



# New public lands legislation Discussion Document

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### Share your thoughts

After reading this discussion paper, please complete an online survey so that your views are taken into account as we continue work on developing new public land legislation.

You can find the survey at [yukon.ca/engagements/new-public-lands-legislation](http://yukon.ca/engagements/new-public-lands-legislation). You can also send us comments by email at [newlandsact@yukon.ca](mailto:newlandsact@yukon.ca)

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## Executive Summary

We are developing new public lands legislation. The laws that we currently use to manage public land were set in place a long time ago. Our vision is to create a modernized regime that upholds Aboriginal and treaty rights, ensures collaboration with Indigenous governments, balances the multitude of interests on public land, and provides a clear and efficient framework for authorizing land use activities while promoting the ecological health and sustainability of the land.

A government-to-government steering committee that includes the Government of Yukon, Yukon First Nations, transboundary Indigenous groups and the Council of Yukon First Nations is leading the development of the new public lands legislation. Using input from past public engagements and meetings with key stakeholders and consultation with First Nations, we've identified several key policy issues to address. The Steering Committee has now developed potential approaches to address each of these key policy issues. These approaches are presented here in this discussion document.

We want to hear your thoughts on the potential approaches to use in the new public lands legislation. Tell us what is important to you by filling out the survey. Your input will be used by the governments in the next phases of their work.

## Primer

### Introduction

The Yukon is over 482,000 square kilometers in size. First Nations traditional territories cover almost the entire land base. Most land in the Yukon is public land or First Nation settlement land. Only 0.06 per cent of the Yukon is privately titled land. Right now, there are two acts used to manage public land and these acts have not been reviewed in detail since the 1980s.

We need to modernize our public lands legislation so we can continue to uphold Aboriginal and treaty rights, improve administrative processes, balance the many interests of Yukoners, and enhance long-term planning. New lands legislation will manage many but not all activities occurring on public land. The new legislation will manage activities including land development, land sale, land use permitting, agricultural activities such as grazing, and recreational activities such as camping. However, it will not manage activities such as forestry, oil and gas, or mining which are addressed under different pieces of legislation.

The 2003 Devolution Transfer Agreement signed by Government of Yukon and Canada committed the Government of Yukon to develop new public lands legislation collaboratively with First Nations. Per this agreement, the Government of Yukon has been working to renew Yukon's public lands legislation in close collaboration with Yukon First Nations, transboundary Indigenous governments, and the Council of Yukon First Nations. We've been working together through a Steering Committee established in the fall of 2022.



Our initial work has been informed by a public engagement and First Nation consultation process done in March 2022 and by direct engagement with key land user groups and stakeholders. The previous public engagement provided valuable information on issues and interests related to developing a new public lands regime. This information informed the Steering Committee's development of a vision for new lands legislation and helped identify key policy issues within the current regime. Our current engagement is different in that it now seeks to obtain public input on the approaches the Steering Committee developed to address the issues and interests associated with each key policy issue.

This engagement on new lands legislation is a bit different from other engagements that are typically designed to seek feedback on a single, recommended approach. One way that it differs is that what is presented here is the output of a truly collaborative process between Yukon government, Yukon First Nations, transboundary Indigenous governments, and the Council of Yukon First Nations. A second way that it differs is that many of the concept and ideas presented aren't consensus views at this point. Just because an approach is being presented doesn't mean that all the participating governments endorse or support it. We have been purposeful about this approach because we see value in presenting a wide range of ideas and alternatives for public input and feedback. We recognize that there is likely to be a similarly wide range of perspectives on the approaches presented and we now want to hear the public's views on these approaches.

We would like to get your feedback on the topics that matter to you and our online survey will allow you to select which topics you're interested in commenting on. Input and feedback collected during this stage will be used by the governments as they work through the rest of the process. A What We Heard document will be produced and publicly released following the end of the engagement period.

### Key policy issues

We've organized our work on new lands legislation around the following key policy issues:

**Management of activities on the land:** the rules that determine how people can use the land for activities that don't need a permit. Camping on public land (i.e., not in a campground) is an example of this type of activity.

**Permits and tenure:** the rules for obtaining tenure like titled (private) land and leases and administering permits like land use permits and licences of occupation.

**Compliance, monitoring and enforcement:** how inspectors and enforcement officers monitor land use activities and enforce the rules.

**Land planning:** considers the development and implementation of land use plans in the Yukon.

**Decisions:** determining who makes decisions and how the decisions are made. This includes the involvement of Indigenous governments and the role of the public.



A note about resource roads - The Government of Yukon is developing a new resource road regulation to regulate the construction, use, closure and decommissioning of roads that access or are intended to access a resource. Resources include mines, minerals, oil and gas, aggregate materials, and others. We asked the public for their input on the resource roads regulation in 2018 and 2023. This regulation is not part of this public engagement but if enacted, the resource roads regulation will become part of a new public lands legislation.

## Definitions

**Private land:** private land is titled land that is owned by a person, commercial or non-commercial business or organization other than a government.

**Public land:** the land that is managed by the Government of Yukon on behalf of the public and it includes both “Territorial lands” as defined in the *Territorial Lands (Yukon) Act* and “Yukon lands” as defined in the *Lands Act*.

**Settlement land:** settlement land is land that is identified in a First Nation’s Final Agreement that is owned and managed by that First Nation.

**Exclusive use:** only one person or lease holder is allowed to use a specific area of public land for a specific purpose for a defined time period.

**Non-exclusive use:** a person or permit holder is allowed to use a specific area of public land for a specific purpose but other people are also able to use that area of public land for other purposes as well.

**Tenure:** provides for the exclusive use of a parcel of public land through a lease (temporary) or sale of land (permanent conversion to private land; also called a grant).

**Grant:** A grant is where public land becomes titled and sold as private property.

**Lease:** provides exclusive temporary commercial or non-commercial use of public land. A lease agreement sets out terms and conditions. There are also types of leases (e.g. grazing) that may not allow for exclusive use.

**Permit (land use permit):** provides non-exclusive use of public land for a short, fixed period of time to conduct activities. For example, a requirement for a land use permit is triggered by a proposal to level, grade, clear, or plough a trail or right-of-way greater than 1.5m in width.

**Permit (licence of occupation):** provides non-exclusive use of public land typically for a longer period of time than a land use permit. They are issued for linear development projects such as powerlines or waterlines.



## Vision for new lands legislation

The government-to-government steering committee has begun to set out a long-term vision for a new lands regime.

New legislation will provide a framework for land use, permitting, leasing, licencing and the sale of land. The legislation needs to be flexible, recognizing that much depends on the use and location of that land and that different circumstances may require different management.

Legislation should recognize and emphasize that the public has a wide spectrum of interests in how land is managed whether for economic, cultural, historical, or recreational purposes. There should be clarity on requirements for all users of public land.

Below we detail draft principles that are intended to support this future vision. New legislation seeks to:

- respect Aboriginal and treaty rights and promote reconciliation;
- ensure collaboration with and involvement of Indigenous governments;
- promote sustainability and the ecological health of the land;
- be clear, consistent, timely and transparent in decision making;
- balance and manage the multitude of interests on public land;
- provide clarity on the role of land use plans in the management of public land;
- recognize the importance of land availability to a growing population; and
- have rules that are clear and enforceable.

### Questions

- What are your thoughts or concerns about the draft principles that will guide the vision for new public lands legislation?



## Managing activities on public land

We are working to improve the current regulations for how people carry out activities on public land. In this case, we are discussing activities that do not ordinarily require a permit. We use the term “management of activities on public land” to refer to the set of rules that will determine how activities may be done on public land. These rules include managing activities such as camping on public land (i.e., not in a campground) and trail building. Our goal is to manage these activities in a way that is sustainable, reduces negative environmental impacts and considers the diverse interests of Yukoners.

### Interests

We designed all the potential approaches to:

- uphold Aboriginal and treaty rights;
- reduce or prevent negative environmental impacts;
- make sure Yukoners can access and enjoy public lands and wilderness areas; and
- effectively manage common activities such as camping and trail building.

### Potential approaches

#### Legislative framework

The current public lands legislation in the Yukon sets rules for certain activities on public lands. This is a permissive approach where most activities are allowed unless the law prohibits them. If an activity is not mentioned in the legislation, it is allowed to occur without restrictions. This can cause problems when we don't have the right tools to manage these activities.



We are considering whether to keep the current permissive approach, or to use a prescriptive approach. A prescriptive approach would establish which activities can be done on public land and how they may be done. The purpose of this approach is to let people know what activities are allowed on public land and any associated rules or conditions that would guide the allowable activities.

## Regulatory tools

We are considering a set of tools to help us manage public land. Standard legislative tools are regulations and policies. We are also considering:

- **Zoning:** The new public lands legislation could enable the establishment of zones and rules for zones. These zoning rules would direct how activities on public lands may be carried out in those areas.
- **Reserves:** The new public lands legislation could allow the use of land reserves where public land can't be used for certain things. Reserves could be seasonal, temporary or permanent.
- **Monitoring and reporting:** Legislation could establish requirements for monitoring and reporting on common activities on public land.
- **Thresholds:** Thresholds could set limits on how much activity happens in some areas.

## Managing common activities on public land

There are many common activities on public land that may require management under new legislation. At this stage, we identified camping and trail building as two common activities that may require management. However, additional common activities may be identified during public engagement or future phases of legislation development.

### Camping

Recreational camping on public lands is important to Yukoners. Current legislation does not define or address recreational camping; it instead speaks to the establishment of

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campsites associated with mining activities. This deficit has contributed to problems related to people occupying public land without authorization for extended periods in ways that have negative impacts. We are considering how to define and properly manage the effects of recreational camping on public land. Two potential approaches to camping are:

- **Cumulative days approach:** establish a maximum number of days in a calendar year that a person is allowed to camp in one specific location.
- **Consecutive days approach:** establish a maximum number of days in a row that a person is allowed to camp in one specific location.

## Trail building

Current legislation allows a trail to be constructed on public land without a permit if it is 1.5 metres or less in width. We are considering whether legislation should require people to obtain a permit to undertake any type of trail building activity on public land. We may also need to consider new rules for the maintenance, closure, and reclamation of trails.

## Questions

- What are your thoughts or concerns about the approaches we're considering for managing activities on public land?
- What do you think about our potential approaches specific to managing camping and trail building activities?
- Are there other activities that new lands legislation should help to manage?

## Permits and tenure

Our goal is to develop clear rules and processes for managing permits and tenure. We have identified some options to develop these rules and processes. The options are potential approaches to how we may manage permits and tenure.

Permits include land use permits and licences which generally convey non-exclusive use to a parcel of public land. Sometimes these permits and licences are referred to as dispositions. Tenure grants exclusive use to a parcel of land either through a lease or sale of public land (the land becomes titled as private property).

### Interests

We designed the potential approaches to:

- ensure that types of tenure and permits suit the needs of Yukoners;
- ensure that processes to issue permits and grant tenure assess and address the impacts a project may have on the land;
- uphold Aboriginal and treaty rights;
- develop effective tools to manage permits and tenure; and
- ensure that the price value of public land is fair and equitable.

### Potential approaches

We divided the potential approaches to managing permits and tenure into:

- permits;
- tenure; and
- administrative processes.

## Permits

Permits are authorizations that allow for temporary non-exclusive use of public land where Government of Yukon retains public ownership of that land. For example, they could allow for a commonly used area such as a trail head or a barge landing to be permitted for use by several commercial users while the government retains ownership and administration of that land.

**When a permit is required:** We are looking at how to define when someone will need a permit to use or occupy public land. Triggers to determine when someone needs a permit to use or occupy land might be:

- how long they plan to stay on public land;
- the size and type of structures they place on public land; and/or
- how and what they use the public land for when they occupy it.

**Types of permits:** We're considering if we should keep the current types of permits or expand them. Right now, we issue permits with non-exclusive rights to use parcels of land principally for commercial use. The current permits include land use permits and licences of occupation. In the new legislation we could issue permits for longer periods of time and for new or additional activities or uses (i.e., those that do not currently require a permit under existing legislation). We could also consider issuing permits for exclusive use.

**Where permits are allowed:** Currently we use policies, zoning and land use plans to establish which areas are appropriate for a permit. These policies can sometimes be hard to interpret. The new legislation could use zoning and classification to help make things clear by establishing application areas with use criteria. It could also require that applications must be consistent with land use plans.

For example, a person or group could get a permit to occupy public land for a specific purpose and this could be either exclusive or non-exclusive. Other people may or may not be able to use the same public land for other uses depending on the circumstances.

**Duration of permits:** Currently land use permits can last for up to 2 years with a possible 1-year extension. We could increase the duration of land use permits to align with the length of time that structures established as part of the permit would be on the land. We could also increase time limits to include time for practices such as site reclamation.

**Conversion of permit to tenure:** We're considering whether permit holders should be able to apply to convert their permit to permanent tenure.

**Reclamation:** Currently reclamation is not required under legislation, but in some cases, we include it in the terms of permits or lease agreements. We could continue this approach, or we could add reclamation requirements to the new legislation.

## Tenure

Tenure includes both leases and sales of public land. A lease provides for the exclusive temporary use of public land. A grant is the sale of public land that results in the permanent conversion to private land.

**Lease length:** Currently leases can be issued for 30 years and may be renewed once up to another period of 30 years. We're considering increasing the duration of leases up to a maximum of 99 years to support long-term land uses and projects.

**Lease costs:** Right now, we calculate lease costs using tax assessment values. We charge a percentage of the market value of the land. We could continue this, or we could take a more flexible approach to set lease costs that considers the type of land use being proposed.

**Conversion of lease to grant:** We're considering whether lease holders should be able to apply to convert their lease into a grant (private property).

**Which public lands should be made available for sale:** We are looking at potential approaches for deciding which public lands should be made available for sale. We could sell public land in planned areas only, or we could sell public land in planned areas and through applications.

**Who develops public land:** Right now, the Government of Yukon is the main developer of Yukon public land. The new legislation could expand to include other groups as land developers. These groups could include municipalities, First Nation development corporations, private companies, or non-profit organizations.

**How to sell public land:** Under the current legislation, the government sells public land through lottery, tender, or over the counter when developed lots are available after a lottery. We are looking at modifying or expanding the way we sell land. This could include a review of existing sale processes or the addition of new methods of sale.

- **Lottery:** When there's a land lottery, you enter a draw along with other applicants. You can choose, in order of preference, the lots you want to buy. We then draw tickets at random. If we draw your ticket, you can buy the highest-ranked lot on your list if that lot is still available.
- **Tender:** When we hold a land tender, we accept sealed bids for available lots. We then select successful bids based on criteria we choose for each tender. Selection is usually price-driven. We set a minimum bid price for each lot. Your bid must be equal to or greater than the minimum bid to qualify.





- **Over the counter:** Any remaining lots after the lottery and tender processes are offered over the counter. Over-the-counter lots are sold on a 1st-come, 1st-serve basis.

**How to value public land:** Under the current legislation, we set the sale price of land in two ways. The price is set either by calculating its market value or calculating the cost to develop it. The new legislation could allow the sale of land for under development cost in some situations.

### Administrative processes

**Financial security:** Financial security is a payment to the government by a permit holder to cover the cost of reclaiming a site if the proponent fails to do so. We are considering whether to make security a mandatory requirement for all types of permits or whether to take an approach where only some types of permits and activities would require security.

**Land reservations:** Land reservation refers to the reservation of public land by Government of Yukon for future development or other public purposes such as reserving areas for conservation or recreation. This type of mechanism does not currently exist in legislation but could be included in a new regime. Reserved lands could be managed by the Land Management Branch, or their management could be delegated to the department with the mandate for managing the expected future land use.

## Questions

- What are your thoughts or concerns about the potential approaches for permits?
- What are your thoughts or concerns about the potential approaches for tenure?
- What are your thoughts or concerns on potential approaches to how public land is identified for development, developed, sold, and valued?
- What are your thoughts or concerns about the potential approaches for public land administrative processes?
- Do you think these approaches will meet the needs of Yukoners? Please explain.



## Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement

We're considering new enforcement tools and penalties to ensure that activities on public land are responsible, environmentally sustainable and follow the legislation. We are also considering ways to include Yukon First Nations and Indigenous governments in compliance, monitoring and enforcement.

### Interests

We designed potential approaches to:

- provide meaningful opportunities for Yukon First Nations and Indigenous governments and public involvement in compliance, monitoring and enforcement;
- establish effective enforcement tools;
- incorporate appropriate penalties and deterrents to prevent or discourage non-compliance; and
- develop administrative processes that support effective enforcement.

### Potential approaches

#### **Collaboration between the Government of Yukon, Yukon First Nations and Indigenous governments**

The Government of Yukon currently carries out the duties related to compliance and inspection. We could formalize tools in legislation to allow for greater involvement of Yukon First Nations and Indigenous governments in compliance, monitoring and enforcement. This could include enabling the designation of Yukon First Nation officials as officers for conducting inspections, enforcement and monitoring.

## **Transparency and public access to information**

Currently, information on inspections is not easy to access. Our goal is to improve public knowledge of regulatory activities and to improve access to information. To address this, we could create a public registry for permits, inspections, monitoring data, proponent reports and prosecution results.

## **Enforcement and investigative tools**

Currently, natural resource officers have limited tools to respond to offences. Expanding enforcement abilities could help officers do their work in a more efficient and effective manner. Improvements could include:

- search, seizure or forfeiture provisions;
- summary conviction tickets to deal with minor infractions;
- enable court order penalties upon conviction;
- escalating responses to infractions, such as prohibiting activities until orders are complied with;
- serve summons; and
- allow an inspector to be accompanied by a person needed to help perform enforcement functions.

Many of these tools exist in other pieces of the Yukon's legislation that are more up to date.



## Penalties and deterrence

The current penalties do not always deter offences and are not consistent with other modern pieces of natural resources legislation such as the *Forest Resources Act*. The current public lands regime has limited options for officers to enforce or compel payment or action. Changes to penalties and deterrents could include:

- establish consequences for unpaid fines including the ability to seize items until a fine is paid or to suspend licences and permits if a fine is not paid;
- allow for the sale of abandoned or forfeited property;
- allow for escalating penalties for repeat offenders; and
- update fine amounts to effectively deter non-compliance.

## Questions

- Do you think that the approaches we're considering will improve public and First Nation knowledge of and involvement in compliance, monitoring, and enforcement? Please explain.
- What are your thoughts or concerns about the enforcement tools and penalties we're considering to encourage and improve compliance?

## Land planning

Land use plans set the rules and guidelines for how activities can be carried out on public land. In the Yukon, there are two primary land use plan types used to manage public lands – regional and local. Examples include North Yukon Regional Land Use Plan and the West Dawson and Sunnydale Local Area Plan. We're looking at including tools in the new legislation for effectively implementing land use plans. We're also looking at creating a framework in new legislation guide the development of some types of land use plans.

### Interests

We designed the potential approaches to:

- establish effective tools to implement plans at all scales;
- establish frameworks for all levels of planning; and
- support the transition of activities when a new plan is approved.

### Potential approaches

#### Tools for land use planning

The current legislation does not require that we follow land use plans. We're considering how to give land use plans more authority. This could include giving plans legal authority under the new legislation. It could also include enabling the development of regulations to implement plans.



Managing activities on public land where plans are approved is an important part of implementing a land use plan. We may use the tools that we develop to manage activities on public land and to implement land use plans. This could include the use of:

- zoning;
- land reserves;
- classification systems;
- thresholds, and monitoring and reporting tools.

We're also considering applying the following tools to land use planning:

**Exemptions:** In the new legislation we could create exemptions for activities not allowed in land use plans. For example, in emergency situations or when other detailed rationales exist.

**Grandfathering:** The new legislation could allow pre-existing activities to continue even if they are not consistent with the new land use plan.

**Interim planning period protections:** The new legislation could prevent or reduce activities where plans are being developed.

## Planning Frameworks

**Local Area Planning:** Currently, we use the Area Development Act to support the implementation of local area plans. However, there is currently no legislated framework that establishes rules for how local area plans must be developed and approved. We are looking at including processes and frameworks for local area plan development in the new legislation.

**Regional Land Use Planning outside of areas subject to Final Agreements:** Chapter 11 of the Final Agreements establishes the process to develop regional land use plans in areas where First Nations have signed Final Agreements. However, Yukon First Nations such as the Ross River Dena Council, the Liard First Nation, and White River First Nation have not signed final agreements. We are considering whether new public lands legislation should support and enable the collaborative development of new regional land use planning frameworks in areas not subject to Final Agreements.

## Questions

- Do you think the tools we're proposing will effectively help develop and implement land use plans?
- Do you have other thoughts you'd like to share about the approaches we're considering for land use planning?



## Decision-making

There are numerous decisions made relating to public land use and land management. Common decisions include land planning and land development approvals, selling public land, and issuing permits for land use. We're considering different approaches to decision-making, including how First Nations and the public might be involved and how appeals might be dealt with.

### Interests

We designed the potential approaches to meet the following interests:

- ensure decision-making is transparent, fair and efficient;
- uphold Aboriginal and treaty rights and support reconciliation;
- that the public should have a clear, efficient, and effective way to provide input into decisions.
- that public access to information should be certain and, where possible, coordinated and centralized; and
- include efficient appeals processes where appropriate.



## Potential approaches

**Decision makers:** Currently government officials or the responsible Minister make most public land related decisions. While we want to ensure decisions continue to be made at an appropriate level, we're considering whether more decisions should be made by government officials rather than the Minister. We are also considering whether to include third-party decision-making processes in the new regime. A third-party could have a recommendation function or a decision-making function.

**Delegation to other government departments:**

We're considering whether the authority for some decisions should be given to other departments. Currently, all land permits are regulated by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources regardless of permit type. New legislation could allow for the delegation of some of these authorities. For example, the management of leases for trapping cabins could be managed by the Department of Environment.

**Factors to be considered when making decisions:** We're considering whether decision-making factors should be set in legislation. Some of these factors could include regional land use plan recommendations, socio-economic and environmental considerations, and public input. New legislation could provide specific direction on what must be considered by a decision-maker. Alternatively, it could allow for the development of flexible policies which establish decision-making factors for individual decision types.

**The role of Yukon First Nations and Indigenous governments in decision-making:**

Indigenous governments have an interest in a new regime that advances reconciliation, respects Aboriginal and treaty rights, furthers the implementation of Final Agreements and transboundary land claim agreements, improves efficiency, and reduces uncertainty for governments and stakeholders. It is important that a new regime's approach to decision-making reflects the unique, overlapping, and shared responsibilities of Indigenous governments and the Government of Yukon.

Currently, Government of Yukon makes decisions following consultation with affected Indigenous governments. The scope and content of consultation varies depending on the decision to be made. We're considering different ways to involve Indigenous governments in future decisions that include consultation-based approaches, joint decision-making based approaches, and consent-based approaches.

**Public involvement in decision-making:** We're considering the best way to include the public in decision-making. Right now, legislation does not always provide clear opportunities for public input for decisions on land permitting and sale. In the future, we could include public involvement for specific decisions (e.g., large scale developments). Or we could continue to rely on other processes such as the Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment Board and the Water Board to get public input.

**Transparency and public access to information and decisions:** Public access to information about decisions is important. Currently, information on land use applications, development opportunities, existing permits, and land titles is available on Yukon.ca.



However, we would still like to improve the way we communicate lands information to the public.

We're considering different approaches to increasing the information available to the public, while taking care to protect client confidentiality. One approach is to create a public registry to house information on licences, permits, enforcement actions, and other matters. Another approach is to require public reporting of certain types of information. It's important to note that other related processes like Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act and water licencing have their own public information systems and practices which won't be affected. We could also require public reporting on the reasons for certain decisions such as the determination of land valuations.

**Appealing decisions:** When a party is dissatisfied with a decision, an appeals process can provide a solution outside of the court system. Under the current regime, there are some appeal processes at the policy level related to pricing of land and denial of an application. However, we recognize that there may be a need for additional legislated appeals processes and for clarity on when those legislative appeals are appropriate. The new regime may or may not need to include more appeals processes. If it does, it could specify which decisions are appealable. Should there be an appeals process, it could be internal to Government of Yukon through the appropriate government official or Minister, or to a third party.

## Background

Here are some examples of the types of authorizations requiring decisions made across the Yukon each year in the current administration. Most of these decisions do not have clear legislative requirements for public involvement. Types of decisions may be different under the new legislation.



**Agreements for sale:** Approximately 200 agreements for sale are completed every year.

**Land leases:** There are approximately 500 active land leases across the Yukon.

**Land use permits:** We receive about 50 new land use permit applications each year. Many of these permits require an assessment under the *Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment Act*.

**Spot land applications:** We receive about 40 new applications to buy or lease public land each year.

## Questions

- Do you think the approaches to decision-making will help:
  - provide adequate opportunities for public involvement; and/or
  - improve transparency? Please explain.
- What types of decisions do you think should require public involvement?
- Is there information that isn't currently publicly available that you think should be made available? Please explain.
- Do you have any thoughts or concerns about our approaches to decision-making or additional things that you think we should consider?

## Closing Question

- Do you have any additional thoughts or comments you would like us to consider when developing new lands legislation?