

# 10 APPENDICES

**APPENDIX 1: RECOMMENDED PLANNING STRATEGIES OVERVIEW**

This table is a compilation of all the Recommendations to the Parties found within the Plan.

Recommendation Type	Section (page)	Recommendation
<p><b>1. Policy Recommendation</b></p>	<p>Cumulative Effects Framework 4.5.1 (page 68)</p>	<p>Parties should continue to develop values-based indicators for <b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b> values listed in the Plan. The Commission have identified the following values-based indicators that could be included as part of a values-based cumulative effects framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvest effort</li> <li>• Ability to meet needs</li> <li>• Changes to huntable area</li> <li>• Traffic patterns in harvest areas.</li> </ul> <p>Other values-based indicators should be jointly identified by the Parties as new information and data become available.</p> <p>Indicators based on socio-cultural values should incorporate traditional knowledge and on-the-land experience. The Parties should look to other initiatives in Canada where indicators of this nature have been developed, including for example the Metlakatla Cumulative Effects Management Program in British Columbia.</p>
<p><b>2. Policy Recommendation</b></p>	<p>Cumulative Effects Framework 4.5.1 (page 68)</p>	<p>Parties should continue to develop values-based indicators for <b>SOCIO-ECONOMIC</b> values listed in the Plan. The Commission have identified the following values-based indicators that could be included as part of a values based cumulative effects framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Jobs</li> <li>• Wellbeing indicators.</li> </ul> <p>Other values-based indicators should be jointly identified by the Parties as new information and data become available.</p>

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<b>3. Policy Recommendation</b>	Cumulative Effects Framework 4.5.1 (page 68)	Government of Yukon to develop policies along with a process and methodology to monitor and update all additional values-based indicators proposed.
<b>4. Policy Recommendation</b>	Cumulative Effects Framework 4.5.1 (page 68)	<p><b>Reclamation and Restoration</b></p> <p>The Parties must define what is meant by reclamation and restoration and how these concepts relate to the Dawson Regional Plan’s cumulative effects framework.</p> <p>Restoration should be values-based and focus on returning the disturbed area as close as possible to its original ecological function, recognizing that this may be harder for some ecosystem types (for example, restoring a bog to a bog).</p>
<b>5. Research Recommendation</b>	Cumulative Effects Framework 4.5.1 (page 68)	To improve surface and linear disturbance tracking, other sources of imagery should be considered, based on cost, ease of use, resolution, update frequency and suitability.
<b>6. Research Recommendation</b>	Cumulative Effects Framework 4.5.1 (page 68)	Undertake and evaluate values-based indicator research, with a priority placed on the impacts of human-caused disturbance on caribou, moose, salmon, and wetlands.
<b>7. Research Recommendation</b>	Cumulative Effects Framework 4.5.1 (page 68)	Research wildfire disturbance as an indicator with the context of the cumulative effects framework.
<b>8. Recommended Action</b>	Cumulative Effects Framework 4.5.1 (page 68)	Based on the above research, the Parties should assess and revise indicator thresholds to meet plan objectives.

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<b>9. Recommended Action</b>	Cumulative Effects Framework 4.5.1 (page 68)	Based on the above research, the Parties should assess whether to revise the cumulative effects framework.
<b>10. Recommended Action</b>	Cumulative Effects Framework 4.5.1 (page 68)	Government of Yukon develops standard estimates of surface disturbance and linear feature density to be applied for different types of Class 1 and 2 activities so that cumulative effects may be estimated without being onerous to proponents of smaller projects.
<b>11. Policy Recommendation</b>	Cumulative Effects Framework 4.5.1 (page 68)	The Parties work with DRPC, YLUPC and YESAB to ensure conformity checks include cumulative effects threshold assessment. This work should include clarifying information requirements in project proposal for determining conformity. A worksheet or separate application should be considered.
<b>12. Recommended Action</b>	Cumulative Effects Framework 4.5.1 (page 68)	<p><b>Short term</b></p> <p>Government of Yukon produces an annual summary of surface disturbance and linear feature density for each LMU.</p> <p><b>Medium term</b></p> <p>Government of Yukon develops an indicator tracking system to be publicly accessible for use in conformity checks and in proposal development.</p> <p><b>Long term</b></p> <p>Government of Yukon develops an online platform that would allow proponents to have information that supports their project design. This would make assessment and permitting processes more efficient. Furthermore, this aligns with the Commission's desire to have proponents working in the Dawson planning Region to take on a greater role as stewards of the land.</p>

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<p><b>13. Research Recommendation</b></p>	<p>Caribou 5.2.1.1 (page 74)</p>	<p>The Parties should work together, and collaboratively with other planning partners (e.g., DDRRC and Yukon Fish &amp; Wildlife Management Board, PCMB) to improve research, knowledge, and understanding of caribou in the Planning Region. Key considerations for a research and monitoring program may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved understanding of caribou–industry interactions to support stewardship objectives and adaptive management.</li> <li>• Continued monitoring of caribou migration patterns and habitat to reflect changes in industrial development activity and cumulative habitat alteration (i.e., development, fire, climate shifts, etc.) and identification of potential effects on caribou habitat use and distribution.</li> <li>• FMCH and PCH mitigations should be designed to address migration of the herd to maximise efficacy.</li> <li>• Undertake lichen mapping/modelling to monitor implications of possible effects of natural processes and climate change (i.e., increase in fire activity, etc.) on the main forage species (lichen) for caribou.</li> <li>• Develop caribou movement alert system based on collared caribou to maximise efficiency and compliance for project proponents.</li> </ul>
<p><b>14. Research Recommendation</b></p>	<p>Caribou 5.2.1.1 (page 74)</p>	<p>The Parties should collaborate with the Porcupine Caribou Management Board to determine the availability and suitability of habitat within <b>LMU 2: Horseshoe</b> (page 170). Based on the results, special management directions for any future development in this area should be developed as appropriate.</p>
<p><b>15. Research Recommendation</b></p>	<p>Caribou 5.2.1.1 (page 74)</p>	<p>The Parties should continue to work towards linking the cumulative effects indicator of surface disturbance to the value of caribou as per the recommendations in the Cumulative Effects section of this Plan (<b>Section 4 - Cumulative Effects Framework</b>, page 58).</p>

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<b>16. Recommended Action</b>	Caribou 5.2.1.1 (page 74)	The Commission supports the continued implementation of the <i>Fortymile Caribou Harvest Management Plan</i> and the <i>Porcupine Caribou Harvest Management Plan</i> to ensure survival of the herds for current and future generations.
<b>17. Recommended Action</b>	Caribou 5.2.1.1 (page 74)	The DDRRC together with technical specialists with Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Government of Yukon are currently developing management guidelines for the FMCH. This Plan supports the finalization and implementation of these guidelines.
<b>18. Recommended Action</b>	Caribou 5.2.1.1 (page 74)	<p>The Parties should prioritise the development of access management plans in LMUs where a high degree of overlap exists between caribou habitat and development activities. As indicated in <b>Section 5.4.3.2.2 – Access Management Planning Recommendations</b>, priority LMUs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>LMU 7: Wehtr'e (Antimony)</b> (page 196)</li> <li>• <b>LMU 11: Goldfields</b> (page 218)</li> <li>• <b>LMU 15: Khel Dëk (Sixty Mile)</b> (page 238)</li> <li>• <b>LMU 9: Clear Creek</b> (page 208)</li> <li>• <b>LMU 18: Therian Dëk (Coffee Creek)</b> (page 254)</li> </ul> <p>Access management plans should consider the management strategies recommended in this Plan in addition to others developed collaboratively by the Parties.</p>
<b>19. Research Recommendation</b>	Moose 5.2.1.2 (page 78)	<p>The Parties should work together, and collaboratively with other planning partners (e.g., DDRRC and Yukon Fish &amp; Wildlife Management Board) to improve research, knowledge, and understanding of moose in the planning Region. Key considerations for a research and monitoring program may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved mapping of important riparian habitat used for calving areas and effects of land use activities on these areas.</li> <li>• Developing a cumulative effects indicator and threshold based on moose habitat in <b>LMU 11: Goldfields</b> (page 218).</li> <li>• Potential consideration could include a road density threshold of 0.6 km/ km<sup>2</sup> (Beazley, et al., 2004).</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued monitoring of population trends in areas that experience significant access development and/or hunting pressure to help inform land planning decisions.</li> <li>Continued work on identifying key mineral licks that are affected by land use disturbance.</li> <li>Long-term study involving moose and socio-cultural indicators in reclaimed placer areas to further define 'successful' reclamation and its effects on the community.</li> </ul>
<b>20. Research Recommendation</b>	Moose 5.2.1.2 (page 78)	Continue to monitor moose density to contribute to access development decision making processes.
<b>21. Recommended Action</b>	Moose 5.2.1.2 (page 78)	<p>The Parties should prioritise the development of access management plans in LMUs where a high degree of overlap exists between moose habitat and development activities. As indicated in <b>Section 5.4.3.2.2 – Access Management Planning Recommendations</b>, priority LMUs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>LMU 7: Wehtr’e (Antimony)</b> (page 196)</li> <li><b>LMU 11: Goldfields</b> (page 218)</li> <li><b>LMU 15: Khel Dëk (Sixty Mile)</b> (page 238)</li> <li><b>LMU 9: Clear Creek</b> (page 208)</li> <li><b>LMU 18: Therian Dëk (Coffee Creek)</b> (page 254)</li> </ul> <p>Access management plans should consider the management strategies recommended in this Plan in addition to others developed collaboratively by the Parties.</p>
<b>22. Recommended Action</b>	Moose 5.2.1.2 (page 78)	Promote the practice of progressive reclamation of disturbed areas to create suitable moose habitat (e.g., wetlands) where appropriate.

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<b>23. Policy Recommendation</b>	Salmon 5.2.1.3 (page 81)	Implement the recommendations found in the <i>Review and Evaluation of Adaptive Management in the Fish Habitat Management System for Yukon Placer Mining</i> (Olson, et al., 2020).
<b>24. Research Recommendation</b>	Salmon 5.2.1.3 (page 81)	A comprehensive, publicly accessible aquatic habitat inventory should be conducted prior to mining and other land use activities in areas that have not yet been mined to determine whether salmon habitat is at risk. Such an assessment should identify and map key habitat with specific focus on spawning and over-wintering areas.
<b>25. Research Recommendation</b>	Salmon 5.2.1.3 (page 81)	Working with other organisations as necessary, including Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), the Parties should continue to re-evaluate the effectiveness of the Fish Habitat Management System for Yukon Placer Mining.
<b>26. Research Recommendation</b>	Salmon 5.2.1.3 (page 81)	<p>The Parties, together with other potential planning partners (e.g., YSSC and DFO) should collaborate and implement research strategies focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognizing the work done to date, continue to gain a better understanding of Yukon River Chinook salmon rearing and overwintering habitat in the planning Region.</li> <li>• Developing a publicly available aquatic inventory of streams, rivers, and tributaries in areas that have not been mined or areas not currently being mined, to ascertain if salmon habitat or freshwater fish habitat is likely to be at risk if developed.</li> <li>• Examine the current water withdrawal tracking system to explore opportunities for improvement and to better understand the impact on aquatic habitat in the Region.</li> <li>• Understanding and assessing the cumulative effects of land use activities on salmon and their habitat to further inform indicators and thresholds in Plan monitoring and implementation.</li> <li>• Research the impact of use of high-powered boats, which cause significant wake and turbulence leading to damage to riverbanks and mouths of small</li> </ul>

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		tributaries, resulting in adverse effects to salmon and their habitat (see <b>Section 5.4.3.5 – Water Access</b> , page 143).
<b>27. Recommended Action</b>	Salmon 5.2.1.3 (page 81)	Evaluate the existing watershed authorizations under the <i>Federal Fisheries Act</i> , the Fish Habitat Management System, and the adaptive management framework within the FHMS, and how this system can work as a part of and within the Region.
<b>28. Recommended Action</b>	Salmon 5.2.1.3 (page 81)	Implementation of long-term water quality monitoring, which should be used to inform decision making to protect salmon habitat, similar in scope to the Environment and Climate Change National Long-term Water Quality Monitoring Data. A station currently exists within the Planning Region at the Klondike River. Additional stations could be installed at the following important major watercourses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yukon River South and North</li> <li>• Sixty Mile River</li> <li>• Indian River</li> <li>• White River</li> <li>• Stewart River</li> <li>• Fortymile River</li> <li>• Fifteen Mile River</li> </ul>
<b>29. Recommended Action</b>	Salmon 5.2.1.3 (page 81)	Continue to support ongoing work on chinook salmon restoration projects by Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in and other organisations in collaboration with potential planning partners (e.g., Yukon Salmon Sub-Committee, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Yukon River Panel).
<b>30. Recommended Action</b>	Salmon 5.2.1.3 (page 81)	The Parties should create/fund an education platform to educate the public on the impact of land uses on salmon habitat and mitigation through best management practices/management strategies, to communicate the cultural importance of salmon, and to foster stewardship initiatives.

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<b>31. Policy Recommendation</b>	<p>Sheep</p> <p>5.2.1.4 (page 585)</p>	<p>The Commission have recommended that <b>LMU 1: Tthetäwndëk (Tatonduk)</b> (page 164), <b>LMU 4: Tsey Dëk (Fifteenmile)</b> (page 180) and <b>LMU 7: Wehtr'e (Antimony)</b> (page 196) be designated as Special Management Areas. These three LMUs contain the highest quality known sheep habitat in the Region (DRPC, 2020c).</p>
<b>32. Research Recommendation</b>	<p>Grizzly and Black Bears</p> <p>5.2.1.5 (page 86)</p>	<p>The Parties should work together, and collaboratively with other planning partners (e.g., DDRRC, PCMB, Fortymile Harvest Management Committee, and YFWMB) to improve research, knowledge and understanding of grizzly bears in the planning Region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key considerations for a research and monitoring program should focus on identifying and mapping key habitat areas and other research topics identified under Goal #3 of the Conservation Plan for Grizzly Bears in Yukon (2019).</li> <li>• Management decisions for grizzly bear habitat management should have a strong foundation in local Traditional Knowledge.</li> </ul> <p>Decisions should be developed and promoted as an educational tool to promote stewardship of bear habitat.</p>
<b>33. Recommended Action</b>	<p>Grizzly and Black Bears</p> <p>5.2.1.5 (page 86)</p>	<p>The Parties should establish the proposed SMAs identified for conservation management in this Plan to ensure there is a large-scale connected landscape that protects key grizzly bear habitat.</p>
<b>34. Recommended Action</b>	<p>Grizzly and Black Bears</p> <p>5.2.1.5 (page 86)</p>	<p>The Parties should continue to work at implementing the Conservation Plan for Grizzly Bears in Yukon in collaboration with the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board (YFWMB), with specific attention to Goal #2 (Take care of the land and other species that grizzly bears require).</p>

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<b>35. Research Recommendation</b>	Resident Fish Species 5.2.2.1 (page 87)	The Parties should work collaboratively with DDRRC and YFWMB to define and map key aquatic habitat for resident fish species prior to the assessment process for large-scale industrial and/or infrastructure projects focusing specifically on spawning and over-wintering habitat within ISAs 3 & 4 and the LMU 3: Chu Kon Dëk (Yukon River Corridor). Data should be made publicly available.
<b>36. Research Recommendation</b>	Migratory Birds and Raptors 5.2.2.2 (page 88)	The Parties should undertake research initiatives with the Canadian Wildlife Service, and other planning partners as appropriate, to build knowledge of the location of key staging and nesting areas in the planning Region to further build Yukon’s Wildlife Key Area database.
<b>37. Policy Recommendation</b>	Species at Risk and Rare Endemic Species 5.2.2.3 (page 90)	The Parties should implement recommended SMAs, some of which contain known occurrences of species at risk and ecosystem types that are likely to contain species at risk or rare endemic species based on best available information. The recommended SMAs also provide for landscape connectivity which will help to sustain healthy habitat for other species at risk (e.g., grizzly bears).
<b>38. Policy Recommendation</b>	Rivers and Watercourses 5.2.4 (page 93)	Promote “leave no trace” approaches to recreation and tourism activities along the rivers.
<b>39. Policy Recommendation</b>	Rivers and Watercourses 5.2.4 (page 93)	The Parties to allocate resources to develop capacity for monitoring and guardianship. Capacity includes expertise/local knowledge/ training.
<b>40. Policy Recommendation</b>	Rivers and Watercourses 5.2.4 (page 93)	As part of reconciliation, allocate funding to help First Nations citizens reconnect to the rivers.

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<b>41. Recommended Action</b>	Rivers and Watercourses 5.2.4 (page 93)	Parties to work together to explore opportunities for users to educate themselves about respectful use of rivers (e.g., pamphlets, online materials, and signs).
<b>42. Recommended Action</b>	Rivers and Watercourses 5.2.4 (page 93)	Undertake clean-up initiatives along the rivers to address recreational and industrial waste.  Government of Yukon Tourism Branch should take responsibility for this, with participation from Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Government. Special attention be given to <b>LMU 3: Chu Kon Dëk (Yukon River Corridor)</b> (page 174).
<b>43. Recommended Action</b>	Rivers and Watercourses 5.2.4 (page 93)	Re-establish traditional ceremonies along the rivers.
<b>44. Policy Recommendation</b>	Wetlands 5.2.5 (page 96)	No development is to be permitted <sup>12</sup> in undisturbed bogs and marshes throughout the Region.
<b>45. Policy Recommendation</b>	Wetlands 5.2.5 (page 96)	No development is to be permitted <sup>13</sup> in undisturbed fens in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special Management Areas; and</li> <li>• <b>LMU 19: Tädzan Dëk (White River)</b> (page 258)</li> </ul>
<b>46. Policy Recommendation</b>	Wetlands 5.2.5 (page 96)	<b>Fen Thresholds</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In <b>LMU 17: Nän Dhòhdäl (Upper Indian River Wetlands)</b> (page 248) development is permitted in up to 50 percent of fens on a claim block or permit area basis.</li> </ul>

<sup>12</sup> Does not apply to existing permits

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the purposes of measuring fen thresholds, the definition of disturbance is as per the glossary, consistent with cumulative effects indicator measurement.</li> <li>• Thresholds should be established with the baseline state of wetlands as of 2022, not based on the amount of fens existing at the time of application.</li> <li>• Proponents should, for each development proposal, identify and verify wetlands, submit a wetland mitigation plan outlining the steps of the mitigation hierarchy, and create a wetland reclamation plan for approval before work commences.</li> <li>• Disturbance of wetlands at the LMU scale should be monitored, reported, and tabulated annually.</li> </ul>
<p><b>47. Policy Recommendation</b></p>	<p>Wetlands 5.2.5 (page 96)</p>	<p><b>Wetlands of Special Importance:</b></p> <p>The Yukon Government Draft Wetland Policy proposes ‘Wetlands of Special Importance’ which can be nominated through the regional planning process. Currently, this designation would mean no loss of wetlands in these areas.</p> <p>Subject to approval of a Yukon Wetland Policy, Scottie Creek, Flat Creek, and Ladue Wetlands are to be designated as Wetlands of Special Importance, under the condition that the provisions in the final Wetland Policy meet or exceed the standard for conserving wetland values management of this Plan.</p>
<p><b>48. Policy Recommendation</b></p>	<p>Wetlands 5.2.5 (page 96)</p>	<p><b>Prioritisation of completion of policy documents and wetland guidance</b></p> <p>The completion of the following wetland-related government initiatives and policies should be prioritized: The Yukon Wetland Policy and the Yukon Water Board Wetland Plan Guidelines. The Commission also supports the prioritized completion of the Government of Yukon and Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in Government’s co-developed study on wetlands and guidelines for the reclamation of naturally occurring wetlands affected by placer mining in the Indian River Watershed.</p>

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<b>49. Policy Recommendation</b>	Wetlands 5.2.5 (page 96)	<b>Public Awareness</b> Appreciation for wetlands should be promoted through public education, focusing on understanding the values and function of wetlands with the goal of creating stewardship opportunities to further the connection to wetlands in the area.
<b>50. Policy Recommendation</b>	Wetlands 5.2.5 (page 96)	<b>Buffers</b> A buffer of 20 meters around undisturbed bogs/marshes/protected fens wetlands where no development should occur, until such a time that the research can inform a buffer size (undertaken by the Parties as stated in the research recommendations) is conducted.
<b>51. Research Recommendation</b>	Wetlands 5.2.5 (page 96)	<b>Buffers</b> The purpose of creating buffers is to protect wetland features and functions in areas where development is permitted. Recognizing that the recommended buffer of 20 meters may not be sufficient to protect intact wetland values an adaptive management approach should be used to alter the recommended buffer when research is conducted and agreed upon by the Parties. The Parties should consider the best available data and literature on wetland buffers to determine a solution based on the characteristics of the watershed, wetland type, and the intensity of associated land activities.
<b>52. Research Recommendation</b>	Wetlands 5.2.5 (page 96)	<b>Wetland Inventory</b> The Parties are to ensure that wetland classification mapping and hydrological models are done to support implementation of wetland disturbance thresholds. These should be completed using a scale that works for 'on the ground' implementation of the Plan. The mapping already completed by Ducks Unlimited Canada and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in can be expanded on for the wetland inventory. Parties should prioritise detailed wetland inventories in areas with concentrations of wetlands and development interest (e.g., <b>LMU 17: Nän Dhòhdäl (Upper Indian River</b>

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		<p><b>Wetlands</b> (page 248) and these should be made publicly available for use by regulators and proponents.</p>
<p><b>53. Research Recommendation</b></p>	<p>Wetlands 5.2.5 (page 96)</p>	<p><b>Wetland Research Initiatives</b> The Parties should undertake and promote research projects and initiatives that align with the Plan objectives. These could focus on the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Effective wetland reclamation strategies to restore wetland functions.</li> <li>● Impacts of a changing climate on wetlands.</li> <li>● Cumulative impact thresholds and wetland ecosystem resilience.</li> <li>● Measurable indicators of wetland health.</li> </ul> <p>Collaboration and partnerships with industry, non-profit, academic, and local and international sources of knowledge are needed to create a more complete understanding of the Region’s wetlands.</p>
<p><b>54. Recommended Action</b></p>	<p>Wetlands 5.2.5 (page 96)</p>	<p><b>Wetland Development Index</b> The Parties should consider an adaptive management approach to assessing wetland disturbances in areas where development is permitted in wetlands.  The DFO Fish Habitat Management System for Placer Mining should be considered as a model for such an approach.</p>
<p><b>55. Policy Recommendation</b></p>	<p>Climate Change 5.2.6 (page 102)</p>	<p><b>Fortymile Caribou</b> Given that caribou habitat is less resilient than other habitat, the Parties should consider climate driven shifts in habitat requirements for the Fortymile Caribou Herd at Plan review to ensure the Plan remains true to the caribou objectives. See also <b>Section 5.2.1.1 – Caribou</b> (page 74).</p>
<p><b>56. Policy Recommendation</b></p>	<p>Climate Change 5.2.6 (page 102)</p>	<p><b>Food Security</b> Parties should implement policy and research recommendations in <b>Section 5.4.4 – Agriculture</b> (page 145) to improve self-sufficiency through sustainable and reliable food networks in the Dawson Region, such as making more agricultural lands available.</p>

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<b>57. Policy Recommendation</b>	Climate Change 5.2.6 (page 102)	<p><b>Energy Production</b></p> <p>The Parties should support the development of alternative green energy sources within the Planning Region, including advances in hydroelectricity, biomass, geothermal, wind, and solar.</p>
<b>58. Research Recommendation</b>	Climate Change 5.2.6 (page 102)	<p><b>Wildlife and Land Use</b></p> <p>The Parties should continue to support and fund initiatives to better understand the impacts of climate change in the Dawson planning Region, including the full consideration of traditional knowledge, which is particularly important for informing our understanding of climate change impacts in northern ecosystems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research initiatives may include but are not limited to:</li> <li>• Wildlife species-specific or multi-species vulnerability assessment, and climate-induced shifts in species distribution.</li> <li>• How climate driven shifts impact land use patterns and the pursuit of traditional economic activities.</li> <li>• Identification of refugia areas for species at risk.</li> </ul>
<b>59. Research Recommendation</b>	Climate Change 5.2.6 (page 102)	<p><b>Permafrost</b></p> <p>The Parties should continue to develop specific research initiatives in the planning Region that align with the Goals and Objectives of the Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The identification of high-risk areas for permafrost thaw locations.</li> <li>• The impacts of permafrost thaw on local biophysical conditions, including water quality and availability, flow, and wetlands.</li> <li>• Greenhouse gas emissions resulting from melting permafrost.</li> <li>• Appropriate and effective mitigation measures for minimizing permafrost thaw from resource and road development projects.</li> <li>• Explore techniques for encouraging re-establishment of permafrost.</li> <li>• Geohazard mapping and permafrost studies along major transportation routes, including the Dempster and Top of the World Highways.</li> </ul>

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<b>60. Recommended Action</b>	Climate Change 5.2.6 (page 102)	Consider potential climate change threats and take proactive measures to improve resilience and mitigate the impacts.
<b>61. Recommended Action</b>	Climate Change 5.2.6 (page 102)	<b>Adaptive Management</b> The Parties should follow and implement adaptive management recommendations in the Cumulative Effects (see <b>Section 3 – Plan Concepts</b> (page 41) and Implementation and Review (see <b>Section 6 – Landscape Management Units</b> (page 160) with a particular emphasis on climate change considerations.
<b>62. Recommended Action</b>	Climate Change 5.2.6 (page 102)	Build in resilience to transportation and other infrastructure that may be impacted by floods, permafrost thaw and other risks.
<b>63. Recommended Action</b>	Climate Change 5.2.6 (page 102)	Build capacity for flood forecasting, preparedness, and response.
<b>64. Policy Recommendation</b>	Heritage Resources and Sites 5.3.2 (page 112)	Avoid the promotion of ancestral trails as recreational trails for use by the public to preserve their heritage and cultural value.
<b>65. Research Recommendation</b>	Heritage Resources and Sites 5.3.2 (page 112)	The Parties should continue to support and fund research to better understand ancient trails and travel routes within the Planning Region to ensure their cultural and heritage values are appropriately managed and protected, while minimising potential land use conflicts.

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<b>66. Research Recommendation</b>	Heritage Resources and Sites 5.3.2 (page 112)	The Parties should continue to research and use traditional Hän names wherever possible on mapping and other products developed through Plan implementation and monitoring.
<b>67. Research Recommendation</b>	Heritage Resources and Sites 5.3.2 (page 112)	The Parties should undertake an assessment of the potential impacts of climate change to heritage and cultural resources.
<b>68. Recommended Action</b>	Heritage Resources and Sites 5.3.2 (page 112)	The Parties should jointly develop management guidelines for identified heritage routes and sites within the Integrated Stewardship Area (ISA). Routes and sites within SMAs should be considered as part of each SMA's respective management plan.
<b>69. Recommended Action</b>	Stewardship 5.3.2 (page 5.3.2)	<p><b>Dawson Land Stewardship Trust</b></p> <p>The Parties should create and fund a Land Stewardship Trust for the Dawson Region with the mandate to fund projects to promote the ongoing practice of stewardship of the land beyond Plan approval.</p> <p>The purpose of the Land Stewardship Trust will be to invite people to think differently about their relationship to the land and to encourage stewardship in the Region. It is not intended to be a regulatory body.</p> <p>The Trust should be governed by the Commission, a model demonstrated by the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Trust as per Chapter 27 of the FNFA.</p> <p><b>Appendix 4: Dawson Land Stewardship Trust</b> outlines the Commission's vision and intent for the Land Stewardship Trust.</p>

Recommendation Type	Section (page)	Recommendation
<b>70. Policy Recommendation</b>	Harvesting Rights and Activities 5.3.3 (page 113)	Working with the DDRRC, the Parties should commit to the continued collection of community-based input related to harvesting activities (e.g., hunters, Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in citizens, other local land users) to support community land stewardship and inform the monitoring program for this Plan (see <b>Section 7 – Plan Implementation</b> , page 274). As part of this, new metrics and additional data collection may need to be required.
<b>71. Policy Recommendation</b>	Hän Language 5.3.4 (page 116)	Recognizing that the process of language revitalization is an ongoing, Hän phrasing, and place names should continue to be incorporated into the Plan and subsequent planning documents as deemed appropriate. Parties should explore tools and platforms (i.e., digital, audio files etc.) to promote language as related to the Plan.
<b>72. Policy Recommendation</b>	Community Growth 5.3.5 (page 117)	New spot land applications for permanent dispositions should be considered within or in proximity to existing development nodes, subject to LMU Management Intent and Special Management Directions.
<b>73. Research Recommendation</b>	Community Growth 5.3.5 (page 117)	The Parties should identify all water sources used by the community, including for traditional pursuits, to enable land users to plan accordingly. This includes water sources used at important Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in heritage sites including Tr’ochëk, Moosehide, and Forty Mile as well as traditional hunting and fishing camps.
<b>74. Research Recommendation</b>	Community Growth 5.3.5 (page 117)	The Parties should assess flood vulnerability and develop appropriate adaptation recommendations to protect development nodes and community assets, similar to the research undertaken for the City of Dawson (Turcotte and Saal, 2022).
<b>75. Recommended Action</b>	Community Growth 5.3.5 (page 117)	A sub-regional plan for the Klondike Valley LMU should be jointly developed by the Parties under Chapter 11 in collaboration with other planning partners as appropriate. Considerations for the sub-regional plan can be found in <b>LMU 12: Tr’ondëk Täk’it (Klondike Valley)</b> (page 224).

Recommendation Type	Section (page)	Recommendation
<b>76. Recommended Action</b>	Recreation 5.3.6 (page 121)	Develop a trails master plan for the Dawson Region, in collaboration with planning partners (e.g., KATTS) that identifies existing trails, historic trails, and potential future trail development opportunities.
<b>77. Recommended Action</b>	Recreation 5.3.6 (page 121)	Implement interim measures as described in <b>LMU 3: Chu Kon Dëk (Yukon River Corridor)</b> (page 174) and guidance set out in <b>Section 5.2.4 – Rivers and Watercourses</b> (page 93) for the management of the Yukon River Corridor, until such a time that a sub-regional plan can be developed.
<b>78. Policy Recommendation</b>	Mineral Exploration and Development 5.4.1 (page 124)	Allowance of continued mineral exploration and development on existing mineral tenure in SMAs, subject to existing regulatory processes and the recommendations of this Plan, including the cumulative effects guidelines. Development of claims within SMAs must carefully manage activities that may impact the values identified in each SMA (see <b>Section 6 – Landscape Management Units</b> (page 160)).
<b>79. Policy Recommendation</b>	Mineral Exploration and Development 5.4.1 (page 124)	Allowance of continued mineral staking, exploration, and development within ISA 1-4, subject to existing regulatory processes and the recommendations of this Plan, including the cumulative effects guidelines in <b>Section 4 - Cumulative Effects Framework</b> (page 58). This includes established mining areas including Goldfields, Sixty Mile, Fortymile, and Clear Creek as part of the continued working landscape.
<b>80. Policy Recommendation</b>	Mineral Exploration and Development 5.4.1 (page 124)	The Plan supports advanced exploration projects currently proceeding in the Planning Region, subject to the regulatory process and recommendations of this Plan.
<b>81. Policy Recommendation</b>	Mineral Exploration and Development 5.4.1 (page 124)	The Parties should consider implementation of the recommendations of the <i>Yukon Mineral Development Strategy</i> related to Strategic Priority #3 to establish effective, efficient, and transparent environmental and regulatory processes.

Recommendation Type	Section (page)	Recommendation
<b>82. Policy Recommendation</b>	Mineral Exploration and Development  5.4.1 (page 124)	With the aim of fostering relationships built on trust, understanding, and respect, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and industry organisations should seek to provide joint educational opportunities for Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens and employees of the mineral industry. Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation in TH 101 to educate non-citizens on Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in culture and values</li> <li>• Tours of placer operations for citizens</li> </ul>
<b>83. Policy Recommendation</b>	Mineral Exploration and Development  5.4.1 (page 124)	The Parties should encourage the continued work of industry organisations who are implementing industry-led programs such as the <i>KPMA<sup>14</sup> 101</i> as a means of promoting excellence and innovation in mining reclamation, strengthening partnerships, and building confidence in the placer mining industry.
<b>84. Policy Recommendation</b>	Resource Development and Impacts to MMIWG2S+  5.4.2 (page 128)	Proponents should partner with the signatories of the Yukon Strategy on MMIWG2S+ to implement the important actions that have been identified in the strategy. (Government of Yukon, 2020b).
<b>85. Research Recommendation</b>	Resource Development and Impacts to MMIWG2S+  5.4.2 (page 128)	The Parties should take steps to increase understanding on the relationship between resource and development projects and violence against Indigenous women and girls in the Dawson Planning Region. YESAB is currently undertaking an evaluation of the effects of industrial activities on the personal safety of Indigenous and non-Indigenous women and girls and LGBTQ2S+ persons in Yukon. The Parties should consider the work that is currently being done by YESAB on this subject to satisfy this recommendation.

<sup>14</sup> Klondike Placer Miners' Association

Recommendation Type	Section (page)	Recommendation
<p><b>86. Recommended Action</b></p>	<p>Resource Development and Impacts to MMIWG2S+  5.4.2 (page 128)</p>	<p>The Parties shall implement requirements for projects that include all camp(s) located in remote areas in the Dawson Planning Region to prepare gender-based socio-economic and impact assessments.</p>
<p><b>87. Recommended Action</b></p>	<p>Dempster Highway Corridor  5.4.3.1.1 (page 130)</p>	<p>A sub-regional plan for the Dempster Highway Corridor should be jointly developed by the Government of Yukon, Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in, affected First Nations (First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun and Vuntut Gwitchin) and the Gwich’in Tribal Council. The sub-regional plan should consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The corridor planning area should be defined jointly by the Yukon Government, affected First Nations and the Gwich’in Tribal Council.</li> <li>• First Nations’ values, knowledge, Issues and Interests (e.g., Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in Cultural Integrity Area Resolution (CIA)).</li> <li>• Direction and values as set out in this plan for all LMUs that are adjacent to highway, in addition to direction and values as set out in Peel Watershed and North Yukon Regional Land Use Plans.</li> <li>• Coordinated access management off highway for potential oil and gas development in Eagle Plains basin (NYRP LMU 9: Eagle Plains and DRPC <b>LMU 2: Horseshoe</b>, page 170).</li> <li>• Harvesting and traditional economic activities and concerns.</li> <li>• Porcupine Caribou Herd — effects of access to health of the herd and impact to harvest.</li> <li>• Commercial and unguided wildlife viewing activities and concerns.</li> <li>• The scenic integrity of the entire highway corridor should be maintained.</li> <li>• The impacts of climate change on the highway infrastructure and surrounding area within the corridor (including geohazard mapping and targeted permafrost study).</li> </ul>

Recommendation Type	Section (page)	Recommendation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unregulated backcountry access (i.e., not authorized under the <i>Dempster Highway Development Area Regulation</i>, ) particularly for off-road vehicles (ORV), should not be allowed.</li> <li>• As with all human-caused disturbances, high standards of reclamation/decommissioning should apply to all new surface disturbances within the corridor (e.g., gravel pits and telecommunications infrastructure, bridges etc.).</li> </ul>
<b>88. Policy Recommendation</b>	Top of the World Highway Corridor 5.4.3.1.2 (page 132)	The integrity of this area must be maintained to ensure harvesting and traditional economic activities can continue.
<b>89. Policy Recommendation</b>	Top of the World Highway Corridor 5.4.3.1.2 (page 132)	Opportunities to promote education and mitigation of wildlife-vehicle collisions along the highway should be explored.
<b>90. Research Recommendation</b>	Top of the World Highway Corridor 5.4.3.1.2 (page 132)	<p>In collaboration with the Dawson District Renewable Resource Council, the use of off-road vehicles (ORVs) within the Top of the World Highway Corridor should be monitored for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impacts to key values. Key values are described in adjacent LMU tables in Section Landscape Management Units. Specifically, refer to <b>LMU 14: Tay Dëkdhät (Top of the World)</b> (page 232), <b>LMU 15: Khel Dëk (Sixty Mile)</b> (page 238), <b>LMU 16: Wëdzey Nähuzhi (Matson Uplands)</b> (page 244) and <b>LMU 21: Wëdzey Tay (Fortymile Caribou Corridor)</b> (page 268).</li> <li>• Identification of areas for potential ORV management as per ORV Management Area Regulation (OIC 2021/11)</li> </ul>

Recommendation Type	Section (page)	Recommendation
<b>91. Recommended Action</b>	Top of the World Highway Corridor 5.4.3.1.2 (page 132)	Implement the Top of the World Highway Interpretive Plan (Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in & Government of Yukon, 2019b).
<b>92. Policy Recommendation</b>	North Klondike Highway Corridor 5.4.3.1.3 (page 135)	The Parties and affected First Nations should work together to update the <i>North Klondike Highway Interpretive Plan</i> (1996) or alternatively co-create a new North Klondike Highway Interpretive Plan as created for the Top of the World Highway. The interpretive plan should consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourism and recreational opportunities along the highway</li> <li>• First Nation history, language, culture, stories, and values</li> <li>• Yukon history and stories</li> <li>• Opportunities for education (through appropriate signage)</li> </ul>
<b>93. Policy Recommendation</b>	North Klondike Highway Corridor 5.4.3.1.3 (page 135)	The integrity of this area must be maintained to ensure harvesting and traditional economic activities can continue.
<b>94. Policy Recommendation</b>	North Klondike Highway Corridor 5.4.3.1.3 (page 135)	New spot land applications for residential development should be discouraged outside of existing development nodes.
<b>95. Policy Recommendation</b>	North Klondike Highway Corridor 5.4.3.1.3 (page 135)	Opportunities to promote education and mitigation of vehicle-wildlife collisions along the North Klondike Highway should be explored and supported within areas of high concern.

Recommendation Type	Section (page)	Recommendation
<b>96. Policy Recommendation</b>	New All-Season Surface Access and Winter Roads 5.4.3.2 (page 136)	<b>Special Management Areas</b> New surface access (all-season or winter roads) must be jointly agreed upon by both Parties within Special Management Areas. Existing access in Special Management Areas is supported in this Plan. See <b>Section 6 – Landscape Management Units</b> (page 160) for additional access related special management directions for Special Management Areas.
<b>97. Policy Recommendation</b>	New All-Season Surface Access and Winter Roads 5.4.3.2 (page 136)	New surface access (all-season or winter roads) into <b>LMU 7: Wehtr’e (Antimony)</b> (page 196) for Special Management Directions) should not be permitted until an Access Management Plan for that LMU is completed jointly by both Parties.
<b>98. Policy Recommendation</b>	New All-Season Surface Access and Winter Roads 5.4.3.2 (page 136)	The Northern Access Route (NAR) should take into consideration the direction for access and values outlined in this Plan. See <b>LMU 11: Goldfields</b> (page 218) and <b>LMU 18: Therian Dëk (Coffee Creek)</b> (page 254) for Special Management Directions.
<b>99. Policy Recommendation</b>	New All-Season Surface Access and Winter Roads 5.4.3.2 (page 136)	Due to the environmental impact of all-season access, when access is deemed necessary by Parties and / or accounted for in Access Management Plans, the feasibility of winter access should always be considered first as an option ahead of new all-season roads/trails.
<b>100. Policy Recommendation</b>	New All-Season Surface Access and Winter Roads 5.4.3.2 (page 136)	The Government of Yukon is currently developing a Resource Roads Regulation that will include regulations for the entire lifecycle of resource roads, from construction to reclamation. The Plan supports the prioritized completion of the Resource Roads Regulation to better inform future land use decision-making in the Planning Region.

Recommendation Type	Section (page)	Recommendation
<p><b>101. Recommended Action</b></p>	<p>New All-Season Surface Access and Winter Roads</p> <p>5.4.3.2 (page 136)</p>	<p>The Parties should develop and implement an appropriate framework for the tracking and monitoring of access development and reclamation activities within the Dawson Planning Region. This tracking system should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location and details (i.e., width, length, and surface material) of any newly constructed roads and trails</li> <li>• Information on the status of roads and trails (i.e., active or inactive)</li> <li>• Any on-going/completed reclamation activities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>102. Recommended Action</b></p>	<p>New All-Season Surface Access and Winter Roads</p> <p>5.4.3.2 (page 136)</p>	<p>In consideration of the baseline linear disturbance data and results, the Parties should develop overarching access management plans for the Planning Region, with the priority for development as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>LMU 7: Wehtr’e (Antimony)</b> (page 196)</li> <li>• <b>LMU 11: Goldfields</b> (page 218)</li> <li>• <b>LMU 15: Khel Dëk (Sixty Mile)</b> (page 238)</li> <li>• <b>LMU 9: Clear Creek</b> (page 208)</li> <li>• <b>LMU 18: Therian Dëk (Coffee Creek)</b> (page 254)</li> </ul> <p>At a minimum, Access Management Plans should consider*<sup>15</sup>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Impacts to key ecological values with an emphasis on moose and caribou from increased access development.</li> <li>2. Impacts to other land users, including the use of the land for traditional economic activities, subsistence harvesting, and trapping.</li> <li>3. Impacts to heritage values, cultural landscapes, heritage resources etc.</li> <li>4. New transportation routes to areas of significant to high economic value for minerals, tourism, etc.</li> </ol>

<sup>15</sup> The timing and scope of this recommendation will be at the discretion of the Parties and will be addressed by the Parties as part of implementation planning. Specific strategies and best management practices related to road and access route siting may be included as part of this future access management planning.

Recommendation Type	Section (page)	Recommendation
<b>103. Research Recommendation</b>	Off-Road Vehicle Access 5.4.3.3 (page 141)	The Plan supports the ability of the DDRRC to specifically seek public input to identify areas that may require consideration under the <i>Off-Road Vehicle Management Area Regulations</i> .
<b>104. Policy Recommendation</b>	Air Access 5.4.3.4 (page 142)	Within SMAs, outside of existing dispositions, new airstrips should not be allowed. Existing airstrips and landing locations can continue to be used.
<b>105. Research Recommendation</b>	Water Access 5.4.3.5 (page 143)	Access by water can be an energy-efficient means of transport and can also help reduce the impacts of climate change of overland routes. Parties should research the potential of river corridors as a transportation route considering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different watercraft types.</li> <li>• Thresholds for use if this form of access is to be promoted.</li> <li>• Comparison made with overland access from a climate change and or cumulative effects perspective.</li> </ul>
<b>106. Research Recommendation</b>	Water Access 5.4.3.5 (page 143)	The Parties should design and conduct a study into the ecological and social impacts of barging along the Yukon River. The study should consider, at a minimum, the impacts to fish and fish habitat and traditional land use within <b>LMU 3: Chu Kon Dëk (Yukon River Corridor)</b> (page 174). The results of the study should inform development of best management practices and guidelines by the Parties for barging within this LMU.
<b>107. Research Recommendation</b>	Water Access 5.4.3.5 (page 143)	The impacts to key values in the White, Fortymile, Stewart, Klondike, and Fifteenmile Rivers from jet boats are not well understood. Further research into the potential for this activity to affect affecting water quality and salmon habitat should be conducted in these areas, and this information should be used to develop guidance to better manage this activity.

Recommendation Type	Section (page)	Recommendation
<b>108. Policy Recommendation</b>	Agriculture 5.4.4 (page 145)	The Parties should support implementation of the Yukon Agriculture Policy (2020), specifically related to Objective #2 (Create and Protect Agricultural Land) scale up local food production and increase self-sufficiency in local food production in the Dawson planning Region.
<b>109. Policy Recommendation</b>	Agriculture 5.4.4 (page 145)	Suitable land for agricultural use that is close to the City of Dawson should be prioritized for agricultural use where practical (e.g., <b>LMU 12: Tr'ondëk Tāk'it (Klondike Valley)</b> ) (page 224).
<b>110. Research Recommendation</b>	Agriculture 5.4.4 (page 145)	Areas of "high" (class 3 to 5) agricultural potential within the planning Region (within the Klondike Valley at a minimum) should be identified and prioritized for this use.
<b>111. Research Recommendation</b>	Agriculture 5.4.4 (page 145)	The Parties should consider the location of future agricultural development (including type and amount) in relation to future availability and access to water.
<b>112. Recommended Action</b>	Agriculture 5.4.4 (page 145)	The Parties should continue to explore and implement collaborative efforts where multiple interests and rights exist, such as through the development of formal multi-use arrangements between mineral rights holders, forestry, and agricultural producers.
<b>113. Recommended Action</b>	Agriculture 5.4.4 (page 145)	The Parties should continue to support research into the feasibility of procuring an abattoir for the Dawson Region, including the identification of a suitable location for such infrastructure.
<b>114. Policy Recommendation</b>	Tourism 5.4.5 (page 148)	The natural scenic viewscales within corridor areas, with an emphasis on the Yukon River Corridor, the Dempster Highway, and the Top of the World Highway should be considered in development applications and preserved where possible.

Recommendation Type	Section (page)	Recommendation
<b>115. Policy Recommendation</b>	Tourism 5.4.5 (page 148)	Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in cultural history and contemporary use should be incorporated into tourism management strategies and signage for the Klondike Goldfields.
<b>116. Policy Recommendation</b>	Tourism 5.4.5 (page 148)	The Parties should support implementation of the Yukon Tourism Development Strategy (Government of Yukon, 2018), specifically pertaining to Goal #2 for Sustainable Tourism Development for the Dawson Planning Region.
<b>117. Policy Recommendation</b>	Tourism 5.4.5 (page 148)	<p>In areas of high conflict between aerial flights and tourism pursuits the following should be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting limits to the number of allowable landings in specific areas during peak visitation times.</li> <li>• Providing information to aircraft users (e.g., local pilots, tourism operators, mineral exploration companies, etc.) about areas of concern and encouraging avoidance of key wildlife areas and heritage resource areas wherever possible (see Map 4 – Selected Ecologically Important Areas and Map 5 – Ungulates).</li> </ul>
<b>118. Recommended Action</b>	Tourism 5.4.5 (page 148)	Management guidelines for commercial wilderness tourism and commercial wildlife viewing along the Dempster Highway, Top of the World Highway, and Yukon River Corridor should be developed as part of corridor management plans (see <b>Section 5.4.3.1.1 – Dempster Highway Corridor</b> (page 130), <b>Section 5.4.3.1.2 – Top of the World Highway Corridor</b> (page 132), and <b>LMU 3: Chu Kon Dëk (Yukon River Corridor)</b> (page 174) .
<b>119. Recommended Action</b>	Tourism 5.4.5 (page 148)	Develop and publish best management practices for tourism industries, including wilderness tourism.

Recommendation Type	Section (page)	Recommendation
<b>120. Recommended Action</b>	Tourism 5.4.5 (page 148)	Implement interim measures as described in <b>LMU 3: Chu Kon Dëk (Yukon River Corridor)</b> (page 174) and guidance set out in <b>Section 5.2.4 – Rivers and Watercourses</b> (page 93) for the management of the Yukon River Corridor until such a time that a sub-Regional plan can be developed.
<b>121. Recommended Action</b>	Tourism 5.4.5 (page 148)	Continued use of signage in the planning Region that incorporates local artistry, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in history, and the Hän language, should be explored.
<b>122. Policy Recommendation</b>	Outfitting 5.4.6 (page 151)	Status quo should be maintained. Existing outfitting concessions should continue, and outfitting activities should be allowed in all land use designations in this Plan, subject to legislation, regulations and the THFA.
<b>123. Research Recommendation</b>	Outfitting 5.4.6 (page 151)	Land use patterns associated with outfitting, including but not limited to the location of camps and trails, should be documented to facilitate improved project assessment and future resource planning.
<b>124. Policy Recommendation</b>	Forestry 5.4.7 (page 153)	Allowance of continued forest resource development within ISA 1-4 designations and within some SMAs as per Special Management Direction in <b>Section 6 – Landscape Management Units</b> (page 160). Development is subject to the cumulative effects thresholds of this Plan, the Dawson FRMP, and existing regulatory processes.
<b>125. Policy Recommendation</b>	Forestry 5.4.7 (page 153)	The Parties should continue to explore and implement collaborative efforts where multiple interests and rights exist, such as through the development of formal multi-use arrangements between mineral rights holders, forestry, and agricultural producers. Explore options for harvesting timber and fuelwood from placer and quartz claims.
<b>126. Research Recommendation</b>	Forestry 5.4.7 (page 153)	The Parties should continue to explore the feasibility of advancing the use of biomass energy in the Dawson Planning Region. Climate change should be considered as part of this research in terms of climate change mitigation, availability of forest resources, and assessing net benefit of biomass.

Recommendation Type	Section (page)	Recommendation
<b>127. Recommended Action</b>	Forestry 5.4.7 (page 153)	Implement the Dawson FRMP; In cases where management direction in this Regional Plan conflicts with the Dawson FRMP, the FRMP should be brought into conformity, as per Chapter 17 of the FNFA.
<b>128. Recommended Action</b>	Forestry 5.4.7 (page 153)	Continue developing Timber Harvest Plans (THPs) within ISA designations. The Goldfields THP should include development of a more effective framework for use of timber for saw logs and fuelwood within existing mineral tenure.
<b>130. Policy Recommendation</b>	Aggregate Resources 5.4.8 (page 155)	When proposing and reviewing aggregate resource projects, priority should be given to extraction of materials from existing quarries, near to highways and other existing all-season roads.
<b>131. Policy Recommendation</b>	Aggregate Resources 5.4.8 (page 155)	The Parties should continue to explore and implement collaborative efforts where multiple interests and rights exist, such as through the development of formal multi-use arrangements between mineral rights holders, aggregate, forestry, and agricultural producers.
<b>132. Recommended Action</b>	Aggregate Resources 5.4.8 (page 155)	Within Integrated Stewardship Areas, the identification of potential sources of aggregate should be undertaken in advance of the assessment process for industrial and/or infrastructure projects.
<b>133. Recommended Action</b>	Aggregate Resources 5.4.8 (page 155)	The Parties should seek to develop and communicate clear guidelines with respect to the process for reviewing, assessing, and enforcing quarry permits to ensure consistency in the regulatory between private and government proponents.

Recommendation Type	Section (page)	Recommendation
<b>134. Recommended Action</b>	Aggregate Resources 5.4.8 (page 155)	Aggregate assessments should be undertaken to identify areas of high potential for aggregate resource development within the North Klondike Highway, Top of the World Highway, and Dempster Highway Corridors, as well as secondary roads to support ongoing construction and maintenance activities.
<b>135. Policy Recommendation</b>	Traditional Economy 5.4.9 (page 157)	The Parties should support the ongoing local resource knowledge project being conducted annually by the Dawson District Renewable Resource Council and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in harvest data. The general purpose of this study is to better understand and document changes that are taking place in the environment, with a focus on hunting access, harvested species, trapped species, moose, caribou, berries, edible plants, and fish. A mechanism should be developed to feed the results of this project into the current management regime. This information should also be considered in Plan review ( <b>Section 7 - Plan Implementation</b> , page 274).
<b>136. Policy Recommendation</b>	Traditional Economy 5.4.9 (page 157)	The Parties shall implement requirements for proponents of class 4 advanced exploration and mining in the Dawson Planning Region to prepare traditional use impact studies.
<b>137. Research Recommendation</b>	Traditional Economy 5.4.9 (page 157)	Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in have identified areas of high traditional economy value in their Ninänkäk hozo wëk'ätr'ënòhcha 'We Take Good Care of Our Land' submission (2020b). Further work needs to be done by the Parties to identify appropriate development buffers.
<b>138. Research Recommendation</b>	Traditional Economy 5.4.9 (page 157)	Land use patterns associated with trapping, including but not limited to the location of cabins and trails, should be documented to facilitate improved project assessment and future resource planning.

Recommendation Type	Section (page)	Recommendation
<b>139. Recommended Action</b>	Plan Implementation: Dawson Regional Planning Commission 7.2.1 (page 274)	The Parties and YLUPC should continue to fund the DRPC. This work will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan monitoring as per S 11.4.5.10.</li> <li>• Sub-regional planning.</li> <li>• Conformity checks and representations to YESAB.</li> <li>• The 5-year Status Report and 10-year Plan Review.</li> <li>• Land Stewardship Trust implementation and facilitation.</li> </ul>
<b>140. Recommended Action</b>	Plan Implementation: Implementation Committee 7.2.2 (page 275)	The Parties should jointly establish an Implementation Committee within one year of Plan approval. The Implementation Committee should include representation from the Parties, DRPC, Affected First Nations, YESAB and YLUPC.  It is recommended that the Parties consider committee structure based on their mutual experience of the Peel Watershed RLUP implementation. This will make the establishment timeline shorter and Implementation work may begin quickly.
<b>141. Policy Recommendation</b>	Plan Implementation: Capacity Building 7.3 (page 277)	The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Ninä'nkäk Hozo Wëk'ä'tr'ë'no'hcha Land Stewardship Framework should be used to inform the Plan implementation process and future land use planning initiatives in Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Traditional Territory.
<b>142. Policy Recommendation</b>	Plan Implementation: Capacity Building 7.3 (page 277)	The Parties should look at opportunities for increased Government-to-Government cooperation. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shared resources for monitoring and enforcement.</li> <li>• Shared training opportunities.</li> <li>• Continued development of the cumulative effects framework.</li> </ul>

Recommendation Type	Section (page)	Recommendation
<p><b>143. Recommended Action</b></p>	<p>Plan Implementation: Capacity Building</p> <p>7.3 (page 277)</p>	<p>The Parties should explore different ways to communicate the Plan with residents, Yukoners, and visitors to promote individuals' sense of stewardship when they are in the Region. This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plain language versions of the Plan</li> <li>• Alternate versions, including video or audio</li> <li>• Storytelling</li> <li>• School curriculum</li> <li>• Visitor information.</li> </ul>
<p><b>144. Recommended Action</b></p>	<p>Plan Implementation: Capacity Building</p> <p>7.3 (page 277)</p>	<p>The Parties should offer education and learning opportunities based in the Dawson Region that focus on stewardship and care for the land. The DDRRC should be consulted and involved on any education initiatives as their expertise and knowledge of the Region will be essential.</p>
<p><b>145. Policy Recommendation</b></p>	<p>Plan Implementation: Plan Conformity and Assessment</p> <p>7.5 (page 280)</p>	<p>YESAB and YLUPC should initiate regular and meaningful dialogue with each other to collaborate on shared priorities. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a committee for collaboration on shared priorities in Dawson.</li> <li>• Regular dialogue with DDRRC, including potential development of a framework for integrated resource management.</li> <li>• Developing a shared terminology between regional planning and YESAB including terms, definitions, and tools across processes.</li> <li>• Development of a geospatial repository and database.</li> </ul>
<p><b>146. Recommended Action</b></p>	<p>Plan Implementation: Plan Conformity and Assessment</p> <p>7.5 (page 280)</p>	<p>A Plan conformity evaluation process should be developed within one year of Plan approval by the Implementation Committee with specific input from DRPC, YESAB and YLUPC. The Parties should consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who will be responsible for undertaking conformity checks and how this will be resourced.</li> <li>• Changing the timing of conformity checks and moving it into the adequacy stage of YESAB assessment.</li> </ul>

Recommendation Type	Section (page)	Recommendation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How disturbance tracking will be incorporated and recorded, and who will have access to this information</li> <li>• Triage YESAB projects by type (smaller vs. larger projects).</li> <li>• Provide clear rationale and guidance to proponents so they can develop projects that conform.</li> </ul>
<b>147. Recommended Action</b>	Plan Implementation: Implementation Strategy and Guidelines  7.6 (page 281)	The Parties, in collaboration with the DRPC, should develop an implementation strategy to include as part of the final recommended plan. The strategy should be reviewed and updated on an annual basis as part of plan monitoring activities.
<b>148. Recommended Action</b>	Plan Implementation: Implementation Strategy and Guidelines  7.6 (page 281)	The Parties should, in collaboration with the DRPC, jointly develop implementation guidelines within one year of Plan approval. The guidelines should outline how the recommendations in the Plan will be implemented.  The Parties should look to other initiatives in Canada where such guidelines have been developed, including the Sahtu Land Use Plan in the Northwest Territories (Sahtu Land Use Planning Board, 2013).
<b>149. Research Recommendation</b>	Plan Implementation: Plan Monitoring  7.7 (page 285)	The Parties and the DRPC should commit to ongoing research (both traditional and western approaches) to identify and track the changing social, economic and ecological needs in the Planning Region.
<b>150. Recommended Action</b>	Plan Implementation: Plan Monitoring	The DRPC, in collaboration with the Parties, will develop a plan monitoring framework within one year of Plan approval. The monitoring framework should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be informed by best practices.</li> <li>• Be specific to the Dawson Region.</li> </ul>

Recommendation Type	Section (page)	Recommendation
	<p>7.7 (page 285)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be practical to implement.</li> <li>• Be transparent and easy to understand.</li> </ul> <p>The monitoring framework should meet the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tied to the Plan Vision, Goals and Objectives.</li> <li>2. Focused on the Plan’s impact on the values identified.</li> <li>3. Incorporate Traditional Knowledge.</li> <li>4. Support continued partnerships and communication.</li> </ol>
<p><b>151. Recommended Action</b></p>	<p>Plan Implementation: Plan Monitoring</p> <p>7.7 (page 285)</p>	<p>The DRPC, in collaboration with the Parties, will produce an annual report of Plan implementation activities and impacts. The Parties should provide updates to the Commission who will compile this information into a single report that will be available publicly. This report should consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress on Plan implementation.</li> <li>• Ongoing surface disturbance and linear feature tracking and mapping.</li> <li>• Progress of sub-regional, SMA or ISA planning.</li> <li>• Feedback from Affected First Nations, Plan Partners, project proponents and residents.</li> <li>• Parties’ experience of co-management.</li> <li>• YESAB assessments, including project conformity checks.</li> </ul>
<p><b>152. Recommended Action</b></p>	<p>Plan Implementation: Plan Revision</p> <p>7.8 (page 287)</p>	<p>A process for assessing Plan Variances and Amendments should be jointly developed within one year of Plan approval by the Parties. The process should consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The definition of Variance and Amendment and what the scale of each would be (i.e., what is considered minimal or significant).</li> <li>• Who may request Variances or Amendments, including activities or projects are eligible to apply.</li> <li>• Who will be responsible for assessing applications.</li> <li>• Application guidelines, supporting documentation requirements, and standards for complete applications.</li> <li>• Review timelines and evaluation criteria for applications; and</li> </ul>

Recommendation Type	Section (page)	Recommendation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public notice and engagement requirements, including how Traditional Knowledge will be captured and incorporated.</li> </ul> <p>The DRPC, YLUPC and YESAB should be consulted during process development to ensure there is no conflict with existing processes and regulatory assessment and the intent of the Plan is maintained.</p>
<p><b>153. Recommended Action</b></p>	<p>Plan Implementation: Plan Revision</p> <p>7.8 (page 287)</p>	<p>The Commission should, in collaboration with the Parties, produce a status report five years after Plan approval. The status report should consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review and summarise results of Plan monitoring.</li> <li>Review Implementation Committee progress and make recommendations to adjust implementation plan if necessary.</li> <li>Assess if Amendments are needed in relation to new/ updated legislation and make recommendations if needed.</li> <li>Adopt additional cumulative effects indicators including potential new socio-economic and socio-cultural indicators.</li> <li>Gather feedback from Parties, Plan Partners, FNFA boards and residents and make recommendations if needed.</li> <li>Evaluate progress of SMA Management Planning.</li> <li>Review status of Caribou Stewardship Areas i.e., <b>LMU 7: Wehtr’e (Antimony)</b> (page 196) and <b>LMU 21: Wëdzey Tay (Fortymile Caribou Corridor)</b> (page 268).</li> <li>Review status of ISA 1/Wetland Stewardship Area <b>LMU 17: Nän Dhòhdäl (Upper Indian River Wetlands)</b> (page 248).</li> </ul>
<p><b>154. Recommended Action</b></p>	<p>Plan Implementation: Plan Revision</p> <p>7.8 (page 287)</p>	<p>The Parties should jointly develop a Plan review process following approval of the Plan. Plan reviews should occur at least every 10 years. Plan Reviews should consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluate success of Plan against vision, goals and objectives</li> <li>Review if Plan vision, goals and objectives are still relevant and applicable</li> <li>Reassess values in the Region including availability of new information, technology, and knowledge</li> <li>Assess progress against recommended actions, policies and research</li> </ul>

Recommendation Type	Section (page)	Recommendation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review demand for land and resources</li> <li>• Assess number of Variances and Amendments which may signal need for change</li> <li>• Review LMU boundaries and designations and make changes if necessary</li> <li>• Review status of Caribou Stewardship Areas i.e., <b>LMU 7: Wehtr'e (Antimony)</b> (page 196) and <b>LMU 21: Wëdzey Tay (Fortymile Caribou Corridor)</b> (page 268).</li> <li>• Review status of ISA 1 / Wetland Stewardship Area <b>LMU 17: Nän Dhòhdäl (Upper Indian River Wetlands)</b> (page 248).</li> <li>• Review status of North Yukon Annex with the Parties and Vuntut Gwitchin (if required).</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX 2: LMU NAMES

LMU Name <sup>16</sup>	Notes
<b>1 Tthetäwndëk (Tatonduk)</b>	Tthetäwndëk is the Hän name for the river that runs through this LMU. Stories tell us that this place is Broken Stone River. Tatonduk is the Anglicized spelling of the river.
<b>2 The Horseshoe</b>	This name refers to the distinctive bend in the road. It is a landmark for people while travelling on the Dempster.
<b>3 Chu Kon Dëk (Yukon River Corridor)</b>	This is the Hän name for the Yukon River.
<b>4 Tsey Dëk (Fifteenmile)</b>	Red ochre is what this river is named for. The Red Ochre was used for dying clothing, and on faces and the body as adornment. It can be mixed with an oil-base from fish eggs. It has been used for preserving snowshoes and tools.
<b>5 Ddhäl Ch'ël (Tombstone)</b>	This is the Hän name for what is known in English as the "Tombstone" Mountains
<b>6 Tr'ondëk (Klondike)</b>	Special rocks were used to make fish weirs at the mouth of the Klondike, some people refer to this as Hammerstone. It is thought that Klondike is the Anglicized pronunciation of Tr'ondëk.
<b>7 Wehtr'e (Antimony)</b>	The Commission named this LMU after the distinguishing feature of Antimony Mountain. Long-time ago people wouldn't have called it Antimony, but it is thought that the dark rock in the area has been used for creating tools like spearheads and using as flint. The Hän word for flint is Wehtr'e.

<sup>16</sup>Not all LMUs have Hän names. The Commission made efforts to incorporate as much Hän as possible at the time of writing. Thank you to Georgette McLeod and Angie Joseph-Rear for your expertise and guidance in the naming of these LMUs. The Commission supports the inclusion of Hän language in the plan as available and appropriate and would encourage the Parties to include the addition of new traditional names at plan review.

<b>8 Brewery Creek</b>	This area is colloquially known as Brewery Creek by the community. There is some recent history of attributed to the area having a past producing gold mine.
<b>9 Clear Creek</b>	Named after the creek that runs through the LMU.
<b>10 Tintina Trench</b>	The LMU was named for the large geological feature along the Tintina fault line. Recognizing that the Tintina Trench stretches across the entire planning Region, this area alongside the highway is locally recognized as where you can see the unique landscape features that the Tintina Trench creates.
<b>11 Goldfields</b>	This LMU has had a history of gold mining going back to the first gold rush in the late 1800's this activity is a part of the Region's story. It is known locally and territorially as the goldfields and the mineral extraction in this area continues to this day.
<b>12 Tr'ondëk Täk'it (Klondike Valley)</b>	This area is locally known as the Klondike Valley and in Hän is known as Tr'ondëk täk'it 'Klondike Valley'.
<b>13 Ch'ènyàng (City of Dawson)</b>	Is the legal name for the Township of the City of Dawson and the Hän name in parenthesis was provided to the Commission by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and it means moose lick. The area is named Ch'ènyàng because it was a moose like area prior to the gold rush era.
<b>14 Tay Dëkdhät (Top of the World)</b>	<p>The Hän name for this area means 'trail on top (on high). The Top of The World Highway is a major feature that stretches across this LMU. The highway is a tourist attraction and an important route to the USA/Canada boarder, it also provides connections to communities, and access for community members to pursue on-the-land activities.</p> <p>Chu Ttho Dëk (Swede Creek)</p> <p>This area is known locally as Swede Creek and in Hän (Chu Ttho Dëk) the name speaks to 'yellow water creek'</p>

<b>15 Khel Dëk (Sixty Mile)</b>	The Sixty Mile River flows through this LMU and in Hän the river is known as Packsack River
<b>16 Wëdzey Nähuzhi (Matson Uplands)</b>	Matson Uplands was identified for protection because this is the destination of the Fortymile Caribou Herd in the Region. In Hän Wëdzey nähuzhi is translated to mean caribou rest area.
<b>17 Nän dhòhdäl (Upper Indian River Wetlands)</b>	This LMU is the upper reaches of the Indian River and contains intact wetlands. The Hän name for this LMU literally translates to mean 'land-swampy'. It is understood that there is interest in changing the name of the Indian River in the future. At such as time this Plan should be amended to reflect the name change for this LMU.
<b>18 Therian Dëk (Coffee Creek)</b>	The area is known locally as Coffee Creek, it is thought to be named this because of the 'brown' or 'dirty' looking water that flows through the creek. In Hän, Ttthetryän dëk means 'copper creek' and is named so because Coffee Creek area was a source for copper. Copper was used for making copper knives pre-contact.
<b>19 Tädzan Dëk (White River)</b>	Along this river you can see white ash in the cliffs from a volcano eruption thousands of years ago. The river is also white in colour from silt, when you paddle it, you can hear the silt rubbing against the bottom of your canoe.
<b>20 Łuk Tthe K'ät (Scottie Creek Wetlands)</b>	Łuk tthe k'ät meaning fish rock trap and based on the translation of the Upper Tanana word for Scottie Creek area.
<b>21 Wëdzey Tay (Fortymile Caribou Corridor)</b>	This LMU was created to be in line with the important migration corridors of the Fortymile Caribou. The ridge tops are travelled by the caribou. The Commission sought the Hän translation of the Corridor to mean " <b>Caribou Trails</b> " to highlight the importance of this area to the caribou.

**APPENDIX 3: CUMULATIVE EFFECTS FRAMEWORK THRESHOLDS**

Designation	Management Intent	Precautionary		Cautionary		Critical	
		Surface (%)	Linear (km/km <sup>2</sup> )	Surface (%)	Linear (km/km <sup>2</sup> )	Surface (%)	Linear (km/km <sup>2</sup> )
ISA 1	Lowest Development	0.0625	0.0625	0.1875	0.1875	0.25	0.25
ISA 2	Low Development	0.25	0.125	0.75	0.375	1.0	0.5
ISA 3	Moderate Development	0.5	0.25	1.5	0.75	2.0	1.0
ISA 4	Highest Development	1.0	0.5	3	1.5	4.0	2.0

<b>Precautionary</b>	<p>The precautionary level represents a point at which it is important to improve information collection and understanding of cumulative effects in an area.</p> <p>Above this level, activity can continue at the same pace, as long as measures are being taken to improve information and awareness.</p>
<b>Cautionary</b>	<p>When the cautionary level is reached, it means that disturbance indicators are close to reaching undesirable levels.</p> <p>Above this level, undertake actions that slow the pace and scale of impacts.</p> <p>Provides an early warning signal. Allows time for proactive management to avert or limit potential impacts.</p>
<b>Critical</b>	<p>Represents the point at which the indicators have reached acceptable levels.</p> <p>Projects that would surpass the critical threshold for that LMU will be found not to conform during the Plan conformity evaluation process.</p> <p>Before this level is reached, the Parties should take action that will limit further disturbance and access. This may include ceasing activities that create additional surface or linear feature density disturbance.</p>

#### APPENDIX 4: DAWSON LAND STEWARDSHIP TRUST

The purpose of the Land Stewardship Trust will be to invite people to think differently about their relationship to the land and to encourage stewardship in the Region.

##### **Trustees**

- Members of the Dawson Regional Planning Commission shall serve as the trustees.
- The Commission are representative of residents in the Region and are jointly appointed by the Parties.

##### **Objective**

- The Dawson Land Stewardship Trust will support the objectives of Chapter 11 of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement, in particular the goals and objectives of the Dawson Regional Land Use Plan.
- The trustees may initiate, sponsor, fund, direct and carry out measures designed to achieve this objective.

##### **Trust Capital and Funding**

Funding will be easily accessible and administered by the Commission Members as part of their ongoing work with the DRPC. The Trust is not intended to be regulatory and therefore collection of 'fees' for certain development activities is not part of the Commission's vision.

The Dawson Regional Planning Commission recommend the following sources of funding be explored by the Parties:

- Initial contribution by the Parties
- Charitable donations including from industry and private individuals
- A tourism tax (if ever implemented)
- Lotteries
- Grants – local, territorial, national, international
- Education partnerships including universities
- Industry partnerships

##### **Activities**

The intention is that anyone could apply to the Trust for funds to support Stewardship activities in the Dawson Region. Project proposals considered should for example, foster community and cultural connections to the land, encourage

industry stewardship innovations, and provide educational/research opportunities. Some possible activities include:

- Foster community and cultural connections to the land
- Additional monitoring capacity and Land Guardians support
- Scholarships
- Youth projects
- Education activities
- Innovative research, e.g., reclamation and restoration techniques.