

A Yukon Regional Land Use Strategy

A Jurisdictional Analysis and Proposed Framework for Planning



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by



Ryder Communications Management

Whitehorse, Yukon

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Executive Summary

The Common Land Use Planning Process (CLUPP) recommends a regional planning process for planning commissions to produce a recommended plan. Recently, the Yukon Land Use Planning Council has identified a number of topics regarding the CLUPP that are in need of additional research. Specifically, there is a desire to complete a comparative analysis across jurisdictions regarding regional land use planning frameworks and hierarchies to determine if such a system could work in Yukon. This document endeavours to compare the land use planning frameworks adopted by other jurisdictions, and propose a suggested template for a Yukon land use planning framework. Approaches in 13 jurisdictions were compared and assessed. After cross-referencing with Yukon's mandated requirements in Chapter 11 of the Umbrella Final Agreement (UFA), this report proposes a framework of strategic and operational documents. The goal of this suggested approach is to remain consistent with the UFA, reduce redundancy, provide more clarity and certainty to those directly involved in the planning process, and increase the ability for commissions to stay on track with respect to timelines and budgets.

Methodology

Thirty-two different documents were scanned and compared across 13 jurisdictions in Canada (and one in the United States) to determine how other provinces and territories organize their approach to regional land use planning. A number of topic components were provided by the YLUPC to compare across jurisdictions—through this research many more topic components were added to the list, reflecting the variety of approaches used by various jurisdictions.

Documents were categorized into three main groups: 1) provincial or territorial legislation; 2) provincial or territorial land use planning strategies; and 3) regional strategies or terms of reference. Each document was reviewed and ultimately, 30 components were entered into a comparative table with a brief summary. Each component was analyzed to determine how often they were found in various regional land use planning documents.

Where possible in each jurisdiction, it was documented when these documents built on each other or got more detailed as they neared individual planning processes. However, a sophisticated and hierarchical series of documents for regional land use planning by jurisdiction is uncommon.

Provincial/territorial legislation and strategies were compared to look at components typically found in jurisdiction-wide planning strategies or frameworks. Regional strategies, terms of reference, and individual First Nation land claim agreements were compared to look at components typically found in regional planning strategies.

Using This Document

For each component, a rating of “**Common**”, “**Sometimes**”, “**Rare**” or “**N/A**” is given to clearly show how often that particular component was found in both provincial/territorial strategies as well as regional strategies. A short paragraph describing the results is provided for each component.

For simplicity in Part I, the word “strategy” is used to represent a variety of documents that were analyzed. What is important to remember though, is the hierarchy of these documents—provincial or territorial strategies being the umbrella over regional strategies.

Based on the comparison in Part I of this document, a recommended approach is provided in Parts II and III that shows how a Territorial Land Use Strategy and complementary Regional Strategies could help organize and clarify the process for regional land use planning commissions.

It is also important to note that while many of these components may be absent in jurisdictional (provincial, territorial, or U.S. Federal) or regional strategies, often times the components are deferred to the actual planning process and are captured in the final land use plan.

Part I: Jurisdictional Analysis of Components

1: Land Use Objectives

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: **Common**

Regional Strategy: **Common**

All jurisdictions with the exception of one, included planning objectives of some level into the over-arching strategy. Often times when a land claim agreement informed planning processes, the planning objectives from the agreement were often mirrored in provincial or territorial strategies or legislation. Many times, objectives were further defined or elaborated on in regional strategies or terms of reference documents. Often, objectives were coupled with vision statements or statements of purpose. In Ontario Far North, objectives were developed jointly by government and First Nations at the regional level.

2: Land Use Principles

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: **Common**

Regional Strategy: **Sometimes**

Planning principles commonly occur in planning frameworks at the provincial or territorial level, but not as often at the regional level. When they do occur at the regional level, it is uncommon for the principles to be more detailed versions of principles at the umbrella level. In all cases, there is never a conflict between principles at both levels.

3: Decision Making Levels and Planning Hierarchy

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: **Sometimes**

Regional Strategy: **Sometimes**

These sections or provisions provide detail on roles and responsibilities in decision making—often providing clarification on the roles and responsibilities of government, First Nations and various planning bodies. This component is usually addressed at either the provincial/territorial level or the regional level, but uncommonly at both levels. There is some overlap with The Planning Process - Final Plan section (#11 below).

4: Organizational Structures and Governance

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: **Sometimes**

Regional Strategy: **Common**

There does not seem to be a clear preference for including this information at the umbrella or regional level. At the higher level, provisions for the establishment of planning commissions are common, but at the regional level there is a greater focus on roles and responsibilities of the parties, councils, commissions, etc. Yukon appears to provide the most detailed level of information on this topic. There is some overlap with decision-making levels as discussed above.

5: Government Policy Direction

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: **Common**

Regional Strategy: **Sometimes**

Policy direction comes in all forms across jurisdictions, from broad statements of interest for consideration by planning commissions to detailed topics and issues required to be addressed in a final plan. In some cases, the regional political direction is a more in depth look at the higher level provincial/territorial strategy provisions for topics of interest to government.

6: The Planning Process -General

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: **Sometimes**

Regional Strategy: **Sometimes**

Some jurisdictions simply provide detail on the purpose of land use planning, while others detail the steps more thoroughly. Very few jurisdictions talk about the planning process beyond initial start-up, preparation of a draft plan and the approval process. Only two jurisdictions describe the process in detail at both levels. The majority discuss the overall planning process at either the regional or the umbrella level.

7: The Planning Process - Information Gathering

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: **Sometimes**

Regional Strategy: **Sometimes**

Provisions in this category take two forms: roles and responsibilities regarding provision and analysis of information for planning, or actual analyzed and interpreted resource information to

be used for planning (e.g. Alberta and the Maritime Strategy). In the case of Alberta, the Alberta Land Use Framework identifies that Alberta will provide information to the planning process. At the regional level that information is provided in the form of a resource assessment report—most other jurisdictions do not provide planning commissions/steering committees with this level of detail.

8: The Planning Process - Issue Identification

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: N/A

Regional Strategy: Rare

Issues are not specifically provided at the provincial or territorial level, nor is there a process described for assessing issues and interests. Instead, when provisions for issues are addressed, they tend to be in regional strategies or terms of reference. It is possible that issues take the form of areas of focus as discussed in the section on Government Policy Direction. It seems most jurisdictions defer issues analysis to the actual planning process.

9: The Planning Process - Options/Scenarios

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: Rare

Regional Strategy: Rare

Options and scenarios are not commonly dealt with in planning frameworks. At the regional level, very brief statements exist that mention that options are required elements in a land use plan. In one case (NWT), a brief statement at the territorial level describes that it is the government's responsibility to analyze options.

10: The Planning Process - Draft Plan

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: Sometimes

Regional Strategy: Sometimes

There is a large amount of variation in the level of detail on this component. In general, most jurisdictions deal with how the plan will be developed, consulted on and approved (some overlap with consultation and First Nation involvement described below in section 21).

11: The Planning Process - Final Plan

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: Sometimes

Regional Strategy: Rare

In all the cases where jurisdictions address this issue, the provisions speak to the approval process. In some cases, it is noted whether the final land use plan will be an official piece of law or a guidance document. This component is more commonly dealt with at the provincial/territorial level.

12: The Planning Process - Review and Implementation

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: **Common**

Regional Strategy: **Rare**

Some jurisdictions go into great detail in the umbrella planning strategy to address review and implementation (e.g. NWT). In some rare cases, the review period is stated. In B.C, review and implementation is discussed at a regional level. For the most part, detailed description of review and implementation processes are left to the planning process.

13: Planning Regions

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: **Sometimes**

Regional Strategy: **Sometimes**

In many jurisdictions, the identification of the planning region is left to the planning process, or at least the regional strategy. Most jurisdictions do not have the entire province or territory delineated by planning regions. Still, planning region boundaries are provided in some jurisdictions at the highest level of the planning framework. In the NWT at the territorial level, detailed descriptions of each of the planning regions are provided.

14: Overview of Jurisdiction or Planning Regions

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: **Rare**

Regional Strategy: **Rare**

The Ontario, Far North Strategy provides an overview of the Far North area as well as individual overviews of the planning regions at the regional level. This is different than the detailed description of the region in the form of a resource assessment report as the overview is more of a narrative of the region as opposed to data that could be used by planners (exampled by Alberta in section 7, The Planning Process - Information Gathering). Most jurisdictions address the planning region overview in the final land use plan.

15: Land Designation System

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: **Rare**

Regional Strategy: **Rare**

Only Alberta provides significant detail with respect to land use designations. A few other jurisdictions make passing references to how they might be provided.

16: Key Plan Components

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: **Sometimes**

Regional Strategy: **Sometimes**

Typically, a general list is provided in either the provincial/territorial strategies or the regional documents. In some jurisdictions, the regional strategies go into more detail than the umbrella strategies. In the United States, formats for various planning documents are also provided.

17: Key Operational Elements

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: **Sometimes**

Regional Strategy: **Sometimes**

At the provincial/territorial level, operational elements discussed generally include details on office location of planning commissions. At the regional level, office location is sometimes stated again alongside other provisions including minute-taking, and development of terms of reference.

18: Linkages to Other Resource Management Efforts

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: **Common**

Regional Strategy: **Common**

The jurisdictions that address this component tend to do so in a similar way. In general, at the provincial and territorial levels, provisions require that regional land use plans align with other planning efforts. At the regional level, terms of reference documents identify specific plans, strategies, and other processes to consider in the planning process—sometimes with links to completed documents or websites.

19: Conservation and Stewardship

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: **Rare**

Regional Strategy: **N/A**

Manitoba specifically describes a process for identifying special protected areas. Conservation and stewardship is also mentioned at a higher level in Alberta.

20: Cumulative Effects

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: **Rare**

Regional Strategy: **N/A**

Alberta identifies that it will take a cumulative effects approach to regional planning.

21: Working With First Nations

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: **Common**

Regional Strategy: **Common**

In many parts of Canada, a regional land use planning process is built into First Nation land claim agreements, so working with First Nations is inherent to those planning regimes. Elsewhere in Canada, and in the United States, most jurisdictions provide a process for working with First Nations in the provincial/territorial strategies or legislation. At the regional level, the majority of terms of reference documents are completed for planning commissions or councils that are comprised of a portion of First Nation members.

22: Public Consultation

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: **Sometimes**

Regional Strategy: **Sometimes**

There is variation in the level of detail provided. Often, public consultation is deferred to the planning process and plan development. At the provincial/territorial level, strategies most often address public consultation with high level provisions. When regional strategies do not address public consultation, provincial strategies or legislation sometimes goes into more detail.

23: Funding and Time Limits

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: **Sometimes**

Regional Strategy: **Sometimes**

Time limits for planning are addressed more often than funding. Often it is in the form of number of years provided to complete a plan, but in one case, a specific date was given for expected final approval. Only Yukon provides a dollar amount for funding to complete planning. In most other cases the strategies simply identify where the funding will come from. Regional strategies tend to provide more detail related to timelines and budgets over provincial/territorial strategies.

24: Legacy Plans

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: **Rare**

Regional Strategy: **N/A**

Because British Columbia has recently adopted a new framework for planning, the provincial strategy addresses how to consider land use plans completed under the old framework.

25: Legal Authority for Planning

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: **Rare**

Regional Strategy: **Rare**

In a couple jurisdictions, there are some general statements that describe the legislation or land claim agreements that give the legal authority for planning. There are also some descriptions regarding the legal strength of final land use plans.

26: Term and Renewal of Framework

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: **Rare**

Regional Strategy: **Rare**

In the agreement between British Columbia and the Taku River Tlingit, a provision is provided to review the terms of the agreement after the first 24 months of its 36 month life. In Saskatchewan, provisions in the provincial strategy state that the planning handbook be updated regularly.

27: Dispute Resolution

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: **Rare**

Regional Strategy: **Sometimes**

These statements are normally general provisions or are deferred to the planning process. In Saskatchewan, it is clearly stated that there is no process for resolving disputes and that the final decision is with the Minister.

28: Indemnification

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: **N/A**

Regional Strategy: **Rare**

In British Columbia, the government of B.C. and the Taku River Tlingit added a number of indemnifying, clarifying, and general disclaimer clauses to their agreement.

29: Interim Measures

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: **Rare**

Regional Strategy: **Sometimes**

More often dealt with at the regional level, provisions for interim measures ranges from disposition freezes, prohibitions, and new project assessments.

30: Conforming/Non-conforming Land Uses

Provincial/Territorial Strategy: **Sometimes**

Regional Strategy: **N/A**

At the provincial/territorial level, some jurisdictions provide basic direction on non-conforming land uses. In Yukon, it is deferred to the planning process and project-specific reviews following plan approval.

Part II: Proposed Contents of a Yukon Regional Land Use Strategy

At the highest level of the land use planning framework, The Yukon Regional Land Use Strategy is intended to describe land use planning in the territory. It ties in with requirements under the Umbrella Final Agreement, provides planning details that are meant to be consistent across all planning regions, describes the general land use planning process, and gives an overview of planning interest statements. It is designed to be high-level yet thorough. It provides the starting point for regional processes to create the unique level of detail appropriate for that region, while remaining consistent across regions.

1. INTRODUCTION

Overview and contextual information regarding land use planning in Yukon.

1.1. HISTORY AND CURRENT STATUS

Describes how we got to where we are.

1.2. THE LAND, THE PEOPLE, THE RESOURCES

Includes high-level descriptions of Yukon's land, people, and economics.

2. PURPOSE OF STRATEGY

Purpose of Strategy and how it fits within the context of regional land use planning in Yukon and the Umbrella Final Agreement. Why is land use planning important for Yukon?

3. LEGAL AUTHORITY

Description of the Umbrella Final Agreement as the legal authority to regional land use planning. It shall always prevail in the case of a conflict.

4. VISION AND OBJECTIVES

4.1. VISION STATEMENT

What is the vision for land use planning in Yukon?

4.2. PLANNING OBJECTIVES

These are copied from the Umbrella Final Agreement (11.1.1.1 to 11.1.1.6)

4.3. PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

These are copied from the Umbrella Final Agreement (11.2.1.2 to 11.2.1.12). These replace the need for planning principles.

5. GOVERNANCE

Describe the high-level relationship between Government of Yukon and the affected First Nations. Also discuss the joint preparation of a Regional Strategy and a General Terms of

Reference which will be given to the commission at start-up. Appendices for the templates of these documents will be referenced and included.

6. DECISION MAKING

General terms that indicate Government and the affected parties will be the approval bodies. And a general provision that all plans will be developed using consensus based decision making.

7. PLANNING REGIONS

Map of planning regions in Yukon and description of how they were developed. Some detail regarding overlap and transboundary processes.

8. THE PLANNING PROCESS

8.1. START-UP

Describe the process for starting up the commission including the parties preparing a regional strategy and the council providing a general terms of reference. Reference these templates in the appendices.

8.2. INTERESTS AND ISSUES

A list of Statements of Interest that will be broad enough and consistent for all of Yukon (e.g. Economic Diversity and Prosperity; Healthy and Vibrant Traditional Cultures; Thriving Natural Systems and Biodiversity) It could be as simple as these three statements or more detailed as in the model of Saskatchewan, where a statement is given as well as provisions on how planning regions will address them in the plan. To the extent possible, these statements should build on the objectives in 11.1.1. Commissions will be able to identify new issues and interests as they come up.

8.3. INFORMATION GATHERING AND MANAGEMENT

General provisions that the Parties will provide all resource information necessary for planning to the commission at start-up. This section will also include details on how information and data will be managed, especially in the case when new information is provided to the commissions from outside sources.

8.4. OPTIONS AND SCENARIOS

General provisions that the commission will develop options to support the statements of interest using the available information provided to them, as well as any additional information provided by stakeholders.

8.5. DRAFT PLAN

Will describe the process for producing a draft plan, including details on content.

8.6. PLAN APPROVAL

Approval process as per Umbrella Final Agreement and legal precedents described here. Includes a description of the recommended plan, final recommended plan (if needed), and the approved land use plan.

8.7. IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW

Describe the roles and responsibilities for plan implementation and review. Also include provisions that require commissions to develop implementation plans if necessary.

9. LAND DESIGNATION SYSTEM

General over-arching land designation definitions to be provided here (i.e. protection and conservation zones; resource development; community boundaries; mixed-use; etc). Provisions that, at the discretion of the commissions, zones may be further sub-divided or refined in ways that make sense for the region. At a high level, all of Yukon will use the same categories.

10. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Describe how planning commissions will provide for participation and engagement with the public and other stakeholders.

11. LINKAGES TO OTHER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EFFORTS

General provisions that indicate planning hierarchy and that the commission must consider other planning efforts or strategies in the region. Include information on sub-regional plans from the Umbrella Final Agreement.

12. LEGACY PLANS

Describe considerations for bringing Legacy Plans like the North Yukon, or plans underway under the CLUPP into alignment (or not) with this framework.

13. REVIEW AND AMENDMENT OF STRATEGY

Describe considerations for reviewing and updating the strategy.

14. APPENDICIES

Template for Regional Strategy

Template for General Terms of Reference

Part III: Proposed Contents of a Regional Strategy

The Regional Strategy documents provide the planning commission with details on key planning issues, and give analyzed and interpreted resource information. A goal of the strategies is to reduce the amount of time commissions spend gathering and interpreting resource information so that they can spend the bulk of their time planning. This would significantly reduce the risk of exceeding timelines and budgets, and would reduce the overall cost of planning. In addition, this approach would ideally give the parties an opportunity to form a united position regarding expectations of the final products, early on in the process.

1. INTRODUCTION

Overview and contextual information regarding land use planning in this region. High-level descriptions of the region's land, people, and economics.

1.1. THE LAND, THE PEOPLE, THE RESOURCES

Includes high-level descriptions of the region's land, people, and economics.

2. PURPOSE OF STRATEGY

Purpose of strategy and how it fits within the context of Yukon Strategy. Why is land use planning important for this region?

3. LEGAL AUTHORITY

Legal authority of the affected First Nation final agreements in land use planning for this region. Final Agreements will always prevail.

4. VISION AND OBJECTIVES

4.1. VISION STATEMENT

What is the vision for land use planning in the region.

4.2. REGIONAL PLANNING OBJECTIVES

It is at the discretion of the parties to determine planning objectives. To start, this section should refer to the objectives in the Yukon strategy without necessarily listing them all again.

4.3. PLANNING PRINCIPLES

Guiding principles for planning in this region. Developed jointly by the Parties.

5. GOVERNANCE

Describe the regional relationship among the commission, the council, and the parties. Would include roles and responsibilities throughout the planning process (e.g. provisions of information, policy direction, implementation, etc).

6. PLANNING REGION

Detailed description of boundary and application of the plan. Will include a map and overview of the region.

7. PLANNING INTERESTS AND INFORMATION

7.1. INTERESTS AND ISSUES

Elaborations of the Statements of Interest. Developed jointly by parties into the categories listed in the Yukon Strategy. This is where the parties will decide together what the primary areas of focus and concern are related to each of the broad issue statements. This policy direction will give the planning commissions a clear starting point for planning and a way to productively begin consultations early in the process with stakeholders and the public.

7.2. RESOURCE AND REGIONAL INFORMATION

As in Alberta, the Parties will essentially create the equivalent of a resource assessment report for the commission. It will be housed in this section of the document and include information on natural resources, extractable resources, society and subsistence values, etc. This is often what takes the most time and energy for the commission, and by providing the majority of the information to commissions at the start of the process, it could greatly increase efficiency of process, reduce budget constraints, and focus the commission members on planning options related to the statement of interests above.

7.3. OPTIONS AND SCENARIOS

Optional. In certain cases, Parties may request that the commissions consider specific options.

8. LAND DESIGNATION SYSTEM

Optional. In some regions, it may make sense for land designation systems to be refined or imposed. This section would address those cases.

9. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Optional. The parties may decide to provide additional information regarding responsibilities for consultation.

10. LINKAGES TO OTHER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EFFORTS

A detailed list with links to all management plans, strategies, and other planning efforts to be provided here that the parties require the commission to consider. Details on any sub-regional planning efforts could be described here.

11. INTERIM MEASURES

Describe requirements for any interim measures to be taken during the period of time that the commission is planning.

12. REVIEW AND AMENDMENT OF STRATEGY

Describe considerations for reviewing and updating the strategy. Perhaps consider a review period that coincided with the review cycle of the completed land use plan.

Part IV: Proposed Contents of a General Terms of Reference

The General Terms of Reference document is intended to provide the planning commission with the key operational details they need to run the business of planning. It is meant to be straightforward, direct, and avoid the need for a Precise Terms of Reference. Once the commission is in place, it will be free to develop work-plans and hire staff as necessary in order to fulfill its mandate.

1. INTRODUCTION

Contextual information regarding how the Terms of Reference were developed.

2. PURPOSE OF TERMS OF REFERENCE

Purpose of the Terms of Reference with respect to providing direction for the planning commission.

3. LEGAL AUTHORITY

A description of the legal authority under 11.4 of the Umbrella Final Agreement to create a commission.

4. MANDATE OF COMMISSION

That the commission is to develop a land use plan in accordance with this planning framework and within the timeline and budget terms.

5. MEMBERSHIP

According to Umbrella Final Agreement. The Dawson Terms of Reference provides a good example of this section.

6. OPERATING PROCEDURES

Operating procedures for the commission. Consistent with the Yukon Land Use Planning Council Policy and Procedures handbook. The Dawson Terms of Reference provides a good example of this section.

7. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Description of relationships between the commission, the council, and the parties. Reference appendices for the Technical Working Group and Senior Liaison Committee.

8. DECISION MAKING

Description of consensus-based decision making. Reference appendix regarding protocols for decision making.

9. OFFICE AND STAFF

Provisions for office location, set-up and hiring of staff.

10. BUDGETS AND WORK-PLANNING

Considerations for commission budget, term, and work-planning in the development of the land use plan.

11. REVIEW AND AMENDMENT OF THE TOR

Considerations for revisiting or amending the Terms of Reference.

12. APPENDICES

Terms of Reference for Technical Working Group

Terms of Reference for Senior Liaison Committee

Protocols for Decision Making

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Appendix 1: Jurisdictional Comparison of Components

[External document]

Appendix 2: Tabular Presentation of Proposed Framework

Component	Yukon Strategy	Regional Strategy	General TOR
Introduction	Overview and contextual information regarding land use planning in Yukon. History and current status. High-level descriptions of Yukon's land, people, and economics.	Overview and contextual information regarding land use planning in this region. High-level descriptions of the region's land, people, and economics.	Contextual information regarding how the TOR were developed.
Purpose	Purpose of Strategy and how it fits within the context of regional land use planning in Yukon and the Umbrella Final Agreement. Why is land use planning important for Yukon?	Purpose of strategy and how it fits within the context of Yukon Strategy. Why is land use planning important for this region?	Purpose of the TOR in providing direction to planning commission.
Legal Authority	Description of the Umbrella Final Agreement as the legal authority to regional land use planning. It shall always prevail in the case of a conflict.	Legal authority of the affected First Nation final agreements in land use planning for this region. Final Agreements will always prevail.	A description of the legal authority under 11.4 of the UFA to create a commission.
Objectives	Same as UFA (11.1.1.1 to 11.1.1.6). Recommend adding a high-level vision statement for regional land use planning in Yukon.	Include a vision statement for the region. It is at the discretion of the parties to determine planning objectives. To start, this section should refer to the objectives in the Yukon strategy without necessarily listing them all again.	X
Mandate	X	X	That the commission is to develop a land use plan in accordance with this planning framework and within the specified timeline and budget.
Membership	X	X	According to UFA. As laid out in Dawson TOR
Operating Procedures	X	X	Can use same Operating Procedures as in Dawson TOR

Component	Yukon Strategy	Regional Strategy	General TOR
Governance or Roles and Responsibilities (TOR level)	Describe the high-level relationship between Government of Yukon, the affected First Nations and the YLUPC. Include the establishment of planning commissions. This will discuss how the Parties will jointly prepare a Regional Strategy and a General Terms of Reference which will be given to the commission at start-up. Appendices for the templates of these documents will be referenced and included.	Describe the regional relationship among the commission, the council, and the parties. Would include Roles and Responsibilities throughout the planning process (e.g. provisions of information, policy direction, implementation, etc).	Description of operational relationships between the commission, the council, and the parties. Could include communication protocols, roles and responsibilities, among others. Reference appendices for TWG and SLC.
Decision Making	General terms that indicate Government and the affected parties will be the approval bodies. And a general provision that all plans will be developed using consensus based decision making.	X	Description of consensus-based decision making, and reference appendix for protocols for decision making.
Office and Staff	X	X	Provisions for office location, set-up and hiring of staff.
Budgets and Work-planning	X	X	Commission budget, term, and work-plan considerations.
Planning Principles	Listed as Planning Requirements. Copied directly from UFA (12.2.1.2 to 12.2.1.12).	Guiding principles for planning in this region. Developed jointly by First Nation and Government of Yukon.	X
Planning Regions	Map of planning regions in Yukon and description of how they were developed. Some detail regarding overlap and transboundary processes.	Detailed description of boundary and application of the plan. Will include a map and overview of the region.	X
The Planning Process - Start-up	Describe the process for starting up a commission including how the parties will prepare a regional strategy together, and stating that the YLUPC will provide a GTOR. Reference these templates in the appendices.	X	X

Component	Yukon Strategy	Regional Strategy	General TOR
The Planning Process - Issue Identification	A list of Statements of Interest that will be broad enough and consistent for all of Yukon (e.g. Economic Diversity and Prosperity; Healthy and Vibrant Traditional Cultures; Thriving Natural Systems and Biodiversity) It could be as simple as these three statements or more detailed as in the model of Saskatchewan, where a statement is given as well as provisions on how planning regions will address them in the plan. To the extent possible, these statements should build on the objectives in 11.1.1. Commissions can identify new issues as they arise.	Elaborations of the Statements of Interest. Developed jointly by parties into the categories listed in the Yukon Strategy. This is where the parties will decide together what the primary areas of focus and concern are related to each of the broad issue statements. This policy direction will give the planning commissions a clear starting point for planning and a way to productively begin consultations early in the process with stakeholders and the public.	X
The Planning Process - Info Collection	General provisions that the Parties will provide all resource information necessary for planning to the commission at start-up. Address a system for managing information and data that comes in from outside sources.	As in Alberta, the Parties will essentially create the equivalent of a resource assessment report for the commission. It will be housed in this section of the document and include information on natural resources, extractable resources, society and subsistence values, etc. Commission members may seek additional information to inform the planning process as they see fit.	X
The Planning Process - Options/ Scenarios	General provisions that the commission will develop options to support the statements of interest using the available information provided to them, as well as any additional information provided by stakeholders.	In certain cases, Parties may request that the commission consider specific options.	X
The Planning Process - Draft Plan	Will describe the process for producing a draft plan, including details on content.	X	X

Component	Yukon Strategy	Regional Strategy	General TOR
The Planning Process - Plan Approval	Approval process as per Umbrella Final Agreement and legal precedents described here. Includes a description of the recommended plan, final recommended plan (if needed), and the approved land use plan.	X	X
The Planning Process - Implementation/ Review	Describe the roles and responsibilities for plan implementation and review. Also include provisions that require commissions to develop implementation plans if necessary.	X	X
Land Designation System	General over-arching land designation definitions to be provided here (i.e. protection and conservation zones; resource development; community boundaries; mixed-use; etc). Provisions that, at the discretion of the commissions, these zones may be further sub-divided or refined in ways that make sense for the region. At a high level, all of Yukon will use the same categories.	In some regions, it may make sense for land designation systems to be refined or imposed. This optional section would address those cases.	X
Public Participation	Describe how planning commissions will provide for participation and engagement with the public and stakeholders.	Optional. The parties may decide to provide additional information regarding responsibilities for consultation.	X
Linkages to Other Resource Management Efforts	General provisions that indicate planning hierarchy and that the commission must consider other planning efforts or strategies in the region. Include information on sub-regional plans from the Umbrella Final Agreement.	A detailed list with links to all management plans, strategies, and other planning efforts to be provided here that the parties require the commission to consider. Connections could be made here to sub-regional planning initiatives.	X
Legacy Plans	Describe considerations for bringing Legacy Plans like the North Yukon, or plans underway under the CLUPP into alignment (or not) with this framework.	X	X

Component	Yukon Strategy	Regional Strategy	General TOR
Interim measures	X	Describe requirements for any interim measures to be taken during the period of time that the commission is planning.	X
Review and Amendment of Document	Describe considerations for reviewing and updating the strategy.	Describe considerations for reviewing and updating the strategy. Perhaps consider a review period that coincided with the review cycle of the completed land use plan.	Considerations for amending the TOR.
Appendices	Template for Regional Strategy. Template for General Terms of Reference	X	Terms of Reference for Technical Working Group. Terms of Reference for Senior Liaison Committee. Protocols for Decision Making.