



PROTECTING SETTLEMENT LAND

How does the *Lands Act* protect settlement land?

The *Lands Act* provides KDFN with the authority to manage settlement land, including protecting settlement land against unauthorized uses, environmental damage, trespassing, pollution and littering.

How are KDFN Beneficiaries and Citizens' rights to settlement land protected under the *Lands Act*?

The Constitution protects the interest of future generations by ensuring KDFN always holds ownership of its settlement land. KDFN is working on an approach to include feedback from KDFN Beneficiaries and Citizens during application reviews to ensure the best interests of KDFN and its people.

KDFN uses land use planning and zoning to guide its land use decisions, like the C-Lands Plan. All land use plans are developed with direction from KDFN Beneficiaries and Citizens.

The *Lands Act* gives KDFN the authority to limit land available for lease, as well as withdraw land to protect sensitive habitats and long-term interests.

Are there restrictions on how long the general public can use settlement land?

Yes. The general public needs permission from KDFN to access and use settlement land. However, KDFN's Final Agreement gives the general public access rights to settlement land for hiking and other recreational uses.

How can KDFN protect itself from failed land developments?

KDFN may collect financial security from an authorization holder. The financial security protects KDFN from paying for any work or clean up with its own money if the development doesn't work out.

What authority does KDFN have to hold a person accountable for an offence committed on settlement land?

The *Lands Act* gives KDFN the ability to issue tickets, prosecute offenders in court or take other culturally or environmentally relevant courses of action.