

Tombstone Territorial Park

Management Plan

2009

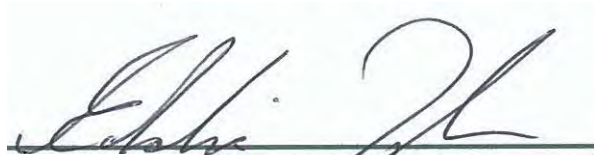
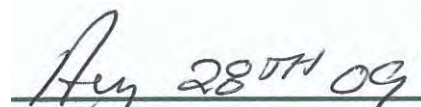
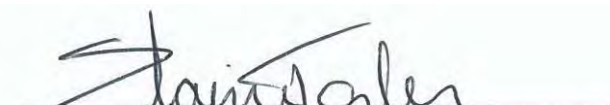


Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan Approval Statement

The Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan provides a clear, long-term vision and direction for the future management and operation of this spectacular natural landscape. This area is an important part of the traditional territory and culture of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. This plan provides for the protection of the natural, historic and cultural resources of the Park for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations.

Based on extensive public consultations, the recommended Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan was prepared by the Park Steering Committee which was made up of representatives appointed by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and the Yukon Government.

Pursuant to Schedule A to Chapter 10 of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement, consensus on the provisions of the Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan was reached by the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Yukon governments on June 25, 2009.


Chief Eddie Taylor, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in
Date
Elaine Taylor, Minister of Environment
Date

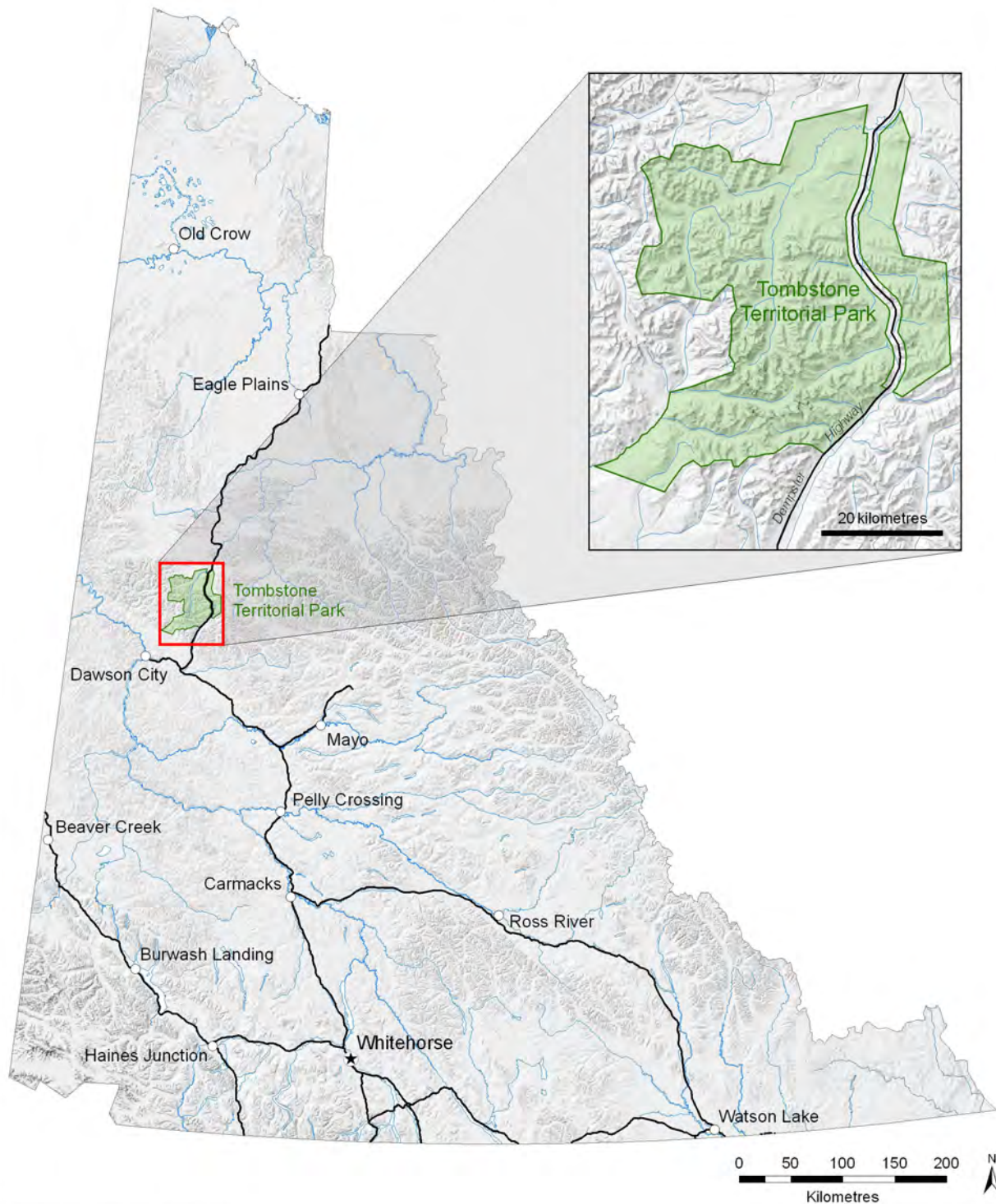
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TOMBSTONE TERRITORIAL PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN 2009

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Map 1 Tombstone Territorial Park YUKON



1.0 PARK DESCRIPTION

Tombstone Territorial Park is established pursuant to Schedule A to Chapter 10 of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement. Encompassing about 2,200 square kilometres, the Park is situated in the North Ogilvie Mountains and Mackenzie Mountains ecoregions, about an hour and a half drive north of Dawson City (see Map 1). The Dempster Highway bisects the Park and provides visitors with the opportunity to view stunning arctic tundra landscape.

Humans were drawn to this region long before the Dempster Highway was built. The Tombstone area shows remarkable continuity of occupation from the earliest Holocene, 8,000 years ago, to the historic period (Gotthardt, 1993). There are 78 known archaeological sites within Tombstone Territorial Park, including three microblade sites. This exceptional density of prehistoric use is not surprising given the availability of raw materials for stone tools and the abundance of subsistence resources, including caribou, fish and furbearers. A concentration of diverse ecological niches in the Park has resulted in an equally diverse collection of flora and fauna, uncommon at this latitude.

The importance of the region to early hunters and fishers is well established. In more recent times, the traditional territories of the Han, Tukudh and Teetl'it Gwich'in people overlapped here. Drawn by the abundant populations of game and other natural resources, today's aboriginal people continue the ancient use pattern.

Several human movement corridors traverse Tombstone Territorial Park. These include North Fork Pass, North Klondike River, Hart Pass and Chandindu-Seela Pass. These corridors have been used from prehistoric times to present day. The Chandindu route is recognized in Chapter 13 of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement as an important heritage route.

The Tombstone area has a very interesting geological history. A belt of granitic and syenitic intrusions, known as the Cretaceous Tombstone Suite, bisects Tombstone Territorial Park. This belt extends from Fairbanks to Ross River and beyond. These intrusions create the incredible vertical relief exemplified by Tombstone and Monolith mountains and the spectacular scenery associated with the Park. The belt is also responsible for the high mineral potential in the area. Deposits associated with the intrusions resulted in extensive mineral exploration throughout the area over the past 100 years.

The area is distinctive in a number of ways. There are multiple alpine glaciations that sculpt sequences of tarns, cirques and moraines which are found nowhere else in Canada. The rugged beauty of the Tombstone and Cloudy ranges is but one of the region's many exceptional attributes.

The northern part of Tombstone Territorial Park features tundra ecosystems with natural vegetation communities and characteristics of the Low Arctic, which typically occur several hundred kilometres further north. The area includes an exceptional diversity of ice margin

1.0 PARK DESCRIPTION

features such as moraines, ice thaw lakes, pingos, seasonal frost mounds, palsas, aufeis and patterned ground associated with ice wedge polygons.

A number of endemic plants, as well as several plant species of rare or uncommon occurrence, are found here. This is the most southerly point on the Dempster Highway where people can view arctic vegetation and features.

The continental divide runs through Tombstone Territorial Park, separating the Yukon and Mackenzie watersheds. The Chandindu and North Klondike rivers flow south out of the Park on the Yukon River side. Both are important salmon spawning rivers. The East and West Blackstone rivers flow north out of the Park on the Mackenzie side. Both host healthy populations of Dolly Varden and Grayling.

Abundant populations of five big game species inhabit Tombstone Territorial Park, which is highly unusual in so small an area. The geology and landforms to the north channel Porcupine caribou into the Park. The area is also critical to Hart River caribou, a local woodland herd. In addition, the Park includes key Dall sheep habitat and is important for moose, grizzly and black bears. Big game outfitting in the area dates back to the late 1940s.



View from Discovery Ridge. (C. Eckert/Yukon Government)

Tombstone Territorial Park includes a wide range of habitats from boreal forest through alpine regions to the arctic tundra of the Blackstone Uplands. This is reflected in the wealth of bird species found there — 145 are recorded. The area attracts birdwatchers from around the world. Whether it is a gyrfalcon patrolling the willows for ptarmigan in the winter, or a Golden Plover just back from Hawaii, the Park offers outstanding opportunities for birding.

In the early 1900s, water was the natural resource of interest in Tombstone. Over a three-year period, the Yukon Gold Company constructed the Yukon Ditch, a system of pipe, flume and trenches. Local spruce, redwood from California and steel pipe imported from Pittsburg and Germany were used in the construction. By 1909, the Yukon Ditch was delivering 250,000 litres of water per minute from the Little Twelve Mile and Tombstone rivers to hydraulic mining operations in the Klondike Goldfields, almost 160 kilometres away. During the peak of operations, a thousand men worked in the powerhouse and along the Yukon Ditch.

The water diverted from the rivers to the Yukon Ditch also powered a hydro-electric plant producing 1,200 kilowatts of electricity per day. Described as a marvel of early 20th century technology, the Yukon Ditch has been compared to the Panama Canal. The ditch shut down in 1933.

The Dempster Highway traverses the eastern side of Tombstone Territorial Park from south to north. It began as a winter road in the 1950s and later became a part of John Diefenbaker's Roads to Resources program. All-season construction began in 1958, reaching Chapman Lake in 1962. The road was completed in 1979. The late Joe Henry was instrumental in guiding the survey crews for both projects.

Tombstone Territorial Park has exceptional hiking, sightseeing, hunting and fishing opportunities. The Blackstone Uplands provide superlative wildlife viewing opportunities. Other than the Dalton Highway/Alyeska Pipeline Haul Road in Alaska, the Dempster Highway is the only place in North America offering visitors the chance to drive to the arctic.

Tombstone Territorial Park is truly an extraordinary area. It is extremely rare to find such richness, abundance and diversity of culture, history, habitats, vegetation, natural terrain, wildlife and associated habitats, geology and recreation potential in such a small area. From any perspective, Tombstone Territorial Park and the values it contains are remarkable.

2.0 BACKGROUND

Conservation interests in the Tombstone Territorial Park area have spanned more than 35 years, officially starting in 1972. That year, investigations by a group of scientists working under the International Biological Program (IBP) identified two sites that currently fall within Tombstone Territorial Park. One site, IBP Site #65, encircled Tombstone Mountain (336 square kilometres) and the other site, IBP Site #20, extended north of Chapman Lake, west to Caldwell Lake and just south of the present day campground (1,476 square kilometres) (see Map 2).

These sites were determined to be of “exceptional” biological importance and interest, hence the designation under the international program. The Tombstone Mountain area was described as being “floristically significant” with unique mountain shapes resulting from the interesting underlying geological formations. The area was described as ecologically diverse, given the latitude. The Chapman Lake area was notable for the number of plant species with range extensions, pingos, and the best representatives of the spruce-willow birch zone.

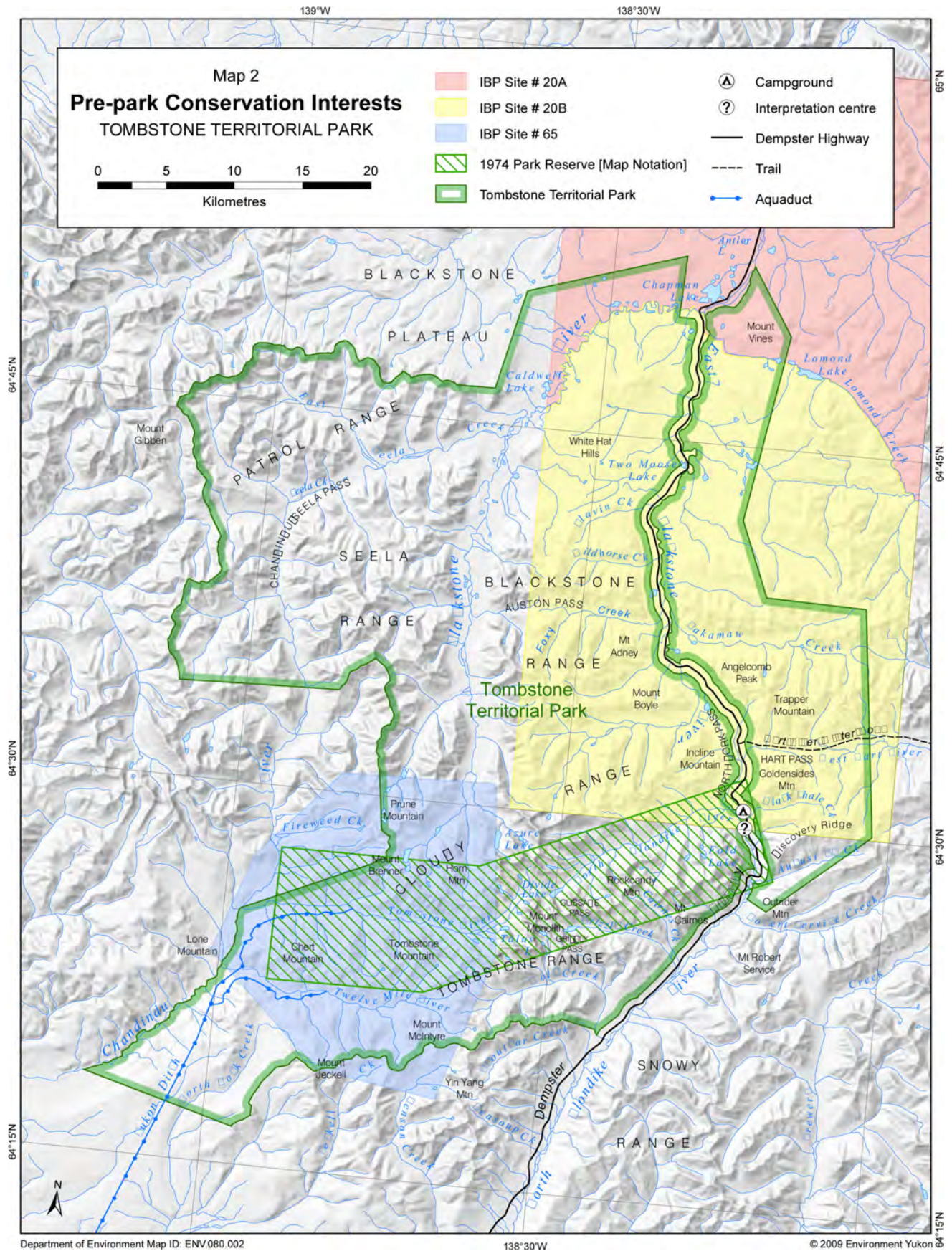
In 1974, the federal government identified a park reserve on the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development land maps. The reserve was designed to “protect” the view of Tombstone Mountain from the newly built Dempster Highway.

When Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in land claim negotiations began in the 1980s, the First Nation selected a portion of the Tombstone Park Reserve as a rural land selection. Given that the Yukon Government had a previously stated interest in conservation in the area, both governments agreed to pursue a Special Management Area under the provisions of Chapter 10 of the Umbrella Final Agreement.

The original park reserve did not meet accepted conservation or recreation requirements for protected areas at the time of the negotiations. In 1993, researchers examined boundary options for a future territorial park. The contract study produced a recommendation for an area much larger than the park reserve, extending north to Chapman Lake.

Government staff and contractors carried out supplemental investigations in 1993. Reports highlighted tourism potential, archaeological, historical and cultural resources, mineral potential, wildlife resources and viewing opportunities. Land claim negotiators used this information to develop the study area agreed upon in the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in Final Agreement.

Schedule A to Chapter 10 of the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in Final Agreement ensured the Tombstone area would be protected for all time as a territorial park under the *Parks Act*, R.S.Y. 1986 (replaced by the *Parks and Land Certainty Act*), Chapter 126.



3.0 TOMBSTONE CORRIDOR

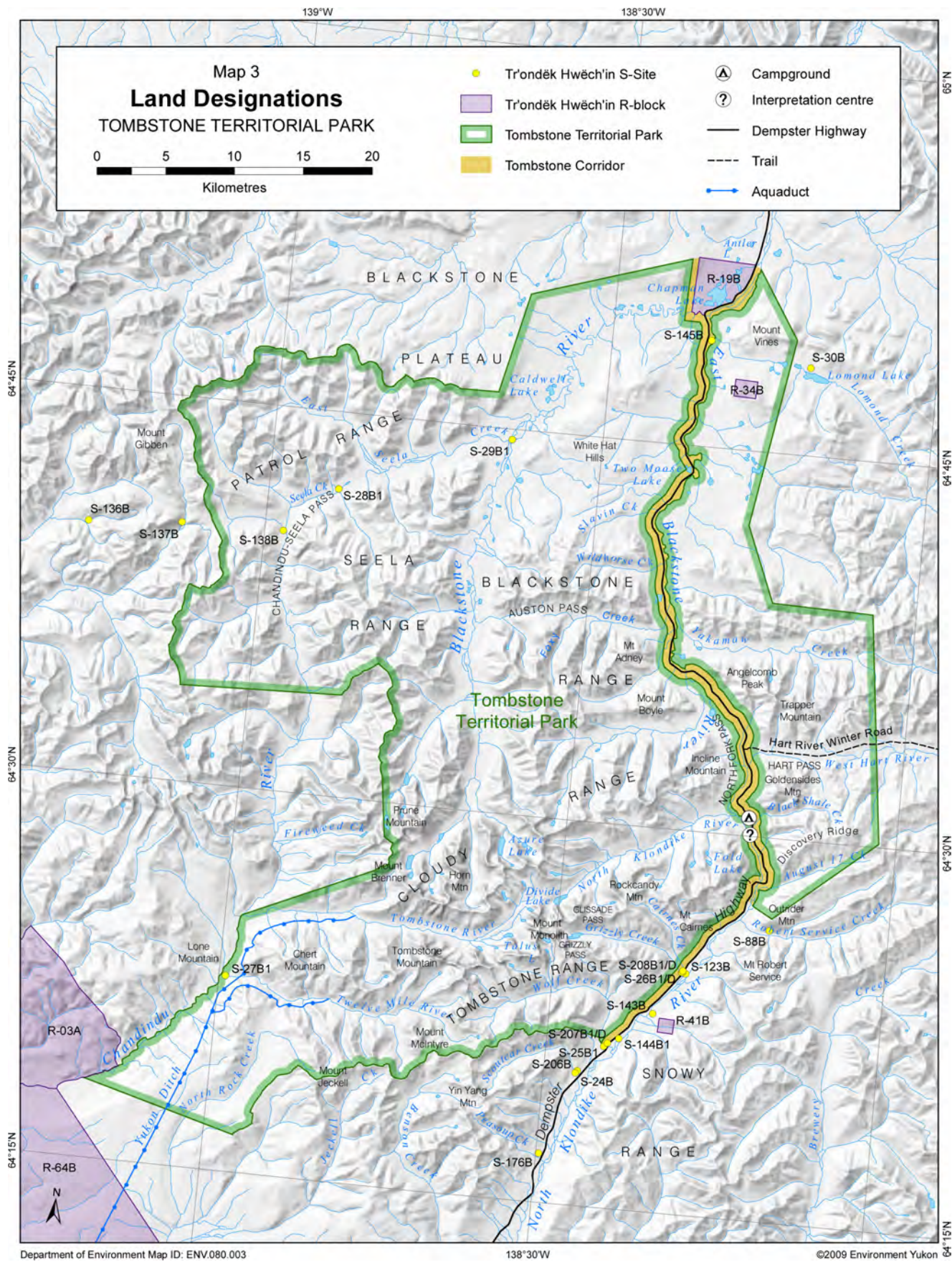
The Tombstone Corridor (see Map 3) was excluded from the Tombstone Territorial Park to provide for continued highway maintenance activities, a possible future pipeline, transmission line or other public visitor infrastructure that may be required along the Dempster Highway. The Tombstone Corridor is addressed through a separate management plan.

The Tombstone Corridor is described as follows (kilometre references are to the Dempster Highway):

- ♦ West side of Dempster Highway: The Tombstone Corridor extends 500 metres from the centreline of the Dempster Highway from Wolf Creek (kilometre 50.5) northwards to the point where the Blackstone River crosses from the west to the east side of the road (kilometre 115.3). At that point, the Corridor follows the western boundary of R-19B at Chapman Lake. There are variations in this boundary at the Tombstone Campground (which is included in Tombstone Territorial Park) and at Two Moose Lake (where the Corridor is expanded to accommodate a possible pipeline in the future).
- ♦ East side of Dempster Highway: The Tombstone Corridor extends 500 metres from the centreline of the Dempster Highway from kilometre 65.3 northwards to where the East Blackstone River crosses the Dempster Highway (kilometre 86). From here the corridor boundary follows the east bank of the East Blackstone River north to kilometre 120.3.

The Tombstone Corridor will be managed under the *Area Development Act* and will not be subject to the provisions of Schedule A to Chapter 10 of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement.

The Yukon government has committed to manage the Tombstone Corridor in a manner that respects Park values and, subject to the Tombstone Corridor objectives, is consistent with this management plan.



4.0 KEY REGULATORY POWERS

Nothing in the Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan will, or is intended to, abrogate the rights guaranteed under the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement or Self-Government Agreement.

Schedule A of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement provides that Tombstone Territorial Park will be managed in accordance with the *Parks Act*, R.S.Y. 1986, Chapter 126 (replaced by the *Parks and Land Certainty Act*), the *Wildlife Act*, the *Historic Resources Act* and the Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan. Schedule A also provides that the park management plan must be consistent with the objectives (1.0 of Schedule A). To the extent they are consistent with the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement, all Laws of General Application (as defined by common law) continue to apply within the Park (e.g., *Wilderness Tourism Licensing Act*). New relevant legislation (e.g., *Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act*) will also apply within the Park.

The interpretation of settlement agreements and common law is set out in 2.6 of the Umbrella Final Agreement (1993). For further clarity, the Umbrella Final Agreement states that “where there is any inconsistency or conflict between any federal, territorial or municipal law and a Settlement Agreement, the Settlement Agreement shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency or conflict.” This is reiterated in the *Parks and Land Certainty Act*, which states the act “applies to all parks, but only applies to a settlement agreement park to the extent that it is not inconsistent with or in conflict with the settlement agreement.”

The Porcupine Caribou Management Agreement governs the management of Porcupine Caribou in Tombstone Territorial Park.

It should be noted that Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Settlement Lands (see Map 3) are not part of Tombstone Territorial Park and as such are not subject to the Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan or the *Yukon Parks and Land Certainty Act*. The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in may develop legislation under its Self-Government Agreement to regulate activities on its Settlement Land.

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in legislation may also regulate activities, such as subsistence hunting, in Tombstone Territorial Park for which the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in have responsibility and jurisdiction. It is the responsibility of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in to ensure these activities are managed in such a way that the Park objectives are met.

5.0 VISION STATEMENT

The vision for Tombstone Territorial Park is to protect for all time the unique ecological and cultural integrity of Tombstone Territorial Park by preserving the physical, biological, archaeological and cultural values, as well as enhancing the understanding and appreciation of the natural and cultural resources of the Park in a manner that keeps it unimpaired for future generations.



Autumn colours near Tombstone campground. (Brian Johnston)

6.0 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement provides that Tombstone Territorial Park will be established as a Territorial Park (Natural Environment classification) under the *Parks Act*, R.S.Y. 1986, Chapter 126, and administered by the Yukon Government.

The successful management of Tombstone Territorial Park is the responsibility of this generation for future generations. Fulfilling the Park objectives and vision and adhering to the guiding principles will require commitment, dedication and cooperation. The management of Tombstone Territorial Park can serve as a model for how people with different views can work together to establish and protect special areas of the world.

The following set of principles will guide decisions about the planning, management and operation of Tombstone Territorial Park. These principles reflect Park objectives and vision.

- 6.1 The first consideration for any management decision will be whether park objectives, as outlined in Schedule A to Chapter 10 of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement, are being met.
- 6.2 All Tombstone Territorial Park operations and management will be conducted in a manner that protects ecological and cultural resources.
- 6.3 The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, Canadian and Yukon governments will share information for planning, management and operation of Tombstone Territorial Park.
- 6.4 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Elders will be consulted on the management and operation of Tombstone Territorial Park, at the discretion of the First Nation.
- 6.5 Tombstone Territorial Park managers will work with governments, mandated boards and councils, private sector operators and individuals to achieve common goals and objectives.
- 6.6 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in cultural, traditional and current activities will continue in Tombstone Territorial Park as per Park objectives.
- 6.7 Scientific research, monitoring and analysis will be used alongside traditional and local knowledge as fundamental tools to make informed management decisions.
- 6.8 Visitor use will be managed in ways that contribute to the protection of Tombstone Territorial Park resources, minimize user conflict and enhance public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment, while meeting Park objectives.
- 6.9 Facility development will be kept to a minimum and considered only when it supports public health and safety, cultural or educational purposes, or resource protection.

- 6.10 Motorized activity in Tombstone Territorial Park will be prohibited except where provided for in final agreements or the Park Management Plan.
- 6.11 No new summer or winter roads will be allowed in the park except to the extent that industrial development may be permitted in relation to the mining claims shown on Map 9.
- 6.12 The public will have ongoing opportunities for input and feedback into Tombstone Territorial Park management.
- 6.13 Communication and education will be used as the primary means to protect Tombstone Territorial Park resources and enhance visitor experience.
- 6.14 Government marketing efforts for Tombstone Territorial Park will promote the Park as a special place where visitor activities are managed to ensure that a high quality visitor experience is maintained and environmental impacts are minimized.
- 6.15 Tombstone Territorial Park managers will ensure management activities are conducted with full accountability to the Yukon public.

7.0 ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATIONS

7.1 CURRENT SITUATION

The land contained in Tombstone Territorial Park falls under the administration and control of the Yukon Government. Pursuant to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement, Tombstone Territorial Park will be managed in accordance with the *Parks and Land Certainty Act* (formerly the *Parks Act*), the *Wildlife Act*, the *Historic Resources Act* and the Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan. To the extent they are consistent with the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement, all Laws of General Application apply within the Park. The Final Agreement places a prohibition on locating, prospecting or mining new claims under the *Quartz Mining Act* and *Placer Mining Act*, and on the issuance of interests under the *Territorial Lands (Yukon) Act* and the *Oil and Gas Act*.

7.2 WORK TO DATE

Until the devolution of federal responsibilities was transferred to the Yukon Government in April 2003, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development managed land use activities within Tombstone Territorial Park boundaries. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans, the Canadian Wildlife Service, and Environment Canada also managed activities and resources falling under their respective legislative authority in the Park.

Prior to devolution, the Yukon Government managed activities falling under territorial legislation (e.g., the *Historic Resources Act*, *Wildlife Act*), or where responsibilities have been delegated to the territorial government (e.g., regulation of fresh water fisheries). The Yukon Government continues to manage these activities and, in addition, manages those areas which were the subject of the Devolution Transfer Agreement.

The Northern Region Superintendent of Parks administers Tombstone Territorial Park, with operations and maintenance services provided by employees and contract staff. Recently, an operations working group was formed between the Yukon government and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. This group has been working cooperatively to implement the intentions of the management plan until its final approval.

The Dempster Highway Interpretive Centre, which has operated in the Tombstone Campground for over 20 years, is being replaced with a new Tombstone Park Interpretive Centre.

Three areas — the Dempster Highway Development Area, the Tombstone Corridor and the No Hunting Corridor — that are adjacent to the Dempster Highway have been used to manage different activities.



Elder Dorothy Alexie cooling her feet while harvesting salmonberries near Chapman Lake, July 2004. (Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Collection)

7.2.1 DEMPSTER HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT AREA

Since 1979, the *Dempster Highway Development Area Regulations*, pursuant to the *Area Development Act*, have been used to control land use and development 8 kilometres on either side of the centreline of the Dempster Highway from kilometre 68 north to the Northwest Territories border. This area is called the Dempster Highway Development Area.

The *Dempster Highway Development Area Regulations* will be revoked within Tombstone Territorial Park and replaced by similar provisions under the *Parks and Land Certainty Act*. The *Dempster Highway Development Area Regulations* will remain in place for the Tombstone Corridor.

7.2.2 TOMBSTONE CORRIDOR

The Tombstone Corridor was created in December 1999 by the Yukon Government for continued highway maintenance activities, a possible future pipeline, transmission line and other public visitor infrastructure such as Tombstone Territorial Park related facilities, as required. The Tombstone Corridor will be managed under the *Area Development Act* and its applicable regulations.

7.2.3 NO HUNTING CORRIDOR

The present No Hunting Corridor came into effect October 1, 1999, under the *Wildlife Act* and extends 500 metres on either side of the centreline of the Dempster Highway from kilometre 68 north to the Northwest Territories border. This corridor applies to resident and non-resident hunters for all species, and for First Nation subsistence hunters for Porcupine Caribou only. Current regulations related to Porcupine Caribou are under review.

7.3 MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

- 7.3.1 The management of Tombstone Territorial Park will be consistent with the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement and will be conducted in a manner that recognizes the legislative and regulatory authority of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, Yukon and Canadian governments.
- 7.3.2 The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Yukon governments will develop a means to co-operatively implement and monitor the Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan and thereby coordinate the management of activities within Tombstone Territorial Park.
- 7.3.3 Tombstone Territorial Park management and operations will adhere to these management principles unless deemed necessary for the protection of natural and cultural resources, public health and safety, or emergencies.
- 7.3.4 The Yukon Government has committed to manage the Tombstone Corridor in a manner that respects Park values and, subject to the Tombstone Corridor objectives, is consistent with this management plan.
- 7.3.5 Decisions relating to the administration and operation of Tombstone Territorial Park will take into consideration the activities and regulations within the surrounding region.
- 7.3.6 Tombstone Territorial Park managers will work with legislative authorities outside of the Park on matters of common interest regarding Tombstone Territorial Park.
- 7.3.7 Existing boards and councils will be utilized, as per their mandates, for matters relating to Tombstone Territorial Park administration. (See Appendix C for a list of these organizations.)

7.4 KEY ACTIONS

- 7.4.1 A Park Management Committee will be formed by appointing two members from each of Yukon Parks and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. This committee will provide advice on the implementation and monitoring of the Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan and park management interests as they apply to the management of the Tombstone Corridor.
- 7.4.2 Undertake to amend the Dempster Highway Development Area Regulation to extend the area to conform to the highway corridor boundaries in the southern end of the park. (See 3.0 Tombstone Corridor and Map 3.)
- 7.4.3 Develop regulations to implement and enforce recommendations, including the zoning regime, as outlined in the Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan.
- 7.4.4 Identify staff and operation and maintenance requirements to implement the Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan.

7.5 EXPECTED RESULTS

Successful implementation of these principles will:

- ♦ ensure Chapter 10, Schedule A, objectives of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement are met efficiently and effectively;
- ♦ ensure there is consistency in the operational management of the Tombstone Territorial Park and Tombstone Corridor;
- ♦ eliminate duplication of operational efforts among managing agencies, departments, branches, boards and/or councils; and
- ♦ provide Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in with meaningful involvement in the management and operation of Tombstone Territorial Park.



Park Ranger Dorian Amos speaking with hikers in Tombstone Territorial Park.

8.0 NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION AND USE

8.1 CURRENT SITUATION

Tombstone Territorial Park is rich in both species diversity and vegetation communities due to its physiography and climate. The area hosts many endemic plants as well as several species of rare and uncommon occurrence. Few other areas in the Yukon provide such a varied and diverse set of natural features in such concentration (e.g., moraines, frost mounds, palsas, ice thaw lakes, pingos, and patterned ground from ice wedge polygons).

Vegetation communities associated with shrub tundra are found in the northeast section of Tombstone Territorial Park, including riparian willow habitat important to gyrfalcon, moose and other fauna. The vegetation and natural features are almost indistinguishable from the low arctic, providing a major attraction for visitors and scientists.

The natural resources in Tombstone Territorial Park area have been used for over 8,000 years and continue to be enjoyed today. The fact that five big game species occur in sufficient density to support consistent subsistence, resident and non-resident hunting opportunities is unusual for this latitude (woodland and barren-ground caribou, grizzly and black bear, moose, and Dall sheep).

The area is popular for resident hunters from all parts of the Yukon. Portions of three big game outfitting concessions and six different traplines fall within Tombstone Territorial Park. Management principles directly related to these concessions are found in Section 15.0 Commercial activities.

The Park straddles the continental divide and, as a result, it includes fish assemblages for the Mackenzie and Yukon river drainages. The Blackstone River is important habitat for grayling and Dolly Varden. The Chandindu and North Klondike rivers are two of the most important salmon spawning streams in Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in traditional territory. Recreational fishing levels in Tombstone Territorial Park are unknown, and there is no commercial harvest.

Wildlife viewing opportunities from the Dempster Highway attract visitors from around the world. The Blackstone Uplands are increasingly popular for birders in the spring and summer. In some years, Porcupine Caribou winter in the same area.

As per 8.1 of Schedule A to Chapter 10 of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in have the right to harvest fish and wildlife in Tombstone Territorial Park providing Park objectives are met. The adoption of any Tombstone Territorial Park management guidelines related to these activities will be at the discretion of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in.



Georgette McLeod and Elder Peggy Kormendy scraping and defleshing a moose hide, September 2005. (Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Collection)

8.2 WORK TO DATE

Research on natural resource management and use in Tombstone Territorial Park has been limited. Scientists conducted initial research in the area in 1972 as part of a survey of northern Canada, leading to the identification of two International Biological Program sites in the region.

Further research was conducted during the construction of the Dempster Highway. This information was used, in part, to develop the *Dempster Highway Development Area Regulations* which came into effect in 1979. These regulations deal with things like access off the Dempster Highway by motorized vehicles.

Biologists and scientists conducted limited studies as part of the Tombstone Territorial Park land claim negotiations, boundary identification and management planning work. This included "Assessment of the Vegetation, Terrain and Natural Features in the Tombstone Area" (Kennedy & Smith, 1999), and "Summary of Wildlife Population and Habitat Information" (Kienzler, 1999), to name a couple.

It is agreed that wildlife, avian, fish, ecological and natural feature data for this area are incomplete. Wildlife harvest quotas are not established for the Tombstone region specifically, but are set for the game subzones. Baseline data for the subzones in this area are sparse.

Of note is the ongoing 30-year study of the ecological relationships between gyrfalcons, ptarmigans and riparian willow habitat. The study area is located just north of North Fork Pass, on both sides of the Dempster Highway.

For a complete listing of the technical studies that were commissioned, reviewed or submitted as part of the Tombstone boundary and management planning process, refer to Tombstone Binders #1 - #4 located in the Yukon Archives.

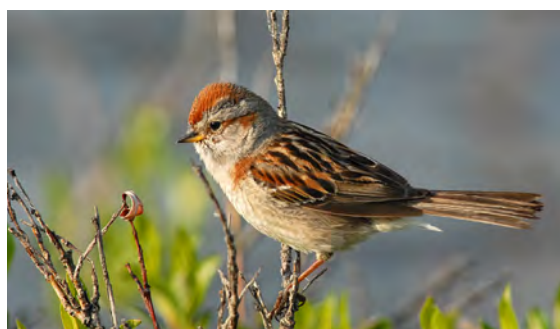
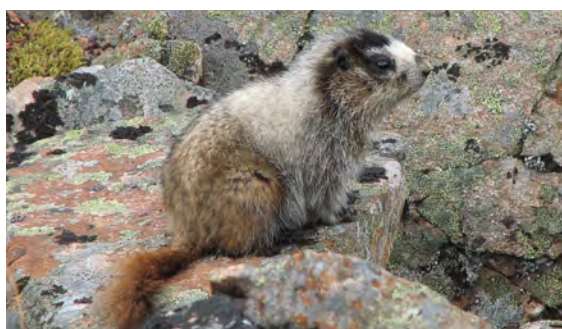
8.3 MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

- 8.3.1 Distinct geomorphological features, wildlife/fish/avian habitat, and plants will be given special consideration when managing human use in Tombstone Territorial Park.
- 8.3.2 Research—comprised of traditional, local and scientific knowledge—will be encouraged. Data gathered on natural resources in Tombstone Territorial Park will be used to promote a greater appreciation and understanding of Park values and assist managers in making well-informed decisions about human use.
- 8.3.3 Areas identified as particularly sensitive to disturbance, such as critical fish and wildlife habitat, may be closed to all human activities on a temporal and spatial basis.
- 8.3.4 Natural processes will continue without human intervention unless there is a threat to public health and safety, or identified values at risk.
- 8.3.5 Water, which is on or flowing through the Park, will remain substantially unaltered as to quantity, quality and rate of flow, including seasonal rate of flow, except to the extent that may be permitted in relation to the mining claims shown on Map 9.
- 8.3.6 Hunting will continue within Tombstone Territorial Park subject to Park objectives, the *Wildlife Act* and other appropriate legislation.
- 8.3.7 Temporary hunting closures or delayed seasonal openings may be used to ensure public health and safety in areas of high visitor use, such as Tombstone Campground and Grizzly Creek trailhead.
- 8.3.8 Fishing will continue within Tombstone Territorial Park subject to Park objectives, the *Yukon Territorial Fishery Regulations* (under the federal *Fisheries Act*) and the Park Management Plan.
- 8.3.9 Stocking of lakes and rivers or aquaculture operations will not be allowed in Tombstone Territorial Park.
- 8.3.10 The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in may, during all seasons of the year, harvest forest resources for purposes incidental to the exercise of their traditional pursuits of hunting, fishing, trapping, and the practice of their traditional customs, culture and religion or for the traditional production of handicrafts and implements. A Park Use Permit is not required.

- 8.3.11 The establishment of non-indigenous species will not be allowed in Tombstone Territorial Park and, where possible, they will be removed.
- 8.3.12 Permits will only be issued for the use of non-indigenous species where there is negligible risk of disease transmission to endemic species.

8.4 KEY ACTIONS

- 8.4.1 Work on mapping key wildlife, fish and avian habitat and unique or rare plant communities will continue through ongoing work in the Wildlife Key Area and Nature Serve programs. Sensitive geomorphological features and natural terrain will be identified, mapped and described.
- 8.4.2 Baseline data will be collected on water quality (including faecal coliform and heavy metal content) in Grizzly, Talus, Divide, Syenite, Azure lakes, as well as the North Klondike, Tombstone and East and West Blackstone rivers, to determine potability. These lakes and rivers will be monitored to ensure water quality remains substantially unaltered by human use.
- 8.4.3 An inventory of fish stocks will be conducted in Grizzly, Talus, Divide, Syenite and Azure lakes, and sustainable harvest levels will be developed for the next Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan review.



(clockwise, starting upper left) Marmot, American Tree Sparrow, Moose, Wild poppies.
(C. Eckert/Yukon Government)

8.5 EXPECTED RESULTS

Successful implementation of these principles will:

- ♦ protect natural resources found in Tombstone Territorial Park;
- ♦ ensure all harvest activities are sustainable to allow for ongoing use and enjoyment of those resources;
- ♦ ensure harvesters are provided with simple and clear rules for their activities within Tombstone Territorial Park; and
- ♦ implement proactive management of natural resources based on sound scientific and traditional knowledge.

8.6 BOARDS AND COUNCILS

The Dawson District Renewable Resource Council, Porcupine Caribou Management Board and Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board are mandated to address various wildlife-related issues in Tombstone Territorial Park. See Appendix C.

The following recommendations are put forward for consideration by these boards and councils:

- 8.6.1 Consider extending the current no-hunting regulations (500 metres either side of the Dempster Highway centreline) from kilometre 68 to the southern boundary of Tombstone Territorial Park (kilometre 65.3 on the east side of the road, kilometre 50 on the west side).
- 8.6.2 Consider creating a separate game management subzone for Tombstone Territorial Park or realigning existing subzones to align with Park boundaries.

8.7 SNOWMOBILE USE

Snowmobile use has occurred for many years in the Tombstone Territorial Park area to assist trapping, and resident, subsistence and non-resident hunting. More recently, recreational snowmobiling has become popular.

8.7.1 MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

- ♦ All snowmobile activity in Tombstone Territorial Park will be managed to minimize impact to natural resources.
- ♦ All snowmobile activity will be managed to ensure gyrfalcon and golden eagle nesting sites and winter sheep habitat are not disturbed.
- ♦ Snowmobile activity to support trapping and resident, non-resident and subsistence hunting will be allowed throughout Tombstone Territorial Park, subject to the minimum snow depth requirements. Recreational snowmobile use will be provided for through the Winter Travel Route and Recreational Snowmobile Use Subzones.

- ♦ A snow pack of 15 - 30.5 centimetres (6 - 12 inches) over frozen ground is recommended for snowmobile use in Tombstone Territorial Park, or the level of snow required to ensure snowmobile activity does not damage vegetation or soil, such as willows and ground cover.

8.7.2 KEY ACTIONS

- ♦ Snowmobile activity in Tombstone Territorial Park will be monitored to determine if vegetation and wildlife are being negatively affected. These data should be used to revisit the snow depth recommendation during the next Park Management Plan review.
- ♦ Existing Transport Canada SSCC-11 Standards for snowmobiles will be enforced in Tombstone Territorial Park (see Appendix G).
- ♦ The next full review of the Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan will consider whether snowmobile use within the Park should be restricted to machines that meet specific paddle size, emission and weight standards. The effects of snow machine equipment on the natural resources will also be fully considered.

9.0 PARK ZONING

Section 22 of the *Parks and Land Certainty Act* states that a “Management Plan may provide for areas within a park to be designated as land use zones, and may classify any land use zone, and subject to the Act and the regulations, may provide for developments, activities and uses which may be permitted or which may not be permitted within each zone in the Park.”

Zoning is a tool to assist with managing human activities within a park. The three zones and three subzones identified for Tombstone Territorial Park are shown on Map 4. Zoning provides for developments, activities and uses which may be allowed or restricted from zone to zone.

Zones are based on:

- significance and vulnerability of the natural and cultural resources within Tombstone Territorial Park;
- current and anticipated human use; and
- recreational values.

The three zones identified for use in Tombstone Territorial Park are:

- Wildland Zone, with subzones for Recreational Snowmobile Use and Winter Travel Routes;
- Special Feature Zone; and
- Multiple Recreation Use Zone (Tombstone Campground area).

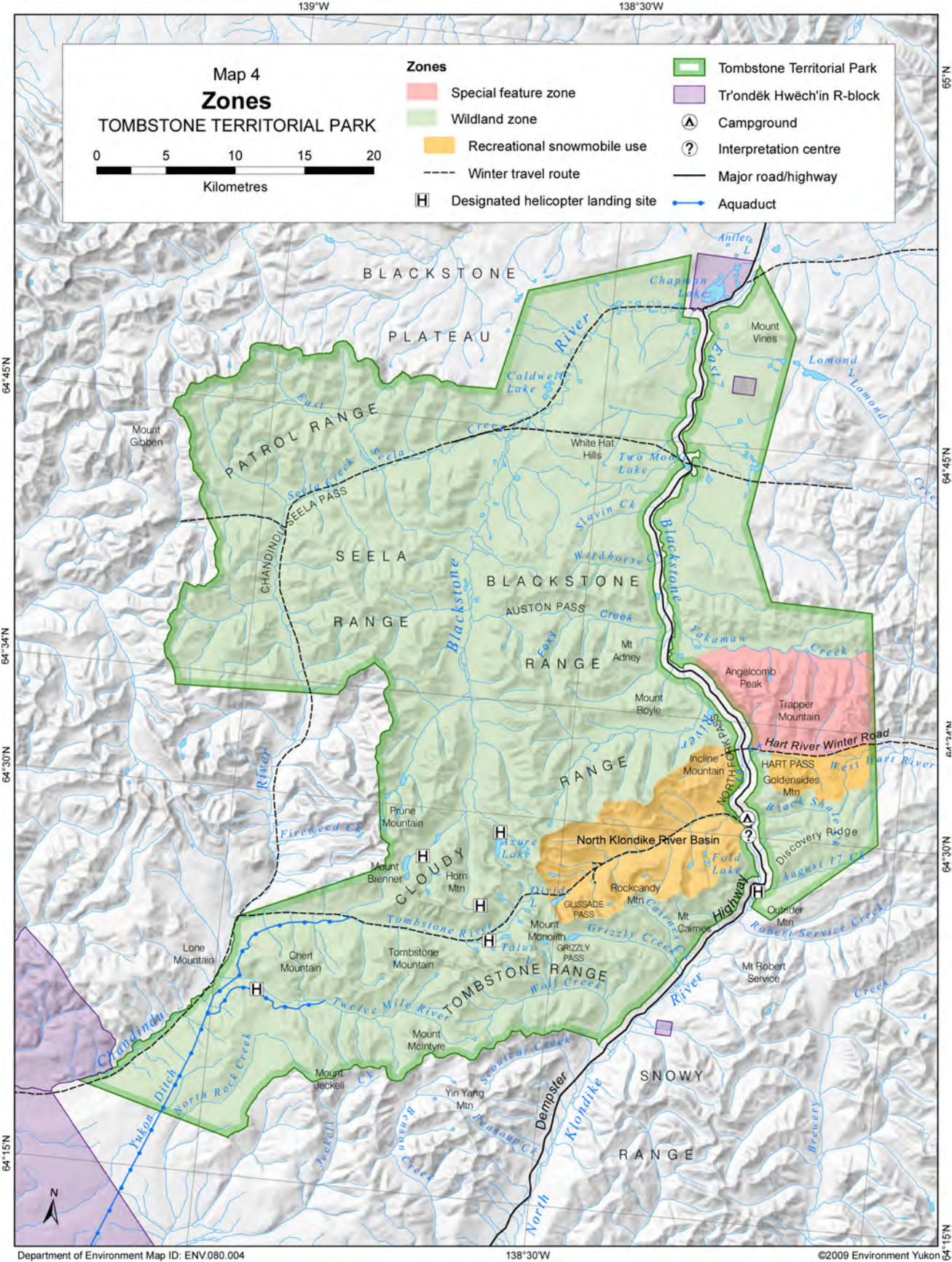
Designated aircraft landing sites have also been identified in the southern portion of the Park.

Zone descriptions should be viewed in conjunction with management guidelines in the specific activity sections of this plan.

Nothing in the Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan, including prescribed zones, will affect the rights guaranteed under the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in Final Agreement or Self-Government Agreement.

9.1 WILDLAND ZONE

The Wildland Zone preserves undisturbed natural landscape and offers backcountry experiences. This zone provides for non-motorized recreation with controlled access. Special restrictions may apply to specific sites or during particular periods to protect habitat and user experience. Minimal improvements at designated access points on the periphery (e.g., close to the Dempster Highway) for information, safety and/or interpretation purposes will be allowed. No facility development will be permitted in the interior of the zone unless required



to protect natural or cultural resources or to provide public safety. Users must be self-sufficient when travelling in this area.

The Wildland Zone applies to the areas of the Tombstone Territorial Park marked in green on Map 4.

Subsection 9.2, Special Feature Zone (below), applies additional protection for resources and enhanced visitor education opportunities.

Two spatial subzones will be used to provide for recreational snowmobile use in Tombstone Territorial Park. The intent of providing these subzones is to provide for existing recreational activities in the Park while protecting Park resources and enhancing visitor experiences.

9.1.1 WINTER TRAVEL ROUTES SUBZONE

Falling within the Wildland Zone, the Winter Travel Routes are intended to provide for point “A” to point “B” snowmobile travel through Tombstone Territorial Park when snow depth is sufficient.

Snowmobile users must obtain a Park Use Permit for overnight stays. Travel is to be located in the identified valley bottoms on marked trails. Mountain riding or other non-travel related snowmobile use is not permitted.

All other provisions outlined in the Wildland Zone apply.

9.1.2 RECREATIONAL SNOWMOBILE USE SUBZONE

Restrictions on recreational snowmobile use otherwise called for in the Wildland Zone will not be implemented within the North Klondike River Basin west of the Dempster Highway and the area marked as “Recreational Snowmobile Use Zone” south of the Hart River Winter Road (see maps 4 and 5) until this issue has been addressed as part of the first plan review.

All other provisions outlined in the Wildland Zone apply.

9.2 SPECIAL FEATURE ZONE

The intent of the Special Feature Zone is to preserve and protect significant natural, historic and cultural resources, features or processes, and where appropriate, interpret these features to the public. The zone provides for resource and value protection, appreciation, interpretation, educational services and scientific research.

All of the Wildland Zone provisions apply to these areas with the additional overlay of specific provisions for these sites in order to provide extra protection to the resources and enhance visitor experience. The provisions for the Special Feature Zone may vary from site to site based on the resources in question.

Areas that are identified for inclusion under this zone include:

- principal concentrations of heritage, cultural and historic sites as identified in the Heritage Resource Protection and Appreciation section of this plan; and
- Angelcomb Peak and Trapper Mountain.

9.2.1 HERITAGE, CULTURAL AND HISTORIC SITES

Other than the Yukon Ditch, the heritage and cultural sites in question have not been marked on the zoning map.

Preliminary key actions are outlined in Section 10.0 Heritage resource protection and appreciation. Further discussions between the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Yukon governments will determine the details of how to manage these areas. In the interim, the intent is not to draw undue attention to these sites.

9.2.2 ANGELCOMB PEAK AND TRAPPER MOUNTAIN

Angelcomb Peak and Trapper Mountain are zoned Special Feature due to the importance of maintaining a stringent management regime in the area. This area includes important year-round sheep habitat that is highly accessible from the Dempster Highway and Hart River Winter Road.

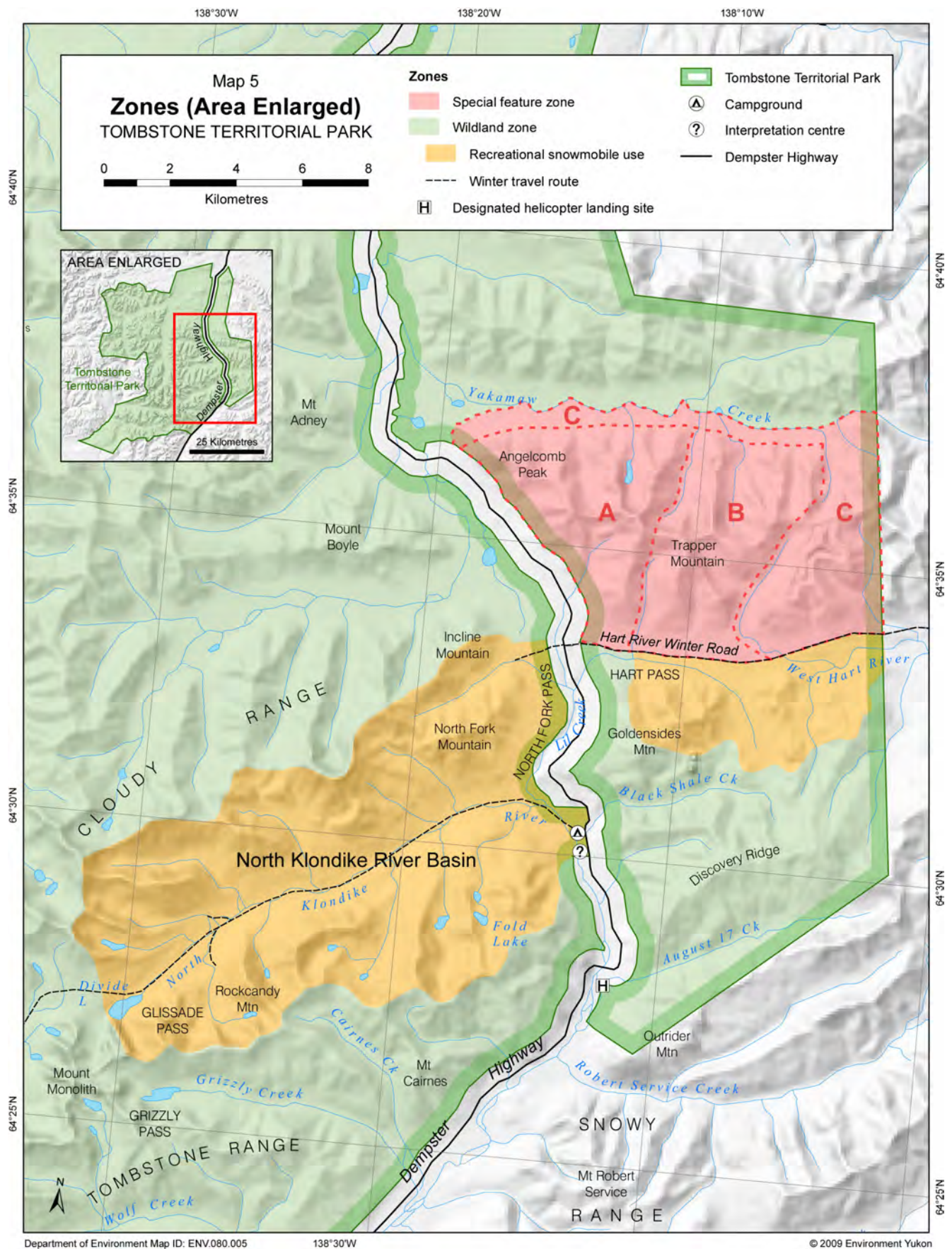
Wildlife surveys and local knowledge interviews have identified the entire north face of Angelcomb Peak and Trapper Mountain as sheep winter range. Three lambing areas are known along with two mineral licks. The entire Angelcomb ridge has also been identified as key raptor habitat. This includes nesting sites for both gyrfalcon and golden eagles. Breeding activity for these birds begins in February.

Due to the high sensitivity of the resource values of the area and its importance to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, this special feature zone will be divided into three subzone areas (see Map 5). During lambing season, Area A will be closed to all public activity. This closure will not apply to Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in cultural and traditional uses, including subsistence hunting. During non-lambing season, Area A will be open to



Charmaine Christiansen working on an archaeology project at Black City, July 2004. (Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Collection)

9.0 PARK ZONING



subsistence hunting by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens and to other Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in cultural and traditional uses as well as to general public recreation activities, but will be closed to hunting by non-Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens. Year-round, Area B will be open to subsistence hunting by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens and to other Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in cultural and traditional uses, as well as to general public recreation activities, but will be closed to hunting by non-Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens. Area C will be open to all allowable activities.

The use of this area will be closely monitored though the life of this plan. Information gathered will be used to further refine this zoning regime during the next plan review.

A popular all-terrain vehicle and snowmobile route follows the Hart River Winter Road. The effects of all-terrain vehicle and snowmobile use on sheep and raptors in the area have been identified as issues of concern.

9.3 MULTIPLE RECREATION USE ZONE

This zone is comprised of the Tombstone Campground area as marked on Map 5.

The zone provides for a variety of readily accessible outdoor recreation opportunities that may involve special facilities. Motorized and/or non-motorized activities are allowed (subject to the *Highways Act*, *Motor Vehicles Act*, *Parks and Land Certainty Act* and Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan).



Park Ranger Crystal Reaume looking for lambing sheep on Angelcomb Mountain. (C. Eckert/ Yukon Government)

Incompatible activities will be separated spatially. Facilities in this zone may range from intensive day use facilities and campground developments to foot trails and shelters.

A new Tombstone Park Interpretive Centre is located in this zone, just south of the current Tombstone Campground. A site plan for the Tombstone Campground area will be developed as part of the Park Visitor Interpretive Centre development to promote appropriate day use and visitor facilities.

9.4 AIRCRAFT LANDING SITES

- 9.4.1 All aircraft will require a Park Use Permit to land in Tombstone Territorial Park.
- 9.4.2 South of 64°34', helicopters will only be allowed to land at designated sites (see Map 4). Special permit authorization may be considered for other landings south of this latitude on a case-by-case basis.
- 9.4.3 There will be no landings permitted between June 1st and September 15th in Grizzly Creek valley or at Grizzly Lake for any reason other than emergencies and Yukon Government operational requirements. Floatplanes will not be allowed to land on the surface of any lakes in Tombstone Territorial Park. Park managers will work with local aircraft companies and tourism operators to develop an Aircraft Code of Ethics for the Park.

9.5 KEY ACTIONS

- 9.5.1 Tombstone Territorial Park regulations will be developed to allow for activity management in the zones as described above.
- 9.5.2 The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Yukon governments will determine what management strategies will be required for heritage sites zoned Special Feature. (See Section 10.0 Heritage resource protection and appreciation.)

10.0 HERITAGE RESOURCE PROTECTION AND APPRECIATION

10.1 CURRENT SITUATION

Investigations in Tombstone Territorial Park reveal an exceptional density of prehistoric occupation, likely related to the abundance of natural resources in the area. The winter ranges of Porcupine and Hart River caribou overlap in this region, making it particularly attractive to hunters. Archaeological evidence suggests this pattern of use has existed for eight to 10 thousand years, and perhaps longer.

A further attraction for hunters of the past was the presence of high quality black and grey chert, a stone prized for the making of tools. Chert is the local bedrock found in the North Fork Pass and Hart Pass areas.

More recently, the traditional territories of the Han, Tukudh and Teetl'it Gwich'in overlapped in this area. All three First Nations used the area to fish, hunt and make the tools they needed to live. Until the end of the Gold Rush era, the region was used extensively by aboriginal people travelling in seasonal cycles. During the Gold Rush, some took advantage



Elder Robert Alexie visits the grave of his sister, Enna Alexie, July 2003. (Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Collection)

of economic opportunities in nearby Dawson City. Others dispersed to Mayo, Old Crow and Fort McPherson. First Nation families born and raised in the Tombstone area still live in Dawson City and Fort McPherson.

Traditional travel routes traverse Tombstone Territorial Park (see Map 6), following the North Klondike and East Blackstone river valleys (branching east to Hart Pass), along the upper Blackstone River to Seela Pass, and along the Chandindu River to the Yukon River.

The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement and *Yukon Historic Resources Act* provide the obligations and authorities for the management of heritage resources in Tombstone Territorial Park.

The Dänojà Zho Cultural Centre in Dawson City is the focal point for interpretation of First Nation culture in the traditional territory. Tombstone Territorial Park is part of that story.

10.2 WORK TO DATE

With the assistance of elders Joe and Annie Henry and Mary Vittrekwa, traditional and historic sites along the Dempster Highway were documented. These were summarized in a report by Sheila Greer (1989) for the Yukon Government. Several of these sites are situated in Tombstone Territorial Park and Tombstone Corridor.

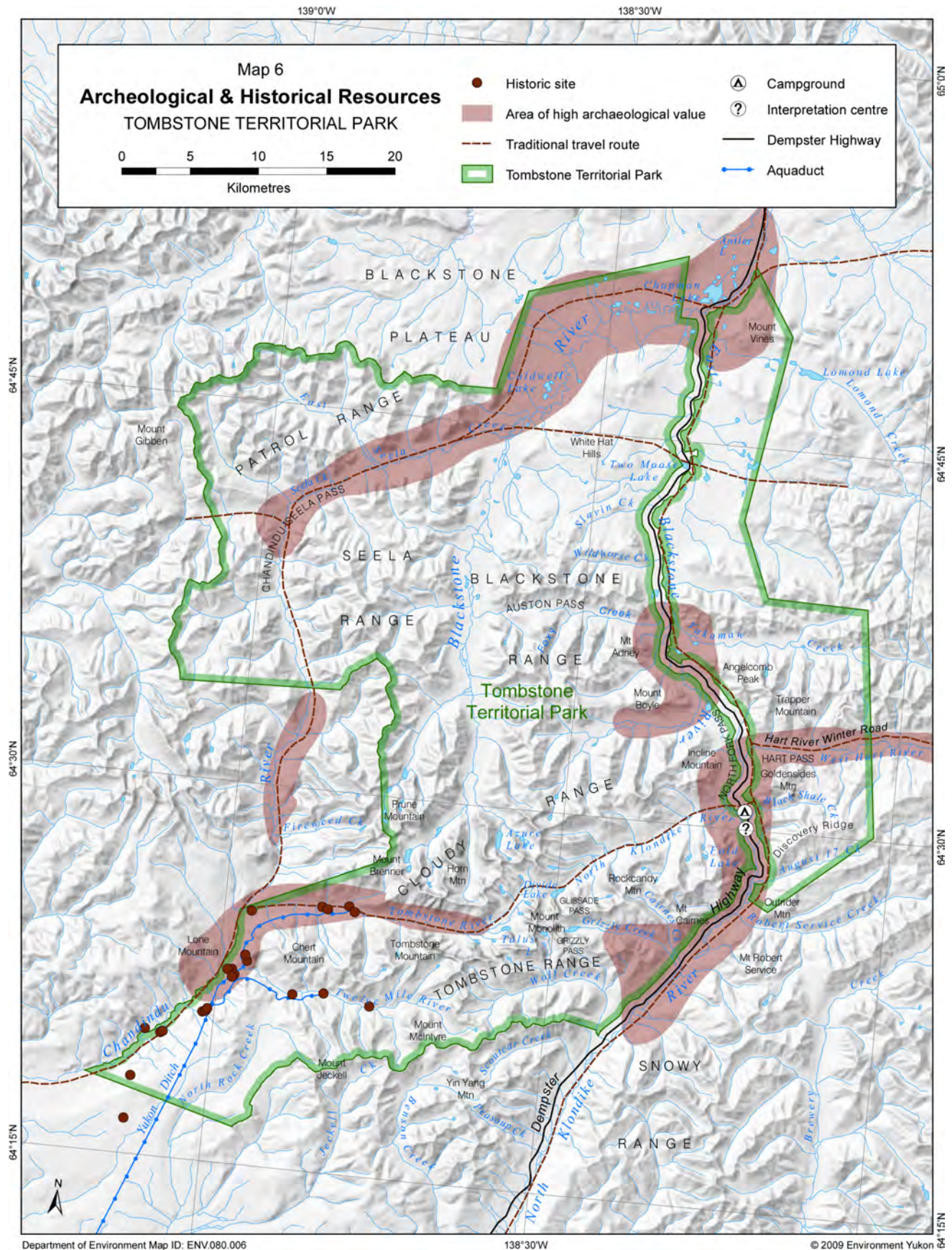
Preliminary archaeological work in the proposed Tombstone Territorial Park was carried out in 1993 and 1999 as part of research efforts to define Park boundaries. Seventy-eight prehistoric sites were identified. Based on the technologies represented, occupation of the Park area likely spans the past 8,000 to 10,000 years.

The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Yukon governments have been working with the Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute and Teetlit Gwich'in elders on heritage investigations and management in the northern reaches of Tombstone Territorial Park.

The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in conducted studies and fieldwork with elder Percy Henry to document traditional use in the Tombstone region. These studies were augmented by a cooperative project between the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute and the Yukon Government in the Black City/Ts'ok giitl'in area. Teetl'it Gwich'in elder Walter Alexie participated in this work (Kritsch 2000).

Background research, inventory and assessment of Yukon Ditch heritage resources took place in three phases, from 1990 to 1993. Six weeks of field research were completed, plus considerable archival and oral history research. Researchers recorded all main sites, took ground-based photos and completed Yukon Historic Sites Inventory forms. Aerial photos were also taken in a 1993 visit to determine potential Tombstone Territorial Park boundaries. A total of more than 22 sites are recorded, as well as numerous important features.

The Tr'ochëk Heritage Site management plan has been completed. Storylines for the Han culture and history will also apply to Tombstone Territorial Park.



10.3 FINAL AGREEMENT PROVISIONS FOR HERITAGE

As per Chapter 13 of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement:

- Accidental discovery of burial sites and human remains will be dealt with according to the Guidelines Respecting the Discovery of Human Remains and Burial Sites in the Yukon.
- The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in will own and manage ethnographic moveable heritage resources in Tombstone Territorial Park related to the culture and history of the Yukon Indian People.
- Heritage sites related to the culture and history of the Yukon First Nations people within Tombstone Territorial Park will be managed with respect for Yukon First Nations values and culture.
- Moveable heritage resources which are not ethnographic resources shall be owned and managed by Yukon Government.

Chapter 13 of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement and the Yukon *Historic Resources Act* will guide the development of procedures for “found” objects in Tombstone Territorial Park.

10.4 MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

- 10.4.1 The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Yukon governments will work together to protect and interpret heritage resources within Tombstone Territorial Park.
- 10.4.2 The two governments will identify the most appropriate management actions for dealing with impacts on heritage resources in Tombstone Territorial Park and at each of the identified heritage sites and zones, including relevant storylines and messages. (See subsection 10.7 Identified Heritage Sites/Areas.)
- 10.4.3 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in elders, and other First Nation elders as appropriate, will be consulted when developing actions for First Nation heritage resources.
- 10.4.4 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, and where appropriate, Teetl'it Gwich'in elders, will recommend place names for heritage sites and culturally significant features.
- 10.4.5 Information, education and interpretation will be used as key management tools in the protection of Tombstone Territorial Park's archaeological, First Nation heritage, historical and palaeontological resources.
- 10.4.6 First Nations culture, history and use of the Tombstone area will be a major interpretive theme, with the Tombstone Park Interpretive Centre and Dänojà Zho Cultural Centre playing important roles in the presentation of this information.
- 10.4.7 The Tombstone Park Interpretive Centre will be used as the main onsite venue to interpret heritage themes and messages.
- 10.4.8 Archaeological inventory, salvage and research will continue to provide opportunities for involvement by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in elders and youth.

10.5 KEY ACTIONS

- 10.5.1 First Nation storylines and messages will be developed and provided by the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in for use in Tombstone Territorial Park literature and interpretive programs, in conjunction with the Yukon Government or other First Nations where appropriate.
- 10.5.2 Recommend the Yukon Ditch for designation under the Yukon *Historic Resources Act* and interpret its history and significance.
- 10.5.3 All visitors will receive key messages about appropriate behaviour and activities around heritage sites, as well as key points from the Yukon *Historic Resources Act*.
- 10.5.4 The Dawson to Fort McPherson route identified in Schedule C to Chapter 13 of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement will be recognized and interpreted.
- 10.5.5 Archaeological and historical inventory and salvage work will be conducted in areas of known high potential prior to any increases in human use or development. Ongoing oral history work will be conducted to identify these areas.
- 10.5.6 Further research at identified heritage sites and areas to assist in developing clear management actions.

10.6 EXPECTED RESULTS

Successful implementation of these strategies will result in:

- visitors who understand what activities and behaviour are appropriate in relation to heritage resources and sites in Tombstone Territorial Park;
- visitors who understand and respect the First Nation and non-First Nation heritage of the area;
- proactive research and management actions for sensitive or vulnerable heritage sites and resources;
- ease of access to appropriate heritage sites and areas;
- contemporary understanding of why this area was and continues to be so important to First Nation people;
- Tombstone's important role in the interpretation of First Nation history and culture; and
- improved knowledge of heritage sites and areas to assist in their management and protection.

10.7 IDENTIFIED HERITAGE SITES AND AREAS

Based on oral history studies conducted by the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, the Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute and the Yukon Government, along with historic site and archaeological investigations, a number of heritage sites and areas have been identified. Given the nature

or location of these sites and areas, further work is required to develop clear management actions.

An overview of the significance of these sites and areas and preliminary management recommendations are listed below. For further information on these sites and areas, refer to the technical reports prepared for the Tombstone Territorial Park boundary and Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan work.

As an interim protection measure, visitors will not be directed to heritage sites through education, interpretation or other promotions until such time as management strategies are developed for the sites.

10.7.1 YUKON DITCH

The Yukon Ditch was a system of pipe, flume and ditch built to transport water from the Tombstone and Little Twelve Mile rivers in the Ogilvie Mountains to the Klondike Goldfields, over 160 kilometres away. Although portions are overgrown and some remnants burned in a forest fire that occurred in the area in 1999, a considerable number of ditch sites and features remain. The Yukon Ditch is considered to be one of the greatest feats of early 20th century industrial development in North America.

A detailed report on the Yukon Ditch was prepared by Barb Hogan and Greg Skuce in 1993 as part of research conducted during Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in land claim negotiations and Yukon Government Historic Sites Inventory program.



Stone tool found at the headwaters of the Ogilvie River, June 2005. (Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Collection)

Access to the Yukon Ditch features is relatively easy. The main powerhouse on the Little Twelve Mile River is a 20-minute helicopter trip from Dawson City.

Given that Yukon Ditch sites will probably receive more attention as visitation to Tombstone Territorial Park increases, it will be important to:

- document the state of the resources on a regular basis;
- identify which buildings and features may require stabilization for public safety, appreciation and enjoyment;
- develop appropriate storylines and messages for the Yukon Ditch to be used for visitor education and information; and
- recommend the Ditch for designation under the *Yukon Historic Resources Act* and interpret that portion of the Yukon Ditch which falls within the boundaries of Tombstone Territorial Park.

Interim measures for these sites should include monitoring as well as visitor information signs posted at appropriate access points to mitigate visitor impacts in the short term.

10.7.2 TS'OK GIITL'IN

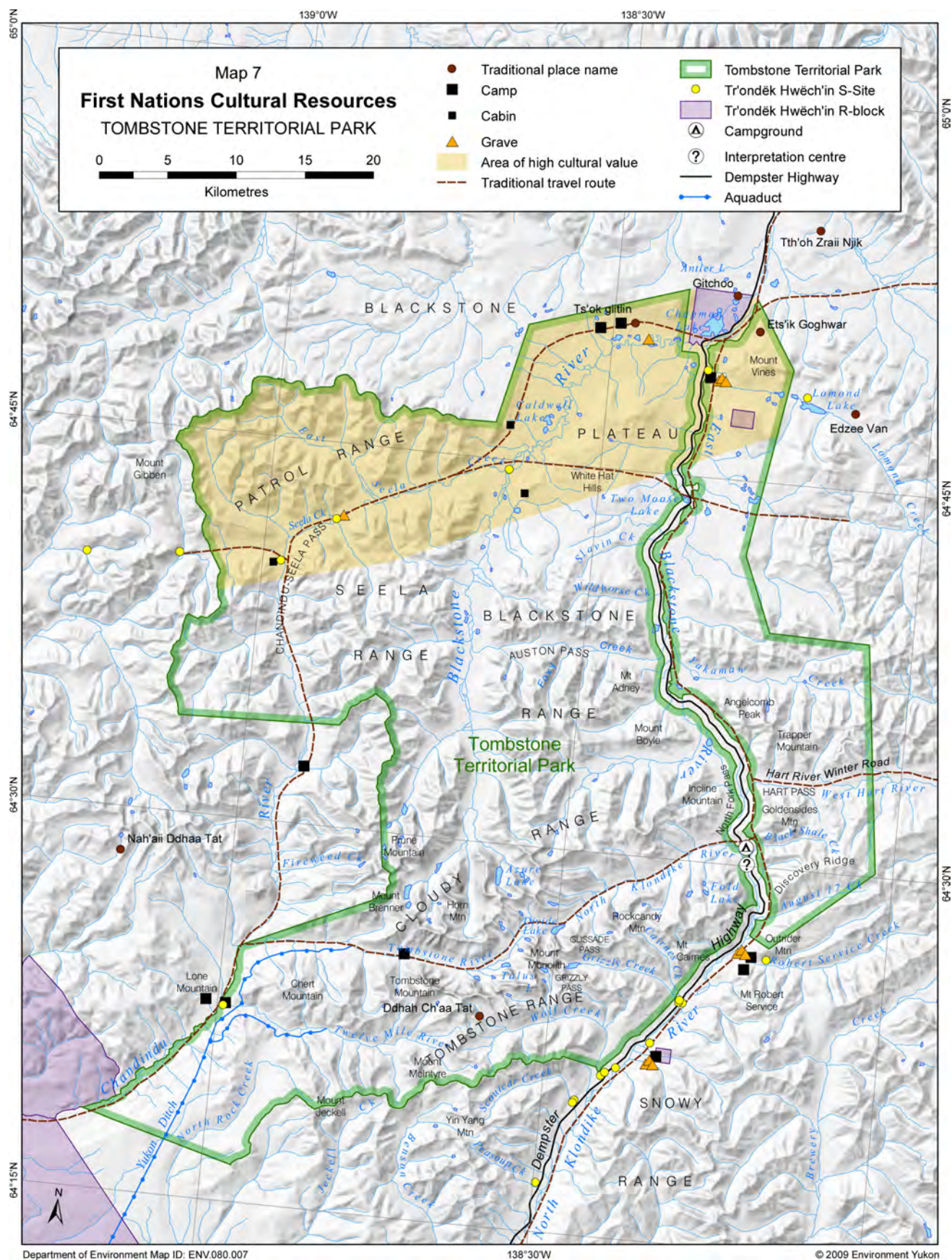
Ts'ok giitl'in is a Gwich'in word which has been translated as "spruce standing in an arc." Numerous Tukudh Gwich'in, Teetl'it Gwich'in and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in fall and winter camps and caches are scattered throughout the area (see Map 7).

Descriptions of camps in Ts'ok giitl'in are contained in the following reports.

- Sheila Greer. *Dempster Highway Corridor Human History and Heritage Resources*. 1989.
- *Preliminary Archaeological Inventory of the Proposed Tombstone Mountain Territorial Park*. 1993.
- *Preliminary Report on Cultural Values of Tombstone Park to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in*. 1999.
- Ingrid Kritsch. *Gwich'in Historic Sites in the Upper Blackstone River Area*. 2000.
- Ruth Gotthardt. *Preliminary Archaeological Inventory of the Proposed Tombstone Mountain Territorial Park*. 1993.
- Ruth Gotthardt. *Preliminary Report on Cultural Values of Tombstone Park to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in*. 1999.

The area is important to First Nation people and provides unique interpretive and educational opportunities. It may be sensitive to visitor impacts based on the location and the types of heritage resources located there.

Black City was used as a social gathering place for First Nation people, and in later years, hunters, trappers and traders. Black City is located within Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Settlement Land. The First Nation owns the site and is responsible for management of this area.



Access to the area should not be encouraged until such time as the resources are better documented and appropriate management guidelines are developed. Appreciation and understanding of the history of the area will be an important aspect of managing and protecting the resources. Public education and key messages asking visitors to respect and not disturb the sites are required.

Management approaches may include:

- thoroughly documenting the sites in Ts'ok giitl'in with additional oral history work;
- developing interpretive messages; and
- ensuring visitors receive information about resources in the area (such as caches and tent frames) and the need to respect the sites and avoid damage.

10.7.3 NORTH FORK PASS AND TOMBSTONE CAMPGROUND

The North Fork Pass and Tombstone Campground contain a very high density of archaeological sites on the surface. A traditional heritage route used by the Han ran through North Fork Pass and up to Black City.

Management approaches to these areas may include:

- ongoing monitoring of the high use sites for impact management;
- interpretation of the archaeological resources in this area shall be done in a manner that does not endanger the sites or artifacts; and
- archaeological salvage in any areas slated for further development.

10.7.4 SEELA PASS, HART RIVER WINTER ROAD, TOMBSTONE RIVER, NORTH KLONDIKE RIVER, GRIZZLY CREEK

All of these areas (except Grizzly Creek) are traditional routes that have been used by First Nation and non-First Nation people. These areas have now been identified as winter travel routes, existing routes for motorized access or, in the case of Grizzly Creek, a popular visitor day use and overnight destination. This means human use may be concentrated in these areas in the future.

Many archaeological sites are located on the surface in these particular areas. As well, a traditional heritage route identified in Schedule C to Chapter 13 of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement—from Dawson City to Fort McPherson—passes through Seela Pass.

Management approaches for these areas may include:

- providing visitor information and education on the heritage resources and appropriate visitor activity in these areas;
- further inventory, documentation and recovery of resources; and
- ongoing monitoring of visitor use in these areas.

11.0 COMMUNICATION

11.1 CURRENT SITUATION

Tombstone Territorial Park is well known throughout Yukon. The Tombstone Steering Committee's work between 1999 and 2002 helped to increase understanding of the actual values and resources within the Park and the reasons for Park establishment.

International and national media coverage has also increased worldwide awareness of the Tombstone area. A growing number of people appreciate the natural and cultural heritage values in Tombstone Territorial Park and the importance of protecting the area. Articles on the Park have appeared in magazines including *Explore* and *Canadian Geographic*, while television coverage of events like the Fulda Challenge and Trans Canada Relay has increased awareness. Images of the Park have appeared in numerous books that showcase Yukon.

The Dempster Highway Interpretive Centre has provided interpretive services and basic visitor service information to Dempster Highway travellers and Tombstone Territorial Park visitors during the summer months. Basic information is available at the Yukon Government and Northwest Territories Visitor Reception Centres in Dawson City.

Several books and guides have been written about the Dempster Highway and the Tombstone area, leading to an increased awareness about Tombstone Territorial Park.

Stunning images from Tombstone Territorial Park are used in various marketing and media campaigns. The Park area has also been used for a number of film and commercial productions.

11.2 WORK TO DATE

Operating under contract since 1985, the Dempster Highway Interpretive Centre is probably the most effective communication conduit for Tombstone Territorial Park. The primary role of the Centre is to provide interpretive services about the Dempster Highway and Tombstone region to highway travellers. As awareness about the Park increased through the 1990s, there was a corresponding increase in the number of people searching for information on the Park.

Over the years, the Dempster Highway Interpretive Centre has played an increasingly important role in providing pre-trip planning and onsite visitor service information. The staff also assisted in preventing conflicts between wildlife and visitors, and provided information and assistance in emergencies. A new Tombstone Park Interpretive Centre will be operational in 2009.

The Dempster Interpretive Strategy (1989) proposed a framework for interpreting the exceptional natural, human and cultural heritage along the Dempster Highway. The objective of the Strategy was to enhance visitor experience on the highway, while safeguarding the

values that make the region so attractive. Most of the 1989 Strategy still applies to the highway experience today.

In the late 1990s, the Government of the Northwest Territories opened a Visitor Information Centre in Dawson City to provide information on the Western Arctic. The primary target audience is Dempster Highway travellers heading to Inuvik, Northwest Territories. The Centre provides basic information about the Tombstone area to highway travellers before they leave Dawson City, as well as an exchange of information with travellers returning from Inuvik.

The Yukon Government Visitor Reception Centres provide basic information on the Tombstone area in Dawson City and at other locations in the territory. This includes a printed travelogue for the Dempster Highway, information on special events and general hiking information.

Depending on the nature of the incident, search and rescue and other emergency measures information and communication have been handled by the RCMP, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Emergency Measures Organization. Conservation officers in Dawson City provide information to local hunters and fishers.

The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Culture and Education department is developing Han storylines and increasing its interpretive programming efforts through the Dänojà Zho Cultural Centre. In combination with archaeological research projects and oral history work, understanding is increasing about the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's history at Tr'ochëk Heritage Site and the Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine historic sites, along with Tombstone



Red fox kits along the Dempster Highway.

Territorial Park. The Dänojà Zho Cultural Centre is becoming the focal point for heritage interpretation in the traditional territory.

Between 1998 and 2002, most communication on Tombstone Territorial Park was through the Tombstone Steering Committee. The Tombstone Steering Committee provided regular mail outs, an up-to-date website, regular public meetings, and publications about its work to develop the Tombstone Territorial Park boundary and the Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan. This information is a valuable resource for future Park managers, visitors and researchers.

11.3 MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

- 11.3.1 Communication, education, interpretation and information will be the primary means used to enhance visitor experiences and protect Tombstone Territorial Park resources.
- 11.3.2 Communication efforts for Tombstone Territorial Park and Tombstone Corridor will be integrated.
- 11.3.3 Park users will be provided with pre-trip planning and orientation information to assist them in making informed decisions about their trip and actions in Tombstone Territorial Park.
- 11.3.4 Information related to management issues and decisions will be shared and communicated to Tombstone Territorial Park users on a timely basis.
- 11.3.5 Visitor information and interpretive services will be provided at appropriate locations in the territory, and at Tombstone Territorial Park and Tombstone Corridor, as well as through existing facilities in Dawson City and a new Tombstone Park Interpretive Centre.
- 11.3.6 Communication goals will be linked to regional, territorial and national programs, where appropriate.
- 11.3.7 An understanding of Tombstone Territorial Park's contribution to larger conservation initiatives will be fostered.
- 11.3.8 Opportunities to learn about Tombstone Territorial Park resources, values and management actions will be available to all interested people, including those who do not visit the Park.
- 11.3.9 The *Dempster Highway Interpretive Strategy* (1989) messages will continue to be used for Tombstone Territorial Park and Tombstone Corridor.

11.4 KEY ACTIONS

- 11.4.1 The role of the private sector, volunteers and other organizations in delivering communication messages will be explored.
- 11.4.2 Communication goals and strategies related to Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Teetl'it Gwich'in culture and heritage will be developed by the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in in cooperation with the Teetl'it Gwich'in and the Yukon Government.
- 11.4.3 Information will be shared with other governments, branches, mandated boards and councils, and conservation and education organizations.

11.5 EXPECTED RESULTS

Successful implementation of these principles will:

- ♦ reduce the need for management intervention by building respect and appreciation for Tombstone Territorial Park values and resources;
- ♦ develop a greater respect and appreciation for the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and First Nation culture and history associated with Tombstone Territorial Park;
- ♦ improve awareness, understanding and support for Tombstone Territorial Park and its management principles among local, regional and national audiences;
- ♦ provide opportunities for the public to be involved in the delivery of Tombstone Territorial Park communication messages;
- ♦ prepare visitors for their trip and provide the information they need to make decisions that will not disturb Tombstone Territorial Park resources; and
- ♦ ensure Tombstone Territorial Park communication supports conservation initiatives outside Park boundaries.

12.0 VISITOR USE AND SERVICES

12.1 CURRENT SITUATION

Visitor use in Tombstone Territorial Park has increased steadily since 1986 when records were first kept at the Dempster Highway Interpretive Centre (see Figure 1). The Tombstone Campground has also seen an increase in use. Visitation to the Park is expected to grow over the lifetime of this plan.

Most independent backcountry travellers concentrate in the Grizzly Creek, Tombstone and North Klondike valleys. Guided travellers are distributed throughout Tombstone Territorial Park.

The only other visitor facilities situated in Tombstone Territorial Park are the Tombstone Campground and Dempster Highway Interpretive Centre. Highway pullouts with interpretive signs are located in the Tombstone Corridor at Tombstone Lookout, Two Moose Lake, kilometre 107 and Chapman Lake. In addition, a pullout with no interpretive signage has been developed at Angelcomb Mountain. Visitors also use the Northwestel microwave sites as viewing areas and picnic sites, and for backcountry access.

An airstrip is located north of Chapman Lake at kilometre 124, just outside the Tombstone Territorial Park boundaries.

A short interpretive trail is maintained in the Tombstone Campground. Other trails in the Park have developed in popular areas such as at Grizzly Creek, North Fork, Goldensides, Honeymoon Pit and Charcoal Ridge. They have provided for significant visitor use of the park.

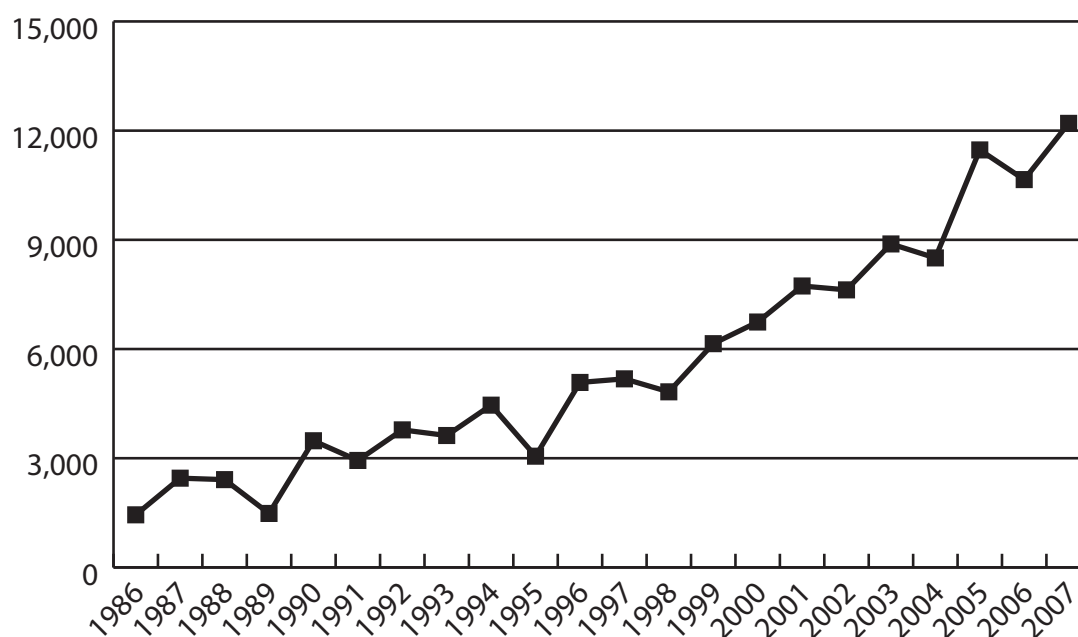


Figure 1. Visitor numbers at the Dempster Highway Interpretive Centre.

To protect the fragile resources and to enhance the visitor experience at the three increasingly popular camping areas at Grizzly, Divide and Talus lakes, a limited number of tent platforms have been installed and a permit system for their use has been implemented.

Recreational snowmobiling has increased steadily over the past 10 years. Most users are from Dawson City. Use is concentrated from late March until early May, depending on snow depth and conditions.

The only other motorized use currently allowed off the Dempster Highway is along the Hart River Winter Road. This consists primarily of recreational all-terrain vehicle use and to support resident and subsistence hunting.

Resident and non-resident hunting takes place in Tombstone Territorial Park from mid-August through January and is often snowmobile assisted in the winter months. Subsistence harvesting by First Nation citizens takes place throughout the year.

12.2 WORK TO DATE

Visitor use data are collected at the Dempster Highway Interpretive Centre and through voluntary trailhead registration. Figure 2 provides a snapshot of the current breakdown of visitors to the most popular Tombstone routes. Additional data continue to be gathered through the use of automated trail counters on key trails.

In 2000, 2001 and 2002, winter surveys were conducted over an eight-week period to determine the location and extent of winter recreational use. This survey included place of origin, type and location of use and dates. Approximately 250 users, mostly snowmobiling day trip visitors from Dawson City, used the Tombstone area from late March through early May each year.

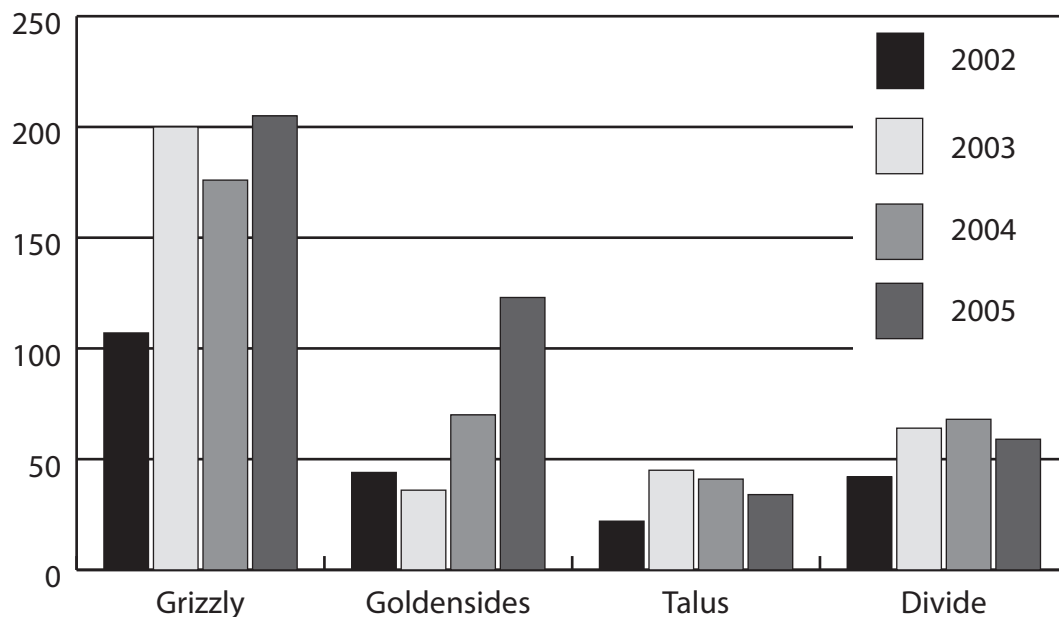


Figure 2. Voluntary registrations on popular trails.

A PhD dissertation entitled the “Ecological Consequences of Recreation in Sub-Arctic Alpine Tundra” was completed by Christopher Gneiser in 2000. This research identified ecological indicators which can be used to manage recreational use over a broad spectrum of habitats in the Tombstone and Cloudy ranges. The data were collected over three field seasons.

Wilderness tourism licensing and other tourism data are also collected by the Yukon Government. Visitor levels involved with commercial wilderness tourism operations are shown in Figure 3.

To assist in managing recreational use on a spatial basis, Tombstone Territorial Park has been divided into specific areas based on current use and available information (see Section 13.0 Recreational opportunities). Objectives, management challenges and recreational opportunities have been defined by area.

The management principles outlined below apply to the entire Tombstone Territorial Park.

12.3 MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

12.3.1 A variety of recreational opportunities will be available in Tombstone Territorial Park, with more accessible opportunities close to the Dempster Highway.

12.3.2 Visitor use will be managed to meet Tombstone Territorial Park objectives, provide a high quality experience, and minimize social and environmental impacts.

NUMBER OF	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Operators	6	5	9	8	10	9	10	11	9
Clients									
- Multi-day	38	23	49	38	28	15	20	35	35
- Day	215	190	106	185	187	151	892	1,108	1,159

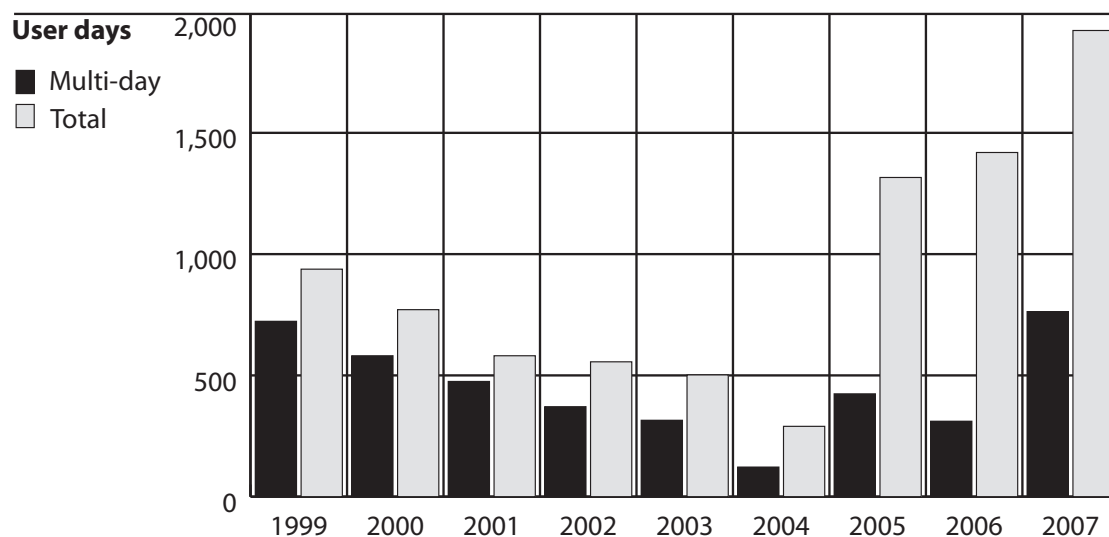


Figure 3. Commercial wilderness tourism data in Tombstone Park.

- 12.3.3 Measures will be taken to reduce impacts on natural and cultural resources. Measures may include quotas, facility development, seasonal restrictions and other tools. These measures will vary, based on the location, as noted in Section 13.0 Recreational opportunities.
- 12.3.4 Data will be collected and used to evaluate visitor needs, use patterns and levels of satisfaction. This information will help to identify and avoid conflicts between users and monitor visitor impacts on Tombstone Territorial Park resources.
- 12.3.5 Tombstone Territorial Park managers will ensure that permit or registration requirements are understood, workable and easy to obtain once requirements are met.
- 12.3.6 Visitors will be given clear direction and information on acceptable use and appropriate activities in Tombstone Territorial Park.
- 12.3.7 Measures will be taken to prevent the food conditioning of wildlife—in particular bears—and to reduce all other human/wildlife conflicts.
- 12.3.8 Aircraft activity will be managed to enhance visitor experiences and protect Tombstone Territorial Park resources.
- 12.3.9 Unless authorized by a permit, domestic animals must be in a cage or restrained by a leash, chain or other device not longer than two metres.

12.4 KEY ACTIONS

- 12.4.1 Construction of a new Tombstone Park Interpretive Centre will be completed in 2009.
- 12.4.2 Staff accommodation will be built immediately south of the Tombstone Campground and a site plan for the area will be produced.
- 12.4.3 The Tombstone Park Interpretive Centre site plan will identify a staging area for snowmobile users to off-load and store trailers in the winter.
- 12.4.4 A highway pullout area will be developed opposite the Hart River Winter Road to service snowmobile users and to act as a staging area for winter users.
- 12.4.5 A Visitor Activity Service Plan will be developed for Tombstone Territorial Park as soon as possible. The Service Plan will provide the details of the type, location and extent of recreational and visitor activities and associated visitor services inside and outside of the Park. The specific action items in the plan will be based on the Management Plan principles and related key actions. It will be the tool used to identify specific and detailed priorities for operation and maintenance, and capital budgeting.
- 12.4.6 Voluntary day use registration and mandatory special use permits will be used to monitor, enhance, and when required, regulate visitor use in Tombstone Territorial Park. (See Section 12.6 Permit and voluntary registration requirement summary.)

12.0 VISITOR USE AND SERVICES

- 12.4.7 Regulations will be developed to manage aircraft use as per the recommendations in Section 9.0 Park zoning.

12.5 EXPECTED RESULTS

Successful implementation of these principles will result in:

- high quality visitor experience reflected in high visitor satisfaction levels and minimal resource degradation;
- visitors to Tombstone Territorial Park having realistic expectations of what the Park offers, understanding what types of uses are appropriate, and making well-informed decisions during their visit;
- low conflict between user groups;
- proactive management decisions based on sound data that meet Tombstone Territorial Park objectives; and
- visitor appreciation and respect for all Tombstone Territorial Park resources and values, including Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and First Nation culture and history within the Park.

12.6 PERMIT AND VOLUNTARY REGISTRATION REQUIREMENT SUMMARY

Mandatory permit required
All overnight use
Aircraft landings*
Commercial activities (not already permitted)*
Use of non-indigenous species*
Visitation to identified heritage sites
Infrastructure development*
Group or special events*
Unrestrained domestic animals*
Voluntary registration
Day use
Concessions/leases/licenses
Northwestel sites*

*indicates required by *Parks and Land Certainty Act*,
Section 48, Regulations

13.0 RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Effective visitor use management is required to provide a range of recreational opportunities in Tombstone Territorial Park while protecting the Park's natural and cultural resources for future generations (see Map 8). Tools vary from education to quotas, permits and closures.

Recreational use must be managed proactively, given the fragility of the Tombstone Territorial Park environment and the high expectations of Park visitors who are searching for solitude and wilderness experiences.

13.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

13.1.1 Recreational activities will be managed to:

- ♦ protect and maintain critical wildlife habitat and movement corridors, distinct geomorphological features, rare and unique plant species and heritage resources;
- ♦ reduce user conflict; and
- ♦ enhance visitor experience, appreciation and public safety.

13.1.2 Where data are limited, visitor activities will be managed conservatively to protect Tombstone Territorial Park resources.

13.1.3 Backcountry areas will be managed so visitors can experience a sense of freedom, inspiration, solitude, challenge and self-reliance.

13.1.4 Commercial and non-profit groups will help visitors learn the skills necessary to safely enjoy the Tombstone Territorial Park's backcountry area through guided or outfitted trips.

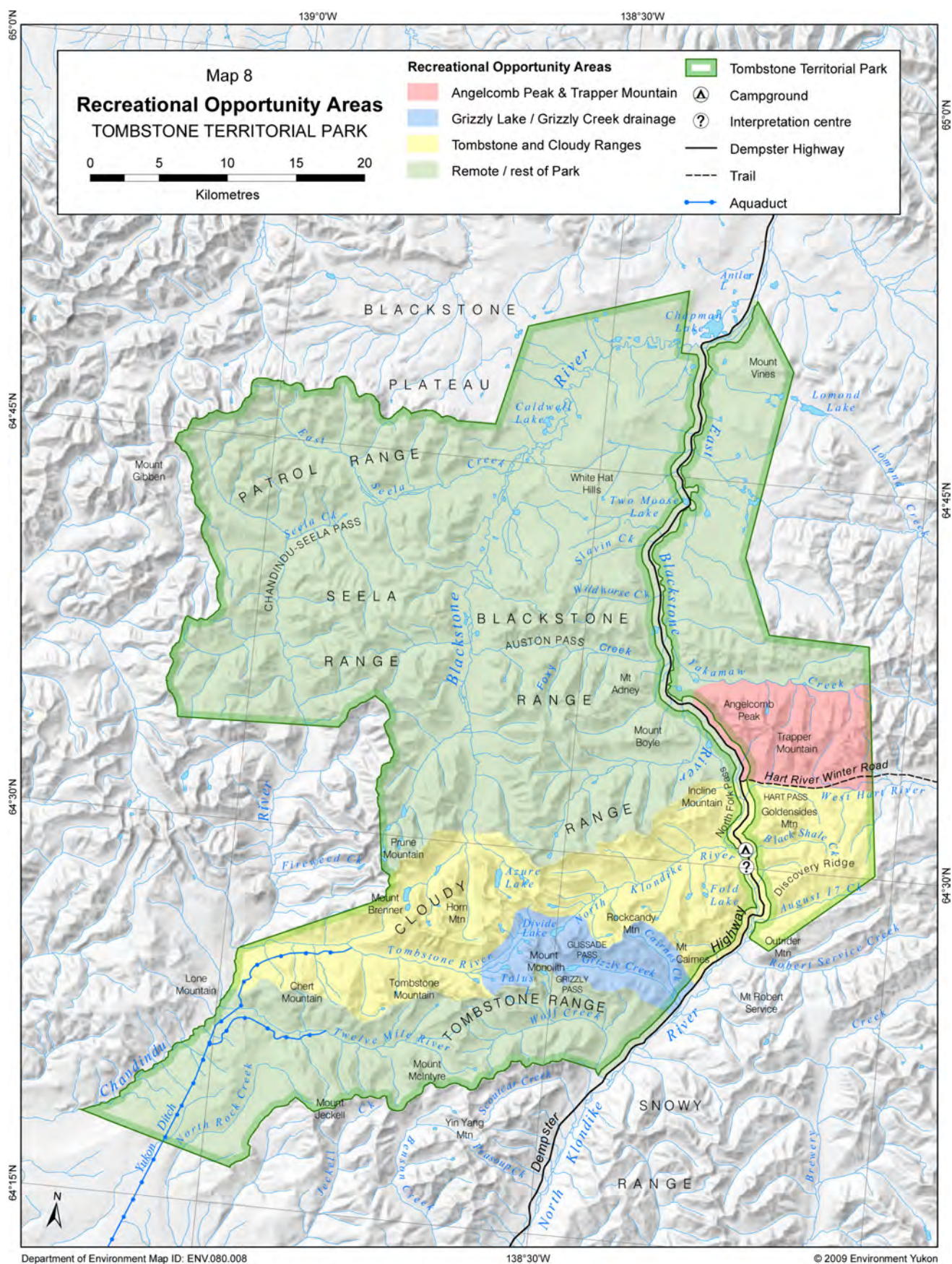
13.1.5 Scientific research, traditional and local knowledge, and visitor feedback will be used to guide recreational use management decisions.

13.1.6 All new activities will be monitored to ensure Tombstone Territorial Park objectives are met and the visitor experience is not adversely affected.

Six geographic areas were used to define the recreational opportunities available in Tombstone Territorial Park. These areas were defined based on current visitor use, topography and appeal of the area to users.

For greater certainty, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in have the right to harvest fish and wildlife in the Park in accordance with Chapter 16 of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement.

13.0 RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES



13.2 TOMBSTONE CAMPGROUND AREA

13.2.1 *CURRENT SITUATION*

The Tombstone Campground is located at kilometre 71.5 on the Dempster Highway, a one and a half hour drive from Dawson City. The Campground has been operating since the mid-1970s. It was expanded in 1982 and again in 1998 to its present size of 36 sites.

A water holding tank was constructed in 2001 to provide campers with a more convenient way of obtaining potable water. Firewood and a picnic shelter are provided. Tombstone Campground is used year-round, though it is only staffed in the summer months.

The Tombstone Campground is used in the off-season by hunters, snowmobilers, school groups, skiers, mushers, highway travellers, wildlife viewers and birders, and for special group and commercial events.

The Dempster Highway Interpretive Centre opened in 1985 to provide interpretive services to Dempster Highway travellers from early June to early September. This facility has been the main focal point for visitor use along the highway between Klondike River Lodge and Eagle Plains. The Centre staff have provided personal interpretive services in Tombstone Campground and vicinity.

There is a short interpretive trail on the north side of Tombstone Campground. The campground is also used as a staging area for longer hikes in the North Klondike River Valley.

13.2.2 *MANAGEMENT CHALLENGE*

The major management challenge in Tombstone Campground and surrounding area will be to develop modest, accessible, year-round visitor facilities, while minimizing bear/human interactions, impacts on cultural and natural resources, and conflict between users.

13.2.3 *OBJECTIVES FOR RESOURCE PROTECTION*

- ♦ To protect and maintain bear habitat in the area, riparian habitat along the North Klondike River, willow and other vegetation communities, archaeological resources and unique geomorphological features.
- ♦ To minimize the number of wildlife/human interactions in the area.
- ♦ To have zero opportunity for bears and other wildlife to access human food or garbage.

13.2.4 *OBJECTIVES FOR VISITOR EXPERIENCE*

- ♦ To provide a variety of recreational and educational opportunities for families, bus tour groups, and other visitors of all ages and abilities, with appropriate support facilities.
- ♦ To provide an area that can support a relatively high concentration of visitors.
- ♦ To develop and build a new Tombstone Park Interpretive Centre to support Park operations and provide information, education and interpretive services.
- ♦ To reduce conflict between user groups.

13.0 RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

13.2.5 KEY ACTIONS

- ✦ Design and build the new Tombstone Park Interpretive Centre and staff quarters, including a site plan for the area.
- ✦ Maintain Tombstone Campground at its current capacity (i.e. no expansion at the current site).
- ✦ Test water pumped from the Klondike River for contaminants on a regular basis.
- ✦ Determine off-season services required through the Visitor Activities Service Plan in consultation with user groups.
- ✦ Re-develop or relocate the Charcoal Ridge trail to reduce erosion problems and close the trail when bears are in the area.

13.3 GRIZZLY, DIVIDE AND TALUS LAKES AREA

13.3.1 CURRENT SITUATION

Over the past decade, a trail has developed from the reclaimed garbage dump at kilometre 58.5 on the Dempster Highway along a ridge on the north side of Grizzly Creek. The ridge provides wonderful views towards Mount Monolith and Grizzly Lake to the west, and north and south along the North Klondike River valley. The hike to the ridge is a popular day outing of approximately one and a half hours walk from the highway. The trail continues along the ridge and down to Grizzly Lake where, due to high popularity of the area as a hiking and camping destination, 10 tent platforms have been installed. Similar facilities have also been installed at Divide and Talus lakes. A permit system for controlling visitor numbers has also been implemented in conjunction with these facilities. With increased use, issues of drinking water, sanitation, fuel and interactions with bears are requiring continued assessment and attention.

The area has spectacular vistas of Mount Monolith and the surrounding mountains. From Grizzly Lake, hikers can access the Tombstone Valley north through Glissade Pass or the Wolf Creek drainage south through Grizzly Pass.

13.3.2 MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

Given the linear nature of the Grizzly Creek valley and the associated routes to Talus and Divide lakes, the major challenges for managing visitor use in this area will be to maintain a high quality backcountry experience, reduce ecological and social impacts at the lakes, minimize random trail creation, and maintain sanitary conditions.

Visitation to the ridge along the Grizzly Lake trail, as well as overnight visitation at all three lakes, has increased continually since 1986 when visitor numbers were first collected. The existing facilities and their use will need to be monitored carefully to ensure they are fulfilling the management objectives for the area.

Helicopter over flights have long been a concern. Aircraft landings in the area will not be allowed except for emergencies and Yukon Government operational requirements. Over flight issues are expected to be partially eliminated through the development and adoption of a code of ethics for aircraft users.

Currently, the Dempster Highway Development Area does not extend south of kilometre 68. This means the Grizzly Creek trailhead is open for all-terrain vehicle use and there are no firearm discharge restrictions. These activities are not compatible with the present or expected future use of this area and have been addressed in Section 7.0 Administration and operations, and Section 8.0 Natural resource protection and use.

13.3.3 *OBJECTIVES FOR RESOURCE PROTECTION*

- ✦ To maintain the wilderness character of the Grizzly, Divide and Talus lakes area.
- ✦ To maintain water quality.
- ✦ To protect wildlife and vegetation communities.
- ✦ To reduce vegetation trampling.
- ✦ To reduce trail braiding.

13.3.4 *OBJECTIVES FOR VISITOR EXPERIENCE*

- ✦ To provide a well-maintained trail to Grizzly Lake.
- ✦ To maintain a valley characterized by non-motorized recreational activity year-round.
- ✦ To minimize the potential for conflict between hunters and other recreational users at the trailhead and along the trail.
- ✦ To provide for a high quality backcountry camping experience at Grizzly, Divide and Talus lakes characterized by:
 - few encounters with other parties past the ridge;
 - low campsite and hiker impacts;
 - support facilities that concentrate impacts and reduce the probability of wildlife/human interactions; and
 - maintenance of water quality.

13.3.5 *KEY ACTIONS*

- ✦ Maintain a permit system at the tenting areas of Grizzly, Divide and Talus lakes to regulate the number of users in the area.
- ✦ Maintain the existing trail to Grizzly Lake.
- ✦ Assess effectiveness and maintain support facilities (e.g., outhouse and tent platforms) at the three lakes to minimize ecological and social impacts.

- ✦ Work with local pilots to manage fly-overs to reduce impacts on visitors.
- ✦ Prohibit aircraft or helicopter landings between June 1st and September 15th in Grizzly Creek valley or at or on Grizzly Lake for any reason other than emergencies and Yukon Government operational requirements.
- ✦ Prohibit open fires at all three lakes.
- ✦ Test the water quality at all three lakes on a regular basis through the summer months.

13.4 ANGELCOMB PEAK AND TRAPPER MOUNTAIN

13.4.1 *CURRENT SITUATION*

Angelcomb Peak and Trapper Mountain are zoned Special Feature due to the importance of maintaining a stringent management regime in the area. This area includes important year-round sheep habitat that is highly accessible from the Dempster Highway and Hart River Winter Road. Wildlife surveys and local knowledge interviews have identified the entire north face of Angelcomb Peak and Trapper Mountain as sheep winter range. Three lambing areas are known along with two mineral licks.

The entire ridge has also been identified as key raptor habitat. This includes nesting sites for both gyrfalcon and golden eagles. Breeding activity for these birds begins in February.

This section deals specifically with recreational opportunities in the area and the special management principles regarding these activities. This information is also covered in Section 9.0 Park zoning.

A popular all-terrain vehicle and snowmobile route follows the Hart River Winter Road. The effects of all-terrain vehicle and snowmobile use on sheep and raptors in the area have been identified as issues of concern by subsistence and resident hunters, wildlife viewers and scientists. In the summer, the west face of Angelcomb Mountain is a popular area for day hikes and wildlife viewing. The gravel pit, known locally as Honeymoon Pit, is used as an unofficial campsite.

13.4.2 *MANAGEMENT CHALLENGE*

The major management challenge for the Angelcomb Peak and Trapper Mountain area is to ensure protection of key wildlife habitats and the First Nations' cultural and traditional activities.

Special feature zoning has been applied to this area. Research undertaken through the life of this plan will be used to adjust management principles, if required, during the next Park Management Plan review.

13.4.3 *OBJECTIVES FOR RESOURCE PROTECTION*

- ✦ To protect Dall sheep winter range, lambing areas and mineral licks.
- ✦ To protect key raptor habitat.

13.4.4 *OBJECTIVES FOR VISITOR EXPERIENCE*

- ♦ To provide educational materials and offsite, highway-based interpretive opportunities to highlight the sensitivity of resources in the area.

13.4.5 *KEY ACTIONS*

- ♦ Close Area A (see Section 9.0: Park zoning, Map 5) to all general public activity during the lambing season between May 1st and June 15th.
- ♦ Limit use of Areas A and B as described in 9.2.2.
- ♦ Provide appropriate interpretation and information along the highway.
- ♦ The Park Management Committee will oversee a research and monitor program that helps to understand the sensitivity of the resources in the area.
- ♦ Based on the results of the research and monitoring program, the Park Management Committee will assess the use of the area at the time of the next full management plan review.
- ♦ The identification of whether further limits on activities in the area are necessary to meet the objectives for this area will be considered through the public review of the management plan.

13.5 HART RIVER WINTER ROAD

13.5.1 *CURRENT SITUATION*

The Hart River Winter Road starts near the top of North Fork Pass and heads 100 kilometres east to a mineral exploration site abandoned in the late 1960s. The road predates the *Dempster Highway Development Area Regulations* (C.O. 1979/064). At that time, it was identified as the only egress point off the Dempster Highway for motorized vehicles, though the road was developed for winter use only. The Hart River Winter Road has since been identified for access east of Tombstone Territorial Park and industrial purposes, if required.

Currently, the road is a vehicle track with a fairly level grade, good vistas and easy walking. It provides access to lands east of Tombstone Territorial Park. Hikers sometimes see Hart River caribou from the road, as well as sheep on Angelcomb Peak and Trapper Mountain. Portions of the trail are often muddy. This is a good place to see moose, caribou, bear and wolf tracks. Vehicles, as defined under the *Highways Act*, are allowed along the surface of the winter road.

Most motorized use on the Hart River Winter Road is all-terrain vehicles supporting hunting efforts, recreational snowmobiles and some limited 4-wheel drive access. The road has two significant mud holes within Tombstone Territorial Park that make motorized travel quite difficult.

13.0 RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

13.5.2 MANAGEMENT CHALLENGE

The primary management challenge at present is to ensure all-terrain vehicles and other motor vehicle users stay on the surface of the road.

13.5.3 MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

- ♦ The Hart River Winter Road is available for motorized access east of the park subject to the normal regulatory review and approvals.
- ♦ Existing motorized use of the roadway will be confined to the existing road alignment.

13.5.4 KEY ACTIONS

- ♦ Formally identify a right of way for the existing road.

13.6 TOMBSTONE AND CLOUDY RANGES

13.6.1 CURRENT SITUATION

The Tombstone and Cloudy ranges lie between the Dempster Highway and the Chandindu River, immediately south and north of the North Klondike and Tombstone rivers. This region of Tombstone Territorial Park receives high recreational use. The topography and natural features provide a stunning backdrop for extended backcountry outings.

When the Recreational Features Inventory was completed for the Yukon Government in 1988, this region was noted as the most visually dramatic in west central Yukon. Popular hiking routes in this region include the North Klondike and Tombstone valleys.



Backcountry camping in the Fold Lake area.

Recreational use data have been collected on a voluntary basis since 1986 to assist with recreational use planning in the area.

13.6.2 *MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES*

The greatest management challenge for the Tombstone and Cloudy ranges will be to continue to provide a high quality backcountry experience for visitors, where recreational impacts are managed proactively and conflicting uses are separated, particularly in the summer season. Visitors should expect to see other users while in this area.

13.6.3 *OBJECTIVE FOR RESOURCE PROTECTION*

- ♦ To minimize the negative impact of recreational use on natural and cultural resources.

13.6.4 *OBJECTIVES FOR VISITOR EXPERIENCE*

- ♦ To manage and protect the high quality wilderness experience inherent in this area, characterized by undeveloped campsites (except where required to reduce visitor impacts), opportunities for solitude, challenging non-motorized activities and self-reliance.
- ♦ To have a modest number of interactions between visitors in the late spring and July and August.
- ♦ To reduce conflict between users.

13.6.5 *KEY ACTIONS*

- ♦ Determine which areas people should be directed to, and away from, based on resource protection goals.
- ♦ Determine what management strategies should be adopted to ensure a high quality visitor experience.
- ♦ Monitor visitor satisfaction in order to respond quickly to emerging problems.
- ♦ Develop a code of ethics for aircraft operators.
- ♦ Prepare information for main routes in the area and ensure backcountry users receive appropriate information prior to their trip.

13.7 **REMOTE AREAS/REST OF TOMBSTONE TERRITORIAL PARK**

The rest of Tombstone Territorial Park will be characterized by an absence of visitor facilities unless required for resource protection and/or public safety.

13.7.1 *MANAGEMENT CHALLENGE*

Visitors to these areas can expect few encounters with other users. The exception may be hunters, trappers and the occasional commercially guided group. Diverse and challenging recreational opportunities are available. Visitors will need to be self-sufficient.

13.0 RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

13.7.2 *OBJECTIVE FOR RESOURCE PROTECTION*

- ♦ To maintain Tombstone Territorial Park's unique environment in its present state.

13.7.3 *OBJECTIVES FOR VISITOR EXPERIENCE*

- ♦ To manage and protect the high quality wilderness experience inherent in this area, characterized by undeveloped campsites (except where required to reduce visitor impacts), opportunities for solitude, challenging non-motorized activities and self-reliance.
- ♦ To develop an appreciation for Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in culture and history.

13.7.4 *KEY ACTIONS*

- ♦ Monitor resources to ensure Tombstone Territorial Park objectives are being met.
- ♦ Develop appropriate management guidelines as required.

13.8 RECREATIONAL SNOWMOBILE USE

13.8.1 *CURRENT SITUATION*

Two subzones of the Wildland Zone have been identified to provide for recreational snowmobiling (Point A - B travel, highmarking, etc.). The specific description of these areas and associated provisions are found in Section 9.0 Park zoning.

13.8.2 *MANAGEMENT CHALLENGE*

The challenge will be to maintain and nurture positive and open relationships between park managers, snowmobile users and non-motorized users.

13.8.3 *OBJECTIVE FOR RESOURCE PROTECTION*

- ♦ To ensure winter sheep, raptor and ptarmigan and willow habitat will not be impacted by recreational snowmobile use.

13.8.4 *OBJECTIVES FOR VISITOR EXPERIENCE*

- ♦ To provide for recreational snowmobiling within Tombstone Territorial Park.
- ♦ To spatially separate winter users.

13.8.5 *KEY ACTIONS*

- ♦ Provide information on where recreational snowmobile use is allowed and timely updates on opening and closing dates based on snow depth.
- ♦ Work with the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and local snowmobile clubs to mark trails into the recreational snowmobile areas.
- ♦ Develop a code of ethics for recreational snowmobiling in Tombstone Territorial Park using the Canadian Council of Snowmobile Association's Rules of Conduct as a basis.
- ♦ Monitor snowmobile use over the lifetime of this plan and review during the next Management Plan review.

14.0 TOURISM

14.1 CURRENT SITUATION

Tombstone Territorial Park is already a tourist destination and an important part of many Yukon and Alaska tours. The Park offers a range of outstanding natural, cultural and historic features that appeal to guided and independent wilderness adventurers, day hikers and highway travellers.

Most visitors to Tombstone Territorial Park arrive via the Dempster Highway. With an international reputation as one of the last true wilderness highways in North America, it is the only Canadian highway to cross the Arctic Circle. Compared to more popular Yukon highways, it provides visitors with spectacular vistas into the Park and exceptional wildlife viewing opportunities.

Once off the highway, Tombstone Territorial Park offers superb opportunities for wilderness recreation. Appealing features include rugged, glacially carved granite towers, jewel-like alpine lakes, tundra uplands and taiga valleys with clear, rushing streams. Spectacular vistas are common. The topography lends itself to day hiking, backpacking and winter touring. The Park offers good wildlife viewing opportunities. It has a rich cultural and historical legacy to interpret and study.

Protecting the natural, cultural and historic features that attract visitors is critical to maintaining the appeal of the area to visitors and residents alike.



Winter view from Tombstone Lookout.

While there are few visitor facilities in Tombstone Territorial Park, 10 years of research and statistics show that the Dempster Highway Interpretive Centre was instrumental in increasing visitor enjoyment. Most visitors stop at the Interpretive Centre or make it their destination for a day trip.

Visitor Exit Survey data, Tombstone Campground and Interpretive Centre registrations show that visitation to the Tombstone area has increased steadily over the past decade. Tombstone Territorial Park appeals to tourism markets in North America and Europe. These include guided and independent wilderness adventure and ecotourism markets, highway travellers and tours, learning travel and aboriginal tourism markets.

About 20 tour companies include the Tombstone area and the Dempster Highway as part of a Yukon or Yukon and Alaska highway tour. Half a dozen Yukon-based operators guide day and multi-day excursions in Tombstone Territorial Park. Several non-Yukon companies, including Holland America Tours, also offer Park trips. Data show increasing visitor use in the park in highway traffic, guided wilderness adventure tours and self-guided backcountry visitors. The most significant increases are in the highway traffic and self-guided users.

Non-resident hunting is also considered a tourist activity and portions of three outfitting concessions are located within Tombstone Territorial Park. The details applying to that activity are dealt with under Section 15.0 Commercial activities.

Marketing Tombstone Territorial Park is an important consideration for Park management. Marketing can support tourism-related economic opportunities and develop an awareness of the Park in the marketplace. It can communicate Park values and help ensure that visitors arrive with the right expectations and preparations to enjoy their trip.

Tourism has a role in generating local economic opportunities, and supporting and communicating Tombstone Territorial Park values. Treated properly, visitors can be powerful Park supporters and help build a constituency for the Park beyond its borders.

Tourism can also impact resources protected by Tombstone Territorial Park and interfere with local use and enjoyment. The management principles recognize the positive and negative impacts of tourism on Park values. They set out ways to identify and address issues so that Park objectives are met, visitors enjoy their experience, and local jobs and economic benefits are generated.

14.2 WORK TO DATE

There has been a fair amount of research conducted, and work completed, to support tourism efforts and park planning for Tombstone Territorial Park. A report on the economic opportunities in the Park was compiled in 1993 as part of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in land claim negotiations work and included references to tourism activities. More recently, "Study of Tourism Potential in the Tombstone Region" (2001) and "Economic Opportunities in Tombstone Park" (2002) were prepared to assist with Park management planning.

The Yukon Government conducts regular Visitor Exit Surveys, which provide valuable information on tourism trends and satisfaction levels. A Dawson Region Tourism Plan has been prepared, as well as a Klondike Region Tourism Marketing Strategy. Annual reports are also available from the Dempster Highway Interpretive Centre. General statistics are available through the Wilderness Tourism Licensing system on commercial wilderness tourism activities for Tombstone Territorial Park. More recently, visitor use surveys have been conducted for summer and winter users of the Tombstone area. This information is covered under Section 12.0 Visitor use and services.

14.3 MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

- 14.3.1 The support and active participation of tourism operators, agencies and organizations will be enlisted to achieve Tombstone Territorial Park objectives and enhance visitor experience.
- 14.3.2 Regular discussions will take place between Tombstone Territorial Park managers and tourism operators to share information and discuss Park-related issues and appropriate management actions.
- 14.3.3 Co-operative arrangements will be made between Tombstone Territorial Park managers and private operators to collect, measure, monitor and share information on visitor use. This information will be used to manage visitor activities to ensure a high quality visitor experience and protect Park resources.
- 14.3.4 Commercial tourism activities and special events will be subject to Tombstone Territorial Park management principles and will require a Park Use Permit.
- 14.3.5 Tourism products, marketing awareness and messages related to Tombstone Territorial Park will be consistent with the Park objectives, vision and management principles.
- 14.3.6 The values and unique experiences related to the natural and cultural history of Tombstone Territorial Park will be showcased to appropriate media and travel trade groups.
- 14.3.7 Tombstone Territorial Park marketing will target visitors whose interests match what the Park offers.
- 14.3.8 The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in will be involved in discussions with Yukon Government agencies regarding tourism activities and issues related to Tombstone Territorial Park.
- 14.3.9 Tombstone Territorial Park messages and marketing will present the Park as a road accessible park with remote areas and modest visitor services where backcountry visitors will need to be completely self-reliant.
- 14.3.10 Allocation and distribution of permits will respect the provisions set out in Chapters 10 and 22 of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement and regulations pursuant to the *Wilderness Tourism Licensing Act*.

14.4 COMMUNICATION MESSAGES

Messages used for Tombstone Territorial Park communication work will:

- showcase Tombstone Territorial Park values and experiences;
- foster appreciation for historic and current use of Tombstone Territorial Park by the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in; and
- accurately reflect Tombstone Territorial Park services, risks and infrastructure.

14.5 KEY ACTIONS

- 14.5.1 Tombstone Territorial Park managers will work with tourism operators, event organizers, aircraft companies and others to ensure that Park permit and registration requirements are understood and easy to obtain once requirements are met.
- 14.5.2 Tombstone Territorial Park managers will work with the Department of Tourism and Culture and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in to determine appropriate images and develop marketing messages that accurately reflect what visitors can experience in the Park.
- 14.5.3 Operators, organizations, agencies and others will be provided with, and encouraged to use, appropriate and accurate messages when marketing Tombstone Territorial Park.
- 14.5.4 The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in will provide appropriate cultural and First Nation messages relating to Tombstone Territorial Park to private tourism operators and agencies, media and familiarization (FAM) tours.
- 14.5.5 The Yukon Government will consult with the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in to determine the appropriate number of permits for wilderness tourism operators within Tombstone Territorial Park.

14.6 EXPECTED RESULTS

Successful implementation of these principles will result in:

- quality tourism opportunities that result in high visitor satisfaction while protecting Tombstone Territorial Park resources;
- targeted (niche) marketing that successfully reaches visitors most interested in what Tombstone Territorial Park has to offer;
- levels of use that are consistent with meeting Tombstone Territorial Park objectives;
- a close and positive working relationship between Tombstone Territorial Park managers, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, the Yukon Government, tourism operators and organizations;
- an increased role for the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in in tourism-related initiatives and activities in Tombstone Territorial Park; and
- Increased support and advocacy for Tombstone Territorial Park from satisfied visitors attracted by positive and accurate tourism marketing initiatives.

15.0 COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

15.1 CURRENT SITUATION

Current commercial activities in Tombstone Territorial Park include three Northwestel microwave site leases (Park and Corridor), helicopter support (research, hiking, mineral exploration), big game outfitting and non-resident hunting and trapping concessions, wilderness tourism activities, commercial filming and photography, and contract services for the Dempster Highway Interpretive Centre and Tombstone Campground.

Special commercial events are held in Tombstone Territorial Park as well, such as the Fulda Challenge and Klondike Institute of Arts and Culture programs. Docu-dramas, a commercial and the finale of a major television show were filmed in the Tombstone area in 2001. It is expected that the Park will continue to attract these activities in the future.

In 2005, a three-year agreement was reached between Holland America, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and the Yukon Government to implement a special visitor services program involving Holland America clients from Dawson City. Coordination of the agreement was done through an identified committee; training for visitor services and interpretation was carried out; and an education fund for Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens was established. The agreement was renewed in 2008 and 2009.

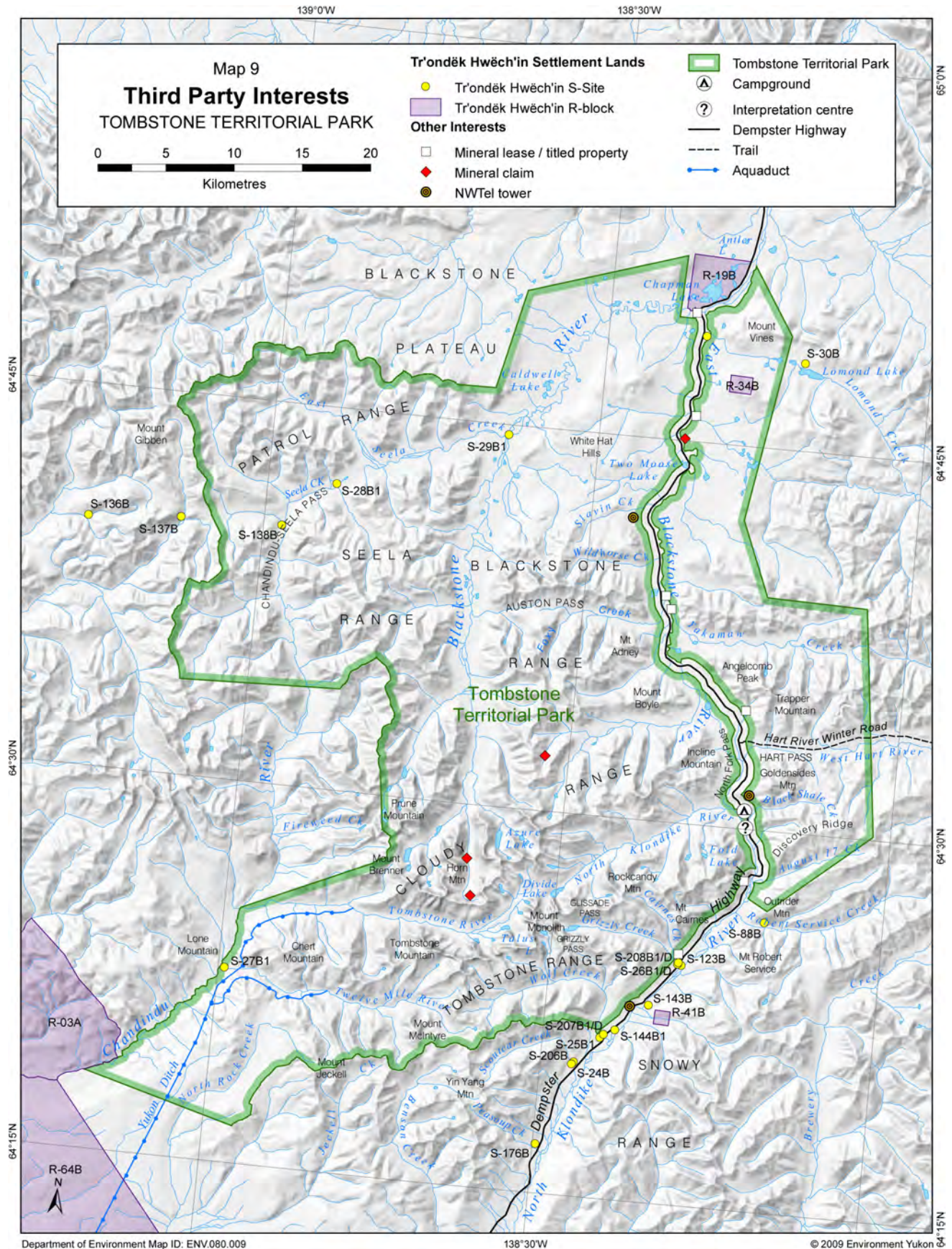
Visitors currently use the existing Northwestel microwave sites and access roads for various recreational pursuits. This use is expected to continue until the roads are gated or access is denied by Northwestel.

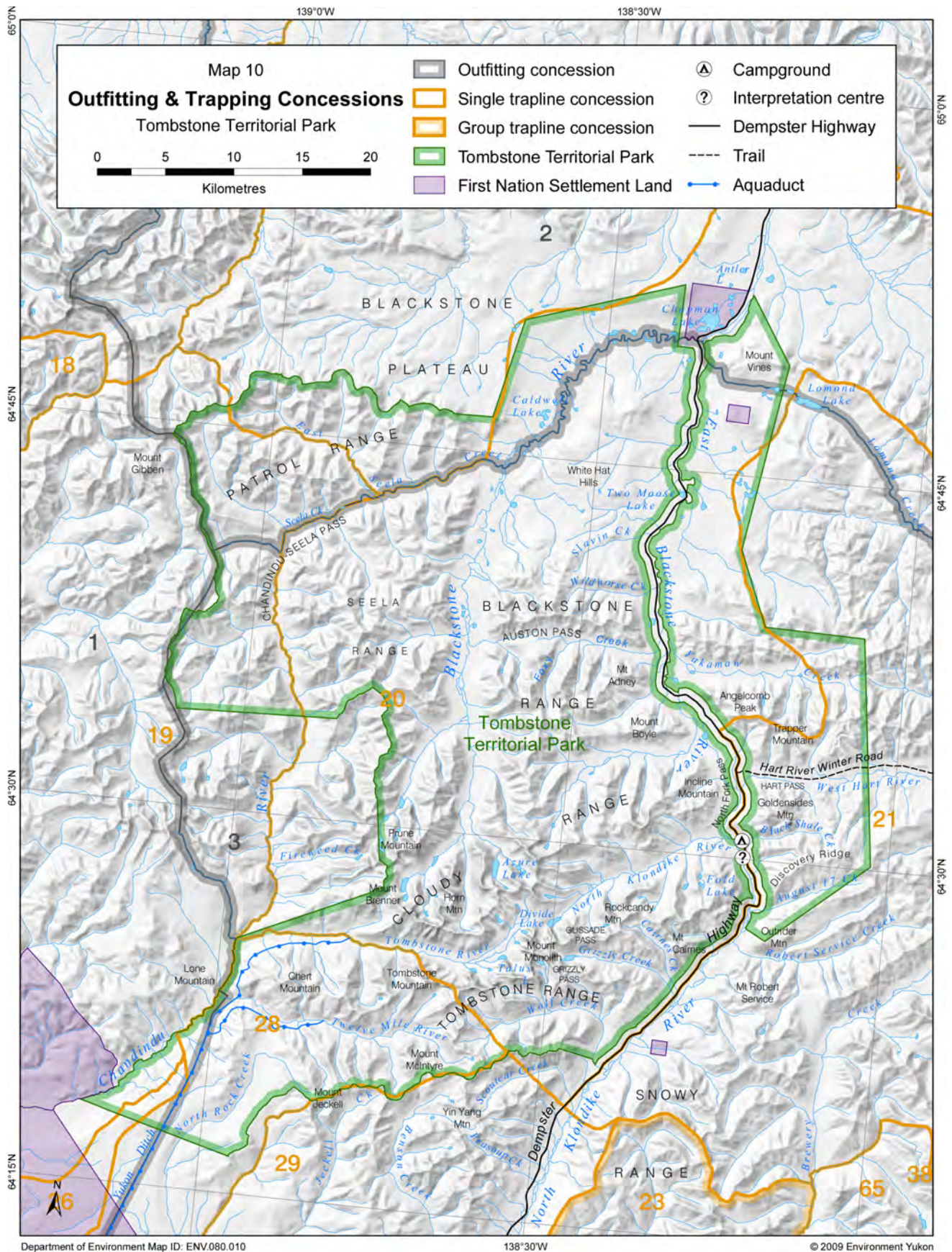
All commercial activities and associated infrastructure will require a permit as per the *Parks and Land Certainty Act* requirements, unless permitted through other appropriate legislation such as the *Wildlife Act*.

Schedule A to Chapter 10 of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement provides that the Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan identify specific economic opportunities for the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Tr'ondëk Huch'in in the Park, in the manner set out in the Schedule. These recommendations are outlined in Section 16.0 Economic and employment opportunities.

15.2 WORK TO DATE

Between 1999 and 2002, the Tombstone Steering Committee worked with commercial aircraft companies, big game outfitting and trapping concession holders, mining companies and wilderness tourism operators (see Maps 9 and 10.)





15.3 MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

- 15.3.1 All commercial activities will follow the management principles outlined in the Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan unless specifically noted otherwise in the Plan.
- 15.3.2 The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in will be consulted during the review of Park Use Permits issued for commercial activities.
- 15.3.3 Existing trapping and outfitting concessions, including all current activities used to support concession operations, will continue to operate within Tombstone Territorial Park providing Park objectives are being met.
- 15.3.4 In the event that Tombstone Territorial Park-related activities impact the economic viability of trapping and outfitting, concession holders will be compensated as per government policies.
- 15.3.5 Concession holders will be involved in discussions related to any Tombstone Territorial Park management activities that may affect their business activities within the Park.
- 15.3.6 The use of existing concession infrastructure for commercial activities not related to the concession will require a Park Use Permit and other appropriate licensing.
- 15.3.7 Commercial infrastructure development in Tombstone Territorial Park will be temporary and/or mobile. (This does not apply to existing infrastructure.)
- 15.3.8 The Northwestel microwave sites and existing access roads will continue to be managed subject to existing lease agreements and the Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan.
- 15.3.9 Commercial activities will be accorded equal priority with other Tombstone Territorial Park use activities for the use of facilities and approval of permit applications.
- 15.3.10 Group and special events (commercial or non-profit) will require a Park Use Permit and will be subject to the Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan.
- 15.3.11 There will be no commercial harvest of forest resources in Tombstone Territorial Park.
- 15.3.12 Commercial signs and advertising will not be allowed in Tombstone Territorial Park.



Wandering Tattler (C. Eckert/Yukon Government)

15.4 KEY ACTIONS

- 15.4.1 The Yukon Government will confirm the status of all infrastructure associated with outfitting and trapline concessions.
- 15.4.2 The Northwestel microwave sites will be rehabilitated when decommissioned unless they are considered appropriate for Tombstone Territorial Park-related service nodes.

15.5 COMMERCIAL FILMING

Commercial film and photography are recognized as important existing activities that can continue to support the local economy and Tombstone Territorial Park management objectives.

15.5.1 *MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES*

- ✦ Animal actors will be allowed with a Park Use Permit and will require the approval of a veterinarian.
- ✦ Filming activities with minimal disruption to the public will be allowed in Tombstone Territorial Park.
- ✦ Vehicle and aircraft use to support commercial filming operations will not be permitted where access has been closed to other Tombstone Territorial Park users for resource protection or public safety concerns.
- ✦ Filming of advertisements for commercial products or services will not imply that the Yukon or Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in governments endorse the product or service.

15.5.2 *KEY ACTIONS*

- ✦ Tombstone Territorial Park managers will work with the film industry, the Yukon Film Commission and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in to develop operational guidelines and a code of ethics to govern commercial film activity in the Park.

15.5.3 *EXPECTED RESULTS*

Successful implementation of these principles will result in:

- ✦ commercial infrastructure and activities that support existing leases and concessions that contribute to the local economy;
- ✦ respectful and collaborative working relationships between concession holders, commercial operators, companies and Tombstone Territorial Park managers;
- ✦ increased appreciation, understanding and support of Tombstone Territorial Park values;
- ✦ levels of use that are consistent with Tombstone Territorial Park objectives; and
- ✦ high quality experiences for clients.

16.0 ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

16.1 CURRENT SITUATION

Over the centuries the Tombstone area has played a pivotal role in the social, cultural and economic well-being of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in people. The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement generally, and the creation of Tombstone Territorial Park specifically, recognize the important economic role that the Park continues to represent for the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. The governments of Yukon and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in have a shared vision toward maximizing the economic and employment opportunities for the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in to become directly involved in the management and operation of the Park, as demonstrated by the First Nation's participation in the Holland–America Interpretive Program and the Government to Government Agreement to complete the design and construction of the Tombstone Interpretive Centre. This section continues to build on progress made to date.

Schedule A to Chapter 10 of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement sets out as one of Tombstone Territorial Park objectives: “to provide economic opportunities to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in in the development, operation and management of the Park in the manner set out in this schedule.”

Schedule A also directs the Tombstone Steering Committee to identify specific economic opportunities for the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in as part of the Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan.



Park Interpreters (left to right): Cathy Finlay-Brook, Joanne Bell, Gladys Netro, Christine Blanchard.

16.2 WORK TO DATE

As part of the management planning process, a report was completed summarizing the possible economic opportunities that may result from the establishment of Tombstone Territorial Park. This report also identified possible economic opportunities that may be of interest to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in.

In the summer of 2001, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Chief and Council commissioned a door-to-door survey of citizens in Dawson City and Whitehorse. The survey sought input on various aspects of Tombstone Territorial Park planning, including economic opportunities.

Meetings between the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Yukon governments to discuss these issues have occurred. A list of potential short-term and long-term opportunities is outlined in Appendix B.

16.3 MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

- 16.3.1 Best efforts will be made to maximize opportunities for economic benefits for Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens.
- 16.3.2 Best efforts will be made to maximize opportunities for Yukon public civil service employment for Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens.
- 16.3.3 Contracts to provide Tombstone Territorial Park-related services and development will include criteria for Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in employment and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in ownership or equity investment in the firm.
- 16.3.4 The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in will participate in the review of Park Use Permits issued for commercial activities.
- 16.3.5 The Yukon Government will invite Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in human resources staff to participate in the staffing of public service positions directly related to the Park.
- 16.3.6 Allocation and distribution of Wilderness Tourism Licenses will respect the provisions set out in Chapter 10 and Chapter 22 of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement as well as regulations pursuant to the *Wilderness Tourism Licensing Act*.
- 16.3.7 The Yukon Government will invite Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in human resources staff to participate in the preparation and evaluation of contracts to provide Tombstone Territorial Park-related services.
- 16.3.8 The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and the Yukon Government will support the development of a spectrum of commercial opportunities that focus on interpreting and fostering appreciation for the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in culture and heritage in Tombstone Territorial Park.

16.4 KEY ACTIONS

- 16.4.1 The Park Management Committee will develop mechanisms to maximize opportunities for Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens to benefit from economic activity and public service employment related to all facets of park operations. Examples of these mechanisms include developing targeted First Nations training programs, participating in staffing processes and on selection boards, preparing contract bid requests that reflect local capacity, and jointly negotiating agreements with private sector businesses permitted to operate in the Park (for further details, see Appendix B).
- 16.4.2 The Yukon Government will include knowledge of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in culture as a statement of qualification requirement for public service positions required for the management and operation of Tombstone Territorial Park including, but not limited to, positions related to enforcement, interpretation, maintenance, administration and visitor services.
- 16.4.3 The Park Management Committee will review job descriptions and statements of qualification for public service positions required for the management and operation of Tombstone Territorial Park; potential contracts and contracting processes; and park use permit applications for wilderness tourism operators.

16.5 EXPECTED RESULTS

Successful implementation of these principles will:

- ♦ meet the Tombstone Territorial Park objective relating to the provision of economic opportunities for the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in; and
- ♦ give meaningful and real access to identified opportunities for employment of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens.

17.0 RESEARCH AND MONITORING

17.1 CURRENT SITUATION

Tombstone Territorial Park was established to protect specific resources that are important to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, and to the people of Yukon, Canada and the world.

Over the past 30 year, a number of studies have taken place along the Dempster Highway and in the Tombstone Territorial Park region. As part of the Park boundary and management planning process, a great deal of this information was collected and reviewed, however, no exhaustive search or compilation of all the data on this area has been completed.

The Tombstone Territorial Park management planning process identified several activities and resources that will require monitoring. It will be imperative to gather such information to provide baseline data, to establish benchmarks, and to provide accurate, up-to-date information for proactive decision-making by Park managers.

All research and monitoring in Tombstone Territorial Park will be subject to Schedule A to Chapter 10 of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement and the Park Management Plan. In addition, researchers will adhere to the procedures outlined in the *Guidebook on Scientific Research in Yukon* and will continue to require a permit.

Research and monitoring programs will be assessed based on their impacts to Tombstone Territorial Park resources.

17.2 WORK TO DATE

Preliminary investigations in the Tombstone Territorial Park area started in the 1950s as the federal government prepared to build the Dempster Highway north to Inuvik. The Geological Survey of Canada produced reports as early as 1965 on the physiography of the Tombstone area, although mineral exploration work had been ongoing since the early 1900s. Research efforts in 1972 resulted in the establishment of two International Biological Program sites in the Tombstone area. These studies provide the first known comprehensive research on natural values in the Park area.

Archaeological, heritage and historical investigations took place in the early 1970s through the 1980s by the Northern Pipelines Task Force on Northern Oil Development, the Archaeological Survey of Canada and various Yukon Government departments. These research projects were primarily related to impact assessments for the proposed Mackenzie Valley lateral pipeline proposal, Dempster Highway construction and realignment, and the Northwestel Mobile Radio System and Microwave Tower Project.

Wildlife, vegetation, terrain and geological research also took place during this time. Information from these studies was used in the development of the *Dempster Highway Development Area Regulations*, which came into effect in 1979. The work was compiled along with a number of tourism-related studies to prepare the *Dempster Highway Corridor*

Background Analysis and Management Recommendations (1982) and the *Dempster Highway Interpretive Strategy* (1989).

Several independent research and monitoring studies have also taken place in Tombstone Territorial Park.

Further research on a variety of natural and cultural values was conducted as part of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in land claim negotiations in the early 1990s. These reports were compiled for use by the Tombstone Steering Committee in 1999. Based on a review of this information, further research was commissioned by the Tombstone Steering Committee for use in the boundary delineation work and management planning.

The Tombstone area is of particular interest to researchers of geomorphological permafrost terrain and related natural features. Due to the rich heritage values found in the Tombstone area, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and other First Nations have expressed considerable interest in pursuing further archaeological, oral history, cultural and historic research.

17.3 MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

- 17.3.1 The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, Canadian and Yukon governments will share information for planning, management and operation of Tombstone Territorial Park.
- 17.3.2 Archaeological inventory, salvage and research will continue to provide opportunities for involvement by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in elders and youth.
- 17.3.3 Scientific research, monitoring and analysis will be used alongside traditional and local knowledge as a fundamental tool to make informed management decisions.



Archaeologists Ruth Gotthardt and Greg Hare conducting surveys along the Tombstone Corridor.

- 17.3.4 Research — comprised of traditional, local and scientific knowledge — of valued ecosystem components and heritage resources will be encouraged.
- 17.3.5 Data gathered on natural and heritage resources in Tombstone Territorial Park will be used to promote a greater appreciation and understanding of Park values.
- 17.3.6 The 30-year ptarmigan study and plot area will be recognized in Tombstone Territorial Park planning and decision-making.
- 17.3.7 Archaeological and historical inventory and salvage work will be conducted in areas of known high potential prior to any increases in human use or development.
- 17.3.8 All new recreational activities will be monitored to ensure Tombstone Territorial Park objectives are met and the visitor experience is not adversely affected.
- 17.3.9 The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in will be consulted during the review of all major research and monitoring permit applications.

17.4 KEY ACTIONS

- 17.4.1 Research and monitoring of all harvested species in Tombstone Territorial Park will continue and will help to fill information gaps related to sustainable harvest levels and habitat requirements.
- 17.4.2 Subsistence activities by First Nation citizens will be monitored by the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in.
- 17.4.3 Research projects in Tombstone Territorial Park will require a public education component, and researchers will be encouraged to publish their results.
- 17.4.4 Wildlife/human interactions will be recorded and monitored to help reduce bear or other wildlife mortality and maximize visitor safety.
- 17.4.5 Further research will be undertaken at identified heritage sites and areas to assist in developing clear management actions.

17.5 EXPECTED RESULTS

Successful implementation of these principles will result in:

- decision-making based on the best available information that is credible and defensible;
- proactive management of natural and heritage resources;
- information that provides visitors with an opportunity to understand and appreciate the natural and cultural resources, and issues facing their continued protection; and
- inclusion of Tombstone Territorial Park users in the gathering of relevant information.

18.0 PLAN REVIEW AND ONGOING PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

18.1 CURRENT SITUATION AND WORK TO DATE

Schedule A to Chapter 10 of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement requires the Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan to be reviewed by the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Yukon governments no later than 10 years after its initial approval and at least every 10 years thereafter. Schedule A also provides that the review will include a process for public consultation.

Throughout the management planning process, stakeholders, scientists, recreational users and other interested parties have provided detailed information to assist with the preparation of the Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan. There is an expectation that the Park managers will continue to utilize and seek public input and feedback as the Park Management Plan is implemented.

There is unanimous agreement that Tombstone Territorial Park needs to be managed in a pro-active manner.

This approach will provide the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Yukon governments with flexibility to adjust the Tombstone Territorial Park Management Principles, Key Actions and the implementation schedule, as needed.

18.2 MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

- 18.2.1 All Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan reviews will include a process for public consultation and will adhere to the requirements of the Final Agreement.
- 18.2.2 Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan reviews may vary in format and extent, based on the complexity of issues being addressed.
- 18.2.3 Data collected from Tombstone Territorial Park monitoring and research programs will be used to identify and address Park management issues.

18.3 KEY ACTIONS

- 18.3.1 The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Yukon governments will jointly host an annual public forum to review the implementation of the Tombstone Territorial Park Management Plan and discuss Park management issues and solutions.
- 18.3.2 The first public review of this management plan will take place three years after its approval, and at least every 10 years thereafter. Schedule A of Chapter 10 of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement also provides that the review will include a process for public consultation.

- 18.3.3 The Park Management Committee will be responsible for identifying the need for a management plan review outside the regular review period.

18.4 EXPECTED RESULTS

Successful implementation of these principles will:

- ✦ ensure Tombstone Territorial Park is managed with full accountability to the Yukon public;
- ✦ provide opportunities for Tombstone Territorial Park users to be directly involved with Park management; and
- ✦ assist Tombstone Territorial Park managers in dealing with Park issues and concerns in a pro-active fashion.



*Georgette McLeod hunting her first caribou in the Blackstone Uplands, October 2005.
(Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Collection)*

19.0 APPENDICES

- Appendix A Schedule A to Chapter 10 of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement
- Appendix B Specific economic opportunities for the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Tr'ondëk Huch'in in Tombstone Territorial Park
- Appendix C Umbrella Final Agreement and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement, Boards, Councils, Committees and Commissions with responsibilities related to Tombstone Territorial Park
- Appendix D Value maps
- Appendix E Code of ethics
- Appendix F Snowmobile standards: *Motor Vehicle Safety Act*

Appendix A: Schedule A to Chapter 10

Appendix A

Schedule A to Chapter 10 of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement

1.0 Park Objectives

The Park objectives are set out in Schedule A. They are:

- to protect for all time a natural area of territorial significance which includes representative portions of the Mackenzie Mountains ecoregion, including the Ogilvie Mountains and Blackstone Uplands areas, and contains important physical and biological features as well as sites of archaeological, historical and cultural value, by the establishment of a territorial park under the Yukon Parks Act, to be known as Tombstone Territorial Park;
- to recognize and protect the traditional and current use of the area by the Tr'ondek Huch'in in the development and management of the Park;
- to recognize and honour Tr'ondek Hwech'in history and culture in the area through the establishment and operation of the Park;
- to encourage public awareness, appreciation and enjoyment of the natural, historical and cultural resources of the Park in a manner that will ensure it is protected for the benefit of future generations;
- to provide economic opportunities to the Tr'ondek Hwech'in in the development, operation and management of the Park in the manner set out in Schedule A.

2.0 Definitions

2.1 In this schedule, the following definitions shall apply.

"Core Area" means that the area identified as such on map "Tombstone Territorial Park, (TTP)", in Appendix B- Maps, which forms a separate volume to this Agreement, but not including:

- (a) the lands described as Parcel S-26B/D, Parcel S-207B/D and Parcel S-208B/D in Appendix A – Settlement Land Descriptions to this Agreement, nor any land lying between those Parcels and the Major Highway known as the Dempster Highway; or
- (b) Lot 1000, Quad 116 B/8, Plan 70864 CLSR, 95-124 LTO.

"Study Area 1" means that area identified as such on map "Tombstone Territorial Park, (TTP)", in Appendix B – Maps, which forms a separate volume to this Agreement.

"Study Area 2" means that area identified as such on map "Tombstone Territorial Park, (TTP)", in Appendix B – Maps, which forms a separate volume to this Agreement.

"Study Area" means both Study Area 1 and Study Area 2.

3.0 Establishment

- 3.1 Yukon shall establish the Core Area, and such portions of the Study Area as are decided pursuant to 5.0 to be included in the Park, as a natural environment park under the Parks Act, R.S.Y. 1986, c.126, in accordance with this schedule, as soon as practical following the determination of the boundaries of the Park pursuant to 5.0.
- 3.2 Canada shall transfer to the Commissioner of the Yukon the administration and control of Crown Land within the Park, excluding the mines and the right to work the mines and minerals, as soon as practical following the determination of the boundaries of the park pursuant to 5.0
- 3.3 Subject to 3.6, Canada shall prohibit entry on the Core Area and Study Area 1 for the purpose of locating, prospecting or mining under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. Y- 4 and the Yukon Placer Mining Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. Y-3, withdraw the Core Area and Study Area 1 from the disposal of any interest pursuant to the Territorial Lands Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. T-7, and prohibit the issuance of interests under the Canadian Petroleum Resources Act, R.S.C. 1985 (2d Supp.), c. 36 in the Core Area and Study Area 1 for 24 months from the Effective Date of this Agreement or until the boundaries of the Park are determined pursuant to 5.0, whichever is earlier.
 - 3.3.1 Subject to 3.6, no one may carry out any activities related to the exploration or production of Oil and Gas in the Core Area and Study Area 1 for 24 months from the Effective Date of this Agreement or until the boundaries of the Park are determined pursuant to 5.0, whichever is earlier.
 - 3.3.2 Subject to 3.6, no one may explore for coal or stake for coal in the Core Area or Study Area 1 for 24 months from the Effective Date of this Agreement or until the boundaries of the Park are determined pursuant to 5.0, whichever is earlier.
- 3.4 Canada shall notate on its Territorial Resource base Maps and staking sheets Study Area 2 "Tombstone Park Study Area" for 24

months from the Effective Date of this Agreement or until the boundaries of the Park are determined pursuant to 5.0, whichever is earlier.

- 3.5 Following determination of the boundaries of the Park pursuant to 5.0, and subject to 3.6, Canada shall prohibit entry on the Park for the purpose of locating, prospecting or mining under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. Y-4 and the Yukon Placer Mining Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. Y-3, withdraw the Park from the disposal of any interest pursuant to the Territorial Lands Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. T-7 and prohibit the issuance of interests under the Canadian Petroleum Resources Act, R.S.C. 1985 (2d Supp.), c. 36 in the Park.
 - 3.5.1 Following determination of the boundaries of the Park pursuant to 5.0, and subject to 3.6, no one may carry out any activities related to the exploration or production of Oil and Gas in the Park.
 - 3.5.2 Following determination of the boundaries of the Park pursuant to 5.0, and subject to 3.6, no one may explore for coal in the Park.
- 3.6 For greater certainty, the provisions of 3.3 and 3.5 shall not apply in respect of:
 - 3.6.1 existing recorded mineral claims and leases under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. Y-4 and existing recorded placer mining claims and leases to prospect under the Yukon Placer Mining Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. Y-3;
 - 3.6.2 existing oil and gas interests under the Petroleum Resources Act, R.S.C. 1985 (2d Supp.), c.36;
 - 3.6.3 existing rights granted under section 8 of the Territorial Lands Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. T-7;
 - 3.6.4 any successor or replacement rights and any leases, licenses, permits or other rights which may be granted in respect of an interest described in 3.6.1, 3.6.2 or 3.6.3.
- 3.7 Designation as a natural environment park shall not be removed from any part of the Park except by the agreement of Government and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in.

4.0 Steering Committee

- 4.1 Government shall, as soon as practical and in any case no later than 90 days after the Effective Date of this Agreement, establish a steering committee (the "Steering Committee") to:

- 4.1.1 review the Study Area and make recommendations on whether to include within the boundaries of the Park any portion of the Study Area; and thereafter to
 - 4.1.2 prepare a management plan for the Park.
- 4.2 The Steering Committee shall be comprised of four members of whom two shall be nominated by Government and two shall be nominated by the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in.
- 4.3 Prior to any appointments being made to the Steering Committee, the Minister and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in shall make reasonable efforts to reach consensus as to the individuals which each nominates to the Steering Committee.
- 4.4 In attempting to reach consensus under 4.3, the Minister and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in shall consider:
 - 4.4.1 any prospective nominee's familiarity with and sensitivity to Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in culture and to the aspirations of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in relating to the Park;
 - 4.4.2 any prospective nominee's familiarity with renewable resources issues in the Park, park planning and park management, however, a prospective nominee will not be disqualified only because that nominee is not familiar with park planning and park management issues;
 - 4.4.3 the compatibility of proposed nominees; and any other matters to which the Minister and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in agree.
- 4.5 If, after having made the reasonable efforts required by 4.3, the Minister and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in are unable to reach consensus, either may give written notice to the other setting out the names of the individuals whom it intends to nominate to the Steering Committee and 14 days thereafter may so nominate those individuals.
- 4.6 In conducting the review and preparing the management Plan, the Steering Committee shall recognize that oral history is a valid and relevant form of research for establishing the historical significance of Heritage Sites and Moveable Heritage Resources in the Park directly related to the history of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in.

5.0 Boundary Review

- 5.1 In its review of the Study Area, the Steering Committee shall provide for a public consultation process which recognizes the territorial significance of the Park.

- 5.2 Identification of any portions of the Study Area to be recommended for inclusion in the Park shall be consistent with and guided by the objectives of this schedule.
- 5.3 The Steering Committee shall make best efforts to complete its review of the Study Area, and to provide its recommendations to Government and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in as to the boundaries of the Park, within 18 months of the Effective Date of this Agreement.
- 5.4 The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in or Government may refer the recommendations of the Steering Committee to the Yukon Heritage Resources Board, the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board and the Dawson District Renewable Resources Council for their review and recommendations.
- 5.5 Within 90 days of receipt of the Steering Committee's recommendations, Government and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in shall jointly review those recommendations and shall make reasonable attempts to reach consensus as to the boundaries of the Park.
- 5.6 If Government and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in are unable to reach consensus as to the boundaries of the Park, either may refer the matter to the dispute resolution process under 26.4.0.
- 5.7 If the matter referred to the dispute resolution process under 5.6 is not resolved, the Minister may accept, vary or set aside the recommendations of the Steering Committee under 5.3 and the decision of the Minister as to the boundaries of the Park shall be forwarded to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and to Canada.

6.0 Management Plan

- 6.1 the Steering Committee shall make best efforts to recommend a Management Plan to Government and to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in within 18 months of the determination of the boundaries of the Park pursuant to 5.0.
- 6.2 The Management Plan shall be consistent with the objectives of this schedule.
- 6.3 In preparing the Management Plan, the Steering Committee shall provide for a public consultation process which recognizes the territorial significance of the Park.
- 6.4 The Management Plan shall address all matters pertaining to the management of the Park, including:
 - 6.4.1 management and protection of Fish and Wildlife and their habitat in the Park;

- 6.4.2 management and protection of other renewable resources in the Park;
 - 6.4.3 management and protection of Heritage Resources in the Park;
 - 6.4.4 access to and use of the Park for recreational activities;
 - 6.4.5 access to and use of the Park for public harvesting of Fish and Wildlife;
 - 6.4.6 access to and use of the Park for commercial purposes;
 - 6.4.7 traditional knowledge, customs and culture of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in in connection with the Park and its natural and cultural resources;
 - 6.4.8 the role and views of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in elders in relation to the Park;
 - 6.4.9 the interest of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in in the interpretation of place names and Heritage Resources in the Park directly related to the culture of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in;
 - 6.4.10 measures to enhance public awareness and appreciation of the Park;
 - 6.4.11 identification of specific economic opportunities for the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Tr'ondëk Huch'in in the Park;
 - 6.4.12 permitting or other methods of regulating use of the Park; and
 - 6.4.13 such other matters as the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Government may jointly request the Steering Committee to consider.
- 6.5 The Steering Committee may refer the Management Plan to the Yukon Heritage Resources Board, the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board and the Dawson District Renewable Resources Council for their review and recommendations.

7.0 Approval and Review of the Management Plan

- 7.1 Within 90 days of receipt of the Management Plan, Government and the and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in shall jointly review the provisions set out therein and shall make reasonable efforts to reach a consensus as to the provisions to be included in the Management Plan.
- 7.2 If Government and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in are unable to reach a consensus under 7.1, either may refer the matter to the dispute resolution process under 26.4.0.

- 7.3 If the matter referred to the dispute resolution process under 7.2 is not resolved, the Minister may accept, vary or set aside the provisions set out in the Management Plan, and the decision of the Minister as to the provisions to be included in the Management Plan shall be forwarded to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in.

8.0 Fish and Wildlife

- 8.1 For greater certainty, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and the Tr'ondëk Huch'in have the right to harvest Fish and Wildlife in the Park in accordance with Chapter 16 - Fish and Wildlife of this Agreement.

9.0 Forest Resources

- 9.1 The right of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Tr'ondëk Huch'in to harvest Forest Resources in the Park pursuant to Chapter 17 - Forest Resources shall be subject to the provisions of the Management Plan.

10.0 Economic Opportunities

- 10.1 In evaluating any competitive proposal, bid or tender for work associated with the establishment of the Park, construction of Park facilities and the operation and maintenance of the Park, Government shall include among the factors for consideration, employment of Tr'ondëk Huch'in, and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Tr'ondëk Huch'in ownership or equity investment in the firm submitting the proposal, bid or tender, and in any subcontractor to that firm.
- 10.2 Nothing in 10.1 shall be construed to mean that the criteria for employment of Tr'ondëk Huch'in, or for Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Tr'ondëk Huch'in ownership or equity investment shall be the determining criteria in the award of any contract.
- 10.3 If a licensing or permitting regime in respect of a sector of the commercial wilderness adventure travel industry applicable to the Park is established and Government places a limit upon the number of such licenses or permits to be issued in respect of the Park, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in shall have a right of first refusal to acquire a portion of those licenses or permits as follows:
- 10.3.1 in the first year that Government places the limit,
Government shall offer to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in in respect of the Park;
- 10.3.1.1 25 percent of the licenses or permits to be issued,
less the number of licenses or permits required to

allow existing operations which are held by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Firms to operate at their then existing level in the Park; or

10.3.1.2 the number of licenses or permits that remain after the then existing operations in the Park have been issued the licenses or permits that are required to allow them to operate at their then existing level in the Park,

whichever is less; and

10.3.2 in the second year, and each year thereafter, Government shall offer to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in any new licenses or permits issued from time to time in the Park until the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Firms together have been issued 25 percent of the licenses or permits issued from time to time.

10.4 In calculating the number of licenses or permits required to be offered to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in pursuant to 2.1 of Schedule A, Part II - Allocation of Licenses, Permits and Concessions of Chapter 22 - Economic Development Measures, the total number of licenses or permits to be issued in the Park in respect of a sector of the commercial wilderness adventure travel industry shall be included in the total number of licenses or permits to be issued in the Traditional Territory of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in in respect of that sector.

10.5 The number of licenses or permits offered to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in pursuant to this schedule shall not be included in the calculation of the number of licenses or permits required to be offered to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in pursuant to 2.1 of Schedule A, Part II - Allocation of Licenses, Permits and Concessions of Chapter 22 - Economic Development Measures.

10.6 Licenses, Permits and Concessions of Chapter 22 - Economic Development Measures shall apply, with the exception of 4.13 which shall not apply, to the licenses or permits referred to in 10.3 and the issuance of such licenses or permits.

10.7 Nothing in 10.3 shall be construed to prevent the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in from acquiring additional licenses or permits in respect of a sector of the commercial wilderness adventure travel industry applicable to the Park in accordance with Laws of General Application.

11.0 Heritage

11.1 The Han language shall be included, where practicable, in any interpretive displays and signs regarding the history and culture of

the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in that may be erected in, or related to, the Park.

- 11.2 When considering the naming or renaming of places or features in the Park, the responsible agency shall consult with the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in.
- 11.3 Procedures to manage and protect Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Burial sites shall be established in accordance with Chapter 13 - Heritage of this Agreement.
- 11.4 In developing the Management Plan, the Steering Committee shall take into account the cultural and heritage significance of the heritage routes and sites within the Park identified in Schedule C - Heritage Routes and Sites to Chapter 13 of this Agreement and on map Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Routes and Sites ("THHRAS"), in Appendix B - Maps, which forms a separate volume to this Agreement.

12.0 Implementation and Review

- 12.1 The Park shall be managed in accordance with the Parks Act, R.S.Y. 1986, c. 126, the Wildlife Act, R.S.Y. 1986, c. 178 and the Historic Resources Act, S.Y. 1991, c. 8 and the Management Plan, or prior to the approval of the Management Plan, in accordance with the objectives set out in 1.0.
- 12.2 Prior to establishment of the Park under 3.1, the Core Area and Study Area 1 shall be managed in accordance with the objectives set out in 1.0.
- 12.3 The Management Plan shall be jointly reviewed by Government and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in no later than 10 years after its initial approval and at least every 10 years thereafter.
- 12.4 Review of the Management Plan under 12.3 shall include a process for public consultation.
- 12.5 Government and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in shall make reasonable efforts to reach consensus as to any action to be taken as a result of the review of the Management Plan.
- 12.6 If Government and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in are unable to reach consensus pursuant to 12.5, Government shall determine what action, if any, shall result from the review of the Management Plan and shall advise the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in of its decision.
- 12.7 Government and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in shall consider and may develop mechanisms or enter into agreements to facilitate co-operative implementation and monitoring of the Management Plan.

13.0 Development Assessment and Land Use Planning

- 13.1 In carrying out their functions under Chapter 12 - Development Assessment, the Yukon Development Assessment Board and a Designated Office shall consider the Management Plan.
- 13.2 In developing a land use plan which includes all or part of the Park, a Regional Land Use Planning Commission shall consider the Management Plan.

Appendix B: Specific Economic Opportunities for the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Tr'ondëk Huch'in in Tombstone Territorial Park

Specific Economic Opportunitites for The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Tr'ondëk Huch'in in Tombstone Territorial Park

Section 6.4.11 of Schedule A to Chapter 10 of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement requires the Management Plan to identify specific economic opportunities for the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Tr'ondëk Huch'in in the Park.

Set out below are a number of economic opportunities in the Park derived from various reports and a door-to-door survey of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Citizens in Dawson. The opportunities have not been prioritized.

Opportunities in the Short Term & Ongoing	Opportunities in the Mid Term to Long Term	Related Potential Opportunities
<u>Park Administration</u>		
Employment in Public Service positions for the Park - e.g. Rangers, Conservation Officers, Interpretive services	Employment in high end Public Service Positions within the Park - managers and supervisors	
<u>Goods and Services to Park Administration</u>		
Provision of interpretive services in the Park	Development of Park Service & Operation Plan	Engagement in retail sales industry within Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Traditional Territory - Park-related goods - office supplies
Construction of new Interpretive Centre and Staff Quarters	Construction & maintenance of other Park facilities - outhouses & tent platforms	
Assistance with research and monitoring functions within the Park - archaeology, biology, geology, fish, wildlife, culture, history, etc.	Planning and direction for research and monitoring functions within the Park - archaeology, biology, geology, fish, wildlife, culture, history, etc.	

APPENDIX B: SPECIFIC ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Tombstone Campground Operation & Maintenance - firewood - garbage removal - sewage removal - snow removal - light carpentry - fee collection	Producing and maintaining interpretive signs	
Provision of fuel to Park facilities & operations - heating oil - propane - diesel - gas	Marketing and advertising the Park	
Provision of freighting services to Park	Communication and writing services - signs - brochures - website	
Translation services - signs and place names into/from Han		
Trail locating, marking & maintenance		
<u>Goods and Services to Park Visitors</u>		
Guided tourism-based trapping	Cultural & heritage interpretation associated with Park history & values within Park, and as part of broader interpretation within Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Traditional Territory	Engagement in tourist industry within Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Traditional Territory

APPENDIX B: SPECIFIC ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Participation in film and video production in Park	Producing films and videos within Park	Engagement in retail sales industry within Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Traditional Territory - clothing - fuel - food - camping & outdoor equipment - photo supplies - etc.
Production and sale of handicrafts and souvenirs	Guided tours - summer & winter - Wilderness tours - Cultural/heritage tours - dogsled - horseback - climbing	Engagement in rental industry within Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Traditional Territory - clothing - camping & outdoor equipment - etc.
		Construction of tourist facilities on Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Settlement Land along the Dempster - restaurant - destination lodge - campground - RV park
		Transportation - airlines - bus companies - aircraft - helicopters
<u>Other economic opportunities</u>		
		Scientific research and development
		Educational services
		Natural products
		Art & crafts
		Automobile repair
		Etc.

Appendix C: Umbrella Final Agreement and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement Boards, Councils, Committees and Commissions with responsibilities related to Tombstone Territorial Park

General Board Provisions

Unless otherwise provided in a Settlement Agreement, the following provisions shall apply to a board:

- ♦ majority of the members nominated by the parties shall be residents of the Yukon (2.12.2.1)
- ♦ parties to put forward their nominees within 60 days of a request by the Minister (2.12.2.2)
- ♦ the Minister shall appoint nominees as soon as practicable (2.12.2.3)

Dawson District Renewable Resources Council (RRC)

Pursuant to Chapter 16 of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement, DDRRC is a primary instrument for local renewable resources management in Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Traditional Territory. DDRRC makes recommendations to the Yukon Minister of Renewable Resources, the First Nation, FWMB and YSS on any matter related to fish and wildlife and fish and wildlife habitat within Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Traditional Territory. It may recommend to the Minister, DIAND and the First Nation with respect to forest resources management in the Traditional Territory.

Dispute Resolution Board (DRB) and Dispute Resolution Panel (DRP)

Pursuant to Chapter 26, DRB appoints mediators and arbitrators, and after consultation with the parties to the Umbrella Final Agreement, establishes rules and procedures governing mediation and arbitration. DRB may also appoint persons, including its own members, to form the Dispute Resolution Panel (DRP). The mandate of DRB and DRP is to resolve disputes which arise out of the interpretation, administration or implementation of settlement agreements or settlement legislation.

Porcupine Caribou Management Board

Pursuant to the Inuvialuit Final Agreement and the 1985 Porcupine Caribou Management Agreement, PCMB makes recommendations to the Minister on the management of the Porcupine Caribou Herd and its habitat in Canada.

As per 2.6.2.5 and 16.3.11 of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement, the Inuvialuit Final Agreement and the 1985 Porcupine Caribou Agreement prevail over the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement in the event of any conflict.

Regional Land Use Planning Commissions (RLUPC)

Pursuant to Chapter 11, Yukon Government and any affected Yukon First Nation may agree to establish a RLUPC to develop a Regional Land Use Plan. A RLUPC shall prepare and recommend a Plan to government and the affected Yukon First Nation within a timeframe established by government and the Yukon First Nation(s).

Surface Rights Board (SRB)

Pursuant to Chapter 8, SRB is a quasi-judicial board established pursuant to the Surface Rights Board Legislation to resolve disputes between surface and sub-surface interests after the parties have gone through negotiations to reach agreement. Failing agreement between parties, SRB establishes the terms and conditions of a right to access (if any) to Settlement Land and determines compensation allowed for access, as well as compensation for land expropriated.

Training Policy Committee (TPC)

Pursuant to Chapter 28, TPC establishes training programs for Yukon Indian People and develops a training plan which addresses matters identified in Yukon First Nation Final Agreement Implementation Plans. TPC also develops guidelines to expend the money in the Training Trust and expends that money in accordance with an approved work plan.

Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB)

Pursuant to Chapter 12 and development assessment legislation, YESAB ensures that a mandatory screening or review of a project is conducted for proposed projects on all lands in the Yukon, with guaranteed participation from Yukon First Nation people.

Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board (FWMB)

Pursuant to Chapter 16, FWMB is the primary instrument of fish and wildlife management in the Yukon. FWMB makes recommendations to the Minister, Yukon First Nations and the Renewable Resources Councils (RRCs) on all matters related to fish and wildlife and fish and wildlife habitat management, legislation, research, policies and programs.

Yukon Geographical Place Names Board (YGPNB)

Pursuant to Chapter 13, the Board's mandate is to consider and recommend the naming or renaming of places or features located within the Yukon. When considering its recommendations, the Board consults with any affected Yukon First Nations.

Yukon Heritage Resources Board (YHRB)

Pursuant to Chapter 13, the Board makes recommendations respecting the management of Moveable Heritage Resources and Heritage Sites to the Yukon Minister of Tourism, the federal Minister of the Environment and Yukon First Nations. In doing so, the Board considers ways to use the traditional knowledge of the Yukon First Nations elders and means by which the traditional languages can be recorded and preserved.

Yukon Land Use Planning Council (YLUPC)

Pursuant to Chapter 11, YLUPC makes recommendations to Yukon Government and each affected Yukon First Nation on land use planning policies, goals, priorities, planning regions, and the general terms of reference for Regional Land Use Planning Commissions.

Yukon Salmon Sub-Committee (YSS)

Pursuant to Chapter 16, the Sub-committee is the main instrument of salmon management in the Yukon. YSS makes recommendations to the Minister on all matters related to the management of salmon and their habitat.

Yukon Territory Water Board (YTWB)

Pursuant to Chapter 14, the Council for Yukon Indians nominates one-third of the members of the YTWB. YTWB's powers are quasi-judicial and cover a range of discretionary and non-discretionary authorities. These include issuance or amending a licence for water use and waste disposal, holding licence application hearings, regulating water use, prescribing information requirements, assigning a licence, canceling a licence, and advising the Minister on various water planning matters.

Appendix D: Code of conduct



CODE OF CONDUCT FOR OPERATING WILDERNESS TOURS

WTAY GUIDELINES

October 2002

WTAY

#1 – 1114 First Avenue
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1A3
Ph: 867.668.3369;
Fax: 867.668.3370
Email: wtay@klondiker.com
URL: www.wtay.com

Thanks to the Department of Business, Tourism and Culture, Yukon Government, for their assistance in the development of the code.

GUIDE STANDARDS

Guides are the front line for companies in the field. The qualifications and temperaments of the guides directly relate to the quality of experience guests will have on their excursions into Yukon wilds. Guides should:

1. Have appropriate levels of skill and experience for activity being conducted;
2. Have strong leadership ability;
3. Be safety conscious;
4. Have an appropriate level of first aid and emergency rescue skills;
5. Be knowledgeable about *Leave No Trace* practices;
6. Be well informed about the local environment and any conservation issues affecting the integrity of that environment;
7. Be knowledgeable about the natural and cultural history of the area being travelled through and be able to effectively interpret this to clients;
8. Have good interpersonal communication skills;
9. Have good activity teaching skills (i.e. padding, hiking, etc.)
10. Have proper cooking and food safe skills.

ETIQUETTE

The Yukon's backcountry is perceived as an area of true wilderness where people expect to see few signs of human activity. Residents also expect visitors to behave respectfully in the backcountry as well as in their communities. In order to ensure this experience, operators and their guides need to:

1. Keep noise levels to a minimum;
2. Communicate with other parties to ensure adequate spacing;
3. Respect other user groups and their activities;
4. Ensure their clients know how to behave appropriately in communities;
5. Respect privacy and property of local residents;
6. Be considerate.

LOCAL BENEFITS

To support the local economy and people of the Yukon operators should make every effort to:

1. Buy supplies locally;
2. Hire locally;
3. Inform clients of local events and where to purchase locally manufactured goods;

VISITOR SAFETY

To reduce visitors' risks, it is recommended that guides:

1. Be familiar with potential hazards and seasonal conditions in area of operations;
2. Have some form of reliable communications;
3. Have an up to date emergency contingency plan;
4. Carry adequate first aid supplies;
5. Be fully qualified in the activities in which they lead;
6. Have a guide to client ratio that's suitable for activity undertaken;
7. Educate clients as to what is appropriate behaviour with possible hazardous wildlife

BEAR SAFETY

Travelling in the Yukon wilderness involves certain risks, including the possibility of a bear encounter. Guides should be knowledgeable of appropriate bear safety protocol based on bear ecology and behavior:

1. Plan ahead – learn about bear natural history and behavior, know how to identify bear sign, be aware of measures to take to prevent a bear encounter;
2. Take precautions –
 - a. Don't surprise a bear;
 - b. Don't crowd a bear;
 - c. Don't attract a bear;
3. If you see a bear –
 - a. Stay calm, stop and assess the situation;
 - b. If the bear is not aware of you, avoid it;
 - c. If you can't avoid it, gently alert it of your presence;
4. Know what to do if the bear approaches you or you surprise it;
5. Know when to play dead or fight back if a bear attacks;
6. Know how to use bear spray effectively.

For more detailed information see the Department of Environment web site: www.environmentyukon.gov.yk.ca/fishwild/bearsafety.shtml

The International Ecotourism Society defines "Ecotourism" as "responsible travel that conserves natural environments and sustains the well being of local people". WTAY supports this definition and encourages its members to embrace the following guidelines. These guidelines have been prepared by WTAY in consultation with Yukon operators, First Nations people, government departments, and non government groups involved with managing and looking out for the Yukon's natural and cultural resources. Ecotourism guidelines from jurisdictions around the world have been researched and incorporated where appropriate.

Wilderness tour operators who follow these guidelines will set an exemplary example for other operators and for all wilderness travellers to follow.

CONSERVATION OF WILDERNESS AND BIODIVERSITY

Operators have a responsibility to minimize the potential negative impact of wilderness tourism on the environment and people of the Yukon, and to maximize the positive impact.

Contributing to the work of conservation initiatives is one way to do this:

1. Support appropriate conservation initiatives (eg. through donation of time and resources);
2. Be familiar with current conservation issues and initiatives in the Yukon;
3. Promote responsible conservation of Yukon Wilderness;
4. Promote responsible resource development;
5. Oppose resource development that would have a negative impact on an existing wilderness tourism operator;
6. Encourage recognition of environmentally responsible tourism as an important sector of the Yukon's economy;
7. Encourage clients to support northern conservation initiatives.

WILDLIFE VIEWING:

Wildlife viewing is an important component of wilderness trips. Operators need to recognize the potential for negative impact on the wildlife species they encounter and take precautions to minimize them.

To minimize negative impacts:

1. Maintain ample viewing distance to minimize the animal's stress;
2. Encourage the use of binoculars, scopes and telephoto lenses (300mm or more) for observing wildlife;
3. Do not camp where there are signs of nesting, denning, feeding, rutting or other obvious wildlife use;
4. Don't follow fleeing or retreating wildlife (to avoid separating a mother from her young, depleting the animal's energy reserves or putting yourself in a dangerous situation);
5. Be especially wary of what seem to be orphaned young, as the mother is likely near by;
6. Learn behavioural characteristics of the wildlife species you expect to encounter;
7. Take your time and be quiet;
8. Do not feed wildlife;
9. Don't approach nest or den sites;
10. Be familiar with acceptable viewing practices for the areas and seasons of your operation;
11. Operators should not market wildlife viewing opportunities that are unrealistic or would negatively effect the animals being viewed;
12. Know about regulations or restrictions that may apply in Parks and Special Management Areas.

LEAVE NO TRACE

Operators have a responsibility to maintain the wilderness quality of the Yukon in the areas they operate. WTAY supports the *No Trace Yukon Camping Principles* established by the Department of Renewable Resources and outlined in the document entitled *Into the Yukon Wilderness*.

1. Plan to leave no trace behind;
2. Camp and travel on durable surfaces;
3. Pack in, pack out;
4. Properly dispose of what you can't pack out;
5. Leave what you find;
6. Use stoves and small campfires;
7. Be considerate.
8. When possible and feasible, pack out garbage left by others.

CULTURAL

Acknowledge and respect the First Nations culture and traditional activities as well as their concerns regarding visitors to First Nation's cultural sites. Operators and guides need to:

1. Learn about the First Nation's culture and customs in the area(s) you will be operating in;
2. Learn what is appropriate behaviour when interacting with First Nations (eg. respectful behaviour when photographing First Nation's people or sites);
3. If cultural interpretation is part of your tour, consider using a First Nation's member to provide it. If this is not possible, know what is appropriate to interpret, when and how;
4. Know and understand the implications of Final Agreements in your area of operation, and ensure that your clients understand their responsibilities as well;
5. Make sure your clients respect and understand any cultural differences that they may encounter in the backcountry (i.e. subsistence hunting or trapping in a park)
6. Know which sites are protected and what is allowed and appropriate at those sites;
7. Understand and respect the cultural significance of sites in areas you travel through.

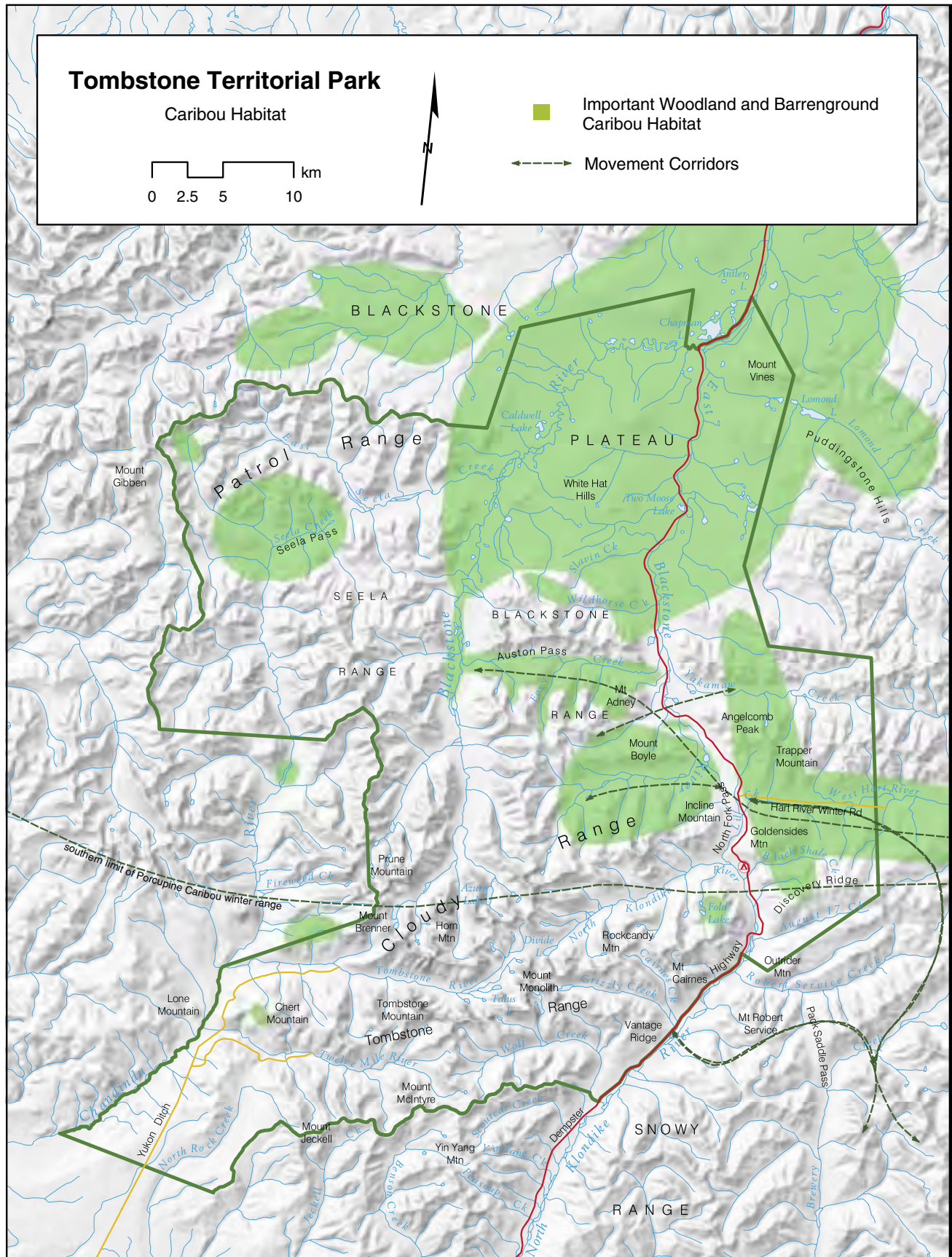
HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

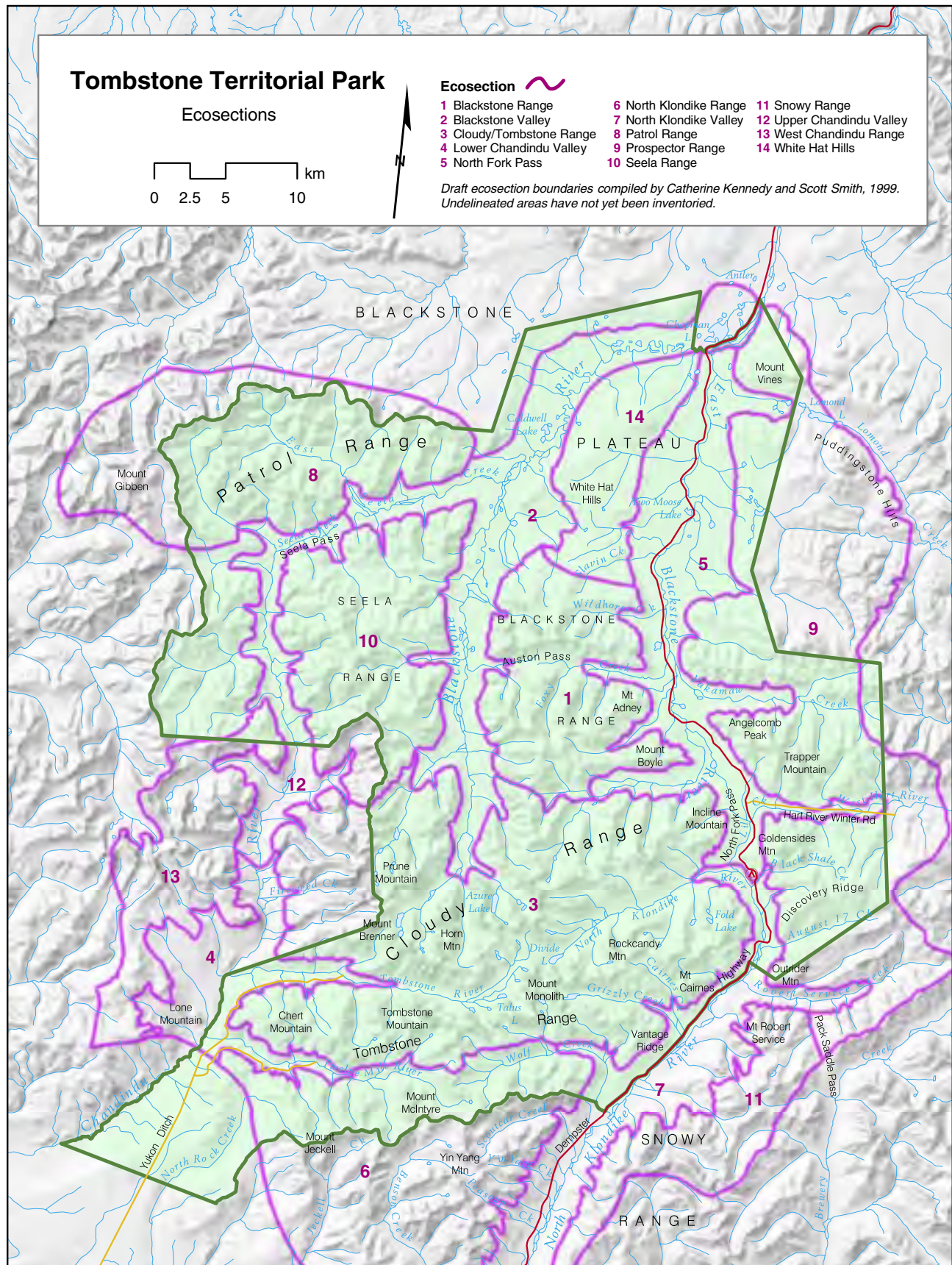
Visiting archaeological and historic sites can be a significant aspect of a wilderness trip. It is important that guides and operators:

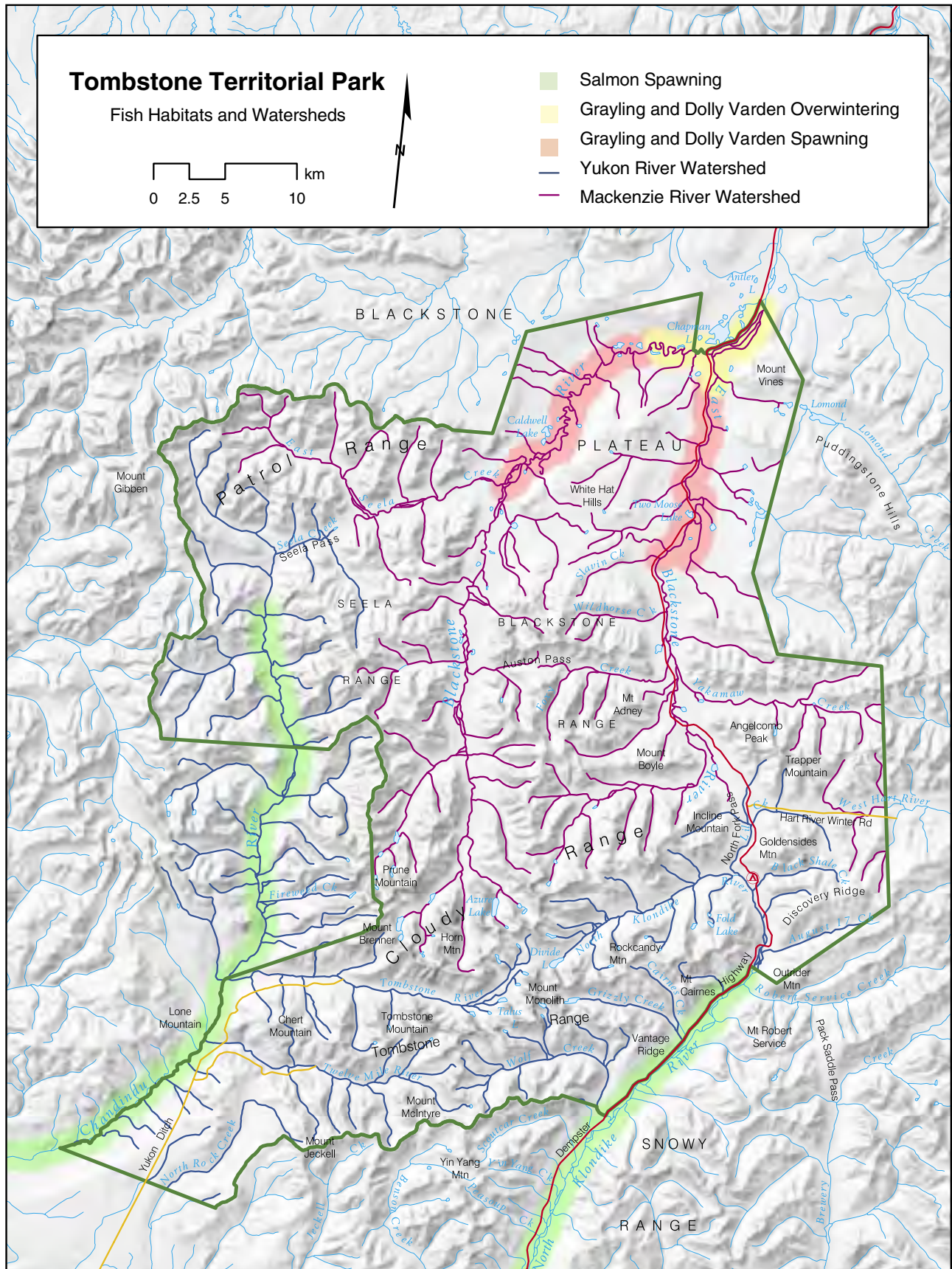
1. Have knowledge of the archaeological and historical sites in areas of operation;
2. Respect the sites and leave any artifacts in place;
3. Abide by guidelines set out by Cultural Services, Heritage Resources.

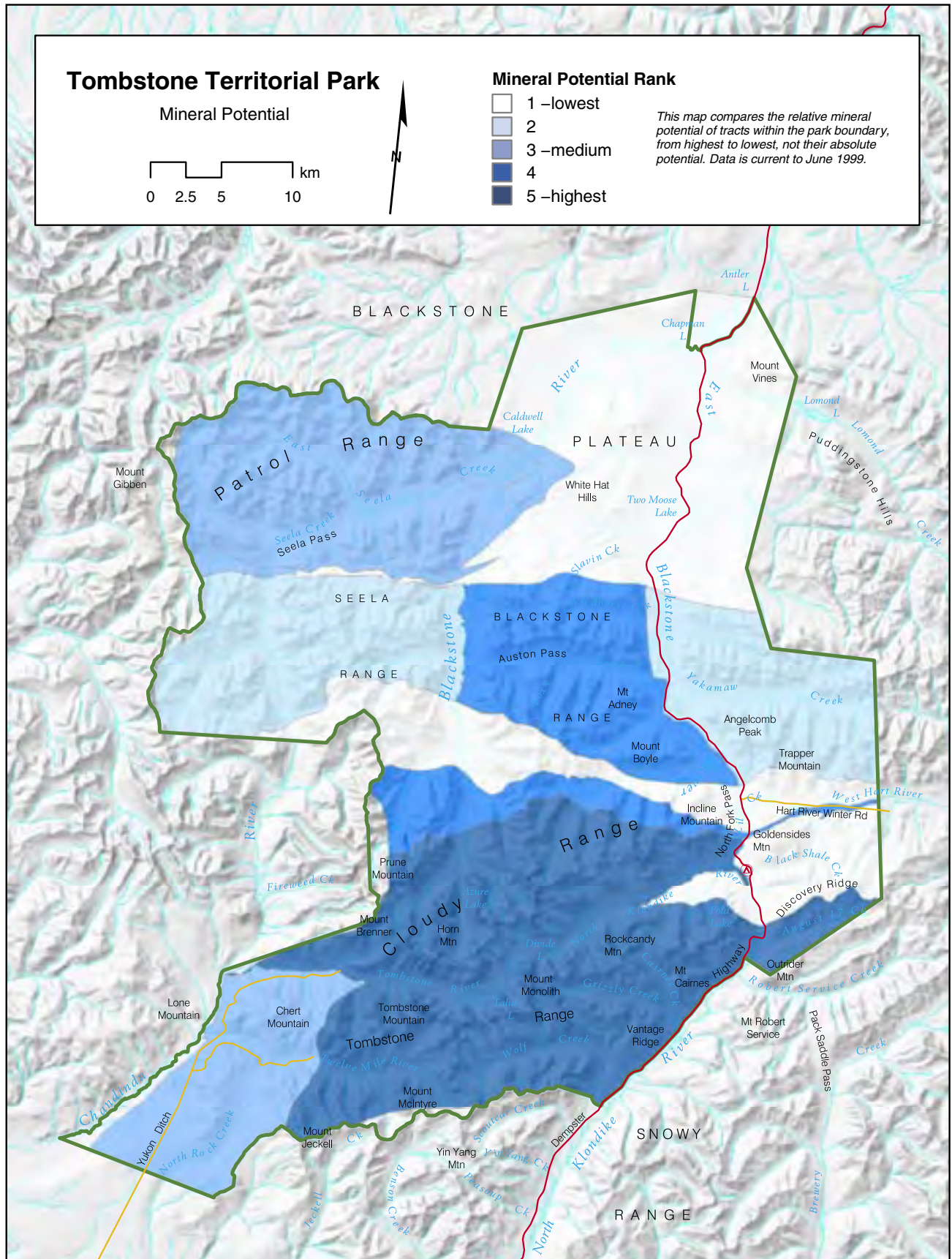
92

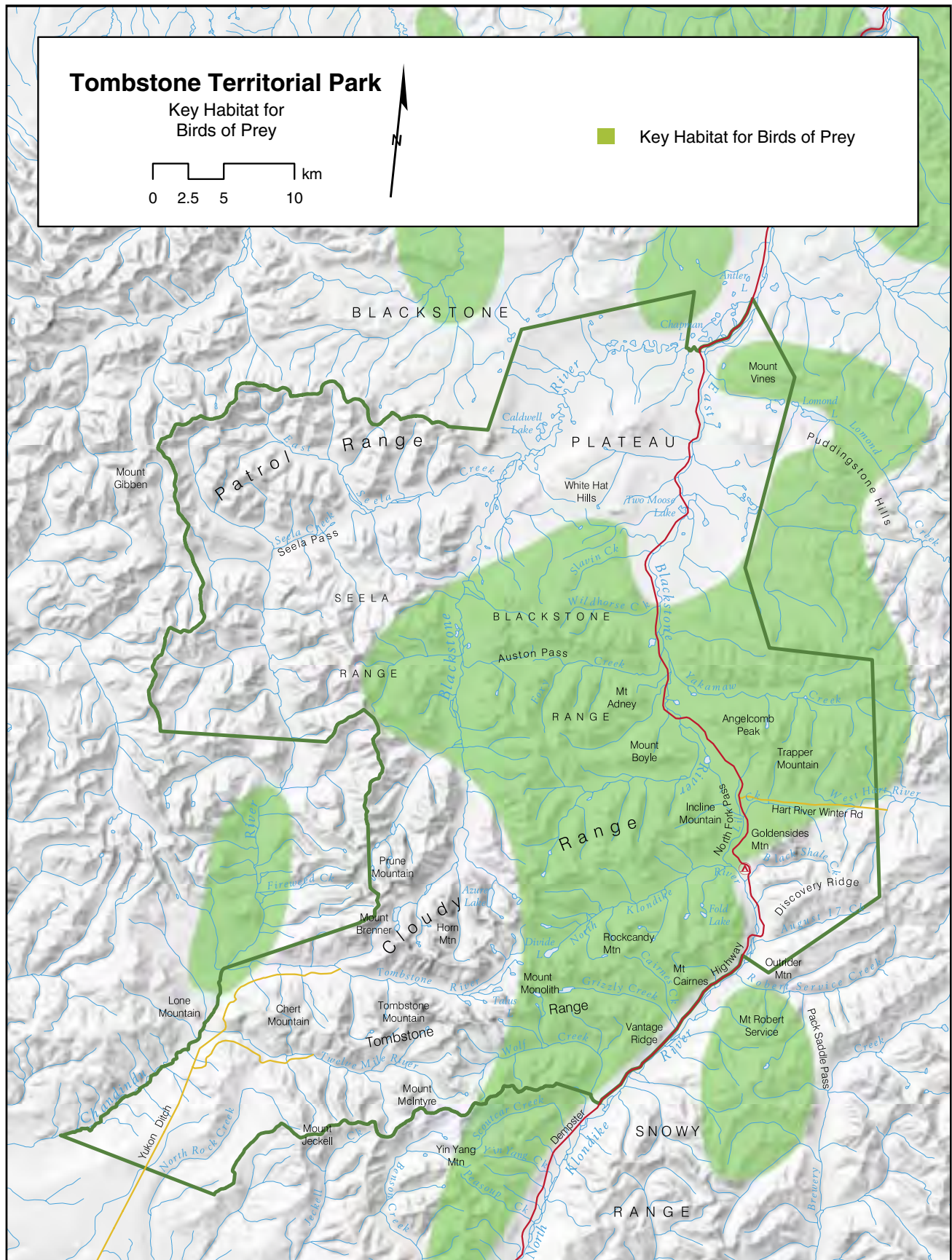


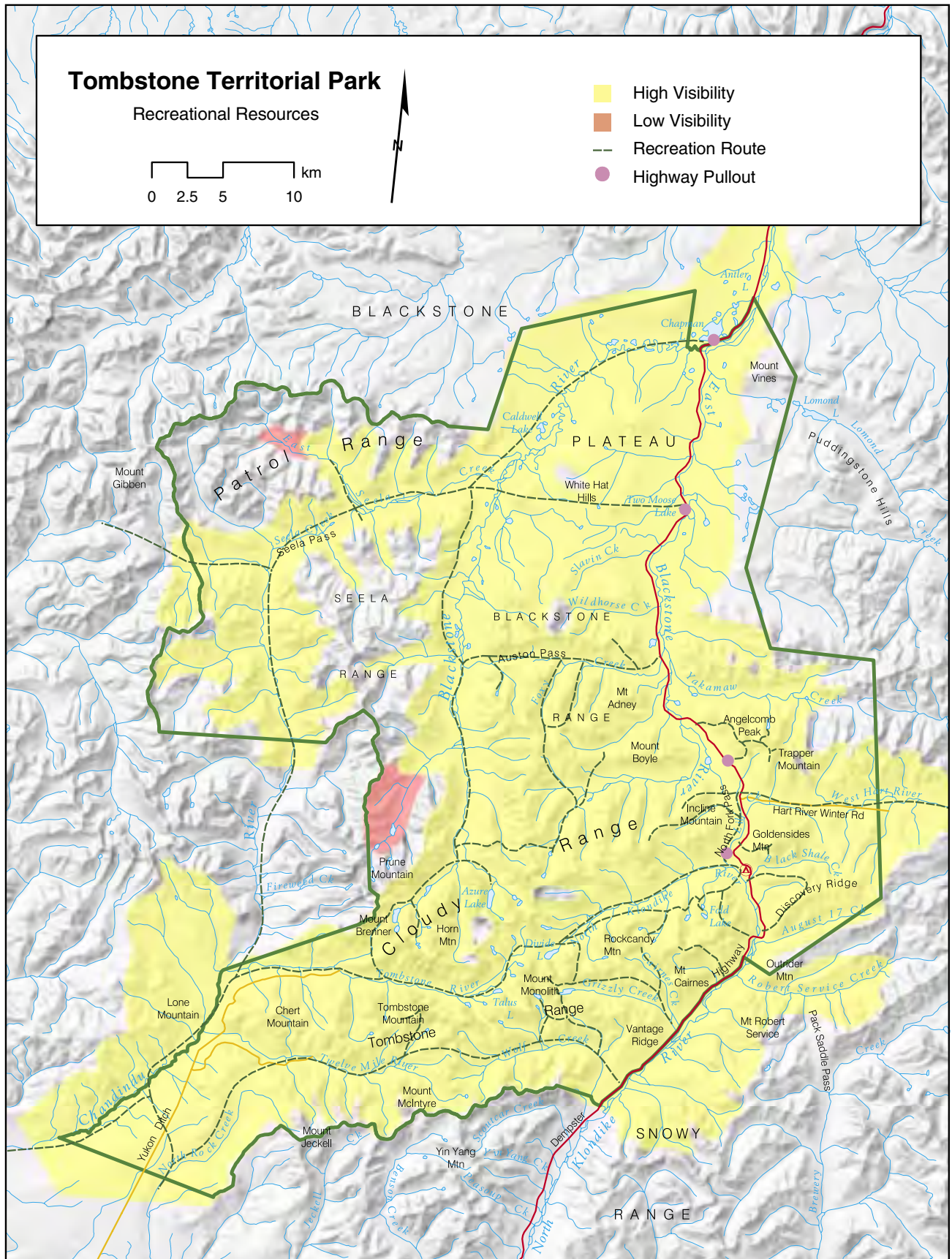


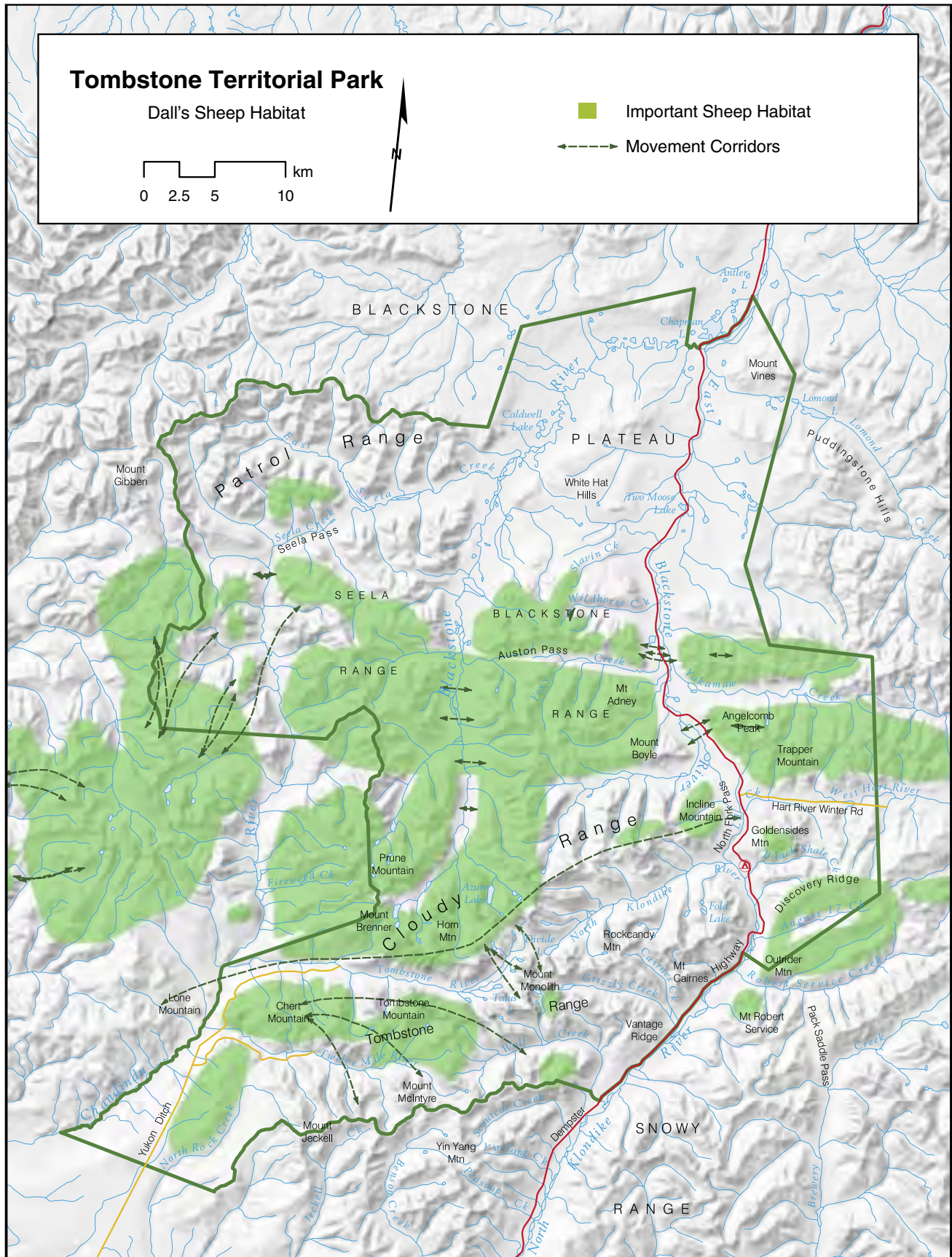












Appendix F: Snowmobile standards, Motor Vehicle Safety Act

MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT

Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations

Standard 1201, 1202

♦ Snowmobile Standards (Standard 1201)

♦ Snowmobile Cutters (Standard 1202)

Snowmobile Standards

1201. (1) Every snowmobile shall be constructed so that it conforms to the requirements set out in the following standards:

(a) the *Safety Standards for Snowmobile Product Certification*, SSCC/11, published by the Snowmobile Safety and Certification Committee, Inc., dated February 6, 2003, except that the following provisions do not apply:

- (i) section 13, respecting vehicle identification numbers,
- (ii) section 14, respecting certification markings of exhaust systems,
- (iii) Figures 4, 6 and 7, respecting labelling requirements, and
- (iv) subsection 12(c)(6), requiring a label stating that the use of children's snowmobiles is prohibited on public trails; and

(b) the *Detailed Standards and Testing Specifications and Procedures*, SSCC/11 Supplement, published by the Snowmobile Safety and Certification Committee, Inc., dated February 6, 2003, except that the following provisions do not apply:

- (i) section 3.1 of L-S-300A,
- (ii) subsection 4.3.3 and section 5 of L-S-300A, respecting packing requirements,
- (iii) subsection 6.2 of L-S-300A, respecting ordering information,
- (iv) section 6 of 62-GP-11P, respecting packing requirements, and
- (v) section 8.2 of 62-GP-11P, respecting ordering data.

(1.1) When a snowmobile is tested, instead of using the version of the approved tests set out in the Supplement referred to in paragraph (1)(b), the manufacturer may use the version of those tests that is in effect on January 1 of the calendar year in which the snowmobile is manufactured.

(1.2) For the purposes of this section, the word "snowmobile" used in the Standards and Supplement referred to in subsection (1) has the same meaning as in subsection 2(1) of these Regulations.

(2) Notwithstanding the definition "Designed or Designed to" referred to in section 4 of the Standards referred to in subsection (1) and for the purposes of those Standards and the Supplement referred to in that subsection, "Designed" and "Designed to" shall mean designed and constructed in such a manner so as to conform to the performance requirements of those documents under normal conditions of operation.

(3) The use of the word "should" in paragraph 10c.(4) of the Standards referred to in subsection (1) and of the word "will" in those Standards and the Supplement referred to in that subsection shall be considered to create an obligation.

(4) The reference to the Supplement referred to in subsection (1) shall be interpreted as excluding the statements that set out a recommended practice or guideline by using, for example, the auxiliary "should".

(5) The statement required pursuant to paragraph 12c.(2) of the Standards referred to in subsection (1), the information specified on the label or plaque that must be affixed to a snowmobile pursuant to paragraph 12c.(6) of those Standards and any instructions that are provided with a snowmobile shall be provided in both official languages.

(6) Every snowmobile shall be equipped with the emergency stop switch set out in the Standards referred to in subsection (1) and headlamps that are on continuously when the engine of the snowmobile is operating.

