DAWSON REGIONAL LAND USE PLAN

7: IMPLEMENTATION



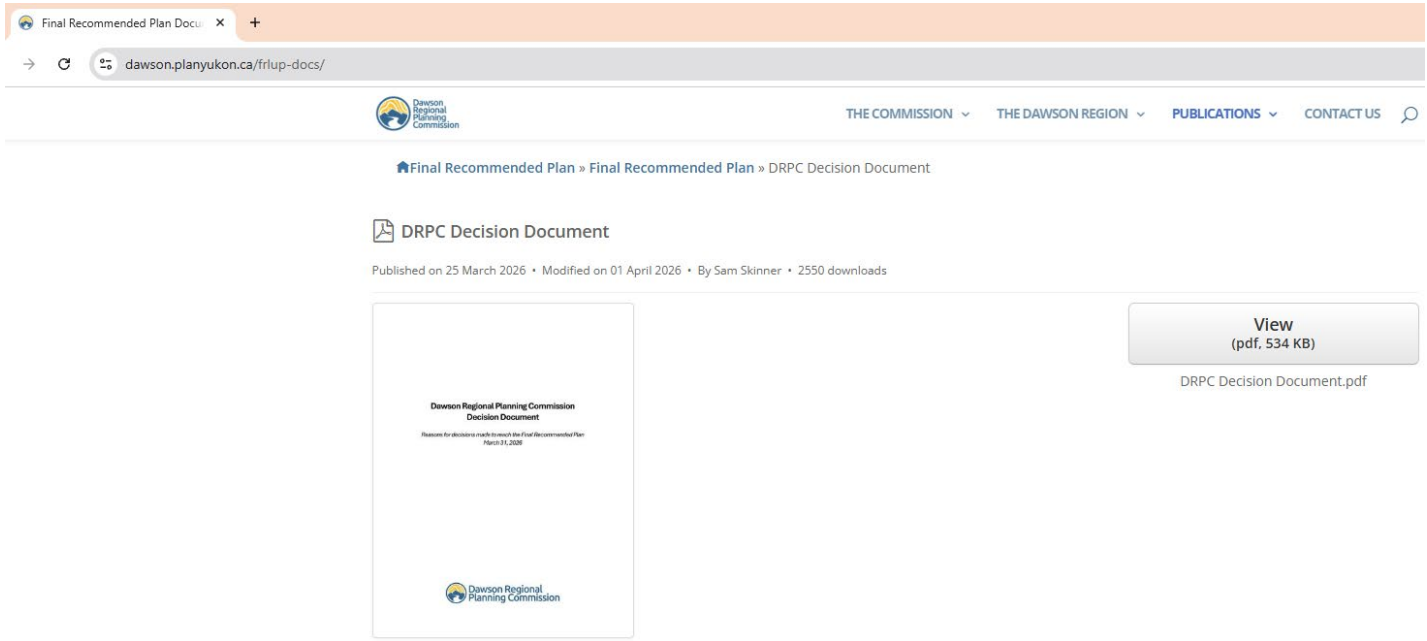
INTRODUCTION

This is a video series about the Final Recommended Dawson Regional Land Use Plan.

These videos provide a summary of the Plan.

For full details, please refer to the complete plan and associated content: www.dawson.planyukon.ca

For details about why certain decisions were made during the most recent version of the planning process, refer to the Commission's decision document: www.dawson.planyukon.ca/frlup-docs



IMPLEMENTATION

- For the Plan to be successful, and as a step towards reconciliation, it must be jointly implemented by the Parties, who must mutually agree to any future changes to the Plan.
- Implementing this Plan will help ensure that the Objectives of Chapter 11 of the THFA are achieved.
- Nothing in this Plan is intended to diminish the ability of the Parties to make land and resource decisions under their current authority.
- To fully implement this Plan, the Parties should make the best use of all existing policy and legislative tools, including those currently in use and those not yet in use.
- The Commission is legislated to operate beyond the submission of the Final Recommended Plan under the THFA (s. 11.4.5.10) and YESAA (s. 44-1).



SUB-REGIONAL PLANNING

- Three LMUs are designated for sub-regional planning. Section 7.4 outlines the vision, goals, and process for sub-regional planning.

LMU 3: Chu Kon Dëk (Yukon River Corridor)	Initiated within six months of regional plan approval.
LMU 12: Tr'ondëk Täk'it (Klondike Valley)	Initiated as soon as possible, and within three years of regional plan approval.
LMU 13: Dempster Highway Corridor	Timing to be determined by the Parties to the North Yukon, Peel, and Dawson Regional Land Use Plans



CONFORMITY

- Conformity determinations are a key tool for ensuring the Plan's vision and goals are achieved. Proposed projects and activities in the Region must be assessed to evaluate whether they conform to this Plan. The Commission is responsible for completing conformity determinations (YESAA s. 44.1 and THFA 12.17.1), acting as the voice of the Plan.
- To be in conformity, proposed projects must be designed in a way that is consistent with all relevant Plan directions and respects applicable thresholds.
- Standard operating procedure for conformity determinations:
  1. Publish guidance
  2. Commission reviews project during adequacy stage of YESAB process
  3. Commission requires a Terms of Reference for completing conformity determinations and to delegate authority.
  4. Conformity determination.

IMPLEMENTATION PRIORITIES

- The success of this Plan will depend in part on completing additional planning products, such as Access Management Plans.
- The Plan outlines the intended order and timelines for these additional products.
- In general, the Parties are encouraged to begin with simpler tasks where the structure is already laid out in the Plan, to build early momentum and strengthen working relationships.



DELIVERABLE	TIMELINE
Sub-regional planning for LMU 3: Chu Kon Dëk	Begin in Year 1.
Reclamation Framework	Form a working group within Year 1 to oversee the development and rollout of the framework.
Sub-regional planning for LMU 12: Tr'ondëk Täk'it (Klondike Valley)	Begin by end of Year 3.
Cumulative effects	By end of Year 2, start development of value-based indicators and related components as per the schedule in Section 3.2.
Status report	Create and publish in Year 5.
Upper Indian River Stewardship Plan for LMU 17: Nän Dhòhdäl (Upper Indian River Wetlands)	Begin as soon as possible and complete by Year 5. Interim withdrawals remain in place until the Stewardship plan is complete and approved by both Parties.
Access Management Plans for LMU 6: Tr'ondëk (Klondike), LMU 11: Goldfields, and LMU 15: Khel Dëk	Complete by end of Year 5. Each plan should take about two years from initiation to completion. If the process stalls at any point, the Dispute Resolution process (THFA 26.3.1.3) should be followed.
SMA planning for all six SMAs	Complete by Year 10. Plans should be developed in the following order, based on existing activity and dispositions. If the process stalls at any point, the Dispute Resolution process (THFA 26.3.1.3) should be followed: LMU 7: Wehtr'e (Antimony) LMU 10: Tintina Trench LMU 20: Łuk Tthe K'ät (Scottie Creek and Ladue Wetlands) LMU 4: Tsey Dëk (Fifteenmile) LMU 1: Tthetäwndëk (Tatonduk) LMU 16: Wëdzey Nähuzhi (Matson Uplands)
Sub-regional planning for LMU 13:	Complete by Year 10.
Plan Review	Begin in Year 10.

PLAN REVISION

- The Region will experience environmental, economic, and social changes over time. This Plan is therefore designed as a living document that can be updated when needed. There are three ways to change a plan. The cause, action, and outcome of all three are included in 7.7.3, Plan Revision.



PLAN REVISION

Administrative Change

- **Cause**: Minor technical changes that do not affect the intent of the Plan. This includes, for example, spelling or grammatical changes, clearer descriptions, correcting inaccurate information, filling Knowledge Gaps, and updating information in response to Plan implementation.
- **Action**: The Parties share the intended change with the Commission. If the Commission or its delegate sits on the Parties' Implementation Committee, this can be done internally.
- **Outcome**: A notice of change is added to a public registry hosted by the Commission, and the change will be reflected in the Revised Plan after the 10-year Plan Review.



PLAN REVISION

Amendment

- **Cause**: A major change of the Plan, including revisions to the Plan's management strategies or original intent as approved by the Parties. Both Parties must be in consensus about the intended change. Examples include LMU boundary changes or amalgamations, changes to cumulative effects thresholds, or situations where multiple variances have been permitted for a similar activity. Amendments may be proposed when a variance is granted multiple times.
- **Action**: The Parties jointly make a recommendation and inform the Commission. The Parties seek public input, including from the Commission, and then review that input before deciding whether to grant the amendment.
- **Outcome**: If the amendment is granted, a notice of change is added to the public registry, and the change will be reflected in the Revised Plan after the 10-year Plan Review. If the amendment is not granted, the rationale is recorded in the public registry. If an amendment is granted as a result of multiple variances, specific changes may be made during Plan Review regarding what does or does not conform to the Plan.

PLAN REVISION

Plan Review

- **Cause**: A 10-year re-evaluation of the whole Plan to assess whether it has been effective in achieving its vision and goals and to make changes to directions and recommendations if necessary. In addition to the required 10-year interval, the Parties can jointly agree to begin a Plan Review at any time.
- **Action**: Prior to the Plan Review, the Parties and the Commission will jointly develop a procedure for Plan Review that defines the scope of the review and assigns responsibilities. A Plan Review is a Commission-driven process. Some options for scope include the following:
  - Review the entire Plan.
  - Review specific LMUs where there has been a change in land use or a significant natural event has occurred – for example, if a large wildfire burns an entire LMU or if a new and previously unaccounted-for land use activity is dominant in an LMU.
  - Review specific Plan components that may or may not have been completed – for example, Access Management Plans and their requirements, SMA plans and their progress, or the progress of the cumulative effects framework
- **Outcome**: The outcome(s) of the Plan Review will be reflected in the Plan going forward.

