



Dawson Regional Planning Commission

Moving Forward • Nän kääk ndä tr'ädä

June 4, 2013

Hello Everyone,

As promised, the Commission is proceeding with a second “Stakeholder Engagement Workshop” on Plan Alternatives, next Tuesday/Wednesday (June 11 and 12), at the TH Community Hall in Dawson City. We will provide you with an interactive session this round, with more opportunity for review of the knowledge base, discussion of illustrated plan alternatives and consideration of the range of management approaches the Commission is preparing to explore.

The aims for this workshop in our overall process are:

- Demonstrate the emerging structured evaluation framework that the Commission will use to develop and report its draft plan.
- Discuss illustrative plan alternatives to help identify the primary trade-offs or choices that need to be made, and explore creative solutions to address them.

Attached are the following documents for your review in preparation for next week.

Draft Agenda	For our two-day workshop in Dawson City at Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Community Hall (Tuesday, June 11 and Wednesday, June 12, 2013).
DRPC Planning Process Overview	A summary of the scope of the planning process and current status. There are links to process documents available on the Commission's website (process milestones, background reports, workshop summaries).
Plan Alternatives: A Starting Point	A summary sheet for each of four alternative plans that have been prepared to refine the evaluation framework. These alternatives are an example of possible management approaches, not a definitive selection of candidate alternatives.
Estimating Consequences: Framework Overview	An overview of how the Commission will evaluate alternatives, including a resource summary that will guide the analysis of plan alternatives.
Evaluation Objectives	Basic descriptions of the draft evaluation criteria, management area specific objectives and objectives that may be considered as general directions for the plan.
Maps	To facilitate email distribution of this document, maps that correspond to the resource assessment inputs, illustrative plan alternatives, and assessment results are available from http://dawson.planyukon.ca .

We look forward to seeing everyone next week.

Jeff Hamm, MCIP, RPP

Senior Planner

Dawson Regional Planning Commission



AGENDA – DAY 1 – Tuesday, June 11

Item	Time*
Kick-off <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductions • Housekeeping items • Review agenda and meeting purpose 	9:00 – 9:30
Scope for a Regional Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What can the plan say?</i> General recommendations • <i>What can the plan do?</i> Review of primary focus and management prescriptions applicable to the Dawson region 	9:30 – 10:00
Plan Alternatives – A Starting Point <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-level overview of the illustrative plan alternatives that are being used to develop and validate the evaluation framework. 	10:00 – 10:30
Feedback – Plan Alternatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do the plans explore a reasonable range of different approaches and priorities? • Are there some “easy wins” with respect to land use designations in the region? • What and where are the areas of greater resource use conflict? 	10:30 – 12:00
Catered Lunch	12:00 – 1:00
Evaluating Alternatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration and discussion of how the Commission will use the evaluation framework to structure, assess and contrast the ability of different plan alternatives to achieve the planning objectives. 	1:00 – 2:00
Regional Resource Summary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview and discussion of available data and information sources to support the evaluation analysis. 	2:00 – 3:00
Analytical Approaches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of the methodologies available for calculating evaluation criteria 	3:00 – 3:30
Feedback – Evaluation Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What needs clarification? • Based on the available data and analysis tools, what are good candidates for evaluation criteria? 	3:30 – 4:30

*All times are approximate; breaks will be taken as necessary



AGENDA – DAY 2 – Wednesday, June 12

Item	Time*
Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none">Recap of Day 1 input; adjust agenda as required	9:00 – 9:15
Planning Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none">What planning tools are being considered, and how could they applied?	9:15 – 10:00
Feedback – Planning Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none">What needs clarification?Are there other potential tools the Commission should investigate?	10:00 – 12:00
Catered Lunch	12:00 – 1:00
Discussion - Developing Plan Alternatives <ul style="list-style-type: none">Input and discussion of different plan themes and management approaches the Commission should explore.	1:00 – 4:00
Next Steps <ul style="list-style-type: none">Confirm next steps & meeting dates	4:00 – 4:30

*All times are approximate; breaks will be taken as necessary



Scope of the Plan

Yukon Land Use Planning Council, in consultation with the affected Yukon First Nations (TH, VG, NND) and Yukon Government, established boundaries for a regional Land Use Plan to include most of the Traditional Territory of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, excluding the community of Dawson City and its immediate environs. Community members nominated jointly by First Nations and Government form a Planning Commission. Commission members consider public and Plan Partner interests and develop a recommendation for a Regional Land Use Plan. The Plan will include a Vision for the Planning Region, General Management Direction, Area Specific Management Direction and Appendices of Resource Maps, Best Management Practices and Implementation Priorities. Once approved, plans are implemented by Yukon for public lands, and by First Nations for Settlement Lands.

The Dawson Regional Land Use Plan is expected to identify and provide rationale for conservation and development areas; consider strategic objectives when evaluating reasonable access to resources; suggest amendments to regulatory regimes; and reflect the vision and principles of the Plan Partners.

Many strategic and process objectives are established for the land use plan in the First Nation Final Agreements¹ and the Commission's Terms of Reference². Objectives of these founding documents that may be restated as goals for the regional land use plan include:

- Minimize actual or potential land use conflict
- Promote well-being of Yukon Indian people, other residents of the region and of Yukon
- Promote Sustainable Development³
- Integrate land, water and resource management, use and protection

The Land Use Plan does not have administrative authority to address subdivision planning in community areas; activities for which land use permits and approvals are in place and are in good standing; navigation and transportation, and dredging of navigable waterways; allocation of water rights; allocation of fish & wildlife resources; allocation of forest resources; resource revenue sharing arrangements; already established Special Management Areas; or operational decision making under government statutes and regulation.

Plan alternatives will explore the use of various management approaches; some were drawn from recommendations in land use plans for North Yukon and Peel Watershed regions (cumulative effects management, seasonal access restriction); some have been applied elsewhere with some measure of success (resource road sharing). Other strategies have been previously suggested, but remain untried as resource management approaches in Yukon (e.g. paper-based staking, private resource roads).

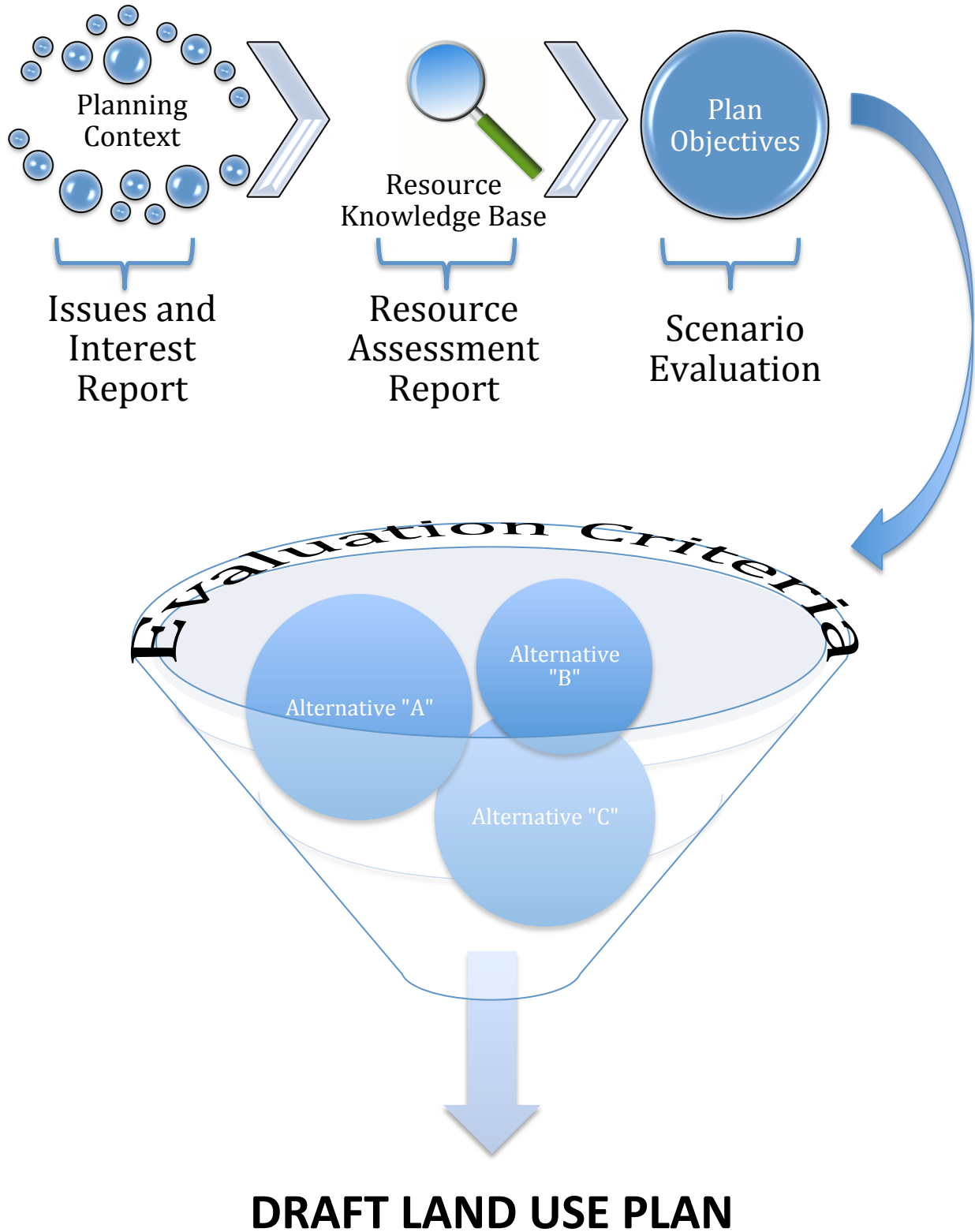
¹ TH Final Agreement available at: <http://www.cyfn.ca/ouragreementsfnfa/tronkehwechinfa1.pdf>

² Available at http://dawson.planyukon.ca/index.php/downloads/doc_download/1-terms-of-reference

³ Sustainable Development (per UFA) means "means beneficial socio-economic change that does not undermine the ecological and social systems upon which communities and societies are dependent."



Dawson Regional Planning Process Overview





Timeline of Planning Process

Commission Start-Up

September 2008 – Terms of Reference agreed to by Parties

August 2010 – Commission members appointed

Steve Taylor, Chester Kelly, Roger Ellis, Bill Bowie, Will Fellers, Scott Casselman

Issues and Interests

Spring 2011 – Community meetings:

Dawson City (May 27); Whitehorse (June 8); Old Crow (June 20)

December 2011 – Issues and Interests Report released

Four key themes were identified:

- Mineral exploration and mining – in particular, the cumulative effects of mineral exploration, mine development and access issues
- Conservation of fish and wildlife habitat – maintenance of ecological integrity and the need to identify and designate protection for areas of high ecological significance or sensitivity
- Defining a “workable balance” for sustainable development – balancing economic development with environmental protection
- Land use conflict within the Yukon River corridor – as a key artery for the region and the Yukon, the river experiences multiple uses and a wide range of user groups

Vision and Goals

February 2012 – Preliminary Vision Statement and Goals established:

Economic Prosperity, Active Management, Equitable Balance and Stewardship

Resource Assessment Report

December 2012 – Draft Resource Assessment Report provided to Parties for review

‘Best available’ resource management information was requested from the Parties, industry stakeholder groups and resource users in late 2011. Information included ecologically important areas, mineral resource potential mapping, preliminary conservation values assessment, traditional economic resources model, and habitat suitability mapping for various wildlife species.

June 2013 – Resource Assessment Report due for release to public

Plan Alternatives and Evaluation Criteria

January 2012 – Planning Conference, Dawson City

Conference about planning approaches for consideration of trade-offs, frameworks for conservation assessment, and economic and social consequences of resource development.

January 2013 – Planning Conference, Whitehorse

The Draft Alternatives Evaluation Framework is presented and work initiated for stakeholder engagement on evaluation criteria.



February 2013 – Public Planning Workshop, Dawson City

Commission hosted a public discussion to identify desirable outcomes for the land use plan. Participants at the workshop provided helpful insight on activities and interests occurring in the Dawson region. Participants suggested over 100 draft objectives and performance measures, as well as potential planning strategies.

May 2013 – Stakeholder Planning Workshop and Public Forum, Dawson City

Fundamental objectives and potential evaluation criteria developed by the Commission with input from the Technical Working Group were reviewed with approximately 40 participants representing the Planning Parties and a broad range of stakeholder interests. An evening public forum was also held to provide an opportunity for public input to the Commission about desirable results for a regional land use plan.

June 2013 – Stakeholder Planning Workshop, Dawson City

This workshop will focus on the evaluation framework that the Commission will use to consider trade-offs between meaningful alternatives. Components of potential alternatives as well as the range of possible management actions and strategies will be discussed. The Commission is interested in learning about the areas of agreement and disagreement among stakeholders, obtaining feedback on the elements of a good plan, hearing creative ideas on how to address conflicting values, and being transparent in their decision-making process. Participants will be engaged in activities to define meaningful outcomes for the plan, and to establish criteria for evaluating alternative plan strategies. The workshop objective is to gain support for alternatives to be explored by the Commission over the summer of 2013 and for the framework that will be used to evaluate them.

Preferred Plan Alternatives

A public forum and workshop is planned for September 18-19, 2013 to discuss plan alternatives that were refined over the summer.

Draft Land Use Plan Release

The draft Land Use Plan is scheduled for release on October 15, 2013. Public meetings will be held in Dawson City around that time, as well as (likely) Whitehorse and Old Crow. Information sessions with stakeholders will be arranged during the Draft Plan review phase from October 15 to January 31, 2014.

Draft Plan Feedback

An information session scheduled for February 12, 2014 will share feedback received from Planning Parties, stakeholders and the public.

Final Plan

The final recommended Dawson Regional Land Use Plan is scheduled for completion by March 31, 2014.



LIST OF MEETINGS

Commission Meetings

Special Meeting January 6, 2011
Regular Meeting #1 February 16-17, 2011 (Whitehorse)
Special Meeting March 18, 2011
Special Meeting March 29, 2011
Regular Meeting #2 April 27-28, 2011 (Dawson)
Regular Meeting #3 October 12-13, 2011 (Dawson)
Special Meeting November 15, 2011
Regular Meeting #4 February 15-16, 2012 (Whitehorse)
Regular Meeting #5 May 16-17, 2012 (Dawson)
Regular Meeting #6 October 17-18, 2012 (Whitehorse)
Regular Meeting #7 November 14, 2012 (special meeting)
Regular Meeting #8 February 13-14, 2013 (Dawson)
Regular Meeting #9 May 15, 2013 (Dawson)

The Commission Chair and/or Senior Planner also regularly attend meetings of the Yukon Land Use Planning Council (YLUPC) to provide progress updates and receive feedback on Commission activities.

Other Commission Activities

- November 2011 - Yukon Geoscience Forum
- May 2011, 2012, 2013 – Dawson City International Gold Show
- July 2012 - Yukon River Field Trip – Commission members travel by boat from Minto Landing to Dawson City. Invited guests Gerald Isaac and David Neufeld, along with boat driver Pat Van Bibber, shared insight and stories on the culture and history of human activity along the river

Technical Working Group Meetings

April 15, 2011
June 16, 2011
November 7, 2011
April 5, 2012
May 15, 2012
September 21, 2012
January 25, 2013
March 5-6, 2013

Senior Liaison Committee Meetings

March 01, 2013
May 16, 2013



Discussion Summary Stakeholder Workshop May 13-14, 2013

The purpose of this workshop was to provide early and meaningful opportunity for stakeholder engagement, particularly in helping to establish decision scope and structure, objectives and performance measures, and to begin collaboratively developing alternatives.

Comments regarding expectations going into the workshop:

- Cautious optimism and healthy skepticism regarding planning process (controversy with respect to previous planning processes – uncertainty over politicians approving and implementing the final recommendations)
- Looking for balance between economic and environmental sustainability
- Want the plan to also reflect traditional land management concepts, concern for future generations, tourism values, heritage values, and First Nations Final Agreements
- Hoping for the final plan to adequately inform other processes (e.g., YESAA)
- Interest in seeing how a structured framework helps to evaluate alternatives

Discussion on what is “In/Out of Scope”:

- Even though some areas are out of scope because they are governed by other regulatory plans, the Dawson plan can still make recommendations with respect to those plans and areas
- Also, creation of new special management areas is “In” scope
- Cumulative effects management should be “In” scope, but how does cumulative effects management work with things that are “Out” of scope (e.g., mining activities on established claims in good standing)?
- Forestry management plans have to be consistent with regional plans

Discussion around Strategic Decision Making (SDM) process (defining planning objectives, determining management strategies and assessing alternatives):

- Things like tourism, trapping and hunting are categorized under headings like “Traditional” or “Tourism” but should be recognized as economic and part of economic development mandates
- Yukon has a small population and we should recognize that there is not a lot of land knowledge, which can lead to misunderstandings and conflicts over the data used; need to show the uncertainty (i.e., be clear about the range in the data instead of using the mean only)
- Caution around using the term “preferred accessible area” as it is an economic term
- Concern around thinking about different values separately (i.e., silo effect) when they are inter-related
- Concern over how consensus is reached about what values and performance measures to use (response: through an iterative process using group collaboration)
- Confusion and concern around the selection of values, objectives and performance measures and the “more-or-less” direction-of-change concept



Discussion around planning strategies (i.e., tools for accomplishing planning tasks):

- Important to have dollar amounts attached to trade-offs so decision-makers can make better informed choices
- Suggestion for one alternative to have landscape management units based on those from the forestry management plan
- Plan needs to consider: activities already happening (e.g., gold fields), natural boundaries (e.g., watersheds), conservation activities (e.g., management plan for caribou), and the current range of uses within and adjacent to the planning region

Discussion points regarding the values and objectives table are reflected in the revised table.

Closing comments:

- Information package should be distributed at least one week prior to next workshop
- Provide link to Powerpoint presentations shown during workshop for stakeholders to reference
- Provide the outcomes from this workshop prior to next workshop, in particular, the scoped-in, simplified version of the values and objectives table – want to see how interests and values are incorporated into the next steps
- Present more than one alternative in next workshop with potential land management unit boundaries drawn
- For next workshop, focus more on the areas that represent conflict
- Desire for the final plan to reflect stakeholder concerns and to see approval bodies listen to the stakeholders when it comes time for plan approval and implementation
- SDM process was confusing and workshop was not as productive as was hoped, although it is clear that the SDM process shows that an attempt is being made to have transparent and effective decision-making
- General agreement that it is good to have the opportunity to meet with everyone and hear the different points of view, that the planning process is moving in the right direction, and that stakeholders are glad for the opportunity to provide input, but would like to be more productive in future sessions



Plan Alternatives: What We've Heard

The Plan Development stage of plan production should be viewed as a trial phase, where the overall approach and methods for developing management alternatives, assessing their potential impacts and reporting back of consequences using defined evaluation criteria are still under refinement.

To date, consideration for Plan Alternatives has included the following actions:

- Input on primary interests and issues from public and Plan Partners (December 2011)
- Assessment of land, heritage and resource information sources (December 2012)
- Review of preliminary planning objectives with Technical Working Group (January 2013)
- Public workshop on planning objectives and evaluation criteria (February 2013)
- Stakeholder workshop on evaluation framework (May 2013)
- Draft Evaluation Framework, including fundamental objectives and possible evaluation criteria
- Development of illustrative plan alternatives for testing of Evaluation Framework (June 2013)

Fundamental values and evaluation objectives were identified for three categories of plan outcomes:

- Culture – Examples include:
 - TH, VGFN and Dawson heritage and cultural resources (cultural sites, heritage routes, teaching/interpretive spaces)
 - Protection of traditional land use practices (harvest infrastructure, seasonal round)
 - Protection of tourist and recreation experience (non-motorized/motorized activities, scenic viewscapes)
- Ecology – Examples include:
 - Terrestrial biodiversity and ecological integrity (ecosystem types, species richness, unique habitats)
 - Intact wilderness areas (unroaded areas, ecosystem connectivity)
 - Water quality, quantity and rates of flow (watershed condition)
 - Wildlife habitat and wildlife populations (focal and keystone species, species of special management concern)
- Economy – Examples include:
 - Economic diversity and renewable resource development (tourism developments, non-timber forest products, local agriculture)
 - Local economic benefit (traditional economic activity, exploration activity, mining activity, implementation cost)
 - Managed community growth and infrastructure (transportation corridors, local community “Fire Smart” areas)

See *Evaluation Objectives* section for more information on area specific and general objectives.



Designing Plan Alternatives

Making better decisions is about having better choices. Having better choices requires creativity in generating alternatives and careful consideration of the consequences of a decision from multiple perspectives. Generating alternatives is an opportunity to explore new and potentially better ways of achieving the desired outcomes. Decision makers may choose a different course of action when given the opportunity to compare and contrast meaningful alternatives using transparent and easily understandable dimensions of value.

The Commission wishes to consider alternatives as they explore the potential consequences of:

- Landscape unit boundaries (natural/cultural/economic);
- Management emphasis (conservation/development); and
- Planning strategies (e.g. access management; seasonal use restrictions; indicator monitoring).

To test their framework for evaluating alternatives, the Commission has created four illustrative examples of a Land Use Plan and is asking stakeholders to deliberate on:

- Fundamental values the alternatives need to address;
- Appropriate measures of the impact of different management approaches; and
- Other management strategies the Commission should consider.

NB: The Plan Alternatives presented in this workshop have not been selected by the Commission to describe intended directions for the Plan, or to establish constraints on the range of possible approaches to the Plan. The illustrated Plan Alternatives are presented merely to inform discussion about an Evaluation Framework, which may then be used by the Commission as they develop and consider alternatives for a Draft Regional Land Use Plan.

Landscape Unit Boundaries

Landscape management units (LMUs) are distinct areas of land that have similar ecological characteristics (landform and vegetation) or consistent land use patterns (cultural landscape). LMUs complement the General Management Directions (GMDs), which guide the use of land, water and resources throughout the Planning Region. LMUs allow more specific focus to the management strategies and objectives for the values in that part of the landscape. For this workshop, all Plan Alternatives are derived from LMUs defined by the Dawson Forest Resource Management Plan.

Management Emphasis

LMUs identify the particular management intent for some portion of the planning region. Different parts of the region require different management direction. Sensitive areas (e.g. wetlands) require careful management. Other areas may be less sensitive or have significant potential for economic activity. Previous Yukon regional plans have adopted three distinct types of management emphasis; Protected Area (PA), Integrated Management Area (IMA) and Community Area (CA). Each zone may comprise sub-categories referring to the relative level of conservation or development focus. In this workshop, additional categories are illustrated for Yukon River Corridor (YRC) designations, with either a conservation or development focus.



Proposed Land Use Designation	Management Emphasis	Description
IMA – L	Lowest Development	Maintain high ecological and heritage/cultural values within a sensitive biophysical setting. All season activity is discouraged. Minimize impact.
IMA – M	Moderate Development	Moderate ecological and/or cultural/heritage values within a moderately sensitive setting. Conserve resources.
IMA – H	Highest Development	Lower ecological and heritage/cultural value within a moderately sensitive landscape. More intensive land use.
PA	Protected Area	Areas designated for conservation of very high ecological or heritage/cultural value. Land withdrawn from subsurface and surface rights issuance. Industrial land uses are not allowed.
MAC	Multiuse Access Corridor	Corridors intended for provision of access and/or infrastructure to development and community areas. River or highway corridor.
YRC	Yukon River Corridor	Riparian corridors with high ecological and heritage/cultural value within a sensitive biophysical setting. Industrial activity is discouraged.
CA	Community Area	Provision for community development and necessary service infrastructure. E.g. subdivision areas, airports and landfills.

Planning Strategies

Different strategies for managing land use may be explored in the design of alternatives. Strategies, or planning tools, are ways that land use decision-making can be guided toward the broad Goals for a Land Use Plan. Some tools have been used in previous Yukon plans, and are familiar to resource users and regulators. New innovations that have proven useful elsewhere may deserve consideration as creative approaches to issues in the Dawson region.

Planning strategies fall into 6 categories, as shown on the Strategy Table presented with Alternatives for the workshop: Zoning; Permitted/Prohibited Use; Level of Activity; Access Management; Adaptive Management; and Implementation.

Zoning

Zoning is a common tool for separating incompatible land use objectives. At its broadest level, zoning may be used to distinguish parts of the landscape where conservation is the highest priority from the land base used for economic resource activity. Zoning may also be helpful to ensure outcomes for land use within each zone are consistent with objectives for that zone, and with the overall objectives for the Land Use Plan. Other planning tools may be tailored for each zone, such as higher thresholds for disturbance within parts of the working landscape.



Permitted Use

Within each zone a menu of land uses, which are either permitted or prohibited, may be used to allow more precise distinction around activity. Unlike restrictions on the level of activity or extent of disturbance, which might apply to all land uses, use restrictions more clearly set out uses which are considered consistent with objectives for the zone. Often, a compatibility matrix is drawn to determine which uses of the land base can exist together, at the same time, in the same part of the region.

Level of Activity

Over time, development can have a “cumulative” effect on the land. As more development occurs, incremental effects of new development add to those from previous developments. For example, an increase in traffic within areas of previous access may lead to a decrease in the use of an area by wildlife, or more frequent conflict between animals and humans. The level of activity may be managed by establishing limits of acceptable change to important indicators, such that decisions may be made that reflect the totality of potential consequences, not just the most recent ones.

The timing and duration of activity may also be managed to avoid conflicts that only occur during part of the year, such as between winter range for caribou and winter seismic activity. In some areas, separation of use by season is more effective than outright prohibition on uses.

Access Management

While the easiest access to manage is that which is not created, numerous strategies may be considered to mitigate the undesirable effect roads may have on ecological or cultural value. These include pre-tenure road planning, coordinated operation planning, long-term strategic transportation planning, alternative routing, wildlife & fish friendly design, or design for ultimate road closure. Operational considerations include feasibility of physical control and enforcement.

Adaptive Management

A key element of the Commission’s intended management approach is to ensure that practices are continuously improved to achieve the most benefit from the use of land and resources, with the least adverse impact. Consideration for the appropriateness of management practices should be monitored, examined and tested to ensure that the “best available” knowledge is being relied upon in decision-making. This may include monitoring of key indicators or the inclusion of research and learning objectives in project assessment.

Implementation

Ultimately, the effective application of a Land Use Plan by a First Nation or Government relies on implementation through existing statutes and regulations, or by specific revisions to the management regime as recommended by the Commission. Various mechanisms may be adopted to determine how close actual outcomes are to the intended directions of the Plan. This is accomplished on an on-going basis by confirming proposed activities are consistent with the Land Use Plan during YESAA project reviews. Periodic comprehensive reviews may be conducted, especially where new information suggests current management approaches are ineffective, inadequate, or outdated.

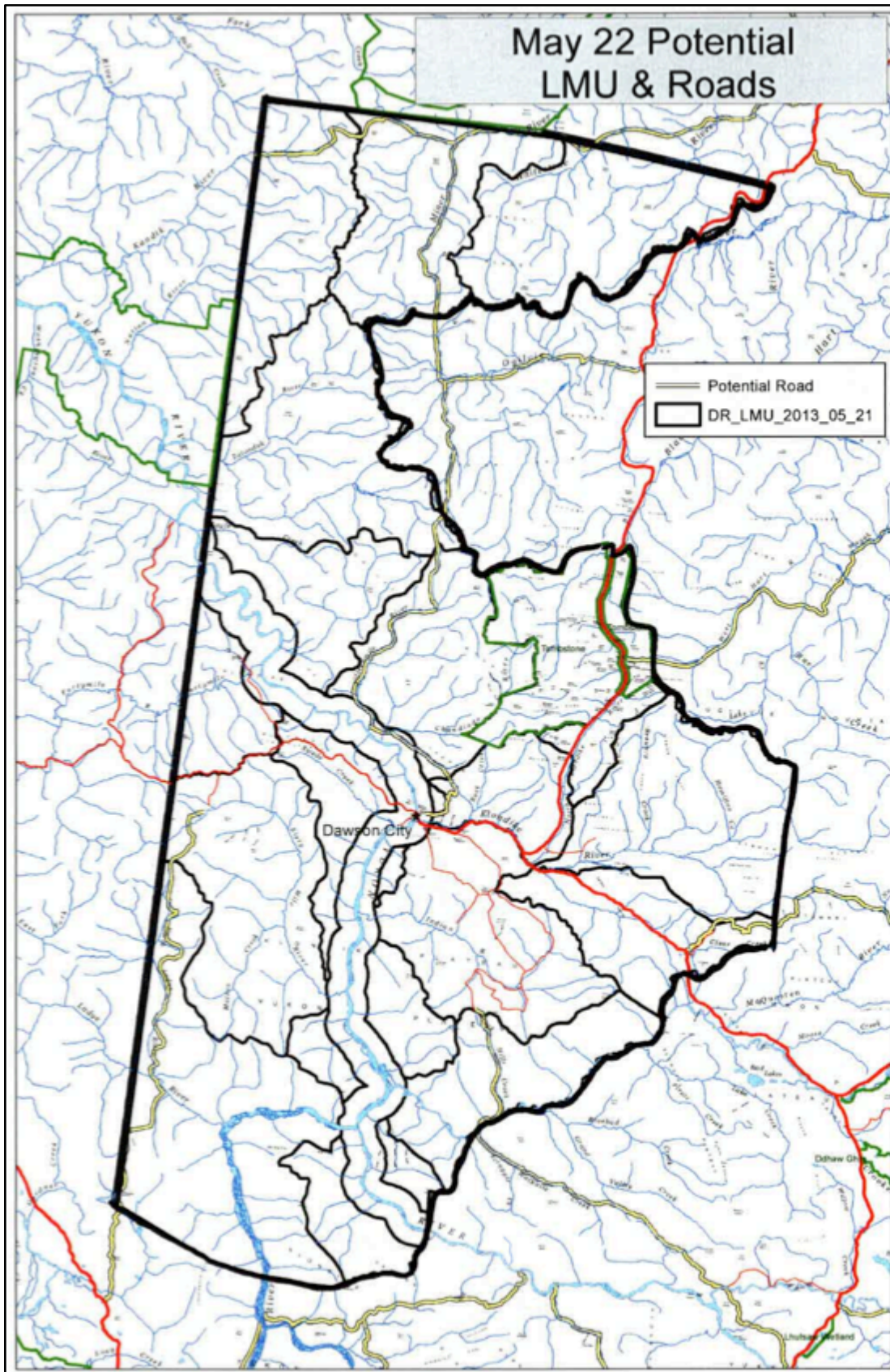


Planning Strategies

Zoning	Permitted / Prohibited Resource Uses	Level of Activity	Access Management	Adaptive Management Provisions	Implementation
Protected Area Multiple Use Area Corridor Local Planning Area General	Placer Mining Hard Rock Mining Forestry Recreation Trapping Hunting Agriculture Oil and Gas Traditional Economic Activity Non Timber Forest Products Renewable Energy Fishing Cultural Practices Tourism Conservation / Natural Area Roads	Level or scale of use Level or scale of disturbance Reclamation rates Timing / Round / Focus / Permanency Duration Rate of development	Provisions for existing vs. new roads, trails Seasonal restrictions / allowances Enforcement Motorized vs non-motorized Water based transport Air based transport Access type, e.g. road versus trail Shared corridors Activity restrictions, e.g. forestry only	Key monitoring indicators Research Community monitoring initiatives	Conformity determinations Variances, amendments, etc. Consultation requirements Detailed planning Trusts / bonds / etc Best practices Amendment mechanism Dispute resolution mechanism Plan renewal cycle Research in support of future planning



Preliminary Landscape Management Units and Potential Access Corridors





Assessing Plan Alternatives

Over the coming months, the Commission will conduct an in-depth assessment of plan alternatives. Using information gathered on cultural, ecological and economic values, as detailed in the resource assessment report, specific evaluation criteria will be used to describe consequences for each alternative. The results of the analysis will allow for side-by-side comparison of Plan Alternatives, using consistent criteria that reflect the trade-offs associated with a particular management approach and spatial pattern of land use designation.

In September, the Commission will invite the public and stakeholder organizations to review the Plan Alternatives and the results of the analysis. The Commission will consider the analysis, feedback from Plan Partners and input from the public to create a Draft Land Use Plan for presentation to Yukon, TH and VGFN governments.

Measurements of performance will include GIS overlay of resource values and proposed management units. For example, proportion of areas of varying mineral potential within each land use designation, or the proximity of access corridors to high quality wildlife habitat may be calculated from maps.

The Commission will also conduct a reality check on Plan Alternatives, seeking technical input on Plan Alternatives from land, resource and heritage managers in Yukon and First Nation governments. The advice of agencies with responsibility for plan implementation is invaluable as the finer details required to implement each Alternative are clarified. These technical reviews will include individuals from the following agencies of Yukon Government (YG), Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in (TH), and Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation (VGFN):

YG Energy, Mines and Resources –

Gillian McKee (Corporate Policy and Planning), Bryony McIntyre (Lands Branch), Mark Pedersen (Forest Operations), Jim Bell (Corporate Policy and Planning), Janet Bell-MacDonald (Mining Records Office), Lee Pigage (Yukon Geological Survey), Perry Diamond (Oil and Gas Resources)

YG Environment –

Tim Sellars (Corporate Planning and Implementation of Final Agreements), Bruce Maclean (Habitat), Brian Johnston (Parks)

YG Economic Development –

Helen Booth (Corporate Policy and Planning)

YG Tourism & Culture –

Cathryn Paish (Tourism Resource Coordinator), Rebecca Jansen (Historic Sites)

TH Lands and Resources –

Bill Kendrick (Lands and Resources Manager), Ryan Peterson (Fish and Wildlife Steward), Brian Willdey (Lands and Resources Officer)

TH Heritage –

Jody Beaumont (Traditional Knowledge), Lee Whalen (Heritage Officer)

VGFN Lands and Natural Resources –

Erika Tizya (Lands Manager)



Once the evaluation of Plan Alternatives has been completed, all Alternatives and evaluation results will be brought forward for public review and comment. The evaluation and the feedback on results will help the Commission finalize a Draft Land Use Plan.

Over the evaluation period, management objectives that apply more broadly to all landscape units will become the basis for General Management Directions in the Draft Plan. These may include objectives relating to the use of traditional knowledge and traditional place names, limitations on seasonal access in key wildlife areas or notification processes for exploration activity.



Dawson Regional Resource Inventory Summary

IMPORTANT NOTE: Section One of the Resource Assessment Report is now available on the DRPC website: <http://dawson.planyukon.ca>. Follow links from the Home Page to Workshop documents, and summary maps of resource values.

The following summaries are provided as background for the workshop. The knowledge base used to evaluate Plan Alternatives will include “best available information”, as documented in the Resource Report. The complete Report and Resource Summary Maps will be published later this month.

Riparian Corridors

Riparian zones are the complex and productive ecosystems and habitats that exist in the interaction of land and water along rivers and creeks. Key riparian zone types in the region prioritized for conservation include mature white spruce forests; balsam poplar forests; riparian wetlands such as sloughs, oxbows, and marshes; well-developed deciduous shrub habitats; rare plant communities (e.g. spiked saxifrage); year-round open water (ice-free) areas; fish spawning and overwintering habitats; and hydrological components of creek and river systems.

Two river corridors in the planning region (Yukon River and Stewart River) have a complex mix of ecological, heritage, subsistence, recreational, and economic/industrial values (e.g. agriculture, road and ferry crossings, rights of way, barge routes). The Yukon River features habitats and species that are not represented elsewhere in the region. The river is vitally important to salmon, and other key wildlife habitat includes raptor nests, moose calving areas, thimblehorn sheep ranges, mineral licks, and waterfowl and bird nesting areas. The Stewart River also supports exceptional fish and wildlife populations. Other key river corridors in the region include the White, Klondike, North Klondike, Sixty Mile, North Ladue, Forty Mile, Tatonduk, Fifteen Mile, Chandindu, Whitestone, Hamilton Creek, and other tributaries.

Key considerations for zoning of planning river corridors would include maintenance of views from the rivers for recreational travellers in boats; spatial scale of wildlife habitats and key access routes from more general habitats upslope; buffer distances required from recreational and wildlife habitats; and noise buffers from potential transport corridors nearby.

Caribou Ranges

The combined ranges of four caribou herds cover nearly the entire Dawson planning region except the southeast. Key areas for the barren-ground Porcupine herd (population estimate 169,000 in 2010, trend unknown) and Forty Mile herd (56,509 in 2010, slowly increasing) are calving grounds and winter range. Key areas for the non-migratory northern mountain Hart River herd (2,200 in 2006, trend unknown) and Clear Creek herd (900 in 2001, stable) are winter range, migration corridors and rutting areas.

Most caribou key areas in the Dawson planning region were identified near and east of Tombstone Territorial Park (mountain caribou) and west of Dawson (Forty Mile caribou). The Forty Mile herd used to occupy the entire southwest Yukon and if herd growth continues, it is



expected to begin re-occupying its former range. Barren-ground herds require transboundary perspectives in habitat management, and woodland caribou (northern mountain population) are listed as Special Concern under the federal Species At Risk Act (SARA). The Forty Mile Caribou Herd Working Group recommended a series of habitat protection measures in 2009 including habitat suitability mapping, wildfire management, and best practices to minimize impacts of human land use activities and address cumulative effects.

Moose Habitat

Southeast of Dawson City supports one of the higher densities of moose in the Yukon, and receives high hunting pressure as well as a relatively large human footprint. Most moose surveys within the planning region have been conducted in this area. The northern and southernmost areas of the region have not been surveyed, and all surveys were conducted in early or late winter. No location data exists for spring, summer or fall.

The moose population in the Dawson survey area appears to be stable or increasing from 2002-2008 (density estimate 264 moose/1000 km²), and stable or in slow decline since 1989 in Dawson West survey area (174 moose/1000 km²). Very few moose key habitat areas have been identified in the region. Late winter is considered a critical season for moose due to limited access to food and susceptibility to predation in deep snow. However, in most areas around Dawson, the average annual snowfall is not deep enough to cause moose to move to late winter range. Significant snowfall may only occur once every ten years, but then late winter range is critical for survival. Late winter habitat typically consists of bands of shrubs and aspen near rivers that are adjacent to upland mature spruce forests, where the dense spruce canopy intercepts a significant amount of snow.

Conservation Areas

Species at risk or of conservation concern require protection of critical habitats. Within the planning region seven mammals, one fish, and 23 bird species are of conservation concern. This includes Woodland Caribou (northern mountain population), Grizzly Bear, Wolverine, Bering Cisco, Horned Grebe, Short-eared Owl, and Rusty Blackbird that are listed as Special Concern under COSEWIC and/or SARA, and three additional bird species (Common Nighthawk, Olive-sided Flycatcher, and Peregrine Falcon) that are listed as Threatened.

Mammal species at risk are generally habitat specialists and therefore represent high value or unique habitats. The Ogilvie Mountain collared lemming is found only within the Tombstone area, and the distribution of other rare mammals (collared pika, pygmy shrew, other shrew species, woodchuck, hoary marmot, wolverine) is poorly understood. Large portions of the planning region were not glaciated in the Pleistocene and support insect species found nowhere else in Canada and the world.

Existing protected areas could be expanded for greater ecological connectivity. For example, expanding Ni'iiinlii Njik (Fishing Branch) Habitat Protection Area to include the headwaters of the Miner River; expanding the west side of Tombstone Territorial Park to include the mid-portion of the Chandindu River drainage; and expanding the Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve (Alaska) to include the headwaters and full drainage of the north fork of the Tatonduk River.



Ecologically important areas ('hotspots') in the planning region include areas with dolostone or limestone dominated bedrock that were unglaciated; unglaciated areas greater than 1300m in elevation; known locations of tracked plants (of conservation concern); locations of rare plant and animal species; locations (buffered) of known wildlife mineral licks; all wetlands; intact forest >140 years old; and areas deemed ecologically important through local knowledge workshops in 2011-12.

Conservation assessments generally refer to 'coarse filter' and 'fine filter' components. Coarse filter is the attempt to capture representation of all ecosystems and all components of biodiversity within single or multiple landscapes at a spatial scale that encompasses ecological processes. Fine filter is the attempt to capture specific elements of biodiversity that are either not captured in the coarse filter, or deserve extra site-specific attention beyond the high priority landscapes identified by the coarse filter, such as a population of rare plants or a mineral lick.

Watersheds

The portion of the planning region south of Dawson City (e.g. Klondike Plateau, northern edge of Dawson Range) lacks the extensive limestone that characterizes the north, and therefore has a distinctly different ecology. This area also supports a unique assemblage of endemic species, particularly plants, that is not represented to the north. Intact sub-watersheds in the southern area with high conservation values include the North Ladue River, Indian River, Sixty Mile River, and Matson Creek.

Land Management Units (LMUs) defined by watershed boundaries have been suggested as the most effective approach for managing conservation, recreation, and other values. Conservation approaches should apply to entire drainage basins, including headwaters. Watershed-based LMUs are practical to implement and to recognize on the ground, and they can be scaled or aggregated/subdivided by referring to higher/lower order watersheds.

Access Corridors

Access is a common interest of all resource users. Proximity to access is a cost factor for the economic development of most resources. Proximity to access corridors may also be a factor for conservation objectives, such as minimizing the impact of linear features on habitat value for caribou. Existing levels of linear and surface disturbance in the region are highest in the Goldfields, especially in the vicinity of gold-bearing creeks. Forest Management Units (FMU) in the Goldfields have levels of surface disturbance approaching 4%. In contrast, the FMU in which hard rock mining is occurring around Brewery Creek has a relatively small footprint, less than 0.2%.

Roads developed to areas of mining activity can make exploration of nearby areas more feasible. For example, a substantial increase in placer staking activity in the Lower Stewart occurred during the 2009 season. This was fuelled in part by exploration on the nearby White Gold hard rock gold discovery north of Thistle Creek. An access road was constructed to the property from Thistle Creek, improving access for nearby placer exploration. Also, recent placer mining development in the lower Sixtymile River drainage includes several kilometres of road, an airstrip, and a bridge over the river. This improved access is favourable for increased development and testing of nearby drainages such as Twenty Mile Creek and Thirteen Mile Creek, as well as the upstream reaches of the Sixtymile River.



Roads constructed for accessing mineral resources are also often used by others (e.g. for timber or wildlife harvesting). Few all-season roads exist in the region, and many areas of resource potential are isolated from roads and other infrastructure (e.g. energy). At the same time, extensive roadless areas contain high values for conservation that might otherwise be compromised by more developed access. Potential for new access features (trails or roads) should be considered in line with the type and intensity of desirable land use in proximity to an access corridor, including provisions for seasonal access restriction, decommissioning and other mitigations where ecological or cultural values may be at risk.

A Conceptual Study to Identify Natural Resource Infrastructure Access Corridors (2003) was commissioned by YG Energy, Mines and Resources a decade ago to look at the probable location for access corridors, based on understandings at that time about potential resource developments. The study did not propose routes; rather, it was a reconnaissance-level desktop exercise aimed at large-scale engineering considerations should roads be constructed within potential access corridors. The study depicts several potential corridors within the Dawson Planning Region, to provide access to potential mineral development areas in the southern portions of the region or to access oil and gas basins in the Kandik and Eagle Plain basins to the north. The recent interest in the White Gold district came after this study was completed.

Water access - The Yukon River is the major navigable waterway in the region and an important access corridor. Barge transportation of fuel and supplies provides an economical option for seasonal resource industry activity, and seasonal ferry service across the river links Dawson City to the Top of the World Highway and Alaska. The Yukon River, Klondike River, and others in the region are also important access corridors for subsistence harvesting and recreational opportunities. Various landing sites and docks are also associated with water access.

Air access - The Dawson community airport has scheduled Air North daily passenger service to and from Whitehorse, Inuvik and Old Crow. YG-HPW also manages airstrips at Chapman Lake and McQuesten Field. Air transportation via fixed wing planes, float planes, and helicopters is vital for the movements of people, fuel, goods and supplies for numerous resource sectors (minerals, oil and gas, wilderness tourism, big game outfitting, etc.). Associated infrastructure includes remote airstrips, float plane landing sites, and helicopter pads.

Mining Activity

Hard rock mineral exploration is a significant economic activity within the region. Estimated expenditures within the Dawson region for 2010-11 was in excess of \$45 million. Roughly one-third of currently active or pending quartz claims (as of November 14, 2012) have been staked since the start-up of the Commission. Mineral claims in good standing cover about 24% of the region (June 2011). Brewery Creek is the only active mine within the region, with the company pursuing permits for operation of the gold mine until 2021.

Placer claims in the Dawson region total ~1100 km² and include the drainages of the Klondike River, Indian River, west Yukon (Fortymile and Sixtymile Rivers and Moosehorn Range River), and lower Stewart River. More than 1900 km of placer streams (major gold-bearing streams with significant mechanized placer mining operations) are found within the region. During the period from 2007-09, more than 87% of total Yukon placer gold production came from the



unglaciated districts of the Dawson region. The Indian River is the top gold producing drainage in the Yukon, yielding nearly 28,936 ounces over the 2010-11 seasons.

Mineral Potential

Mineral potential assessments utilize a variety of data such as bedrock geology, stream sediment geochemistry, and mineral occurrences to rank land tracts that have a common geology. The Mineral Potential Assessment prepared for the Dawson planning region evaluated the potential amount of 22 mineral commodities associated with 36 deposit types in 67 tracts. For comparative purposes, relative mineral potential of tracts may be characterized using the combined dollar value for the estimated tonnage of all mineral types. The confidence that can be placed in the calculated values for each tract varies according to the amount of information available for the tract, and the deposit types being estimated. Based on estimates of discovered and undiscovered resources, the combined value of all deposits within the Dawson region (at current prices) exceeds \$120 billion. Gold is by far the most significant metal in terms of economic importance, in both hard rock and placer deposits, and accounts for most of the 365 known mineral occurrences documented within the region.

Tourism

The Dawson region is an important destination for visitors to the Yukon. Well-known historical and cultural attractions, along with wilderness destinations such as the Yukon River and Tombstone Territorial Park and road-accessible tundra landscapes, continue to attract visitors. Dawson City is a critical component of the region's tourism sector. With well-established attractions, accommodation, infrastructure and other tourism services, Dawson is a destination for nearly all highway and backcountry visitors and is an important factor for tourism growth in the region. The Yukon River's blend of scenery, wildlife and history as well as easy access and paddling make it the most popular canoe route in the Yukon and in Canada's north. In the planning region the route features remote wilderness, wildlife viewing, camping spots, and sites and features that showcase both First Nations and Klondike Gold Rush history. While most tourists visit in the summer, Dawson has a growing winter tourism season anchored by outdoor and cultural events that attract both visitors and media (e.g. Yukon Quest, Fulda Challenge, Arctic Ultra, Trek Over The Top).

Tourism is a resource-based industry, and continued success and growth depends on maintaining those resources. Areas which could potentially be impacted by other land use and development activities include aesthetics, water quality and safety considerations along the Yukon River corridor; Tombstone Territorial Park values; guided hunting activity values of wilderness and wildlife; scenic viewsapes and access to recreational activities (particularly Dempster Highway and Yukon River corridors); and impacts of new ground access on the Yukon Quest route (e.g. Dawson Trail may have potential for all-season access to the White Gold mining area).

Recreation

EDI Environmental Dynamics Inc. prepared a report for Yukon Parks in 2010 entitled Klondike Regional Plan: Outdoor Recreation Data Review. Major areas for recreation activities were summarized in the following categories: Dawson City Area and the Klondike River; Yukon River Corridor; Top of the World Highway; and Tombstone Territorial Park and the Dempster Highway. The region is a significant destination for recreational activities in both summer and winter.



Summer activities include hiking, canoeing, fishing, motorboat touring, mountain biking, hunting, wildlife viewing, berry picking, photography, and 4WD/ATV touring. Winter activities include snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, dog sledding, skijoring, snowshoeing, downhill skiing and snowboarding.

Potential areas for new or expanded recreation activity in the region include the Yukon River Corridor and Forty Mile area; Ogilvie Mountains and Dempster Highway Corridor; Yukon Ditch trail network; and Top of the World Highway. The Yukon River is especially significant and the remote North Ogilvie Mountains are also identified as particularly outstanding with potential for hiking routes and canoeing. Emerging activities include natural and cultural heritage tours, paragliding, and increased winter activities.

Heritage

Heritage resources are defined in the Historic Resources Act to include paleontological (fossil), archaeological (prehistoric) and historic resources. These definitions apply principally to in situ sites or objects. Burial sites are managed under guidelines for the discovery of human remains. Once found, heritage resources are protected under the Act. Inventories of palaeontological, archaeological and historic resources are very limited over most of the region. As of January 2013, there are approximately 139 recorded palaeontological sites in the planning region; 370 archaeological sites; and 750 historic resources sites.

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in define heritage resources more broadly to encompass all aspects of cultural identity, including language, stories, songs, a connection with the ancestors, beliefs and values shared through generations, and the continuation of traditional land use practices. In this sense heritage resources include harvestable resources (fish, wildlife, plants); natural resources (migration routes, waterways, mineral licks, calving areas); medicines; raw materials (wood, stone, fiber); place names and stories connecting people, places and events; camps, trails and caches; sacred and burial sites; current subsistence harvesting areas; and traditional knowledge.

The Dawson region is known worldwide for its extensive heritage resources. Palaeontological sites in the region are predominantly Ice Age fossil sites in the Klondike Goldfields. Permafrost enables exceptional preservation of ancient Ice Age biological remains such as DNA and mummified tissue, and the region attracts internationally renowned scientific researchers. Virtually every drainage area that has been mined historically or currently has yielded Ice Age fossils, and additional sites may be expected north of the Tintina Trench in the Ogilvie Mountains (Tatonduk River, Monster River, Ogilvie River).

Archaeological sites are predominantly prehistoric sites spanning the period from the end of the last Ice Age (12,000 years ago) to historic times. Areas around Tombstone appear to have been used for millennia for seasonal caribou harvesting, and the Moosehide site shows evidence of occupations dating back about 9,000 years. Upper drainages of the Tatonduk, Miner, Whitestone, Eagle, Fifteenmile, and Chandindu Rivers are expected to have similar high concentrations of prehistoric sites. Ancient terraces along the Yukon River potentially preserve some of the earliest evidence of human populations in late Ice Age Beringia.



The Dawson region has the highest concentration of historic resources in the Yukon. The majority date from the early 1900s to the late 1950s and most are related to mining, including the Klondike Gold Rush. Sites include the Dawson Historical Complex, Discovery Claim, S.S. Keno, and Dredge No. 4 National Historic Sites; Forty Mile/ Chëdä Dëk; Tr'ochëk National Historic Site; Whitehorse-Dawson Overland Trail and associated roadhouse sites; Yukon Ditch system and other ditches; Ridge Road Heritage Trail; and many others. An updated inventory is planned for the 2012-13 and 2013-14 field seasons.

The Dawson Historical Complex along with the Chilkoot Trail National Historic Site, Thirty Mile River, and other sites in Seattle and Alaska form the Klondike Gold Rush International Historical Park, commemorating the shared history. The 'Klondike' is also on the tentative nomination list for UNESCO World Heritage Site designation, recognizing its outstanding universal value.



Evaluation Objectives

The Commission has solicited and received significant input on the issues, interests and values that should be considered within the Dawson regional planning process. The primary interests are summarized within the Commission's Dawson Regional Land Use Plan Interests and Issues Report¹, as follows:

Cultural

- Ensuring continued use of oral history and traditional knowledge
- Protection of touristic and recreational experience
- Managing contribution to climate change from human activity
- Adaptation of human activity and buildings to climate change
- Adoption of best practices to reduce impacts from human activity
- Protection of traditional land use practices and subsistence harvest
- Preservation of heritage and historic resources

Ecological

- Protection of water quality, quantity and rates of flow
- Protection of wildlife habitat and wildlife populations
- Protection of fish habitat and fish populations
- Protection of rare or endangered species
- Protection of representative ecological benchmarks
- Maintaining connectivity between habitat areas

Economic

- Sustainable use of known economic resources
- Potential for discovery of new mineral deposits
- Potential for discovery of oil and natural gas resources
- Protection of accessibility to resources for economic development
- Realization of economic benefit from resource development
- Subsistence economy based on trapping of furbearing wildlife
- Sites and routes of cultural, heritage or historic significance for tourism
- Scenic viewsapes that enhance recreational and tourism activity
- Managing community growth and related infrastructure
- Potential for development of hydro, solar and biomass energy resources

In order to support the creation and evaluation of a range planning options, the Commission has chosen to use a structured evaluation framework whereby the predicted outcomes of different plan alternatives can be robustly, explicitly and consistently compared and reported.

The evaluation framework requires a workable set of fundamental objectives – the things that matter - to form the basis of plan evaluation. In order to support an efficient evaluation process,

¹ Available at: http://dawson.planyukon.ca/index.php/downloads/doc_download/20-issues-and-interests-report



such objectives should be relevant to the planning scope, as concise as possible, and sensitive to different alternative plans (i.e. the plan can do something about them).

Where an objective is important to the planning process itself, e.g. incorporating traditional knowledge, or would be addressed in the same way regardless of different plan alternatives, e.g. using traditional place names throughout the region, they will not be explicitly evaluated within the framework itself. Instead they will instead be addressed as a matter of course through general plan recommendations or directives. Such objectives could include:

- Ensuring continued use of oral history and traditional knowledge
- Respect and promote First Nation cultural values
- Use of traditional place names throughout the region
- Maximize monitoring of socio-economic and ecological systems
- Use of scientific ecological knowledge
- Use of traditional land use patterns
- Maximize monitoring activity and information sharing
- Maximize community involvement in monitoring, mitigation design, and information sharing
- Maximize local decision-making and citizen stewardship
- Sustainable use of known economic resources
- Managing contribution to climate change from human activity
- Adaptation of human activity and buildings to climate change
- Adoption of best practices to reduce impacts from human activity
- Managing community growth and related infrastructure
- Protection of rare or endangered species - site level triggers and prescriptions for rare or threatened plants, e.g. saxifrage

The Commission has created and refined the working list of evaluation objectives based on administrative and technical feasibility (*can the plan say or do something about it*) and community² and stakeholder feedback³ (*do the objectives represent the broad set of regional fundamental values*). The working list is shown on the following page, tracing the initial list of interests through to a practical evaluation objective.

² Feb 18 2013 Public Meeting

³ May 13-14 2013 Stakeholder Meeting

Theme	High level interests (from Sources and Interest Document)	Succinct expression of fundamental values	Evaluation objectives
CULTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring continued use of oral history and traditional knowledge Preservation of heritage and historic resources Protection of traditional land use practices and subsistence harvest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TH, VGFN and Dawson heritage and cultural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sites and routes of cultural, heritage or historic significance spiritual spaces teaching interpretive spaces cultural infrastructure cultural connectivity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of touristic and recreational experience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> non-motorized land activities (e.g. hiking, skiing, camping, dog-mushing) motorized land activities (e.g. snowmobiling, ATV) non-motorized water activities (e.g. canoeing, kayaking) motorized water activities (e.g. boating) sustainable hunting sustainable fishing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scenic viewscapes that enhance recreational and tourism activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> scenic lookouts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> undisturbed viewsheds of significance
ECOLOGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of representative ecological benchmarks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> terrestrial biodiversity and ecological integrity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ecosystem types - condition ecosystem richness unique habitat
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining connectivity between habitat areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ecological connectivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ecosystem types - connectivity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize fragmentation of intact wilderness areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> intact areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unroaded areas
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resilience to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> resilience to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> climate change adaptation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of water quality, quantity and rates of flow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> aquatic ecosystems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> watershed condition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of fish habitat and fish populations Protection of traditional land use practices and subsistence harvest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fisheries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> chinook and chum salmon freshwater fisheries
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of wildlife habitat and wildlife populations Protection of traditional land use practices and subsistence harvest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> moose caribou sheep grizzly wolverine
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of rare or endangered species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> species of special management concern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 mile caribou herd saxifrage collared lemming
ECONOMY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of touristic and recreational experience Sites and routes of cultural, heritage or historic significance for tourism Realization of economic benefit from resource development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> economic diversity renewable resources development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> tourism development (guiding, big-game outfitting, destination features) non-timber forest products (forestry covered by forestry plan) commercial fishing local agriculture
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of traditional land use practices and subsistence harvest Subsistence economy based on trapping of furbearing wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> traditional economy renewable resources development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> traditional economic activity (moose, fisheries, waterfowl, berries) trapping
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for development of hydro, solar and biomass energy resources Managing contribution to climate change from human activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> climate change mitigation renewable resources development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> renewable energy (wind, biomass, micro-hydro, hydro)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of accessibility to resources for economic development Managing community growth and related infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> regional transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> transportation corridors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realization of economic benefit from resource development Potential for discovery of new mineral deposits Potential for discovery of oil and natural gas resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> non-renewable resource development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hard rock exploration hard rock mining placer mining oil and gas
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realization of economic benefit from resource development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> government revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> taxes and royalties plan implementation costs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing community growth and related infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fire risk and mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> community fire smart areas