

Appendix 1: Supplemental Data

Fire Behavior Prediction System Values: Dawson weather station calculates Fire Behaviour Prediction system values. The following charts (Figure 10 and Figure 11), display Fire Weather Index (FWI) and Fire Daily Severity Rating (DSR) values for the weather records available. The FWI is a rating of potential fire intensity. It uses weather observations to calculate the dryness of the fuel and expected fire behaviour should an ignitions start on that day. It does not consider fuel type or terrain. The DSR is based on the FWI but adds additional detail to consider the difficulty of controlling a wildfire.

Figures 10 and 11 demonstrate that high FWI and DSR conditions occur most frequently in the spring and gradually ease off in summer, the timing of which depends on the individual season.

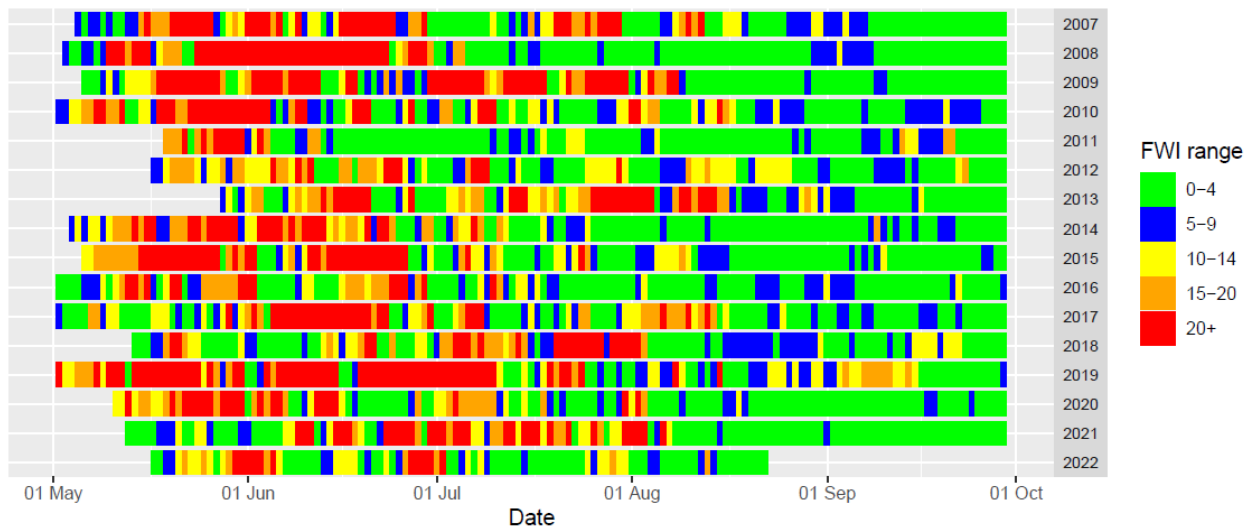


Figure 1. Fire Weather Index (FWI) historical values for Dawson weather station.

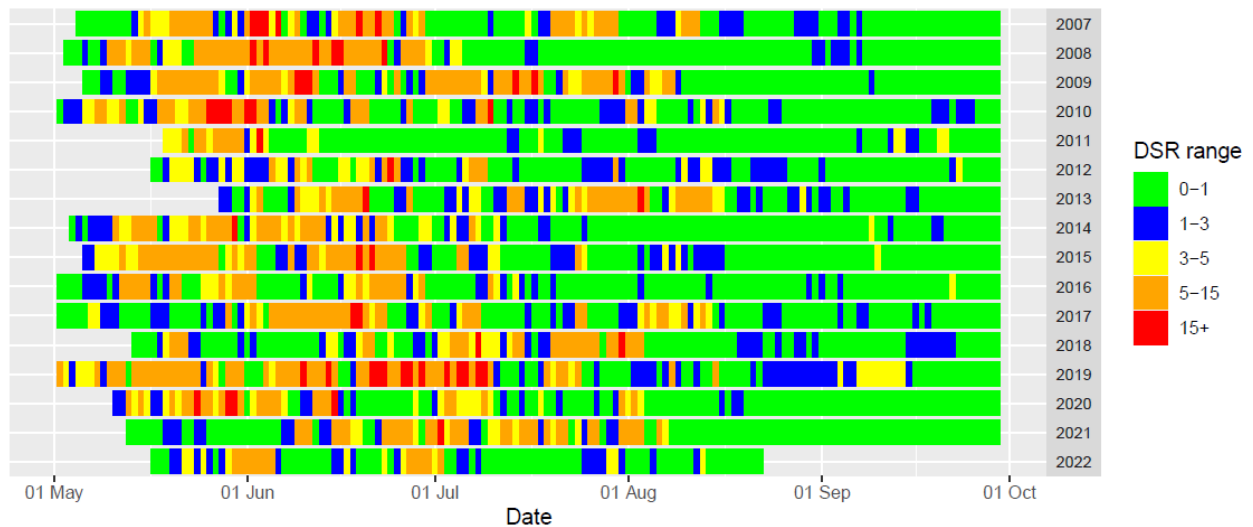


Figure 2. Fire Daily Severity Rating for Dawson weather station historical records.

Applying FWI data to wind rose charts enables an overview of whether high FWI values were recorded under any particular wind direction. Figure 8 demonstrates that for Dawson, high FWI days can occur under any wind direction, but are more likely from southeast and northeast wind conditions as these occur more frequently.

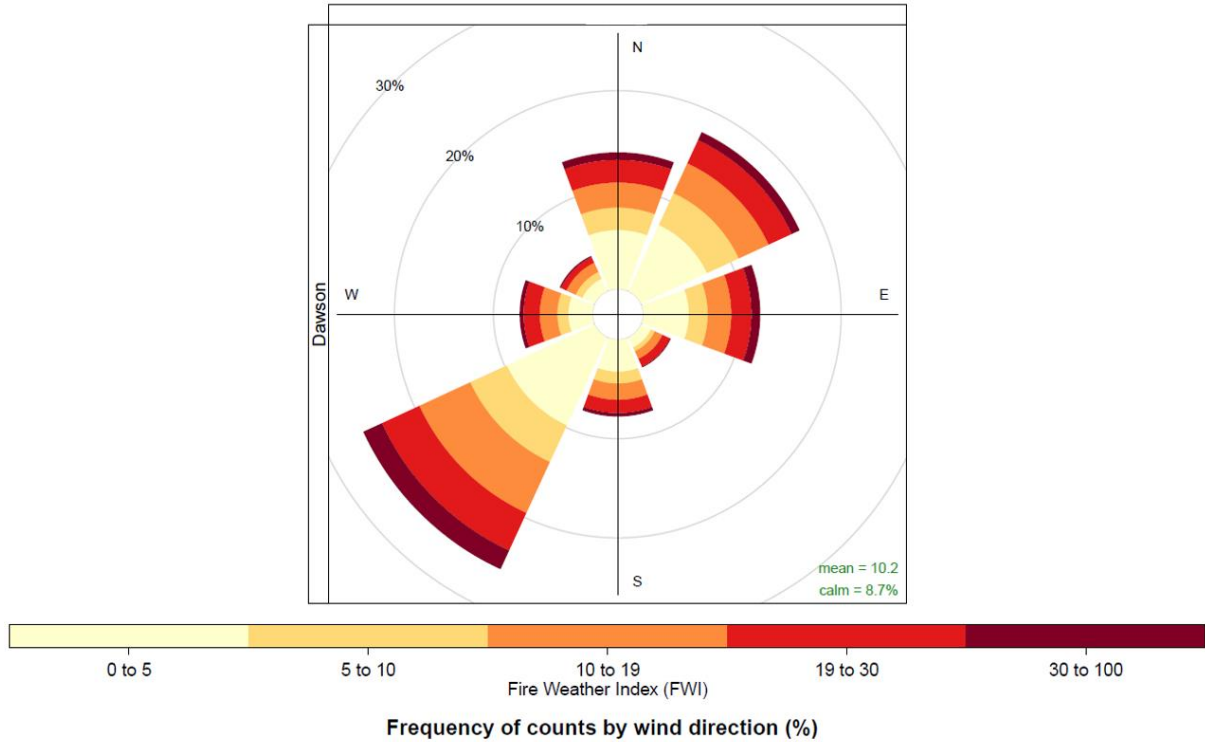


Figure 3. Wind rose showing frequency of FWI values for wind directions.

Appendix 2: Key Local Management Plans

Wildfire can affect many aspects of a community and there are several existing planning documents that relate to this CWPP. While this CWPP will inform subsequent community planning, existing community plans will inform the development of this CWPP by providing helpful information that guides overall plan development. The tables below outline existing plans and their relationship to this CWPP. In the digital version of this CWPP, plan titles are hyperlinks to access documents.

Key Local Plans and Relationship to CWPP			
Plan Title	Description	Relationship to CWPP	Additional Information
City of Dawson Official Community Plan (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main policy document for the City of Dawson, which outlines goals and policies that are used to guide decision making on planning and land use management. The <i>Zoning Bylaw</i> is the main tool for implementing the OCP and provides specific Land Use Designations for each parcel within the Municipal boundary. Identifies housing as a critical issue for Dawson. Identifies heritage and culture (Klondike Gold rush history and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in) as key priorities to manage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets forth governance policies that will ultimately support and facilitate wildfire hazard planning and mitigation projects. Recommends all subdivisions, buildings and structures have defensible spaces as laid out in FireSmart standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not include all CWPP AOI in Municipal boundaries Recognizes housing needs in the community are not being met. Dawson's economy is rooted in public services, mining, the accommodation and food service sector, and arts, entertainment, and recreation
After the Gold Rush: The Integrated Community Sustainability Plan (2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A long term, comprehensive plan that provides direction for the community to realize sustainable objectives. Identifies a community vision, community value statements and sustainable principles. Approved and adopted by both City of Dawson and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in governments. Applies only to Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in traditional territory and City of Dawson municipal boundaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Greening" of community as a key priority – planting more trees in the downtown core as an action item. Also includes a recommendation to require native planting around all developments – these objectives could conflict with wildfire hazard reduction goals. 	
Dawson City Heritage Management Plan (2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides recommendations for heritage management in order to preserve and strengthen the visual character and design intent of the historically important and significant cultural landscape. Divides the Dawson area into three Heritage Management Areas. Further divides these management units into eight Character Areas, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets forth recommendations that may conflict with wildfire hazard reduction goals. "Dawson Townsite" is comprised of 2 Heritage Management Areas (Downtown and Residential), which is broken into five Character Areas – 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicates that conservation of historic buildings in the Dawson Townsite Heritage Management Areas will follow the existing <i>Design Guidelines for Historic Dawson</i>.

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Plan Title	Description	Relationship to CWPP	Additional Information
	<p>each with specific management recommendations for both preservation of historical features and the design of new features.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes two new bylaws -<i>Heritage Bylaw</i> and <i>Heritage Fund Bylaw</i>. 	<p>these 5 units are encompassed by the CWPP's "Dawson" AOI shape.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Klondike Valley Character Area" encompasses the CWPP's "C4" and "Callison/Dredge Pond Subdivision" AOI shapes. 	
Design Guidelines for Historic Dawson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Parks Canada document outlining general guidelines meant to aid in the re-creation of the historic atmosphere of early Dawson. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets forth recommendations that may conflict with wildfire hazard reduction goals. The <i>Dawson City Heritage Management Plan (2008)</i> indicates that conservation of historic buildings in the Dawson Townsite Heritage Management Areas will follow these guidelines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown date on this document. Possibly as old as late 1970's.
City of Dawson Parks & Recreation Master Plan (2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10-year strategic plan that sets high level direction for how Dawson delivers parks and recreation programs and infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildfire Management Branch has been working with recreational planning teams to incorporate recreation areas with fuel abatement.. 	
The City of Dawson Downtown Revitalization Plan (2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A plan that sets out steps to encourage and guide development and infrastructure investments in the downtown core. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informs on the key values of the area as recognized by both locals and visitors -some of these may conflict with wildfire mitigation strategies. 	
Dawson City North End Plan (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A plan that facilitates the development of the North End of the Historic Townsite area of Dawson City (across from and north of the ferry terminal) Provides the concept for 28 new residential lots, a micro-housing project, a green space and the reconfiguring of some existing privately titled lots in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informs on the planned development in the area. Residents value the "wild", natural character of the North End – the vegetated, natural character of the area emerged as a key value -any fuel management treatments associated with the area will consider these values. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North End is considered a Heritage Character Area in the <i>Dawson City Heritage Management Plan (2008)</i>.
Dome Road Subdivision Master Plan (2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides for four separate development areas in the Dome Road area – south of the historic townsite and east of TH's C-4 Tr'ondëk Subdivision. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informs on planned development of the area. 	

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Dredge Pond Subdivision Phase II Master Plan Dredge Pond Subdivision Phase II Master Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of Dawson and Government of Yukon are embarking on a Master Plan for the Dredge Pond II Subdivision. Envisioned as a 142ha residential development between the Klondike River and the Klondike Highway south east of historic downtown. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently outside of CWPP AOI. Future iterations of CWPP should include all areas of Subdivision if development goes ahead as planned. 	
West Dawson and Sunnydale Local Area Plan (2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides goals and objectives to guide the planning process for the area Outlines land use designations and policies intended to guide future land use in the area. Provides community values via engagement Provides some local constraints information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encompasses areas of CWPP known as West Dawson, Upper West Dawson and Sunnydale. Recognizes the need for a FireSmart program, a fire protection facility and road upgrades to facilitate easy emergency access and egress (currently one way in/out) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permafrost degradation – can happen when surface vegetation is removed.
West Dawson and Sunnydale Area Development Regulations (in progress)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Yukon is working with community members and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in to develop zoning for the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could set forth zoning recommendations that conflict with wildfire hazard reduction goals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work was being done in 2019 – unsure of current status of project.
Dawson Trail Management Plan (2016-2025)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a framework for the ongoing management, maintenance and development of trails. Provides an inventory of the current trail network in the Dawson area (not including Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in lands) Aligns with the Official Community Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildfire objectives may override trail objectives but trail representatives should partake in discussions regarding fuel management activities to see if synergies can be made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parks and Recreation Office is responsible party.
Municipal Civil Emergency Plan (2013) Municipal Civil Emergency Plan (2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines a coordinated response to an emergency situation under the direction of the Civil Emergency Measures Commission (CEMC). Outlines procedures for coordinated preparation for, response to, and recovery from emergencies and disasters, including wildfire events and urban interface fires. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire is listed second on the list of hazards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines group responsibilities of CEMC as well as individual responsibilities. Outlines the Municipal Support Group, which is comprised of municipal and/or other non-governmental officials who may be required to advise and assist the Mayor and CEMC during an emergency.

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Dawson Climate Change Adaptation Plan (2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides 52 consequences of climate change, with priority rankings, and recommended adaptations for Dawson area. Plan intended as a resource for community use to support other planning and decision-making processes in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lists “wildfires” as a climate-induced vulnerability and outlines the climate-change consequences of wildfire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the bullets included on the “list of community consequences of forest fires” were given a “low” priority rating. Was recommended that this plan be updated by 2020 to reflect the current status of global carbon emissions.
Dawson Forest Resources Management Plan (2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a framework for the sustainable management of a forest-based economy in the Dawson forest planning area. Intended to meet the criteria established in the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in Final Agreement as well as the Yukon Forest Resources Act. Planning region includes public and First Nation settlement land but does not include the municipality of the City of Dawson. Developed with a 20-year planning horizon. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ultimately sets the resource and ecological goals of the forested lands outside the City of Dawson – influences how wildfire mitigation strategies are implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-timber forest products are identified -birch syrup, mushrooms, berries, wildlife. Lists a number of Timber Harvest Plans for the Dawson area that are not included in this table. See https://yukon.ca/en/find-timber-harvest-plan-dawson-city for full list.
Top of the World Timber Harvest Plan (2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines management objectives for a 146.9 ha parcel 3 km west of Dawson in the West Dawson and Sunnydale area along the Top of the World Highway. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active operating unit for commercial harvesting has resulted in thinning and clearing of the forests in this area. These areas should be tied into additional fuel abatement work under the CWPP West Dawson and Sunnydale Local Area Plan (WDSLAP) has identified risk of wildfire a concern – fuel abatement activities as part of CWPP should align with objectives set in this plan and tie in to increase effectiveness at a landscape level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two rare plants mentioned as per WDSLAP (<i>Cypripedium guttatum</i> and <i>Minuartia yukonensis</i>)
Dome Road Timber Harvest Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan identifies one operating unit of 48 hectares for sawlog potential, 8km east of Dawson City. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active operating unit for commercial harvesting, however no harvesting has occurred in this area due to slope constraints. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ATV trails / switchbacks in area.
Summary of Land Management Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies the four jurisdictions (Government of Canada, YTG, First Nation Governments and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides direction to the development of policy and law governing forest resources. 	

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Plan Title	Description	Relationship to CWPP	Additional Information
within Yukon Municipalities (2012)	<p>municipal governments) that plan, manage and authorize activities on land in Yukon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlines the roles and responsibilities that fall to the above jurisdictions. 		
Dawson Region Land Use Plan TH Final Agreement Chapter 11 Land use Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A regional land use planning process was started by the Yukon Land Use Planning Council (YLUPC) for the Dawson area. The Dawson Planning Commission has officially handed over the Recommended Plan to the Governing parties (Yukon Premier, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Chief, Nacho Nyäk Dun Deputy Chief) for consultation with stakeholders and public. • Draft Plan set to be released publicly for consultation in Fall 2023. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future iterations of CWPP should consider Land Use Plan if complete at this time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yukon Land Use Planning Council • Relates to TH Final Agreement Chapter 11 Land Use Planning
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement (1998) Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Self-Government Agreement (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement between Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, the Government of Canada and the Government of Yukon asserting aboriginal rights, titles and interests with respect to its Traditional Territory as well as Settlement Land. • Granted Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in lands and the authority to manage those lands in a similar manner to those of a provincial government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must consider and consult with Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Nation on all activities occurring on Traditional Territories. 	
Moosehide Community Plan (2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies a community vision, a series of community values and highlights goals and objectives to be attained. • Creates a framework for future development. • Provides two proposed housing zones for future development of the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a number of goals and objectives around the topic of emergency response and wildfire hazard reduction. • CWPP is coordinated to reduce redundancies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not an IR or part of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Settlement Lands – Federal Government has a special fiduciary responsibility for Moosehide lands (may mean that in the event of a natural disaster Canada would have to take special measures to mitigate impacts).
Moosehide Cultural Resources Management Plan (2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guides residents, the community and government in the care and management of the village's resources and values. • Balances historic cultural value with active residential living. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informs on the key values of the area, which ultimately may hinder or facilitate wildfire mitigation. 	

Appendix 3: Mitigation Methods to Reduce Wildfire Risks to Values

See Section 3.4 of the Dawson City Community Wildfire Protection Plan for a definition of wildfire risk and the following risk components/factors. This worksheet is designed for stakeholders and wildfire professionals to address mitigations methods for the above risk factors in the planning area. Residents are encouraged to use a similar matrix to assess mitigation to address wildfire risk on their own property.

Value	Wildfire Hazard	Description	Mitigation method to address risk factor			
			Likelihood	Severity	Exposure	Vulnerability
Homes	Direct flame contact, radiant heat and ember exposure.	Homes are constructed within the Wildland Urban Interface. Homes are near continuous forests, except for Dawson City itself, which can support elevated fire behaviour and risk house loss (and possibly loss of life).				
Evacuation routes	Inability to evacuate from a wildfire.	Sunnydale subdivision has limited access/egress routes towards Highway 9. West Dawson Subdivision Road has one way in/out. Other subdivisions have multiple roads towards Highway 9.				
Access for firefighting resources	Difficulty accessing a property during a wildfire	It is important to know any specific access challenges before a fire and report to property owners, for example: long driveways and small turn around points that are difficult for a fire engine.				
Drinking water supply	Infiltration of fire by-products, sedimentation, changes in soil properties, runoff and firefighting chemicals infiltrating into water supply.	There are 11 public supply or private water supply wells around Dawson. Rock Creek / Airport has 6 and are all within the wildland urban interface and near continuous forest fuels. Bear Creek has 1. There are several that are well protected within Dawson City and 2 supplying the campground in West Dawson.				

Value	Wildfire Hazard	Description	Mitigation method to address risk factor			
			Likelihood	Severity	Exposure	Vulnerability
		Water supply wells can be impacted by wildfire through several processes. First, contamination from particles after a wildfire seeping into wells (as a result of the fire or from fire retardant). Secondly, well infrastructure can be impacted, depending on well design.				
Firefighting water supply	Access to water is from Yukon or Klondike Rivers	Water sources for firefighting appliances may limit efficiency of firefighting - if wells cannot be accessed and there is no hydrant system, firefighting appliances will have to leave the fire to re-fill elsewhere, such as the Yukon on Klondike Rivers.				
Health facilities	Direct fire hazard and supply chain issues from blocked roads	<p>If the Community Hospital were to be directly impacted by fire, or if Dawson were to be temporarily disconnected from supplies/staff, the community might not be able to access health care.</p> <p>The nearest health care facility in the Yukon to Dawson is in Mayo (2hr 45min drive).</p>				
School facilities	Direct fire hazard and resources	If the school were to be directly impacted by fire, or if Dawson would be temporarily disconnected from staff, the community might not be able to access school and facilities.				

			Mitigation method to address risk factor			
Value	Wildfire Hazard	Description	Likelihood	Severity	Exposure	Vulnerability
		The nearest school in the Yukon to Dawson is in Mayo (2hr 45min drive).				
Economic: tourism, forest products	Direct fire impact and smoke	Loss of environment assets and increased smoke in the area can reduce tourism. Loss of forest harvest opportunities will impact jobs within Dawson. Lost of historic buildings will also significantly impact tourism, including those in Dawson and in Moosehide.				
Infrastructure	Loss of soil integrity as a product of fire	Chemical changes such as increased acidity from fire product run off can impact biological treatment of sewage				
	Ember attack and radiant heat threats	Historic wooden structures in Dawson and Moosehide are particularly vulnerable.				
Environmental Values	Loss of habitat from direct fire impacts, degradation of water quality from runoff	Forests and river inlets around the AOI provide regional biodiversity values and support provincially listed species at risk. Loss of habitat can occur not only when forests are burned at too a high severity or too frequently, but also when soil properties are altered and chemicals and sediments infiltrate nearby rivers.				

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