



# Yukon Wetlands Policy Roundtable #1

April 10 - 11, 2018

Kwanlin Dün Cultural Centre, Whitehorse

Workshop report prepared by:

John Glynn-Morris and Mark Nelson, process facilitators



## Executive Summary

Yukon government (YG) has convened this Roundtable with the intent of developing its wetlands policy in collaboration with those affected - other governments (First Nations, federal, municipal), industry (mining, forestry, agriculture, etc.) and environmental non-governmental organizations with interests in wetlands. This stems from a commitment under the *Yukon Water Strategy 2014-2018: Water for Life, Water for People*: “Develop a policy for managing Yukon wetlands, including support for wetland inventory and monitoring, in partnership with other governments, stakeholders, and the public”.

### Process Details

In response to pre-engagement interviews that flagged process clarity as essential, YG presented for discussion details on the meaning of partnership and consensus, the scope of discussions envisioned, and overall process targets. “Partnership” is a commitment to develop a recommended draft policy together, to address diverse interests and perspectives, and to use all available tools and efforts to achieve consensus. “Consensus” does not necessarily mean perfect agreement. In some cases, this will require people to support solutions and decisions that are not their ideal, but still address all the interests well enough that they are willing to support them. The policy is expected to provide high-level guidance for wetlands management decisions, and not to focus on any particular geographic area or development sector. The draft recommended policy will undergo government-to-government consultations with First Nations, Canada and municipalities prior to being sent to Cabinet for review and approval.

### Current Wetlands Management in Yukon

Several presenters gave a “snapshot” of current wetlands management in Yukon, including inventory status, existing legislation and regulations, and impact assessment. Participants then discussed what is working well in Yukon wetlands management, and what needs more attention. *Working well*: there is some knowledge about wetlands functions and good info sources to draw upon, and agencies such as YESAB, the Water Board and Yukon Forestry Branch are working to address wetlands issues despite the current policy gap. *Needs attention*: Large info gaps and limited inventory, lack of shared management tools and approaches, and effectiveness of management efforts.

### Hopes for the Policy

Participants shared their diverse interests, and what they hope to see from the wetlands policy. In summary, they indicated a desire for a balance of ecological, cultural and recreational values with development values, predictability regarding future management practices, recognition of Aboriginal Rights and interest, and municipal usage.

### Looking Towards Roundtable #2

Participants indicated that they would like to have further process clarity, a draft policy outline as a starting point, clarity on the scope, more background information (functions, development practices, traditional use), strong representation from affected groups, and a continued focus on the diversity of interests involved.



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## Background

Yukon government (YG) has convened this Roundtable with the intent of developing its wetlands policy in collaboration with those affected - other governments (First Nations, federal, municipal), industry (mining, forestry, agriculture, etc.) and environmental non-governmental organizations with interests in wetlands. This stems from a commitment under the *Yukon Water Strategy 2014-2018: Water for Life, Water for People*:

*Develop a policy for managing Yukon wetlands, including support for wetland inventory and monitoring, in partnership with other governments, stakeholders, and the public.*

It is worth noting the uniqueness of this approach in the Yukon. There are few, if any, examples of a multi-party collaborative process in the creation of a government-wide policy. Therefore, the first Roundtable was designed to equip participants<sup>1</sup> and the overall process for success in the endeavour for collaboration and partnership by focusing on process details and participants' interests. Investing in 'how' participants work together will benefit both the overall success of 'what' participants produce and the collaborative experience.

## Overview

This report summarizes the discussion and outcomes of the first Roundtable workshop, which addressed several key matters in preparation for creating the policy:

1. **Process details** - meaning of partnership, consensus approach, policy scope, process scorecard
2. **Wetlands basic information** - types and functions
3. **Participants' interests** - what is important to them about wetlands
4. **Overview of current management** - inventory, legislation, project assessment
5. **Participants' hopes for the policy** - what it might accomplish, and how
6. **Next steps towards Roundtable #2** - agenda development, drafting group, draft outline

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<sup>1</sup> Full list of participants available in Appendix A.

<sup>2</sup> Currently, forestry is the only sector for which YG legislation, regulations and operational guidelines speak to wetlands and managing activities around them. For other sectors, such as mining or land development, activities

## Opening Prayer and Minister's Welcome

Kwanlin Dün Elder Billie Giroux said an opening prayer for the group. She asked for guidance and wisdom to help the group work together and find good solutions.

Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR) Minister Ranj Pillai offered opening remarks on behalf of YG (Environment Minister Pauline Frost was unable to attend as originally planned):

- We acknowledge that we are meeting on traditional territories of the Kwanlin Dün and Ta'an Kwäch'än, and looking forward to working with all you partners in developing this wetland policy together.
- We expect a policy to be ready by early 2020.
- YG departments of Environment and Energy, Mines, and Resources (EMR) are working hand-in-hand on this file; striving for a strong, consistent united approach, which is responsive to needs of all Yukoners.
- Wetlands are important to people in many ways - many are culturally significant, provide habitat, control release of water, provide water filtration, and exist in areas of importance to our economy.
- The policy is intended to be a foundation on which guidelines can be developed that will help inform decision making for managing resource development projects and specific wetland types.
- We expect the policy to provide guidance to industry, land managers and project assessors in their decision-making on wetlands.
- The policy will not focus on any specific wetlands or any specific resource sector; it will respect Final Agreements, and Aboriginal Rights and Title.
- While we're developing the policy, we will continue to review projects and development activities on a case-by-case basis following existing environmental assessment processes.





## Process Details - Relationships, Scope, Milestones

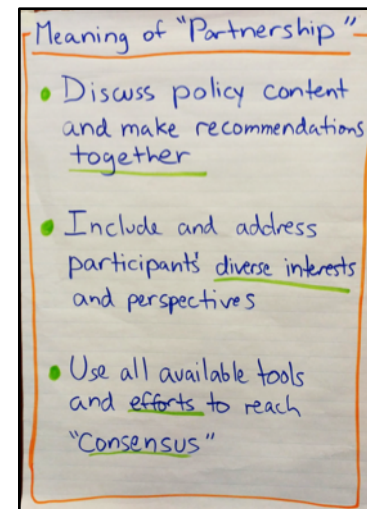
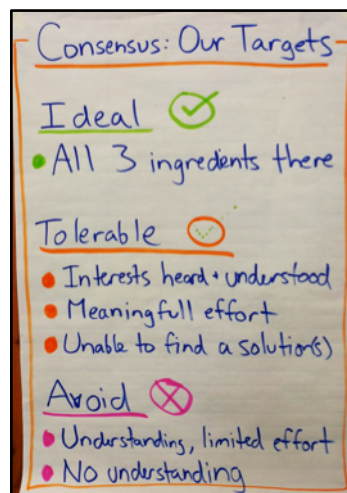
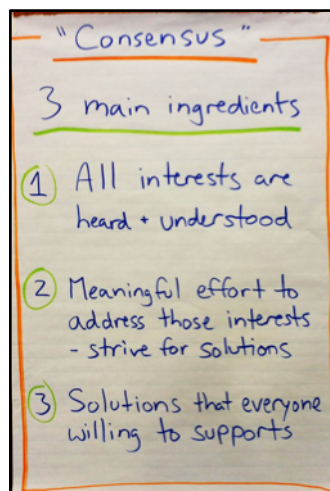
Co-creating a YG-wide policy of this scope is a new and unique undertaking, and it is critical to start the process with clarity on how the participants will work together. The process facilitators (John Glynn-Morris and Mark Nelson) invited participants to do pre-engagement interviews from Nov. 2017 - Jan 2018. These interviews focused on what people hope to see from the wetlands policy, and what they hope for from the process. These interview results are summarized in a separate document entitled *Pre-Engagement Interview Summary* that was sent out to all organizations invited to participate in the Roundtable, with the key points around hopes for the process being:

- Process clarity
- Inclusion
- Openness and fairness
- Effectiveness

## Relationships - Meaning of Partnership and Consensus

YG has committed to developing its wetlands policy in partnership with the key groups that will be affected. It is important to clearly define what partnership means given that this will be a YG policy that will ultimately be approved by Cabinet.

YG has also committed to working towards consensus among the Roundtable participants on the contents of the policy. The process facilitators have advised that, in the practice of collaborative decision-making, consensus has three main elements or ingredients:



It is important to note that **"consensus" does not necessarily mean perfect agreement.** In some cases, getting to consensus will require people to support solutions and decisions that are not their ideal, but still address all the interests well enough that they are willing to support them.

Despite best efforts to address everyone's interests and strive for

solutions that will work for everyone, consensus may not be reached on all aspects of the draft policy. While not ideal, this is still a tolerable process outcome. If this occurs, YG will need to make decisions about how to proceed in regards to those elements of the policy. These decisions will depend on the particular context, and specific circumstances would need to be considered in each case.

Above all, the Roundtable process must avoid the scenario where there is limited effort to accommodate differences and strive for solutions that would address everyone's key interests. In practice, this downfall usually happens when discussion is limited only to positions and supporting arguments, a scenario which everyone involved (participants and facilitators) must take care to avoid.

## Scope of a Wetlands Policy

Policies of this nature usually provide an overall framework for talking about wetlands management, and they provide high-level guidance for future management decisions. The policy could inform and guide other management tools, such as legislation & regulations, land use plans, operational guidelines and best management practices for specific activities or sectors (e.g. road construction, forestry, placer mining, land development).

The specific detailed contents of the policy will need to be developed together among the participants - see the section below on "Participants' Hopes for the Policy" for initial ideas. YG expects that the policy would inform future development of operational guidelines and best practices, as well as review of existing guidelines and existing legislation and regulations.<sup>2</sup> YG has indicated that it does not anticipate that the policy would focus on specific wetlands or areas (i.e. the policy development process is not a planning exercise regarding wetlands).

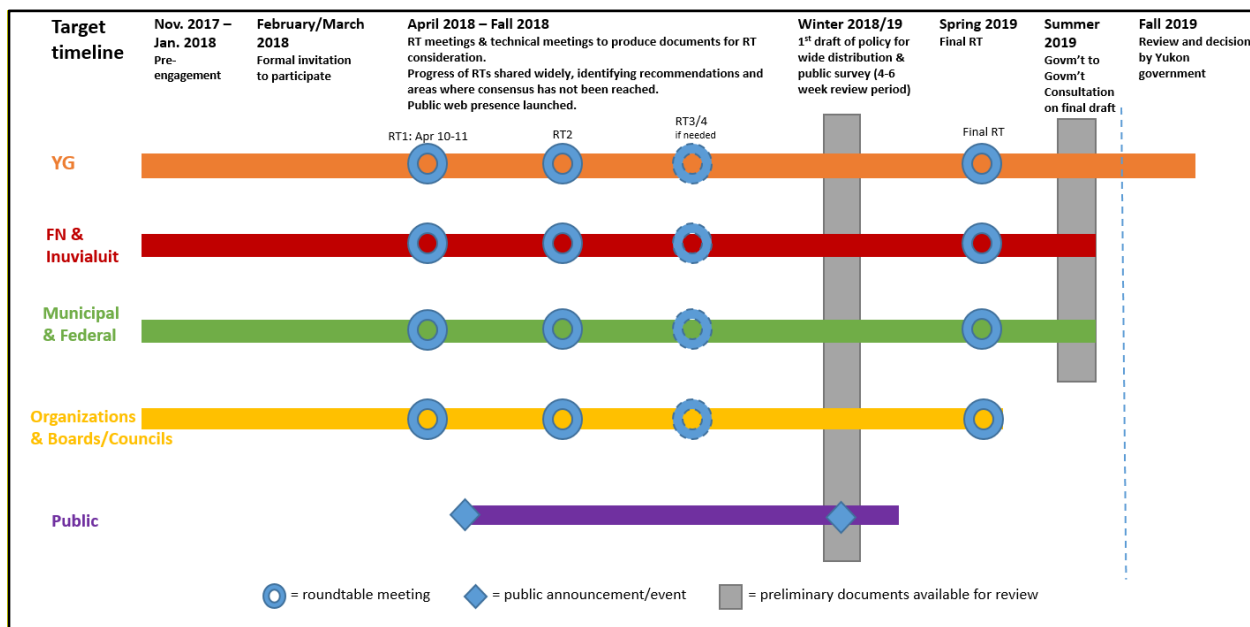
Some Roundtable participants felt that the policy should also contribute to the current state of knowledge about wetlands in Yukon by summarizing existing knowledge and information sources, as well as highlighting gaps and needs for more information.

<i><b>Yukon Wetlands Management</b></i>		
<b>1 . Framework Elements</b>	<b>2. High-Level Management Guidance</b>	<b>3. Detailed Management Guidance &amp; Implementation</b>
<i>Addressed within the policy...</i>		<i>Informed by the policy...</i>
<b>Examples</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of Types</li> <li>• List Functions &amp; Values</li> <li>• State of knowledge</li> <li>• Management options (avoid, mitigate, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goals</li> <li>• Strategies</li> <li>• Valuation system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislation</li> <li>• Operational guides/BMPs</li> <li>• Sector-specific guidelines</li> <li>• Land use plans</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> Currently, forestry is the only sector for which YG legislation, regulations and operational guidelines speak to wetlands and managing activities around them. For other sectors, such as mining or land development, activities affecting wetlands are addressed on a case-by-case basis.

## Target Timelines and Intergovernmental Consultations

YG representatives to the Roundtable proposed the following target timelines that reflect the Roundtable process, public engagement opportunities, creation of a draft policy, and intergovernmental consultations on that draft policy. While these consultations could result in feedback that affects the policy contents, it is hoped that Roundtable representatives are able to reflect the perspectives of their governments during the policy development process.



## Process Scorecard

Roundtable participants were asked to collectively develop a scorecard for this collaborative policy process by completing the sentence “*This process will be a success if...*”. Responses are included in the table below, and have been compiled and organized into thematic areas by the facilitators.



Participants will be given a chance to rate how well the indicators are being met (strong/medium/weak) several times throughout the process, which would include rating the process and rating themselves on each indicator. This could potentially be done at the end of the second or third Roundtable, depending on progress made up to that point.



Indicators of a Good Process <sup>3</sup>	Measuring the Indicators (examples from participants)
<b>Diverse Views are Heard and Understood</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Listen carefully and patiently, question each other</i></li> <li>• <i>We recognize the expertise and knowledge in the room</i></li> <li>• <i>Multiple ways to share and discuss (not large group discussions)</i></li> <li>• <i>Participants all feel heard, and can see themselves (their organization) reflected at the end</i></li> </ul>
<b>Common Ground and Alignment are Created</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Ability to have tough conversations</i></li> <li>• <i>Common interests established at the start of the process; Work with groups most likely to have conflicting interests</i></li> <li>• <i>Acknowledgment of softening positions</i></li> <li>• <i>Process reflects the needs of parties, and parties are prepared to be flexible to do this</i></li> </ul>
<b>First Nations Rights are Recognized</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Membership of working group that drives process includes First Nation representatives and reflects constitutional reality of co-management</i></li> <li>• <i>Incorporation of traditional knowledge</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of First Nation governments in the room</i></li> <li>• <i>First Nation constitutional rights recognized, do not have to continually re-assert; less sense of cynicism</i></li> </ul>
<b>Continued Engagement and Buy-In from Participants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>People/organizations remain involved throughout the process</i></li> <li>• <i>Information is shared with those unable to attend</i></li> <li>• <i>Everyone has done their research on current knowledge, legislation, policies and practices to best inform this policy</i></li> </ul>
<b>Public engagement and interest</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Engages Yukoners in general, more than just those invited here</i></li> <li>• <i>People on the streets are talking about wetlands</i></li> <li>• <i>All Yukoners need to have opportunity to have their voices heard</i></li> </ul>
<b>Effectiveness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Developed implementation plans with support from all parties and commitment to do the work</i></li> <li>• <i>Consideration of existing policies, regulations, and legislation</i></li> <li>• <i>Policy contributes to current state of knowledge</i></li> <li>• <i>Responsible land usage is defined and agreed upon</i></li> <li>• <i>Understanding and clarity on adverse effects, good mitigation, and reclamation</i></li> <li>• <i>Keep the water clean, keep the medicine safe, keep the animals alive</i></li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> Indicator order is arbitrary and does not denote any level of hierarchy

## Participants' Values & Interests in Wetlands

Successful wetland policy development through consensus will require both the unearthing and collective understanding of the diversity of participant underlying values and interests. Interests are not easy to articulate because they seem obvious to those who hold them, and is why interests manifest themselves in positions, arguments, or strategies. To help the process not get bogged-down in positional conversations, there will be ongoing exploration and articulation of the underlying interest.

American author Ernest Hemingway once challenged his contemporaries to write a '6-word story' because he felt in six-words one could write something rich and profound.

With the objective of unearthing wetland values and interests, participants were invited to write their 6-word story. Below is a sample of interests:

**Why does this wetlands  
conversation matter to you?  
What are your key interests?**

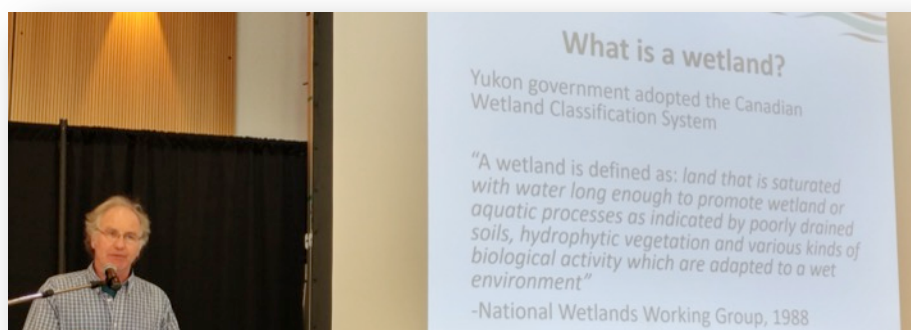
<i>Change is coming, let's be proactive</i>	<i>Economically feasible reclamation practices for development</i>
<i>Good clean water for living organisms</i>	<i>Protect wetland functions, guarantee water rights</i>
<i>Wetlands are home for Yukon wildlife.</i>	<i>Wetlands have sustained us for 1000s of years.</i>
<i>The future of wetlands is ours.</i>	<i>Yukon's environmental and economic needs are met.</i>

## Current Wetlands Management in Yukon

### Overview Presentations

Participants were presented with an overview of current wetlands management practices in Yukon.<sup>4</sup> The intention was to present a “snapshot” of the current picture before asking participants what they would like to see in the future around wetlands management. The presentations spoke to the main mechanisms used to address activities that affect wetlands:

- Inventory information about Yukon wetlands (Bruce MacLean, Environment)
- Legislation - Briar Young, EMR
- Federal Policy on Wetlands Conservation - Nathalie Lowry, Canadian Wildlife Service
- Impact Assessment - Tim Smith, YESAB



### Assessing Current Wetlands Management

Following the presentations, Roundtable participants were asked to break out into mixed groups of ~5-6 people, and reflect on what they think is working well and what needs attention in regards to wetlands management in Yukon.

#### *Working Well*

##### Valuing & Talking About Wetlands

- Started working together and talking about wetlands, willingness to work together
- Broad and deep level of participation (compared to before)
- Public cares
- Agreement on Yukon wide policy, collaboration on policy development
- Recognition of value using available information
- Wetlands recognized as a landscape feature; consensus that wetlands matter

<sup>4</sup> These presentations are available to Roundtable participants by following this web link:  
<https://sft.gov.yk.ca/link/NbN58bMXimPhLhaLXucNpb>

## *Working Well*

- Co-funding of studies (e.g. DUC and KPMA)

### Managing Activities & Impacts

- Mostly undeveloped / not disturbed
- Not starting from zero; some existing protection in place for significant wetlands; some tools are available to manage impacts
- Legislation and regulation in place; *Forest Resources Act* and its useful guidelines are in place
- Water Board process and allowing public input, as they do follow up on issues
- UFA and governance instruments giving foundational direction
- Adaptable and responsive YESAA as interim measure, especially:
  - Independence
  - transparency on recommendation versus decision
  - time-bound decision making
- Wetlands can be reclaimed to marshes and shallow waters

### Knowledge About Wetlands

- Some wetland values are well understood and represented in decision-making e.g. migratory waterfowl, big game...but not all)
- Lots of guidance, knowledge available from other sources (policy, process, it is happening now, legislation)

## *Needs Attention*

### Information Gaps

- Lack of inventory and data, tools for understanding wetlands; need better inventory, especially for smaller wetlands
- Completion of classification system inventory - timeline
- Absence of evidence to understand ecosystem function of the different wetlands such as baseline data, not clear where the wetlands are as we have no inventory
- More study of valuation
- Information / database re: wetlands is often lacking (e.g. mapped inventory at various scales)
- Consideration and different knowledge bases (TK and western science) and integration into decision making;
- Lack of science and other information such as human disturbance and created impacts
- More input from people who know the land / Traditional Knowledge, traditional use, the values of these wetlands
- Understanding gaps in existing legislation
- Need better criteria for significance
- Acceptable amount of loss or change
- Not acknowledging the positive outcomes of development (i.e. the positive outcomes of

## *Needs Attention*

reclamation)

- More plain English and clarity in all the ideas being talked about

### Management Tools & Approaches

- No consensus on management objectives
- Local level strategies not translating to larger scale
- Lack of consistency between existing rules
- YESAA being used instead of land use policy / plans
- Criteria for determining significance for Yukon wetlands, to apply on a case by case basis or more broadly
- Land disposition process
- Need FN and non-FN governments to agree on land use policy
- Land use planning
- Mechanisms to coordinate / integrate management responses
- Lack of a wetland policy for mining;
- Appreciation of the cultural resource elements of wetlands
- Lack of land use designation
- Difficult to reclaim fens and bogs
- Need common guidance specific to wetlands (not new but formalize existing)

### Management Effectiveness

- No commitment to action
- Lack of dollars for government to do the necessary work
- Previous / earlier work has not resulted in significant / meaningful action
- Where good data exists, has not resulted in effective policy / guidance
- Better integration of multi-agency legislative / policy agendas
  - Getting consistency across jurisdictions and decision making processes
- Lack of enforcement and resources to enforce existing regulations and acts
- Ability to consider and evaluate effects on treaty rights as a whole for individual projects and climate change





<b>Recreation values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with local communities to understand local recreation use</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidelines and approaches to integrating Traditional Knowledge</li> <li>• Considers traditional uses such as medicines, and need for elders to provide that knowledge</li> </ul>
<b>Climate Change values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Considers climate change implications</li> <li>• Takes the long vision</li> </ul>
<b>Statement of loss values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No loss of certain important wetlands</li> <li>• No net-loss of wetland functions and values</li> </ul>
<b>Aboriginal rights</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guarantee of YFN water rights</li> <li>• Confidence of citizens and governments in the policy that reflects the management objectives and treaties of YFNs</li> <li>• Ensure wetlands policy respects UFA</li> </ul>
<b>Classification and scale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect classified critical habitat</li> <li>• Develop protocols for classification in the field</li> <li>• Consider multitude of scale: Yukon, area, and specific</li> </ul>
<b>Significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Threshold for significance</li> <li>• Criteria for significance</li> </ul>
<b>Implementation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong roadmap to implementation</li> <li>• Coordination between all governments</li> <li>• Reconcile possible inconsistency between legislation and regulations (e.g. forestry and placer mining)</li> <li>• Clear and implementable guidance for regulators</li> <li>• Realistic and enforceable</li> <li>• Develop or improve on existing guidelines and standards based on the Class of Wetland</li> <li>• Maintain regional wetlands functions (e.g. southern lakes)</li> <li>• Implication on land use planning</li> <li>• Urgency and guidance for today's policy needs</li> </ul>
<b>Municipal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy guidance can be easily used in municipal plans and development reviews</li> <li>• Assurance of continuance of being able to use wetlands in a responsible manner (i.e. sewage lagoons and storm water management)</li> </ul>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By being able to work within acceptable policies</li> <li>• Improved consideration and management as time goes on</li> <li>• Insure an assessment i to make necessary updates</li> </ul>
<b>Collaborative process</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A policy supported by all partners at the table / interested parties</li> <li>• Have meetings with the local people of the area affected so people are aware of wetland policy</li> <li>• Collaborative process to identify ecological and socio-economic important wetlands in the Yukon</li> </ul>

## Looking Ahead to Roundtable #2

### Participant Advice

Participants were invited to share their best advice for the facilitators to consider in designing the second Roundtable. The full text is available in the Appendices. The following are the main themes and does not mean there was consensus:

#### **Present general policy components**

Most participants would like some scaffolding to start drafting the policy, ranging from a table of contents, a draft vision statement, to an actual draft policy for the group to start working through.



#### **Reminder of scope**

Many participants want to ensure the policy stays high-level so that it retains application across a breadth of uses. Some requested the policy development process avoid looking at regulations and BMP's while others saw value in "dropping down from 30 thousand feet from time to time".

#### **Future Roundtable participation**

Several participants requested more industry participants as they felt that interest was under-represented at the first Roundtable. Others felt youth and more elders should be present, especially to guide how traditional knowledge is to be included in the policy. A reminder was made to avoid obvious date conflicts and to ensure all participants, including those who did not come to the first Roundtable, feel welcome to attend future Roundtables.

#### **Information and knowledge**

Several participants felt the process would benefit from a better sense of the current state of wetland knowledge in the Yukon, such as examples of impacted, modified or reclaimed wetlands. Another request was to draw on Ducks Unlimited's national experience to examine policy and policy development process successes and failures from other jurisdictions so that Yukon could learn and apply those experiences in a territorial context. Others felt there would be value in offering interest groups the opportunity to present prepared comments to the entire Roundtable.

#### **Continue to highlight and understand interests**

Many participants identified the need to continue highlighting the diversity of interests present, and to start exploring how to balance opposing views. This should include a clarification of why wetlands are important, to who and for what reason, and then identify functions and circumstances and understand their significance.



## Process requests

Several participants suggested that specific objectives and outcomes be identified for each roundtable. Others suggested information be shared with participants in advance so that time together at the roundtable can focus on ‘development’ activities as opposed to informing. This could involve policy development activities such as scenario planning to play-out the impact of possible policy elements.

## Draft writing

Some suggested that a request be made to all participants for volunteers to join a smaller draft writing team such as a technical working group(s). It could focus on the whole, or parts of the draft policy, to be shared with the whole group. Others felt it would be detrimental to the process to further divide the Roundtable into sub-groups and requested that instead, the YG IWG do the draft writing, and then bring the drafts to the full roundtable for deliberation.

## Participant roles and responsibilities

Several participants felt it important for all Roundtable participants to consider how their individual participation would either enhance, or possibly detract, from the overall process success. Strategies to enhance the process might include setting deadlines, assigning tasks, and also celebrating group ‘wins’.

## Next steps

Following the exercise on what the participating organizations would hope to see in the wetlands policy, people considered how to best support discussions going forward to the next Roundtable. The group decided it would be helpful as a starting point to **develop a draft outline of a policy** (i.e. a draft table of contents as a “skeleton”).

The group agreed that this draft outline should be developed by a smaller sub-group with representatives from the various types of participants at the Roundtable (First Nations and other governments, developers, UFA boards and ENGOs). The draft outline would be brought back to the next Roundtable for discussion and further work. The sub-group would not be expected to resolve areas of disagreement about potential policy content, only to note where they arise and need further discussion. This draft outline could indicate where it makes sense to create further Technical Working Groups (TWGs) to do more detailed work in between Roundtables.

The next Roundtable is scheduled for June 19, 2018 at the Kwanlin Dün Cultural Centre in Whitehorse.

## Appendix A: List of Participants

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name of Participant(s)</i>
<b>Yukon First Nations</b>	
Kluane First Nation	Geraldine Pope & Kate Van Ballegooyen
Kwanlin Dün First Nation	John Meikle & Diane Reed
Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation	Chief Russell Blackjack & Fred Green
Ta'an Kwäch'än Council	Scott Paszkiewicz & Phil Emerson
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	Benjamin McGrath
Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation	Rosa Brown & Maureen Charlie
White River First Nation	Neil McGrath
<b>Transboundary First Nations</b>	
Tetlit Gwich'in Council	David Krutko
<b>Municipalities</b>	
City of Whitehorse	Glenda Koh
Town of Faro	Mayor Jack Bowers
Village of Mayo	Councilor Blair Andre
<b>Federal Government</b>	
Canadian Wildlife Service	Nathalie Lowry
Department of Fisheries and Oceans	Jeska Gagnon
<b>Industry Organizations</b>	
Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers	Cindy Dickson
Klondike Placer Miners Association	Jonas Smith
Yukon Chamber of Mines	Randy Clarkson
Yukon Energy Corporation	Travis Ritchie
Yukon Prospectors Association	Grant Allan & Trish Hume
Yukon Woods Products Association	Myles Thorp
<b>Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations</b>	



Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society	Randi Newton
Ducks Unlimited	Jamie Kenyon & Greg Bruce
Wildlife Conservation Society	Don Reid
Yukon Conservation Society	Sebastian Jones & Mike Walton
<b>Boards</b>	
YESAB	Tim Smith & Bobbie Milnes
Yukon Water Board	Neil Salvin
<b>Renewable Resource Councils</b>	
Alsek Renewable Resources Council	Laura MacKinnon & Mark Nassipolous
Carcross/Tagish Renewable Resources Council	Albert James
Dan Keyi Renewable Resources Council	Susanne Flumerfelt & Pauly Sias
Dawson District Renewable Resources Council	Ian Fraser & Mark Wierda
Mayo District Renewable Resources Council	Jimmy Johnny & Frank Patterson
Selkirk Renewable Resources Council	Jerry Alfred & Jerry Kuse
Teslin Renewable Resources Council	John Martychuk
<b>Yukon Government</b>	
Department of Environment	Jen Meurer, Tyler Kuhn, Amy Law, Nicole Novodvorsky, Todd Powell, Bruce McLean
Highways & Public Works	Rob Smith
Energy, Mines & Resources	Juanita Power, Briar Young, Jerome McIntyre
Additional support - Day 2 morning session	Paul Fairfield, Lisa Walker, Roy Nielsen, Laura Spicer, Matthias Zinsli, Mike Draper

## Appendix B: Best Advice for Planning Roundtable 2

- Presents to the group what general components need to be in a policy is the overall goal, management framework, etc. Then as a group work through what should be in each of those components... At least a couple, to really dig deep
- To keep this policy development moving forward in a productive positive format. Be precise on goals that need to be achieved
- Invite more industry participants
- Start with what is known about Yukon Wetlands through technical presentations. For example what is the extent of our wetlands? What is the north-south boundary? And what types of wetlands can be reclaimed and have information to that effect
- Address user-specific needs and how to balance opposite or opposing views. This is new for everyone
- Use the opportunity of having people together to find out how Yukon First Nations would like to see traditional knowledge considered in the policy
- Ensure there are youth and Elders involved
- Avoid games and exercises etc, get to the meat
- Biggest question for policy is why are wetlands important to Yukon?
- Have a draft policy ready to look at
- Involve youth
- Identify functions and understanding their significance will be key to the development of the policy
- Stock taking of current knowledge of Yukon wetlands
- Provide information in advance so participants can come prepared to provide input
- Establish clear objectives and outcomes / end products
- Forward to the group a draft table of contents for policy and circulate a request for writing team
- Provide some information for review on items that feedback is required before the next meeting
- One full day with everyone, day to split into smaller working groups to focus on specifics
- Be focused, prepared and build upon the groundwork developed at the first Roundtable
- Have some sort of preliminary draft available to get into detailed discussion. It is difficult when there is no point, even if it is very draft that is okay
- Offer interest groups the opportunity to present prepared comments. More value than got reaction to facilitate small group input
- Complete another call out to ensure all participants were heard. Contact groups that were not present and clarify if they will be at the next meeting
- Scenario planning to explore how draft policy will impact and inform on the ground work
- Create technical groups to draft focused sections of the policy which can be used as framework to build from
- Do not get bogged down in the details of specific results. Keep it high level and useful across a broad range of wetland uses
- Don't create more groups or committees. Keep the Roundtable inclusive. Writing can be done by IWG with help from contractors then bounced out to Roundtable

- Keep momentum going and focus on task at hand. Encourage others to participate especially the First Nation government.
- Have policy straw dog to respond to and stimulate discussion
- Address scope. People, particularly First Nation Elders, want to see action on Wetland management. So scope should include strategic and program direction to Wetland management. This should be fleshed out in the next meeting
- Allow time and opportunity to drop down from 30 thousand foot level to dig into some of the difficult issues
- Base Roundtable number to agenda on concise summary of Roundtable number 1 and work 2 boards up policy framework / table of contents for Roundtable 2
- Focus on policy development. Steer group away from getting into solutions development such as regulation guidelines and BMPs
- Be clear about what we are asking each other to do. Set deadlines. Assign tasks and responsibilities. Offer support. Celebrate!
- Have technical information assembled online for study before Roundtable
- Have specific examples of wetlands that have been impacted or modified or reclaimed online before the next Roundtable
- Even the playing field. More representation from affected Industries! Hugely outnumbered by government and regulators.
- Make sure every participant understands how their participation is enhancing the quality of the policy. (Don't waste anyone's time).
- Have the first cut at a policy documents available for discussion including a vision statement
- Work together for our future tomorrow. Generations to follow.
- Provide a draft policy, have everyone return
- Keep it inclusive
- Maintain stakeholder engagement and finalize the overall goal of this policy
- Avoid date conflicts with YFWMB and RRC's who have big meetings in June
- Draw on Ducks Unlimited experience with policy successes and failures in other jurisdictions so we can examine impacts of our ideas
- Start drafting a policy outline but get as much information that has already been collected about wetlands in Yukon, north and south, and give to all participants
- Would like to see industry have opportunity to make a formal presentation about the wealth of available research. The "elephant in the room" is placer mining authorizations in the Indian River valley.