

YUKON LAND USE PLANNING COUNCIL

Challenges Associated with Implementing Chapter II-Regional Land Use Planning

Executive Summary: From Meeting with CYFN Grand Chief Johnston, Oct. 6, 2016

Introduction and Status of Chapter II – Regional Planning Implementation

YLUPC recommends 7 planning regions but these not yet ratified. 2 early commissions (Vuntut, Teslin), then North Yukon Plan approved and being implemented, Peel Plan "done" but in court, Dawson on hold, Teslin and Kluane likely next, followed by NTC or Whitehorse. Money: \$7.4 million allocated, \$4.1 million left for Dawson, Whitehorse, Northern Tutchone, Teslin and Kluane (not likely enough).

Peel Court Case

The case deals primarily with the approval process for regional plans and the Parties responsibilities in a regional planning process based upon the agreements. Once the case is over, YLUPC will examine the judgement for its implications to producing and approving plans. Other issues associated with implementing *Chapter II-Regional Planning* should be addressed while the court case is occurring so planning can start after the ruling in 2017.

Chapter II: Land Claim Interpretation Issues

Future of Regional Planning Commissions

Was it the vision of the agreements to have the commissions exist for a 3-5 year period at some point after claim settlement and never exist again? If so, who is to conduct conformity checks, make representation to YESAA, monitor plan implementation, recommend amendments and lead plan review in a manner consistent with the agreements?

Roles and Responsibility Issues

There are no procedures developed for: 1) YLUPC consulting with the Parties on a recommendation; 2) the Parties responding to a YLUPC recommendation and; 3) the Parties ratifying a recommendation from YLUPC and implementing their decision.

The YLUPC is not identified in the agreements as the "Overseers" of the regional planning commissions. Was this the vision of the land claim agreements?

Common Land Use Planning Process (CLUPP)

YLUPC is recommending changes to the planning process: 1) focus on taking "the weight of the world" off these citizen commission members via more support by YLUPC for administration, HR and planning. Parties can provide information and policy definition with more agreement built between Parties before and during process. Other UFA Boards also need to support the work of the commissions.

1.0 Introduction and Purpose

This document examines some of the key land claim issues associated with implementing *Chapter 11 - Land Use Planning* that have arisen since the land claim agreements were signed in 1995. The Yukon Land Use Planning Council seeks to establish a clear, common and consistent understanding of the Chapter amongst the Parties that signed the agreements, the regional planning commissions and itself (see YLUPC Strategic Plan Summary, Appendix A). Developing this common understanding will improve the implementation of the Common Land Use Planning Process (CLUPP) that is the first objective of Chapter 11 (11.1.1).

The 2016-2017 YLUPC work plan indicates that the Council will produce a series of discussion papers that examine potential improvements to the Common Land Use Planning Process. This discussion paper focuses upon developing a common understanding of key roles in Chapter 11. These were outlined in a letter from the Council to the Parties on October 16th, 2015 (full letter in Appendix B):

“The Role of the Council”

The Final Agreements indicate three primary roles for the Council: advising the Parties; assisting the Commissions with their work; and reviewing and recommending Commission’s budgets. Is the Council also to take on an “overseer” role that is not directly referenced in the claim and that requires decision making powers normally associated with an overseer agency? Can the Council take on all the post plan roles of the commissions that are indicated to be the commissions if the commissions are not to be continued after completing their Final Recommended Plan?

Role of the Parties

Can the Parties make decisions about regional planning without seeking a recommendation from Council? Upon receipt of a recommendation from Council, what is the duty of the Parties? Is it necessary for Council decisions and recommendations to be ratified by the Parties?

Role of the Regional Planning Commissions

The authority, responsibilities and independence of the commissions have been issues that require clarity.” (Letter from YLUPC to Yukon Government, CYFN and all settled Yukon First Nations, October 16th, 2015)

The lack of response from any of the Parties to this letter caused the Council to seek other opportunities for engagement. On September 9th, 2016, the Council presented to the Implementation

Working Group (IWG) and summarized the substantive issues associated with implementing Chapter 11 (presentation in Appendix C). Follow-up meetings throughout the Yukon with YFNs and the Yukon Government was proposed by the Council. This paper provides details regarding the six substantive issues presented to the IWG and identifies some potential solutions.

2.0 Relevant Documents (Key sections in Appendix D)

This discussion papers relies primarily upon:

- the Umbrella Final Agreement (UFA) and the Yukon First Nation Final Agreements (YFNFA),
- the Umbrella Final Agreement Implementation Plan (UFAIP),
- the Yukon First Nation Final Agreement Implementation Plans (YFNFAIP),
- Terms of References for Regional Planning Commissions (TOR),
- Memorandum of Understanding: YLUPC/RLUPC Template (MOU),
- Yukon/YLUPC/RLUPC Transfer Payment Funding Agreement (FAYYR) and;
- the Yukon First Nation Final and Self-Government Agreement Implementation Reviews (October 3, 2007).

3.0 Issues

The YLUPC has identified several actual, potential or past issues of interpretation that have arisen as Chapter 11- Land Use Planning has been implemented (see technical review in Appendix E). Six of the most substantive issues were addressed in the Implementation Review Group presentation and outlined below.

Issue # 1: Lack of Response Procedures to a Council Recommendation

The Final Agreements indicate three primary roles for the Council: advising the Parties (11.3.3), assisting the regional planning commissions (11.3.4) and reviewing and recommending Commission's budgets (11.9.2). The Council is also to organize a meeting of the commissions' chairs (11.3.5). These roles are reflected in the organizational chart for Chapter 11 (Figure 1).

Issue # 1 Lack of Response Procedures

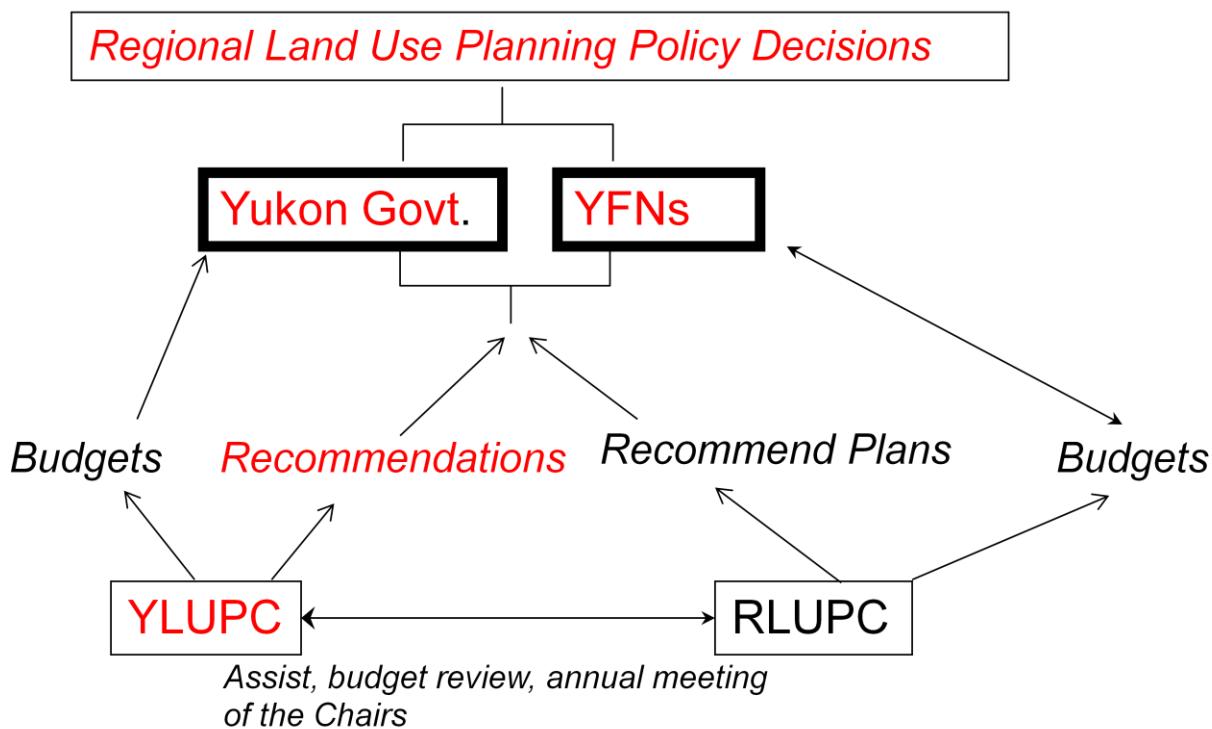


Figure 1

As an advisory body to the Parties, the Council is to make recommendations on a wide range of regional planning topics: land use planning policy, goals and priorities, General Terms of References, identifying planning regions and priorities. **Chapter 11 does not indicate any procedures for the**

Parties (YG, YFNs) to follow once they receive a recommendation from the Council. The implementation of the Chapter 11 ultimately is dependent upon the Parties making decisions based upon recommendations from both the Council and regional planning commissions. The claims do indicate a formal process for the Parties when they receive recommendations from the regional planning commissions for regional plans (11.6.0) and from other UFA boards such as the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Board (16.8.0). However, Chapter 11 does not specify how the Parties are to proceed once they have received a recommendation from Council.

Potential actions that could address or improve this situation include:

- 1) developing a **response protocol** between the Parties and the Council that would not be a legally binding commitment by the Parties to respond to a recommendation from Council. Appendix F is an example of such a response protocol;
- 2) **formalizing the recommendation process**, including standard forms for a Council recommendation and the Parties responses. Appendix G is an example of standard form for a Council recommendation;
- 3) **recommendation tracking** would accompany the formalized process and the associated recommendation decision making on YLUPC's website (similar to the tracking of YESAA based decision documents);
- 3) the Parties **establishing a committee** similar to the Implementation Working Group or the Senior Liaison Committee used for the commissions (senior Party officials) for receiving and processing Council recommendations. Appendix H is an example of a Terms of Reference for a regional commission's Senior Liaison Committee that could serve as model for a Yukon wide regional planning committee;
- (4) clarifying through **legal interpretation** if the Parties have a legal duty to respond to a recommendation from the Council.

Issue # 2: Lack of Ratification Documents that Reflect a Decision by the Parties

The land claim agreement do not speak to how the Parties are to ratify a recommendation from Council (Figure 2). The land use planning policy document options for expressing decisions by the Parties is currently limited to the terms of references for regional commissions and the approved land use plans. Additional broader policy documents that represent the consensus between the Parties regarding the implementation of Chapter 11 appear to be needed. This is particularly true in the absence of updated Implementation Plans for the agreements. ***Broad policy documents would ensure that the regional planning processes of the commissions reflect the Parties intentions for the claims.*** These documents would guide regional planning in the territory, identifying aspects of the process which will be common to the production of all plans.

Issue # 2 Lack of Ratification Documents

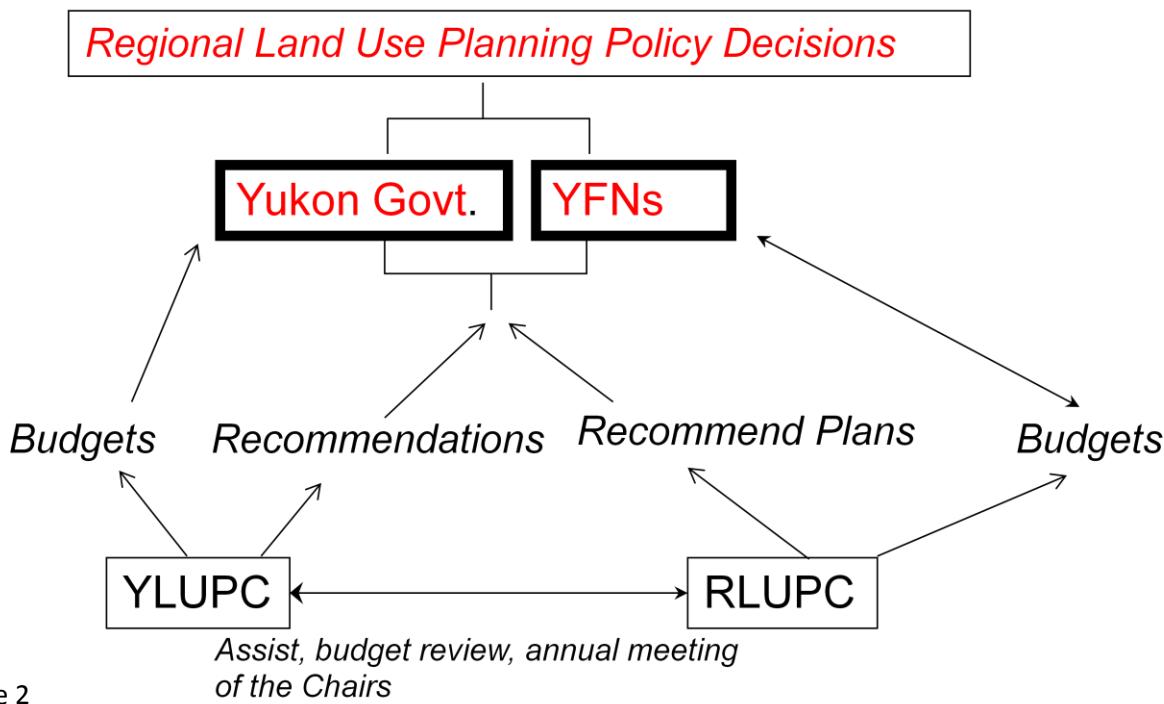


Figure 2

Potential actions that could address or improve this situation include:

- 1) creating **new Chapter 11 Land Claim Implementation Plan activity sheets** for Chapter 11;
- 2) developing a **Yukon Strategic Land Use Planning Framework** similar to the ones other jurisdictions have, tailored to reflect the unique land claim based regional planning processes of the Yukon. See Appendix I for an example of such a framework (Northern Lands, Northern Leadership: GNWT Land Use and Sustainability Framework, February 2014, NWT Government);

- 3) developing **Regionally Appropriate Agreements Between the Parties**, which clarify roles and the agreement amongst the Parties that would support (or mesh with) the Terms of References for regional commissions. See Appendix J for an example of a regional appropriate regional planning agreement (Taku Regional Planning Framework Agreement, 2008, Taku River Tliigit/British Columbia Government);
- 4) developing **regional planning legislation** that would align with and elaborate on the land claim agreements (similar to the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act in the NWT). This would provide the Yukon with the legislative certainty regarding regional planning processes and the role of regional planning in guiding land use in the territory. See Appendix K is an example of regional planning legislation (Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act, 1994, 2013).

Issue # 3: The Lack of Process Details Regarding Council's Consultation with the Parties.

Chapter 11 indicates that the Yukon Land Use Planning Council is to make recommendations to the Parties regarding regional land use planning. The Yukon First Nation Final Agreement Implementation Plans (YFNFAIPs) indicate that the Council is to consult the Parties during the creation of any recommendation. ***What is not indicated in the chapter or the Implementation Plans is how the consultation is to occur***, particular if the recommendation has Yukon wide implications.

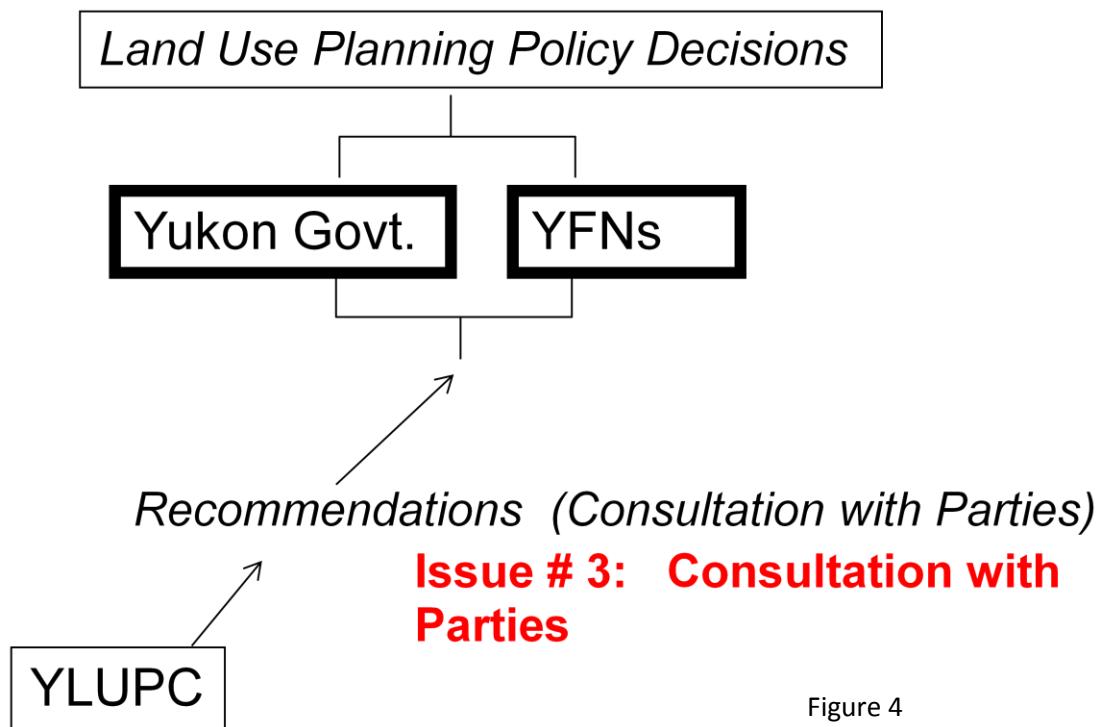
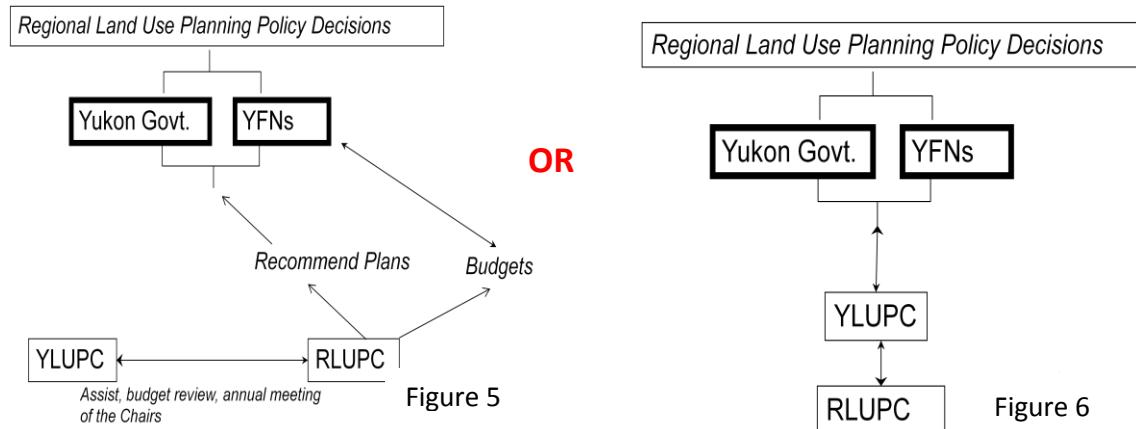


Figure 4

Potential actions that could address or improve this situation include:

- 1) Creating an all Parties **Senior Regional Land Use Planning Committee (SLUPC)** that would be supported as needed by technical committees. These bodies would provide Council with a formal opportunity to consult the Parties;
- 2) YLUPC hosting an **Annual All Parties Forum** for the purpose of consulting the Parties on the Council's draft policy recommendations prior to the Council making them;
- 3) developing a **recommendation development protocol** that would identify the consultation effort that is to occur before Council makes a recommendation;

Issue # 4: Yukon Land Use Planning Council's Relationship with the Regional Planning Commissions¹: Overseer of the RLUPC or a Separate UFA Board?



The relationship between the Yukon Land Use Planning Council and the RLUPCs can be interpreted differently when reading Chapter 2 – General Provisions, Chapter 11 - Land Use Planning, the land claim agreement implementation plans and the financial agreements between the Council, Yukon and RLUPCs. Chapter 2 and the YAFNIP separate the Council from the RLUPCs, Chapter 11 defines primarily an “assisting” relationship while the financial agreements indicate the Council has a large responsibility (and associated liability) for the work of the RLUPCs.

Chapter 2 identifies the Boards associated with the land claim agreements, including both the Yukon Land Use Planning Council and the RLUPCs. Chapter 2 does not indicate in anyway a relationship between the Council and the RLUPCs. The commissions are not identified as a sub-committee of the Council, as the Salmon Sub-committee is of the Fish and Wildlife Management Board. The Council has no role in RLUPC membership (either appointments or removal 2.12.2.1 – 2.12.2.7) and RLUPCs may adopt bylaws for their internal management and may make rules governing their own procedures (2.12.2.10). In addition, the funding for the Council and the commissions are identified in different Parts of Schedule 2 of the UFAIP. The Council’s funds are identified in Part I and the regional commissions in Part 2.

¹ The land claim agreements include a reference to the “Land Use Planning Policy Advisory Committee” (11.3.1). Much of the organization structure reflected in the Chapter is based upon the structure associated with the “Agreement on Land Use Planning in Yukon” (1987) which created the “Land Use Planning Policy Advisory Committee”. To help provide a point of reference for this discussion, the “Agreement on Land Use Planning in Yukon” is contained in Appendix O.

Chapter 11 identifies a “limited” relationship, including three responsibilities:

- the Council, through its secretariat, assists the commissions through their planning processes;
- the Council reviews and recommends their budgets to Government (Yukon);
- the Council invites the RLUPC Chair to the annual meeting of the Chairs.

The “overseer” function of the Council is not well identified in Chapter 11 and it is not clear if the Parties to the agreement meant the Council to “oversee”, as well as “assist”, the RLUPCs. The “overseer” role could be justified if:

- the responsibilities associated with the act of reviewing and recommending a commission’s budget are extended to include “overseeing” the implementation of the work plan and budget that stems from the Parties’ decision² (i.e. YLUPC is the implementing agent for a Parties’ decision);
- the act of assisting the RLUPCs includes overseeing the RLUPC work and acting as a “safety net” for the Commission regarding their work plan obligations and their financial management and accountability.

The financial relationship with the Commission is defined in greater detail in the financial agreements that the Council and the Yukon Government enter into with the commissions (Appendix D). The current financial model that these are based upon is not the one indicated in the YFNFAIP but rather a joint financial agreement signed by three Parties: the Yukon Government, the Council and the regional planning commissions. In these agreements, the relationship between the Council and the commission is further defined and in some cases may be inconsistent with the land claim agreement:

*“6.6 The Commission may retain the Closing Surplus subject to Yukon and **the Council approving an Annual Work plan and Budget** for the subsequent fiscal year” (FAYYR 2013-14)*

This clause indicates that Council has a role in approving the Annual Work plan and Budget, while the land claim agreement indicates that, as an advisory body, the Council is to review and recommend a budget for the commission and Government is to approve the expenses.

² The term Parties is used here because the agreement indicates that work plan timeframes of the RLUPC are to be jointly agreed upon by appropriated YFNs and Government (11.4.4). The RLUPC budget is solely the decision of Government.

The financial agreements also indicate that the Commission are to maintain a “separate joint account”:

“5.3.2 the Commission maintaining a separate joint account solely for the management of the Funds provided by this Agreement”. (FAYYR 2013-14)

This “separate joint” account includes the Council members having signing authority on the commission’s accounts. This indicates a level of responsibility (and liability?) by the Council for the Commission’s expenditures. This level of liability for the Council members may not be appropriate given that the funding for the Council (and associated responsibilities) is identified in Part I of the UFAIPs for tasks identified in clause 11.3.0 and 11.9.1 – 11.9.4 while RLUPCs funding comes from Part 2 of the UFAIPs for the work identified in various places under 11.4.0 – 11.9.1.

The Council appears to responsible for the completion of the work plan of the RLUPC:

“ 6.2 The Council shall provide financial and administrative review of the Annual Work plan and budget under this agreement....ensuring that the Commission meets its requirement in accordance with this Agreement” (FAYYR 2013-14)

The Council is also made responsible for any overpayment or non-allowed expenditures of a regional planning commission that may occur:

“8.2 The Council and the Commission shall:

8.2.4 immediately reimburse Yukon any overpayment or non-allowed expenditures, as determined by the audit” (FAYYR 2013-14)

This appears to make the Council liable for any Commission misspending, with funds coming from the Council funding to apply to a RLUPC overpayment or non-allowed expenditure. Given the relationship of the Council with the commissions as defined in Chapter 2 and Chapter 11, it may be inappropriate to have the Council act as the “financial safety net” for the regional commissions. If it is determined that the Council is responsible for the expenditures of the commissions, then greater involvement by the Council in their work would be justified. However, such a deeply intertwined relationship is not directly indicated in the agreements.

In summary, Chapter 2 and Schedule 2 of the UFAIP indicate a separation of the responsibilities of Council and the RLUPCs, Chapter 11- Land Use Planning indicates a “limited” relationship while the financial agreements indicate a very interdependent relationship, with the Council being responsible for the work and accountability of the RLUPC. ***Reconciling the potential differences in interpretation***

is required prior to considering options for a new organizational structure for regional planning in the territory, particularly if the Council is to increase its involvement in the production of individual regional plans. Appendix M summarizes the role of the Council as defined by various documents created since the implementation of Chapter 11 began in 1995.

Potential actions that could address or improve this situation include:

- 1) YLUPC completing **a detailed examination of organizational structure options** for regional planning in the territory (discussion paper due December 2016);
- 2) revising the **Common Land Use Planning Process: Roles and Responsibility Document (2008)** (See Appendix N) and recommend the document to the Parties for adoption;
- 3) creating **new Land Claim Implementation Plan activity sheets** for Chapter 11;
- 4) seek a **legal interpretation** regarding the consistency of the financial agreements with the land claim agreements.

Issue # 5: Future of Regional Planning Commission's after Submission of a Regional Plan

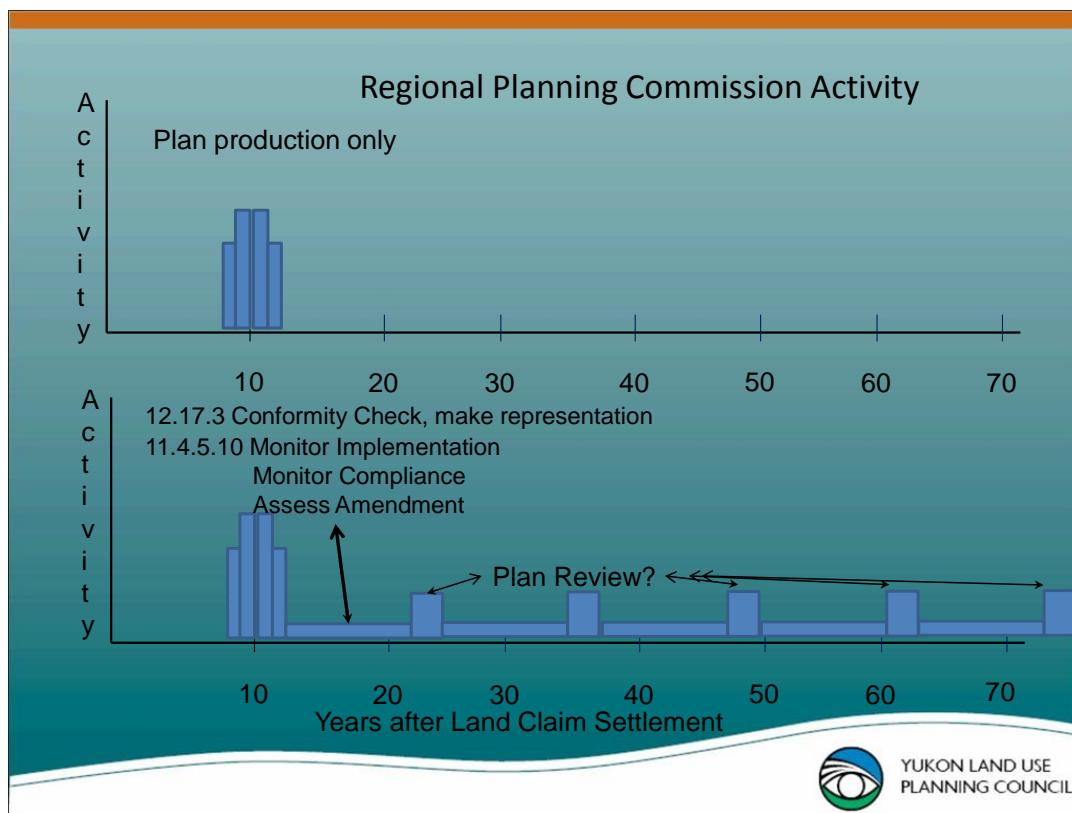


Figure 7

The land claim agreements states a number of activities to take place once a plan has been approved.

Those referencing a RLUPC include:

Regional Commission's Shall: Conduct Conformity Check: 12.17.3

Regional Commission's Shall (upon request): Make Representation to YESAA based boards re: non conforming uses 12.7.3

Regional Commission's May: Monitor Implementation 11.4.5.10

Regional Commission's May: Monitor Compliance 11.4.5.10

Regional Commission's May: Assess need for Amending the Plan 11.4.5.10

Chapter 12 and YESAA Legislation

The Council was asked to conduct conformity checks in the North Yukon region until such time as the YESAA legislation was formally changed to indicate the Council during the recent review of the YESAA legislation. This did not happen, yet the Council continues to conduct these conformity checks despite not being the agency identified in the claims or legislation. Similarly, Clause 12.17.3 indicates a Commission is to make representation to YESAA based boards (upon request) regarding a non-conforming use. This clause cannot be carried out when the Commission is not in existence and the

Council has not been asked to make representation on behalf of the Commission or if it thinks it is appropriate given the composition and mandate of the Council.

Monitoring Compliance, Implementation and Assessing the Need for Amending the Plan

The claim indicates that commissions may monitor plan implementation, monitor plan compliance and assess the need for amending the plan. As the commissions are not existing after the plans are complete and the Council has not officially been asked to do this, this work is not formally occurring.

Plan Review

Decisions relating to regional plans that occur after plan approval include plan variance, plan amendments, plan review and conformity checks on projects occurring in the region. Of these activities the most significant over the long term is the act of plan review, where the planning body revisits (or “open ups”) the entire plan and entertains significant changes to it. **Over time, how plans are changed is more important than how they are created in the first place.**

The land claim agreement does not specify how or who is to lead the review of a regional plan. Generally, how a plan is reviewed involves a “mini” regional planning exercise that follows the basic “issue, information, choice, action, review” model. Ideas for substantive changes to the plan can originate from many places: the commission (if there was one), the Council, UFA Boards and Committees, the Parties, stakeholders, land users and the general public. The approval process of the revised plan would follow the appropriate legislation, in this case this being the land claim agreements.

With respect to the question of “who” conducts plan review, it seems that it has to be the regional commission established under the claims. A fundamental premise behind the creation of the First Nation Land Claim agreement boards and committees is that government decision making would be influenced by recommendations from arms-length bodies with expertise in specific areas. In this case, the signatories decided that a regional planning commission would recommend a plan for an agreed upon region of the territory. If the production of “the second plan” for the region is not done by a regional planning commission, then the body that is leading the exercise (Council or Parties for example) would not be legally bound to the clauses in the claim that relate to the work of a commission. In the case of regional planning commissions, their permanent extinguishment after they complete their final recommended plans would mean that government decision making on topics related to regional planning would no longer be influenced by a recommendation from the arms-length, regionally based body identified in the legislation. In addition, if the Parties led the review, the situation would arise where the Parties would be submitting a revised plan to themselves for approval.

The issue of funding for Plan Review was identified during the Yukon First Nation Final and Self-Government Agreement Implementation Reviews (October 3, 2007). As the act of producing the second plan for a region is similar to the first, the funding would logically come from the funds identified in Schedule I Part 2: \$7,428,000 for Regional Land Use Planning. The ongoing work of Plan Review should be considered when Schedule I Part 2 is revised.

Potential actions that could address or improve this situation include:

- 1) the Parties **develop agreement on the interpretation of agreements with respect to the future of existence and work of regional commissions**. New land claim Implementation Plan activity sheets and funding agreements (Schedule I) would be developed for Chapter 11- Land Use Planning;
- 2) utilizing the **Dispute Resolution Board** if there is not agreement regarding the interpretation of the role of commissions after plan approval;
- 3) Council revising the **Common Land Use Planning Process: Roles and Responsibility Document (2008)** (Appendix N) and recommending the document to the Parties for adoption;
- 4) developing a **Yukon Strategic Land Use Planning Framework** that would address how plans are altered after approval and by whom;
- 5) Council or Parties seeks **legal interpretation** on this issue.

Issue # 6: Common Land Use Planning Process Changes: Current Direction

The Council has reviewed the planning processes that have taken place to date and intends to recommend changes to the process by which regional plans are developed. The Council anticipates consulting with the Parties to the agreements about these changes prior to proposing a modified process to be used by the commissions. The general direction of these changes includes:

- altering the organizational structure and planning process to ensure that the responsibilities of the commissions match the available financial resources, the time they have to complete their process, their capacity and desired work of the commission members. This may include reducing the administration and human resource responsibilities, with the goal of increasing the percentage of the time commission members focus on their regional land use planning process;
- better defining the perimeters of the work of the commission before they begin, with more and earlier opportunities for upfront agreement between approval Parties and clear policy direction;
- emphasizing the importance of developing and maintaining consensus amongst the Parties through the planning process and thereby creating plans that can be readily approved by the Parties;
- increasing the support and guidance provided to the commissions by the Parties, Council and other UFA boards and committees.

To articulate and explore potential changes to the planning process, the Council is producing a series of discussion papers:

Overview of Key Potential Improvements to the Common Land Use Planning Process (CLUPP)

The Council envisions recommending changes to the process of creating regional plans based upon the agreed upon interpretation of the land claim agreements. There has been considerable work done to date, including recommendations to the Parties, workshops, post-planning process reflective interviews and analysis with Commission members and a consultant's report. The substantive potential improvements to the process need to be outlined before detailed or technical improvements can be examined.

The Roles of Strategies, Terms of References and Work Plans

The regional planning done by the commissions to date has depended upon two primary documents: the land claim agreements and the Terms of Reference the Parties have agreed to prior to the commission beginning its work. More guidance and structure could be provided through the development of a Yukon Land Use Strategy and/or a Regional Land Use Strategy which would support the Commission's Terms of Reference and/or a Precise Terms of Reference. Annual Work Plan's and Budget would be based upon these higher level documents. The paper would examine when and how different levels of government policy direction may be considered and the role of key agencies in this process.

Plan Development without Plan Alternatives/Options and Draft Plan

The current CLUPP includes a Plan Alternatives/Options stage and a Draft Plan stage. As neither of these stages are mandatory under the agreements, the Council would explore the consequence of removing these stages from the planning process, with the goal for reducing the cost and time required for the commissions to produce their Recommended Plan.

Information Collection and Resource Assessment

This paper would describe the Resource Assessment Report (RAR) template and how the Council should work with the Parties and stakeholders to populate it prior to the commission needing the information. The aim would be to avoid the length of time (and cost) this work has taking past commissions. The scope and types of information required, as well as the roles and responsibilities for information management would be examined.

Organizational Structure/Governance

The report would examine potential new governance models that would address the authority, decision-making and accountability for the Council, the Parties and the commissions. This paper would examine potential organizational structures at both the governance and staffing levels.

Sub regional and District Planning

The land claim agreements make reference to Sub regional and District planning (11.8.0) and delineate a process for their creation but little work has been done to define what constitutes a Sub-regional or District plan or regarding the details of this process. A discussion paper on this topic would focus on creating a consistent and clear process of Sub regional and District plans and their relationship with regional plans.

List of Appendixes

- Appendix A YLUPC Strategic Plan 2015 Summary
- Appendix B Letter from Patrick Rouble, Chair Yukon Land Use Planning Council to Premier Yukon Government and Chiefs of Yukon First Nations with land claim agreements, October 15, 2015
- Appendix C Presentation by the Yukon Land Use Planning Council to the Implementation Working Group (IWG), September 15, 2016.
- Appendix D Source Documents
- Umbrella Final Agreement (UFA) and the Yukon First Nation Final Agreements (YFNFA)
- Umbrella Final Agreement Implementation Plan 1993 (UFAIP),
- Yukon First Nation Final Agreement Implementation Plans (YFNFAIP),
- Terms of References for Regional Planning Commissions (TOR),
- Memorandum of Understanding: YLUPC/RLUPC Template (MOU),
- Yukon/YLUPC/RLUPC Transfer Payment Funding Agreement (FAYYR) and
- Yukon First Nation Final and Self-Government Agreement Implementation Reviews (October 3, 2007)
- Appendix E Technical Review of Chapter 11: Interpretation Issues (YLUPC)
- Appendix F Recommendation # 1999-001 A Recommendation for a Response Protocol for Recommendations from the Yukon Land Use Planning Council, YLUPC 1999.
- Appendix G Example of Formal Recommendation Submission by YLUPC
- Appendix H Senior Liaison Committee Terms of Reference, DRPC, 2012
- Appendix I Northern Lands Northern Leadership, The GNWT Land Use and Sustainability Framework, February 2014
- Appendix J Taku Regional Planning Framework Agreement, 2008, Taku River Tliigit/British Columbia Government
- Appendix K Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act, 1994, Canada
- Appendix L Agreement on Land Use Planning in Yukon Between the Government of Canada and Government of Yukon (1987)
- Appendix M Post Land Claim Documents: Potential Roles of the Council
- Appendix N Common Land Use Planning Process: Roles and Responsibilities, 2008, YLUPC