of public land administration and management practices and procedures. Evaluate opportunities and challenges associated with different land tenure options for cabins, such as, but not limited to, fee simple sales.

² The assignment of a lease is the process by which all rights that a lessee possesses over a recreational lease are transferred to another party.

4. Enhance public awareness and understanding

Clear, consistent, and readily available information will increase the level of awareness and understanding of land management regulations, policies, and practices. It may also encourage lease holders and the general public to comply with the rules regarding the use of public land. Public awareness and education regarding current land management practices will also enhance understanding of existing land management issues, the GNWT's approach to addressing them, and the roles and responsibilities of NWT residents as stewards of the land.

OUTCOMES	PRIORITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are aware of, understand and support the various roles, responsibilities and rules (including laws, regulations, policies, practices, and lease terms and conditions) for using the land for outdoor recreation purposes. • People are in compliance with various laws, regulations, policies, practices, and lease terms and conditions that relate to land management. • People are aware of the potential consequences for not complying with various land management regulations, policies, practices, and lease terms and conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Provide clear information about leasing practices and processes. 4.2 Provide clear information about the rules regarding the use of public lands adjacent to leases. 4.3 Provide clear information about public access and use of shorelines. 4.4 Develop and implement a public education campaign to clarify the GNWT's land management policies and procedures.



5. Address unauthorized occupancy

The GNWT recognizes every person has the right to use public land in accordance with legislation and policies, and, where applicable, settled land and resource self-government agreements. A lease is not required for all uses of land. As an example, people who go camping and who do not put up permanent structures do not require a lease.

A person who chooses to put up a permanent structure and occupy land without a lease, and without a legal right to occupy that land, is referred to as an unauthorized occupant. Unauthorized occupancy creates challenges for land managers, as the locations of unauthorized structures are not subject to standard review and consultation processes established to protect the environment and other interests and rights. Further, the structures that have been erected and the surrounding lands are not subject to the standard lease terms and conditions designed to protect the environment, nor are they subject to regular inspections.

Collectively, the goals of the Framework are designed to address some of the causes for unauthorized occupancy, including making new recreational leasing opportunities available and providing clear information on how to obtain a lease. The Framework also includes measures to enhance the GNWT's ability to address unauthorized occupancy, to introduce new consequences for non-compliance, and to clarify the rules and responsibilities so unauthorized occupants understand the consequences of non-compliance. Existing unauthorized occupants must be assessed on a case-by-case basis to determine whether removal is warranted.

OUTCOMES	PRIORITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses of land that require tenure are clearly defined. • The uses of land that require tenure are properly regulated through appropriate tenure instruments. • Aboriginal rights are respected. 	<p>5.1 Develop a process for evaluating existing unauthorized occupants.</p> <p>5.2 Develop criteria for removal and evaluate existing unauthorized occupants accordingly on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>5.3 Develop and implement an approach to prioritize the removal of new unauthorized occupants.</p> <p>5.4 Conduct a legislative and policy review to seek opportunities to enhance efficiency or capacity to remove new unauthorized occupants.</p> <p>5.5 Discourage unauthorized occupancy through enhanced communication efforts.</p>



6. Encourage compliance and strengthen enforcement

Throughout the development of the Framework, the need for enhanced inspections and enforcement was identified, with particular emphasis on a need for improved enforcement of unauthorized occupants. Attitudes and behaviours can be influenced and changed over time by increased awareness and understanding of land management regulations, policies, and practices, especially as they relate to land leasing opportunities and protocols. However, a better understanding of the rules regarding the use of public land may not always result in compliance. It is therefore also essential to look at ways to improve and strengthen enforcement capabilities.

OUTCOMES	PRIORITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NWT residents understand the rules and why the rules are in place. There are clear consequences for non-compliance. The environment is protected through regulation and control of activities taking place on public land. Uses of land that require tenure are clearly defined. The uses of land that require tenure are properly regulated through appropriate tenure instruments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1 Encourage compliance with all regulations supporting the use of public land through enhanced communications efforts. 6.2 Support the development and implementation of new regulations and related legislative work to introduce immediate financial consequences for non-compliance. 6.3 Conduct a legislative and policy review to seek opportunities to increase the administrative efficiency of enforcement practices and procedures. 6.4 Engage Aboriginal governments and organizations in a dialogue about suitable and effective compliance protocols.



Implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting

Achieving the outcomes outlined in the Framework will require a significant amount of time and resources, as well as additional consultation and collaboration with Aboriginal governments and organizations and further engagement with the public and other stakeholders.

Keeping NWT residents informed about the progress of the Recreational Leasing Management Framework is an important part of assuring public transparency and accountability. Performance evaluation

measures will be developed and used to monitor and assess how effective various actions are in achieving the desired Framework goals and outcomes as well as supporting broader government objectives.

While ongoing monitoring and evaluation processes can keep the Framework relevant and responsive to the many challenges and opportunities that can influence outdoor recreation in the NWT, a more extensive review of how well the Framework is meeting the needs of NWT residents will be completed on an as needed basis.



Appendix A:

Glossary of Terms Used in this Document

Commissioner's Land

Lands or any interest in lands under the administration and control of the *Commissioner's Land Act*. The *Act* applies to (a) lands acquired by the Territories with Territorial funds before, on or after June 27, 1969 (b) public lands the administration of which has before, on or after June 27, 1969 been transferred by the Governor in Council to the Territories, (c) all roads, streets, lanes and trails on public lands, and (d) lands acquired by the Territories pursuant to tax sale proceedings, but does not apply in respect of any mines or minerals under or within such lands.

The Commissioner's Land Administration Branch is responsible for the management and administration of Commissioner's Land located within block land transfers under the *Commissioner's Land Act* and regulations. This includes managing and administering leases, quarry permits, other land dispositions, performance securities, legal surveys, mapping services for lands within the block land transfers, lands database management, and revenue collection.

Culture

Culture is the living expression of our values and defines who we are. Culture includes all aspects of our lives, such as our traditions and rituals, clothing, food, leisure activities, stories and storytelling, spirituality, knowledge and ways of knowing, inventions and craftsmanship, languages, and creative expressions.

Source: GNWT Culture and Heritage Strategic Framework 2015-2025

Land Use Planning

The formulation of policy through the systematic assessment of land potential and value within a specified geographic area.

Source: Lands Establishment Policy, April 1, 2014

Lease

A written contract by which an owner (the lessor) of a specific asset (such as a parcel of land) grants a second party (the lessee) the rights to its exclusive possession and use for a specific period and under specified conditions, in return for specified periodic rental or lease payments.

Source: adapted from <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/lease.html>



Outdoor recreation

See definition of recreation below.
Recreation activities that occur outside primarily in rural or natural settings typically, but not always, outside of community boundaries.

Planned areas

Areas where the GNWT has completed a recreation management plan.

Priority area

Areas identified by the GNWT requiring recreation management planning to address existing or anticipated land use conflicts and opportunities related to recreational use of the land by the public.

Public land

Any lands in the NWT over which the GNWT holds administration and control.

Source: Lands Establishment Policy, April 1, 2014

Recreation

The experience that results from freely chosen participation in physical, social, intellectual, creative, cultural, and spiritual pursuits that enhance individual and community wellbeing.

Source: Canadian Parks and Recreation Association

Recreation opportunities

The opportunity to participate in a specific recreation activity in a particular outdoor setting in order to enjoy a desired recreation experience and gain the healthy benefits that accrue.

Source: Society of Outdoor Recreational Professionals

Recreation management planning

A systematic and deliberate process of decision making about the future management of recreation resources and recreation opportunities for priority areas.

Source: Society of Outdoor Recreational Professionals

Recreation settings

The combination of environmental, social and managerial factors (such as the amount of environmental disturbance, number of people, or the presence of infrastructure) that can influence one's recreational behaviour, activity, or experience.

Structure

A physical building or constructed item placed upon the land. Includes but is not limited to cabins, sheds, decks, docks, and pit privies.



Tenure (land)

The means, process, duration, or right of holding something in one's possession such as property and the conditions by which property is held.

Adapted from: The Canadian Financial, Real Estate and Mortgage Glossary.

Territorial Lands

Land or any interest in lands under the administration and control of the Commissioner (Source: *Northwest Territories Lands Act*). Subject to subsection (2) and section 53, the *Act* applies only in respect of lands or any interest in lands that are transferred to the administration and control of the Commissioner on or after the date the *Act* came into force.

The Territorial Lands Administration Branch is responsible the management and administration of the *Northwest Territories Lands Act* and regulations including managing and administering leases, land use permits, quarry permits, other land dispositions, performance securities, legal survey, land database management, and revenue collection.

Unauthorized

To do something (such as occupy land) without official permission or approval, when approval or permission is required.





Kispiin ki nitawihitĩn ā nīhiyawihk ōma ācimōwin, tipwēsinēn.

Cree

ᑭerihitł'is dēne sūliné yati t'a huts'elkēr xa beyéyati theᓄa ᓄat'e, nuwe ts'ēn yółti.

Chipewyan

If you would like this information in another official language, call us.

English

Si vous voulez ces renseignements en français, contactez-nous.

Français

Jii gwandak izhii ginjik vat'atr'ijāhch'uu zhīt yinohtan jī', diits'āt ginohknii.

Gwich'in

Hapkua titiqqat pijumagupkit Inuinnaqtun, uvaptinnut hivajarlutit.

Inuinnaqtun

ᑕᓄᑕ ᑎᑎᓐᓇᑦ ᐱᓐᐱᑕᓐᓇᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᑕᓐᓇᑦᐱᓐᓇᑦ, ᐅᓐᓐᑎᓐᓇᑦ ᐅᓐᓇᑦ ᓐᓇᓐᓇᑦᐱᓐᓇᑦ.

Inuktitut

UVANITTUAQ ILITCHURISUKUPKU INUVIALUKTUN, QUQUAQLUTA.

Inuvialuktun

K'ēhshó got'ine xadó k'é hederi ᓄedihł'ē yeriniwē nídé dúle.

North Slavey

Edi gondi dehgéh got'ie zhatié k'ēé edatł'éh enahddhē nide naxets'ē edahí.

South Slavey

Tłıchọ yati k'ēē dē wegodi wek'ēhoızo nēwọ dē, gots'ọ goahde.

Tłıchọ

Aboriginal Languages Secretariat: 867-767-9346 ext. 71037

Francophone Affairs Secretariat: 867-767-9343

