



Village of Mayo
Integrated Community
Sustainability Plan
2006

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Attachments:

1. March 3, 2006 letter to Chief and Council, First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun.
2. May 23, 2006 Agenda of Village of Mayo/First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun Joint Council Meeting.
3. September 27, 2006 letter to Chief and Council, First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun.

Mayo Yesterday and Today

Place, History and Culture

Mayo is located at the confluence of the Mayo and Stewart Rivers in the heart of the Yukon. It lies within the traditional territory of the First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun (NND).

Mayo can be reached by road access via the Silver Trail, which connects with the North Klondike Highway at Stewart Crossing. Whitehorse is 407 km south, a four-hour drive away. Dawson City is 235 km northwest on the Klondike Highway. The Village of Mayo was incorporated as a municipality in 1984.

Mayo experiences the greatest range of annual temperatures of any place in North America. Mayo holds the Yukon high-temperature record, set on June 14, 1969, when the thermometer reached at 36.1 degrees Celsius. The lowest the temperature has dropped in Mayo is minus 62.2 C, recorded on February 3, 1947. Annual precipitation averages 313 millimeters. This includes 205 mm of rain and 147 centimeters of snow.

The Village of Mayo was named after Alfred H. Mayo, once a circus acrobat in his home state of Maine, who traded in the Yukon before the Gold Rush of 1898. Mayo was originally established as a river settlement, and became the service centre for significant mining activity in the area. Silver, zinc and lead ores were loaded on sternwheelers at Mayo to be shipped to Whitehorse. An all-weather road linking Mayo with Whitehorse was completed in 1950. The Silver Trail, a scenic highway that begins at Stewart Crossing on the Klondike Highway, travels through Mayo and leads to the mining camp at Elsa and the Hamlet of Keno.

Mayo is a diverse community. Its residents enjoy the rural wilderness lifestyle and all that it has to offer. Hunting, fishing, trapping, berry-picking, hiking, snowmobiling and the "great outdoors" are more than just pastimes.

Mayo has a settled multigenerational population. The 2001 Census reported that well over 80 percent of the people living in Mayo had also lived there in 1996. Fewer than 10 percent of the population had moved to Mayo from outside the Yukon in the five years prior to 2001, compared to 16 percent of the overall Yukon population. The First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun, who live in and around Mayo, make up 60 to 70 percent of the community population, compared to First Nations representation of 23 percent for the Yukon overall.

The Nacho Nyak Dun have lived and trapped throughout the northeast Yukon and Mayo area for generations. The First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun is affiliated with the Northern Tutchone Council. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada estimated the registered population of the NND at 460 in 2004. Although a significant number of the First Nation's members live in the Mayo area, some live

in other Yukon communities and outside the Territory. The name "Nacho Nyak Dun" means "big river people."

The average population of the community of Mayo in 2003 was 409, showing a continual decline from an average of 503 in 1997. Prior to this, Mayo's population grew slightly at the start of the 1990s. There is a slightly larger proportion of children in the community of Mayo than in the overall Yukon population. There are more people over 65 years of age (11 percent), compared to the Yukon average of 7 percent. On the other hand, Mayo's population includes fewer people, proportionately, in the 25-to-44 age group, reflecting some earlier movement out of the area by people looking for work elsewhere. At the end of 2003, 50 percent of Mayo's population was female, the same as the Yukon as a whole.

The community celebrated the opening of the new J.V. Clark School in August of 2002. The facility was recognized as one of the top three "Green" buildings in Canada in the 2002 Sustainable Buildings competition in Oslo, Norway. Education from the elementary level to post-secondary level is available in Mayo. Kindergarten to Grade 12 is available at J. V. Clark School and the Mayo Campus of Yukon College is co-located with J.V. Clark School.

The Mayo Nursing Station holds regular clinics Monday to Friday. The centre also provides after-hours emergency service. Policing is provided by an RCMP detachment of one corporal and two constables. Community social services include a Yukon Government Health and Social Services social worker and the Yukon Housing Corporation office. Yukon Family Services provides counseling services for Mayo out of its Dawson City office.

The Village of Mayo provides a wide range of community and municipal services, including volunteer firefighting services. The recreation department offers recreational and leisure services that include the Mayo Winter Carnival, Canada Day celebrations, Mayo Mountain Maniacs Triathlon, outdoor community pool, skating arena, curling rink, community fitness centre, community ballpark and batting cage, Prince of Wales Trail, and the Binet House Interpretive Centre and museum. The village maintains a wide selection of parks and campgrounds within the community. The First Nation is central to the organization of many community activities, including the Mayo Community Wellness Fair, New Year's Day Dinner, and Aboriginal Day celebrations.

The community enjoys a wide range of volunteer organizations, including the Fly-By-Night Running Club (Mayo Midnight Marathon), Mayo Ranger Patrol and Mayo Junior Ranger Patrol, Royal Canadian Legion, Mayo Agricultural Society, Mayo District Renewable Resources Council, Women's Interdenominational Group, Mayo Community Club, Mayo Carnival, Stewart Valley Voice Newspaper and Mayo Wellness Team.

Economy and Governance

There was a time when the placer gold and hard rock silver mines around Mayo drove the Yukon economy. Today the economic balance has shifted to other parts of the Territory, but placer mining and exploration continue. The community of Mayo still serves as distribution and service centre for the surrounding area.

The economy of Mayo is linked to providing services for the people of Mayo and the surrounding area. Government services, including First Nation and territorial administration, provide about a third of the jobs in the community. Placer mining and mineral exploration provide a non-governmental economic base for the community. Although construction provided a significant share of employment in 2001, it is a highly variable sector.

Tourism is a growing segment of the local economy. Accommodation, food services, recreation services and retail outlets cater to tourists in the area and provide work for local residents. In 2001, about 15 percent of employment was reported in the accommodation, food services, recreation services and retail trade sectors. As construction employment returns to normal levels, the share of employment provided by tourism-related activities increases.

Tourist attractions in the area include the old mines and related artefacts around Mayo, Keno and Elsa, the Keno City Mining Museum, and the Binet House Interpretive Centre in Mayo. Other tourist activities along the Silver Trail include camping and hiking along a section of the Trans Canada Trail, also known as the Prince of Wales Trail, hunting and fishing on local lakes and rivers, and other outdoor pursuits. Tourist services in and around Mayo include two motels, three campgrounds, two restaurants, two service stations, a store, and various businesses catering to wilderness tours and fishing. Helicopter, floatplane and taxi services are also available. The Silver Trail area, including Keno, also offers a lodge, cabins and eating facilities for tourists.

The floatplane base on the Stewart River serves as the most common access point to the popular Peel River watershed, which includes the Snake and Wind Rivers (among others), as well as a Canadian Heritage river – the Bonnet Plume. This area attracts large numbers of wilderness travelers from around the world, as well as Yukoners.

The First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun signed their land claims and self-government agreements in 1993. Under their Final Agreement, the NND are an important contributor to the Ddhaw Ghro Special Management Area. The Nacho Nyak Dun Corporation is establishing a number of training, work and apprenticeship programs in the community. The First Nation government currently employs 59 people.

Our Vision for the Future

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

Our Values

Collectively, the values of the residents of Mayo define the community today, and guide us as we plan for the future. We want to ensure that our values continue to be reflected in the decisions we make as a community. While we recognize that our residents have different perspectives on many things, we believe that these broad values are reflective of the people who live and work in Mayo.

The close proximity of Mayo to the healthy natural environment that sustains the community.

Community members of Mayo have a deep appreciation for the healthy, natural environment that surrounds them. The rivers, forests and mountains around Mayo provide clean air and water, as well as fish and game that members of our community rely on. This wilderness provides many recreational and economic opportunities, and contributes to the quality of life that we all enjoy here. Development of infrastructure in Mayo should be compatible with and reflect its surrounding natural environment.

A physically and emotionally healthy population with a strong sense of community.

Community members of Mayo enjoy and value a high level of social capital and trust. Close proximity to family and friends is seen as one of the community's most prized attributes. The community recognizes that people require more than a job and a roof over their heads to truly succeed. Community members appreciate Mayo as a safe and healthy place to grow up. Many elements go into creating the conditions to allow members of our community to reach their full potential. Healthy and active lifestyles, a sense of safety and security, and education and training are among the many essential building blocks for our residents.

A diverse and stable economy that supports residents and local governments in the long term.

Mayo has been susceptible to boom and bust cycles related to mining and other natural resource development. Though the community enjoys the infrastructure left from past boom mining days, there are not the resources to sustain it. Community members value their local businesses and want to see them grow and develop.

The community recognizes the importance of diversifying the local economy and strengthening community-based businesses. Future resource development is anticipated in the Mayo area and the community recognizes the need to prepare in order to maximize and sustain the benefits of resource extraction to the local economy. This will ensure community members can take full advantage of new opportunities in a changing world. Mayo community members welcome the economic boost from resource development at a scale and pace that allows us to maximize local benefits, while minimizing negative impacts.

The history, heritage and culture of the community.

Mayo residents appreciate their distinct community in the heart of the Yukon. The history, heritage and culture of Mayo extends thousands of years from the first aboriginal inhabitants of this area. This is shared with a more recent history due to the growth of the community with historic mining developments, and as a gateway to some of the most beautiful, natural terrain in Canada. We respect and value the heritage and culture of all of our residents, and believe our community is enriched by its multi-cultural nature. Future development of the community should reflect the history and culture that helped create the place we cherish today.

Sustainability

The concept of sustainability includes the ability of people to meet their basic personal needs. These needs include the infrastructure and resources that allow people to live comfortably, as well as the physical and emotional health to allow them to realize their full potential.

It is equally important that these personal needs are met in a way that does not make it more difficult for others to meet their own needs. This includes future members of our community and society in general.

We are all dependant on nature to provide the basic necessities of life including clean air and water. As well, nature provides the food we eat, the raw materials that provide shelter and many of the objects that enhance our lifestyle.

There are limits on the ability of nature to provide these necessities, and too often we damage nature beyond its capacity to renew itself. The damage that we do to nature can be divided into three categories:

Increasing Accumulations of Substances Extracted From the Earth

Many substances that we extract from the earth such as oil, gas, metals and minerals, contribute to the lifestyle that we enjoy today. However, as these substances build up in the ecosystem, living organisms and the ecosystem itself can be damaged. Problems can include an increase in greenhouse gasses contributing to climate change, and metal levels in nature that can impact our wildlife.

In practical terms, this means we should increase recycling and reuse of these materials, and reduce our dependence on fossil fuels.

Increasing Accumulations of Substances Produced by Society

Society also produces matter that is not found in nature. Chemical fertilizers and pesticides are among many synthetic compounds that we produce and disperse into nature. The build up of these compounds in the food chain harm wildlife, and can cause diseases such as cancer in humans.

This means discouraging the use of these persistent human made substances, and finding safer, natural alternatives.

Physical Degradation of Nature

We meet many of our needs as a society from renewable resources. These include harvesting fish and other animals for food, and harvesting trees for the manufacture of wood and paper products. We can continue to use these resources, but we must do so using sustainable methods and at a rate that allows them to replenish themselves.

In practice, this means minimizing the destruction of habitat that supports the natural diversity of the ecosystem, and using wood and paper from sustainably harvested forests.

Our Sustainability Principles

As we plan for the future, the Village of Mayo will use sustainability principles to help guide our decisions. These principles will help ensure that the actions we take today and in the future will move us closer to sustainability.

Based on the desire to ensure that our community and residents are able to meet their needs within the ability of nature to maintain itself, we will apply the following sustainability principles to the future planning and development of the Village of Mayo:

In our sustainable community, we will:

1. Ensure that all residents are able to meet their own needs and realize their full potential, in a way that does not reduce the ability of others to do the same.
2. Minimize and eventually eliminate our contribution to the accumulation of substances extracted from the earth.
3. Minimize and eventually eliminate our contribution to the accumulation of substances produced by society.
4. Minimize and eventually eliminate our contribution to the physical degradation of nature.

The Village of Mayo will encourage local entrepreneurship and increased local employment opportunities in order to maintain a healthy, sustainable economic base.

Mayo is well positioned to continue as a regional service centre. We should be proactive in positioning ourselves as such to increase future economic growth. Local economic development initiatives should also be encouraged and supported to reduce our reliance on the cyclical nature of large resource projects.

The Village of Mayo will encourage local economic activity that allows our residents to meet their personal needs in the community, and helps local governments provide infrastructure and services.

Mayo residents would like to ensure that the scale, pace and nature of economic development initiatives maximise the use of local resources, infrastructure and community member skills. We would like to reduce economic leakage from the community - including dependence on outsiders to fill local employment opportunities - and increase locally available goods and services.

The Village of Mayo will promote sustainability by incorporating its principles into bylaws and infrastructure development.

The Village of Mayo will develop infrastructure that is energy efficient, and environmentally and financially sustainable while adequately meeting the needs of community members. Bylaws will be used, where appropriate, to encourage sustainable development throughout the community.

The community of Mayo will encourage recognition and preservation of its heritage and historical assets in order to maintain and build upon its distinct culture.

The history and culture of the community is important to its residents and Mayo believes in celebrating and preserving both its natural and man-made heritage features. The Village of Mayo recognizes the importance of maintaining and strengthening the multi-cultural fabric of Mayo and respects the critical role of the First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun in this endeavour.

Measures of Success

It is important that our community goals are aligned with the values of our community members. It is also critical to set out ways to measure whether or not we are reaching our goals.

To ensure we are making real progress in meeting our goals, we have identified measurements and targets that will indicate success in meeting each one of our community goals.

Goals, Values and Measures of Success

The community of Mayo will enjoy modest population growth that will allow us to maintain existing infrastructure and encourage the future expansion of services in the community.

This goal is aligned with the Mayo community value of *“a diverse and stable economy that supports residents and local governments in the long term.”*

Measures of success for this goal are fairly simple. They will be considered over a ten-year period to allow annual variances to be accommodated. The Village of Mayo will measure success in reaching this goal in three ways:

- An increase in population of the community over the ten-year period of 2006 to 2016 as measured by Statistics Canada.
- An increase in the number of Village of Mayo business licences over the ten-year period of 2006 to 2016.
- An increase in the value of the municipal tax base over the ten-year period of 2006 to 2016.

The Village of Mayo will work with the First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun in all appropriate forums to improve the lives of all residents of Mayo.

This goal is aligned with the Village of Mayo community value of *“a physically and emotionally healthy population with a strong sense of community.”*

The positive effects of cooperation between two local governments can often result in successes that are difficult to measure, however increased cooperation between the Village of Mayo and the First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun can also be measured in tangible ways. The Village of Mayo will measure success in reaching this goal in four ways:

- Regular and special joint council meetings with the Village of Mayo Mayor and Council and the First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun Chief and Council.
- The development of agreements between the two governments such as Memorandums of Understanding.

- The completion of Service Agreements between the two governments in which one government provides a service to the residents of the whole community.
- The development of infrastructure and/or services that are shared by the two governments.

The Village of Mayo will maintain a compact footprint to promote environmental sustainability and enhance the affordability of community infrastructure.

This goal is aligned with the Mayo community value of *“the close proximity of Mayo to the healthy natural environment that sustains the community.”*

We will measure our success in meeting this community goal in two ways:

- The redevelopment of land within the municipality that is currently underdevelopment or underutilized.
- Meeting demand for new residential or commercial land by making lots available within the current developed footprint of the municipality.

The Village of Mayo will promote services and facilities that meet the varied and changing needs of community residents throughout their lives.

This goal is aligned with the Mayo community value of having *“a physically and emotionally healthy population with a strong sense of community.”*

The Village of Mayo will measure success in reaching this goal in three ways:

- An increase in housing units available in Mayo that incorporate design elements that make them more suitable for aging residents.
- An increase in childcare spaces available in the community.
- Continued availability of home care services for all residents that require them.

The Village of Mayo will encourage local entrepreneurship and increased local employment opportunities in order to maintain a healthy, sustainable economic base.

This goal is aligned with the Mayo community value to have *“a diverse and stable economy that supports residents and local governments in the long term.”*

While employment statistics for Mayo are available, there is currently no easy way to differentiate between Mayo residents employed locally and Mayo residents employed outside of the community. Success in reaching this goal will be measured by:

- The development of a community economic development plan for Mayo.
- An increase in the number of Village of Mayo business licences over the ten-year period of 2006 to 2016.

The Village of Mayo will encourage local economic activity that allows our residents to meet their personal needs in the community, and helps local governments provide infrastructure and services.

This goal is in alignment with Mayo's community value of *"a diverse and stable economy that supports residents and local governments in the long term."*

Measuring the ability of residents to meet their needs in the community can sometimes be difficult. The Village of Mayo will measure success in this goal by:

- An increase in population of the community over the ten-year period of 2006 to 2016 as measured by Statistics Canada.
- An increase in the number of Village of Mayo business licences over the ten-year period of 2006 to 2016.
- An increase in the value of the municipal tax base over the ten-year period of 2006 to 2016.
- An increase in the number of "industry divisions" in which residents are employed over the ten-year period of 2006 to 2016 as measured by Statistics Canada.
- The development of a community economic development plan for Mayo.

The Village of Mayo will promote sustainability by incorporating its principles into bylaws and infrastructure development.

This goal is aligned with the Mayo community value of *"the close proximity of Mayo to the healthy natural environment that sustains the community."*

Quantifying incorporation of sustainability principles can be challenging. We will use the successful development of projects and initiatives that have been identified in our sustainability planning as a measure of meeting this goal. These projects include:

- Development of recycling depot and hazardous waste facility
- Development of a community energy system
- Water and sewer improvements
- Development of pedestrian walkways linking the community

Other ways that we will measure our success in reaching this goal include:

- A decrease in non-renewable energy required for municipal buildings and operations.
- A decrease in waste entering the landfill.
- A decrease in homes affected by ponding of ground water.

The community of Mayo will encourage recognition and preservation of its heritage and historical assets in order to maintain and build upon its distinct culture.

This goal is aligned with the Mayo community value of recognizing *“the history, heritage and culture of the community.”*

We will measure our success in meeting this community goal in three ways:

- Completion of a community heritage assessment.
- Restoration (sympathetic to historic value) and adaptive reuse of the Mabel McIntyre House and the Mayo Legion Hall.
- An increase in visitors to the Binet House.

Community Assessment

Community Inventory and Assessment Checklists

Capital Project Infrastructure Inventory and Assessment

Capital Project/Infrastructure	Do you have it? Yes/No	What is the condition? Good/Avg/Poor	Is there enough? Yes/No	Do you need it? Yes/No
City Hall	Yes	Good	n/a	Yes
Airport	Yes	Avg	n/a	Yes
Community buildings	Yes	Avg	Yes	Yes
Community Hall	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes
Dock facilities	No	n/a	No	Yes
*Community energy systems	No	n/a	No	Yes
Fire station	Yes	Avg	n/a	Yes
Health clinic	Yes	Avg	n/a	Yes
Housing	Yes	Avg	Yes	Yes
Internet service	Yes	Good	n/a	Yes
Library	Yes	Avg	n/a	Yes
Police building	Yes	Avg	n/a	Yes
Post office	Yes	Good	n/a	Yes
Recreation (parks)	Yes	Avg	n/a	Yes
*Roads	Yes	Poor	No	Yes
Schools	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes
*Sewage collection and disposal	Yes	Avg	n/a	Yes
*Solid waste disposal	Yes	Avg	Yes	Yes
*Water service	Yes	Avg	Yes	Yes
*Public transportation	No	n/a	Yes	n/a
*Active transportation	No	n/a	Yes	Yes
Youth centre	Yes	Good	n/a	Yes

* indicates a Gas Tax eligible project

Social, Health, and Cultural Services Inventory and Assessment

Resource Category	Type of Service	Does this exist? Yes/No	Can it be improved? Yes/No
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	No	n/a
Recreation Programs	Small children	Yes	Yes
	Teens	Yes	Yes
	Adults	Yes	Yes
Social Service Programs	Child care	Yes	Yes
	Domestic violence	Referral	Yes
	Seniors	Yes	Yes
	Disability services	Referral	Yes
	Counselling – adults	Yes	Yes
	Counselling – teens	Yes	Yes
	Legal services	No	Yes
	Suicide prevention	No	Yes
Self Government	Self government status	Yes	n/a
Cultural Programs	Elders group	Yes	Yes
	Music	Yes	Yes
	Subsistence food preparation	Yes	No
	Dance group	Yes	n/a
	Arts and crafts	Yes	n/a
	Language programs	Yes	Yes
	Spirit camps	Yes	Yes
	Storytelling	n/a	n/a

Economic Inventory and Assessment

Type of Typical Job	Number of jobs?	Is the job filled by a person in the community? Yes/No	Full time? Yes/No	Seasonal? Yes/No	Wage example
Arts and crafts	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very low
CAO	1	Yes	Yes	No	n/a
Accounting officer	1	Yes	Yes	No	n/a
*Environmental specialist	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Logger/Forester	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	n/a
Health aide/Nurse	2	Yes	Yes	No	n/a
Heavy equipment operator	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	n/a
Mechanic	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	n/a
Construction	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	n/a
Housing manager	1	Yes	No	No	n/a
Public safety officer	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fire fighters	16	Yes	n/a	No	Volunteer
Emergency response	8	Yes	Yes	No	Volunteer
Business owners	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	n/a
Counsellor	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
*Water treatment operator	1	Yes	Yes	No	n/a
*Sewage treatment operator	1	Yes	Yes	No	n/a
*Landfill operator	1	Yes	Yes	No	n/a
Power plant operator	1	Yes	Yes	No	n/a

* indicates a Gas Tax eligible project

Environmental Inventory and Assessment

Environmental Assets/Needs	Do you have it? Yes/No	If this is lacking, does your community need it? Yes/No
Safe drinking water	Yes	n/a
Adequate supply of water	Yes	n/a
Certified water treatment operators	Yes	n/a
Safe sewage disposal and treatment	Yes	n/a
Permitted landfill	Yes	n/a
Recycling program	Yes	Needs Improvement
Used oil storage area	No	Yes
Lead acid battery collection area	Yes	n/a
Developable land	Yes	n/a
Fuel spill prevention plan	Yes	Needs Improvement
Hazardous waste response plan	Yes	Needs Improvement
Erosion control	Yes	Needs Improvement
Contaminated sites identified	Yes	Needs Improvement
Healthy subsistence food	Yes	n/a
*Environmental Education programs	No	Yes
Healthy wildlife populations	Yes	n/a
*Hazardous waste collection area	No	Yes,
*Protected watershed plan	No	Yes
*Environmental impact statement	No	Yes

* indicates a Gas Tax eligible project

Capacity Building and Job Training Inventory and Assessment

Capacity Building/ Training/Education Opportunities Category	Type	Does this job exist in the Community? Yes/No	Training/ education needed? Yes/No	Is training available in the Community? Yes/No
Municipal or First Nation Administrative Positions	CAO	Yes	Yes	No
	Accounting Officer	Yes	Yes	No
	Other, Admin. Asst.	Yes	Yes	No
Education	Principal	Yes	Yes	No
	Teachers	Yes	Yes	No
	Teacher aides	Yes	Yes	No
Environment	*Environmental Specialist	No	Yes	No
	Conservation Officer	Yes	Yes	No
	Regional Biologist	Yes	Yes	No
Health	Health aide	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Nurse practitioner	Yes	Yes	No
	Doctor	Yes, Part-time	Yes	No
Transportation Utilities	Driver/pilot	Yes, Occasionally		
	*Water treatment operator	Yes	Yes	No
	*Sewage treatment operator	Yes	Yes	No
	*Landfill operator	Yes	Yes	No
	*Power plant operator	Yes	Yes	No
	*Water delivery service operator	Yes	Yes	No
Justice	Probation Officer Justice of the Peace	Yes, Part-time Yes	No No	No No

* indicates a Gas Tax eligible project

Inventory and Assessment of Other Items

Asset or Need	Do you have it? Yes/No	How would you rate it? Good/Avg/Poor	Do you need it? Yes/No
Binet House Museum	Yes	Avg	n/a
Doctor	Yes	Avg	Yes – Full time
Social Worker	No	n/a	Yes
Probation Officer	No	n/a	Yes
Economic Development	No	Poor	Yes
More Volunteers	Yes	Avg	Yes
Motel	Yes	Avg	Yes, another one
Restaurant	Yes	Avg	Yes, another one
Recreation/Art Coordinator	Yes	Good	Yes, another one
Environmental Specialist	No	n/a	Yes
Variety/Hardware/General Store	No	n/a	Yes
Land Use Planner	No	n/a	Yes

Evaluation

Community infrastructure in areas that are eligible for Gas Tax Agreement funding can be evaluated for their contribution, both positive and negative, to the sustainability principles of the Village of Mayo.

Solid waste disposal/recycling depot/hazardous waste collection

The existing landfill in Mayo has a projected lifespan of 15 years at its current rate of use. The community of Mayo has committed to eliminating burning of solid waste at the site. Mayo does have a recycling facility but it is limited in the types of materials that can be accepted. A new recycling centre with the capability to handle hazardous wastes would extend the life of the existing landfill as well as divert these products from the landfill. A second site has been identified for future landfill development but increased recycling in the community would postpone the financial and environmental impact of developing the new site. A new recycling depot with the capability of handling hazardous waste will help us meet the following three community sustainability principles:

- Ensure that all residents are able to meet their own needs and realize their full potential, in a way that does not reduce the ability of others to do the same.
- Minimize and eventually eliminate our contribution to the accumulation of substances taken from the earth.
- Minimize and eventually eliminate our contribution to the accumulation of substances produced by society.

Community Energy System

There is currently no effective community energy system in place in Mayo. A warm water aquifer is currently being used to heat the drinking water distribution system. A feasibility study has been conducted by the Energy Solutions Centre to examine the possibility of heating buildings with the aquifer. Other renewable energy sources, including biomass, should also be considered as part of a community energy system. Pursuing opportunities for community alternative energy systems will help us meet three of our sustainability principles:

- Ensure that all residents are able to meet their own needs and realize their full potential, in a way that does not reduce the ability of others to do the same.
- Minimize and eventually eliminate our contribution to the accumulation of substances taken from the earth.
- Minimize and eventually eliminate our contribution to the physical degradation of nature.

Sewer and Waste Water System

Mayo is committed to continuing programs to loop dead-end water mains and discourage water bleeding as a method of freeze protection. Recent rising water levels and permafrost damage to the drainage systems have resulted in excess surface water and flooded basements. This damage is not only costly to repair but also poses a health risk to residents and is an environmental hazard as waste water leaks into surrounding areas. Existing sewer and waste water pipes in Mayo require regular maintenance and repair. Some lines were built as early as 1975 and are more susceptible to damage. There are several specific areas that require immediate improvements; 1st Avenue, the west side of 4th Avenue and the First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun residential area serviced by the Village of Mayo. Upgrading Mayo's sewer and waste water system will help us to achieve two of our sustainability principles:

- Ensure that all residents are able to meet their own needs and realize their full potential, in a way that does not reduce the ability of others to do the same.
- Minimize and eventually eliminate our contribution to the accumulation of substances produced by society.

Active transportation

There is no formal active transportation infrastructure in the Village of Mayo. Traffic in the core of the community is relatively minimal and separate travel paths for pedestrians and bicycles would not greatly increase usage. There has been interest in the community to encourage active transportation by developing trails between subdivisions and into the town centre. Linking the community core to residential areas would reduce the travelling distance for pedestrians and cyclists and lessen vehicle traffic. This infrastructure would help us meet two of our sustainability principles:

- Ensure that all residents are able to meet their own needs and realize their full potential, in a way that does not reduce the ability of others to do the same.
- Minimize and eventually eliminate our contribution to the accumulation of substances taken from the earth.

Roads

The road system within the Village of Mayo is largely B.S.T. surfaced. The roads are generally in good condition requiring regular maintenance and repair. Eventually, the B.S.T. will need to be replaced on Village streets. Seventh Avenue is scheduled to be redone in B.S.T. once the construction of the new Recreation Centre is completed.

The streets suffer from a general lack of proper drainage. Spring melt water combined with high ground water often result in large amounts of surface water that can flood some basements in the community. In addition to damage to personal property, this can result in public health and safety issues. The development of proper street drainage in the Village of Mayo would help the community meet one sustainability principle:

- Ensure that all residents are able to meet their own needs and realize their full potential, in a way that does not reduce the ability of others to do the same.

Public transportation

There is currently no public transportation in Mayo. The issue of public transportation was raised at recent community meetings. However, the local economy and size of the Village of Mayo make it unlikely that it would be able to support an economically sustainable public transportation system at this time.

Service Agreements

Service agreements to between two local governments can help reduce costs and avoid needless duplication of services. This can help contribute to the financial sustainability of both governments and the community as a whole. One existing service agreement, and a number of areas where there is potential for new service agreements are listed below.

Existing Service Agreements:

Service Provided via Agreement	Service Provider	Current End Date	Cost of Service	Rate Service (Good, fair or poor)	Will it be renewed?
Water/sewer agreement	Village of Mayo (VOM)	Ongoing	\$33.44/month /household	Good	Ongoing
Fire protection agreement	VOM	Dec. 31, 2006	\$11,000/year	Good	Yes, annually
Fire alarm monitoring agreement	VOM	March 31, 2007	\$1,800/year	Good	Yes, annually
Ambulance storage agreement	VOM	July 31, 2008	\$6,000/year	Good	Yes, annually

Potential Service Agreements:

Potential Service	Potential Service Provider	Expected Cost of Service	Is the Service Provided?	Is the service provider interested? Have they been contacted?
Solid Waste/ Recycling	VOM/ First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun (NND) /YG	n/a	Yes	n/a
Snow Removal	VOM/ NND/YG	n/a	Yes	n/a
Road Maintenance	VOM/ NND/YG	n/a	Yes	n/a
Bylaw Services	VOM/ NND/YG	n/a	Yes	n/a
District Heat	VOM/ NND/YG	n/a	No	n/a
Swimming Pool O&M	VOM/ NND/YG	n/a	Yes	n/a
Recreation	VOM/ NND/YG	n/a	Yes	n/a

Priority Setting

Recent and current projects in Mayo have helped meet community priorities in the areas of education, recreation and municipal operations. Mayo residents are relatively satisfied with their current services and infrastructure. However, there are a few areas where improvement of existing services or facilities or the development of new services or facilities would improve the lives of community members and enhance sustainability.

Water and Sewer Infrastructure

Improvements in existing water and sewer infrastructure are required in certain areas of the Village. The poor state of some segments of these basic municipal services threaten the supply of clean water and the removal of wastewater for some residents. There are also environmental sustainability concerns related to older services, especially in the area of wastewater. Expenses associated with the increased maintenance and repair of older sections also impacts the ability of the municipality to provide other services to Mayo residents.

Improving older infrastructure in these areas would improve environmental sustainability, ensure residents are able to have their personal needs met, and support the financial sustainability of the municipality.

Recycling and Waste Management

There is an existing recycling centre in Mayo, but the facility is older, small and limited in what items are accepted for recycling. The current landfill has approximately 15 years left on its lifespan and a future landfill site has been identified and is being set aside as a reserve. The limited use of the recycling centre has a negative effect on environmental sustainability, and the large amount of waste currently reaching the landfill will have a negative long-term impact on municipal spending, thus affecting all residents. A new recycling centre with increased capacity will address environmental sustainability issues, while lowering future waste management costs.

Economic Development

The economy in Mayo is currently fairly strong with increased mineral exploration, and the potential reopening of the Keno mine site. However, there has always been challenges ensuring local residents and communities maximize benefits from these developments, as well as in maintaining the economic benefits when mines close down, or exploration drops.

This impacts the ability of individuals to meet their personal and financial goals over the long term, while challenging local governments to provide infrastructure and services in a sustainable way. A close working relationship with mineral exploration and developments companies, combined with training opportunities for local residents would help mitigate some of these concerns. Stronger community based economic development initiatives will also diversify the economy and ease the impact of the cyclical nature of resource development.

Health and Social Infrastructure and Services

Limited facilities for seniors and inadequate childcare opportunities are an issue for Mayo residents. While this obviously directly impacts seniors, children and their families, there are broader consequences for the whole community. The social, cultural and economic fabric of the community is affected when long time residents are forced to leave the community as a result of increased care needs. A shortage of safe and healthy childcare options also has an economic and social impact on the whole community, including the labour force.

An increase in services and facilities for Mayo residents of all ages would have a direct and indirect positive impact on all residents of the Village.

Drug and alcohol abuse has a direct negative impact on some members of the community of Mayo and all residents are indirectly affected by the social and economic costs of substance abuse. There are currently no programs in Mayo for addictions treatment. Development of substance abuse programs would mitigate the direct and indirect negative impacts of addiction on the community.

Infrastructure Priorities

1. Recycling depot and hazardous waste collection facility

An improved recycling depot with the capacity to handle hazardous wastes would reduce use of the existing landfill. The Village of Mayo would also like to completely eliminate burning at the landfill and a more effective recycling facility would support this. This project would support all sustainability principles through more effective use of natural and manmade materials and the increased lifespan of the existing landfill facility. This project is eligible for Gas Tax Agreement funding and there is a potential cost sharing opportunity with NND.

2. Water distribution system upgrade – West side of 4th Avenue

Water distribution system upgrades in this area of the community are required to protect the integrity of the system, reduce ongoing repair costs, and ensure the effective distribution of clean drinking water to Mayo residents. Provision of clean water to residents advances sustainability principle number one by helping residents meet their needs. This project is eligible for Gas Tax Agreement funding.

3. Sewer system upgrade – West side of 4th Avenue

Sewer system upgrades in this area of the community are required to ensure effective collection and treatment of wastewater. This project would advance sustainability principle number three in that it will reduce the accumulation of substances produced by society. This project is eligible for Gas Tax Agreement funding.

4. Water distribution system upgrade – NND residential area

Water distribution system upgrades in this area of the community are required to protect the integrity of the system, reduce ongoing repair costs, and ensure the effective distribution of clean drinking water to Mayo residents. Provision of clean water to residents advances sustainability principle number one by helping residents meet their needs. This project is eligible for Gas Tax Agreement funding and there is a potential cost sharing opportunity with NND.

5. Sewer system upgrade – NND residential area

Sewer system upgrades in this area of the community are required to ensure effective collection and treatment of wastewater. This project would advance sustainability principle number three in that it will reduce the accumulation of substances produced by society. This project is eligible for Gas Tax Agreement funding and there is a potential cost sharing opportunity with NND.

6. Water distribution upgrade – 1st Avenue

Water distribution system upgrades in this area of the community are required to protect the integrity of the system, reduce ongoing repair costs, and ensure the effective distribution of clean drinking water to Mayo residents. Provision of clean water to residents advances sustainability principle number one by helping residents meet their needs. This project is eligible for Gas Tax Agreement funding.

7. Sewer system upgrade – 1st Avenue

Sewer system upgrades in this area of the community are required to ensure effective collection and treatment of wastewater. This project would advance sustainability principle number three in that it will reduce the accumulation of substances produced by society. This project is eligible for Gas Tax Agreement funding.

8. Community energy system

A community heating system would improve energy efficiency in Mayo, furthering the community's ability to meet sustainability principle number two through a reduction in the use of fossil fuels. Community energy systems may provide cheaper energy to residents, thus promoting sustainability principle number one. The Yukon Energy Solutions Centre has completed a feasibility study of a community energy system based on the warm water aquifer. This project or any other development of a community heating system would be eligible for Gas Tax Agreement funding. Depending on the nature of the system, there may be a possibility of partnering with NND.

9. Road repair

There is a need to upgrade and repair some roads and ditches in the community. Poor road quality negatively impacts residents' vehicles and the lack of ditches and proper water drainage in many areas of the community often causes flooding. Improving the roads and ditches would promote sustainability principle number one by helping residents meet their personal needs. There is a potential cost sharing opportunity with NND depending on the specific location of the repairs and ditching.

10. Seniors facility

As identified in the community goals, the community of Mayo recognizes the need to provide services and facilities to meet the changing needs of residents throughout their lives. There is a gap in infrastructure for care and housing for aging residents. A seniors' housing facility would help the community meet this goal while advancing its first sustainability principle. A senior's care facility is the responsibility of the Yukon Government.

11. Nursing station

The current nursing station was built to service community residents of Elsa, Keno and Mayo when mining was booming. The station is large and portions unused. The building needs to be repaired and updated to reflect the current needs of our residents and the staff that work there. In addition to supporting sustainability principle number one by ensuring that the facility meets residents' needs, renovations to the existing building would likely result in energy efficiencies in support of sustainability principle number two. The Mayo nursing station is the responsibility of the Yukon Government.

12. Recreation trails

The expansion of the existing recreational trails will have an impact on environmental sustainability through increased usage and decreased use of fossil fuels in recreational activities. Trails can serve as attractions for tourists, as well as provide a health benefit to residents using the trail system. Expansion of the trail system would therefore have a positive impact on sustainability principles one and two. There is potential for cost sharing of this opportunity with NND.

13. Public Waste Collection System

The provision of waste and recycling receptacles around the community of Mayo would decrease littering, and increase the amount of materials that are properly disposed of. Recycling receptacles would increase the level of recycling in the community by making it more convenient for residents and visitors to recycle. Combined with a more effective waste management and recycling system at the landfill site, a public waste and recyclables collection system will advance all sustainability principles. There may be an opportunity to cost share on this project with NND.

The Planning Process

The Village of Mayo developed this Integrated Community Sustainability Plan (ICSP) in part to meet the requirements of the Canada Yukon Gas Tax Agreement signed in May 2005. This agreement, signed by Canada and Yukon, set out the terms for the transfer of \$37.5 million to Yukon municipalities, First Nations and unincorporated areas over a five-year period from 2005/06 to 2009/10. This includes approximately \$548,000 to the Village of Mayo over this time period.

As set out in the Canada Yukon Gas Tax Agreement, the Yukon Government (YG) developed a template that sets out the minimum process and content requirements for Yukon ICSPs. This ICSP follows this template.

Some of the content of the ICSP was based on the recent Village of Mayo *Official Community Plan* that followed its own distinct planning process that included significant opportunities for community input. The Village of Mayo also held three public meetings to allow community members input into this plan. As required by the YG template, these meetings were advertised for two successive weeks, and the final advertisement was placed at least seven days before the meeting.

In addition to the public meetings, all residents of Mayo were given an opportunity to provide written input to the plan. A short survey on community values and the future of Mayo was distributed to all households in the community and used to help develop the community values, vision and goals. No written submissions on either of the draft documents available to the public were received.

Several one on one interviews with community workers in the fields of health and education were also conducted to provide background information for the planning process.

The meeting and advertising information is listed below:

1. March 9, 2006

Advertised in the Yukon News: February 22, 2006 and February 27, 2006.

2. June 6, 2006

Advertised in the Yukon News: May 19, 2006, and May 26, 2006.

A draft of the Community Overview, Community Vision Statement, Sustainability Principles, and Community Goals was publicly available at the Village of Mayo office on May 30, 2006. The draft was approved at this meeting.

3. October 11, 2006

Advertised in the Yukon News: September 22, 2006 and September 29, 2006.

A draft of the complete ICSP was publicly available at the Village of Mayo office on October 4, 2006. The draft was approved in principle at this meeting.

Final Approval

November 1, 2006

The final draft of the Village of Mayo Integrated Community Sustainability Plan was approved at a regular council meeting on November 1, 2006.

Cooperation with the First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun

The Yukon Government ICSP template requires that local governments in close proximity to each other demonstrate that efforts have been made to work together in the development of their respective ICSPs.

Beyond this requirement, the Village of Mayo recognizes the importance of working with the First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun in order to better the lives of all residents of the community, and to realize financial and capacity benefits through shared planning and services. This belief is reflected in one of the community goals adopted in this plan.

The Village of Mayo and the First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun held a Joint Council Meeting on January 23, 2006 to discuss Integrated Community Sustainability Planning.

As well, the Village of Mayo invited the Chief and Council of the First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun to participate in the three public meetings that were held. These invitations were in the form of letters for the March 9, 2006 meeting (dated March 3, 2006 – attached) and the October 11, 2006 meeting (dated September 27, 2006 - attached) and as a Joint Council agenda item for the June 6, 2006 meeting (May 23, 2006 Joint Council Meeting – agenda attached)