

Topic	Group	Comment
Access	CPAWS	the attempted development of the Wind River Trail is of significant concern - it is not a road
Access	Tourism	there is a critical shared interest around access certainty
Access	WTA	Road access - there has been no success in Yukon for reclamation of roads. Roads always stimulate more access
Access	WTA	Wind River 1) fuel caches were left 2) project did not proceed
Access	WTA	carefully planned road to manage all interests
Access	WTA	roads to resources not a satisfactory foundation
Access	WTA	wind river trail use (Mar-April proposal) --> YTG permit (airstrip -> helicopter access), this also includes bonding
Access	unknown	Barging potential questions: 1) access compatibility? 2) question values conflict
Access	unknown	Barge access but also winter roads have been used - keep crossings for Peel
Access	unknown	other access corridor option is from the Dempster
Access	G/O	Hart River area: Peel --> "Hart" no historical access, little present day minimal interest
Access	G/O	Hart River area: old road (cat-track) to Hart River mine (plus 30 years), abandoned heavy equipment/fuel barrels etc., there is a NEED FOR CLEAN UP
Access	G/O	Hart River area: resident hunters use that corridor (+20 miles, very soft, muskeg, taiga, only snowmobile)
Access	YLUPC	Remember to consider Aggregate Resources
Adjacent Plans	CPAWS	Need to consider the Transboundary Agreement with the Gwichin Tribal Council and the Mackenzie River watershed when making decisions for Zoning
Adjacent Plans	YCS	North Yukon plan (not as complex due to lack of existing LU design) 1) incomptability, 2) intact wildlife/sensitive species
Adjacent Plans	NYRRC	Porcupine management plan hired locals for questionnaire, PWPC should budget for same/similar approach
Adjacent Plans	YLUPC	North Yukon Land Use Plan included a Dempster Highway Corridor with a different conservation-development focus
Adjacent Plans	PWPC	Ft MacPherson is dealing with considerable issues around the territorial (boundary within their Traditional Territory).
Conflicts	NND elder	Exploration activities too close to mineral licks have negative impact on Guiding/Outfitting operations
Conflicts	G/O	roads, mines & tranmission is not sharing the land, it is stealing
Conflicts	Tourism	core development (resource industry) must not impact to point of devaluing tourism experience (PWPCs challenge)
Conflicts	Tourism	MOU just developped between mining and tourism industries
Conflicts	Tourism	role of the MOU between mining & tourism is critical but is only a first step
Conflicts	WTA	need to consider corridors as exclusive to activities that impact tourism
Conflicts	NND elder	Exploration/mining current practices (e.g. Copper Point/Ram Creek drilling) show a need to work together
Conflicts	G/O	Hart River area: Hart River mine site is not a site for visitors, it is an eyesore - to challenge comment that mining brings tourists
Conflicts	G/O	sheep populations are very vulnerable to stress from the ground and air

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Conflicts	NND elder	Copper Point (quartz exploration) had water monitoring, but sheep populations were still displaced. Has seen abandoned barrels from old camps.
Conflicts	PWPC	Wants to be careful about designations that may limit First Nation activity.
Conflicts	NND elder	Need to work things out "people to people" (for water protection)
Conservation Priorities	CPAWS	wilderness defines the experience twr act
Conservation Values	CPAWS	large protected areas required for biodiversity maintenance, climate change impacts, & native species protection
Conservation Values	CPAWS	mitigation is not a solution to landscape/ecosystem protection for ecosystem integrity
Conservation Values	CPAWS	recognize and evaluate existing and growing conservation economy
Conservation Values	CPAWS	3 rivers proposal advanced to engage sustainability discussion
Conservation Values	CPAWS	focus on water quality/flows is critical: watershed basis
Conservation Values	CPAWS	large landscapes are also critical to sustain existing potential of non-industrial sectors (local, regional and international)
Conservation Values	G/O	Guiders have long experience in the headwaters of the Bonnet Plume and Snake Rivers, having experienced 1) intact wilderness, 2) client satisfaction 3) high value
Conservation Values	G/O	shared experiences helps to keep the wilderness value
Conservation Values	WTA	large intact ecosystems essential to the function of ecosystems
Conservation Values	unknown	Continuation all main-stems tributaries is critical
Conservation Values	DU	sheep concerns need to recognize other work done on management regarding access
Conservation Values	DU	peregrine falcon - the escarpments are critical along the river corridors
Conservation Values	DU	Tabor lakes area, number of ducks (waterfowl) important - bogs and fens make up 75% of that area
Conservation Values	unknown	boreal caribou & moose winter habitat - protection and a water management plan needed
Conservation Values	WCS	specific biology for marten

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Conservation Values	WCS	Peel / lower end of Snake - fish
Conservation Values	PWPC	Yukon context is priority but what about regional, national & global context & the significance? --> needs research
Conservation Values	PWPC	ecoregions important to capture for representation of key species (maybe drive LMU)
Conservation Values	CPAWS	wilderness areas are defined by high intact areas; roadless scenario without industrial activity necessary
Conservation Values	CPAWS	1) protection reserve options, 2) development to undermine biological preserve options
Conservation Values	G/O	Re: Hart River area - Porcupine Caribou Herd uses this area in winter (e.g. 30,000 visited the area in some years).
Conservation Values	CPAWS	Need to consider the whole range, and not just "core" areas of habitat/conservation concern
Conservation Values	WCS	Consider: What level of human use can be sustained (e.g. Threshold) before caribou impacted?
Conservation Values	PWPC	Hart River area: unglaciated areas, clearly defined by plants, animal species & geology
Conservation Values	PWPC	Hart River area: species-rich area extending from Hart to Richardsons
Conservation Values	PWPC	Hart River area: #1 nation-wide ranking for rare/endemic plants
Conservation Values	PWPC	Hart River area: global significance (international significance study)
Conservation Values	G/O	Hart River area: sensitive ground (floating)
Conservation Values	G/O	Hart River fishery is more significant than we know about but little known because the area is hard to access (little water access) thus very difficult to access for wilderness tours
Conservation Values	G/O	Hart River areas: unique geology has been observed
Conservations Values	CPAWS	1. remoteness is a cornerstone of wilderness .2. we need to keep the big picture, including the value of wilderness areas, 3. we "may be reaching" the last of large intact watersheds in Yukon, therefore this region is unique
Economy	Tourism	Economics: Tourism is the largest local employer in the Peel. 4.4% of Yukon economy, twice the Canadian average, 160-190 Million per year

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Economy	Tourism	Tourism is a mainstay through economic uncertainty - not affected by false economy (federal transfers) & conventional lenders have never been used
Economy	Tourism	Tourism heading in the direction of low volume/high value. High traffic (highway) tourism is on the decline.
Economy	unknown	consultation with FNs considering employment opportunities vs other uses 1) tourism 2) mining
Economy	CPAWS	a conservation economy is stable
Economy	PWPC	Industry is invited to communities; some First Nation members want to work in mining or oil & gas industry and therefore depend on this process
Hydrology	NND elder	Water quality is a concern for community use, specifically for Fort MacPherson downstream
Hydrology	WTA	healthy river systems
hydrology	DU	definition of functional disturbance because water management critical -- ducks unlimt has some baseline data
hydrology	DU	water availability is essential for Peel - key management direction
hydrology	DU	very little water in the Peel system (no water storage) therefore important to protect what little there is.
hydrology	NND elder	Lakes are drying; low water flow: drying up in mountain side: attention to headwaters
Industry	Mining	regulatory regime after YESAB lies with EMR (permits for access, water, reclamation), there are also inspections for projects under YESAB
Industry	Mining	mining goals include: 1) minimum footprint, 2) social license, 3) First Nation consultation
Industry	Mining	3% of planning area are claims, footprint mitigated by quartz and placer industry reclamation, MOU recently developed to help with conflict avoidance
Industry	Mining	"on-line" staking being considered (posting still required but using smaller posts)
Industry	Mining	class one activities do have inspections and follow regulations set by EMR (compliance, security)
Industry	YCS	what is the industry perspective on 'protection'?
Industry	Mining	There are varying perspectives / approaches to mining and "protection" Yukon Chamber of Mines is trying to deal with the irresponsible
Industry	Mining	responsible mining is happening presently - eg: Sherwood Copper 1) dry tailings, no tailing pond 2) full time environmental monitor
Industry	Tourism	Needs to know more about potential new technology that mining says will reduce their footprint
Industry	Tourism	mineral extraction footprints must include complete operation - access, tailings, mine site, energy corridor etc...
Industry	PWPC	crest-iron proposal will consider road access
Industry	PWPC	high-end companies only may have funds to create access for major developments
Industry	PWPC	junior companies also want to have access for exploration, sampling, mine development and drilling.
Industry	Mining	mine development option has to be clear -- areas open for staking need to be considered for mines
Industry	unknown	open staking process prejudice to LU planning
Industry	unknown	exploration may end triggering to review the plan
Industry	Mining	Need mining access for prospecting - YK has 23% of landbase withdrawn already
Industry	Industry	Oil development more potential --> needs more industry
Industry	unknown	Oil & Gas drilling -> buffer only for diagonal drilling eg. Turner wetlands LMU 7

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Industry	Industry	Oil and Gas maps - EMR used overlap analysis for Turner Wetland and this area has huge potential for production
Industry	unknown	surface disturbance only is possible (Zone 1) using minimal footprint technology
Industry	Industry	corridors should not exclude other activities --> good management of those activities should prevail
Industry	Mining	exploration & mining are only temporary industries --> reclamation can happen
Industry	G/O	Hart River area: abandoned Hart River mine has leaking diesel fuel barrels--> attempted clean up but not successful
Land use planning process	YCS	post Yukon public responses on the web site
LMU boundaries	CPAWS	why are LMUs divided by ecoboundaries?
LMU boundaries	CPAWS	why have watersheds been split?
LMU boundaries	PWPC	watersheds were split because of their differences in glacial history
Marketing the Yukon	Tourism	Snake/Wind Rivers - Canadian Tourism Commission using to promote all of Canada
Marketing the Yukon	Tourism	The pristine intact wilderness of the Peel Watershed is part of the brand "larger than life". Even though only a small % of visitors actually visit the area, the fact that it exists is what draws most to the Yukon.
Marketing the Yukon	Tourism	Canada's global message to the world - implies a sense of adventure. Emphasises that the tourism potential for the Peel goes beyond Yukon and even Canada
Marketing the Yukon	Tourism	tourism business plan "selling emotive quality"
Marketing the Yukon	WTA	international significance
Mining	unknown	mining chamber encourages in-reach with government
Monitoring	Tourism	YESAB is a good start but flawed as mitigating conditions may not be monitored or enforced -> defer to industry to self-regulate
Monitoring	unknown	need funding for assessed projects to be monitored and enforced
Monitoring	unknown	EMR monitoring report done
Monitoring	PWPC	government monitoring should be done jointly with NND lands department
Parking Lot Questions	Questions	Confirm Quartz property in Peel Plateau (Robert ?)
Parking Lot Questions	Questions	Is Circumpolar Group involved in process?

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Parking Lot Questions	Questions	do we address the general population or just Chief & Council? How is this done by development proponents? What new consultation methods are being used?
Parking Lot Questions	Questions	What is the economic value of conservation?
Parking Lot Questions	Questions	Can Stakeholder consultation notes be posted to web?
Parking Lot Questions	Questions	Who does & who pays monitoring & enforcing on approved projects
Parking Lot Questions	Questions	Mining Sector Status for future development
Parking Lot Questions	Questions	Are they legally required to conform to plan? (see UFA)
Parking Lot Questions	Questions	Tourism Potential does not consider Back Country Lodges
Parking Lot Questions	Questions	Who controls/do they control release of YG habitat information to the public?
Parking Lot Questions	Questions	What would exploration look like for the Peel? What better technologies are available? What does a seismic footprint look like now? Re: Helicopter use - too dangerous in the winter
Parking Lot Questions	Questions	Research on T.L. as regional significance
Parking Lot Questions	Questions	define "viewscape" - (Teslin did a viewscape inventory)
Parking Lot Questions	Questions	Clean up of Hart River Mine - what is the story there?
Parking Lot Questions	Questions	Copper Creek - water quality - clean up/monitoring
Peel Land use plan	YCS	YESAB "prescriptive" language should be in LUP
Peel land use plan	YCS	terminology - avoid jargons & highly technical words
planning process	WTA	need to consider long-term consequences of YESAB proposal

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planning process	YCS	This process must include 1) consultation, 2) transparency
planning process	YCS	Is there enough time for the public to respond?
planning process	YCS	give process time it needs, consider weather/community situation, notice/consultation, ensure culturally appropriate conservation planning
planning process	YCS	wants to know time/availability of hard-copies
planning process	YCS	timelines "pressure to get plan" done must be restricted by PWPC
planning process	YCS	hearing about plan (interviews, discussions) eg radio/announcements,
planning process	YCS	ensure neutral role/function of Commission
planning process	YCS	advertize plan/up to date communication 1) newsletter, 2) blogs, 3) brochure
planning process	YCS	RRC connection prior to community tour
planning process	YCS	reponse to public commentary (questions, response)
planning process	YCS	public documents maintained
planning process	YCS	encourage full committee participation
planning process	CPAWS	timeline 1) responses 2) need time for NGOs to respond
planning process	CPAWS	concerned they are going to be swept-along and not truly heard
planning process	CPAWS	PWPC needs to insist that adequate time and resources are available for the plan
planning process	DU	consider boundary changes to consider hydrology context & reflect drainage
planning process	unknown	must consider tracking the criteria for designation 1) watershed/hydrology, 2) habitats, species units eco-district, 3) development potential
planning process	unknown	LMU designation simplify - fewer lines the better and provide rationale for the lines

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planning process	unknown	Should be no development until LUP in place
planning process	PWPC	thresholds possible in a given zone 1) low tolerance, 2) WMA # visitors
planning process	PWPC	LMU designation 1) ecodistrict 2) water management; overlay of functionality; landuse/development
planning process	CPAWS	thinks all should be considered one watershed
planning process	PWPC	rationale for splitting boundaries was also based on existing claims and mineral potential, differences in overlap and conflict interest, lakes and First Nation interest
planning process	PWPC	LMU - ecoboundaries and watershed basis
planning process	PWPC	viewscape or a buffer approach could provide the definition of a corridor --> as long as potential for conflict is addressed by both
planning process	unknown	access corridor should be within the broader context of the LMU - should not cut off large areas
planning process	CPAWS	"way too much rush on this" --> good planning takes time. CPAR/RAR review by November is not long enough. Also principals review.
planning process	G/O	Hart River just as significant as other areas to the east. Flies over the planning region 200-300 hrs/yr (knows the area), experience with Land Use Planning in BC/Muskwa-Kechika and saw plan fall apart
planning process	PWPC	We have to recognize the role of the Plan – can balance be achieved? The plan needs the Minister's approval and public response
Planning Process	YG	Clear management direction is what is required in the PW Land Use Plan
Process	CPAWS	scientific & First Nation information should drive the decision-making in the Peel - not the political
Protected Areas	CPAWS	Commercial Tourism, Guide/Outfitting, Trapping, First Nation uses & Public Recreation: all 'low footprint' activities having economic and social benefits considered acceptable in areas designated for "protection"
Protected Areas	Tourism	3 rivers should have protection with only lightest footprint
Protected areas	WTA	river corridor 'protection' required to manage integrated uses
Protected Areas	unknown	Turner wetlands highest level of protection possible
Protected areas	CPAWS	Turner Wetlands needs a Protected Areas designation
Protected areas	unknown	tourism - "river corridor"; up Peel all corridors are important; Taco Bar take out is an important area as is Aberdeen Canyon. Aberdeen Canyon should be Class #1
Protected areas	unknown	Canyon below the Bonnet Plume should be give high level of protection - Protection class #1

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Protected Areas	YG	1. Protected areas in the Peel are expected by Yukon Government, but not a specific percentage of the region, 2. (PWPC recommends) where to protect, but not necessarily the recommended tools e.g. Untested legislations like Wilderness Management Areas
Regulations	DU	Turner Wetlands LMU needs a management regime for hydrology
Regulations	unknown	Wilderness management plans - try to drive with as much detail and direction
Regulations	WTA	commercially guided trips also need to be managed rigourously
Regulations	YG	1. There are other protection tools/legislations beyond those on poster, 2. PW plan needs to emphasize management direction (not on specific protection legislations), 3. First Nations policies/legislations are in development that may apply in future
Regulations	CPAWS	If protection is needed, the PWPC should recommend what wilderness protection tools/legislations be used; when parties sign-off, they may amend or recommend
Regulations	PWPC	Recent court cases lifted hunting regulations from highway --> highway a common corridor for shared use.
Sustainability	G/O	guiding = sustainable livelihoods
Tourism	Tourism	Wilderness Tourism is expected to increase
Tourism	WTA	history from 1960s: 8-10 commercial guiders plus some self-guided, 3 times the commercial guiding now & self-guided on the rise
Tourism	WTA	there is room for the wilderness tourism industry to grow (FN tourism, wilderness lodges)
Tourism	WTA	no back country policy for land access (including/excluding Guiding/Outfitting lodges)
Tourism	WTA	the exceptional wilderness experience in Yukon is unique
Tourism	WTA	Aberdeen Canyon; Bonnett Plume - part of the visual landscape
Tourism	WTA	urgent for long-term protection (Aberdeen Canyon, Bonnet Plume)
Tourism	WTA	true protection - important key opportunity will be here forever (Aberdeen Canyon, Bonnet Plume)
Tourism	unknown	viewsapes must consider- 1) height of land, 2) wider upland viewsapes
Tourism	unknown	river corridors for wilderness tourism industry must be defined
Tourism	WTA	tourism corridors proposed for travel on rivers, trails etc...
Tourism	Mining	notes that mining has had high Tourism Value in the Yukon
Tourism	WTA	High end tourism is becoming more popular - the tourism market is changing
Traditional Culture	NND elder	Importance of opportunities for wilderness river trips and connection to First Nation cultural/land use
Traditional Culture	NND elder	Traditional use medicinal plants can be found in all areas
Traditional Culture	NND elder	We are people of the land recognizing first nation history, traditional use trails fishing hunting – nomadic south-east north areas
Traditional Culture	NND elder	Recognize traditional knowledge (ecologically, lakes – Snake River etc)

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Traditional Culture	unknown	First Nations are pushing for more community programs to sustain traditional use
Traditional Culture	CPAWS	FN traditional use (landscapes) how to reconcile different interests/objectives, lack of baseline development (traditional use water, habitat -> released to public
Traditional Culture	unknown	value orientation of FNs not necessarily monetary
Traditional Culture	NND elder	wants to GPS the cultural and heritage sites in the wind, snake, bonnet plume for NND
Traditional Culture	unknown	FN traditional use areas 1) fish and wildlife, 2) management direction, 3) compatibility
Traditional Culture	NND elder	Elders predict "hard-times" and last animals to leave will be bears --> there won't be enough food.
Traditional Culture	NND elder	Corridors can work: no need to consider whole area for traditional use/sustainability
Traditional Culture	PWPC	Hart River area: Trondek Hwechin interest in area (cultural use traditional life style)
Traditional Culture	NND elder	1. Historically, there were no boundaries/overlap for Native people, so plan shouldn't focus on boundaries, 2. (Traditional use) is not in conflict with protection 3. (the plan) can protect old sites/archeological sites (e.g. Caches/"clothing racks" used)
Traditional Culture	PWPC	Boundaries imposed on First Nations by European culture. Before, First Nations had a more opportunistic lifestyle, moving around to where they needed to be
Wetlands	DU	All classes of wetlands exist in Peel (Upland/plateau, riparian, open water < 2m)
Wetlands	DU	Role of wetlands 1) Duck breeding, 2) Habitat for other species, 3) Hydrology function, 4) Carbon storage function
Wetlands	DU	Turner Lakes 33K count 1) Breeding areas (spring migration route) - Tabor Lakes, Jackfish Lakes 1) Bogs and fens – fall migration? 2) hydrological function
Wetlands	DU	wetland water flow control is important
Wetlands	DU	wetlands are vulnerable to impact from seismic & access routes (interruption of flow)
Wetlands	DU	disruptions: if water storage is impacted it could lead to lower flows in late summer (flow periods change after peak)
Wetlands	DU	peatlands have a high carbon sequestration effect, could act as buffers to lessen impacts of climate change
Wetlands	DU	permafrost melting effects on wetlands in particular: could lead to changes to ecosystem 1) wetland forests, 2) lake creation, 3) bogs to fens
Wetlands	DU	we must note the importance of the hydrology - natural state, water flow effects, water table effects, CH3
Wetlands	DU	water management plan for peel should include wetland function research
Wetlands	DU	seismic line age shows - changes to practices [Devon] - better methods being used

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Wetlands	DU	man-made approach to mitigation in south different from north where emphasis is on maintaining natural systems (because they still exist)
Wetlands	DU	The pro-hunting lobby is important business for DU - large part of their fundraising
Wetlands	DU	14M ducks in boreal. Emphasis on habitat protection/wetland function for waterfowl population and other ecosystems functions
Wetlands	DU	wetlands are important migration stopover routes
Wetlands	DU	DU does support duck hunting
Wetlands	unknown	Turner Wetlands: LMU Class I-II (but has potential to access for O/G)
Wetlands	unknown	Turner Wetlands: Community Traditional Use classes I-II-III
Wetlands	unknown	Turner Wetlands: draw upon community input (range of interests)
Wetlands	unknown	Oil and Gas basin split on east of Turner Wetlands
Wetlands	DU	key wetlands - define - needs clarity
YESAB	WTA	YESAB needs a land-use plan
YESAB	DU	YESAB "thresholds" need to consider cumulative impacts, whether it will be adopted