



Box 1223, Dawson City, Y.T., Y0B 1G0
admin@katts.ca

Submitted via email
ywb@yukonwaterboard.ca

May 16, 2024

Yukon Water Board
Suite 106, 419 Range Road
Whitehorse, YT
Y1A 3V1

Re: **Water License Application PM22-044 (Darrell Carey)**

Dear Yukon Water Board,

Your decision regarding Water License Application PM22-044 will have an immense effect on the health and well-being of the people of Dawson. It will determine whether the people of Dawson have access to quality cross-country skiing trails for the foreseeable future.

Dawson is a bustling tight packed community sandwiched between the Yukon River, the Klondike River, and the Midnight Dome. Ground suitable for recreational activities is at a premium. The only area suitable for cross-country skiing is located on the Klondike East Bench – stretching from Moose Mountain east up the Klondike Valley. If this area is placer mined, the residents of Dawson will have no good place to ski that is reasonably accessible throughout the winter.

The Klondike East Bench is also important for summer recreation and supports rare flora and fauna.

History of Proposed Project

The Dawson City Designated Office Evaluation Report - Placer Mine - Klondike River Bench - *Project Number: 2022-0151* (the "Report") provides an excellent history of the proposed project. KATTS encourages you to read the Report carefully. As noted in the Report, the "The claims within and around the project area were first staked in the late 1980's. The Proponent acquired the claims in 1998 (YOR 2016-0118-098-1). The Designated Office has assessed four iterations of this project since 2009."¹

The Report goes on to note that the mining and proposed mining on the Klondike East Bench has been creating strife in the Dawson community for over 2 decades. It has had significant negative effects on the well-being of the community, causing mental, emotional, and physical stress. The

¹ Report section 2.3

people of Dawson have shown time and again that they do not want this Project. If authorized, this Project will seriously undermine quality of life of Dawson both during mining and after mining is completed.

Surely - the current and future well-being of the people of Dawson is more important than the short-term economic gains of a single non-resident. We note that the Yukon Water Board is mandated through Yukon First Nation Final Agreements, and as such, is charged with protecting the well-being of the people of Yukon. We take comfort from that responsibility and trust you will make a decision that is the best interest of the people of Dawson and Yukon.

Selected Summary of Recent History

The people of Dawson are growing weary of constantly having to muster their opposition to Darrell Carey's mining proposals, as is KATTS. We are tired of having to rise to the occasion again and again to voice our concerns, when it is so clear that mining the Klondike East Bench would have devastating consequences for the community. Why, we ask ourselves, is this matter still coming back to haunt us? Why hasn't Government resolved this in favour of the people of Dawson?

Responses from community members to Carey's YESAB proposals have tapered off somewhat over the years, but that should not be taken as any diminishment of community concerns. Rather, it should be interpreted as fatigue, a degree of pessimism and growing mistrust in Government. This is not a healthy state for any of us to be in. It's time to take decisive steps to protect our environment and our quality of life once and for all.

Carey's 2016-0118 proposal attracted over 30 submissions from local Governments (TH and COD) and residents. Every one of those comments opposed the project because of likely adverse effects.

In October of 2016 the Dawson Designated Office (DO) recommended that the Project not be allowed to proceed. The DO determined that the Project was likely to have significant adverse socio-economic effects in or outside Yukon that could not be mitigated. In the pre-election atmosphere of late 2016, the Yukon Government Decision Body accepted the DO recommendation, but invited Carey to reapply in time.

The Yukon Government proceeded to hire consultant Bryony McIntyre to make a recommendation "such that (Carey) mining plans can proceed." While the "such that (the project) can proceed" condition introduced extreme bias into the project, Ms. McIntyre's 2017 report made several good recommendations regarding community engagement prior to any mining, including the development of "an Overall Development Concept and Vision for Project Area" whereby "YG, COD and THFN" would "work together to provide an overall development concept and vision to guide the mining development, gravel extraction, planning and development of a new ski trail network, and outline of the subdivision plan including required infrastructure (roads, parks, etc.)." Unfortunately, this engagement never happened.

- In KATTS' view this engagement should be a mandatory pre-condition for the proposed Project.

Note: KATTS is aware that the City of Dawson (COD) recently reached a mediated settlement regarding legal actions Carey brought against COD with regards to the mining claims around the East Bench and Klondike River Bench. However, that settlement is not public information and to our knowledge does not include the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. COD held a meeting on May 7 to describe that settlement, but KATTS was not even aware of it. Suffice it to say that there has been no community engagement related to Carey's mining plans.

In 2018 Carey submitted another proposal - 2018-0206 - to mine the Klondike East Bench. This proposal was very similar to the 2016 proposal.

- While promising to avoid community ski trails, Carey did not say how that would occur.
- There was no provision for a treed buffer between mining activity and the trails.

As was the case in 2016, TH, COD and a significant number of Dawson residents submitted comments on the proposed project. Again, Dawson governments and an overwhelming majority of Dawson residents opposed the project because of likely adverse effects.

In May of 2018 the Dawson DO issued its Evaluation Report, noting that “the Project will have significant adverse environmental and socio-economic effects in or outside Yukon that can be mitigated” by the following terms and conditions: (Only 3 of the 22 proposed DO T&C are listed here.)

1. The Government of Yukon shall monitor the effects of the Project on the Moose Mountain ski trails, including but not limited to the changes in use and any project related disturbance.
2. The Proponent shall not mine, access or in any way disturb the trails referred to as the Moose Mountain Cross Country Ski trails. A 50m buffer shall be maintained for all trails, in which no mining activity of any kind shall take place.
3. The Proponent shall maintain a 2:1 slope on all working mine cuts, at all times.

In the post-election atmosphere of 2018, the Yukon Government Decision Body chose to vary some of the DO recommendations to, among other things:

1. Remove the requirement for YG to monitor the effects of the Project; and
2. Allow the proponent to mine up to 30 metres from the Ski trails.

The Water Board subsequently refused to issue Carey the Water License he wanted. Carey turned to litigation against the City of Dawson.

Latest Proposal to YESAB

In 2022 Carey submitted another proposal to YESAB - 2022-0151. KATTS and several community residents submitted comments.

In June of 2023 the Dawson Designated Office issued its Evaluation Report, noting the Project is likely to have significant adverse environmental and socio-economic effects in or outside Yukon that can be mitigated by terms and conditions. The Yukon Government subsequently issued a Decision Document changing or removing 9 of the Designated Office recommendations.

Set out below are the Terms and Conditions recommended by the Designated Office. The Yukon Government Changes and Removals are shown in red. KATTS comments are shown in blue.

1. The Proponent shall complete all mining activities within five operating seasons.
CHANGE: NEW Term: Prior to noise producing activities occurring, the proponent shall develop a noise mitigation plan for review and approval by the Manager, Mining Land Use that results in noise mitigations suitable to limit effects of the operation on local residents.
Reason: Term varied to directly mitigate adverse effects from noise on the community.
2. Mining and exploration activities shall not be permissible at the project location after the completion of five operating seasons. **REMOVE: REASON: Term removed as a Decision Document cannot be used to indefinitely remove the proponent's access to their mineral rights.**

3. Government of Yukon, Chief of Placer Land Use, in consultation with City of Dawson and Government of Yukon, Department of Community Services, shall establish a reclamation plan with the Proponent, which facilitates development of the project location into a subdivision upon completion of the Project, as per the reduced temporal scope established from term 1. **CHANGE NEW Term:** Prior to activities occurring, the proponent shall develop and submit a reclamation plan, based on guidance from Government of Yukon, Department of Community Services, for review and approval by the Manager, Mining Placer Land Use. The progression and completion of the project shall align with surface development plans for the area as approved by the Manager, Mining Land Use in the reclamation plan. **REASON:** Term varied to add a timing requirement and direct the proponent to work with Community Services and the City of Dawson to prepare and submit a reclamation plan to be reviewed and approved by the Manager, Mining Land Use.
4. All mining and mining related activities shall maintain a 50 m buffer from all recreational trails. **CHANGE:** **NEW Term:** All mining and mining related activities shall maintain a 30 m buffer from all recreational trails. The proponent shall not undercut banks and shall leave them stable. Areas adjacent to the 30m buffer must be reclaimed as soon as they are no longer needed. **REASON:** Term varied to allow the proponent to continue to mine with the existing prepared and disturbed areas.

KATTS COMMENT: This is a huge and misleading **CHANGE** to the Designated Office Recommendation. The **REASON** for the **CHANGE** in the Yukon Decision Document is to allow the proponent to continue to mine within existing prepared and disturbed areas. However - the existing prepared and disturbed areas exist along less than 5% of the ski-trails. What this **CHANGE** really does is allow the proponent to mine up to 30 metres from all of the ski-trails, whether they are disturbed or not. It authorizes mining up to 30 metres of all of the ski trails - 95% percent of which have no mining in close proximity.

The way the Decision Body rationales this **CHANGE** is deceiving. If the Decision Body's objective is to allow the proponent to mine previously disturbed ground, that could have been accomplished without allowing the proponent to mine up to 30 metres from all of the ski trails. The **CHANGE** could have been worded something like:

The Proponent shall complete mining and reclaim areas previously disturbed and prepared by the Proponent within 50 metres of the skitrails. In undisturbed areas, the Proponent shall maintain a 50 metre buffer from all recreational trails.

Compliance, Monitoring and Inspection could easily go onto the claims and mark the areas that have been disturbed within 50 metres of the trails.

If the Yukon Government believes it is appropriate to mine up to 30 metres from the ski-trails, they should say so directly, rather than hiding behind a deception.

- It appears that the Government of Yukon has no desire to protect the ski-trails and the well-being of the people of Dawson.

5. The Proponent shall reclaim areas that have been previously mined within 50 m of the ski trails to ensure slope stability and the long-term integrity of recreational trails. **REMOVE.** **REASON:** Term removed as the proponent cannot be directed to reclaim areas disturbed under other operators' authorizations. If liabilities were transferred to the proponent through a licence assignment or by altering an existing disturbance, the proponent is already liable for those disturbances.

KATTS COMMENT: This is a continuation of the deception that begins in 4 above. The combined effect the CHANGE in 4 and the REMOVAL in 5 is to allow the Proponent to mine up to 30 metres away from all of the ski trails - over 95% of which have no disturbance within 50 metres. The Decision Body tries to make it seem as if the Proponent would be treated unfairly by:

1. having to forgo mining in areas previously prepared by himself and
2. requiring him to reclaim someone else's disturbance, but that is simply not true.

As noted above, a simple solution would be to clarify that:

" The Proponent shall complete mining and reclaim areas previously disturbed and prepared by the Proponent within 50 metres of the skitrails. In undisturbed areas, the Proponent shall maintain a 50 metre buffer from all recreational trails."

Again, it is clear that intent of the Yukon Government's CHANGE to 4 and REMOVE to 5 is to allow mining up to 30 metres of all of the ski trails. To repeat: If the Yukon Government believes it is appropriate to mine up to 30 metres from the ski-trails, they should say so directly rather than inventing a straw man.

6. The Proponent shall maintain a 2:1 slope on all working mine cuts, at all times.
7. Project activities shall be limited to the hours of 9:00 and 17:00 from Monday to Friday.
8. Prior to undertaking project activities, a physical assessment to determine wetland presence and the extent of wetland disturbance at the project location shall be completed.

CHANGE: NEW Term: Prior to undertaking project activities in wetlands, the Proponent shall determine the presence of wetlands and current site disturbance through a physical assessment and shall submit a high- quality map to the Manager, Mining Land Use, representing locations of wetlands, disturbed areas and relevant features. The map must meet Mineral Resources' digital mapping standards (<https://yukon.ca/en/mineral-resources-branch-digital-mapping-standards>). **REASON:** Term varied to accurately record condition of site prior to disturbance and establish a base line of wetland presence and the current site disturbance.

KATTS COMMENT: This is another example of deception on the part of the Decision Body. The Report suggests that the assessment should be carried out by a qualified expert. The CHANGE leaves it up to the Proponent to do the assessment. As noted in previous KATTS YESAB comments, the Proponent has a history of malfeasance when it comes to providing information and following the law.² The CHANGE is not likely to "accurately record the condition of the site prior to disturbance". In fact, the opposite is likely to occur.

9. The Proponent shall not mine or develop mining related infrastructure, including access roads and trails, within any undisturbed wetlands. **CHANGE: NEW Term:** The Proponent shall avoid mining and developing mining- related infrastructure in undisturbed wetlands, unless avoidance is not possible, in which case, the Proponent shall minimize disturbance to wetlands. Any wetlands identified in the project area impacted by mining, must be reclaimed to standards set out in the Ruby Creek Guidelines (<https://yukon.ca/en/wetland-reclamation-guide-ruby-creek-and-indian-river-east-block-placer-mine-2015-0150>), and any other direction required by the Manager, Mining Land Use. **REASON:** Term varied with a combination of reclamation and avoidance to minimize impacts to potential overlapping wetlands.

² See page 3 of attached February 2023 KATTS submission to YESAB

KATTS COMMENT: This is yet another deception. The DO recommendation would have prevented mining within undisturbed wetlands. The Decision Body CHANGE allows mining in wetlands where avoidance is not considered by the Proponent possible and seeks to minimize disturbance instead of avoiding altogether. It is not honest to say that the CHANGE would 'minimize impacts to potential overlapping wetlands.'

10. The Proponent shall remove any foreign soil and plant material from equipment prior to mining in undisturbed areas.
11. The Proponent shall monitor and adapt reclamation efforts to ensure that natural vegetation regenerates in the Project area and that the proliferation of invasive plants is reduced. **CHANGE: NEW Term: The Proponent shall follow the guidelines outlined in the latest version of the "Yukon Revegetation Manual: practical approaches and methods" before, during and following Project activities that disturb vegetation and soils. This manual is available from <https://www.yukon.ca/research/our-research/natural-and-social-science/yukonrevegetation-manual>.** **REASON:** Term varied to provide guidelines for the proponent to follow.
12. The Proponent shall maintain a 150 m buffer between the Klondike River and mining activities.
13. The Proponent shall ensure that annual reclamation efforts are successful in re-establishing the vegetative mat and community; a variety of sloping, contouring, scarifying, and spreading of fines, silt, and/or vegetative mat would prepare the ground to achieve these ends and encourage natural re-vegetation. **REMOVE: The Proponent shall ensure that annual reclamation efforts are successful in re-establishing the vegetative mat and community; a variety of sloping, contouring, scarifying, and spreading of fines, silt, and/or vegetative mat would prepare the ground to achieve these ends and encourage natural re-vegetation.** Term removed as re-establishment of vegetation is addressed by **standard operating conditions and by term 11.**
14. The Proponent shall ensure effective temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control measures are implemented on disturbed areas before, during, and after activities to prevent erosion and sedimentation.
15. A heritage resources impact assessment shall be completed in advance of ground disturbing activities in areas with elevated potential for the presence of archaeological or historic sites.
16. Upon discovery of a heritage resource, the Proponent shall notify the affected First Nation Heritage Departments, in addition to Government of Yukon, Chief of Placer Land Use and Yukon Heritage.

In KATTS' experience it is highly unusual to make 9 CHANGES and REMOVALS to a Designated Office recommendation, especially when that recommendation expresses the clear will of the community.

Note: This submission does not address the three Terms and Conditions added by the Decision Body as 17, 18 and 19.

Land Use Planning Considerations

Something new in the Dawson region since the last Darrell Carey application went to the Water Board is the Recommended Dawson Regional Land Use Plan, released in June of 2022. It is not clear whether the Dawson Planning Commission was asked to consider³ the most recent Carey

³ 12.17.2 of Yukon First Nation Final Agreements says: "Where a Regional Land Use Planning Commission is preparing a regional land use plan, YDAB or a Designated Office, as the case may be, shall provide the Regional Land Use Planning Commission with the information it has on any Project in the planning region for which a review is pending and shall invite the Regional Land Use Planning Commission to make representations to the panel or the Designated Office".

proposal when it went to YESAB, but it is the view of KATTS that it should have.

The Recommended Dawson Regional Land Use Plan (the "Plan") envisions a Sub-Regional Plan for the Klondike Valley - LMU 12. In the meantime, the Plan recommends that existing recreation areas be preserved in LMU 11.

Section 5.3.5 of the Plan - Community Growth - recognizes the importance attached to recreation and trails.

"The way Dawson's residential areas open up into several hiking path entrances is a beautiful combination of modern life and wanting to maintain close relationships with the earth" - Youth survey response 2020

5 .3.6 notes that

"Recreational activities, including hiking, skiing, (etc) have important physical, social, creative, intellectual and spiritual benefits to the residents of the planning Region. Areas with high recreational values for the community should be acknowledged and maintained. TH Citizens are also heavily involved with outdoor activities in the Region Trails and travel routes are important for connection with the land and water."

Objectives for the recommended Planning Strategy include

1. A diverse range of sustainable recreational opportunities in the region,
2. Recreational activities are carried out in a manner consistent with the principles of stewardship and sustainability.
3. New trails and/or the revival of historic trails are developed in a manner consistent with stewardship and sustainability.

Recommendation 76 in the Plan says

"Develop a trails master plan for the Dawson Region, in collaboration with planning partners (e.g., KATTS) that identifies existing trails, and potential future trail development".

The Plan does not apply to LMU 13 - City of Dawson - where the Klondike East Bench ski trails are located. However, it's hard to imagine that a land management regime within the City of Dawson (LMU 13) would afford less protection to existing trails than the adjacent areas in LMU 12.

Section 5.3.5 of the Plan - Community Growth - notes that

"The Dawson Planning Region contains significant opportunities for residential, commercial, and industrial development. The City of Dawson, West Dawson and Sunnydale are outside of the Plan's scope, but whatever happens in the Region will affect all residents and as such, the Plan has made consideration of the communities future and its anticipated needs..... The City of Dawson is the main population centre in the area and provides support for several satellite communities..... The Parties will need to jointly consider how to support community growth while limiting **land use conflict** (emphasis added) to ensure the Region's population is able to grow and thrive in a sustainable way."

There is no doubt but that the proposed Carey mining activity is a source of huge "land use conflict" within the City of Dawson. It seems highly inappropriate to authorize mining on the Klondike East Bench in the absence of joint YG, TH and COD consideration of how best to

"support community growth while limiting land use conflict to ensure the Region's population is able to grow and thrive in a sustainable way."

As previously noted, the 2017 McIntyre report recommended that YG, COD and THFN

"work together to provide an overall development concept and vision to guide the mining development, gravel extraction, planning and development of a new ski trail network, and outline of the subdivision plan including required infrastructure (roads, parks, etc.)."

Again, it would be inappropriate to authorize mining on the Bench until this development concept and vision have been settled.

If Carey is authorized to mine the Klondike East Bench in the absence of a plan to support community growth and limit land use conflict, options for future land use will have been substantially compromised. Options for ski trails close to the community of Dawson will have been eliminated.

Water License

As was the case in 2018, the fate of the proposed Carey Project now rests with the Water Board. We hope you will make a decision that protects the health and well-being of the people of Dawson.

We note that, pursuant to section 10 of the Waters Act,

"The objects of the Board are to provide for the conservation, development, and utilization of waters in a manner that will provide the optimum benefit from them for all Canadians and for the residents of the Yukon in particular."

This gives us comfort.

We understand that pursuant to 14.8.7 of the TH Final Agreement, the Water Board cannot impose or remove from the Project any terms and conditions that conflict with the terms and conditions of the Decision Document.

However, we understand that the Water Board is under no compulsion to issue a Water License, i.e., the WB can simply decline to issue the license if you believe it is not in the public interest. We understand further that the Water Board can impose terms and conditions that address matters not addressed in the Decision Document, **such as security**.

A Few Comments on Carey Application PM22-044

In the Mining Plan Narrative, Carey states:

"The general area of the mining that is being proposed in this application has been disturbed by previous placer mining activities that date back as far as 1907."

That statement is highly misleading, suggesting that at least part of the area was previously mined. But that is not true. The area where the ski-trails are located has never been mined. Yes, there was a narrow ditch that filled a shallow reservoir that provided water to placer claims up Bonanza Creek around the time of the Klondike Gold Rush, but as noted in the Designated Office evaluation report, "The claims within and around the project area were first staked in the late 1980's."

Aside from the ditch the only ground disturbance in the area of the ski-trails was a small farm, but no topsoil was removed. The farming disturbance was limited to hand clearing and plowing. Since that time the trees have grown back nicely. From the perspective of mining, the area is almost virgin. As noted in the evaluation report, the area is a "gem", with "six valued environmental or socio-economic components (VESEC) that would be adversely affected by the Project."

The point here is that **none** of the area around the ski-trails has been previously mined - except for Carey's recent disturbance to a small stretch of the trails not far from the ski chalet. If mining takes place up to 30 metres from the trails, the trails will be lost for the foreseeable future.

We note that Carey commits to stockpiling and respreading overburden suitable for reclamation, but experience around Dawson shows that regrowth after mining does not begin to approximate regrowth after farming. The fact of the matter is that a large fraction of nutrient rich overburden is lost in the mining process, even where responsible placers miners do their best to retain it.

We note as well that Carey answers NO to the question whether he's discussed the operation with any individuals or organizations that may be affected by the project. We see this as a gross oversight - given the number of individuals and organizations who will be affected. As noted earlier, the 2017 Bryony McIntyre report undertaken for YG recommended that Carey engage with the community **prior to** (emphasis added) any mining in order to generate "an Overall Development Concept and Vision for Project Area".

- Unfortunately, this has yet to happen.

Financial Responsibility

The Water Act requires that the *Yukon Water Board* not issue a license unless it is satisfied that the financial responsibility of the applicant, **taking into account the applicant's past performance** (emphasis added), is adequate for:

1. the completion of the appurtenant undertaking; and
2. such mitigative measures as may be required; and
3. the satisfactory maintenance and restoration of the site in the event of any future closing or abandonment of that undertaking.

Carey's past performance provides no assurance that he would be morally or financially responsible for meeting the terms and conditions of any license he may be granted. In litigation and various applications over the years, Carey has repeatedly complained about financial duress. The development permit issued to Carey in respect of the 2014 Slinky Mine required him to maintain a 15 metre buffer between Mary McLeod Road and his mining activities. Nevertheless, he mined to the very edge of the road – at a near perpendicular slope - creating a health hazard and ruining both the aesthetics and economic value of neighbouring properties. At one point both the City of Dawson and Yukon Occupational Health and Safety had to impose Stop Work Orders on Carey's operation because his excavations were undermining Mary McLeod Road; endangering both his backhoe operator and the integrity of the road.

- We invite you to look at Carey's previous reclamation efforts and imagine how ski-trails could be re-established in those areas - or residential development.

Section 11 of the Waters Act Regulations allows the Water Board to fix the amount of security required to be furnished by an applicant, and that in doing so the Board may consider "the past performance by the applicant".

- Carey's past performance sets off many alarm bells.

It is KATTS's strong preference that the Water Board decline to issue a Water License to Darrell Carey. But if the Water Board does decide to issue Carey a Water License, we ask you to take his

past performance into account and require him to furnish sufficient security to completely restore and rehabilitate the ground he has mined - in strict accordance with the terms and conditions of the Decision Document.

- At a cost of 15\$ per cubic metre, it would cost \$3,000,000 to move and place 200,000 cubic metres of gravel – which is a conservative estimate of what it would take to maintain, establish or restore a 2:1 slope along the ski trails and Mary McLeod Road.

Past Comments Upon Carey Applications

To help you understand the depth of our concerns we are attaching copies of our past letters to YESAB and the Government of Yukon on this subject. In addition, we are attaching a study on the flora and fauna in the proposed project area.

To help you understand who we are, we have attached a brief 'About KATTS' description in Appendix A.

KATTS Ask of the Water Board

In conclusion, KATTS asks the Water Board to make a decision that provides the "optimum benefit" for all residents of Dawson and Yukon. Our preferred outcome is to have you **decline to issue Carey a Water License**. Given the adverse effects on the community that seems by far and away the best choice.

If the Water Board does decide to issue Carey a License, we ask you to **require sufficient security to allow the Government of Yukon or someone else to do the necessary remediation work**. Given Carey's history, it's quite likely that would be needed.

We are not requesting a public hearing but would likely attend and ask to speak if one is held in Dawson.

We would be happy to provide additional information if needed. Thanks for your consideration of our concerns and recommendations.

Sincerely,



Sebastian Jones
President, KATTS

CC City of Dawson
 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in
 Klondike MLA Sandy Silver
 mcareyt@msn.com

Appendix A

About KATTS – Who We Are

The Klondike Active Transport and Trails Society is a volunteer, non-profit organization, based in Dawson City, working to provide the Klondike region with a network of recreational trails for non-motorized use.

Our mandate is to lead the development and promotion of a network of non-motorized recreational trails in the Klondike region in order to promote healthy, safe and spiritually rewarding outdoor activities and showcase our regions rich cultural and natural resources.

We are run by a volunteer board, and welcome volunteer involvement at any level, from helping to keep our trails clean, to sitting as an active board member.

With help from the Yukon Community Development Fund and organisations such as Mountain Equipment Coop, and in many cases in coordination with Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, Yukon Parks and the City of Dawson, KATTS work in and around Dawson includes:

- Development and maintenance of the Ninth Avenue Trail
- Development and maintenance of the Moose Mountain (Klondike East Bench) ski and walking trails
- Construction and maintenance of the Klondike East Bench warming shelter
- Construction of hiking trails near the Tombstone Interpretive Centre
- Construction of hiking trails and pull-outs along the Klondike Highway
- In coordination with Robert Service School, provision of cross-country ski lessons and events for Dawson Youth
- Organisation and sponsorship of many community ski events in and around Dawson

For more information, please visit our website at katts.ca