



After the Gold Rush

The Integrated Community Sustainability Plan

Volume I : The City of Dawson and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Community Vision



Guide to “After the Gold Rush”

“After the Gold Rush” is published in three volumes:

Volume I The City of Dawson and Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in Community Vision outlines the visioning process and the creation of community value statements, a community vision, and sustainability definitions and principles. It describes the challenges facing our community today and explains the opportunities available to meet them.

Volume II Strategies and Implementation identifies the actions that will move us towards a sustainable community. It contains an inventory of our resources and highlights key areas for development. Monitoring and assessment processes are also contained in this volume.

Volume III Appendices includes the appendices and background information necessary to fully understand the consultation, formulation, planning and development processes.

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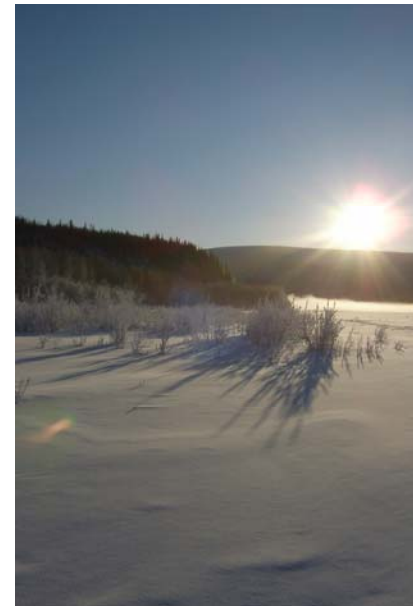
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Acknowledgements

After the Gold Rush: the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and City of Dawson Integrated Community Sustainability Plan (ICSP) was developed in partnership by the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and the City of Dawson. We acknowledge the hard work and commitment of the many individuals who contributed to the development of the plan. We also appreciate the assistance of the Association of Yukon Communities and the Yukon Government in making this plan a reality.



We wish to thank those members of the community that participated in the ICSP community consultation process through public meetings, open houses, responding to questionnaires and in other capacities. Your comments and suggestions were invaluable. We couldn't have done it without you!

Introduction to “After the Gold Rush”

“**After the Gold Rush**” is a long-term, comprehensive plan, developed in consultation with the community. It will provide direction for the community to realize sustainable objectives in the decades ahead. The environmental, cultural, social, governance and economic dimensions of our identity will be shaped by the principles and guidance proposed in the plan. The plan identifies a community vision, community value statements and sustainable principles which will help the community create a sustainable future.

Identifying community resources and the assessment and monitoring of projects and programmes will continue as the plan evolves.

A part of community development

This plan was part of a comprehensive planning process. It will act as a source document for more specific planning purposes. It may be used to guide related planning processes, such as the Official Community Plan, and it will help provide direction in decision making.

The plan’s adoption by Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in Chief and Council and the City of Dawson Mayor and Council means the guiding principles and proposals will be incorporated into local governments’ policies and plans.

Why we need sustainability

We all need to be aware of the resources we consume if we are to avoid a future of scarcity, shortage and conflict. Being sustainable is a means to addressing climate change, ever-growing resource use and waste creation, and reversing environmental degradation.

Sustainability also means re-evaluating our way of life and our society to best protect our environment, services, economy and democratic rights.

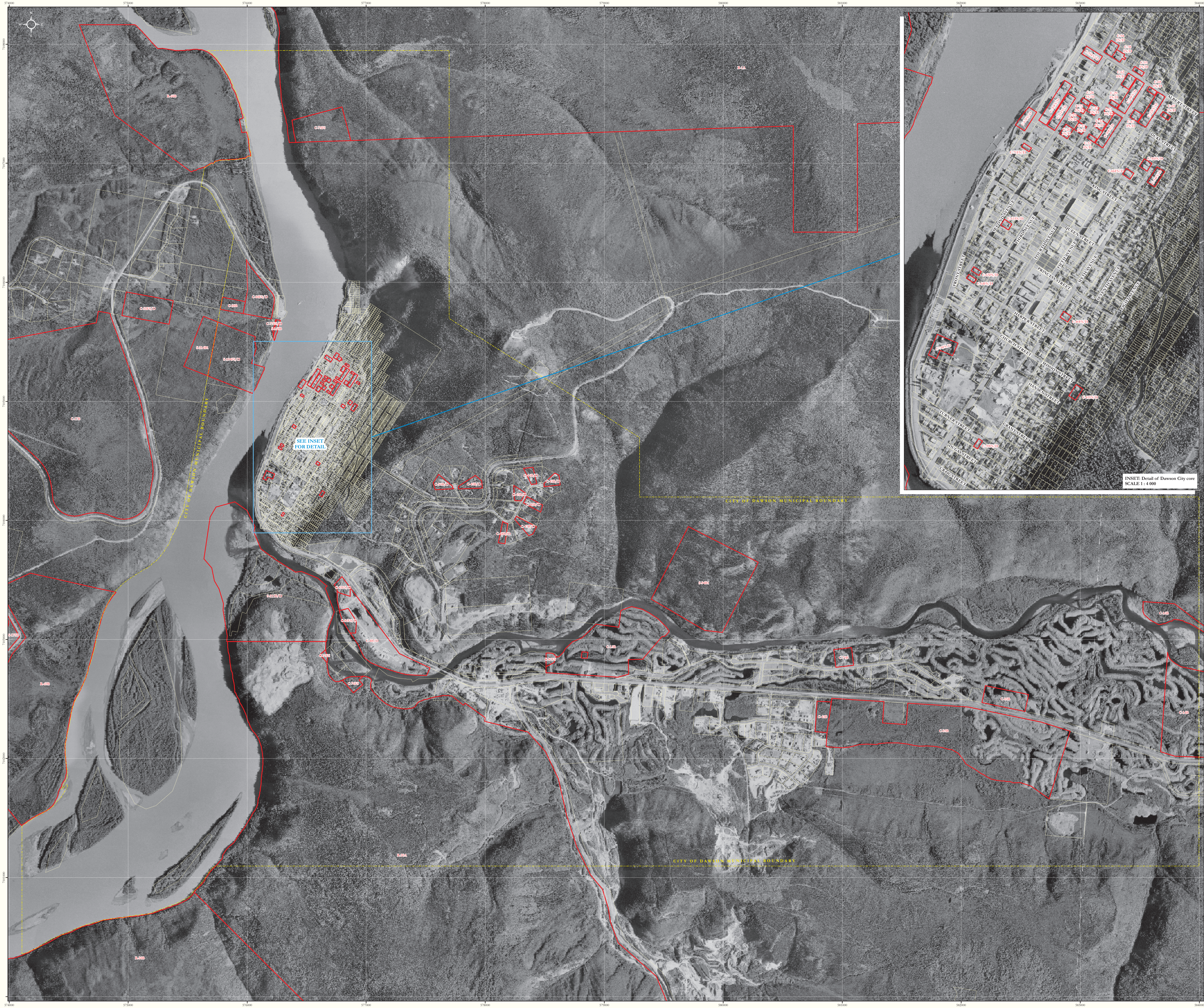
Being sustainable is about meeting the everyday needs of the current generation without harming future generations' ability to meet their own needs.

Creating the plan

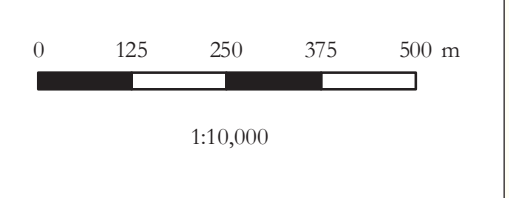
The initial stages in the plan’s development involved local government officers and representatives creating a framework for the planning and consultation processes.

Community consultation initiatives included public meetings, open houses, questionnaires, informal interviews and RSS student input, and provided the opportunity for individuals, societies, organizations and governments to participate.

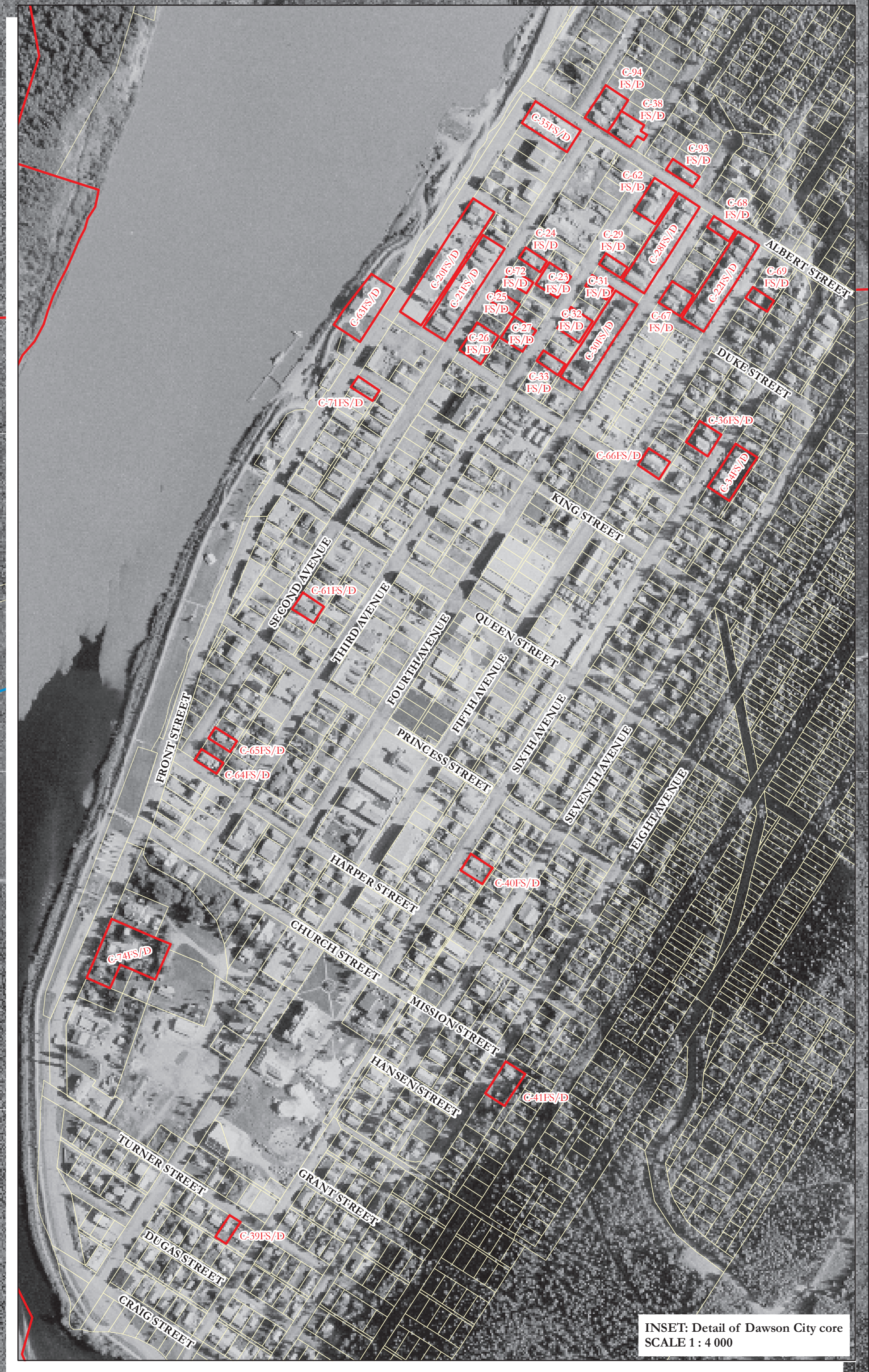
Consolidating public input and incorporating governments’ objectives lead to the creation of draft documents. Consideration and identification of priorities subsequently helped bring the plan to fruition.



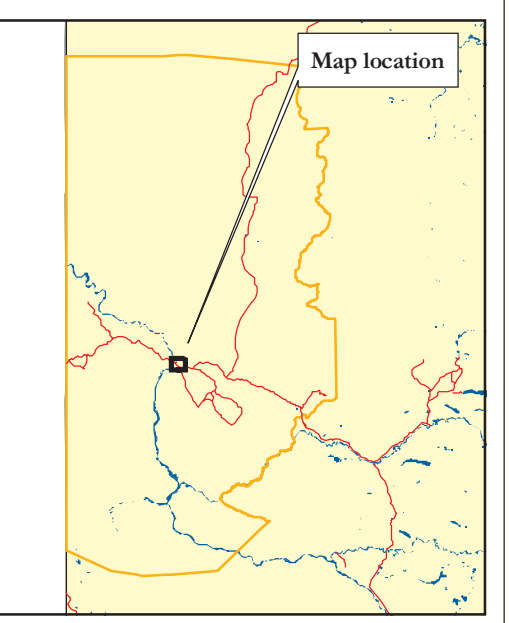
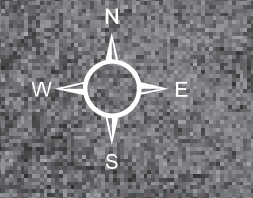
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Settlement Lands within the City of Dawson



- Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Lands
- Lot boundaries



INSET: Detail of Dawson City core
SCALE 1 : 4 000

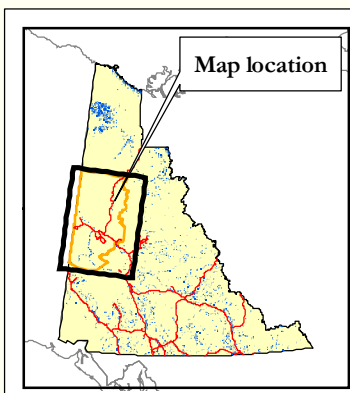
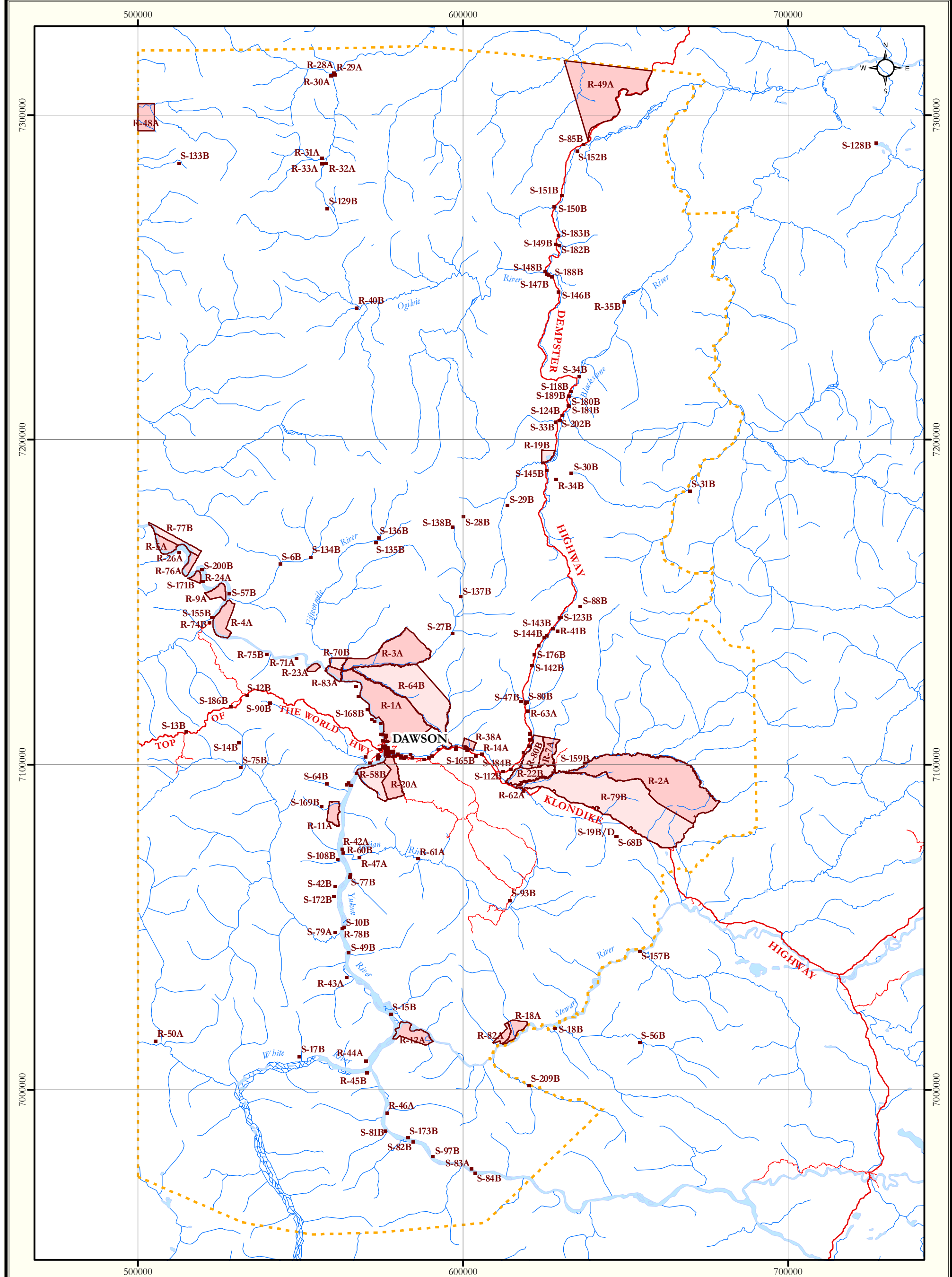


Projection: UTM Zone 7
Datum: NAD83
Coordinates in meters

DATA SOURCES:
Settlement lands: CCM (ARC/INFO)
Cadastral data: CCM (ARC/INFO)
Cadastral data: CCM (ARC/INFO)
Photo: 28, 2015
Aerial Photography: Community Services (CYC)
Photo: 28, 2015

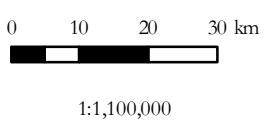
Map produced: March 5, 2016
Updated: June 9, 2016

Map produced by: John Brown
© Land & Resources Department,
Yukon-First Nations
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- Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Traditional Territory**
- Trondek Hwëch'in Traditional Territory
 - Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Settlement Lands**
 - Category 'A'
 - Category 'B'
 - Fee Simple
 - Mooshide Lands
 - Settlement Lands smaller than 500 ha
 - Major road

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Traditional Territory



Projection: UTM Zone 7
 Datum: NAD83
 Coordinates in meters.

DATA SOURCES
 Topographic: DCW
 Road network: Geobase
 First Nation traditional territories: DOE Geomatics (YTG)
 Settlement Lands: CCCM (NRCAN)

Map created March 1, 2007.

NOTE: Not all settlement lands are labeled due to space constraints at this scale.



Map produced by John Bryant.
 © Lands & Resources Department,
 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation.
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Plan parameters

The scope of the plan is defined in legal and physical terms. The extent of local jurisdictions and the potential wider impacts were taken into consideration

Legal : “After the Gold Rush” acknowledges legal boundary limits to the plans’ scope. The plan therefore encompasses Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in traditional territory and the City of Dawson municipal boundaries only. Clearly defining existing jurisdictional borders allows for easier implementation of programs and makes access to funding easier. However, consideration must be given to the effects of developments currently beyond these areas.

Cross boundary : Planning decisions cannot normally be considered in isolation and often impact the wider community. The plan intends that links be developed to address issues that extend beyond the political boundaries. Similarly, sustainability principles specifically require that other affected populations be included in the planning process, and consultation with affected populations outside legal boundaries may be imperative.

Equally important is the need to address the “downstream” effects on this locality of planning decisions made elsewhere. A mechanism may be developed to identify impacts and the measures necessary to address them.

Physical : The plan gives consideration to the physical environment that affects, or may be affected by, ICSP initiatives. Local topography and watersheds are an integral part of any community and can seriously be impacted by development or changes to lifestyles. Thus, the wider environment may be considered an important component in the planning process.



Creating a sustainable future for our community

Dawson City is a unique community with a history that sets it apart. The Klondike Valley was the scene of the world's biggest gold rush, whose impacts still reverberate today. The local First Nation people survived the massive influx of miners and are today a confident self-governing nation. Dawson City is on the northern edge of civilization, peopled by a resourceful and imaginative population.

It is an inclusive community, where everyone is valued and accepted regardless of background or lifestyle. The community has survived and thrived through a series of boom and bust cycles and has always conjured the spirit to bounce back. Located along one of the world's largest rivers, the area enjoys a bountiful supply of natural resources that sustain the community.

To meet the needs of the community and the environment, careful planning and stewardship of resources are required. ***"After the Gold Rush" - the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and City of Dawson Integrated Community Sustainability Plan*** will guide the community through the inevitable changes that face the region and the planet.

An ICSP is a long-term plan developed in consultation with community members that provides direction for the community to realize sustainability objectives it has for the environmental, cultural, social, and economic dimensions of its identity.

The ICSP will have three main benefits.

- Through the process the community can better understand its future direction and work collectively towards achieving its goals.
- It should enhance capacity to meet community needs.
- Successful completion of the plan will help the City of Dawson and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in identify funding sources to implement their plans.



Courtesy of Yukon Archives

A memorandum of agreement was signed between Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and the City of Dawson which acknowledged that the organizations have many shared objectives and agreed to collaborate in the development of one unified or two separate Integrated Community Sustainability Plans.

Our history

The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in were the first people to inhabit this region, settling throughout central and west Yukon thousands of years ago. As part of the larger Hän Nation, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in travelled what is now known as the Yukon River and its tributaries, from the Stewart to the Klondike rivers. The Yukon River provided abundant supplies of salmon during the summer, while seasonal caribou and big-game hunts sustained the people throughout the fall and winter months.

Relying on the salmon runs the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in spent much of the year in fish camps along the shores of the Yukon River. They were one of the few Yukon tribes to develop permanent seasonal villages, and built moss houses and semi-subterranean dwellings made of wood and dirt. Moving inland each season to hunt and trap caribou and other game, the people returned to their fish camps to cache the meat and prepare for the following seasons.

The Hän's first contact with Europeans occurred when Russian and Hudson Bay fur traders established their trading posts in the region, between the late 1700s and 1840s. Initially, the impacts to the traditional lifestyle were limited; however, this was to change with the huge influx of gold miners and settlers in their territory following the discovery of gold in a nearby creek in 1896. The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in were one of the Yukon First nations most affected by the Klondike Goldrush as their village, at the confluence of the Yukon and Klondike Rivers, suddenly became the focus of the search for gold.



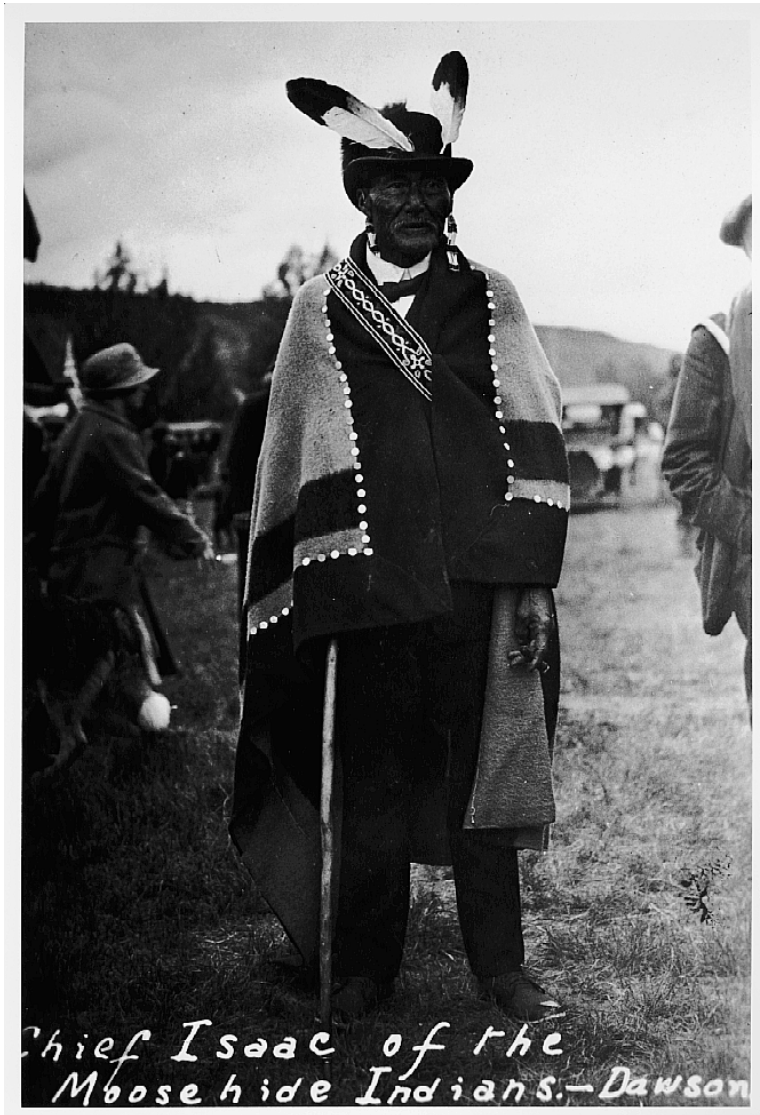
Courtesy of Yukon Archives

In August 1896, Skookum Jim and Dawson Charlie with their American colleague, George Carmacks, struck a major gold seam in Rabbit Creek. Such was their discovery that they renamed the stream Bonanza Creek and triggered the Klondike gold rush. Word of the discovery and potential riches spread around the globe, and the population and community quickly grew. Dawson City, named after George M. Dawson, director of the geological survey of Canada who explored the region, was established to service the boom and soon became the largest centre west of Winnipeg and north of Seattle.



Courtesy of Yukon Archives

Growth and Adaptation



The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in kept close ties to their traditional lifestyle despite the tremendous upheaval caused by the arrival of newcomers. The people relocated to Moosehide, a village five kilometres downstream. Chief Isaac, the leader of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, entrusted the traditional songs and dances of his people to the First Nation people in the village of Mansfield, Alaska, just across the border. They were to be returned when the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in were ready. Despite this threat to their lifestyle, the First Nation did play an important role during the Gold Rush by utilizing their traditional knowledge of the land and supplying food and clothing to the stampeders.

Dawson's wealth grew to such an extent that by 1898 the now-refined city was known as "The Paris of the North," boasting a telephone service, running water and steam heat, hotels, theatres and dance halls. It became the seat of the new Territorial Government. However, the euphoria was short lived and the stampede for gold soon came to an end. In the summer of 1899 alone, 8,000 people left Dawson, many to follow their dreams in other goldfields. By 1902, with population of less than 5,000, Dawson was officially incorporated as a city. The Tr'ondëk settlement at Moosehide was designated a reserve that same year.

After the Gold Rush

Shaping our community

Major mining operations took over most of the Klondike gold beds in the years following the Gold Rush, but production declined after an all-time high in 1911. Higher gold prices caused a minor boom in the 1930s, but the last dredge was shut down in 1966. The Yukon's economic centre shifted to Whitehorse, which became the Yukon's capital in 1953.



In the 1950s, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in returned to the town, becoming an integral part of the community. In the early 1960s, Dawson City was declared a national historic site; the abundance of historic areas, buildings and Gold Rush artefacts, and strong First Nation presence and culture, attracted national recognition. Placer mining, government services and a developing tourist trade, continued to be the economic mainstays.

The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final and Self-Government Agreements came into effect in 1998. The Agreements heralded a fundamental change in the status of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in government, which was granted lands and authorities similar to those of a province. The two governments, the City of Dawson and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, now work in partnership to ensure the political, economic, social and cultural well-being of the community.



After the Gold Rush

Our community today

Dawson City is a thriving community, with a reputation for its openness, community spirit and creativity.

The population has remained constant over the past decade, with roughly 1300 residents calling the community home year round. The seasonal nature of the economy sees the population grow three-fold in the summer months.



The community is well known for its vibrant arts and culture scene. Successful partnership initiatives instigated by the Dawson City Arts Society include the creation of the Klondike Institute of Arts and Culture and the School of Visual Arts. Events like the film, music and arts festivals promote the development of contemporary arts and culture in the region and have seen Dawson City gain a reputation as a cultural capital of national significance.



Courtesy of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in

Gold has been a mainstay of the local economy since the early days of the Gold Rush. Although large-scale mining ceased in the 1960s, placer mining continues to be an important sector of the local economy. More recently, the community has successfully been promoted as a tourist destination, primarily founded on the unique and original historic townscape, Gold Rush attractions and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in heritage. The promotion of history and heritage has enormous tourism and economic potential for the community.



Courtesy of Dawson City Music Festival

Challenges and opportunities

Dawson City's local governments and community members face a number of challenges at global, regional and local levels, but also have the opportunities and resourcefulness to create innovative solutions. "After the Goldrush" intends to address these issues and challenges and make the most of opportunities to ensure a prosperous future for the community, the people and the region.

Global challenges:

The effects of climate change, perhaps the biggest threat currently facing our planet, have proven to be more profound in the North. *These will inevitably affect the region's weather patterns, wildlife behaviour and species distribution. Traditional knowledge will likely have to be reassessed and resource management become adaptive.*

The impending fuel and energy-resource crisis will have a disproportionate effect on northern communities. *A reduction in availability of oil-based fuels will likely lead to price increases, higher transportation costs and more costly access to isolated communities for residents and visitors. Costs of living and services will increase.*

The impacts of globalization and commercialization are extensive. *Current global marketing and commerce promote multinational conglomerates and are widely acknowledged as restricting local trade. They also lead to ever-widening wealth gaps.*

Environmental degradation and its impacts are already widespread and growing. *The global effects of deforestation and pollution have already impacted the arctic and sub-arctic. Proposed and continuing non-renewable resource development, especially in the North, will continue to exacerbate climate change and environmental damage, and pose a risk to community health.*



Increasing resource consumption and consumer demand is expected to rise. *Consumerism continues to be encouraged, and with it both the use of resources and the creation of waste have intensified. The growing levels of energy required to manufacture, operate and dispose of consumer goods is similarly a cause for concern.*

Global challenges



Collective and individual responsibility is often lacking in national and international decision-making processes. *The effects of decisions often go beyond local and national boundaries. The impacts of national decisions and individual behaviour can have long-term implications for other nations, often on a global scale.*



The true cost of manufacturing and consumption must be recognized. *The impacts of consumer use are often discussed; however, the true costs of manufacturing and disposal are usually overlooked. These life-cycle costs play an important role in determining the impact a product has on the environment.*



Increases in population and changes in global demographics present serious challenges to the planet's ability to sustain life. *As populations grow and people move to urban centres, so the demands on resources have increased to unsustainable levels. Urban communities traditionally use more energy per capita than rural ones.*

Local challenges

Local challenges

Increasing fuel and resource costs are affecting the already high cost of living. *The costs of living in an isolated northern community have traditionally been high. Higher fuel prices and greater transportation costs will inevitably lead to further increases for community members and businesses. The impact on tourism may also be considerable.*

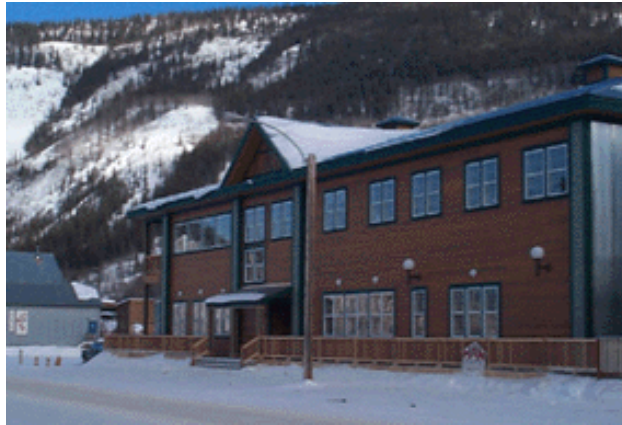
The community's relative isolation presents considerable difficulties. *In addition to high costs, the community's location often makes it difficult to access goods and services. Time and monetary considerations can make it impractical to seek services away from the community. This is a problem for residents and businesses alike. There is currently no daily transit service into the community.*

The continuing shortage of housing and development land is causing concern. *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in in particular are suffering a housing shortage and planning to locate housing subdivisions out of town to meet demand. Seasonal workers are finding it difficult to access adequate housing. In conjunction with increasing regional property prices, this is making it difficult for community members and potential residents to find affordable housing.*

The community and territory are experiencing considerable labour shortages. *Although a national problem, the labour shortage in the North has always presented local difficulties with potential workers attracted to the higher wages and reduced costs of provinces, like Alberta. The high costs of access and the housing shortage add to difficulties in encouraging long-term and seasonal employees.*



Local challenges



As with all northern communities, Dawson City relies on Federal and Territorial governments for a large proportion of its annual budget. *Irrespective of the question over the amount of federal and territorial subsidies, the sustainability of relying on fluctuating external monies to maintain the community is open to debate.*

Community health issues are becoming apparent. *As the First Nation recovers from the abuses of the past, so the effects of pollution and modern lifestyles are having an acknowledged impact on the whole community.*

The community relies on tourism and placer mining for economic development. *Seasonal activities form the basis of economic development in the community and limit economic potential. Such a restrictive economic base is susceptible to fluctuations and sudden reductions in community incomes.*

Both local governments have recently experienced considerable change and have still to reach their full potential. *While Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in is still in the process of developing and fulfilling its self-government mandate, the City of Dawson is recovering from a period of transition. This relative inexperience presents its own challenges for the community.*



Stricter controls on border crossings have been introduced. *The introduction of more stringent customs controls between Canada and the U.S. may discourage travellers from visiting the region and the community.*

Opportunities

In addressing these issues, Dawson City benefits from a considerable set of opportunities.

The community's location, size and relative isolation make it ideally situated to become a model community. *The community has the opportunity to plan in isolation, to a certain extent. While regional pressures and influence do exist, the community's location may allow it to develop and assess strategies and programs in an independent and creative manner.*

An abundance of renewable resources provides opportunities for sustainability. *Carefully managed resources may lead to greater self sufficiency, in energy provision and food production, for example. The natural environment can help sustain tourism and other economic development opportunities.*

A strong First Nation can promote traditional knowledge and values. *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in has a vast knowledge of the region and sustainable stewardship. Adopting traditional values throughout community life can enhance long-term community health and environmental protection.*

The resourceful and creative population has a willingness to take steps to find alternative solutions. *The community is populated by resourceful people with the skills, knowledge and motivation to consider issues from a range of perspectives and identify creative solutions.*

The inclusive community supports diversity and encourages resourceful and independent people. *The community supports individuals irrespective of background or lifestyle, creating a diverse and welcoming population.*



Opportunities

Local governments are working together with government and community partners. *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and the City of Dawson are working in partnership to ensure the long-term health and prosperity of the community. Partnerships with community groups have the potential to enhance local facilities and programs and provide additional skills and experience.*

The inclusive community supports diversity and encourages resourceful and independent people. *The community supports individuals irrespective of background or lifestyle, creating a diverse and welcoming population.*

The community's strong heritage provides huge cultural and economic-development opportunities. *Celebration of the community's Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Gold Rush heritage currently provides considerable economic benefits. The enhancement of heritage facilities has the potential to attract even larger numbers of visitors. Traditional and more contemporary history gives the community a varied cultural perspective.*



Courtesy of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in



Courtesy of Dawson City Arts Society

A creative traditional and contemporary arts scene provides considerable benefits. *As with heritage, the community's arts scene is vibrant and varied and attracts artists and visitors from around the world. The potential economic and social benefits are significant.*

The community has past experience of major political, social and economic upheavals. *From the effects of the Gold Rush to Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in self-government, the community has been witness to wide-ranging changes. History has given the community a unique perspective and an ability to embrace challenges.*

Our community values

Values are the foundation of any society. They represent what is important to us as a community. They are the guiding directives that shape the community and dictate direction. Values enable us to make decisions, identify priorities and take action.

Understanding and formulating our community values was only possible after a rigorous community-consultation process, including newsletters; questionnaires; public meetings; discussions with groups and organizations; a “School-wide write” with all grades at Robert Service School; meetings with Elders and Seniors groups; informal discussions with individual community members; input from the Dawson Forum; and direction from local governments. The responses helped us identify seven community values.

These values and their enhancement and protection form a vision for the community.

We value:

The historic character and heritage of the community – celebration and enhancement of the area’s history and the community’s heritage.

The natural environment – protection of natural resources through careful stewardship, including reduction, reuse and recycling.

Our inclusive community – growing a safe, supportive community that encourages resourcefulness, diversity, tolerance and independence.

The vibrant arts and cultural scene – using our creativity to inspire the community.

A strong First Nation community – celebration of the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in identity.

A healthy community – physical, spiritual, emotional and intellectual growth through varied education and recreation opportunities.

A sustainable society – management of resources and partnerships for the long-term health and prosperity of the community.

Our community vision

Our community vision describes how we want the community to be in future. It explains what direction we'd like the community to take. It's a statement that also reflects our shared values and hopes, and enhances the things people care about. It provides a description of what a successful community will look like as we move towards a sustainable future.

It will guide the community into the future. It can instill a sense of pride and ownership, and create identity. Our vision will shape a sustainable future and give direction during the development of our ICSP.

In future, all major decisions that affect the community should reflect our shared vision. Accurately reflecting community aspirations can also generate goals people can identify with and will work towards. It will be an inspiration.

**“Honouring the past,
Sharing the present,
Embracing the future”**

“Our heritage and culture are unique, and we are committed to protecting and enhancing our historic community and First Nation traditions. We will strive to provide a sustainable future for the community and the environment and provide facilities and encouragement to reduce, reuse and recycle. We will be a safe community that fosters healthy enjoyment of recreational facilities and the natural environment. We will work diligently towards cooperation between governments and with community partners. We will encourage economic diversity based on the development of heritage, arts and culture.”

Sustainability

The word “sustainability” has many definitions and is often difficult to fully understand. Perhaps the best and simplest explanation comes from the World Council on Environment and Development which describes sustainability as the following:

“meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

The Umbrella Final Agreement gives this explanation:

“beneficial socio-economic change that does not undermine the ecological and social systems upon which communities and societies are dependent.”

While sustainability is often seen only in terms of the environment, this plan will focus on all aspects of community sustainability including the built, economic, cultural, social and natural environments.



Courtesy of Yukon Archives



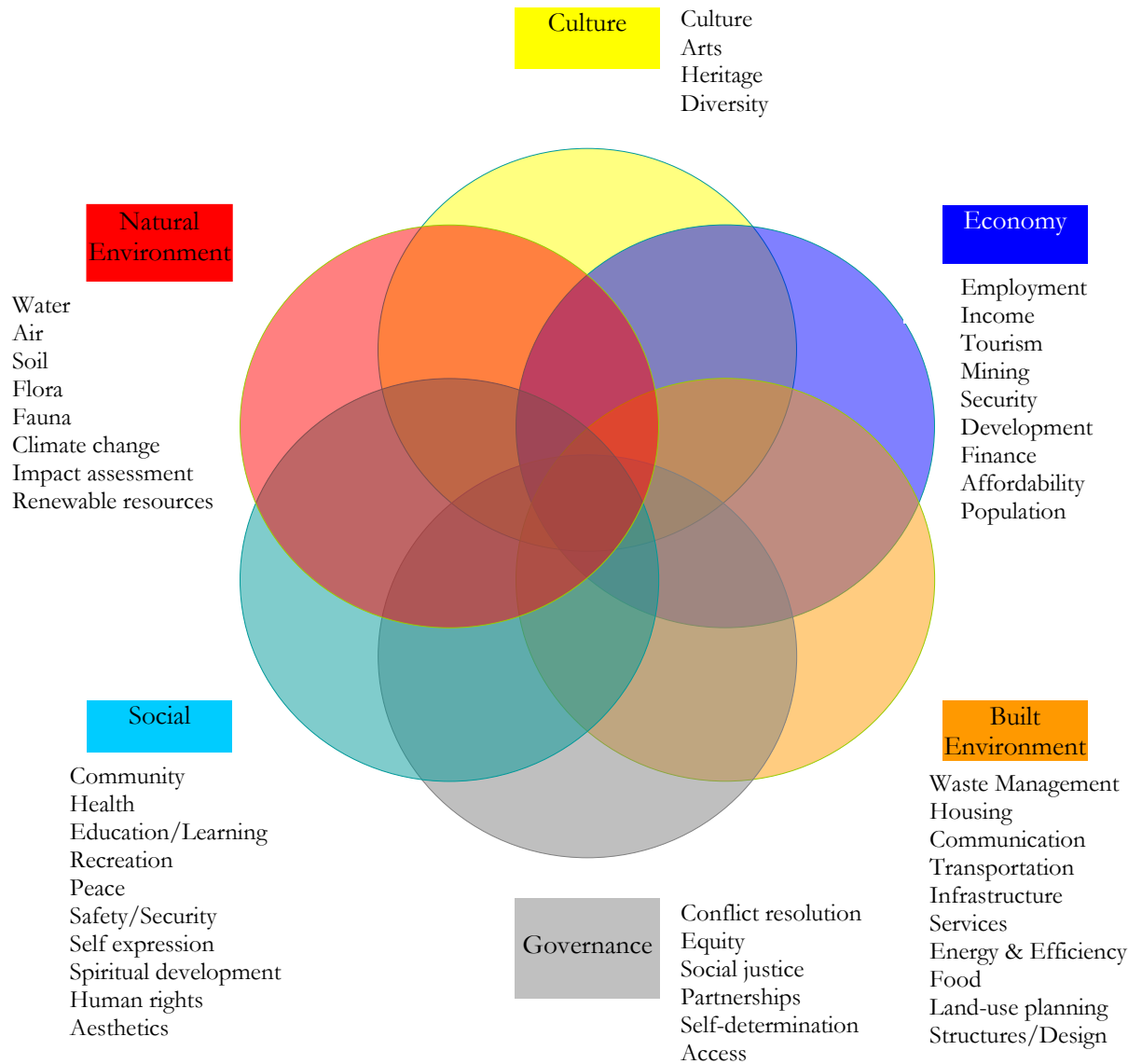
Sustainability principles

Sustainability principles are vital to the meaningful assessment of projects and programs. Our principles encompass our sustainability dimensions and will be the mechanisms by which decisions and initiatives are assessed. These principles are generic enough to allow for the development of related policies, but specific enough to avoid too wide an interpretation.

Our sustainability principles are best suited to the comprehensive ICSP for our community. They include all the potential sustainability dimensions and help focus on some of the community's characteristics: uniqueness, cooperation and the need to address production and consumption. They are also sufficiently detailed to allow for appropriate policy development. The principles are supported by a series of assessment criteria.

1. **Provide a long-term vision for communities based on sustainability; intergenerational, social, economic and political equity; and individuality.**
2. **Achieve long-term economic and social security.**
3. **Recognize the intrinsic value of biodiversity and natural ecosystems and protect and restore them.**
4. **Enable communities to minimize their ecological footprint.**
5. **Build on the characteristics of ecosystems in the development and nurturing of healthy and sustainable communities.**
6. **Recognize and build on the unique characteristics of the community, including their human and cultural values, history and natural systems.**
7. **Empower people and foster participation.**
8. **Expand and enable cooperative networks to work towards a common sustainable future.**
9. **Promote sustainable production and consumption through appropriate use of environmentally sound technologies and effective demand management.**
10. **Enable continual improvement, based on accountability, transparency and good governance.**

Sustainability dimensions



When sustainability dimensions are viewed as separate, unrelated parts of a community, issues and actions are often considered in isolation. Actions in one area may have a detrimental effect in another. Piecemeal solutions tend to create opposing groups and focus on short-term benefits without monitoring long-term results.

Rather than a piecemeal approach, our community will take into account the links between six dimensions of sustainability. The figure opposite shows the connections and actions to improve conditions in our sustainable community.

Addressing issues in our sustainable community will include referencing these links. Sustainability is about understanding the connections between and achieving balance among the dimensions of our community.

Community issues and opportunities

Community issues and opportunities have been identified from the community consultation process. Additional local-government goals and objectives were also identified and incorporated. Issues have been distributed among the six dimensions of sustainability. Where comments are relevant to more than one category, they have been included in the appropriate sections.

Built Environment

The historic character of the community is vitally important to community members and visitors alike. Encompassing the historic townscape and the wider traditional territories, our heritage buildings, attractions and locations play an important part in community life and remain major draws for tourists. However, approximately 60% of the community's historic buildings have been lost in the past 25 years. The preservation and retention of historic or heritage infrastructure is therefore seen as a key component in the community's continuing development. Measures to utilize vacant historic properties for commercial or retail uses should be encouraged. New buildings must be subject to appropriate design criteria. Requiring new businesses or residences to install appropriate frontages and signage would further enhance the historic nature of the community.



The community suffers from a blight of vacant lots and derelict properties distributed throughout the community. This is especially apparent in the downtown and historic cores. Many are privately owned by individuals who apparently have neither the will nor finance to develop the sites. In addition to being unsightly, these unused lots hinder regeneration by limiting the availability of developable land and properties. More effective building-standard and lot-development strategies and initiatives are needed to address this serious issue. Legislated measures to encourage or require development may also be investigated.

The compact size of the community is seen as a benefit by residents. It provides the opportunity for walking and other means of active transportation, with subsequently less reliance on vehicles. Access to services and facilities is convenient. Concentrating development within a defined urban core reduces urban expansion and helps maintain a viable downtown. The physical proximity of buildings and facilities is also reflected in the sense of community. Retaining the relatively small size, and impact, of the community has a number of tangible benefits. Improving neighbourhood access for seniors and those with low mobility should also be considered an important objective.

Local rivers and creeks have played a major role in the development of the community and continue to do so. Direct access to the Yukon River, from the downtown waterfront area in particular, is important to many community members for transport, recreation and fishing. This area is also a major focus for tourist operators and an important visitor attraction. The area has enormous service and retail development potential. Appropriate development of the waterfront area, including commercial-standard docking facilities, would have considerable community benefits and provide commercial opportunities as part of the historic downtown.

After the Gold Rush

Built environment

The northern climate and relative isolation of the community have an enormous effect on resource provision and consumption. The extreme climate and high fuel prices have highlighted the need to reduce energy use and increase energy efficiency. Investing in local renewable community energy sources would reduce dependence on the regional hydro network, reduce emissions and provide a cost-effective supply. A hydrokinetic facility on the Yukon River has enormous potential, while wind, solar, biomass and geo-thermal alternatives require investigation. Designing new buildings, homes and facilities to more fuel-efficient standards would further decrease fuel consumption. Retrofitting or refurbishing existing community, commercial and private buildings to improve energy efficiency would bring long-term financial and environmental benefits.



Courtesy of Dawson City Museum

The provision of safe and reliable supplies of drinking water is a basic right and paramount in any society. This is especially relevant in our isolated northern community where the disruption or contamination of limited sources can be devastating. Regular upgrades to combat the effects of permafrost and freeze-thaw conditions are an expensive necessity. Continuing improvements to infrastructure should remain a priority and be adequately funded. The investigation of alternate technologies and practices should be encouraged to protect supplies and reduce usage and waste. Governments are to develop a comprehensive emergency response/contingency plan to deal with disruption or contamination of sources. Resource use and consumer consumption continue to increase at an unsustainable rate, with a subsequent rise in the volumes of solid waste generated. Environmental and economic issues, and physical constraints at the landfill, limit the available options for waste disposal. The high costs of fuel and transportation makes it uneconomical to haul materials to other regional or provisional centres. The current system of waste collection and handling does not encourage waste separation or recycling. Initiatives should be introduced to reduce material consumption and associated waste, and raise awareness of solid waste issues. Improved recycling programs and infrastructure would increase the volumes of waste diverted. Better facilities and supervision at the landfill would similarly help reduce the waste deposited at the facility.

Built environment

The community's need for an effective wastewater treatment system is well documented and resulted in a 2003 territorial court order to construct an appropriate facility. The northern climate has a major impact on sewage infrastructure; the effects of permafrost disrupt underground networks, while extreme winter temperatures require liquids to be heated. Operation and maintenance costs are therefore considerably higher than elsewhere in the country. The type and location of the proposed treatment facility must be addressed in a timely manner. The new system must be environmentally sensitive and minimize energy and water use, while taking account of operational considerations and costs. Residents should be made aware of the true economic (including operations and maintenance) and environmental costs of the current and proposed facilities to encourage informed discussions.



The provision of housing is a constant issue in the community. The high costs of construction and heating are often reflected in prohibitive building, and purchase and rental prices. The seasonal nature of rental demand puts pressure on the sector every summer, while the standard of much rental accommodation is causing concern. Limited developable land downtown or within settlement lands further restricts housing development options. Long-term strategies for territorial, municipal and First Nation housing provision need to be developed and implemented to ensure an adequate supply of year-round residential and rental accommodation, particularly in the affordable-housing sector. Minimum standards for rental accommodation should be introduced.

The relative isolation of the community means that access has long been an important issue. The tourist industry relies on visitors travelling long distances to the community, while access to regional services is a factor for community members and potential residents. Increasing costs of transportation may be limiting the numbers of tourist reaching the area and potentially deter others from settling in or visiting the community. Addressing access is therefore necessary to ensure long-term viability. Alternatives to car and RV transport should be investigated, in particular a regional bus network and a potential rail link. The construction of bridge across the Yukon River remains to be resolved with no clear community preference.

Governance

Both local governments (Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and the City of Dawson) have recently experienced considerable change and have still to reach their full potential. While Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in is still in the process of developing and fulfilling its self-government mandate, the City of Dawson is recovering from a period of transition. This relative inexperience presents its own challenges for the community. The community expects strong, effective, trusted and transparent local governments. Sufficient resources and support must be available to ensure full and meaningful implementation of the self-government agreement and full and proper municipal administration. Mechanisms must be put in place to allow more meaningful public participation, supported by a desire for community engagement. Easier access to elected officials, administrators and decision-making processes will engender better community representation and self-determination. Mechanisms need to be created to help individuals and the community achieve their goals and objectives.

The two local governments are operating in close proximity with often overlapping jurisdictions. By necessity, the organizations are required to have a special relationship. This relationship is seen as a key area by community residents and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens. By working in partnership, governments can better serve the community. Collaboration on governance, strategic and policy initiatives, for example, is likely to improve consistency and clarity for community members. Regular and meaningful discussions between councils and staff would serve to enhance the relationship. Cross-government representation on councils would increase awareness of specific government issues. Encouraging resident and citizen involvement in both governing processes should be addressed.

The development and enhancement of government partnerships is often highlighted as a means to better and responsive local government. Collaboration between the different levels of governments and community stakeholders benefits communities through improved relationships and understanding, and better community awareness and representation. The community should endeavour to play a greater role and exert influence in regional and territorial politics. Mechanisms and forums could be initiated to develop these regional partnerships, for mutual benefit. Fostering relationships with, and between, volunteer and non-profit groups would be a valuable tool in addressing community issues and needs.

Strategic long-term and contingency planning is essential for future prosperity. Developed in consultation with local governments, stakeholders and community members, these plans identify and provide direction for the community to help realize goals and objectives. Developing longer-term and multidisciplinary plans should increase capacity to meet community needs. Local governments are encouraged to develop joint plans where appropriate and to identify frameworks and mechanisms to help achieve strategic community goals. Contingency planning for extraordinary events and circumstances, and emergency response plans are vital for the continued well-being of any community.

Governance

The freedom to practice alternative personal lifestyles is often quoted as a reason for residents settling in the community. Many residents support the principle of allowing community members to go about their daily business without too much interference from government regulations. Often alternative lifestyles have little impact beyond immediate boundaries and usually are environmentally friendly. The community does, however, wish to see appropriate bylaws and regulations implemented and properly enforced. Achieving an acceptable balance between personal freedom and legislated or voluntary restrictions will be a major challenge to elected officials and administrators.



Economy.

Gold has been a mainstay of the local economy since the early days of the Gold Rush. Although large scale mining ceased in the 1960s, placer mining continues to be an important sector of the local economy. More recently, the community has successfully been promoted as a tourist destination, primarily founded on the unique and original historic townscape and Gold Rush attractions. In addition, the promotion of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in heritage and culture has enormous tourism and economic potential. The promotion and development of tourism infrastructure, projects and programs will be central to the community's economic future and prosperity. Initiatives to appeal to a wider audience, including younger and alternative travellers, need investigation. It will be important to address the potential impacts of high fuel costs on visitor numbers.

The community currently relies on tourism and mining as the primary economic drivers. This relatively narrow base leaves the local economy vulnerable to external influences, including falling gold prices or prohibitive transport costs. The arts and culture sectors have grown considerably in the past decade with distinct economic benefits and significant investment. Encouraging a more diverse economy should be a priority and the focus of proposed regional and local economic development plans. Creating appropriate infrastructure and partnerships for business development and job creation will assist in supporting and strengthening the economy.

The vast majority of established national franchises have minimum population requirements and as a result there are very few franchises businesses in the community. This is generally considered a benefit and helps make Dawson City different from other small communities. The reliance on community businesses supports local entrepreneurs and provides additional business opportunities. Requiring businesses to install appropriate frontages and signage may assist in reducing the visual impact of potential franchise development.

After the Gold Rush

Economy

Dawson City's population has remained constant over the past decade, with around 1300 residents calling the community home year round. The seasonal nature of the economy sees the population grow three-fold in the summer months. The high cost of living, particularly in the winter, is a challenge to retaining a larger permanent populace. Accommodation is expensive and often in short supply. Local access to health services and social and recreational opportunities is limited and travel to regional service centres time consuming and expensive. Retaining a sustainable year-round population is a major challenge to be addressed. Initiatives may include investigating ways to reduce the costs of living, providing an adequate supply of affordable housing, the provision of locally produced goods and re-establishing year-round services and recreational opportunities.



Courtesy of Tr'ondëk Hwechin

The community is renowned for its voluntarism and relies on volunteers to stage many local and nationally celebrated events. Non-profit boards and societies are the mainstay of the majority of community organizations. The volunteer "economy" plays an important role in community and regional economic development. It is important to acknowledge the role volunteers and societies play in the economy and provide support and incentives to enable their continuing involvement and benefits.



Courtesy of City of Dawson

The world economy is increasingly controlled by a relatively small number of global corporations. This often leads to reduction in consumer choices and purchase options. As price becomes the deciding factor, manufacturing standards are reduced, often resulting in lower-quality goods with a short shelf or service life. The current focus is on "disposable" purchases that can be replaced cheaply and updated often. As a result, resource use and energy demands rise along with a subsequent increase in waste creation and disposal. The purchasing power of large corporations makes it unlikely that local or smaller companies can compete in the marketplace. Addressing the effects of globalization and commercialization is an important aspect of our local economy. Support must be shown for local businesses and producers and incentives introduced to allow local companies to compete. The community must be made aware of the full costs (environmental, financial and social) of importing and transporting goods from outside the region and country.

After the Gold Rush

Culture

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in heritage and culture hold a unique place in history and in the region. Chief Isaac had the courage and insight to protect his peoples' traditions and stories for future generations following the influx of stampeders during the Klondike Gold Rush. His actions enabled Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in culture to thrive and it continues to be celebrated in the community today. The construction of the Dänojà Zho Cultural Centre has enhanced the role Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in history and heritage play in community cultural development and as visitor attractions. Greater marketing of First Nation heritage and augmenting partnerships could have enormous potential in the tourism sector. Improved integration of contemporary Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in arts and culture within the community, for example, through education, language and appropriate infrastructure, would raise awareness of these important assets.



Courtesy of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in



Courtesy of Yukon Archives

The Gold Rush is synonymous with the Klondike and this history plays an important role in the community's development. Tourism and related businesses thrive on this aspect of the community's heritage. The community has gone through a series of drastic changes and each has its own appeal. The promotion of community "heritage" should be expanded to better encompass pre-history, area settlement, post-Gold Rush opulence and the "ghost town" eras.

Culture

The community is well known for its vibrant arts-and-culture scene. Successful partnership initiatives instigated by the Dawson City Arts Society include the creation of the Klondike Institute of Arts and Culture and the School of Visual Arts. Events like the film, music and arts festivals promote the development of contemporary arts and culture in the region and beyond. The community can build on these assets through continuing community and government support. Increasing capacity and establishing new arts and cultural events, both traditional and contemporary, would help promote Dawson City as a cultural capital of national significance. Support and incentives for local and regional artisans and enhanced partnerships would further boost the community's standing among artists. Encouragement for appropriate contemporary design should be expanded to architecture, with inducements to produce buildings like the Dänojà Zho Cultural Centre. The economic benefits of arts and culture to the community should not be overlooked.



Courtesy of Dawson City Arts Society



Courtesy of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in

Dawson City has a reputation for being an artistic and creative community. Identifying and fostering this asset is important to the continued development of our arts in our society. Access to programs and materials remains vital to maintaining and enhancing this creative and diverse population. The availability of community arts programs for all ages is an important component in this development. In particular, easier access and development of music, arts and drama programs for youth and children may inspire potential artists at an early age. Similarly, Elders' and seniors' arts programming would provide a creative outlet for the more senior members of the community.

Society

Everyone has a right to a safe, healthy and supportive place to live. This sense of “community” is certainly apparent in and around Dawson City and is an important characteristic of the community. Maintaining a safe society is paramount, and mechanisms to deal with issues of public safety should be easily accessible to all. A healthy community is not only judged on physical health but also on spiritual, emotional and intellectual well-being. Opportunities and support to improve personal and community welfare are to be encouraged and programs implemented to deal with the full range of health issues. Improving health-care facilities is one area that requires urgent attention. The most vulnerable members of society are often the ones most in need of support and services. Specific facilities for seniors, children and those suffering from addiction play a central role in a community’s vitality. Counselling services should be tailored to meet specific community needs.

Encouragement for active lifestyles and community recreation further enhances a healthy community. Maintaining low-pressure and low-impact lifestyles, as practiced by many in the community, may ease the strain on individuals. Infrastructure within the community should be improved to allow full and straightforward access for all, but in particular for seniors and those with mobility difficulties. Governments’ support and mechanisms to promote self-determination can be an important tool to aid community health. Improved communications can raise awareness of public issues and encourage more community participation.

It takes a special type of person to settle in this area, and it’s the people that helps give this community its unique character. The northern climate and environment often dictates the type of person that wishes to stay in the community. Residents and newcomers are generally accepted irrespective of origin or background. People are relatively free to live their lives without undue attention or interference from the rest of society. Supporting individual lifestyle choices while fostering a sense of personal and community responsibility, will be an area requiring careful consideration.

Education is always a key area in the development of any community. Dawson City is relatively well served in terms of facilities and infrastructure, although shortcomings are well documented. Improvements to education facilities and funding are always high on the agenda. The current community focus is on a better educated community and continual learning. Maintaining and developing partnerships among service providers and stakeholders has proven benefits in the community and is to be encouraged. Incentives and initiatives to encourage students to complete schooling, along with vocational training opportunities, will help maintain an educated population and a relevant and viable work force.

Society



Access to recreation is important on a number of levels. This may take the form of formal organized programs or facilities utilized on an informal basis. Physical health often relies on opportunities to participate in and access recreational programs and facilities. Personal well-being is known to be related to levels of physical exercise and social opportunities. Community members have highlighted an urgent need for better recreational facilities, programs and social gatherings. Specifically, providing a full and functioning recreational centre with affordable year-round facilities is a priority. Encouragement for active lifestyles and utilizing low-cost outdoor facilities such as trails is similarly acknowledged. Better promotion of the health benefits of active transport would encourage greater participation. Developing or enhancing regular inclusive events would help to bring the community together and provide social opportunities, especially during the winter months.

Youth and seniors are often the ones most in need of recreational and social support and services. Options are particularly limited during the winter months, although a year-round deficit has been reported. Improved facilities and more recreational programming from governments and groups should be made available. More opportunities for youth and seniors to participate in informal education, recreation and community events could help address these concerns. Better communication and relationships between elders and other seniors, and youth, could form part of an integrated approach. More family-orientated recreational programming and family focussed events should be encouraged.



Courtesy of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in

The role of volunteers in the provision of community recreation and through event staging and support cannot be overestimated. Ranging from coaching and chaperoning to the construction of facilities, volunteers and non-profit organizations have an enormous impact on recreation and service provision in this community. Local governments must acknowledge the role played by volunteers and provide support and assistance volunteers to reduce volunteer “burn-out”.

Natural environment



Natural Environment

The community is located in an area of outstanding natural beauty and the natural environment is a major attraction for residents and tourists. Development pressures from mining, resource exploration and community expansion could potentially threaten the land and the flora and fauna that thrive there. Climate change is known to have a greater impact in the northern regions. The community supports measures to protect the environment. Greater community awareness of the full environmental costs of developments, supported by enhanced government partnerships, is needed to safeguard our most important resource. A climate change impact and adaptation plan should be drafted and implemented.



The area's renewable resources have long sustained the community and remain in relative abundance. Development pressures, both local and regional, potentially threaten these resources. Protection and maintaining responsible stewardship are vital to ensuring these resources are available for future generations. Appropriate land-use planning initiatives for traditional territories, watersheds and wilderness areas should reflect the importance of maintaining resources. Regional and cross-border partnerships and planning can assist in maintaining renewable stocks.



Clean air and water are vital to the health and prosperity of any community. The Yukon is renowned for its pristine wilderness, water and air quality, and these are important factors for both visitors and residents. However, these are often at risk from development activity at local, regional and even global levels. Reducing consumption and emissions can help reduce pollution and maintain a healthy environment. The responsible disposal and treatment of wastes will reduce the potential for contamination of water resources. Regional and cross-border partnerships and planning can assist in maintaining environmental quality, while the effects of global development needs further investigation.

Natural environment

The abundance of recreation activities and opportunities is a major attraction of the region. Season variations in activities only enhance the attractiveness of the area. The availability of wilderness and active recreation is generally regarded as crucial to the health of a community. Dawson City is well located to enable residents and visitors to take part in outdoor pursuits. However, the community hasn't fully developed its network of active trails, and it is often difficult to access those available. Easier and more direct recreational access to surroundings and the development and promotion of a formal trails network would serve to encourage users and support active lifestyles. Developments of this type often serve to raise awareness of environmental issues and protection. This could also provide the impetus for commercial recreational opportunities and reduce the reliance on motor vehicles.

Agriculture once played an important role in the region and supported the population boom during the Gold Rush years. In recent times, local food production has fallen away dramatically, and much of the agricultural land remains dormant. The increasing costs of transporting food to the community, and an awareness of the environmental and health benefits of local produce, has led to an increased demand for local and organic goods. Initiatives to increase the land available for local farming, in conjunction with support for local growers and livestock producers, could help meet this demand. Incentives for marketing produce locally should be investigated.

Courtesy of Yukon Archives



The historic townscape is a huge tourist attraction, and the gravel roads and wooden sidewalks draw visitors from around the world. Even the derelict and idiosyncratic properties and lots find their admirers. Despite being surrounded by a pristine wilderness, residents complain that the community does suffer from lack of green space, parks and trees in the downtown areas. The “greening” of the community would make Dawson more attractive to visitors, and equally importantly to those that live here. Gravel yards could be transformed into gardens, while planting trees would vastly improve visual amenity. In addition, other projects and incentives would help the environment, encourage outdoor recreation and provide social opportunities.



Courtesy of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in

Appendix I: Community objectives

Three basic questions were asked throughout the consultation and development process.

What's important to you about the community today?

When you consider the community's future, what changes would you most like to see?

What can be done to make this happen?

Responses were utilized to create a community vision and community value statements. In addition, answers highlighted community goals and objectives and the means to achieve them.

The following appendix is a consolidated list of the main goals and objectives for the community as identified through the consultation process. Summaries are provided in the "Community issues and opportunities" section of the plan. The lists are similarly categorised within the appropriate sustainability "dimension" thus:

- i Built environment**
- ii Governance**
- iii Economy**
- iv Culture**
- v Society**
- vi Natural environment**

The community values related to each objective are also noted.



Appendix I: Community objectives.

i Built Environment				
Important to community	What changes need to happen	How this can happen	Related value (s) *	
The heritage and historic character of the area.	Better preservation and retention of the historic townscape.	Develop a heritage management plan for the area.	1, 5, 7	
		Encouragement and incentives for historic building and lot preservation.	1, 5, 7	
		Encourage new uses for historic buildings.	1, 6, 7	
		New development to be sympathetic or reflective of historic character.	1, 5, 7	
		Controls over indiscriminate building and development.	1, 7	
		Minimum standards of care for properties and lots, including industrial and commercial.	1, 3, 7	
		Improved design standards.	1, 7	
		Screening of developments along the Klondike highway.	1, 7	
		Restrict external advertising and enforce heritage signage.	1, 7	
		Promotion of Dawson as a national historic/UNESCO world heritage site.	1, 5, 7	
		Continue to restrict franchise businesses.	1, 7	
		Maintain and promote historic cemeteries.	1, 5, 7	
		Introduce minimum standards for boarding up of properties.	1, 7	
		Develop partnerships with stakeholders.	1, 3, 5, 7	
		Better promotion and more effective heritage infrastructure.	Partnerships with stakeholders for planning infrastructure provision and development.	1, 5, 7
			More practical experiences/opportunities of Gold Rush lifestyles.	1, 7
			Integration of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in culture in signage and information.	1, 5, 7
		Promotion of other eras, like the “ghost town” of the 1960s.	1, 7	

Appendix I: Community objectives.

	Respectful use and development of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in traditional territories.	Develop management plans for traditional territories.	1, 5, 7
		Retain traditional land uses.	1, 5, 7
		Restrict industrial development on traditional territories.	1, 5, 7
		Investigate tourism opportunities and initiatives.	1, 5, 7
Downtown regeneration and development.	More effective building and lot development.	Incentives and legislation to promote development.	1,7
		Minimum standards of care and presentation for properties and lots.	1,7
		Waterfront development plan.	1, 5, 7
		Create a community focal point downtown.	1, 3, 5, 7
	“Greening” of the community.	Plant more trees in the downtown core.	2, 6, 7
		Community plan and standards for public and private green space.	2, 6, 7
		Encourage garden development.	2, 6, 7
		Regular removal of junk and garbage.	2, 3, 6, 7
Compact size and layout of the community.	Retain the character of the community.	Create a focal point (town square) in the community.	3, 6, 7
		Retain the “low-rise” nature of the town.	1, 7
		Restrict commercial traffic to main roads only and create pedestrian areas.	1, 2, 3, 7
		Introduce facilities to encourage walking and cycling.	2, 3, 6, 7
	Restrict urban/spatial growth.	More effective land use zoning to limit spatial expansion.	1, 2, 7
		Encourage downtown regeneration.	1, 7
		Limit subdivision development.	1, 7
Consumption of materials and waste management.	Better waste-management, waste-reduction and recycling programs.	Improve facilities at the landfill, including better signage and separation.	2, 7
		Improve opening hours at the landfill and remove public key access.	2, 7

Appendix I: Community objectives.

		Community promotion of education and initiatives to encourage reduced consumption.	2, 3, 7
		More local government support and partnerships for local environmental organizations.	2, 3, 7
		Increase the types of materials that can be recycled.	2, 7
		Household “blue box” program.	2, 3, 7
		Public recycling bins, particularly during the tourist season.	2, 3, 7
		Community composting program.	2, 3, 7
		Improved downtown recycling depot and drop-off facilities.	2, 3, 7
		Plastic bag eradication initiative.	2, 3, 7
		Identify environmentally sustainable alternatives for materials.	2, 3, 7
		Investigate alternatives to burning waste.	2, 6, 7
		Research alternatives for recycling waste oil.	2, 6, 7
		“Polluter/user pays” policy and users paying the full cost for consumption and disposal.	2, 3, 6, 7
		Lobby governments for greater recycling and waste reduction funding and resources.	2, 3, 7
		Increased funding for water and sewage infrastructure.	2, 7
		Research alternatives to reduce water consumption.	2, 7
		Greater research into alternatives for sewage treatment.	2, 7
		Regular inspections of holding tanks for leaks.	2, 7
		Introduce “no-idling” zones.	2, 3, 7
		Research alternatives to reduce flow or use of bleeders.	2, 7
	Maintain clean-water supplies.	Upgrade community water supply to ensure	2, 3, 7

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		safe and reliable sources.	
		Commit to waste disposal and treatment facilities and methods to reduce potential leaching into water sources.	2, 7
		Investigate alternatives to address the community's high water consumption.	2, 7
		Assess the impact of commercial activities on the local watersheds.	2, 3, 7
		Develop an emergency response/contingency plan to deal with disruption or contamination of sources.	2, 3, 7
Energy use and energy efficiency.	Reduction in community and individual energy use.	Investigate local alternative energy sources such as hydrokinetic, thermal, solar and wind.	2, 7
		Research use of waste materials (e.g., sawdust, oil, etc.) in heating.	2, 7
		Incentives for groups and individuals for energy reduction innovations.	2, 7
		Improve energy efficiency of buildings.	2, 7
		Install low-energy lighting on streets and buildings.	2, 7
		Alternative fuels/technologies for local government vehicles.	2, 7
		Municipal taxes for larger-engined vehicles.	2, 7
		"No idle" zones introduced and enforced.	2, 7
		Provide vehicle plug-ins for public buildings and commercial areas.	2, 7
		Develop an energy solutions task-force.	2, 7
		Offer discounted computer start for vehicles as an alternative to plug-ins.	2, 7
		Community energy audit.	2, 7
		Addressing the potential impacts of a global oil shortage.	2, 7
The Yukon River and waterfront.	Enhanced waterfront and facilities.	Develop a waterfront management plan.	1, 2, 5, 6, 7
		Retain the openness and "green" the area.	1, 2, 5, 6, 7
		Provide or encourage tourist and user facilities.	1, 2, 5, 6, 7

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		Include erosion control measures in any development.	1, 2, 5, 6, 7
		Improve docking facilities and services.	1, 2, 5, 6, 7
Access to the community.	Better regional transport links.	Effective community consultation on the potential for a Yukon River bridge and its location.	1, 2, 3, 7
		Full environmental and economic impact assessment for a potential bridge.	1, 2, 7
		Subsidized regional bus services in partnership with other communities and governments.	1, 2, 7
		Research into regional rail link.	1, 2, 7
		Investigate river-based transportation alternatives and viability.	1, 2, 7
Access within the community.	Improved local roads.	Improve the quality of roads (chip-seal or pave).	7
	Better transport links.	Subsidized local transit.	3, 7
		Improved cycling facilities.	2, 6, 7
		Develop trails for active transport – including hiking and walking.	2, 6, 7
		Footbridge to Tr'ochëk/Lousetown.	1, 2, 5, 6, 7
		Develop facilities for mushers and skijoorers.	1, 2, 6, 7
	Improved access for elderly and less-abled.	Minimum access standards for all buildings.	3, 6, 7
		Ramps for boardwalks and street crossings.	3, 6, 7
Housing provision.	Improve housing quality and availability.	Develop more affordable residential housing.	1, 5, 6, 7
		Develop long-term strategies for territorial, municipal and First Nation housing provision.	1, 5, 6, 7
		Encourage more rental accommodation.	1, 6, 7
		Adopt minimal acceptable standards for rental and seasonal accommodation.	1, 6, 7
Costs of produce and goods.	More locally produced foods and goods.	Incentives to produce foods/goods locally.	1, 2, 6, 7
		Incentives to sell local produce.	1, 2, 6, 7
		Development of farming and agriculture in the Yukon Valley.	1, 2, 6, 7

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		Community greenhouse/garden and composting.	1, 2, 3, 6, 7
	Reduce transportation costs.	Local subsidies for transportation.	2, 3, 6, 7
		Partnerships for bulk purchasing.	2, 3, 6, 7

Appendix I: Community objectives.

ii Governance			
Important to community	What changes need to happen	How this can happen	Other categories
Effective, trusted and transparent municipal government.	More active community engagement by government.	City engaging the community through informal regular local forums outside of public council meetings.	3, 7
		Educating and raising public awareness of particular issues and options.	3, 7
	More effective public participation.	Increased community consultation.	3, 7
		Increase effectiveness of web site, TV and radio and local forums.	3, 7
		More youth involvement in planning and design issues.	3, 7
		Reporting of financial and tax implications of options and decisions.	3, 7
	Better community representation and self-determination.	Citizen committees on major developments and issues.	3, 7
		Investigate alternative methods of democratic decision making.	3, 7
	Easier access to decision makers.	Create and advertise mechanisms and protocols for individual representation.	3, 7
	Council should set an example to the community.	Council should take a lead role in initiatives.	3, 7
		Reduce operating costs and raise efficiency.	3, 7
		Become more energy efficient and reduce consumption.	2, 3, 7
	Strong Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in government.	Sufficient resources to ensure full and meaningful implementation of Self-Government Agreement.	Additional funding and support for implementation.
	More direct consultation with Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Citizens.	Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in engaging citizens through informal regular local forums outside of council meetings and other methods.	3, 5, 7
	Community needs a better understanding of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in governance and issues.	Raise awareness of issues and decisions among other community members.	3, 5, 7
	Council should set an example to the community.	Council should take a lead role in identifying issues and initiatives.	3, 5, 7

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		Reduce operating costs and raise efficiency.	3, 5, 7
		Become more energy efficient and reduce consumption.	3, 5, 7
Relationship between Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and the City.	Develop relationships between Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and the City.	Regular and meaningful discussions between Councils.	1, 3, 5, 7
		Regular and meaningful discussions between staff.	1, 3, 5, 7
		Cross-government representation on councils.	1, 3, 5, 7
		Identify areas of common interest and joint solutions.	1, 3, 5, 7
Long-term and contingency planning.	Identify community direction and vision.	Identify community vision, goals and objectives.	All
		Use bylaws and resolutions to help achieve community goals and objectives.	All
	Develop longer-term and multidisciplinary plans.	Plan for the long term (minimum 20 years).	All
		Local governments develop joint plans were appropriate.	All
		Create multidisciplinary planning forums.	All
		Develop contingency plans.	
		Identify a framework, means and mechanisms to help achieve community goals.	All
Regional role for the community.	Increased opportunity to participate in Yukon-wide politics.	Better local government and community representation at regional level.	3, 5, 7
		Easier access and communication with elected territorial representatives.	3, 5, 7
	Promotion of Dawson City as a regional hub for services.	Lobby territorial government to relocate departments in Dawson City.	3, 7
		Create infrastructure and incentives to encourage location of service providers.	3, 7
Community and regional partnerships.	Enhance and develop partnerships.	Create a mechanism or forum for developing community partnerships to identify mutual benefits.	3, 7
		Create a mechanism or forum for developing regional partnerships to identify	7

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		mutual benefits.	
		Encourage information sharing on a local and regional level.	7
		Develop greater partnerships with Alaskan governments, organisations and groups.	7
Volunteers and non-profit groups.	More support and recognition for what non-profits and volunteers do for the community.	Create a forum for non-profits and governments.	3, 7
		Automatic consultation and a greater role in decision making processes.	3, 7
		Financial and other incentives for non-profits.	3, 7
Individual freedom to practise personal lifestyles.	Fewer restrictions on private lifestyles.	Allow a reduction in minimum acceptable living standards where appropriate.	3, 7
		Identify the environmental and economic benefits of living alternative lifestyles.	3, 7

Appendix I: Community objectives.

iii Economy			
Important to community	What changes need to happen	How this can happen	Other categories
A stable economy	Develop a more diverse economy.	Incentives to attract more technology based services and industries.	3, 7
		Incentives to attract more professional and administrative services.	3, 7
		Develop SOVA and arts in the community.	3, 4, 7
		Increased opportunity to participate in the Yukon economy.	7
		Develop regional and local economic-development plans.	7
		TH should develop an economic-development framework.	5, 7
		Generate income from TH traditional territories.	5, 7
		Encourage and host more sporting events.	6, 7
		Encourage YG to reinstate government departments in the community.	7
		Enhance development of unique and innovative types of businesses.	7
		Conference marketing.	3, 7
		Financial assistance and incentives to support local business development.	7
		Encourage farming and local production.	2, 7
		Incentives for youth entrepreneurship.	3, 7
		Acknowledge that economic development does not necessarily mean growth.	7
	Create appropriate infrastructure for business development.	Regenerate the existing downtown and restore buildings.	1, 7
		Make more developable lots available.	7
		Utilise community cable/fibre-optics system to support business development.	7
	Business sectors work together for community benefit.	Acknowledge the inter-relationship between sectors.	3, 7
		Highlight the benefits of common goals.	3, 7

Appendix I: Community objectives.

		Create a forum for economic development and cross-sector partnerships.	All
		Government support for DCCC to assist in business development.	4, 7
		Increased cooperation and market development between tourism and placer mining.	1, 7
		Ensure local service provision to the placer mining industry.	1, 7
	Addressing the effects of globalization and commercialization.	Supporting local businesses and providing incentives for local producers.	2, 3, 7
		Encouraging local consumers to consider the true cost of manufacturing when considering goods.	2, 3, 7
		Buying better quality goods with a longer service life.	2, 3, 7
Tourism development.	Fully develop Dawson City and surroundings as a tourist destination.	Better preservation and retention of the historic townscape.	1, 7
		Encourage ecotourism development.	1, 2, 7
		Attract younger visitors and not just RV market.	1, 3, 7
		Increase community marketing and exposure.	7
		Develop tourism initiatives for TH traditional territories.	5, 7
		Application for UNESCO world heritage status.	1, 7
	Better access to the community.	Full environmental and economic impact assessment for a potential bridge.	7
		Research into regional rail link.	7
		Subsidized regional bus services in partnership with other communities and governments.	7
Retaining a sustainable year-round population.	Initiatives to attract residents.	Better partnerships to market the community and the advantages of living in the area.	All
		Establishments playing a greater role in	All

Appendix I: Community objectives.

		attracting and retaining skilled workforce	
		Provide more year-round recreational and social facilities and programs.	2, 6, 7
	Provide more year-round facilities.	Economic incentives for businesses to stay open all year.	3, 7
		Support community events and social opportunities during the winter.	3, 6, 7
An affordable cost of living.	More affordable housing	Release and/or make more residential lots available.	3, 7
		Reduce prices of residential lots to encourage property construction.	3, 7
		Build and encourage more rental accommodation.	3, 7
	Affordable infrastructure provision and services.	Government should reduce operating costs and pass savings onto community.	2, 7
	Investigate solutions to the shortage of affordable seasonal accommodation.	Seasonal worker housing needs analysis.	7
	Reduce cost of living.	Reduce energy costs and increase efficiency.	2, 7
		Initiatives to reduce the costs of freight and shipping.	7
		Partnerships to encourage bulk purchasing.	3, 7
		Research barge to transport goods.	3, 7
		Encourage farming and local production.	2, 7
		Support and encourage a move away from consumerism.	2, 7
Employment opportunities.	Provision of more year-round employment opportunities.	Economic incentives for businesses to stay open all year.	7
		Market job opportunities to all age groups, and not only younger people.	3, 7
	Employment creation.	Incentives to attract new businesses.	3, 7
		Support and incentives for existing businesses.	3, 7
		Utilizing the existing skills base within the community.	3, 7
No franchises.	Continue to restrict franchises.	Incentives and support for local businesses.	7

Appendix I: Community objectives.

		Investigate applicable restrictions on franchises.	1, 7
		Preservation and retention of the historic townscape.	1, 7
The volunteer “economy.”	Acknowledge the role volunteers and groups play in the economy.	Create a forum for non-profits and governments.	3, 7
		Automatic consultation with non-profits and a greater role in decision making processes.	3, 7
		Financial and other incentives for non-profits.	3,7

Appendix I: Community objectives.

Iv Culture			
Important to community	What changes need to happen	How this can happen	Other categories
Unique First Nation heritage.	Greater promotion of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in heritage.	Improved government partnerships to promote First Nation heritage.	1, 5, 7
		Additional funding for the restoration and protection of Moosehide.	1, 5, 7
	Better integration of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in heritage in tourism.	More aboriginal signage. (e.g., historic, interpretative, place names, buildings, etc.)	1, 3, 5, 7
		Place names to reflect Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in history.	1, 3, 5, 7
	Raising awareness of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in culture in the community.	More jointly hosted cultural events.	1, 3, 5, 7
		More community-wide participation in TH events.	1, 3, 5, 7
		Develop the full potential of Moosehide as an active community.	1, 3, 5, 7
Goldrush heritage.	Continuing development of the community's Goldrush heritage.	Better preservation and retention of the historic townscape.	1, 3, 7
		Work towards UNESCO world heritage status.	1, 7
		Development of specific mining and goldfields heritage.	1, 3, 7
	Expand target audience to include younger tourists.	Wider ranging promotion of the community's heritage.	1, 3, 5, 7
		Introduce attractions and programmes to appeal to groups other than RVers and seniors.	1, 5, 7
Vibrant arts and culture scene	Greater promotion of contemporary arts and culture.	Raise awareness of modern arts and culture and not just historical.	4, 6, 7
		Promotion of Dawson City as the cultural capital of the Yukon.	4, 6, 7
		Governments' support for KIAC, SOVA and the TH cultural centre.	4, 6, 7

Appendix I: Community objectives.

		Involve DCAS more in community-planning processes.	3, 4, 6, 7
		Encourage appropriate contemporary building development, like the cultural centre.	1, 3, 4, 7
		Create a cross-sector forum for arts and culture development.	3, 4, 7
	More arts and cultural events, both traditional and contemporary.	Build on the success of current events like the music festival and film festival.	3, 4, 5, 6, 7
		Increase capacity to host arts and cultural events.	3, 4, 5, 6, 7
		Better relationships to promote joint DCAS and TH involvement in arts.	3, 4, 5, 6, 7
		Acknowledge the financial benefits of arts and culture in the community.	3, 4, 5, 6, 7
	Support and incentives for local and regional artists.	Support and incentives for an artists' cooperative.	4, 7
		Affordable venue for arts sales.	4, 7
A creative and diverse community.	Develop community arts programs for all ages.	Partnership between TH, KIAC, City and RSS to develop MAD programs.	3, 4, 6, 7
		Elders and seniors arts programming.	3, 4, 6, 7
	Easier access and development of arts programs for youth and children.	Music, arts and drama programs available at RSS.	3, 4, 6, 7
		Develop more after-school arts programming.	3, 4, 6, 7

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v Society				
Important to community	What changes need to happen	How this can happen	Other categories	
Safe and supportive community	Improve access within the community.	Make all public buildings accessible to the less-abled.	3, 6, 7	
		Provide ramps for sidewalks and crossings.	3, 6, 7	
	More individual responsibility.	Enhanced community safety.	Local public transit.	2, 3, 6, 7
			Parents more responsible for their children.	3, 7
		Residents made aware of the true costs of actions and pay accordingly.	3, 7	
		Legislate and enforce an alcohol ban in public open places	3, 7	
		Formal mechanisms to deal with unwanted or dangerous potential residents.	3, 7	
		Community forum on public safety.	3, 6, 7	
		Examine alternative and multicultural justice systems.	3, 6, 7	
		Improve youth councils and youth issue awareness.	3, 6, 7	
		Zero tolerance for drug houses and dealing.	3, 6, 7	
		Continuing community support.	Governments to more actively engage the community.	3, 6, 7
	The sense of “community” and the Dawson people.	Improve communications to raise awareness.	Support for non-profits and community organizations.	3, 6, 7
			Acknowledge and support volunteerism.	3, 6, 7
Government support and mechanisms to promote self-determination.			3, 6, 7	
Better internet services and community TV and radio, including wireless access for subdivisions.			6, 7	
Community forum for organizations.			6, 7	
More public awareness of health and environmental issues and options.			2, 6, 7	
More public awareness of social issues and options.	3, 6, 7			
	Promote the cultural, educational,	3, 4, 6, 7		

Appendix I: Community objectives.

		recreational and wilderness values of the region.	
		Easier access to Whitehorse healthcare facilities.	3, 6, 7
		Raise awareness of animal welfare issues.	3, 6, 7
	Encourage more community participation, and inclusive community events.	TH playing a greater role in the community as a whole.	All
		Improve communications between TH citizens and the rest of the community.	3, 4, 5, 7
		Build an independent community centre for all.	3, 4, 5, 6, 7
		Introduce a games and meeting room in the Rec. Centre.	3, 4, 6, 7
		Local governments support and organise more community events and carnivals.	3, 6, 7
		Raise awareness of global and national issues.	2, 3, 7
		More family orientated events.	3, 6, 7
		Better utilise community creativity and expertise.	3, 4, 6, 7
A healthy community.	Improved health-care facilities.	Build a hospital with a high level of services.	3, 6, 7
		Incentives to attract health care professionals.	3, 6, 7
		A new seniors' home with medical facilities.	3, 6, 7
		Local accommodation for long-term medical patients.	3, 6, 7
		Greater assistance and facilities for those with addictions.	3, 6, 7
		Counselling services should be tailored to meet specific community needs.	3, 6, 7
	Maintain diverse and low impact lifestyles.	Government support to encourage alternative lifestyles.	2, 3, 6, 7
		Acknowledge benefits of low-impact lifestyles.	2, 3, 6, 7
	Encouragement for active lifestyles and community recreation.	Provide a full and functioning recreational centre with year-round facilities.	3, 6, 7

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		Introduce a games and meeting room in the Rec. Centre.	6, 7
		Develop trails for active transport – including hiking and walking.	2, 6, 7
		More family-orientated recreational programming.	3, 6, 7
		Provide and improve public green space and parks.	2, 3, 6, 7
		Provide dog-parking areas for mushers and skijoorers.	2, 3, 6, 7
		Better promotion of the health benefits of active transport.	2, 3, 6, 7
		Less reliance on motor vehicles.	2, 6, 7
		Create a public park and recreational facilities in the north end.	2, 3, 6, 7
		Provide a proper community gym and weight room.	6, 7
		Support for more organized sports tournaments in the community.	6, 7
		Ban on smoking in all public places.	3, 7
		Encourage active tourism.	2, 3, 6, 7
	Reduced risk from animals and waste.	Bylaws to force dog owners to pick up waste.	2, 6, 7
		Create a dog walking park.	2, 3, 6, 7
	Maintain low pressure and impact lifestyles.	Government support to encourage alternative lifestyles.	2, 3, 6, 7
		Better education of environmental issues and recycling initiatives.	2, 6, 7
		Curb consumerism.	2, 3, 7
	Grow more local produce.	Incentives for local growers and increasing local production.	2, 7
		Assistance in making local produce more available.	2, 7
	Promote healthy eating.	Promote the benefits of healthy food and local produce.	2, 6, 7
		Open a year-round health food store/restaurant.	2, 7

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	Maintain a sustainable population.	Sufficient housing stock to attract new residents.	3, 7
		Promote the community as a safe and healthy place to live.	All
		Support to encourage alternative lifestyles.	2, 3, 7
		Provide year-round services and facilities for community members.	3, 6, 7
Education.	Improved education facilities.	Incentives and initiatives to encourage students to complete schooling.	3, 6, 7
		Relocate Yukon College alongside SOVA.	6, 7
		Acknowledge the impact community use has on RSS facilities.	6, 7
		Maintain and develop partnerships among service providers and stakeholders.	3, 6, 7
	Better educated public and continual learning.	Address falling school numbers.	6, 7
		Greater access to formal adult education.	3, 6, 7
		More vocational courses and programs.	3, 6, 7
Well-being of elders and seniors	Improve the health, facilities and opportunities for elders and seniors.	A new seniors' home with apartments and facilities.	3, 6, 7
		Build a recreational/social facility for seniors.	3, 6, 7
		Medical facilities included in any new seniors' development.	3, 6, 7
		Better communication and relationships between elders and other seniors.	3, 6, 7
Facilities for children and youth	Improve facilities and opportunities for children and youth.	Functional youth centre.	3, 4, 6, 7
		Movie theatre.	3, 4, 6, 7
		More parent and child activities.	3, 4, 6, 7
		More recreational programming from governments and groups.	3, 4, 6, 7
		Recreational workshops for children and youths.	3, 4, 6, 7
		More opportunities for youth in education, recreation and community involvement.	3, 4, 6, 7

Appendix I: Community objectives.

vi Natural Environment				
Important to community	What changes need to happen	How this can happen	Other categories	
The natural environment.	More environmental protection.	Greater environmental awareness and community engagement in environmental issues.	2, 3, 7	
		Partnerships and funding for environmental protection.	2, 3, 7	
		Citizen committees on environmental issues.	2, 3, 7	
		Limit spatial growth of community.	1, 2, 7	
		Set measurable environmental goals.	2, 7	
		Climate change impact and adaptation plan.	2, 7	
		Higher environmental standards for developments.	2, 7	
		Develop a watershed protection plan.	2, 7	
		Develop a waterfront and erosion protection plan.	2, 7	
		Research into impacts of natural events (e.g., floods, forest fires, infestations, etc.)	2, 7	
		Enforce higher environmental standards for placer mines and reclamation.	2, 7	
		Reduce consumption and emissions.	Investigate and encourage renewable energies.	2, 7
			Raise awareness of environmental costs of consumption.	2, 6, 7
			Promote alternative lifestyles with a smaller ecological footprint.	2, 3, 6, 7
			More energy efficient buildings and systems.	2, 7
			Less reliance on vehicles and provision of public transit.	2, 7
			Increase re-use and recycling initiatives.	2, 7
			Improve recycling opportunities and depots.	2, 7
			Assess pollution related to regular flooding.	2, 7

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		Eliminate plastic bags and water bottles.	2, 3, 7
	“Greening” of the community.	Develop an environmentally sound waterfront plan.	2, 7
		Promote planting of trees and garden creation.	2, 7
		Create more parks and public green space.	2, 3, 6, 7
		Require native planting around all developments.	2, 7
		More litter and recycling bins.	2, 7
Renewable resources.	Maintain clean water and air.	Upgrade community water supply to ensure safe and reliable sources.	2, 7
		Commit to waste disposal and treatment facilities and methods to reduce potential leaching into water sources.	2, 7
		Investigate alternatives to address the community’s high water consumption.	2, 7
		Assess the impact of commercial activities on the local watersheds.	2, 7
		Reduce energy consumption and emissions.	2, 7
		Reduce vehicle idling.	2, 3, 7
		Research alternatives for waste oil use.	2, 7
	Maintain high level of community stewardship of Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in traditional territories.	Effective wildlife harvesting and management.	2, 5, 7
		Better environmental protection and limits to the types and location of development.	2, 5, 7
		Promote the cultural and educational values of the land.	2, 5, 6, 7
Wilderness recreation opportunities.	Easier recreational access to surroundings	Network of formal active transport trails.	2, 6, 7
	Support low-impact recreation.	Provide and support trail facilities.	2, 6, 7
		Promote eco-tourism.	2, 6, 7
Self-sufficiency	Increase local food production	Make land available for farming.	2, 7
		Community greenhouse/garden and composting.	2, 6, 7

Appendix I: Community objectives.

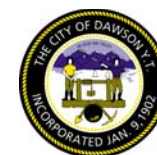
* Community values:

- 1. The historic character and heritage of the community** – celebration and enhancement of the area's history and the community's heritage.
- 2. The natural environment** – protection of natural resources through careful stewardship, including reduction, re-use and recycling.
- 3. Our inclusive community** – growing a safe, supportive community that encourages resourcefulness, diversity, tolerance and independence.
- 4. The vibrant arts and cultural scene** – using our creativity to inspire the community.
- 5. A strong First Nation community** – celebration of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in identity.
- 6. A healthy community** – physical, spiritual, emotional and intellectual growth through varied education and recreation opportunities.
- 7. A sustainable society** – management of resources, and partnerships, for the long-term health and prosperity of the community.

After the Gold Rush

The Integrated Community Sustainability Plan

Volume II : Community Inventory and Implementation



Guide to “After the Gold Rush”

After the Goldrush is published in three volumes:

Volume I: The City of Dawson and Tr’ondëk

Hwëch’in Community Vision outlines the community visioning process and the creation our community value statements, community vision and sustainability definitions and principles. It describes the challenges facing our community today and explains the opportunities available to us to meet them.

Volume II: Strategies and Implementation highlights the actions that will move us towards a sustainable community. It contains an inventory of our resources and highlights key development strategy areas. Monitoring and assessment processes are also contained in this volume.

Volume III: Appendices includes the appendices and background information necessary to fully understand the consultation, formulation, planning and development processes.

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Community Inventory and Assessment

To enable informed and meaningful decision making on sustainability issues, a comprehensive inventory of community assets has been completed. Assessment of these assets will highlight opportunities and identify potential gaps and issues.

Capital Project / Public Service Infrastructure Inventory and Assessment (Table I)

The pressures on buildings and infrastructure in northern communities are immense. Seasonal climate changes and extreme temperatures place an enormous physical burden on structures and require high levels of maintenance and frequent replacement. Energy use is generally higher with increased economic and environmental costs. The provision of facilities is often inadequate due to limited options and the high cost of construction and operation.

The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in administration building is currently insufficient for its needs. The building is shared with other organizations and office space is at a premium. All local government and community buildings require investigation to reduce energy use, either through alternative energy systems or increased energy efficiency. Indeed, energy conservation should be encouraged throughout the community.

Current dock facilities on the Yukon River are poor. Access to the river is important for both commercial and community use. The provision of commercial facilities for tourist operators and perhaps separate community docks would present community-wide benefits and increase the potential for future development. These proposals may form part of wider waterfront-development plans.



The community is currently served by a regional hydro system, with diesel-plant backup. The service can be intermittent, and energy costs are multiplying. Alternative community energy systems need to be investigated as a priority. Energy systems utilizing local renewable sources, such as hydrokinetic, geothermal, biomass, wind and solar, should be rigorously researched.

Community Inventory and Assessments

The Health Clinic and Women's Shelter provide important services to the community. Both buildings, however, are in need of improvements. Proposals for a new health-care facility already exist but may not be the most appropriate design. The Women's Shelter, while currently adequate, would benefit from a new location away from the downtown area with separate facilities for families with older children.



There is a perceived housing shortage in the community, for both permanent residents and seasonal staff. High construction and building costs aggravate the problem. Developable land is at a premium for a number of reasons, and subdivision development is currently the preferred construction option. Methods to make more attractive housing land available in the downtown area should be investigated. Greater year-round housing provision is necessary to encourage new residents.

The major recreational facilities in the community have serious structural and operational problems. The Recreation Centre/Arena is currently under assessment, including an option to build a new facility. Investigations should continue into providing a functioning and efficient facility. Similarly, operational systems (including heating, energy efficiency and the pool liner) at the Swimming Pool should be further studied to identify improvements.

Education provision and facilities are vital to the future of any community. Yukon College is currently proposing construction of a facility adjacent to the new School of Visual Arts to enable it to improve the services it provides. Robert Service School is adequate for current school needs, but the high levels of community use are severely shortening the active life of many of its facilities. Improving partnerships and local government support may help address some of these concerns.



Courtesy of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in

Community Inventory and Assessment

The solid-waste disposal facility at the Quigley landfill is currently inadequate to meet future demands. The facility is poorly funded and unable to fully cope with the volumes of waste deposited each year. Greater supervisions and longer opening hours may help alleviate current difficulties. Better facilities such as improved signage and separation would assist operations. Comprehensive recycling and waste-reduction programs would markedly increase waste diversion.



Adequate water and sewage services are paramount for any viable community. The climate and sub-surface conditions found in this region take a heavy toll on facilities. Continuing maintenance and replacement of infrastructure is expensive and time consuming. The majority of the current infrastructure, including wells, requires immediate attention and much needs replacing. Adequate funding must be provided to ensure continuing services for the community. The City is under a current court order to investigate alternatives for the sewage screening plant following non-compliance issues with waste-water discharges.



Public transportation is virtually non-existent in the community save for a limited taxi service and inadequate regional seasonal bus service. A local transit system may help reduce vehicle and energy use, while an adequate and year-round bus service to Whitehorse and other Yukon communities would improve access for, and help attract, residents, seasonal workers and visitors. Discussions into the future of the ferry and construction of a potential bridge remain a focus of local debate.

Community Inventory and Assessment

Active transportation has a wide range of community benefits. In addition to promoting healthy lifestyles, trail use can reduce vehicle use and subsequent pollution, and provide options for tourism in addition to improving local access. The community benefits from an extensive system of informal trails for hiking and other methods of active transportation. The potential is enormous if this asset is appropriately developed. Partnerships between governments and local societies may be the most effective method to develop a comprehensive system of formal and informal trails.

Seniors and youth are currently lacking recreational and social opportunities. Programming is often inadequate due to a lack of facilities. Infrastructure specifically for these groups is limited and needs development to cater to those most often in need of healthy and social programs. An elders and seniors social club and an enhanced youth club would greatly benefit these important members of the community.



Courtesy of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in

Community Inventory and Assessment

Environmental Inventory and Assessment (Table II)

Every community is an integral part of the surrounding ecosystem, and this interdependence is an important aspect of community development. Identifying community assets and the human resources available to reduce the impact on the surrounding natural environment is a key area in a sustainable community. This is particularly significant in the North where fragile ecosystems with slow recovery rates are more susceptible to environmental degradation. Climate change appears to be more pronounced in northern regions and the potential environmental and social impacts are huge.



The provision and treatment of an adequate supply of water is perhaps the most important necessity in any community. The community sources its supply from wells replenished primarily by local rivers. Addressing the effects of our climate means that water use is high for a community of our size. The impacts of sourcing this local supply are, however, considered negligible given the still relatively low demands on one of the world's largest rivers. The impacts should continue to be monitored and methods to reduce water consumption investigated.

The treatment of sewage and waste water has been an ongoing concern in the community for decades. Currently under a court order to construct a new sewage-treatment facility, the community has long debated the most appropriate way forward. The present system does not meet legislated discharge requirements, although these occurrences are limited to occasional episodes during the height of the tourist season. The optimum solution will only become apparent after balancing the social and economic costs of any proposed facility against the full ecological consequences; including the environmental impacts of constructing a new facility, operational energy demands and the supply of construction materials.

Solid-waste management is becoming an increasingly important environmental issue for northern communities. Consumer consumption continues to rise and with it comes a proliferation of waste. Environmental impacts and concerns are well documented. As more waste is generated, the demands on the Quigley Landfill increase. Recycling and public-awareness programs can reduce waste and increase waste diversion. A shortage of capacity at the Quigley site and the potential for groundwater contamination urgently requires government attention. Improvements to the handling and disposal of oil-based waste products, batteries and other hazardous materials are urgently needed.

Community Inventory and Assessment

Natural resources have sustained First Nation people for generations and traditionally provided a source of shelter, food, clothing, tools and goods for trade. Country foods continue to play an important role in this community, and clothing and craft making remain an integral part of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in society. The “downstream” impacts of developments and decision making requires that the protection and restoration of natural resources should be developed on regional and even multinational levels.



Courtesy of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in

Contingency plans for emergency situations are well established. These plans should fully reflect the potential environmental impacts of catastrophic events and establish protocols to ensure that the environment and wildlife are not compromised. Awareness of contaminated sites, watersheds and potential environmental hazards, for example, must be an integral part of response planning.

Social, Health, and Cultural Services Inventory and Assessment (Table III)

The importance of community self-determination relies on local and independent decision making. Both local governments are undergoing a period of adaptation and development. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in is still developing and fulfilling its self-government mandate, while the City of Dawson is recovering from a period of transition. The continuing development and enhancement of local governance and the ability to reflect community goals and objectives is vital to a healthy and sustainable society. Governance must be transparent, accountable and provide opportunities for public input.

Community health care is a basic need. The provision of health services and facilities becomes even more important in relatively isolated northern communities. The community currently benefits from a well-staffed and reasonably equipped health centre which provides a range of important programming. However, the facility is in serious need of refurbishment or relocation and does not provide the services available in a hospital. Emergencies are often only handled in Whitehorse, while treatment of common conditions also involves travelling south. Both are expensive and time consuming. The upgrading of the facility to hospital standards would improve both the range of treatments on offer and emergency response times.

Community Inventory and Assessment

Public safety often relies on local emergency response units. Our community benefits from the dedication and professionalism of the RCMP and Fire Departments, organizations which also call on community volunteers in times of need. However, many services are almost totally reliant on emergency and/or part-time volunteers. While it may not be viable to fully staff response teams with full-time professionals, the provision of core staffing should be implemented. In particular, a full-time and fully staffed ambulance service would help address concerns across the territory.



The community values its recreational opportunities and acknowledges the benefits of providing for social interaction. Recreational programming is particularly important to seniors and youth, the two age groups within the community that do not always have access to facilities. Programming should be focussed on seasonal active health and take advantage of our outdoor facilities. In addition, a seniors' social club and enhanced youth centre would allow those groups more opportunities to socialize.

Living in small and often isolated northern communities brings its own challenges to individuals. Social health issues like depression and domestic violence are common in many Yukon communities. The community benefits from a range of social-service programming with regional support often available. However, increasing local provision should be investigated. Childcare facilities in the community have increased with the opening of the Tr'inke Zoo Daycare Centre. Improvements to programs specifically for seniors and youth should be a community focus.



Arts and culture play an important role in the community and give opportunities for creative expression, with associated economic benefits. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in culture remains strong and well represented in the community. Programming in this area does have potential for further development, with wide ranging community benefits. Contemporary arts programming is also well represented and is an important factor in community development. The provision of local programming is vital to the continuing health of this community asset. The community has shown that partnerships in the arts and culture fields can bring enormous benefits to the community.

Community Inventory and Assessment

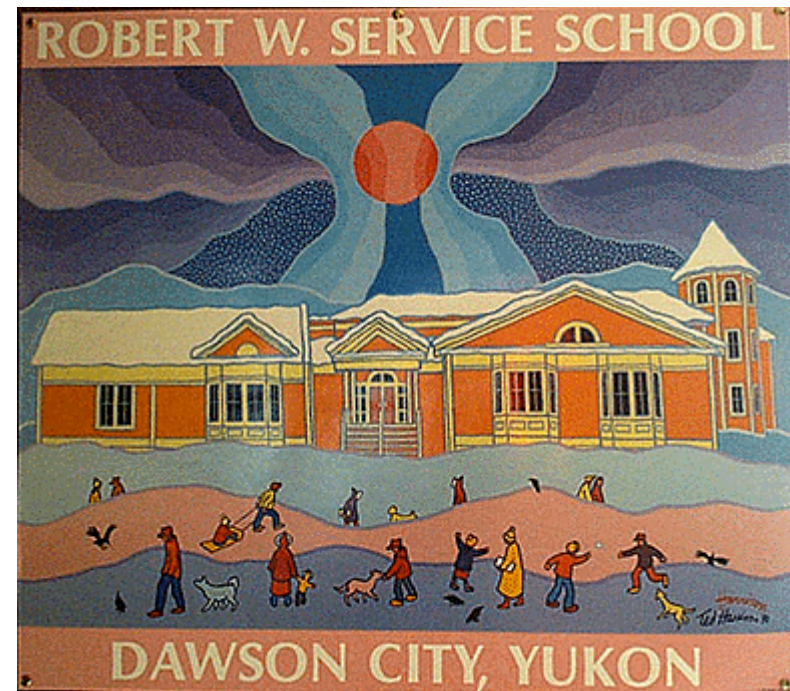
Capacity Building and Job Training Inventory and Assessment (Table IV)

It is important to have a clear inventory of our community's human-resource assets and needs. This information can be used to determine where the community's infrastructure needs are and what resources are available or needed to maintain that infrastructure. A further detailed assessment is included in the following "Economic Inventory and Assessment" section.

Three primary issues have been identified in our community. Robert Service School has an excellent record of student graduation. However, student numbers are currently falling with a likely reduction in the numbers of graduates available to fill local positions. This will subsequently affect the number of resident-student numbers enrolling in local post-secondary education. Retaining students within the community following graduation is a common problem in smaller communities, and the focus may need to be on encouraging students to return to the community when older, in addition to providing the support needed to remain in the community to work or study.

Training and study opportunities are often not available within the community. The need to seek further education elsewhere results in members leaving the community, often on a permanent basis. More locally sourced training opportunities and options would help retain an active and educated workforce and stabilize the population. Local provision is also cost effective and eliminates the need for time-consuming travel. Training would then become more cost effective and viable for governments, organizations and students.

The territory is suffering from a shortage of particular skills – trades and health care in particular. The availability of highly paid alternatives elsewhere in the country compounds this shortage. Focussing local training and educational opportunities on these high-demand areas may help alleviate this problem. Attracting those with needed skills to the community is an alternative strategy. Various factors including the high cost of living, access, isolation, limited career development and training opportunities may deter potential new residents. Addressing these issues and providing support and incentives may act as an incentive for prospective citizens.



Courtesy of Robert Service School

Community Inventory and Assessment

Economic Inventory and Assessment

For a small community it is paramount to know what skills are available within the community and how this relates to labour demand. The ability to adequately satisfy labour requirements and identify and fulfill future demand is vital to a healthy economy. It is equally important to investigate which local educational initiatives and programs are feasible. The viability of local programming is dependent on potential student numbers and relevance of the courses offered. In addition, reasonably priced education is a significant factor and this can be made affordable if offered in the community.



Courtesy of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in

In 2005, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Yukon College commissioned the Yukon Bureau of Statistics to undertake a community skills-inventory survey and associated labour-market study. The surveys were carried out during the spring and summer of 2006 and reports, with related databases, published in the fall of that year. The full reports are available from Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in or Yukon College.

Labour Skills Inventory Survey

The purpose of this survey was to develop a database of the existing education status, employment experience and skills in the community of people aged 15 and over. The database itself is too extensive to present in summary form. The following provides an overview of the report's findings and includes information from the 2007 Robert Service School Success Plan.

Secondary Education

The current total school population stands at around 220 students. This figure has fallen in recent years. Average monthly attendance is almost 90%. With a graduation rate of 87%, RSS has a much larger percentage of graduates than the Yukon average of 60%. The school has a mission to achieve a 100% graduation rate in future.

In the community, almost 62% of respondents reported having a high school diploma or equivalent. 16% attained a level of less than a high school diploma. The majority of this group had completed part of high school, and males were the most likely not to have completed their studies.

Community Inventory and Assessment.

Trades and Employment Related Training

Almost 10% of community members reported completing one or more registered apprenticeship trade certificate programs. This includes trades certified in areas or countries other than the Yukon. As of 2006, non-registered apprenticeship certificate holders comprised 4% of residents. For community members over 15 years of age, 73% reported taking at least one employment-related course, and on average, each person took at least two courses.

Current levels of enrolment in certified apprenticeships stands at around 2% of residents, which relates to approximately 30 persons in the community. A small number participate in non-certified programs.



Courtesy of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in



College and University

Enrolment in college or non-university programs covered a wide range of courses and areas. Approximately 60 students are currently involved in courses, including the arts foundation-year program offered by SOVA. In terms of completed college and non-university post-secondary training, there was a range of durations and topics. Programs of three months or less comprised 20% of the courses completed, while those extending up to one year made up 36% of the total. Programs of one or more years filled the remaining 44% of responses.

Community Inventory and Assessment

College and University (cont.)

At the time of the survey, around 10% reported being enrolled in university-level programs. It is of interest that, consistent with the patterns at college level, women are more likely to be involved in this form of post-secondary education while males tend to dominate the trades and employment-related training areas.

In addition and based on extending respondents percentages to the entire adult population, around 200 people are considered to have completed a university degree, diploma or certificate program, with some individuals having more than one degree.

Interest in Programs and Courses

As might be expected, given the high proportion of the population having explored education and training, about 70% of respondents indicated they would be interested in participating in further courses in a wide range of subjects.



Courtesy of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in

Community Inventory and Assessment

Labour Market Study

The Labour Market Study was introduced to assess the labour requirements of local employers and the training needs of the community's labour force. The information is being used to plan educational programming to address relevant employment-related skills training.

Employer Survey

A total of 157 businesses based in the community responded to the survey with mining and oil and gas extraction being the largest industrial group. Retail trades and service industries were the next on the list, followed by construction. The complete table was as follows:

Classification	No. of businesses
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	2
Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	27
Construction	14
Manufacturing	7
Wholesale Trade	4
Retail Trade	22
Utilities, Transport, Warehousing	4
Information, Cultural Industries	2
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental and Leasing, Enterprise Management	10
Professional, Scientific, Technical Services	7
Administrative, Waste Management, Environmental	10
Educational Services	2
Health, Social Assistance	7
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	9
Accommodation, Food Services	15
Other Services	15

Community Inventory and Assessment

Labour Demand

In the six months prior to the survey, 34 businesses reported hiring new staff, for a total of 83 new hires. These figures and the potential new hires may be considered lower than expected as they do not include government organizations, in particular Parks Canada. Businesses having a main office outside of the community, such as the Westmark group, were not included in the survey. The main reason for hiring was to replace employees that left the company. Business expansion accounted for around 23% of vacancies.

The survey reports that almost 10% of businesses reported having vacancies and were looking to fill positions. These were coded in the occupational groups shown on the table below:

Of the businesses responding, almost 22% indicated they were planning to hire within the next six months.

Occupational classification of current vacancies	
Intermediate Sales and Service Occupations	19
Elemental Sales and Service Occupations	10
Trades, Skilled Transport and Equipment Operators	7
Intermediate Occupations in Transport, Equipment Operation Installation and Maintenance	7
Middle and Other Managers	3
Skilled Sales and Service Occupations	2
Skilled Administration and Business	1
Clerical Occupations	1
Paraprofessional Occupation in Law, Social Science, Education and Religion	1

Community Inventory and Assessment

Employee Recruitment

Around 53% of respondent businesses reported difficulties in recruiting staff from the Yukon. A shortage of skilled workers was identified repeatedly as a factor in hiring. Labour shortages were most pronounced in the service industries, and construction and other trades. The hospitality sector was also seriously understaffed. Those seeking work in the community had many options which often led to movement between different positions.

There were fewer seasonal workers in the summer. A number of reasons have been cited, including a shortage of affordable accommodation, higher-paid alternatives in other regions, the distance to travel and relative isolation, and the cost of travel.

The draft Seasonal Worker Housing Needs Analysis commissioned by the City of Dawson investigated the potential accommodation shortage. It indicates that the labour shortage does not appear to be a consequence of an accommodations shortage and attributes the labour shortage to a strong national economy and low-unemployment rate. These result in sufficient alternative seasonal opportunities elsewhere in the country. The report confirms that there is not a shortage in the quantity of accommodations but the quality could be improved. There is little indication that the perceived shortage of accommodation is deterring seasonal workers. However, expensive substandard accommodations were raised as a concern by employees. It concluded that the restoration of a “tent city” will solve the shortage of seasonal workers.

The report makes a number of recommendations, including the following: developing partnerships to recruit workers before they arrive in the community, procuring accommodation for new employees as part of their employment package, improving the quality of accommodations through licensing or permitting, and online information for potential renters.



Community Inventory and Assessment

Human Resource Strategy

The findings from the Labour Skills Inventory Survey and Labour Market Study lead to a series of recommendations in a number of areas related to human-resources planning. These include the following:

Academic Upgrading: There is a continued need for upgrading, consistent with demand at the Yukon College Dawson Campus. High demand for trades certification, and in particular from those without a high school diploma, supports the provision of an Apprenticeship Preparation Program.

Trades Training: Apprenticeship and employment-related training courses are currently the most in demand in the community. Many of these courses (e.g., WHMIS, First Aid, H2S Alive, etc.) have to be renewed on a continual basis. These and related courses should be regularly available in the community.

The Service Industry: The current labour shortage in the service industry may be alleviated by a partnership between educators and the service providers. Training for these careers may be made available in the school, while the college should investigate offering hospitality and heritage-interpretation training. Subsidizing tuition for seasonal workers would assist in improving service quality.

College/University Education: The high number of residents with university degrees indicates that this level of education is in demand. The college should continue to offer both part-time university courses and prerequisite courses for university entrance.

Interest in Programs and Courses: A large percentage of respondents indicated interest in a range of course type, level and duration. The most common requests were for computer training, carpentry, small engine repair, welding, arts (including photography), mechanics and electrical. Detailed information is available in the full report.

Implications for training: Course offered should, where practicable, reflect the potential demands identified in the study. Continual carpentry and trades-related courses should be a priority. Further investigation will indicate what type of computer courses would be appropriate. There is the potential to offer the “office administration” program every two years. The opening of the Arts School may increase demand from potential students for arts-related foundation courses.

Future Plans: Ongoing partnership development and regular discussions between appropriate parties may help to ensure training opportunities continue to be relevant to the needs of the community. Regular updating of the survey information will assist in maintaining a meaningful database.

Service Agreements

Often in small communities where more than one local government exists, service agreements between those governments can reduce the need to duplicate services. These service agreements can also foster cooperation between governments and be the starting points for future shared initiatives.

City of Dawson

Service provided via agreement	Service provider	Cost of service (annual) \$	Service rating	Will a similar contract for services be awarded in future?
Water delivery (Downtown)	Local contractor	11,000	Good	Yes
Water delivery (Dome)	Local contractor	70,000	Good	Yes
Solid waste collection	Local contractor	100,000	Good	Yes
Animal shelter impound boarding	Humane Society Dawson	15,000	Good	Yes
Landfill Attendant	Conservation Klondike Society	20,000	Good	Yes
Project Manager	Conservation Klondike Society	15,000	Good	Dependent on third-party funding.
Janitorial	Various local contractors	25,000	Good	Yes

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in

Service provided via agreement	Service provider	Cost of service	Service rating	Will a similar contract for services be awarded in future?
Housing Construction	Hän Construction	Varies on yearly basis	Very Good	Yes
I.T. Services	Tr'ondëk Infomatics	Varies on yearly basis	Good	Yes
Janitorial	Chief Isaac Property Management	Varies on yearly basis	Good	Yes
City of Dawson	Water Delivery	11,200	Good	Yes

Community Priorities

Priorities

Volume I of the integrated community sustainability plan highlighted the community's and local governments' vision, values and objectives. In conjunction with the comprehensive community inventory and assessment identified in Volume II, these determine the focus of future planning initiatives and decisions, allowing the community to prioritize whatever areas of planning are considered most relevant to the community and citizens.

These priorities will be different dependent on the organization or individual involved and, of course, on the resources and funding available to achieve those goals. Local governments naturally have their own specific priorities, while others have responsibility for, or a vested interest in, different areas of society. Many of those are specifically referenced in the ICSP. "After the Gold Rush" can assist in identifying and developing priorities and strategies for appropriate governments, organizations or individuals. It can help create and enhance partnerships to achieve shared goals and objectives and locate appropriate funding options.



Local Governments' Priorities

Local government priorities

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and the City of Dawson have identified community objectives and the specific priorities they consider vital to ensuring a healthy and sustainable community.

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in priorities will focus on:

Energy efficiency and alternative energy systems:
Focus on reduction in government and citizens' energy use. Investigate and introduce alternative energy sources such as hydrokinetic, thermal and solar. This will include examination of community energy systems.

Potable water supply and wastewater systems:
Upgrade water supply and wastewater infrastructure to ensure safe and reliable sources and disposal. Investigate effective alternatives to address the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in water and wastewater needs in dispersed locations.

Capacity building: *Research, planning, policy development and implementation that addresses both new and existing infrastructure needs, new or alternative technologies, environmental-management systems, life-cycle assessments and building system needs.*

City of Dawson priorities will focus on:

The municipal potable water supply and wastewater system: *Upgrade community water supply and wastewater infrastructure to ensure safe and reliable sources and disposal. Investigate alternatives to address the community's high water consumption.*

Energy efficiency and alternative energy systems:
Reductions in community and individual energy use. Investigate and introduce local alternative energy sources such as hydrokinetic, thermal, solar and wind.

Solid waste handling and landfill management:
Better waste management and handling, waste reduction and recycling programs.

Implementation



Implementation

Implementation of the principles and guidance outlined in “After the Gold Rush” takes two forms. The first relates to assessment of the specific priorities identified by governments, organizations or individuals, while a process must also be followed in assessing decisions or resolutions against the adopted sustainability principles.

Proposed project or program analysis

A full and comprehensive analysis of any specific proposal or priority is required to ensure it meets the principles and criteria set out in the plan. Applying the following steps to a project or program will verify that initiatives are carried out in compliance with sustainability requirements and principles.

Implementation

Project or program development

Communities may choose to focus on whatever areas of planning are most relevant to their community and citizens. The development of priorities will be dependent on the issues and objectives identified during the consultation process.

Project Area	Communities may choose to focus on whatever areas of planning are most relevant to their community and citizens.
Introduction	Introduces the project scope and context, and links to other priorities and strategy areas.
Descriptions of success	Based on the development of “measures of success” this presents a description or vision of what a successful and sustainable project will look like in the future.
Current reality	A catalogue and assessment of existing community assets and deficiencies are important components to effectively realize a community vision. Evaluation of existing community infrastructure and programs determine how well facilities are currently serving the community and recognize areas of need and opportunities for development. Existing service agreements should be identified.
Indicators and targets	Presents the indicators that are used to measure progress toward the DOS and measurable commitments to be achieved in a specific time frame. Indicators enable a community to more easily judge whether it is meeting its goals. The intention is that the ICSP be reviewed every two years, and indicators would be valuable in the review process.
Value to advancing sustainability	Specifically assesses initiatives with respect to contributions to defined sustainability principles.
Priority actions	Initiatives should be assessed against set criteria (e.g., descriptions of success, sustainability principles, return on investment, flexibility, etc.). Provides a clear picture of what programs should address, while generating a clear community context. Outlines responsibilities, timelines, partnerships, measures of progress and links.
Partnerships	The ICSP likely identify priorities that may not be the direct responsibility of the municipal government. It would be useful to identify partners that may have the responsibility and/or means to help the community meet its goals.
Monitoring and triggers	Monitoring is an important additional source of ongoing reporting and will provide important contributions to assessments with respect to achieving the identified targets. Triggers are a commitment to take a specified action at a further date and/or in response to future conditions.
Future steps	Outlines ongoing next steps to continually improve and move toward a community vision.

Implementation

Government decision or resolution analysis

Both Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and the City of Dawson governments make decisions or pass resolutions on a comprehensive range of issues. A mechanism is to be introduced to ensure these decisions reflect the community's vision, value statements and sustainability principles.

Currently decisions are based on a number of criteria, dependent on the nature of the decision. Fulfilling the community vision and values and compliance with sustainability principles will be added to the standard assessment process.

The following sustainability principles include all the potential sustainability dimensions and help focus on some of the community's characteristics: uniqueness, cooperation and the need to address production and consumption. They are also sufficiently detailed to allow for appropriate policy development. The principles are supported by a series of assessment criteria (Table V). A project may proceed if it moves the community towards sustainability; that is, it adheres to the majority of the principles and has a positive impact in sustainable terms.

1. **Provide a long-term vision for communities based on sustainability; intergenerational, social, economic and political equity; and their individuality.**
2. **Achieve long-term economic and social security.**
3. **Recognize the intrinsic value of biodiversity and natural ecosystems and protect and restore them.**
4. **Enable communities to minimize their ecological footprint.**
5. **Build on the characteristics of ecosystems in the development and nurturing of healthy and sustainable communities.**
6. **Recognize and build on the unique characteristics of the community, including their human and cultural values, history and natural systems.**
7. **Empower people and foster participation.**
8. **Expand and enable cooperative networks to work towards a common sustainable future.**
9. **Promote sustainable production and consumption, through appropriate use of environmentally sound technologies and effective demand management.**
10. **Enable continual improvement based on accountability, transparency and good governance.**

Table I

Capital Project / Public Service Infrastructure Inventory and Assessment

Capital Project/ Infrastructure	Do you have it?	What is the condition?	Is it sufficient?	Do you need it?	Comments
City of Dawson Administration building	Yes	Good	No	Yes	Currently situated in the north of town. A more central location could improve public access. Requires improved energy efficiency.
Public Works workshop	Yes	Average	No	Yes	Requires upgrading and improvements.
Waterfront building	Yes	Average	Yes	Yes	Difficult to lease all units on permanent basis.
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Administration building	Yes	Good	No	Yes	Good location on Front Street. Insufficient space to house current employees, and workforce expected to increase in future. Requires improved energy efficiency.
Chief Isaac offices	Yes	Good	No	Yes	Current facility adequate but limited.
Hän Construction	Yes	Average	No	Yes	Current facility adequate but limited.
Community Buildings Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Community Hall	Yes	Average	No	Yes	Well-used facility, requires modernizing and improved access.
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Cultural Centre	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Popular attraction and short-listed for architectural awards.
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in community support centre	Yes	Average	No	Yes	Shortage of office space for staff.
Tr'inke Zho Daycare Centre	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	New facility recently opened in October 2007.
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Moosehide Traditional site.	Yes	Average	No	Yes	Access, maintenance and provision of power may become issues.
Airport	Yes	Good	No	Yes	Located 10km from the community. Requires improvements to passenger facilities.
Yukon River dock facilities	Yes	Average	No	Yes	Currently seasonal and temporary facilities only. Demand for permanent commercial and private docks.
Community energy system	Yes	Average	No	Yes	YG diesel backup to territorial hydroelectric supply. Installation of local renewable energy source identified as a priority community need.
Fire Hall	Yes	Good	No	Yes	Requires upgrades to improve energy efficiency.

Table I

					Museum could be upgraded or better located.
Health clinic	Yes	Average	No	Yes	Building needs upgrading, with better facilities and access. A new facility has been proposed.
Womens' Shelter	Yes	Average	No	Yes	A location away from downtown would be beneficial, including a separate facility to house families with older children.
Housing					
City of Dawson	Yes	Average	No	Yes	Limited supply of staff housing only.
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	Yes	Good	No	Yes	Current shortage of country residential. Investigations into further subdivision development of settlement lands.
Yukon Government	Yes	Average	No	Yes	Provision of stock housing for social and seniors housing (65 units) and staff (25 units). Support for energy-efficiency upgrades.
Private	Yes	Average	No	Yes	Overall shortage of rental units and in particular seasonal accommodation.
Communications					
Telecommunications	Yes	Average	No	Yes	Limited cell-phone service recently introduced.
Internet service	Yes	Average	No	Yes	Requires upgrading.
City of Dawson fibre-optic network	Yes	Poor	No	Yes	Currently not in use. Has potential to improve community communications and reduce costs.
Library	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Located within RSS school
RCMP station	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Building only three years old, and sufficient for current needs.
Post office	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Modern facility.
Recreation					
Centre/Arena	Yes	Poor	No	Yes	Current structural and operational problems. Investigations into corrective requirements ongoing.
Swimming Pool	Yes	Poor	No	Yes	Current structural and energy problems.
Play areas	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	New children's play area to be constructed adjacent to the Tr'inke Zho Daycare Centre.
Parks/Green space	Yes	Average	No	Yes	Lack of public green space and facilities. The dyke area in particular requires attention.
Gazebo	Yes	Average	No	Yes	Requires refurbishment and improved user facilities.
Roads					
Local	Yes	Poor	No	Yes	Primarily gravel roads require continual maintenance

Table I

					due to climate conditions. Drainage often a problem.
Regional	Yes	Average	Yes	Yes	The two main regional links to the community require seasonal maintenance.
Education					
Robert Service School	Yes	Good	No	Yes	School is used as a community facility and the high rate of demand may reduce the planned life of the building.
Yukon College	Yes	Average	No	Yes	Current location limited. Proposals to relocate adjoining SOVA.
KIAC School of Visual Arts	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Facility recently opened. May be limited if requiring further expansion.
Sewage collection and disposal					
Mains system	Yes	Poor	No	Yes	Piped system and lift stations in need of replacement. High levels of water and energy use.
Truck collection	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Private contract from City. Solids deposited at Quigley Landfill.
Sewage treatment	Yes	Poor	No	Yes	Discharges have been above acceptable limits. Current legal requirement for a new treatment facility.
Solid waste disposal					
Quigley Landfill	Yes	Average	No	Yes	Operated by the City on behalf of YG. Facility may need to be expanded to cope with current levels of waste deposited.
Quigley recycling depot and free store	Yes	Poor	No	Yes	Facility has no power and space is limited.
Truck collection	Yes	Average	No	Yes	Operated under contract for the City. Limited recycling opportunities.
Potable Water service					
Mains system	Yes	Average	Yes	Yes	System requires continual replacement/updating and maintenance. Climate conditions dictate high levels of water and energy use.
Trucked delivery	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Operated under contract.
Public well	Yes	Average	No	Yes	Requires improvements for better access and easier winter use.
Public transportation					
Local public transit	No	n/a	n/a	Yes	Identified as a community need.
Regional public transit	Yes	Average	No	Yes	Very limited seasonal service only. Community Transportation Feasibility Study currently under consideration.

Table I

George Black Ferry	Yes	Average	No	Yes	Seasonal service. Often has long line ups during tourist season. Ongoing debate about the need to replace ferry with a bridge.
Active transportation Sidewalks	Yes	Average	No	Yes	Require seasonal maintenance. Need improvements to become fully accessible to the less-abled.
Trails	Yes	Poor	No	Yes	Considerable network of informal trails. Trail development planning ongoing.
Seniors' care facility/home	Yes	Average	No	Yes	Requires upgrade to potentially include health care facilities. Proposals to relocate to proposed new health clinic.
Seniors' social centre	No	n/a	n/a	Yes	Identified as a community need.
Youth centre	Yes	Poor	No	Yes	Requires improvements or relocation to new purpose built facility.
KIAC Oddfellows Hall	Yes	Good	No	Yes	Condition is good although it requires maintenance. Limited space for expansion.
ODD Art gallery	Yes	Good	No	Yes	Exhibition space limited, may require future expansion.
Animal Shelter	Yes	Average	No	Yes	Facility requires upgrading and new heating and water systems.
Radio Station	Yes	Poor	No	Yes	Recent problems locating a permanent home for the station.
Klondike Sun newspaper	Yes	Average	No	Yes	Recently confirmed continuing accommodation in the City's waterfront building.
Recycling depot	Yes	Poor	No	Yes	Old building with insufficient space. Requires major upgrading
Chamber of Commerce	Yes	Good	No	Yes	Office facilities adequate for current use, but expansion options limited.
Klondike Visitors Association	Yes	Good	No	Yes	Current office facilities adequate, but may need to expand in future.
Parks Canada Visitors Centre	Yes	Good	No	Yes	Sufficient for current needs, but facilities could be updated or enlarged.
Dawson City Music Festival	Yes	Average	No	Yes	Operating home for DCMF.

Inventory limited to government infrastructure and public service facilities. Shaded areas represent facilities independent from governments that provide a community service.

Table II

Environmental Inventory and Assessment

Environmental Assets/Needs	Do you have it?	Status
Safe drinking water	Yes	Community served by filtration wells or trucked supply.
Adequate supply of water	Yes	Sourced from the Yukon River. Community water use is high due mainly to climatic conditions.
Certified water-treatment operators	Yes	
Safe sewage disposal and treatment	No	Current system inadequate and City currently under legal order to construct new sewage-treatment facility.
Permitted landfill	Yes	Landfill management plan to be updated by December 2008.
Recycling program	Yes	Operated by CKS in partnership with the City. Recycling options currently limited.
Used-oil storage area	Yes	Limited to domestic users only with a 20-litre limit per person.
Lead acid battery collection area	Yes	Vehicle batteries only at the landfill. Annual collection
Developable land	Yes	Limited availability within municipal boundaries. Additional subdivision development planned.
Emergency Response Plan	Yes	Interagency plan, with annual scenario planning.
Fuel spill prevention plan	Yes	See ERP above
Hazardous waste response plan	Yes	See ERP above
Erosion control	Yes	As part of flood protection measures.
Contaminated sites identified	Yes	
Healthy subsistence food	Yes	Available locally. Locally grown produce can be purchased in season.
Environmental education programs	Yes	Through partnerships with local governments, educators and organizations.
Healthy wildlife populations	Yes	Current concerns over declining stocks, particularly of fish in the Yukon River.
Hazardous waste collection area	No	Landfill not permitted for hazardous waste storage.
Protected watershed plan	Yes	Planning undertaken by the Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council.
Environmental impact statement	No	YESAB provides recommendations for local projects.

Table III

Social, Health, and Cultural Services Inventory and Assessment

Resources		Does it exist?	Can it be improved?
Category	Type of Service		
Self-Government status	Local municipal government	Yes	Yes
	First Nation self government	Yes	Yes
Health	Nutrition	Yes	Yes
	Weight Loss	Yes	Yes
	Aids prevention	Yes	Yes
	Substance abuse	Yes	Yes
	Family planning	Yes	Yes
Public Safety	Police protection	Yes	Yes
	Fire protection	Yes	Yes
	Emergency response	Yes	Yes
	Search and rescue	Yes	Yes
Recreational programs	Small children	Yes	Yes
	Teens and youth	Yes	Yes
	Adults	Yes	Yes
Social Service programs	Child care	Yes	Yes
	Domestic violence	Yes	Yes
	Seniors	Yes	Yes
	Disability services	Yes	Yes
	Counselling - adults	Yes	Yes
	Counselling – teens and youth	Yes	Yes
	Legal services	Yes	Yes
	Suicide prevention	Yes	Yes
First Nation cultural programs	Elders' group	Yes	Yes
	Traditional food	Yes	Yes
	Traditional music and dance group	Yes	Yes
	Traditional arts and crafts	Yes	Yes
	Language programs	Yes	Yes
	Traditional camps	Yes	Yes
	Storytelling	Yes	Yes

Table III

Other cultural programs	Community arts programming	Yes	Yes
	Arts and crafts	Yes	Yes
	Music (programs and lessons)	Yes	Yes
	Drama	Yes	Yes
	Filmmaking	Yes	Yes

Table IV

Capacity Building and Job Training Inventory and Assessment

Capacity Building/Training/Education Opportunities		Number of positions.	Full or part-time / seasonal	Training/Education needed?	Is training available in community?
Category	Type				
Municipal Administrative & Operational Positions	Chief Administrative Officer	1	FT	Yes	Part
	Finance	2	FT	Yes	Part
	Administration	2	FT	Yes	Part
	Development	1	FT	Yes	Part
	Fire Chief	1	FT	Yes	Part
	Recreation Manager	1	FT	Yes	Part
	Recreation programming /assistant	5	3(FT) 2(Seasonal)	Yes	Part
	Public Works Superintendent	1	FT	Yes	Part
	Labour/Technician	3	FT	Yes	Part
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Administrative & Operational Positions	Executive Director	1	FT	Yes	Part
	Executive administration	2	FT	Yes	Part
	Assistant Executive Director	1	FT	Yes	Part
	Health programs	4	FT	Yes	Part
	Health support	4	3(PT) 1(Seasonal)	Yes	Part
	Social programs	4	FT	Yes	Part
	Social support	15	5(PT) 10(Seasonal)	Yes	Part
	Language administration	2	FT	Yes	Part
	Education / Youth	4	FT	Yes	Part
	Education / Youth support	3	2(FT) 1 (Seasonal)	Yes	Part
	Director Business Development	1	FT	Yes	Part
	Business Development assistant	Vacant	FT	Yes	Part
	Director Communications	1	FT	Yes	Part
	Director Lands and Resources/Housing	1	FT	Yes	Part
	Lands and Resources Manager	1	FT	Yes	Part
	Lands and Resources officer/technician	4	FT	Yes	Part
	Housing Manager	2	FT	Yes	Part
	Housing	3	2(FT) 1(Seasonal)	Yes	Part
	Director Childcare	1	FT	Yes	Part
	Coordinator / Assistant Director	2	FT	Yes	Part
Educators / Teacher	11	7 (FT) 4 (Seasonal)	Yes	Part	

Table IV

	Director Heritage	1	FT	Yes	Part
	Research & Programs	6	FT	Yes	Part
	Sites	6	FT	Yes	Part
	Cultural Centre & Collections	5	FT	Yes	Part
	Director Finance	1	FT	Yes	Part
	Finance clerk/assistant	5	FT	Yes	Part
	Director Fish and Wildlife	1	FT	Yes	Part
	Coordinator / Steward	3	FT	Yes	Part
	Summer student	2	Seasonal	Yes	Part
	Director Human Resources	1	FT	Yes	Part
	Assistant/Officer	4	FT	Yes	Part
	Manager Implementation	1	FT	Yes	Part
	Implementation assistant	1	FT	Yes	Part
	Chief Information Officer	1	FT	Yes	Part
	Information technicians	2	FT	Yes	Part
Education	Principal	1	FT	Yes	Part
	Teachers	24	21(FT) 3(PT)	Yes	Part
	Teachers Aides	7	6(FT) 1(PT)	Yes	Part
Environment	Environmental Impact Assessment Officers	3	2(FT) 1(PT)	Yes	Part
Health	Doctor	2	FT	Yes	Part
	Nurse	3	FT	Yes	Part
	Health Aide	4	2(FT) 2(PT)	Yes	Part
Transportation & Utilities	Ferry Pilot	3	Seasonal	Yes	Part
	Ferry Deckhand	12	Seasonal	Yes	Part
	Sewage / Water treatment operator	3	FT	Yes	Part
	Water delivery service operator	2	FT	Yes	Part
	Sewage collection operator	2	FT	Yes	Part
	Landfill operator	1	PT	Yes	Part
	Garbage collection service operator	1	FT	Yes	Part
	Power plant operator	3	FT	Yes	Part
Justice	Court worker	Itinerant	Itinerant	Yes	Part
	Probation officer	Itinerant	Itinerant	Yes	Part

Table V

Sustainability Principles Strategic Checklist

	Yes	No	If no, why?	If yes, how is it further related to operational plans?
Principle 1: Provide a long-term vision for the community based on sustainability; intergenerational, social, economic and political equity; and their individuality.				
Does the project align with the long-term vision?				
Does the project define long term?				
Does it align with the definition of sustainability and sustainable development?				
Are there means to monitor how the project progresses to the vision?				
Principle 2: Achieve long-term economic and social security.				
Does it consider social and economic impacts in a transparent way?				
Are the benefits of the project shared with the community in a just and equitable manner?				
Are the negative effects of the project shared with the community shared in a just and equitable manner?				
Are the economic and social strategies consistent with the long-term vision?				
Principle 3: Recognize the intrinsic value of biodiversity and natural ecosystems, and protect and restore them.				
Does it protect the intrinsic value of ecosystems?				
Are there means to monitor/measure the effect of the project on biodiversity?				
Principle 4: Enable communities to minimize their ecological footprint.				
Does this transparently account for your impacts outside your boundaries?				
Are there means to communicate the impact of your actions to the community?				
Are there means to monitor/measure (e.g., with indicators) the impact of your actions with the community?				
Will the project proceed in the absence of scientific evidence about the extent of your impacts?				

Table V

Principle 5: Build on the characteristics of ecosystems in the development and nurturing of a healthy and sustainable community.				
Are there elements of the project that have been modelled on ecological principles?				
Will the benefits of building upon the characteristics of ecosystem be communicated to the community?				
Principle 6: Recognize and build on the distinctive characteristics of the community, including its human and cultural values, history and natural systems.				
Does the project consider/build upon cultural values, history and natural systems?				
Is the cultural/historical profile of your community embodied in the project?				
Is the project compatible with the community's cultural/historical profile?				
Principle 7: Empower people and foster participation.				
Has the project undergone community consultation?				
Has community engagement been broad and included typically marginalized voices?				
Has the community's participation influenced the strategy?				
Are there means to continue community input throughout monitoring and evaluation of the project?				
Principle 8: Expand and enable cooperative networks to work towards a common sustainable future.				
Have cooperative networks been established, facilitated, supported and/or consulted throughout the project's development? Will these networks be consulted throughout the monitoring and evaluation?				
Are networks utilized and publicised within and outside your boundaries?				
Have these networks enabled/facilitated collective action in the community?				
Is the knowledge/learning of the networks widely shared?				
Principle 9: Promote sustainable production and consumption, through appropriate use of environmentally sound technologies and effective demand management.				
Does the project promote sustainable consumption?				
Have environmentally sound technologies been employed in the design and implementation of the project?				

Table V

Does it consider production/consumption costs along the supply chain?				
Are there means to support other business engaging in sustainable production/consumption?				
Principle 10: Enable continual improvement, based on accountability, transparency and good governance.				
Has decision making in the project been undertaken in a transparent way?				
Does the project contain indicators and targets to monitor continuous improvement?				
Is good governance utilised through the project?				
Does the project contain reporting mechanisms that are based on accountable information?				
Is continuous improvement evident by incremental change or innovative strategies, programs or technologies?				

After the Gold Rush

The Integrated Community Sustainability Plan

Volume III : Appendices and background documents



Guide to “After the Gold Rush”

“After the Gold Rush” is published in three volumes:

Volume I: The City of Dawson and Tr’ondëk

Community Vision outlines the community visioning process and the creation of our community value statements, community vision, and sustainability definitions and principles. It describes the challenges facing our community today, and explains the opportunities available to us to meet them.

Volume II: Strategies and Implementation highlights the actions that will move us towards a sustainable community. It contains an inventory of our resources and highlights key development strategy areas. Monitoring and assessment processes are also contained in this volume.

Volume III: Appendices includes the appendices and background information necessary to fully understand the consultation, formulation, planning and development processes.

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Plan requirements

An Integrated Community Sustainability Plan must fulfill certain requirements to ensure effective and meaningful planning. The Yukon Government's ICSP template, for example, provides recommendations and outlines the minimum requirements to allow access to funding.

Effective sustainability planning reflects the views and needs of the community, and local government. It was important that "After the Gold Rush" was created through a community consultation process that allowed all members of the community to participate in the planning process. Community questionnaires, newsletters, public meetings, a school-wide write, municipal open house and open door policy played a vital role in obtaining guidance from community members. In addition, discussions with community members at the Community Support Centre and meetings with numerous organizations and groups gave widespread coverage. The process was therefore structured to encourage full community participation and involved written and verbal responses from around 300 community members. *(Appendix I to X)*

Sustainability planning requires a long-term outlook and sustained community investment. Thus, planning should take account of long-term effects to plan ahead for the decades to come. In this respect, our ICSP will endeavour to create a broadly sustainable community within the next 20 years, and one that will function fully on the principles of sustainability by 2060.



Courtesy of Dawson City Music Festival

Comprehensive sustainability plans provide a basis for informed decision making. Acknowledging the interrelationships between different areas or sectors of the community is vital to ensure effective and cooperative planning. A further goal was to develop a sustainability plan that can become a component of a community's larger development. It is intended that our ICSP will become a part of that larger process and that, wherever possible, the principles expressed in this document can be applied on a broader scale. *(Appendix XI)*



Courtesy of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in

Plan requirements

“After the Gold Rush” would not have become a comprehensive community plan without cooperation between local governments. Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in and the City of Dawson collaborated on the development of this ICSP and demonstrated the benefits of working together in the preparation of appropriate plans by signing a Memorandum of Understanding. Similarly, accessing the skills and funding available through other organizations and community groups further enhances the planning process. The development and enhancement of community partnerships will play a key role in the success of the plan. *(Appendices XII & XIII)*



Courtesy of Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in

In order to effectively move towards sustainable and stable communities, it is important for each community to determine its core values. With core values a community can create a vision its members wish to achieve. Once a desired outcome and vision are known the community can examine its current situation and identify strategic goals. We believe our community’s vision and value statements fully reflect our community and will help direct future planning decisions. *(Appendix XIV)*

There are currently hundreds of descriptions of what sustainable means. Therefore, defining “sustainability” was an important step in the plan’s development. The plan adopted the two definitions considered the most appropriate and which provided a focus and gave direction. Sustainability principles are vital to the meaningful assessment of projects and programs. Our principles encompass our sustainability dimensions and will be the mechanisms by which decisions and initiatives are assessed. *(Appendix XVII)*

In its broadest terms, planning for sustainability entails considering communities through basic pillars or “dimensions”. The ICSP identified the six key dimensions that encompass the areas most relevant to Dawson community and which will play in the deciding the future of the community. Rather than a piecemeal approach, our community will take into account the links between these six dimensions. *(Appendices XVIII and XIX)*

Plan requirements



Sustainability principles are vital to the meaningful assessment of projects and programs. Our principles encompass our sustainability dimensions and will be the mechanisms by which decisions and initiatives are assessed. Our sustainability principles are best suited to the comprehensive ICSP for our community. They include all the potential sustainability dimensions and help focus on some of the community's characteristics. (*Appendices XX and XXI*)

The implementation of plans and their policies is as important as drafting the plans themselves. Plans are completely ineffective without adequate frameworks and processes. Our planning framework was prepared specifically to assist local governments and their partners to learn and undertake the challenging task of sustainable development planning. The framework addresses issues such as targets, triggers, implementation and monitoring. (*Appendix XV*)



In many respects the name of a plan can be equally as important as its contents. The name should summarize the plan's intent and give direction for the future. It should be short and instantly recognizable, although it may have a more detailed sub-title. It needs to find acceptance among its intended audience and users. It should be as unique as possible. This is also true with a process, such as creating a community vision. (*Appendix XXIII*)

Appendix I

ICSP Yukon Template Requirements for a community lead process.

The following references are found in the Yukon Government ICSP Yukon template:

Communities and governments are encouraged to define for themselves what makes up a sustainable community. ***Part I page 1***

Community consultations are a vital component of these plans. Just as the Gas Tax Agreement sets out a shift towards direct community funding, it also envisions increasing public participation in determining how those funds are to be spent. ***Part I page 19***

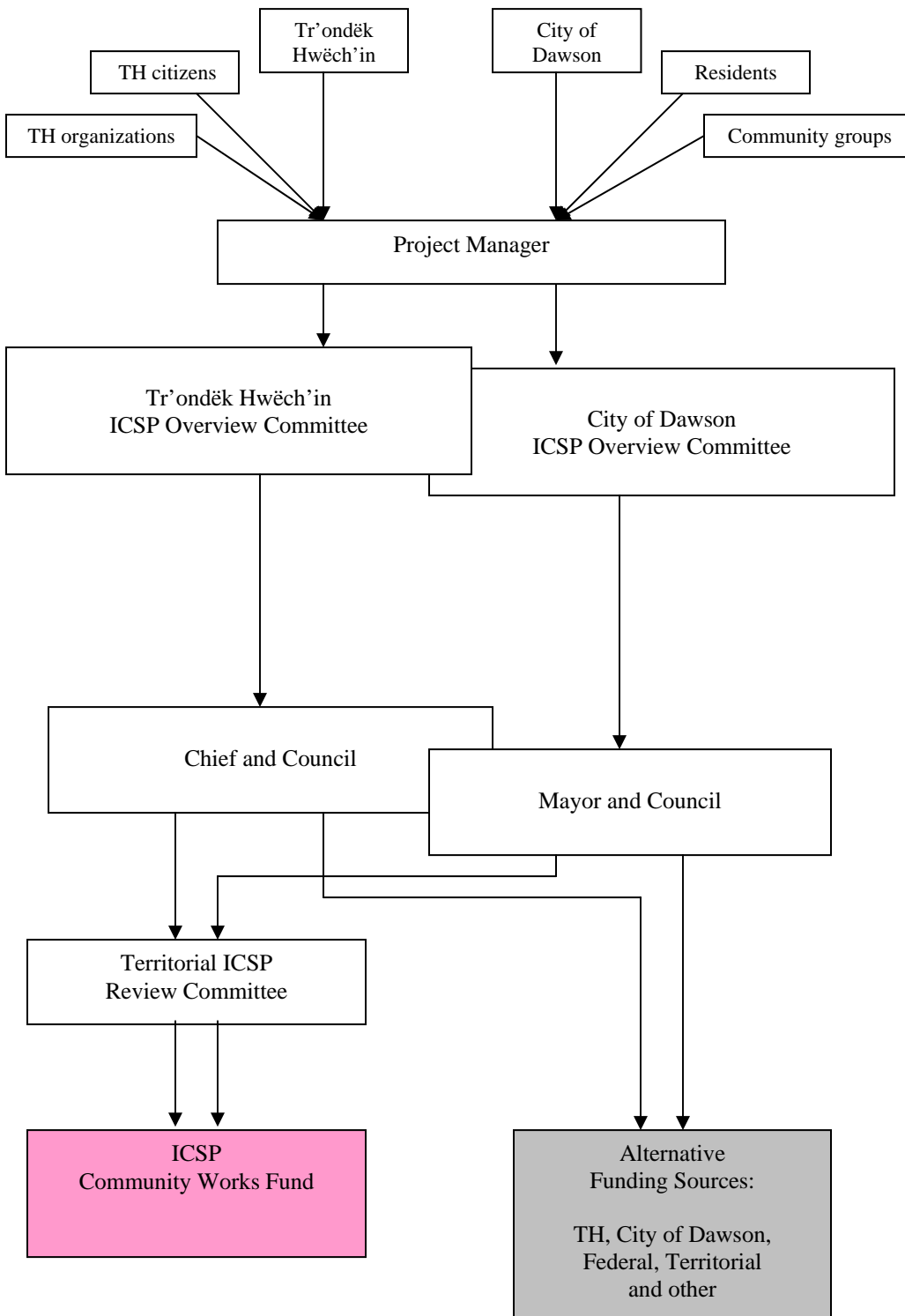
In order to effectively move towards sustainable and stable communities, it is important for each community to determine its core values. With core values, a community can create a vision its members wish to achieve. Once a desired outcome and vision are known, the community can examine its current situation and identify strategic goals. ***Part II page 5***

The sustainability plan is a document expressing the views and needs of members of your community. Therefore, it is important that the plan be created through community consultation, as per the instructions above. This section documents what consultation has occurred in the creation of the plan. ***Part II page 6***

This sustainability plan is designed to be a document expressing the views and needs of members of your community. Therefore, it is important that it be created through community consultation allowing all members of the community to participate in the planning process. ***Part II page 31***

Appendix II

Integrated Community Sustainability Plan Consultation and Reporting Structure



Community input throughout the development of the plan to identify a common vision, community goals, and program and infrastructure developments.

The project manager will consolidate public input and coordinate the planning and development process.

The ICSP Overview Committees, made up of TH and City representatives, will oversee the ICSP process and development and approve proposals.

The ICSPOC will consult with community representatives and make recommendations based on public consultations.

ICSP will be developed to reflect the common vision and goals. Official adoption of one unified or two separate plans will require the consent of Chief and Council and Mayor and Council.

A territorial ICSP review committee will review the plan(s) and will approve appropriate infrastructure funding if the plan is acceptable. Funding will be made available through the Community Works Fund.

Non CWF projects may be funded through alternative sources and in partnership with community groups.



Planning for the future of our community

Dear resident:

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and the City of Dawson are beginning a planning process that will focus on sustainability and the long-term future of our community. We will be defining an image of what we want our community to be and mapping out the steps required to get there. The first part of this planning process is determining what is important to people and what you think the community should look like in the future. This will be used to help create a vision for the whole community and beyond.

All aspects of community life may be considered. However, the plans will initially focus on the infrastructure requirements needed to help achieve this vision. Funding for this first stage is being made available through the Federal Government's Gas Tax Agreement.

It is very important to the planning process that we include the ideas of as many people as possible. In addition to this questionnaire, community consultation meetings will be held throughout the development stage. The findings from the questionnaire will be reported at these meetings and in regular newsletters.

Please take a few minutes to provide your answers to the following questions on the other side of this paper. All members of the household or family are encouraged to contribute – young or old we need your views. You can add extra information on separate sheets or collect more forms, available from the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in or City offices, and at various locations downtown.

The completed questionnaire can be dropped off at the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in or City offices. It would be appreciated if this could be done by **March 23rd, 2007** or as soon after that date as possible.

If you interested in being involved in the planning process please provide contact information below.

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____ e-mail _____

For more information, please contact Jim Taggart, Project Manager, at 993 7440 or call in at the City office. Alternatively, e-mail jtaggart@cityofdawson.ca or jtaggart@gov.trondek.com. Thank you.

Please note the City of Dawson will also utilise this consultation process as part of the development of the Official Community Plan.

Answers can be expressed in simple point form. Provide as many points as you like and attach more information if needed.

1. What is important to you about the community today?

2. When you think about the community's future, what changes would you most like to see?

3. What could be done to make this happen?



Planning for the future of our community

Dear Society Members:

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and the City of Dawson are beginning a planning process that will focus on sustainability and the long-term future of our community. We will be defining an image of what we want our community to be and mapping out the steps required to get there. The first part of this planning process is determining what is important to people and what the community should look like in the future. This will be used to help create a vision for the whole community and beyond.

All aspects of community life may be considered. However, the plans will initially focus on the infrastructure requirements needed to help achieve this vision. Funding for this first stage is being made available through the Federal Government's Gas Tax Agreement.

It is very important to the planning process that we include the ideas of as many people and organisations as possible. In addition to questionnaires, community consultation meetings will be held throughout the development stage. The findings from the questionnaires will be reported at these meetings and in regular newsletters.

Community groups play an important role in community life. As a registered society you will already have identified your main purpose and objectives. These statements, and your answers to the following questions, can be used to help formulate a common vision for the community and assist with identifying goals and objectives.

Please take a few minutes to provide your answers to the following questions. The completed questionnaire can be dropped off at the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in or City offices. It would be appreciated if this could be done by **March 23rd, 2007** or as soon after that date as possible.

Name of Society _____

Main intent _____

Objectives _____

Appendix IV

Subsequent answers can be expressed in simple point form. Provide as many points as you like and attach more information if needed.

1. As a society, what is important about the community today?

2. When you think about the community's future, what changes would your society most like to see?

3. What could be done to make this happen?

4. How can your society help?

For more information, please contact Jim Taggart, Project Manager, at 993 7440 or call in at the City office. Alternatively, e-mail jtaggart@cityofdawson.ca or jtaggart@gov.trondek.com. Thank you.

Please note the City of Dawson will also use this consultation process as part of the development of the Official Community Plan.

Community Vision
Summary of responses

Responses from the consultation process have been placed into six categories (six pillars): natural environment, built environment, economy, culture, governance and social (see attached appendices). The appendices include comments received from community members and groups, including TH citizens. Where comments are applicable to more than one category they have been included in all the relevant groupings. Comments have been further consolidated, within the same groupings, to highlight common responses and recurrent themes. These themes can be incorporated into a common community vision.

Note: Comments listed in bold can be considered the most important aspects or issues. Those marked * are considered a priority.

Built Environment

Important

The historic character of the town*
Compact size of the community
Historic buildings
The river and waterfront

In the future

Preserve and retain historic nature*
Better waste management and recycling*
Reduce consumption, energy use
More effective building and lot development

Natural Environment

Important

The natural environment*
Clean air and water
Natural resources
Recreation opportunities

In the future

More environmental protection*
Land available for farming
Greater environmental awareness
Easier recreational access to surroundings

Economy

Important

No franchises
Job opportunities
Tourist destination
Business sectors work together

In the future

Encouraging a more diverse economy
More local production
More affordable housing
Tourism and promotion initiatives

Culture

Important

Unique First Nation's heritage*
Vibrant arts and culture scene*
Gold Rush heritage
Creative community

In the future

Greater promotion of FN heritage
Integration of FN heritage in tourism
More development of arts and culture

Governance

Important

Relationship between TH and the City
Freedom to practice personal lifestyles

In the future

Better relationships between TH and the City
Enhanced partnerships
Better community representation
Mechanisms to help achieve goals

Social

Important

Safe and supportive community
The community's unique character*
The sense of "community"
The People
Recreation opportunities

In the future

Better health care facilities*
Improved facilities for seniors and youth
Better recreational facilities and programs*

Appendix VI Public consultation process and advertising

	Date
“Sustainable Times” ICSP newsletter	4 th January 2007
Community member questionnaire	16 th March 2007
Local society questionnaire	16 th March 2007
Public meeting advertisement (Yukon News)	4 th April 2007
Public meeting advertisement (Klondike Sun)	4 th April 2007
Public meeting advertisement (City of Dawson rolling ads)	4 th April 2007
Public meeting advertisement (community notices)	4 th April 2007
“Sustainable Times” ICSP newsletter	6 th April 2007
Public Meeting (Tr’ondëk Community Hall)	11th April 2007
Dawson City community forum (on-line)	16 th April 2007
Public meeting advertisement (Yukon News)	9 th May 2007
Public meeting advertisement (Klondike Sun)	9 th May 2007
Public meeting advertisement (City of Dawson rolling ads)	9 th May 2007
Public meeting advertisement (community notices)	9 th May 2007
Public meeting advertisement (Yukon News)	16 th May 2007
“Sustainable Times” ICSP newsletter	19 th May 2007
Public Meeting (Tr’ondëk Community Hall)	23rd May 2007
RSS school-wide write	28 th May 2007
Public meeting advertisement (Yukon News)	13 th June 2007
Public meeting advertisement (City of Dawson rolling ads)	13 th June 2007
Public meeting advertisement (Yukon News)	20 th June 2007
Public meeting advertisement (Klondike Sun)	20 th June 2007
Public meeting advertisement (community notices)	22 nd June 2007
Public meeting advertisement (Yukon News)	22 nd June 2007
Public Meeting (Tr’ondëk Community Hall)	Postponed
City of Dawson newsletter	2 nd July 2007
Public meeting advertisement (Yukon News)	4 th July 2007
Public meeting advertisement (Klondike Sun)	4 th July 2007
Public meeting advertisement (City of Dawson rolling ads)	4 th July 2007
Public meeting advertisement (Yukon News)	6 th July 2007
Public meeting advertisement (community notices)	6 th July 2007
“Sustainable Times” ICSP newsletter	11 th July 2007
Public Meeting (Tr’ondëk Community Hall)	11th July 2007
City of Dawson open house (“Six hours of power”)	9 th August 2007



Sustainable Times

The Integrated Community Sustainability Plan Newsletter



Welcome to the first in a series of regular newsletters for our **Integrated Community Sustainability Plan** (ICSP). The ICSP is a partnership between the City of Dawson and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and is designed to increase awareness of sustainability issues within the community, create a community vision and identify programmes and infrastructure that will help create a sustainable future for Dawson City and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in traditional territories.

An ICSP? An ICSP is a long term plan, developed in consultation with community members that provides direction for the community to realize sustainability objectives it has for the environmental, cultural, social, and economic dimensions of its identity.

So what is sustainability? The word 'sustainability' has hundreds of definitions and is often difficult to fully understand. Perhaps the best and simplest explanation comes from the World Council on Environment and Development which describes sustainability as *meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.* The Umbrella Final Agreement gives this explanation: *beneficial socio-economic change that does not undermine the ecological and social systems upon which communities and societies are dependent.* While sustainability is often seen only in terms of the environment, this plan will focus on all aspects of community sustainability including cultural, social and economic.

Why the need for a plan? The ICSP will have three main benefits Firstly, through the process the community can better understand its future

direction and work collectively towards achieving its goals. Secondly, it should enhance capacity to meet community needs. In addition, successful completion of the plan will give the City and TH direct access to funds through Federal gas tax revenues to finance certain infrastructure projects. These funds are considerable, with up to \$1.9m available to the City and \$0.9m allocated to TH projects.

How can you participate? Public consultation and partnerships are an integral part of the plan (see the structure on the rear of this newsletter). Your views are very important and consultations will take place throughout the plan's development. The first steps will be to identify a community vision statement based on the goals and objectives of residents, community groups, TH organisations and local governments.

This will be done through an initial questionnaire mailed to every household. In addition, preliminary contact with community groups and TH organisations will help consolidate what may be wide-ranging aspirations. Regular public consultation meetings will be held throughout the plan's development. Local interest-based focus groups will be created which will also make recommendations to TH and City Overview Committees on the plan's content and proposals.

Look out for the survey form in your mailbox. We'll look forward to your responses. Community groups will be contacted directly and public consultation meetings will be advertised well in advance.

The ICSP will have a major impact on the future of Dawson City. Make sure your voice is heard.



Sustainable Times

The Integrated Community Sustainability Plan Newsletter



Welcome to the second “Sustainable Times”. In this edition we look forward to the first public consultation meeting and celebrate the beginning of the process to develop a **Community Vision** with a community feast. Details of the public meeting are displayed on the other side of this newsletter.

What is a ‘Community Vision’? A community vision is a statement that describes how we want the community to be in the future. It speaks to people’s shared values and hopes and represents a community changed for the better.

Here are examples of some community vision statements:

“Whistler will be the premier mountain resort community – as we move towards sustainability.” Whistler, BC

“Mayo is a healthy, sustainable, family oriented community that reflects its multicultural roots and pursues responsible development that builds on its local assets.” Mayo, Yukon

“To help make Medicine Hat a great place for business.” Medicine Hat, Alberta

Each of these visions is different, but highlight what’s important to people. They give direction, identify priorities and explain how community members want the community to be in future.

Why do we need a community vision? At their best, common community visions give community members an increased sense of pride and ownership, create identity, and can help highlight opportunities. A shared vision will guide the community. In future, any major decisions made that affect the community will need to reflect our community vision.

To be effective, the process should include the whole community and all levels of government. Creating a vision should help unite people and create meaning and purpose.

So how do I participate? Your views are important! You can have your say on the future of the community in a number of ways. Complete and return the community questionnaire, visit with Jim Taggart, Project Manager at the City office, and come to the public consultation meetings. Jim will also be available at the Community Support Centre 1-6pm on Tuesdays and Thursdays beginning April 13th.

At the first **Public Meeting and community feast** on Wednesday 11th April, we’ll provide some background on the Integrated Community Sustainability Plan and give community members the opportunity to comment. We’ll also be seeking answers to the questions:

What is important to you about the community today?

What changes would you most like to see?

What can be done to make this happen?

Your responses will guide us in creating a common community vision and help direct the plan for a sustainable future. Draft vision statements will be brought to next public meeting for discussion and approval. The common community vision will need to be formally adopted by Chief and Council and Mayor and Council.

Have you completed your community questionnaire? It’s important that we get the views of as many community members and groups as possible. Please take a few minutes to fill in your questionnaire and bring it along to the meeting. Alternatively, drop it off at the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in or City of Dawson offices. Questionnaires are available at a number of locations downtown or from the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in or City of Dawson offices.

For more information please contact Jim Taggart, Project Manager. Contact details are provided overleaf.



Sustainable Times

The Integrated Community Sustainability Plan Newsletter



What's your vision for the community?

As part of the development of the Integrated Community Sustainability Plan (ICSP) the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and City of Dawson are inviting community members to participate in creating a **Community Vision**. Many of you have already completed the recent questionnaire or attended consultation meetings. Now it's time to see the initial results and decide what type of future you want for the community.

So what is a 'Community Vision'? A Community Vision is a statement that describes how we want the community to be in future. It explains what direction we'd like the community to take. It's a statement that also reflects our shared values and hopes, and enhances the things people care about. It provides a description of what a successful community will look like as we move towards sustainable future.

Why do we need a community vision? It will help guide the community into the future. It can instil a sense of pride and ownership, and create identity. A vision will help shape a sustainable future and give direction during the development of our ICSP.

How will it affect the community? In future, all major decisions that affect the community must reflect our shared vision. Accurately reflecting community aspirations can also generate goals people can identify with and will work towards. It can be an inspiration.

There are many types of vision statements, and each is unique. Here are examples from other communities:

"Whistler will be the premier mountain resort community – as we move towards sustainability."

"Mayo is a healthy, sustainable, family oriented community that reflects its multicultural roots and pursues responsible development that builds on its local assets."

"Well Beyond the Ordinary"

"Guelph is a caring community, diverse in its heritage, vibrant in its neighbourhoods and dedicated to People, Environment, Innovation and Investment."

"A place to live, work, learn and play ... a great place to call home."

Each one is different and based on the **values** most important to each community. Each depicts how residents want their community to be, and what the community's priorities are for the future. Some are short and to the point, while others also have an additional subtext that describes the vision in more detail.

And now it's your chance to help create a unique and memorable vision for your community. At the next public meeting (see the reverse for details) we'll present a summary of the responses from the consultation process – the things that are important to people and where changes could be made to give the community a brighter future.

We'll also present draft **community values** for you to consider. Based on findings from the consultation process, each will reflect what's most important to community members and how these can be achieved.

We'll ask you to identify key ideas or words that should be included in our community vision statement. We'll use these to help create sample statements for consideration at a later meeting.

The Community Vision and ICSP will have a major impact on the future of Dawson City. Come along to the meeting and make sure your voice is heard.



Sustainable Times



The Integrated Community Sustainability Plan Newsletter

Creating a vision for our sustainable community.

Dawson City is a unique community, with a history that sets it apart. The Klondike Valley was the scene of the world's biggest goldrush, and its impacts still reverberate today. There's a strong First Nations presence, whose culture survived the massive influx of miners and is today a confident self-governing nation. Dawson City is on the northern edge of civilization, peopled by a resourceful and imaginative population. It is an inclusive community, where everyone is valued and accepted regardless of background or lifestyle. The community has survived and thrived through a series of boom and bust cycles, and has always conjured the spirit to bounce back. Located along one of the world's largest rivers, the area enjoys a bountiful supply of natural resources that sustain the community.

To continue to meet the needs of the community and those of the environment, careful planning and stewardship of resources are required to realize a sustainable future. ***"After the Gold Rush" - the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and City of Dawson Integrated Community Sustainability Plan (ICSP)*** will guide the community through the inevitable changes that now face the region and the planet.

An ICSP? An ICSP is a long term plan, developed in consultation with community members that provides direction for the community to realize sustainability objectives it has for the environmental, cultural, social, and economic dimensions of its identity.

So what is sustainability? The word 'sustainability' has hundreds of definitions and is often difficult to fully understand. Perhaps the best and simplest explanation comes from the World Council on Environment and Development which describes sustainability as ***meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.*** The Umbrella Final Agreement gives this explanation: ***beneficial socio-economic change that does not undermine the ecological and social systems upon which communities and societies are dependent.*** While sustainability is often seen only in

terms of the environment, this plan will focus on all aspects of community sustainability including cultural, social and economic.

Why the need for a plan? The ICSP will have three main benefits. Firstly, through the process the community can better understand its future direction and work collectively towards achieving its goals. Secondly, it should enhance capacity to meet community needs. In addition, successful completion of the plan will give the City and TH direct access to funds through Federal gas tax revenues to finance certain infrastructure projects. These funds are considerable, with up to \$1.9m available to the City and \$0.9m allocated to TH projects.

The first step was to ask community members what was important about the community today and what changes they'd like to see. This was done through newsletters, questionnaires, public meetings, discussions with groups and organisations, a 'School-write' with all grades at RSS, meetings with Elders' Council and Seniors' groups, chats with individual community members, the Dawson Forum and direction from local governments. Your responses helped us identify seven **community values**. These are:

The historic character and heritage of the community – celebration and enhancement of the area's history and the community's heritage.

The natural environment – protection of natural resources through careful stewardship, including reduction, reuse and recycling.

Our inclusive community – growing a safe, supportive community that encourages resourcefulness, diversity, tolerance and independence.

The vibrant arts and cultural scene – using our creativity to inspire the community.

A strong First Nations community – celebration of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in identity.

A healthy community – physical, spiritual, emotional and intellectual growth through varied education and recreation opportunities.

A sustainable society – management of resources, and partnerships, for the long-term health and prosperity of the community.

These values, and their enhancement and protection, can then be incorporated to form a vision for the community.

What is a 'Community Vision'? A Community Vision is a statement that describes how we want the community to be in future. It explains what direction we'd like the community to take. It's a statement that also reflects our shared values and hopes, and enhances the things people care about. It provides a description of what a successful community will look like as we move towards sustainable future.

Why do we need a community vision? It will help guide the community into the future. It can instil a sense of pride and ownership, and create identity. A vision will help shape a sustainable future and give direction during the development of our ICSP.

How will it affect the community? In future, all major decisions that affect the community should reflect our shared vision. Accurately reflecting community aspirations can also generate goals people can identify with and will work towards. It can be an inspiration.

There are many words and phrases that can associated with the community. The challenge is to create a vision statement that reflects not only the individual community values but the overall 'sense' of the community, its characteristics, history and aspirations.

At the public meeting you will be given the opportunity to consider the draft community vision statement and of course provide comments.

The Community Vision and ICSP will have a major impact on the future of Dawson City. Make sure your voice is heard.



The Seven Wonders of Dawson.

You've seen the CBC's seven wonders of Canada. You may even have voted for your favourites. Now it's your chance to nominate the **Seven Wonders of Dawson**. The City of Dawson is looking for suggestions for our most treasured or unique icons and we want your input.

There are no limits to what you can vote for. It may be natural, man-made, a person or people, an event past or present, a community trait or even a philosophy. All we ask is that your choice should be located in or around the community, have a strong connection to Dawson, and preferably unique or iconic.

The choice is of course yours and we want to hear from you. Look out for your nomination form in the mail and return it to the City offices. Alternatively, call Mark at 993 7414 or Jim at 993 7440 with your suggestions. Or you can e-mail them to mark.wickam@cityofdawson.ca or jtaggart@cityofdawson.ca. Contact us if you have any questions or need more information.

The deadline for submissions is July 31st. A shortlist will be drawn up and presented at a City open house on August 9th. Details will be announced shortly. We look forward to your submissions.



Appendix XI

ICSP Yukon Template Requirements and recommendations for a comprehensive plan

Comprehensive

The infrastructure components of the template should be seen only as the minimum requirements. In addition to the four pillars of economic, environmental, social and cultural sustainability, Integrated Community Sustainability Plans may include many other aspects such as arts, recreation and leisure, and learning. Communities and governments are encouraged to define for themselves what makes up a sustainable community. The more comprehensive the sustainability plans are, the more informed the infrastructure investments will be. ***Part I page 1***

However, the goal is to develop a sustainability plan that can become a component of a community's larger development. Many communities already have long-term development plans that are updated regularly. It is hoped that this document can become a part of that larger process and that wherever possible the principles expressed in this document can be applied on a broader scale. To ensure that is possible, this document attempts to help communities articulate the full context of community development, including areas and facilities not specific to the parameters of the Gas Tax deal. ***Part I page 3***

This template was developed to help guide communities and First Nations in a process to define their own sustainability principles and goals while allowing the incorporation of existing documents and related expertise. This should result in one core document that will define a sustainable vision for our communities, while helping guide future infrastructure investments and encouraging communities to share local knowledge with each other. ***Part I page 14***

It is important to remember that while this document is a Gas Tax planning tool, the final plan is intended to be holistic and inclusive. No community should feel limited to evaluating only Gas Tax eligible projects. All elements of the community's infrastructure are up for discussion. By compiling a full inventory and assessment of all infrastructure, the community will be better able to fully articulate its needs in the area of Eligible Projects, as defined by the Agreement. ***Part II page 1***

However, there is no requirement that the community's responses to those areas be contained within the limited space of this template. Rather, this document should be viewed as a guide and a workbook, of sorts, that will help provide some basic direction for the process. ***Part II page 7***

Communities are encouraged to develop a broader Integrated Community Sustainability Plan document that will better reflect the individual circumstances and vision of its citizens. ***Part II page 8***

The GREY shaded areas are Gas Tax eligible projects, but it is important to view infrastructure development in the full context of what exists in your community and what doesn't. So, the lists below include many areas not covered by Gas Tax funding. There is no requirement to fill out or address those areas not covered by this Agreement. However, filling the full checklist out will help in future negotiations for the second phase of the Agreement, which may include expanding the Eligible Projects list. ***Part II page 14***

Use the list on the ***following page*** to identify the important social and cultural service assets and needs that exist in your community. If an item doesn't apply to your community, leave it blank. While

none of these elements are directly fundable through the Agreement, identifying them as community resources is important for planning. ***Part II page 16***

Every community is different and every community will view the sustainability principles through a local lens. Given that reality, it is important that every community have an opportunity to list and evaluate every asset that is valued locally. ***Part II page 21***

Building on existing assets and keeping the sustainability principles in mind, the community can begin to put together a plan for future growth and investment. It is important to investigate all needs through this plan, even though only some will be eligible for Gas Tax Funding. By identifying all needs, you will help provide a clear picture of what future programs should address, while generating a clear community context for those projects that are funded through this Agreement.
Part II page 27

Appendix XII

ICSP Yukon Template

Requirements for cooperation between governments

In keeping with the cooperative approach enshrined in the Agreement, Yukon has developed this template in cooperation with the Council of Yukon First Nations (CYFN) and the Association of Yukon Communities (AYC). *Part 1 Page 1*

Integrated Community Sustainability Plans must include a demonstration of joint-planning between Eligible Recipients that coexist in the same general community. *Part 1 Page 8*

Demonstrate that cooperative efforts have been made between governments that share an affected land and population base; *Part 1 Page 17*

The Gas Tax Agreement stipulates a need for governments to engage an intergovernmental and regional planning process. This section is designed to provide documentation of the intergovernmental consultation and planning process used to create your sustainability plan. *Part 2 Page 6*

The Gas Tax Agreement is designed to encourage intergovernmental cooperation and wherever possible, shared infrastructure investment. As such, there is a requirement that governments in close proximity to one another must demonstrate that there has been an effort to work together in the preparation of these sustainability plans. Given that requirement, please attach any documentation that illustrates joint planning and consultation process used to create your sustainability plan. This includes any agreements, letters, or other relevant documents created or exchanged with other local governments in your area. *Part 2 Page 30*

And possibly most important, the cooperative planning approach that this template attempts to foster can help build on existing relationships between governments....these templates can be a tool for First Nations, municipalities, unincorporated communities and the Yukon Government to build relationships that will spread beyond planning exercises. *Part 2 Page 32*

Workplan and Time Frames
Development of an Integrated Community Sustainability Plan
Pursuant to the Agreement on the Transfer of Federal Gas Tax Revenues
Under the New Deal for Cities and Communities

On May 26, 2005 the governments of Canada and Yukon entered into an agreement on the transfer of federal gas tax revenues. Under the agreement Yukon municipalities and Yukon First Nations receive a specified share of \$37.5 million dollars over a five year period for expenditures on Eligible Projects. Municipal-Yukon First Nation collaboration on Eligible Projects is encouraged. Up to five percent of the funds to which each party is entitled may be applied to the development of an Integrated Community Sustainability Plan.

The City of Dawson and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in have many shared objectives and have agreed to collaborate in the development of one unified or two separate Integrated Community Sustainability Plans.

Purpose

The purpose of this workplan is to guide the City of Dawson and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in in the preparation of one unified or two separate Integrated Community Sustainability Plans. After approval of the Plan(s) by the Review Committee, it is anticipated that the City of Dawson and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in will continue to collaborate in carrying out the Eligible Projects.

General Provisions

- 1) The preparation of the Integrated Community Sustainability Plan(s) shall be pursuant to the Agreement on the Transfer of Federal Gas Tax Revenues under the New Deal for Cities and Communities and this workplan.
- 2) The City of Dawson and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in shall each identify, in writing, planning group members responsible for completing the Plan. One planning group member from each Party shall be designated as the lead and primary point of contact for that Party.
- 3) A planning group member may designate another person to act on their behalf, and may involve such technical and other support persons as they deem necessary. Each Party shall make best efforts to ensure continuity of personnel throughout the process.
- 4) The leads shall be responsible for the coordination of the process which includes:
 - a) Coordinating any internal caucusing processes within the government each represents;
 - b) Monitoring and coordinating public consultation and communications

- processes, including at least three meetings with residents/Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Citizens living in Dawson and the surrounding area;
- c) Establishing working groups, side tables and other issue-analysis processes as required;
 - d) Engaging consultants as may be required; and
 - e) Other such matters as the Parties may agree.
- 5) The planning group shall prepare the Plan(s) with due diligence and good faith within the schedule set out in this workplan.
 - 6) The Parties shall, to the extent possible, share information required to prepare the Plan(s). Where information which is not available is required, the Parties shall determine how to obtain that information.
 - 7) The Parties recognize the confidentiality of information that may be exchanged and discussed, and agree to treat this information with appropriate sensitivity. Information that is to be treated as confidential shall be clearly identified as such.
 - 8) The Parties shall alternate hosting meetings of the planning group and public consultation meetings.
 - 9) A joint list of action items resulting from discussions shall be developed by the planning group after each session.
 - 10) A summary of each public meeting shall be prepared by the planning group after each meeting.
 - 11) This workplan may be revised and amended by agreement of all the Parties. Any amendments to the workplan shall be made in writing.

Resources

The Parties shall each contribute to the preparation of the Integrated Community Sustainability Plan(s) in proportion to the money each receives through the Agreement on the Transfer of Federal Gas Tax Revenues. Unless otherwise agreed in writing, all decisions to expend money to develop the Plan(s) shall be by consensus. The Parties shall also make "in kind" contributions such as office space, fax and photocopying services, and meeting facilities.

Steps and Timelines

Establish planning group and designate leads	August/06
Prepare and approve workplan identifying timelines and resources for preparation of the Plan	September/06
Apply to Yukon for up to 5% of funds for use in developing the Integrated Community Sustainability Plan(s)	October/06
Develop Terms of Reference, go out to tender, review proposals and select individual to provide planning services	Sept/06 – Nov/06
Host public meetings/Consult with Citizens and residents re: community vision and priorities	Nov/06 - March/07
Prepare Integrated Community Sustainability Plan(s), engaging individual(s) as required	Nov/06 - June/07
Host Joint City of Dawson/Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Council meetings	Nov/06 - June/07 as required
Either jointly or singly approve Integrated Community Sustainability Plan(s)	July/07
Submit Plan(s) to Review Committee for approval	July/07
Negotiate Contribution Agreement(s) with Yukon	August/07
Carry out Projects	August/07 - 2010

Signed in Dawson, Yukon of this ____ day of _____, 2006.

Chief Darren Taylor, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in

Mayor John Steins, City of Dawson

Appendix XIV

Community Values and Vision Statement: comments and suggestions

The following are comments relating to the seven draft community-value statements that were presented for consideration. Participants were asked if the draft values (in their presented form) accurately reflected their personal values and the community’s values, and to make suggestions to improve it. Each table indicates the number of respondents that agreed with the statement and those that didn’t support its inclusion. Comments in () indicate the number of times this was noted. Note: the majority of the “comments and suggestions” received related to practical ways to help promote or further the values and were incorporated into the general consultation responses.

The historic character and heritage of the community – preservation and enhancement of the historic townscape and the community’s heritage.

Yes 4	No 2
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Comments:

- Value should imply the protection of the ‘historic township’, including areas like Moosehide etc.
- “Heritage” should be expanded to include anything of value to the community
- Promote Dawson as the “Gold Rush” or “Klondike” capital
- Celebrate Dawson’s transition into a contemporary community
- The physical community should better reflect contemporary culture
- Need an interpretation of “historic”
- It’s too vague – needs more interpretation

The natural environment – protection of natural resources through careful stewardship, including reduction, reuse and recycling.

Yes 6	No 0
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Comments:

- Include becoming a leader in environmental responsibility
- Make Dawson City a leader in stewardship

Our inclusive community – growing a safe, supportive community that encourages resourcefulness and independence.

Yes 8	No 0
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Comments:

- “Inclusive” should be replaced by respectful, diverse and/or tolerant (2)
-through participation/engagement of all its citizens
- Should include ‘responsibility’
- Living together in its diversity
- Respecting differences

The vibrant arts and cultural scene – using our creativity to inspire the community.

Yes 8	No 0
--------------	-------------

Comments:

- I agree although this is a low priority
- This is a high priority; it's what makes Dawson special/stand out (3)
- Arts and Culture are what make people want to stay here
- Should include learning and education
- Culture has made us proud
- Should mention economic impact of arts in the community

A strong First Nations community – celebration of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in identity.

Yes 7	No 0
--------------	-------------

Comments:

- Proud of the blossoming of FN culture
- Integration is one of the community's strengths
- It makes our community unique
- Should also educate the community in traditional values

A healthy community – physical, spiritual, emotional and intellectual growth through varied education and recreation opportunities.

Yes 7	No 0
--------------	-------------

Comments:

- Include “living together in its diversity”
- Opportunities must be available and affordable

A sustainable society – management of resources, and partnerships, for the long-term health and prosperity of the community.

Yes 11	No 1
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Comments:

- Thoughtful and responsible growth – not at any cost
- Include conservation and responsible consumption instead of “management”
- Informed decision making
- Include “local production”
- Respecting differences

Community Vision word or phrase suggestions

The following words or phrases were suggested for inclusion into a common community vision. Note: () indicate the number of times that word or phrase was submitted.

unique (2)	self sufficient	good old days
historic	gold capital	sourdough
model	example	accepting community
strong navigational pull	carbon free	frontier
inclusive	sustainable	responsible

a great place to grow up, or not have to grow up
do unto others as you would be done by
you can't be born here and you can't die here
leading the planet in developing a truly sustainable culture

Historic references are common to many responses, while the present day community can be summarized in "accepting" and "inclusive". The future nature of the community is referenced with comments such as "sustainable, responsible, example and model."

Appendix XV

Our Community Vision

Options for vision statements

There are a number of options available when creating community vision statements (see Vision statements 1). Given the similarities in responses from community members and First Nation citizens it was considered appropriate to create a single, and memorable, short one or two line statement for the whole community, to be accompanied by a longer, more inclusive subtext.

Vision statement options

The following preferred options for the initial statement have been chosen from the attached appendix of suggestions. As required, visions must reflect community values, those areas/issues identified during the consultation process. The appendix lists suggestions under those relevant categories.

The preferred versions include vision statements related primarily to the four main community values/resources: the community's unique circumstances, historic character and heritage, the people and the environment. Versions from the "sustainable future" category and more "inclusive" statements have also been added.

Unique people, heritage, place... today and tomorrow

History is our future

Committed to preserving our historic character and heritage

Preserving the future

The small town with a big heart

So much more than a small town

Dawson City... past, present and future

Dawson City, natural history

Nurtured in nature

Committed to preserving our historic character and First Nation's heritage, promoting our unique way of life, protecting our natural resources and maintaining a healthy and vibrant community.

Dawson City... a unique perspective on life, history and community.

Working together to preserve our heritage, protect the environment, and nurture our inclusive and integrated community

Further vision options

Dawson City is a unique community

Uniquely Dawson City

Unique people, heritage, place....today and tomorrow

Forever unique

Dawson City ...a unique perspective.

A community like no other

A unique outlook

Historic character / heritage

History is our future

Where history comes alive

History and innovation

Celebrating our heritage

Share in our heritage

Living our heritage

Committed to preserving our historic character and heritage

Still at the frontier

Culture

A true cultural experience

The cultural capital of the Yukon/the north

Sustainability / Future / Vision

The true vision of the north

A sustainable place

Forever Dawson City

Back to the future

Working together for a sustainable future

Share in our vision

Preserving the future

People

The people are our natural resource

The community sustains us

The small town with a big heart

So much more than a small town

Then and now and in the future

Protecting the past and the future

Dawson City....past, present and future

Celebrating the past, living the present, sustaining the future

Where the past and the future live

Building on the past, creating a sustainable future

Appendix XV

Environment / land / natural resources

Nature is our backyard

Nature and culture in harmony

In harmony with nature

Dawson City, natural history

Nurtured in nature

A unique and wondrous place

Inclusive

Committed to preserving our historic character and First Nation's heritage, promoting our unique way of life, protecting our natural resources and maintaining a healthy and vibrant community.

Dawson City... a unique perspective on life, history and community.

A place where distinct cultures thrive in a unique wilderness.

A unique community built on its historic character, strong First Nation's heritage, invigorating environment and sense of place.

A community like no other, with unique character, history, heritage, and location.

A place of unique character, history, culture, and environment.

Partnering to nurture our heritage, our sense of community and nature.

Working together to preserve our heritage, protect the environment, and nurture our inclusive and integrated community.

Appendix XVI

Options for vision statement sub-text

It is recommended that, in addition to adopting a short and more memorable community vision statement, a longer and more detailed sub-text be adopted. The recommended option for the vision statement is to create a short and memorable vision supported by a longer sub-text. This has the advantage of allowing easier promotion of the short vision statement, while providing more detailed that explains the vision in more detail.

City of Dawson

Dawson City's heritage and culture are unique and we are committed to protecting and enhancing our historic community and first nation traditions. We will strive to provide a sustainable future for the community and the environment and provide facilities and encouragement to reduce, re-use and recycle. We will be a safe community that fosters healthy enjoyment of recreational facilities and the natural environment. We will work diligently towards cooperation between governments and with community partners. We will encourage economic diversity, based on the development of heritage, arts and culture.

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in

We will continue to foster our traditional culture and unique identity and rightful place as Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation People. By committing to work together to provide training, education and employment, we will build a strong, healthy and stable future. We will continue to preserve our identity and to exercise our inherent rights with equality, understanding and well being in an environment of trust, respect, honesty and open communication.

or

We will continue to foster our traditional culture and protect and enhance our historic community. We will strive to provide a strong, stable and sustainable future for the community and the environment through respectful stewardship. We will build a safe community that benefits from healthy enjoyment of recreational facilities and the natural environment. We will endeavour to achieve an interdependent and united self governing First Nation, through true citizen representation and in cooperation with our partners. We will encourage economic development and diversity, and are committed to providing training, education and employment.

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in formal statements that may be incorporated:

To work together, to speak with one voice and to serve Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Citizens in the pursuit of a strong, healthy, and united future.

Our vision is to achieve an interdependent and united self-governing First Nation by re-establishing our traditional culture and reclaiming our identity and rightful place as Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation People. By committing to work together to provide training, education and employment, we will build a strong, healthy and stable future.

Our belief is that the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Nation will continue to preserve our identity and to exercise our inherent rights with equality, understanding and well being in an environment of trust, respect, honesty and open communication.

Appendix XVII

Sustainability definitions

The terms “sustainability” and “sustainable development” are now commonplace in language and to date there are more than 300 formal definitions in existence. The majority can be considered generic to a certain extent, while others have a particular focus. These definitions must be assessed as part of the ICSP process to ensure they provide the basis for a healthy, productive, meaningful life for all community residents, present and future. In addition, adopting specific definitions of sustainability and sustainable development will assist in determining which sustainability principles are adopted and guide the future direction of initiatives.

The following are some examples of definitions adopted by various organizations:

"...improving the quality of human life while living within the carrying capacity of supporting eco-systems." (*United Nations Environment Programme*)

"Sustainability encompasses the simple principle of taking from the earth only what it can provide indefinitely, thus leaving future generations no less than we have access to ourselves." (*Friends of the Earth Scotland*)

"..... a continually evolving concept based on the integration of social, economic and environmental concerns" (*Auditor General Act*)

"...living off the interest rather than drawing on the capital." (*Simon Fraser University*)

"...meets the need of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." (*World Commission on Environment and Development*)

"Sustainable Development means beneficial socio-economic change that does not undermine the ecological and social systems upon which communities and societies are dependent" (*Umbrella Final Agreement*)

"...a process which enables all people to realize their potential and improve their quality of life in ways that protect and enhance the Earth's Life support systems." (*Forum for the Future*)

"Achieving the ecological balance which allows economic prosperity and social equity to be achieved across generations." (*David Schaller, USEPA*)

"Sustainable community development is the ability to make development choices which respect the relationship between the three "E's"-economy, ecology, and equity." (*Mountain Association for Community Economic Development*)

"Sustainable development means improving the quality of human life whilst living within the carrying capacity of the ecosystems." (*World Conservation Union*)

"Development without destruction." (*The 1992 Rio Earth Summit.*)

"To be sustainable, development must improve economic efficiency, protect and restore ecological systems, and enhance the well-being of all peoples." (*International Institute for Sustainable Development*)

Appendix XVII

“Sustainability is about living and working in ways that meet and integrate existing environmental, economic and social needs without compromising the well-being of future generations. The transition to sustainable development benefits today's society and builds a more secure future for our children.” (*Institute for Research and Innovation in Sustainability*)

“Sustainable development involves the simultaneous pursuit of economic prosperity, environmental quality and social equity. Companies aiming for sustainability need to perform not against a single, financial bottom line but against this triple bottom line.” (*The World Business Council for Sustainable Development*)

“Sustainability is a set of conditions and trends in a given system that can continue indefinitely.” (*Atkisson, RMIT University*)

Recommendation

It's often difficult to differentiate between definitions of “sustainability” and “sustainable development”, but each has a slightly different connotations and it may be useful to reference both. Many of the aforementioned definitions could reasonably be incorporated within the ICSP. However, there are two which are especially well defined and appropriate to the ICSP and are recommended for adoption:

“Sustainability meets the need of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

Although the concept of sustainability was developed during the 1970s, this definition, adapted from a 1987 World Commission on Environment and Development report, was the first reference to be internationally acknowledged. It is succinct, widely accepted and easily understood.

“Sustainable Development means beneficial socio-economic change that does not undermine the ecological and social systems upon which communities and societies are dependent”

Taken from the Umbrella and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreements this definition of sustainable development has been adopted by the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and is respected within the community.

Appendix XVIII

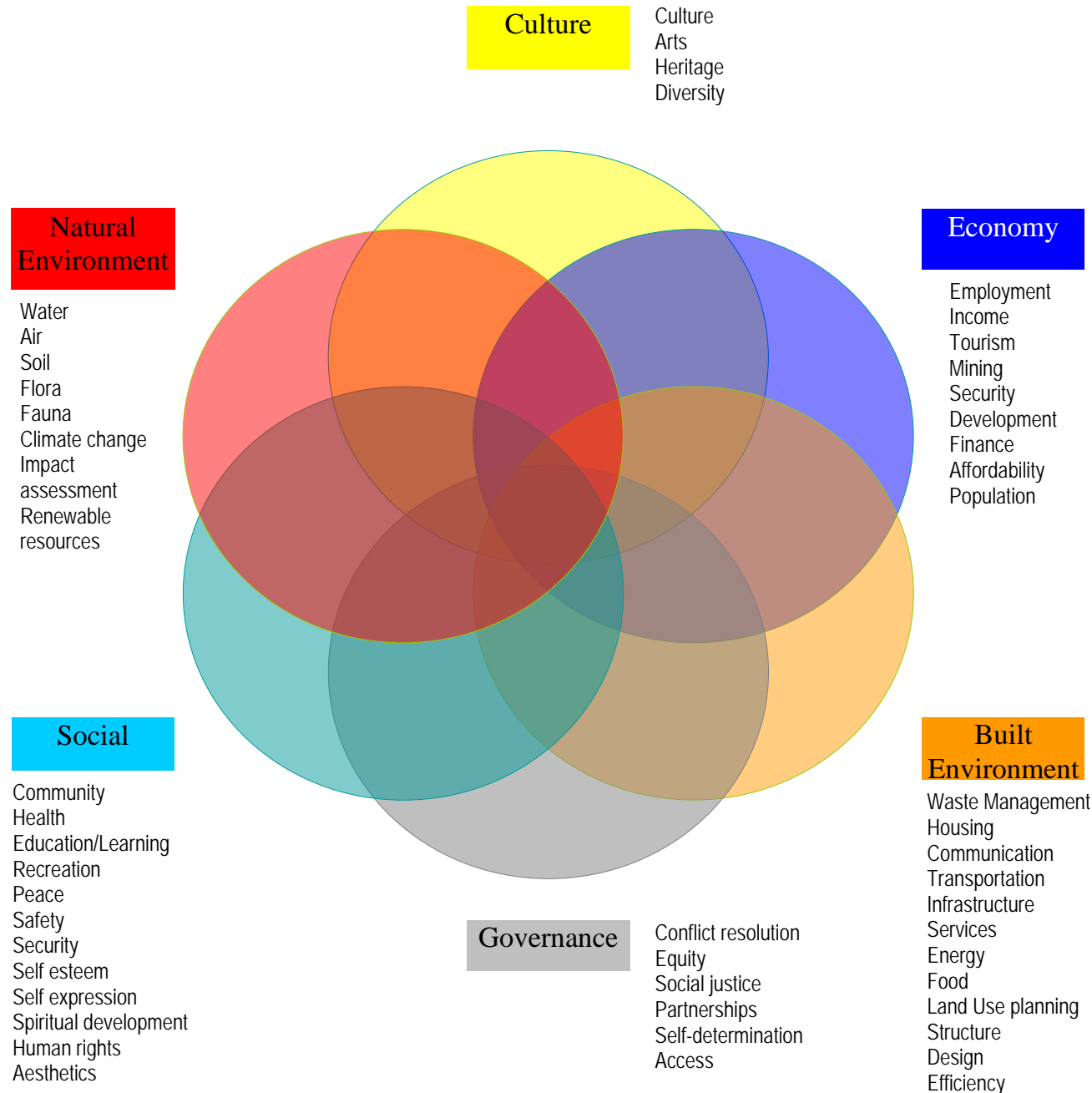
Six Dimensions of Sustainability and Potential Strategy Area Development

In its broadest terms, planning for sustainability entails considering communities through basic pillars or “dimensions”. These areas can vary according to the nature and needs of lead organizations or communities, but generally consist of aspects such as the natural and built environments, human, culture, social, governance, services and infrastructure and economy. They should be relevant to all potential issues or strategy areas highlighted as priorities or those that may arise through the consultation process. **It is normally best practice to have all dimensions referenced through sustainability principles.**

The following list identifies the six key dimensions that encompass the areas most relevant to Dawson community. The **built environment** addresses the vital role energy use and management, and infrastructure in particular will play in the deciding the future of the community. Consideration of the **natural environment** should highlight the role local topography could play in this community while confirming the need to respect the ecosystem’s natural laws and constraints. A strong and diverse **economy** can contribute to a healthy community through assisting the development of tourism, mining and the provision of local and regional services. A strong **cultural**, heritage and arts scene has already had a positive impact on the long term viability of the community. **Governance** structures must be strong, inclusive and engaging, and build on partnerships between governments, especially the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in and the City. A strong **social** fabric ensures all basic needs are met and enhanced and can contribute towards a healthy society.

The pillars can provide a basis for a comprehensive strategy area analysis:

Built Environment	Natural Environment	Economic	Cultural	Governance	Social
Waste management	Water	Employment	Heritage	Equity	Community
Communication	Air	Income	Culture	Self determination	Health
Housing	Soil	Tourism	Arts	Social justice	Education/Learning
Transportation	Flora	Mining	Diversity	Access	Recreation
Infrastructure	Fauna	Security		Conflict resolution	Peace
Services/supply	Climate change	Development		Partnerships	Safety
Energy	Impact assessment	Finance			Security
Food	Renewable resources	Affordability			Self esteem
Land use planning		Population			Self expression
Structure					Spiritual development
Design					Aesthetics
Efficiency					Human Rights



Issue Analysis

When sustainability dimensions are viewed as separate, unrelated parts of a community, issues and actions are often considered in isolation. Actions in one area may have a detrimental effect in another. Piecemeal solutions tend to create opposing groups and focus on short-term benefits without monitoring long-term results.

Rather than a piecemeal approach, communities need to be viewed taking into account the links between the six dimensions of sustainability. The figure opposite shows the connections, and actions to improve conditions in a sustainable community should take these into account.

Addressing issues in a “sustainable” community must include referencing these links. Sustainability is about understanding the connections between and achieving balance among the dimensions of a community.

Sustainability Principles: options

In addition to adopting definitions of sustainability and sustainable development, sustainable principles need to be defined. These should relate to and encompass the previously agreed “pillars” or “dimensions” and will be the mechanisms by which decisions and initiatives are assessed. These principles must be generic enough to allow for the development of related policies but specific enough to avoid too wide an interpretation. As with defining sustainability, there are dozens of methods of classifying and delineating principles. The following are examples of existing principles with a short description of their suitability to the ICSP.

Source: ICSP template

1. A self-reliant community capable of maintaining its population and maintaining its infrastructure through local funding.
2. Infrastructure that respects and enhances the community’s cultural identity.
3. Infrastructure development that preserves and enhances bio-diversity and our natural environment.
4. Public infrastructure that meets basic needs while generating economic opportunities.
5. Consider the effects of infrastructure development on other communities and, where possible, include other affected populations in the planning process.

Pros: Identified in the ICSP template. Well defined by government as part of the ICSP process. Covers the majority of important areas of sustainability. **Cons:** Specific to infrastructure provision. Omits governance.

Source: The Natural Step

1. People are not subject to conditions that undermine their ability to meet their basic human needs.
2. Nature is not subject to systematically increasing:
 - i. concentrations of substances extracted from the Earth’s crust
 - ii concentrations of substances produced by society
 - iii degradation by physical means

Pros: Well defined and quantifiable. Refined over a period of time. Used extensively by municipalities. Quantifiable and a good assessment tool. **Cons:** Initially difficult to understand. Often interpreted as biased towards environment. Not enough emphasis on other aspects of sustainability.

Source: FCM

Sustainable communities are those that:

1. Provide a high quality of life for residents.
2. Provide an opportunity to improve air quality.
3. Present local economic opportunities.
4. Impose a small ecological footprint.
5. Produce “climate-friendly” energy.

Pros: Widely publicised and used. Easy to understand and well defined. Case specific. **Cons:** Limited in scope. Doesn’t adequately address other aspects of sustainability.

Source: Ontario Round table

1. Anticipating and preventing problems is better than trying to react and fix them after they occur.
2. Accounting must reflect all long-term environmental and economic costs, not just those of the current market.
3. The best decisions are those based on sound, accurate, and up-to-date information.
4. We must live off the interest our environment provides and not destroy its capital base.
5. The quality of social and economic development must take precedence over quantity.
6. We must respect nature and the rights of future generations.

***Pros:** Give a different perspective. **Cons:** Open to interpretation. Not so well defined for assessment.*

Source: The Brundtland Commission

1. Equity: sustainable development requires that basic needs and common aspirations be fulfilled throughout the world.
2. Integrity: integrate concern for the natural environment into wider economic, social and political concerns.
3. Responsibility: resources must provide not only for present use but also for future needs.

***Pros:** Established the principles of sustainability. Encompasses more detailed aspects. Easily incorporated and understood. **Cons:** Too general to be practical. Open to interpretation.*

Source: UN Rio declaration

1. Everyone is entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature.
2. Environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it.
3. Communities shall facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making information widely available, and provide effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings.
4. Communities have a responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other communities or of areas beyond the limits of national control.
5. The right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations.
6. Communities should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and promote appropriate demographic policies.
7. Communities should cooperate to strengthen local-capacity building for sustainable development.
8. Communities should cooperate to promote a supportive and open economic system that would lead to economic growth and sustainable development.
9. Indigenous people and their communities and other local communities have a vital role in environmental management and development because of their knowledge and traditional practices.

***Pros:** Widely acknowledged and implemented. Encompass the majority of issue areas. Easy to develop into issue areas. Promotes good governance and indigenous roles. **Cons:** Numerous. Perhaps too 'global'.*

UK Dept. of Environment

1. Living within environmental limits
2. Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
3. Achieving a sustainable economy
4. Using sound science responsibly
5. Promoting good governance

Pros: Simple and easy to understand. Covers the majority of issue areas. Expandable. **Cons:** Does not specifically address culture/ heritage. Elements are too general and open to interpretation.

United Nations Environment Programme –IETC (Adapted)

1. Provide a long-term vision for communities based on sustainability; intergenerational, social, economic and political equity; and their individuality.
2. Achieve long-term economic and social security.
3. Recognize the intrinsic value of biodiversity and natural ecosystems and protect and restore them.
4. Enable communities to minimize their ecological footprint
5. Build on the characteristics of ecosystems in the development and nurturing of healthy and sustainable communities.
6. Recognize and build on the unique characteristics of the community, including their human and cultural values, history and natural systems.
7. Empower people and foster participation.
8. Expand and enable cooperative networks to work towards a common sustainable future.
9. Promote sustainable production and consumption, through appropriate use of environmentally sound technologies and effective demand management.
10. Enable continual improvement, based on accountability, transparency and good governance.

Pros: Comprehensive and covers all aspects of sustainability. Includes an assessment tool. **Cons:** Numerous. Adapted from original based on sustainable cities.

Recommendation

Many of these definitions could be adopted as part of the ICSP process. The principles outlined in the ICSP template have the advantage of being widely accepted and relevant. However, they are focussed on infrastructure and not the wider context of sustainability planning. In addition, they do not reference governance clearly. They could perhaps be adapted to fulfill the needs of more comprehensive ICSPs.

The UNEP principles are perhaps the best suited to a more comprehensive ICSP for our community. They include all the potential sustainability dimensions and help focus on some of the community's characteristics: uniqueness, cooperation and the need to address production and consumption. They are also sufficiently detailed to allow for appropriate policy development. They are widely publicized, from a worldwide and respected organization. The principles are supported by a series of assessment criteria. The UNEP principles are therefore recommended for adoption.

Appendix XXI

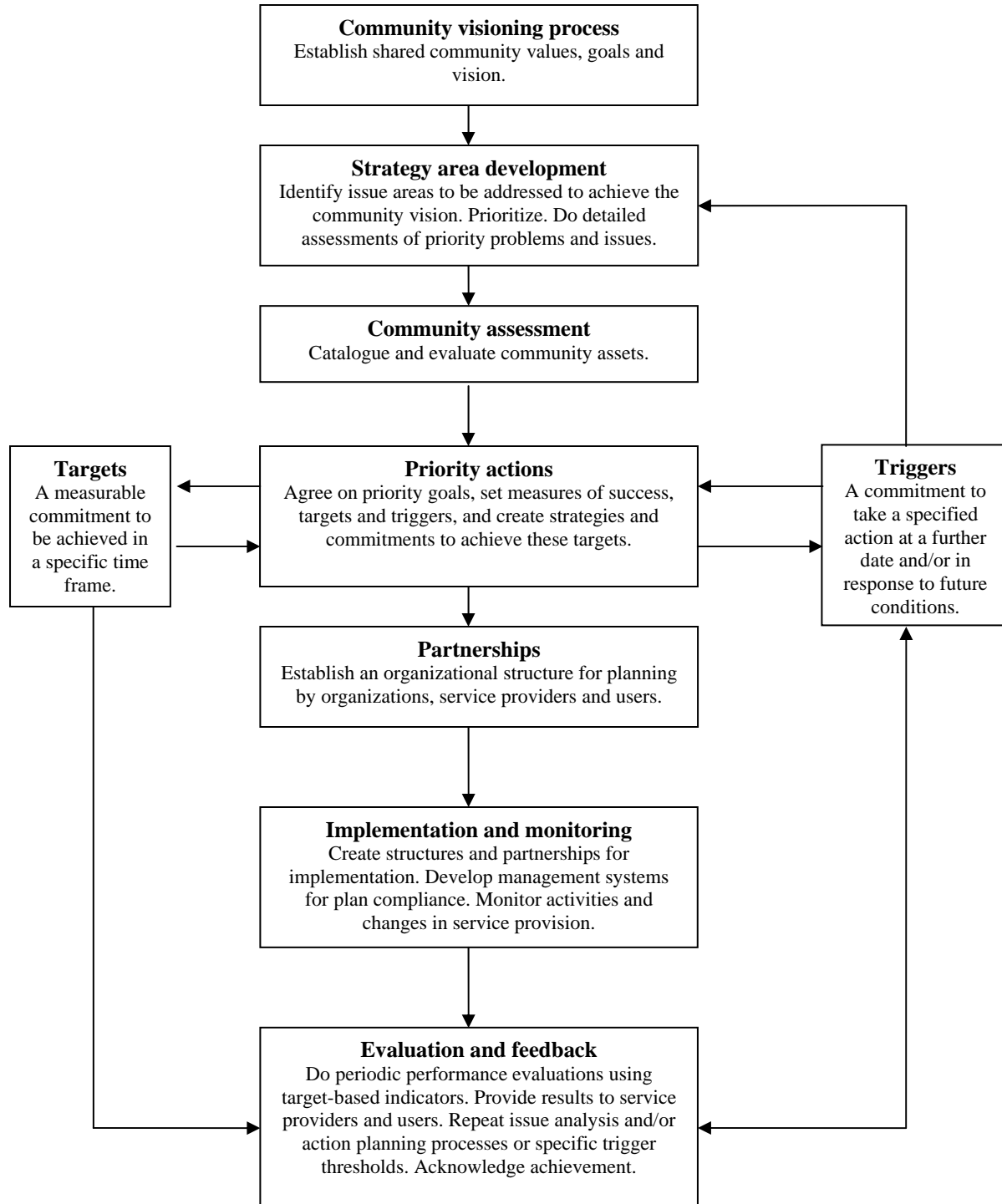
Appendix XXI	Yes	No	If no, why?	If yes, how is it further related to operational plans?
Principle 1: Provide a long-term vision for the community based on sustainability; intergenerational, social, economic and political equity; and their individuality.				
Does the project align with the long-term vision?				
Does the project define long term?				
Does it align with the definition of sustainability and sustainable development?				
Are there means to monitor how the project progresses to the vision?				
Principle 2: Achieve long-term economic and social security.				
Does it consider social and economic impacts in a transparent way?				
Are the benefits of the project shared with the community in a just and equitable manner?				
Are the negative effects of the project shared with the community shared in a just and equitable manner?				
Are the economic and social strategies consistent with the long-term vision?				
Principle 3: Recognize the intrinsic value of biodiversity and natural ecosystems, and protect and restore them.				
Does it protect the intrinsic value of ecosystems?				
Are there means to monitor / measure the effect of the project on biodiversity?				
Principle 4: Enable communities to minimize their ecological footprint.				
Does this transparently account for your impacts outside your boundaries?				
Are there means to communicate the impact of your actions to the community?				
Are there means to monitor / measure (e.g., with indicators) the impact of your actions with the community?				
Will the project proceed in the absence of scientific evidence about the extent of your impacts?				
Principle 5: Build on the characteristics of ecosystems in the development and nurturing of a healthy and sustainable community.				
Are there elements of the project that have been modelled on ecological principles?				
Will the benefits of building upon the characteristics of ecosystem be communicated to the community?				
Principle 6: Recognize and build on the distinctive characteristics of the community, including its human and cultural values, history and natural systems.				
Does the project consider / build upon cultural values, history and natural systems?				
Is the cultural / historical profile of your community embodied in the project?				
Is the project compatible with the community's cultural / historical profile?				

Appendix XXI

Appendix XXI	Yes	No	If no, why?	If yes, how is it further related to operational plans?
Principle 7: Empower people and foster participation.				
Has the project undergone community consultation?				
Has community engagement been broad, and included typically marginalized voices?				
Has the community's participation influenced the strategy?				
Are there means to continue community input throughout monitoring and evaluation of the project?				
Principle 8: Expand and enable cooperative networks to work towards a common sustainable future.				
Have cooperative networks been established, facilitated, supported and / or consulted throughout the project's development? Will these networks be consulted throughout the monitoring and evaluation?				
Are networks utilized and publicized within and outside your boundaries?				
Have these networks enabled / facilitated collective action in the community?				
Is the knowledge / learning of the networks widely shared?				
Principle 9: Promote sustainable production and consumption, through appropriate use of environmentally sound technologies and effective demand management.				
Does the project promote sustainable consumption?				
Have environmentally sound technologies been employed in the design and implementation of the project?				
Does it consider production / consumption costs along the supply chain?				
Are there means to support other business engaging in sustainable production / consumption?				
Principle 10: Enable continual improvement, based on accountability, transparency and good governance.				
Has decision making in the project been undertaken in a transparent way?				
Does the project contain indicators and targets to monitor continuous improvement?				
Is good governance utilized through the project?				
Does the project contain reporting mechanisms that are based on accountable information?				
Is continuous improvement evident by incremental change or innovative strategies, programs or technologies?				

Appendix XXII ICSP planning framework

The planning framework was prepared specifically to assist local government and their local partners to learn and undertake the challenging task of sustainable development planning.



ICSP Visioning Process : Title discussion paper

In many respects the name of a plan can be equally as important as its contents. The name should summarize the plan's intent and give direction for the future. It should be short and instantly recognizable, although it may have a more detailed sub-title. It needs to find acceptance among its intended audience and users. It should be as unique as possible. This is also true with a process, such as creating a community vision.

Whatever happens later during the development of our sustainability initiative (e.g., separate plans, parallel processes, direction, etc.) the initial step of forming a community vision should be a fully collaborative one. The general consensus is that the community is capable of agreeing a vision statement acceptable to residents, TH and the City and this should be encouraged.

So what do we call our plan or at least the visioning process? The "Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and City of Dawson Integrated Community Sustainability Plan" may be accurate but doesn't quite fit the criteria. Should the title reflect on the past while looking to the future? Should it reference the partnership between TH and the City, or celebrate the long-standing integration between TH citizens and other community residents? Heritage, arts and culture are important to the community and may be included in the title. What about the Gold Rush and placer mining? Is the title to be limited to community boundaries or the wider region? Do we want to use terms like sustainability, integrated, management or initiative? We could have a community competition to find a name or ask a local writer or author to devise a title.

Here are some examples from other communities:

Imagine Calgary: Calgary

Whistler 2020 – Moving towards a sustainable future: Whistler

Mining the Future: Canmore

Craik Sustainable Living Project – Craik

Community Caucus: Spruce Grove

Bringing Newmarket's vision into focus: Newmarket

Vision 2020: Camrose

Some early suggestions made for our planning process include:

Dawson 2020 (or any agreed future date) – simple but not especially imaginative

The Dawson City and Thron-dyuk Community Vision – uses a traditional area name

The Klondike (or Thron-dyuk) 2020 Vision – references the wider region and, potentially, the TH territories

CSI Dawson (Community Sustainability Initiative) – a current working favourite but not really useable!

Personally, I like the idea of acknowledging the traditional heritage of the area through the use of "Thron-dyuk" (or some other traditional name) and making a reference to the Gold Rush, one of the most defining moments in the community's development. My recommendation so far is:

After the Gold Rush : The Dawson City and Tr'ondëk / Thron-dyuk Community Vision

It's imaginative and memorable and the longer sub-title reflects the both cultures.