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Yukon Physiography

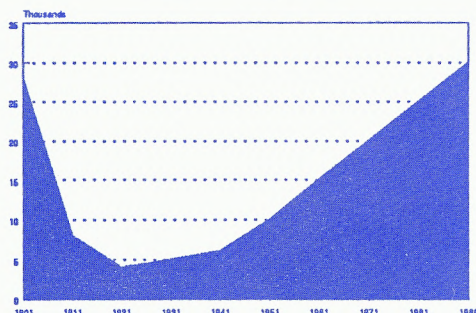
Geologically, the Yukon is part of the Cordilleran Region, a mountainous belt stretching from northwest North America to southwest British Columbia, bordering the Pacific Ocean. The Cordillera is composed of a series of ranges and uplands separated by linear valleys or trenches having a northwestern alignment.

The main physiographic feature of the Yukon is the Yukon Interior Plateau. It is 600 to 1000 meters in elevation and is drained in part by the Yukon River, the Stewart River and the Pelly River.

North of the Yukon Plateau extends the Peel Plateau drained by the Peel River, a tributary of the Mackenzie, and the Porcupine River which discharges into the Yukon River. The Liard Plateau in the extreme southeast Yukon is drained by the Liard River. The Yukon Arctic Coast area is drained by three small, northward flowing rivers: the Firth, Babbage and Blow rivers.

The plateaus are separated by the Ogilvie Mountains in the North central Yukon, the Selwyn Mountains to the east, and are walled by the St. Elias and Coastal Mountain Ranges on the west.

Historical Population



Continent's Oldest People

The Yukon's aboriginal peoples are the oldest residents of North America, having lived on the continent an estimated 30,000 years.

Today, there are seven distinct peoples or linguistic groups living throughout the Territory. They are:

Loucheux (Kutchin)	North
Han	North central
Northern Tutchone	Central
Southern Tutchone	Southwest
Kaska	Southeast
Tagish	South central
Tlingit	South central

All but Tlingit are part of the Athapaskan family of language.

moose.....	35,000
wolves.....	4-5,000
caribou.....	193,000
goats.....	1,500

Area

The Yukon Territory represents 5.8% of Canada's total land area. Of the 10 provinces and 2 territories the Yukon is the 7th largest.

YUKON REGION FIRST NATION PROFILES

sheep	22,000
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Founding of a Territory

When the Hudson's Bay Company sold the land called the North-West Territories to the federal government in 1870, Canada acquired 70 per cent of its present area.

After transfer in 1912 to Ontario and Quebec of parts of the original North-West Territories the remaining land became the present-day Northwest Territories and the Yukon, an area that comprises almost 40 per cent of Canada.

The stampede of miners and settlers to the Yukon during the Klondike gold rush inspired the establishment of the Yukon as a Territory in 1901. The Yukon Act provided for a Commissioner and Council, appointed by Ottawa, who were to administer the Yukon subject to instructions from the Governor in Council. From that beginning has emerged a political party system with many province-like authorities.

Land Area of the Yukon:	478,034 sq.km
Fresh water area:	4,481
Forest Area:	281,030

Principle Rivers:

Donjek, Klondike, McQuestin, Nisutlin, Peel, Porcupine, Ross, Snake, White, Wind and Yukon.

Principle Lakes

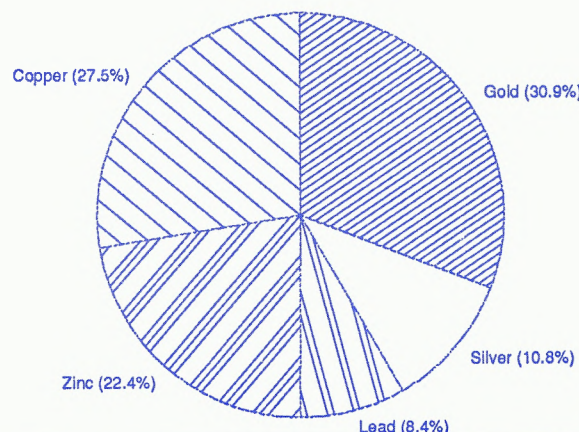
Aishihik, Mayo, Bennett, Dezadeash, Francis, Kluane, Kusawa, Laberge, Little Salmon, Marsh, Quiet, Tagis and Teslin.

Principle Ranges

British, Cassiar, Ogilvie, Pelly, Richardson, St. Eli and Selwyn.

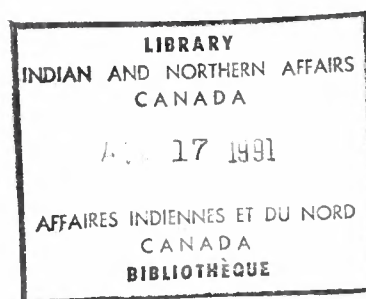
YUKON CUMULATIVE MINERAL PRODUCTION

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YUKON REGION FIRST NATION PROFILES



Published under the authority of the
Hon. Tom Siddon, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Indian and Northern Development,
Whitehorse, Yukon, February 1991

QS-Y078-000-EE-A1

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Department of Indian and Northern Affairs
Indian and Inuit Affairs
February 1991

INTRODUCTION

This is the first publication of *Yukon Region First Nation Profiles*. The book is a source of historical and background data on the First Nations in the region. *Yukon Region First Nation Profiles* also outlines the role played by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in each of the communities.

The profiles are for reference use by the Bands, government agencies and the media. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development would appreciate feedback on how to improve *Yukon Region First Nation Profiles* in the future.

Contact:
Communication Services
200 Range Road,
Whitehorse, YT
Y1A 3V1
667-3146 or 667-3351

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CARCROSS/TAGISH FIRST NATION

Carcross, YT

CULTURAL AFFILIATION

Tagish and Tlingit.

CHIEF

Doris McLean

COUNCILLORS

Patrick James, John L. Baker and Calvin Lindstrom.

QUORUM

Chief and three members

METHOD OF ELECTION

Franchise is extended to First Nation members over 16. The First Nation is considering a more traditional method involving clan/area representation.

FIRST NATION STAFF

First Nation Manager: Beatrice Haydon

First Nation Manager Trainee: Mary Ann Roy

Secretary: Shirley Lord

Finance: Nancy Lowe

Land Claims: Sandra Johnson

Social Programs Administrator: Karen L. Bayne

Housing Co-ord: Ed Hall

Housing Secretary: Shari Atlin

Community Education Liaison Coordinator: Emma Shorty

Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program Worker: Annie McDonald

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

M.P.: Audrey McLaughlin

Senator: Paul Lucier

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON TERRITORY

M.L.A.: Willard Phelps, PC, Hootalinqua Riding

MEMBERSHIP CODE

The membership code is under First Nation control. The First Nation is preparing a final draft of its membership document.

LAND CLAIMS

The First Nation is part of the Council for Yukon Indians Land Claims Negotiations.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

ELECTRICITY: The Yukon Electrical Company Ltd. distributes power from the Whitehorse dam.

MAIN RESUPPLY: The all-weather South Klondike Highway (Skagway Road).

FIRE DEPARTMENT: Fully equipped, with a chief and 10 volunteers. Water is from reservoirs and wells.

POLICE: RCMP detachment, one corporal, two constables and various vehicles.

POST OFFICE: Mail is trucked in three times a week.

BANKS: Banking is done in Whitehorse.

PUBLIC FACILITIES: One 24-room hotel, a service station, several cafes and a general store are open all year.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The First Nation receives funding under the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy. The First Nation provides for subsistence, elders' and traditional and cultural activities; as well as economic development enterprises. The goal is to develop long-term employment for First Nation members through community designed and administered programs.

CURRENT INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS:

Administration Building

Administration Annex

Community Building

Cultural Centres (Tagish, Carcross) 2

Daycare Centre

First Nation-owned houses 51

Houses rented privately 15

FIRST NATION LAND

ACREAGE AND STATUS

RESERVE LAND: 64.7 Ha. on the south shore of Nares Lake.

LAND SET ASIDE: 114.9 Ha. in and around Carcross and Tagish.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1989 (STATUS ONLY)

On Crown land 87

On reserve 16

Off reserve 257

Total 360

212 First Nation members were Bill C-31 reinstates as of March 31, 1990.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The First Nation office employs First Nation members and other members work for First Nation-run or private businesses. Most non-First Nation employment is seasonal. The

First Nation is concerned about lack of employment in Carcross.

GENERAL

Originally the Carcross area was inhabited by the Tagish people, who camped at the site of the present village to hunt caribou. As they began trading and inter-marrying with the coastal Tlingit people, they adopted the Tlingit way of life. Today only one person, Angela Sidney, speaks the Tagish tongue.

Carcross developed as a stopping place for gold-rush stam-peders at the turn of the century. It is located at the end of Bennett Lake, where the White Pass and Yukon Railway established a station to pick up miners and equipment before travelling to Whitehorse or Skagway.

When the railway closed in 1982, the South Klondike Highway became the lifeline of the community. Service is still the area's economic base.

The Choutla Residential School was established in Carcross in 1901 and was attended by native students from throughout the Yukon. After the school closure in the 1960s, most of native population left the area for opportunities in Whitehorse and elsewhere. Today only one-third of First Nation members live in the Carcross region.

The 1986 population of Carcross is 309. The language distribution is: 80% English, 10% Tlingit, and 10% French, German and other languages.

Carcross is an unorganized community directly administered by the Yukon Government.

PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE FIRST NATION

FUNDED BY INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS

- Social Development
- Education
- Economic Development
- Capital
- First Nation Government
- Community Infrastructure and Services

Social Development

The First Nation receives and administers funds to supply social assistance to status Indians on First Nation lands. The First Nation has administered its social assistance program for the last decade. This has included In-home Adult Care, Elders' Firewood, and Basic Needs Assistance. First Nation members living in Whitehorse are funded directly through the Whitehorse office of Indian and Inuit Affairs.

Education

The Carcross School services the community of Carcross for grades K-9. Students attend high school in Whitehorse.

Indian and Inuit Affairs funds the Carcross/Tagish First Nation directly for school supplies and the services of a Community Education Liaison Co-ordinator. The majority of students live in Whitehorse and are funded through the Kwanlin Dun First Nation. First Nation members may

apply for post-secondary education assistance through Indian and Inuit Affairs. As of the 1989/90 term, there is one pre-Bill C-31 student and six Bill C-31 students in the First Nation.

The First Nation plans to build facilities to meet identified needs in adult education and technical training.

Economic Development

The Carcross/Tagish First Nation operates commercial ventures including a small sawmill, a construction firm and Carcross Valley Services, which is a gas station/cafe. The service station/cafe is not currently open, while the two other businesses are mainly for First Nation self-sufficiency.

The First Nation also receives CAEDS, which assists members to find long-term employment in technical or trades-related work.

Other funds come from other federal or territorial government agencies.

Capital

The Carcross/Tagish First Nation provides housing to its members, constructs community buildings and provides vehicles for general First Nation uses. The funding is primarily granted by the Capital Program of Indian and Inuit Affairs. This program also provides services for planning, design and upkeep.

Two capital plans have been developed to formally outline needs and concerns of First Nation members.

First Nation Government

Indian and Inuit Affairs Band Support Funding is provided to the First Nation Council to serve members and to provide a central administrative base.

Community Infrastructure

Community infrastructure for First Nations is funded by Indian and Inuit Affairs. The Carcross/Tagish First Nation receives funding for operation of roads, water, sanitation, community buildings and fire protection.

The Yukon government is considering constructing piped water and sewer systems for the town of Carcross and the First Nation lands on the south side of the Narrows. At present water is hauled from wells or delivered by truck three times a week.

The sanitation system includes out-houses, holding tanks (pumped out regularly) and a septic system for houses in the town. Garbage disposal is done by a contractor.

CHAMPAGNE/AISHIHIK FIRST NATION

Haines Junction, YT

CULTURAL AFFILIATION

Southern Tutchone of Athapaskan descent, Tlingit.

CHIEF

Paul Birckel

COUNCILLORS

Chuck Hume, Larwence Joe, Lorraine Stick, Patt Delaney, and Rose Mazur (interim).

YOUTH COUNCILLOR

ELDER COUNCILLOR

Hazel Hubbard

METHOD OF ELECTION

Custom election, extending franchise to First Nation members 16 years and older. The Chief and Council are elected to a four-year term. Last election held September 1986. One First Nation Council member is elected to represent the communities of Haines Junction, Champagne, Aishihik/Canyon, Klukshu, Kloo Lake and Whitehorse. One elder and one youth representative sit on Council.

FIRST NATION STAFF

First Nation Manager: Lena Smith-Tuton

Child Welfare Coordinators: Haines Junction: Mary Jane Smith; Whitehorse: Frances Woolsey

Finance: Phyllis Maloney

First Nation Secretary: Vera Williams

Social Programs Administrator: Barb Hume

Community Education Liaison Co-ord.: Kathy Kushniruk

Community Health Representative: Viola Papaquash

Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program Worker: Richard Craft

Homemaker Coordinator: Hazel Hubbard

Land Claims Worker: Dorothy Wadisca

Enrolment Coordinator: Wilmonica Van Bibber

Aishihik Wilderness Counsellor: Malcolm Macdonald

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

M.P.: Audrey McLaughlin

Senator: Paul Lucier

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON TERRITORY

M.L.A.: Bill Brewster, PC, Kluane Riding

MEMBERSHIP CODE

The membership code is under First Nation control and governed by the First Nation constitution.

LAND CLAIMS

The First Nation is part of the Council for Yukon Indians land claims negotiations. The First Nation has commenced negotiation of its Band Final Agreement, and is part of the CATCO group of Yukon First Nations (with Teslin and the Vuntut Gwitchin) that is negotiating self-government through the land claims process.

TRAINING/EDUCATION

The First Nation is directing its attention to obtaining programs to assist members in meeting the administrative demands resulting from the land claim settlement.

EMPLOYMENT

Long-term employment for members living in Whitehorse will be one of the main objectives of the First Nation in the coming years.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The First Nation is increasing its efforts to meet the need for programs for the prevention of alcohol and drug abuse and suicide. It is also developing a wilderness treatment centre at Aishihik. The First Nation is researching the establishment of a family violence prevention program.

CHILD WELFARE

The Champagne/Aishihik First Nation has an agreement with the Yukon Government to administer its child welfare program under the Children's Act.

MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

The First Nation is developing management training programs to enhance the skills of its staff at the First Nation office and to meet the need for land claims administrative personnel.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

ELECTRICITY: The Yukon Energy Corp., operates the dam at Aishihik Lake and there is diesel generator back-up.
MAIN RESUPPLY: All weather road, Alaska and Haines Highways.

FIRE DEPARTMENT: Volunteer fire department with equipment including pumper, hoses and ladders. St. John Ambulance First Aid and CPR is taught to fire fighters.

POLICE: RCMP detachment, cars and boat with one corporal and two constables.

POST OFFICE: Mail is trucked in three times a week.

BANK: An agent operates a Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Monday to Friday, 12 p.m. to 3 p.m.

PUBLIC FACILITIES: The First Nation has a laundromat and showers servicing its members and the public.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The First Nation receives funding under the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy. The First Nation provides for subsistence, elders' and traditional and cultural activities; as well as economic development enterprises. The goal is to develop long-term employment for First Nation members through community designed and administered programs.

CURRENT INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS

First Nation Office	
Storage Workshop	
Housing Units	63
Community Hall	
Fire Hall	
Elders' Complex	
Youth Centre	
First Nation Office	
Equipment/Carpentry Shop	
Laundromat	
Bunk house	

FIRST NATION LAND

ACREAGE AND STATUS

RESERVE LAND: None.

LAND SET ASIDE: 4303.55 Ha. in various locations: Haines Junction, Klukshu, Canyon Creek, Cracker Creek, Champagne, Aishihik Lake, Kloo Lake, Pine Lake, Mendenhall, Takhini River, Kusawa Lake and Dezadeash Lake.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1989 (STATUS ONLY)

On Crown land	139
On Reserve	0
Off Reserve	322
Total	477

The First Nation had 164 Bill C-31 reinstates as of March 31, 1990.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The First Nation has achieved the high employment rate of over 60% in Haines Junction. The First Nation employs many of members through its company, Champagne/Aishihik Enterprises Ltd. The First Nation is concerned about the lack of employment and service access for its members in Whitehorse.

GENERAL

Haines Junction is the first major community north of Whitehorse on the Alaska Highway. It is Parks Canada's administrative headquarters for Kluane National Park.

In the past, Haines Junction was used by Indian people as a temporary staging area on trapping, hunting and fishing trips. The Southern Tutchone name for the area is Dakwakada, meaning "a high cache," which was erected near the present weigh scale station to store food and furs while hunting and fishing in the area.

The area was a trade route for the Tlingit and Chilkat Indians of Haines, Alaska who traded with the interior Indians

from Dalton Post to Ft. Selkirk. The Southern Tutchone acted as intermediaries in trade between coastal and interior Indians. Many of these trails were used as guides for the Haines and Alaska Highways.

Pioneer Jack Dalton also used the trade route, which later became known as the Dalton Trail, for his famous cattle drive to Dawson City.

After the building of the Alaska and Haines Highways, a maintenance camp was built at their junction. A small school was included in the camp for the children of highway workers.

The commercial potential of the area was recognized by John and Sally Backe who built the first cafe and motel in the area. It now has several tourist accommodations and services.

Haines Junction was predominantly a non-Indian community until Indian Affairs built houses for the people of the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations just east of the town. Most of the homes for Champagne/ Aishihik people were built at Haines Junction and Champagne until a community development plan included Canyon Creek as another centre for building homes. Some residents now commute from Canyon to Haines Junction for work and business.

Other settlements or camps within the area include: Nesketaheen, Klukshu, Champagne, Hutchi Lake, Aishihik Lake, Kusawa Lake, Kluane Lake and Kloo Lake.

Resident First Nation members make up approximately 25% of the population of Haines Junction. The language distribution in the area is: 89% English, 1% Southern Tutchone, 1% French, 3% German and 6% others.

For First Nation administration purposes, the two First Nations of Champagne and Aishihik joined in 1970 and a single Chief was elected.

PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE FIRST NATION

FUNDED BY INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS

- Social Development
- Education
- First Nation Government
- Capital
- Community Infrastructure and Service
- Economic Development
- Operations and Maintenance

The band has operated under a five-year Alternate Funding Arrangement (AFA) since 1988, and was the first band in the north to have its programs funded through AFA.

Education

The St. Elias Community School services the community of Haines Junction and the Indian population of the area for grades K-12. The northern Alaska Highway communities also send high school students to Haines Junction for grades 10-12. Some students attend the high school in Whitehorse.

Indian and Inuit Affairs funds the First Nation directly for school supplies and the services of a Community Education Liaison Coordinator (CELC). First Nation members may apply for post secondary education assistance through Indian Affairs. As of the 1989/90 term, there are three pre-C-31 and three Bill C-31 post-secondary students in the First Nation.

Capital

The Champagne/Aishihik First Nation provides housing to its members, builds community buildings and supplies vehicles for band general uses. The capital is primarily funded by the Capital Program of Indian and Inuit Affairs. This program also provides services for planning, design and upkeep.

Social Development

The Champagne/Aishihik First Nation receives and administers funds to supply social assistance to status Indians. The First Nation is funded for one social administrator and a casual worker. The First Nation has administered its own social assistance program for the last decade. This includes In-Home Adult Care and Children Out of Parental Home Care (COPHC) programs.

A Child Welfare program is operated in Haines Junction and Whitehorse under an agreement signed with the Yukon Territorial Government. This program is under the Children's Act allowing groups to contract child welfare services.

Economic Development

The First Nation's commercial interests are managed by Champagne/Aishihik Enterprises Ltd., established in 1976. The company is involved in road and housing construction, operates a trucking business, a truss manufacturing firm and a tour company. Tourism in Kluane Park is an economic development priority for the First Nation. "Sha-Tan Tours" (a subsidiary of Champagne/Aishihik Enterprises) has been created and offers tours of native communities and other points of interest.

First Nation Government

Band Support Funding is provided to the First Nation Council to administer its responsibilities to the First Nation membership and to provide a central administrative base.

The First Nation has a constitution which deals with matters of membership, election of Chief and Council, general reporting procedures of the First Nation Council and staff to its general membership and other functions, activities and responsibilities to fulfil the First Nation's objectives.

The Chief and Council have portfolios in the following areas:

FIRST NATION AFFAIRS/POLITICAL:

Chief Paul Birckel

- First Nation Affairs, Land Claims
- Public Relations

SOCIAL PROGRAMS:

Councillor Rose Mazur

- Recreation, Child Care
- Social Development
- Family Support
- Community Health
- Drug and Alcohol Awareness

ADMINISTRATION/GENERAL WORKS:

Councillor

- Housing, First Nation Equipment
- Wood program
- Shop Maintenance
- Labour Relations

EDUCATION:

Councillor Pat Delaney

RENEWABLE RESOURCES:

Councillor Chuck Hume

- All matters dealing with hunting, trapping, fishing, forestry and parks

ELDERS' PROGRAM:

Councillor

- All programs and concerns dealing with elders

The councillors are also responsible for the areas that elect them.

Community Infrastructure

Community infrastructure for First Nations is funded by Indian and Inuit Affairs. The Champagne/Aishihik First Nation receives funding for operation of roads, fire protection, sanitation, community buildings, water and municipal services.

There is a chlorinated truck delivery system by the First Nation from the well at the townsite. Some band residences receive piped water from the town system.

Sewage is piped for lagoon purification, then discharged into the Dezadeash River. Some of the First Nation homes have septic tanks which are occasionally pumped out due to poor drainage. Garbage disposal is in an open dump with truck collection supplied by the First Nation for its members.

LEGAL STATUS OF COMMUNITY

Haines Junction is incorporated under the Municipal Act as a village with an elected council on which some First Nation members sit. The First Nation is primarily located east of the village of Haines Junction on Lot 30.

DAWSON INDIAN FIRST NATION

Dawson City, YT

CULTURAL AFFILIATION

Han and Northern Tutchone with Loucheux (Gwitchin, Kwatch'en, Kutchin), of Athapaskan Descent.

CHIEF

Steve Taylor

COUNCILLORS

Angie Joseph Rear, Robert Rear, Deddie Nagano, and Michael Taylor.

HEREDITARY (CEREMONIAL) CHIEF

Charlie Isaac

METHOD OF ELECTION

Franchise is extended to band members 16 years of age and older. The terms for Chief and Council are two years. The last election was held in November 1990.

FIRST NATION STAFF

First Nation Manager: Margaret Kormendy
Office Manager: Jenny Christianson
Community Education Liaison Co-ord: Phyllis Vittrekwa
Office Assistant: Jackie Worrell
Social Programs Administrator: Marion Roberts
Clerk Typist: Jill Jeffrey
Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program Worker: Freda Roberts
Community Health Representative: Vacant
Social Development Administrator: Marion Roberts
Manager, Chief Isaac Incorporated: Doug Beaumont

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

M.P.: Audrey McLaughlin
Senator: Paul Lucier

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON TERRITORY

M.L.A.: Art Webster, NDP, Klondike Riding, Minister of Tourism

MEMBERSHIP CODE

The First Nation applied for and received funding to develop their membership code.

LAND CLAIMS

The First Nation is part of the Council for Yukon Indians land claims negotiations. Ronald Johnson has the First Nation Council's portfolio for land claims and Steve Taylor is the Community Negotiator. The First Nation is now working on outlining its First Nation Final Agreement proposals.

TRAINING/EDUCATION

The First Nation hopes to obtain training programs to meet demands in administration and related jobs resulting from a land claims settlement.

EMPLOYMENT

Long-term employment is one of the main objectives of the First Nation in the next few years, notably through Chief Isaac Incorporated, its economic development arm. The First Nation is concerned with high unemployment among its members.

Based on a 1986/87 report on employable band members ages 15-64, unemployment is 64% and full time employment is 35%, with 1% in other categories. Much of the work is seasonal, notably in the fisheries and tourism sectors.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

ELECTRICITY: Yukon Electrical Company Ltd. administers a diesel generating plant in Dawson.

MAIN RESUPPLY: All-weather Klondike Highway.

FIRE DEPARTMENT: Dawson Fire Fighters' Association with 20 volunteers and two pumpers. First Aid and CPR is taught to fire fighters. The City provides fire protection to First Nation members living within city limits.

POLICE: RCMP detachment, vehicles and boat, one sergeant, four constables.

POST OFFICE: Mail is trucked in three times a week.

BANK: Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

PUBLIC FACILITIES: There are several options for facilities including hotels, motels, gas stations, tourist entertainment, commercial campgrounds and food outlets within the City of Dawson.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The First Nation receives funding under the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy. The First Nation provides for subsistence, elders' and traditional and cultural activities; as well as economic development enterprises. The goal is to develop long-term employment for band members through community designed and administered programs.

CURRENT INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS

First Nation Office
Storage Workshop
Housing Units
Community Hall and Daycare Centre
Apartment Complex

39

Business Complex
Fish Processing Plant

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1989 (STATUS ONLY)

On Crown land	145
On Reserve	0
Off Reserve	400
Total	545

As of March 31, 1990, 181 First Nation members were re-instated under Bill C-31. Most off-reserve members live in Dawson City.

FIRST NATION LAND

ACREAGE AND STATUS

RESERVE LAND: 64.75 Ha. at Moosehide Reserve, established 1900.

LAND SET ASIDE: 1.58 Ha.; 60 lots in town.

GENERAL

The Dawson First Nation inhabits land in the City of Dawson and the Moosehide Reserve, which is located 3 km downstream along the Yukon River and is used mainly as a summer camp and traditional ceremonial area.

Dawson City is located at the confluence of the Yukon and Klondike Rivers. Behind the city the land rises steeply to the Yukon Plateau. Dawson experienced a devastating flood in May 1979, prompting construction of a dike along the Yukon River. The city's population is 1,698, according to 1988 federal figures. First Nation members make up about 10% of this. The language distribution in the area is: 90% English, 0.7% Kutchin/Han, 2.3% French, 2% German and 5% others.

Dawson is a bustling tourist centre in the summer, supported by placer mining activity in the surrounding area. It is a mineral exploration service and supply centre. The economy includes 46 service and retail outlets, 11 mines, eight manufacturing and construction companies, and various traplines and summer placer gold operations.

Dawson was originally a summer fish camp. In 1887 a townsite was established. Gold discoveries in 1896 brought many prospectors. This influx pushed native people downstream to the Moosehide Reserve by the turn of the century. Dawson became the Yukon's capital, a city of 40,000 people in 1898 with telephone, water and steamboat services.

In 1899, the gold rush came to an end and 8,000 people left Dawson that summer. Major mining operations eventually took over most Klondike gold beds. Higher gold prices caused a minor boom in the 1930s but the last dredge was shut down in 1965. The Yukon's economic centre shifted to Whitehorse, which became its capital in 1953.

The Dawson Indian First Nation takes an active role in the community and in the development of the city. The First Nation is presently considering developing a community centre.

PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE FIRST NATION

FUNDED BY INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS

- Social Development
- Education
- First Nation Management
- Capital
- Community Infrastructure and Service O & M
- Economic Development

This funding comprises about 48% of band revenues.

Social Development

The Dawson First Nation receives and administers funds to supply social assistance to status Indians. The First Nation is funded for one social services worker and one casual position. The First Nation has administered its own social assistance program for the last decade. This has included In-Home Adult Care and Children Out of Parental Home Care. The First Nation uses social assistance funds to employ status members on a project to upgrade community buildings at the Moosehide Reserve.

Education

The Robert Service School serves the community of Dawson from grades K-12. Indian and Inuit Affairs funds the First Nation directly for school supplies and the services of a Community Education Liaison Coordinator. First Nation members may apply for post secondary education assistance through Indian Affairs. As of the 1989/90 term, there were four pre-C-31 and 10 Bill C-31 post-secondary students in the band.

Economic Development

The Dawson First Nation receives funding under the CAEDS. Other revenues for First Nation economic programs are supplied by federal and territorial government agencies or by the First Nation's company.

Han Fisheries operates from its processing plant in Dawson on the Yukon River, employing primarily First Nation members. Chief Isaac Incorporated owns 55% of Han Fisheries (Vuntut Gwitchin Council in Old Crow First Nation, owns 40% and the Yukon Development Corporation owns 5%). The fishery runs five to six months a year, with fish processed for 10-12 weeks during the summer and fall.

Processed frozen salmon is marketed in the U.S. through a fish broker. Salmon roe is also processed and sold in American and Japanese markets. Up to 20 band members are employed during peak fishing seasons.

Chief Isaac Incorporated, the First Nation's economic development arm, controls all of its businesses. The Chief and Council members are the company Chair and Board of Directors. Chief Isaac Inc. owns a large commercial building in Dawson, operating a soda fountain and laundromat in the building and employing two people. Space is leased to the First Nation Council, Yukon Native Products and a travel agency.

The First Nation completed a feasibility study for construction of a hotel and is looking into the tourism potential of

the Moosehide Reserve. There are also plans to begin a construction division within the company.

Capital

The Dawson First Nation provides housing to its members, builds community buildings, and supplies vehicles for general First Nation use. The capital is primarily funded by the Capital Program of Indian and Inuit Affairs. This program also provides services for planning, design and upkeep.

Community Infrastructure

Community Infrastructure for Indian First Nations is funded by Indian and Inuit Affairs. The Dawson First Nation receives funds for operation and maintenance of community buildings and fire protection. All other services are provided by the City of Dawson.

Some First Nation residences receive a piped supply of chlorinated water from the city system. Outlying homes use private wells. The sewage system consists of piped collection, which is microscreened and drained into the Yukon River. Garbage is disposed of in a dump, with collection done by local contractors hired by the City.

First Nation Government

A hereditary chief exists in a ceremonial capacity, without political or administrative power. Band Support Funding is provided to the First Nation Council to administer its responsibilities to the First Nation membership and to provide a central administrative base.

The Chief and Council have portfolios in the following areas:

FIRST NATION AFFAIRS/POLITICAL:

Chief Angie Joseph

First Nation Affairs; Public Relations ; First Nation Manager reports to this portfolio.

LAND CLAIMS:

Councillor Ronald Johnson

SOCIAL PROGRAMS:

Councillor Doreen Olsen

Group Home Board; Recreation Committee and Rec. Worker; Women's Committee; Child Care Workers; NNADAP, Social Development, Education, Community Health; Family Support; Wood Program.

FINANCE:

Councillor

Fund Approval, Administration; Housing Committee; Contractors' Liaison.

HOUSING:

All council members

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Councillor

Elders Committee for Land Use; Recreation; Economic Evaluation Committee; General Duties; Development Coordinator; Land Claims.

CITY OF DAWSON

The City has an elected council, but no First Nation members currently sit on it.

DEASE RIVER FIRST NATION

Cassiar, B.C.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION

Kaska with some Tahltan.

CHIEF

Roy Carlick

COUNCILLORS

Larry Johnny, Louise Johnny, Bryan Carlick, and Agnes Reid

METHOD OF ELECTION

The First Nation Council is elected every two years by the general membership. The First Nation is now working on a more traditional hereditary/custom system.

FIRST NATION STAFF

First Nation Manager: Albert L. Quinn

Secretary: Sarah Macintosh

Bookkeeper: Sue Robinson

Membership/Enrolment: Larry Johnny

Social Programs Administrator: Currently run from a Cassiar, B.C. Office, which the First Nation wants changed.

Community Education Liaison Coordinator: Molly Dennis

Szewneah Independent School Society: David Hayward

Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program Worker: Madge Carlick

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

M.P.: Frank Oberle, Prince George-Peace River Riding

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

M.L.A.: Larry Guno, NDP, Atlin Riding

MEMBERSHIP CODE

The Dease River First Nation recently received funding from the Department of Indian and Inuit Affairs to draft a membership code.

LAND CLAIMS

The Dease River First Nation is not officially negotiating a Yukon land claims settlement, but is part of the Kaska Nation land settlement group.

The First Nation is nearing completion of talks with the B.C. provincial government regarding allocation of parcels of land with full reserve status. These lands are partially in repayment for use of existing land as a highway thoroughfare.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

ELECTRICITY: Two diesel generators supply the community with power.

MAIN RESUPPLY: The unpaved all-weather Cassiar Highway bisects the community. Watson Lake is 140 km north and Cassiar is 30 km south of Good Hope Lake.

FIRE DEPARTMENT: The First Nation has recently purchased a fire truck with funding from Indian and Inuit Affairs. First Nation members have received training in fire-fighting and volunteer their service in fire protection.

POLICE: The nearest RCMP detachment is in Cassiar.

POST OFFICE: Mail is trucked three times a week to Cassiar.

BANKS: Banking is done in Cassiar.

PUBLIC FACILITIES: Service station and grocery store in Good Hope Lake, campground nearby at Boya Lake Park.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The First Nation receives funding under the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy. The First Nation provides for subsistence, elders' and traditional and cultural activities; as well as economic development enterprises. The goal is to develop long-term employment for First Nation members through community designed and administered programs.

CURRENT INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS

Administration Building

Warehouse

Generator Building

Pumphouses

3

Community Hall

Houses

34

Service Station/Grocery Store

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1989 (STATUS ONLY)

On Crown Land

49

On Reserve

1

Off Reserve

78

Total

128

As reserve status is being negotiated, the distribution of First Nation members may change in the near future.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The Dease River First Nation has limited access to economic opportunities due to its geographic isolation - the larger centres of Whitehorse, Yukon and Terrace, B.C. are both more than 500 km away.

Tourism and the First Nation office and services offer some employment. Most First Nation members have a traditional subsistence lifestyle, using social assistance in slow months and winters. About 10 members are employed through the First Nation office, gas station and store. The First Nation feels there is enough work to create more positions, particularly for trained people.

FIRST NATION LANDS

ACREAGE AND STATUS

RESERVE: None.

OTHER LAND: None. The province of B.C. does not have any land set aside.

GENERAL

The community of Good Hope Lake is a small, mainly native settlement on the Stewart-Cassiar Highway, in the remote north-central part of British Columbia. In addition to First Nation members, there were until recently 30 residents at a nearby provincial highways maintenance yard. These people moved to Cassiar.

The area received much attention in the past from mining and exploration companies. Cassiar is still a major centre for mining interests and has an operating asbestos mine.

With traffic along the highway growing annually it is hoped tourism will become a major part of the local economy.

The original inhabitants of the area were the Kaska Indians from the northern areas and the Tahltans from the south and west. The current community was a camp area during the migration of the bands in search of seasonal food sources.

The present First Nation was officially part of the Liard River First Nation, but acquired separate status under DIAND in 1989. Although located in B.C., Indian and Northern Affairs serves the First Nation through its Yukon Region program..

PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE FIRST NATION

FUNDED BY INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS

- Social Development
- Education
- Economic Development
- Capital
- First Nation Government
- Community Infrastructure and Services

Social Development

The Dease River First Nation receives funding primarily from the B.C. government for social assistance to members. The Department of Indian and Inuit Affairs has occasionally added administration cost reimbursements.

Education

The First Nation operates a school for children from K-7. It receives funding from Indian and Inuit Affairs to pay the costs of one full time teacher, one part-time remedial tutor, and operation and maintenance of the school. The First Nation wants more cultural education for its children. There are no post-secondary students from the First Nation.

Economic Development

There are two operating firms in Good Hope Lake, both in the service/tourism sector: a gas station/garage and a grocery store. Most other services can be purchased in Cassiar. With traffic along the highway growing annually, it is hoped tourism will become a major contributor to the local economy.

Capital

The Dease River First Nation provides housing to its members, and builds community buildings. The funding is primarily provided by the Capital Program of Indian and Inuit Affairs. This program also provides services for planning, design and upkeep.

First Nation Government

Indian and Inuit Affairs Band Support Funding is provided to the First Nation Council to administer its responsibilities to its membership and provide a central administrative base.

The First Nation is continuing to develop the First Nation Council and its policies and guidelines and organize its staff. The First Nation Council now works as a group in establishing policies for the First Nation.

Community Infrastructure

Community infrastructure for Indian First Nations is funded by Indian and Inuit Affairs. The Dease River First Nation receives contributions for water, sanitation, fire protection, roads and electrical power.

Water for the village is supplied by three wells. Houses near the wells are on a direct pipe system while those further away receive water deliveries by truck.

The sanitation system includes out-houses, septic tanks and leeching pits. Garbage is picked-up twice weekly by the First Nation's truck and taken to the community dump.

KLUA NE TRIBAL COUNCIL

Burwash Landing, YT

CULTURAL AFFILIATION

Southern Tutchone of Athapaskan descent, Northern Tutchone and Upper Tanana.

CHIEF

George K. Johnson

KLUA NE COUNCILLORS

Daniel Tlen and Kathleen Johnson.

ELDER

Richard Dickson

YOUTH

Mark Eikland

METHOD OF ELECTION

All members living in Yukon and over 16 vote in the Kluane Peoples Assembly. Terms are two years.

FIRST NATION STAFF

First Nation Manager: Joseph Nolan

Secretary: Danna Bjorn

Controller/Manager: Florence Sparvier

Bookkeeper: Denise Grantham

Bookkeeper Trainee: vacant

Social Programs Administrator: Kathy Sparvier

Community Education Liaison Coordinator: vacant

Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program Worker: vacant

Land Claims: Joe Johnson(Co-ord) and Tim Cant(Worker).

Land Use Planner: Judy Cox

Enrolment Officer: Kathy Sparvier

Community Health Representative: Barb Eikland

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

M.P.: Audrey McLaughlin

Senator: Paul Lucier

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON TERRITORY

M.L.A.: Bill Brewster, PC, Kluane Riding

MEMBERSHIP CODE

The Kluane Tribal Council has developed a membership code that is appendix 1 of their constitution.

LAND CLAIMS

The Kluane Tribal Council is part of the Council for Yukon Indians land claims negotiations.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

ELECTRICITY: The community is supplied power by diesel generators.

MAIN RESUPPLY: The paved all-weather Alaska Highway.

FIRE DEPARTMENT: Burwash Landing has a fire chief, six volunteers, a pumper truck and water tanks.

POLICE: The Burwash Landing area is served by the detachment 100 km away in Haines Junction (one corporal, one constable and one Indian special constable).

POST OFFICE: Mail is delivered twice a week.

BANKS: At Burwash Landing, the First Nation office supplies banking services to its members.

PUBLIC FACILITIES: Burwash Landing: resort/hotel, restaurant, gas station.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The First Nation receives funding under the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy. The First Nation provides for subsistence, elders' and traditional and cultural activities; as well as economic development enterprises. The goal is to develop long-term employment for First Nation members through community designed and administered programs.

CURRENT INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS:

Administration Building

Garage

Warehouses

4

Wash House

Community Centre

Drop-in Centre

Houses

3

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1989 (STATUS ONLY)

On Crown Land 106

On Reserve 0

Off Reserve 118

Total 224

104 First Nation members are Bill C-31 reinstates as of March 31, 1990.

First Nation members living off reserve are mostly in Whitehorse. Of those living on Crown Land (land set aside), 20 live in Beaver Creek and 91 live in Burwash Landing.

FIRST NATION LAND

ACREAGE AND STATUS

LAND SET ASIDE: 357.2 Ha. in and around the communities of Burwash Landing and Beaver Creek and along the Alaska Highway.

RESERVE LAND: None.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The economic base is primarily subsistence hunting and trapping with seasonal work in tourism or full-time employment through the First Nation office. About 80% of the food for Burwash Landing residents is obtained from hunting, fishing, or trapping.

The employment rate is less than 50%. Many Council members have left the communities to find work elsewhere. The Council wants to develop more business and employment projects.

GENERAL

The Shakwak Valley has been inhabited for over 10,000 years and a homeland of the Southern Tutchone people who had stop-over camps throughout the area during the Indian seasonal migration in search of food.

Two Jacquot brothers, Louie and Gene, built a trading post at Burwash Landing in 1904. Most of the Indians used the area for a summer stop but after the Jacquots built some cabins in the area they moved closer to the post and began a more sedentary life-style.

The construction of the Alaska Highway in 1942 led Indian and Inuit Affairs to make Burwash Landing the administrative centre for First Nations in the Kluane area. The community is mainly Indian. About 12 % speak Kutchin.

The settlement is an unorganized community administered directly by the Yukon Territorial Government.

PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE FIRST NATION

FUNDED BY INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS

- Social Development
- Education
- Economic Development
- Capital
- First Nation Government
- Community Infrastructure and Services

Social Development

The Kluane Tribal Council receives and administers funds from Indian and Inuit Affairs to supply status members with social assistance. The First Nation has administered its own social programs for over a decade. These include In-home Adult Care, Elders' Firewood and Basic Needs Assistance.

A recently completed Bill C-31 Impact Study suggests by 1993 between 55% and 60% of the total First Nation membership will be Bill C-31 reinstates. The Council expects such population increases to create greater demands on programs and administration.

Education

Indian and Inuit Affairs funds the First Nation directly for school supplies and the services of a Community Education Liaison Coordinator. Students at Burwash Landing are bussed to the Destruction Bay School, which serves grades K-8. The Beaver Creek School, offering the same education levels, has no Kluane Tribal Council students in attendance. Students from both communities move to Haines Junction or Whitehorse to complete high school.

The Council is interested in re-opening the Burwash Landing Tribal School, which operated from 1979-1985.

Status council members may apply for post-secondary education assistance from Indian and Inuit Affairs. As of the 1989/90 term four pre-C-31 members and four Bill C-31 members were post-secondary students.

Economic Development

The Council operates several businesses including a native crafts store in Beaver Creek, a small general store for its members' use and a cottage industry producing jam in Burwash Landing.

As part of the Kluane Tribal Council's plans for economic development the council has identified the need for Training Needs Assessment to determine where and how educational/training funding should occur. Future business proposals include a laundromat/store, wilderness recreation and guiding, and a campground/RV park for Burwash Landing.

Capital

The Kluane Tribal Council provides housing for its members, builds community buildings and supplies vehicles for general First Nation uses. The capital is primarily funded by the Capital Program of Indian and Inuit Affairs. This program also provides services for planning, design and upkeep.

In a recent profile the Council estimated the number of housing units required over the next five years to be 17 to 20 in Beaver Creek, which is also considering developing a subdivision, and 45 new units in Burwash Landing. The Council administration has been negotiating the purchase of additional houses already existing in other locations.

First Nation Government

First Nation Support Funding is provided to the Council to administer its responsibilities to First Nation membership and provide a central administrative base.

The Council has also received funding for a Capital and Management Plan to address problems and outline solutions in management and resource allocation.

The Council has portfolios in the following areas:

- Executive Director and Finance
- Renewable Resources
- Elders' Programs
- Social Development
- Economic Development/Capital Projects/Infrastructure

Community Infrastructure

Community infrastructure for First Nations is funded by Indian and Inuit Affairs. The Kluane Tribal Council receives funding for roads, water, sanitation, community buildings upkeep, municipal services and fire protection.

The water/sewer system at Beaver Creek is a combination of wells and out-houses for some residences and a storage tank with a common septic field for the remainder. White River First Nation members haul their own garbage to a community dump.

At Burwash Landing there are nine wells, Half-breed Creek and Kluane Lake forming the water supply. Water is either delivered by truck or hauled by bucket. The sanitation system is a combination of out-houses, holding tanks emptied regularly by truck and septic fields.

All three systems have the potential to contaminate the water supply and a 1988 study suggests the use of improved holding tanks or septic fields by all households. The First Nation administers its own sanitation service.

KWANLIN DUN FIRST NATION

Whitehorse, YT

CULTURAL AFFILIATION

Northern and Southern Tutchone, some Tagish. The First Nation is made up of two main groups: Ta'an Kwatch'an from the north and Kwanlin Dun from the south.

CHIEF

Lena Rose Johns

DEPUTY CHIEF

Ronald Bill

COUNCILLORS

Edwin T. Scurvey, Charlene Burns, Roy H. Sam, Norma Shorty, and Malcolm Dawson.

METHOD OF ELECTION

Franchise is extended to First Nation members over 16. Elections for Chief and Council are held every four years. The last election was in September 1990.

FIRST NATION STAFF

First Nation Manager: Allen Edzerza

First Nation Secretary/Receptionist: Betsy Smith

Finance Officer: Monika Hoenisch

Accounting Clerk: Millie Sam

Construction Manager: Larry Britton

Social Programs Administration: Jennifer Edzerza (Manager) and Sophie Charlie

Kwanlin Dun Police: Kerry George (Chief); Dale Brown (Constable/Special Duty); and John Malone (Operations Officer).

Office Clerk: Linda Ellis

Membership Clerk: Dixie Jackson

Community Education Liaison Coordinators: Darlene Scurvy, Norma Shorty, and Shirley Smith (Manager).

Housing: Judy Tyerman (Manager) and Lorreta Edzerza (Clerk)

Daycare Coordinator: Diana Leas

Native Alcohol And Drug Abuse Program: Allan Jacobs (Co-ord); Patricia (Counsellor); and Charlene Charlie (Secretary).

Land Claims: Albert James (Coordinator) and Roger Ellis (Mapping and Research).

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

M.P.: Audrey McLaughlin

Senator: Paul Lucier

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON TERRITORY

M.L.A.: Tony Penikett, NDP, Whitehorse West, Premier

MEMBERSHIP CODE

The Kwanlin Dun First Nation has received funding to establish a membership code.

LAND CLAIMS

The Kwanlin Dun First Nation is part of the Council for Yukon Indians land claims negotiations.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

ELECTRICITY: Whitehorse Rapids Electrical Dam supplies power to all residences within city limits.

MAIN RESUPPLY: All-weather Alaska Highway, Whitehorse International Airport. All-weather Klondike Highway to Skagway, Alaska.

FIRE DEPARTMENT: The First Nation is serviced by the City's fire department which has 20 permanent fire fighters, 17 volunteers at three fully equipped firehalls - downtown Whitehorse, airport and Takhini. All fire fighters are trained in rescue and emergency techniques.

POLICE: RCMP headquarters with one staff sergeant, two sergeants, six corporals, and 23 constables, equipped with 11 vehicles, two boats and two snowmobiles.

The First Nation receives funds from Indian and Inuit Affairs for its own crime prevention force of one officer and two constables. The funds extend to 1990 and are part of a community relocation agreement.

POST OFFICE: Mail is trucked or flown-in and delivered daily.

BANKS: The Whitehorse area is served by all major Canadian chartered banks. Instant tellers are available.

PUBLIC FACILITIES: All services are represented in the Whitehorse area. The First Nation does not at present operate any of these facilities.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The First Nation receives funding under the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy. The First Nation provides for subsistence, elders' and traditional and cultural activities; as well as economic development enterprises. The goal is to develop long-term employment for First Nation members through community designed and administered programs.

CURRENT INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS

Administration Buildings	2
Carpenter Shops	2
Workshop	
Garages	2
Warehouses	3
Housing Units	268
• 149 on land set aside	
• 53 on city lands	
• 66 outside Whitehorse area.	

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1989 (STATUS ONLY)

On Reserve	21
Off Reserve	503
On Crown Land	446
Total	970

334 members were reinstated by Bill C-31 as of March 31, 1990.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Based on 1988 figures supplied by the First Nation the unemployment rate among employable members aged 16-65 is 55%-60%. Students, housewives and retirees were not included. The figures are not adjusted for seasonal work such as construction and trades work. Employment increases in summer.

FIRST NATION LAND

ACREAGE AND STATUS

RESERVE LANDS: 132 Ha. at the upper end of Lake Laberge, established 1900.

LAND SET ASIDE: 247 Ha. at Whitehorse, Lake Laberge, Marsh Lake and along the Alaska Highway, set aside 1957-1988.

OTHER LANDS: 18,907 Ha. between Marsh Lake and Canyon Mtn., unofficially set aside in 1971.

GENERAL

Whitehorse developed because of its location at the start of the navigable waters downstream on the Yukon River to Dawson City.

Starting with the gold rush of 1898, the city experienced a series of booms and busts mainly related to mining and highway construction activities. In 1953, the Yukon Territorial Government office moved to Whitehorse from Dawson City and has since become the largest employer in the area, lending a fair amount of stability to the economy. In recent years tourism has grown at a rapid pace to become a major factor in the local economy.

Whitehorse has a population of about 20,200 people. Approximately 25% of residents are natives from various Yukon First Nations, mostly Kwanlin Dun. The language distribution is: English 89%, French 2.7%, German 2.1%, Tagish/Kutchin (or Kwach'an, Gwitchin) 0.4% and 5.8% others.

Before the establishment of Whitehorse as a central settlement, the native people of the area set up camps near the

present city as part of their annual migration in search of seasonal food sources. The Ta'an Kwach'an people were concentrated more along southern Lake Laberge and the Takhini area.

When the White Pass and Yukon Railway was completed, natives were employed to cut wood for fuel for the stern-wheeler boats on the river. This led to a small settlement of Indians on the east bank of the Yukon river which in turn attracted more natives to the area. Since that time, the village was relocated to the Marwell area and finally, beginning in 1986, to the McIntyre subdivision.

The recent relocation gave the First Nation a unique opportunity to enter the construction business and the Tagish Kwan Corporation was created.

PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE FIRST NATION

FUNDED BY INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS

- Social Development
- Education
- Economic Development
- Capital
- First Nation Government
- Community Infrastructure and Services O & M

Social Development

The Kwanlin Dun First Nation receives and administers funds from Indian and Inuit Affairs to supply its status members with social assistance. The First Nation has administered its own social program for over 10 years, including In-Home Adult Care, Elders' Firewood, and Basic Needs Assistance.

Education

Indian and Inuit Affairs funds the Kwanlin Dun First Nation directly for school supplies and the services of Community Education Liaison Coordinators. Students attend public schools in Whitehorse.

Status First Nation members may apply for post-secondary education assistance through Indian Affairs. As of the 1989/90 term 12 pre-C-31 and nine Bill C-31 Kwanlin Dun students are funded.

The Kwanlin Dun First Nation also receives and administers funding for school supplies and the CELC program for students living in Whitehorse but are status members of other First Nations.

Economic Development

The Tagish Kwan Corporation began as a construction firm to develop the First Nation's new McIntyre subdivision but has diversified to take control of all First Nation business ventures.

The Corporation engaged in several large-scale enterprises, including another 33 housing units in McIntyre and a 30-suite condominium selling on the open market.

Capital

The Kwanlin Dun First Nation provides housing to its members, builds community buildings and supplies vehicles

for general First Nation uses. The funding is primarily received through the Capital Program of Indian and Inuit Affairs.

This program also provides services for planning, design and upkeep. Funding from the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation is used as an additional source for housing.

There is now a waiting list for 65 new First Nation homes, partly due to Bill C-31 reinstates. The First Nation also detailed additions to community and First Nation administration buildings in its Five Year Capital Plan.

First Nation Management

Band Support Funding is provided to the First Nation Council to carry-out its responsibilities to its membership and provide a central base for administration.

The First Nation has assigned a portfolio to each elected representative:

Chief Lena Johns
Land Claims, Finance and Communications.

Deputy Chief Ronald Bill
Housing, Economic Development, Finance and Rural Concerns.

Edwin Scurvey
Education, Social/Health and Housing.

Charlene Burns
Social/Health, Policing and Land Claims.

Roy H. Sam
Land Claims, Policing and Economic Development.

Malcolm Dawson
Recreation, Housing and Communications.

Currently the First Nation Manager fulfils the primary administrative role, making decisions on all aspects of daily operations except the police/security force and Tagish Kwan Corporation.

The First Nation recently released a Management Improvement Plan to outline various problems facing the First Nation and possible solutions.

The Ta'an Kwatch'an people have begun procedures for official separation from the First Nation. Originally from the Lake Laberge area, the Ta'an Kwatch'an were amalgamated into the Whitehorse First Nation (which became the Kwanlin Dun) in the 1950s. About 290 First Nation members are aligned with the Ta'an Kwatch'an.

Community Infrastructure

Community infrastructure for Indian First Nations is funded by Indian and Inuit Affairs. The Kwanlin Dun First Nation receives funding for roads, sanitation, water, community buildings and fire protection.

At the old Marwell village no community water supply or sewer existed. Water was hauled by truck and outhouses served as sanitation. The new subdivision at McIntyre is on the City of Whitehorse water and sewer systems.

Garbage collection is done by the First Nation for its members.

LIARD FIRST NATION

Watson Lake, YT

CULTURAL AFFILIATION

Kaska of Athapaskan descent.

CHIEF

Dixon Lutz

COUNCILLORS

Jerry Dickson, Sam Donnessey and Danny Lutz.

METHOD OF ELECTION

The Yukon Indian Agent determined the present Chief to be hereditary ruler in 1965. The Chief appointed the sub-chief of the Lower Post First Nation (still a part of the Liard First Nation). Liard First Nation Councillors are appointed by the Chief, with no elected representatives holding office.

FIRST NATION STAFF

First Nation Manager: Emma Donnessey

Secretary: Caroline Dickson/Susan Magun

Finance: Etta Stevenson (Officer) and Julia Dickson (Book-keeper)

Land Claims: Eileen Van Bibber and David Dickson

Social Programs Administrator: George Jackson

Community Education Liaison Coordinator: Phoebe Lewis

Native Alcohol And Drug Abuse Program Worker: George Jackson and Donnie Smith

Economic Development: vacant

Community Health Representative: Shirley Lutz and Cathy Dickson

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

M.P.: Audrey McLaughlin

Senator: Paul Lucier

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON TERRITORY

M.L.A.: Sam Johnston, NDP, Campbell Riding (Upper Liard)

M.L.A.: John Devries, PC, Watson Lake (2 mile and 2.5 mile)

MEMBERSHIP CODE

The Liard Indian First Nation has received funding to develop a membership document, and is working on a final draft.

LAND CLAIMS

The Liard Indian First Nation is part of the Council for Yukon Indians land claims negotiations. The First Nation is now working on its First Nation Final Agreement.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

ELECTRICITY: The Yukon Electrical Co. Ltd. distributes power from the diesel generating plant in Watson Lake.

MAIN RESUPPLY: The paved all-weather Alaska Highway.

FIRE DEPARTMENT: Watson Lake has a fire chief, 15 volunteers, equipment and a 4,546-litre water tank. Smaller communities have fire extinguishers and shovel and axe caches.

POLICE: The Watson Lake RCMP detachment has one sergeant, one corporal, five constables and one Indian special constable. It serves all surrounding communities.

POST OFFICE: Mail is trucked and flown in three times a week to the Post Office.

BANKS: The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce operates a branch in Watson Lake.

PUBLIC FACILITIES: The Upper Liard Motel in Upper Liard has six rooms, a lounge, cafe and native crafts store. In Watson Lake most facilities are available.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The First Nation receives funding under the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy. The First Nation provides for subsistence, elders' and traditional and cultural activities; as well as economic development enterprises. The goal is to develop long-term employment for First Nation members through community designed and administered programs.

CURRENT INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS

Group Home	
Administration Building	
Wash Houses	2
Community Halls	2
Garage	
Warehouse	
Elders' 4-Plex	
Houses	93
30 in Upper Liard	
17 in Watson Lake	
46 in 2 Mile Village	

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1989 (STATUS ONLY)

On Reserve	79
Off Reserve	264
On Crown Land	359
Total	702

136 of the above members are Bill C-31 reinstates as of March 31, 1990. The population figures include the Lower Post First Nation membership.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employment opportunities are fairly limited due to smaller market sizes and a lack of trained or experienced people. Nearby Watson Lake offers more employment, leading to some migration away from traditional First Nation lands.

FIRST NATION LANDS

ACREAGE AND STATUS

LAND SET ASIDE: 263.8 Ha in the area of Watson Lake and Upper Liard.

RESERVE LAND: Mosquito Creek Reserve #5, Dease River Reserve #3, Blue River Reserve #1, Horse Ranch Pass Reserve #4, Muddy River Reserve #1, One Mile Point Reserve #1, McDames Creek Reserve #2, all were established in 1961.

GENERAL

The original people of the area, the Kaska-Dena, were seasonal migrants travelling within their established territory while hunting and gathering food supplies. This territory included the upper Liard, Frances, and Highland rivers and extended into the upper Pelly drainage in the north to the Dease River in the southwest.

As European explorers crossed the eastern mountains into Kaska lands, trade quickly developed. Early trading posts in the 1800s altered the migration patterns of the natives who began to settle nearby.

Lower Post was the main settlement, although Watson Lake and Upper Liard soon became important centres. Shortly after the Second World War, the Department of Indian Affairs began building central settlements for native people and Upper Liard was established as the main community for the Liard Indian First Nation.

Watson Lake has since become the regional service and business centre for the area, with forestry and energy exploration adding to the economic growth. A lead-zinc mine at nearby Mount Hundere is expected to open in 1991.

Watson Lake is an incorporated town with a 1986 population of 1,595. Many First Nation members live within Watson Lake town limits, on the outskirts of the town in the communities of Two-mile and Two and a Half Mile villages. Upper Liard, an unincorporated village, has a total population of about 130. Over 85 residents are First Nation members.

PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE FIRST NATION

FUNDED BY INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS

- Social Development
- Education
- Economic Development
- Capital
- First Nation Government
- Community Infrastructure and Services

Social Development

The Liard Indian First Nation receives and administers funds to supply its status members with social assistance. The First Nation receives funds for a social services worker and a casual assistant. It has administered its own social program for over a decade. These include In-Home Adult Care, Elders' Firewood, and Basic Needs Assistance.

Education

Indian and Inuit Affairs funds the Liard Indian First Nation for school supplies and the services of a Community Education Liaison Co-ordinator. In previous years a group home was also financed. This stopped but as the number of students requiring the service dropped, it stopped operations.

First Nation students attend elementary and high school in Watson Lake. Status First Nation members may apply for post-secondary education funding through Indian Affairs. As of the 1989/90 term six pre-C-31 members and one Bill C-31 member were being funded.

Economic Development

The First Nation Chief presently owns the Liard Logging Company. The First Nation runs a coin-operated laundry in Upper Liard Village. Proposed business ventures include a First Nation-owned general store/cafe/gas station, a native crafts store, a small engine repair shop and other small ventures that will promote a self-sustaining First Nation economy.

Capital

The First Nation administration provides housing to its members, builds community buildings and supplies vehicles for general First Nation use. The funding is primarily derived through the Capital Program of Indian and Inuit Affairs. This program also provides services for planning, design and upkeep.

First Nation Government

Band Support Funding is provided to the First Nation Council to administer its responsibilities to its membership and provide a central administrative base.

Community Infrastructure

Community infrastructure for First Nations is funded by Indian and Inuit Affairs. The Liard First Nation receives money for operation of water, sewer, community buildings, fire protection and roads. Watson Lake Town Council received funding in previous years to administer municipal services to First Nation members living within town limits.

Water is delivered to the Indian communities by a private water-truck company, three times a week. In Upper Liard, 10 wells have been drilled for individual homes.

Sewage is disposed of through septic holding tanks, sub-surface tile fields and out-houses. Newer houses use septic holding tanks exclusively after concerns about water contamination from out-houses were raised. Holding tank contents are pumped into the Watson Lake municipal sewer/lagoon system. The First Nation administers its own sanitation service.

LIARD RESERVE #3

Watson Lake, YT

CULTURAL AFFILIATION

Kaska of Athapaskan descent.

CHIEF

George Miller

COUNCILLORS

Walter Carlick and Andy Stone.

METHOD OF ELECTION

The sub-chief is appointed by the hereditary Chief of the Liard Indian First Nation. Councillors are in turn appointed by the sub-chief. There are no elected representatives.

FIRST NATION STAFF

First Nation Manager: Stan Potter

Bookkeeper: Rose Schwartz

Social Programs Administrator: Bernice Ball

Housing Coordinator: Joey Marchishuk

Community Health Representative: Anne Boyab

Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program Worker: Agnes Ball

Community Education Liaison Coordinator: Virginia Jack

Custodian: Lorna Reid

Disposal: Don Miller

Bus Driver: Fannie Vance

Day Care Worker: Lorrail Olito

Maintenance: John Donnessey

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

M.P.: Frank Oberle, Prince George-Peace River Riding

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

M.L.A.: Larry Guno, NDP, Atlin Riding

MEMBERSHIP CODE

The Liard Reserve #3 has not completed separation from the Liard Indian First Nation and has not completed an independent membership document.

LAND CLAIMS

Liard Reserve #3 is not directly working on a Yukon land claims settlement, but is involved in a trans-boundary negotiation as part of the Kaska Nation land settlement group.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

ELECTRICITY: The Yukon Electrical Company Ltd. operates a diesel generating plant in Watson Lake which serves Lower Post.

MAIN RESUPPLY: Paved all-weather Alaska Highway.

FIRE DEPARTMENT: Watson Lake supplies all fire-fighting requirements.

POLICE: The nearest RCMP detachment is in Watson Lake.

BANKS: All banks are in Watson Lake.

POST OFFICE: There is no delivery to Lower Post; mail is trucked to Watson Lake three times a week.

PUBLIC FACILITIES: There are no public facilities in Lower Post because of Watson Lake's proximity.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The First Nation receives funding under the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy. The First Nation provides for subsistence, elders' and traditional and cultural activities; as well as economic development enterprises. The goal is to develop long-term employment for First Nation members through community designed and administered programs.

CURRENT INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS:

First Nation Hall/Offices

Garage

Workshop

Daycare Centre

Warehouse

Houses

40

Youth Centre

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE:

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1988 (STATUS ONLY)

On Reserve 62

Off Reserve 0

On Crown Land 68

Total 130

18 of the above members were Bill C-31 reinstates as of December, 1988. It is difficult to acquire figures for Liard #3 as its members are still included in the Liard First Nation membership list.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Unemployment is high among First Nation members in Lower Post. The economy is subsistence-based, with some resource-based activity in the area. Almost 30% of First Nation income is from the non-cash economy. The First Nation office employs six people and programs create much of the remaining income. The First Nation hopes to attract Bill C-31 reinstates who have skills and training to the community.

FIRST NATION LAND

ACREAGE AND STATUS

RESERVE LANDS: Liard Reserve #3, established in 1961.

OTHER LANDS: Settled provincial Crown land at Lower Post.

GENERAL

The original inhabitants of the area, the Kaska-Dena, were seasonal migrants travelling within their established territory while hunting and gathering food supplies. This territory included the upper Liard River area from the Cassiar mountains in the west to the Simpson Mountains in the east.

As European explorers crossed into Kaska lands, trade quickly developed. Early trading posts, though short-lived, had the effect of changing the migrational patterns of the native people. As more substantial posts grew, the Indian population began to settle, first in Lower Post and later in Watson Lake. A major residential school was built in Lower Post in 1953 which served the southern Yukon and north-eastern B.C. until the 1970s.

In 1961, the five Kaska First Nations in the area were amalgamated into the Liard Indian First Nation and a central settlement and administrative base was established in Upper Liard. In 1985, a referendum decided the First Nation should break into three independent groups.

While the Dease River First Nation has recently gained full status as a separate First Nation, the Liard Reserve #3 group has made few recent attempts to formally divide from the Liard First Nation.

Today, Lower Post is an unincorporated community administered by Indian and Inuit Affairs on reserve land and by the province of British Columbia on crown land. There has been discussion among First Nation members about possible consolidation of all lands in order to eliminate jurisdictional overlap.

PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE FIRST NATION

FUNDED BY INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS

- Social Development
- Education
- Economic Development
- Capital
- First Nation Government
- Community Infrastructure and Services

Social Development

Liard Reserve #3 receives and administers funds from Indian and Inuit Affairs to supply its status members with social assistance. The B.C. government provides social assistance to non-status members. The First Nation receives funds for a social services worker and a casual assistant. The First Nation has recently begun administering its own social program, including Adult In-home Care, Special Care, Elders' Firewood and Basic Needs Assistance.

Education

Indian and Inuit Affairs funds Liard Reserve #3 for school supplies and for the services of a Community Education Liaison Coordinator. All area students attend the local elementary school and bus to Watson Lake for secondary school education.

Status First Nation members may apply for post-secondary education assistance directly through Indian Affairs. In a recent Bill C-31 Impact Study released by the First Nation there seemed to be little interest in this funding among members and there are currently no post-secondary students from the First Nation.

Economic Development

Future prospects for local business ventures include a service complex (garage, store, and cafe), a small logging company, a road maintenance contract with the B.C. government, a hunting lodge and other tourism/service related firms. The business/service complex is in the planning stage and is expected to be built within the next few years.

Capital

The First Nation administration provides housing to its members, builds community buildings and supplies vehicles for general First Nation purposes. The funding is primarily granted by the Capital Program of Indian and Inuit Affairs. This program also provides services for planning, design and upkeep.

The First Nation wants to replace about one-third of existing houses in the next five to 10 years. The First Nation estimates 22 new housing units will be required by 1994, due to C-31 reinstates.

First Nation Government

Band Support Funding is provided to the First Nation Council to administer its responsibilities to its membership and provide a central administrative base.

Community Infrastructure

Community infrastructure for Indian First Nations is funded by Indian and Inuit Affairs. Although half of Liard Reserve #3 First Nation members live on provincial Crown land, Indian and Inuit Affairs also funds their infrastructure. The First Nation receives funds for operating water, sewer, community buildings, fire protection and roads.

Most First Nation residences receive water from a First Nation-operated trucking system. There are also numerous private wells. Recent studies have shown high levels of contamination and carcinogens in the water supply.

The sewage system includes out-houses, tile fields and holding tanks. New houses are built with holding tanks only. The Liard River First Nation has been contracted to pump out the Liard Reserve #3's holding tanks, emptying them into the Watson Lake lagoon treatment system. The First Nation collects garbage for its members and hauls it to a community landfill site.

LITTLE SALMON/CARMACKS FIRST NATION

Carmacks, YT

CULTURAL AFFILIATION

Northern Tutchone of Athapaskan descent.

CHIEF

Eric Fairclough

COUNCILLORS

Brenice Evans, Eileen Charlie, Happy Skookum, Joseph O'Brien, and Fred Blanchard.

ELDER

Roddy Blackjack

YOUTH REP.

Malcolm Tourangeau

METHOD OF ELECTION

Franchise is extended to First Nation members over 16. The Chief and Council are elected to two-year terms. The last election was in November 1990.

FIRST NATION STAFF

First Nation Manager: Viola Mullett

Secretary/Receptionist: Alma Washpan

Bookkeepers: Bernice Evans and Evelyn Tisiga

Land Claims Workers: Terry Billy (Co-ord); Amy Billy (Mapper/Researcher); Mike Vance (Negotiator); Johnnie Sam (Mapper); Sarah Johnnie (Secretary)

Social Programs Administrator: Eileen Charlie

CMHC Housing Manager: Joyce Gage

Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program Worker: Fred Blanchard

Community Education Liaison Coordinator: Rita Berry

Capital Projects: Eddie Skookum

Native Court Worker: Elizabeth Anderson

Community Liaison Officer: Norman Sterriah

Community Health Representative: Ann Ranigler

Health Clerk Receptionist: Bonnie Cooper

General Maintenance: Happy Skookum

Laundromat Attendant: Evelyn Skookum

Janitor: Rachel Tom

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

M.P.: Audrey McLaughlin

Senator: Paul Lucier

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON TERRITORY

M.L.A.: Danny Joe, NDP, Tatchun Riding

MEMBERSHIP CODE

The First Nation is now drafting a membership document.

LAND CLAIMS

The Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation is part of the Council for Yukon Indians land claims negotiation team.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

ELECTRICITY: A transmission line runs from the Whitehorse dam, administered by Yukon Electrical Company Ltd. There is an auxiliary local diesel generator.

MAIN RESUPPLY: Paved all-weather Klondike Highway. The unpaved all-weather Robert Campbell Highway is a second route.

FIRE DEPARTMENT: Fire chief and 10 volunteers with pumper-truck, hoses, ladders, breathing apparatus, portable pump, two 6,700-litre water tanks - one in town and one in the native village.

POLICE: RCMP detachment with a corporal, a constable and an Indian special constable.

POST OFFICE: Mail is trucked in three times a week.

BANKS: The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, open once a week in the summer and two times a week in the winter.

PUBLIC FACILITIES: Facilities of all types are open to the public.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The First Nation receives funding under the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy. The First Nation provides for subsistence, elders' and traditional and cultural activities; as well as economic development enterprises. The goal is to develop long-term employment for First Nation members through community designed and administered programs.

CURRENT INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS

Administration Building

Workshop

Garage

2

Daycare Centre

Community Hall

Wash House

Well House

Houses

83

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1989 (STATUS ONLY)

On Crown Land	228
On Reserve	0
Off Reserve	170
Total	398

60 of the above members were Bill C-31 reinstates as of March 31, 1990.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employment opportunities in the Carmacks area are limited. Five members work for First Nation businesses, while 22 work directly for the First Nation office. In summer employment reaches a high of about 50%.

FIRST NATION LANDS

ACREAGE AND STATUS

RESERVE LAND: None.

LAND SET ASIDE: About 9 Ha. in the town of Carmacks, mainly for housing or business, established between 1956 and 1988; 473 Ha. of the old Indian village and undeveloped land in the region, set aside between 1926 and 1962.

GENERAL

Carmacks is located about 180 km north of Whitehorse on the Klondike Highway to Dawson City. Its 1986 population was 408. The language distribution is: 83% English, 4% Northern Tutchone, 2% French and 11% others. Much of the population is native, as Carmacks has been a major centre for local First Nations for many centuries.

Before the Klondike Gold Rush of 1898, the area was a camp-site along a main trade route between the coastal Tlingits and the northern and interior Kutchin.

As non-natives poured into the area, George Carmack built a "roadhouse" and a stern-wheeler service port grew.

Quality coal was found in the area and several mines operated until 1981. Completion of the Klondike Highway in 1950 turned the town into a service centre for road traffic. Most of the area's native people migrated to town as river traffic died. They settled on land set aside for them on the north bank of the Yukon River, where the main community still stands.

Today, the economy is still largely service and tourism oriented, with mining and exploration adding to community revenues. Carmacks became incorporated as a village in 1984, and is run by a municipal council on which First Nation members sometimes sit.

PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE FIRST NATION

FUNDED BY INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS

- Social Development
- Education
- Economic Development
- Capital
- First Nation Government
- Community Infrastructure and Services

Social Development

The Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation receives and administers funds to supply status Indian members with social assistance. The First Nation has administered its own social programs for a decade. This has included In-home Adult Care, Elders' Firewood, and Basic Needs Assistance.

Education

The Tantalus School serves the Carmacks area for grades K-12. The higher grades were introduced in 1986, and since then the graduation rate has improved noticeably.

The Department of Indian and Inuit Affairs funds the First Nation directly for school supplies and the services of a Community Education Liaison Coordinator.

Status First Nation members may apply to Indian and Inuit Affairs for post-secondary education assistance. There were three pre-C-31 and one Bill C-31 post-secondary students as of the 1989/90 term.

Economic Development

The Salmon/Carmacks First Nation receives funding from the CEADS, which is designed to train people for long-term employment.

Other revenues are supplied by other federal or territorial government agencies or the First Nation's own economic development arm, the Carmacks Development Corp.

The First Nation corporation runs the Native Craft Centre and Roxy's Trading Post (recently amalgamated with the Craft Centre to form the Northern Tutchone Trading Post). These ventures and the First Nation office create for members employment.

Future business possibilities are being studied, with no definite proposals completed. The First Nation has hired a local businessman as an economic development advisor to assist in future plans and the proper running of present concerns.

First Nation Government

Indian and Inuit Affairs Band Support Funding is supplied to the First Nation Council to administer its responsibilities to First Nation membership and provide a central administrative base.

The Chief and Council have portfolios in the following areas:

- Economic Development
- Recreation
- Finance
- General Concerns
- Housing

Community Infrastructure

Community infrastructure for First Nations is funded by Indian and Inuit Affairs. The Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation receives money for operation of roads, water, sanitation, community buildings and fire protection.

Water and sanitation services in the village are in a transition phase, from the old system of trucked water and out-

houses to a new system of piped water with septic fields and proper drainage.

The older houses, mostly on the river flats, have had contamination problems due to the high water table and overcrowding. The new houses are being built higher up on a plateau above the river, offering better drainage and more space.

Garbage is hauled by the First Nation for its members to a community land-fill.

Capital

The Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation provides housing to its members, builds community buildings and supplies vehicles for general First Nation uses. The capital is primarily funded through the Capital Program of Indian and Inuit Affairs. This program also provides services for planning, design and upkeep.

The First Nation builds three to four houses yearly for pre-C-31 members and anticipates building 26 to 31 houses in the next five years for C-31 reinstates.

NA-CHO N'Y A'K DUN

Mayo, YT

CULTURAL AFFILIATION

Northern Tutchone of Athapaskan descent.

CHIEF

Robert Hager

ELDER

Jimmy Lucas

COUNCILLORS

Frank Patterson, Stewart Moses, Debbie Buyck, Larysa Galispeau, Douglas Lucas, and Don Buyck.

METHOD OF ELECTION

First Nation members 16 and over have elected the Chief and Council in the past. Under the proposed new election format in the draft constitution, the Chief, Deputy Chief and Elder will be elected by the general membership and three Councillors elected by three designated family groups.

FIRST NATION STAFF

First Nation Manager: Hal Mahaffey

First Nation Secretary: Phyllis Peter

Bookkeeper: Armand Masdemont

Social Programs Administrator: Julia Olsen

Community Education Liaison Coordinator: Nancy Sinnott

Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program Worker: Roberta Welch and Diane Anderson

Housing Coordinator: Joseph Buyck

Community Health Representative: Sheila Hager

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

M.P.: Audrey McLaughlin

Senator: Paul Lucier

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON TERRITORY

M.L.A.: Piers McDonald, NDP, Mayo Riding

MEMBERSHIP CODE

The First Nation membership document was approved in September 1987.

LAND CLAIMS

The First Nation is part of the Council for Yukon Indians land claims negotiation. The First Nation is currently engaged in First Nation Final Negotiations. The First Nation is also organizing its new constitution and developing its self-government package through the land claims process.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

ELECTRICITY: Yukon Electrical Company Ltd. operates a hydro-electric station near Mayo with standby diesel.

MAIN RESUPPLY: All-weather Klondike Highway.

FIRE DEPARTMENT: One pumper plus one 1,000-gallon tanker, 16 volunteers. Fire department services extend to First Nation buildings and homes.

POLICE: RCMP detachment, vehicles and boat, one corporal, two constables, and one Indian special constable position.

POST OFFICE: Mail is trucked in three times a week.

BANK: Sub-branch mobile unit of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce operates once a week, from Monday afternoon to Tuesday.

PUBLIC FACILITIES: Silver Trail Bakery and Cafe, grocery store, service stations, North Star Motel, other facilities.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The First Nation receives funding under the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy. The First Nation provides for subsistence, elders' and traditional and cultural activities; as well as economic development enterprises. The goal is to develop long-term employment for First Nation members through community designed and administered programs.

CURRENT INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS:

Group Home

First Nation Office

Houses

53

Youth Centre Daycare Complex

Garage

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Full-time employment is 37%, based on a 1989 report on employable First Nation members ages 15-64, excluding students, women not seeking work and handicapped people. The report found 23% of members employed part-time and 40% unemployed. The figures are not adjusted for seasonal fluctuations. The First Nation considers the employment levels inadequate.

FIRST NATION LAND

ACREAGE AND STATUS

RESERVE LAND: 129 Ha. at McQuesten River, established 1904.

LAND SET ASIDE: 332 Ha. in and around Mayo, established 1958-1987.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE:

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1989 (STATUS ONLY)

On Crown Land	232
On Reserve	0
Off Reserve	161
Total	393

There were 141 Bill C-31 reinstates in the First Nation as of March 31 1990.

GENERAL

The Na-Cho Ny'a'k Dun Indian First Nation inhabits land set aside in and around the village of Mayo, which is located 407 km north of Whitehorse and is surrounded by mountains, numerous lakes, rivers and creeks. The hills and mountains in the area are overgrown with small timber that is cut and hauled for local use as firewood. Mayo is situated on the flood plain of the northern bank of the Stewart River, 5 metres above the water level. The area is susceptible to flooding during runoff, but is protected by dikes.

Mayo has a resident population of 506, according to 1988 federal statistics - about 55% male and 45% female. The language distribution is: 83% English, 1% French, 1% German and 15% other.

The town functions as a distribution centre for the neighbouring communities of Elsa and Keno although few people remain in these towns since the United Keno Hill silver mines closed in 1989.

Mayo is also a base for prospecting and mineral exploration in the surrounding area. The economy includes operating mines, several retail outlets, two transport companies and various mine services. There are currently 78 registered traplines in the area - the history of Mayo was centred initially around the fur trade. When gold and silver were found in local creeks, Mayo Landing emerged as a shipping port to serve the mining industry until a road was built in the 1950s. As the port declined Mayo's emphasis shifted to becoming a base for prospecting rather than for service.

PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE FIRST NATION

FUNDED BY INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS

- Education
- Social Development
- Capital
- Economic Development
- Bill C-31 Impact Study
- First Nation Government
- Community Infrastructure & Service O & M

The First Nation has transferred its programs to the Alternate Funding Arrangement budget.

Education

Student First Nation members attend school in Mayo. Indian and Inuit Affairs directly funds the First Nation for school supplies and the services of a Community Education Liaison Coordinator.

Status First Nation members may apply for post-secondary education assistance through Indian Affairs. As of the 1989/90 term, four pre-C-31 members and five Bill C-31 reinstates have received post-secondary funding.

The First Nation wants more control over its children's education system, particularly to improve cultural education. The First Nation is concerned that the graduation rate is less than 10%.

Social Development

The Na-Cho Ny'a'k Dun First Nation receives and administers funds from Indian and Inuit Affairs to supply social assistance to status Indians. The First Nation also receives funds for one social service worker and a casual position. The First Nation has administered its own social assistance program for a decade. This includes In-Home Adult Care and Basic Needs programs.

The First Nation has run a separate society which provides a group home for children for the past several years. Indian and Inuit Affairs funded the society until 1986 and now provides per diem funds for children in Yukon government care.

Occupancy levels at the Mayo Group Home have decreased in recent years, primarily due to priority placement of children in foster homes rather than group homes. The placement of children continues to be the responsibility of the Yukon government. The First Nation is presently negotiating with the Yukon government for transfer of this responsibility.

The First Nation has completed a Bill C-31 Impact Study.

Capital

The Na-Cho Ny'a'k Dun First Nation provides housing to its members, builds community buildings and supplies vehicles for garbage removal. The capital is primarily funded by the Capital Program of Indian and Inuit Affairs. This program also provides services for planning, design and upkeep.

Economic Development

The Silver Trail Bakery and Cafe, run by Kutchin Food Services, a First Nation-owned company has created 30 person years of work.

Indian and Inuit Affairs provided additional funding in 1988/89 to assess cafe operations and make recommendations on the cafe's future feasibility.

First Nation Government

Band Support Funding is provided to the First Nation Council to administer its responsibilities to its membership and provide a central administrative base.

The primary administrative responsibility lies with the First Nation Manager who directs all personnel, financial issues and program management other than large capital projects and land claims.

The First Nation adopted an administrative policy manual in 1987 which outlines responsibilities of the Chief, Council, First Nation staff and general organization. Council members are appointed portfolio responsibilities shortly after an election.

The current portfolios are:

- Land Claims
- Social Programs
- Capital Programs (including housing)
- Finance and Administration

Community Infrastructure

Community infrastructure for Indian First Nations is funded by Indian and Inuit Affairs. The Na-Cho Ny'a'k Dun First Nation receives funding for operation and maintenance of roads, sanitation, water, community buildings and fire protection. The First Nation also receives funding for services performed by the town of Mayo.

Both private wells and a delivery system supply water to First Nation residences. Some residences receive a piped water supply from the town system, a chlorinated distribution system from surface wells and a deep water well.

ROSS RIVER DENA COUNCIL

ROSS RIVER, YT

CULTURAL AFFILIATION

Kaska of Athapaskan descent.

CHIEF

Hammond Dick

COUNCILLORS

Jenny Caesar, Ruth Dick, Mary Ann Etzel, and Clifford McLeod.

METHOD OF ELECTION

Franchise is extended to First Nation members over 16 for elections of Chief and Council. Terms are three years with the last election in September 1990.

FIRST NATION STAFF

First Nation Manager: Dorothy Smith

Secretary: Joy O'Brien

Community Education Liaison Coordinator: Millie Pauls

Bookkeeper: Karen Etzel

Land Claims: Frances Etzel(Co-ord) and Sandra Rob (Researcher)

Social Programs: Maizie Etzel (Administrator) and Vera Sterriah (Assistant)

Health Worker: May Bolton

Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program Worker: Kathleen Goebel

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

M.P.: Audrey McLaughlin

Senator: Paul Lucier

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON TERRITORY

M.L.A.: Sam Johnston, NDP, Campbell Riding

MEMBERSHIP CODE

A draft was recently rejected by Indian and Inuit Affairs. The First Nation is continuing to work on a final version.

LAND CLAIMS

The Ross River Dena Council is part of the Council for Yukon Indians land claims negotiation team. The Ross River First Nation Band Final Agreement has been accepted in principle.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

ELECTRICITY: A transmission line from the Whitehorse Dam is administered by the Yukon Electrical Company Ltd. There are also three standby diesel generating units.

MAIN RESUPPLY: Unpaved all-weather Campbell Highway from Carmacks to Watson Lake.

FIRE DEPARTMENT: Volunteer department with pumper, hoses, breathing equipment; water supply is the Pelly River.

POLICE: An RCMP detachment with one corporal, one constable, and one Indian special constable, equipped with snowmobiles, a boat and two vehicles.

POST OFFICE: Mail is trucked in three times a week to the post-office.

BANKS: All banking is done by mail or phone.

PUBLIC FACILITIES: A hotel (23 rooms), gas/service stations, and a licensed restaurant are open for public use. There are several general stores.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The First Nation receives funding under the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy. The First Nation provides for subsistence, elders' and traditional and cultural activities; as well as economic development enterprises. The goal is to develop long-term employment for First Nation members through community designed and administered programs.

CURRENT INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS

Administration Building

Workshop

Garage

Group Home

Community Hall

Drop-in Centre

Cultural Centre

Warehouse

Houses

129

FIRST NATION LAND

ACREAGE AND STATUS

LAND SET ASIDE: 42.2 Ha. in and around the community of Ross River, set aside between 1965 and 1988.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1989 (STATUS ONLY)

On Crown Land	244
On Reserve	0
Off Reserve	93
Total	337

29 members were reinstated by Bill C-31 as of March 31, 1990.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The economy of Ross River is based mostly on trapping, forestry, guiding, mineral exploration expediting and First Nation office employment. Half of all jobs held by First Nation members are through the office and administration.

Non-wage earnings make up 64% of all earnings, while 23% are from welfare payments. Only 14 members have long-term steady employment. The Council hopes to increase employment through its development corporation.

GENERAL

Ross River is located 360 km northeast of Whitehorse near the junction of the Campbell Highway and the Canol Road in the Tintina Trench beside the Pelly River. It is a community of about 400 people, 70% of whom are native. The Canol Road divides the town into the Indian eastern side and the non-native western side.

Ross River is an unincorporated community directly administered by the Yukon government. Recently there was an attempt to become a self-administered hamlet, but this stalled when the Council became worried about First Nation control of land within the proposed village boundary; talks are continuing. The language distribution in Ross River is: 63% English, 7% Kaska, 2% French, 3% German and 25% others.

The original native people of the upper Pelly River area used the Ross River site as a seasonal camp. As prospecting and mining grew in the area, the Tlingit control of trade among the Kaskas was broken and a trading post was established near the present site in 1903.

Construction of the Canol pipeline and road in the 1940s opened the area to overland traffic. Government offices were established after the Second World War. In 1952, a split occurred in the First Nation and half the members went south to join the Liard River First Nation. The Ross River First Nation was officially recognized by Indian and Inuit Affairs in 1966.

PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE FIRST NATION

FUNDED BY INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS

- Social Development
- Education
- Economic Development
- Capital
- First Nation Government
- Community Infrastructure and Services O&M

Social Development

The Ross River Dena Council receives and administers funding from Indian and Inuit Affairs to supply its status members with social assistance. The Council has administered its own social program for over a decade. This includes In-home Adult Care, Elders' Firewood and Basic Needs Assistance.

The Council has received funding for a Bill C-31 Impact Study.

Education

The Ross River School serves the community from grades K-10. Students must finish high school in Watson Lake or Whitehorse. Most Council members have a grade 6-10 education.

Indian and Inuit Affairs funds the Council directly for school supplies and equipment and the services of a Community Education Liaison Coordinator. Status First Nation members may apply to Indian Affairs for post-secondary education assistance. As of the 1989/90 term there was one pre-C-31 member and four Bill C-31 members funded for post-secondary education.

Yukon College also operates a Community Learning Centre offering technical and trades courses for adults. There has been a recent growth in attendance.

Economic Development

Other economic development revenues are supplied by other federal or territorial government agencies or by the Ross River Dena Development Corporation, the Council's business development arm.

This First Nation-owned company owns and operates a general store. The corporation also examines other possible business ventures. Recent ideas include a daycare centre, a hair salon, a carpentry shop, a food production area (small farm) and other small service-oriented businesses.

The Council wants to expand tourism business. Tourism possibilities include a wilderness touring operation. Surveys show that although the number of tourists visiting the area is small (2% of the Yukon total), the average stay is 15 days.

Capital

The Ross River Dena Council provides housing to its members, builds community buildings and supplies vehicles for First Nation general uses. The capital is primarily funded through the Capital Program of Indian and Inuit Affairs. This program also provides services for planning, design and upkeep.

First Nation Government

Band Support Funding is provided to the elected Council to administer its responsibilities to its membership and create a central administrative base.

The Chief and Council have portfolios in the following areas:

POLITICAL/FIRST NATION AFFAIRS

Hammond Dick

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Doris John

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/CAPITAL

Lloyd Caesar

EDUCATION/RECREATION

Dorothy John

LAND CLAIMS/USES

Nora Ladue

Community Infrastructure

Community infrastructure for First Nations is funded by Indian and Inuit Affairs. The Ross River Dena Council receives funding for operation of roads, community buildings sanitation, water and fire protection. Water is delivered by truck three times a week from a new filtration well to all houses in the community.

The sanitation system includes individual and group septic tanks, subsurface tile fields and out-houses. This system is less than satisfactory due to the high water table and permafrost in the area which can cause waste to enter the water-well system. The Yukon government is considering replacing the existing system with a proper sewer and lagoon.

SELKIRK FIRST NATION

Pelly Crossing, YT

CULTURAL AFFILIATION

Northern Tutchone Athapaskan descent.

CO-CHIEFS

Harry McGinty and Pat VanBibber

COUNCILLORS

David Johnny, Danny Joe, Millie Johnson and Dorothy Johnson.

YOUTH MEMBER

Kevin McGinty

ELDER

Stanley Johnathan

METHOD OF ELECTION

Franchise is extended to First Nation members over 16 in elections held every three years. An equal number of councillors must come from both the Crow and Wolf clans. One voting councillor is a student elected by the school and an elder appointed by the Elders' Council.

FIRST NATION STAFF

Administration: Sandy Trerice (Co-ord), and Patty Isaac (Secretary)

Social Development Coordinator: Glen Boudreau

Capital Works: Alex Morrison (Co-ord), and Dan Vanbibber (Assistant)

Land Claims: Lois Joe (Co-ord), Marilyn Vanbibber (Negotiator), and Jerry Alfred (Mapper)

Community Education Liaison coordinator: Mary McGinty

Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program Worker: Millie Johnson

Finance: Margaret Isaac and Agnes McGinty

Enrolment Coordinator: Jane Tom Tom

Self-Government: Franklin Roberts

Advisory/Support: Frank Turner

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

M.P.: Audrey McLaughlin

Senator: Paul Lucier

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON TERRITORY

M.L.A.: Danny Joe, NDP, Tatchun Riding

MEMBERSHIP CODE

The Selkirk First Nation received funding to develop a membership code and has adopted this code as part of their constitution.

LAND CLAIMS

The Selkirk First Nation is part of the Council for Yukon Indians land claims negotiations team.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

ELECTRICITY: Two diesel generators are run by Yukon Electrical Company Ltd.

MAIN RESUPPLY: The all-weather paved Klondike Highway.

FIRE DEPARTMENT: Fire chief, six volunteers, pumper-truck, portable pump, 4,500-litre water tank, protected river water-hole.

POLICE: RCMP detachment with one corporal, one constable, one boat, one vehicle and two snowmobiles.

POST OFFICE: Mail is trucked in three times a week.

BANKS: All banking is done by mail or phone.

PUBLIC FACILITIES: Gas station with store, garage.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The First Nation receives funding under the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy. The First Nation provides for subsistence, elders' and traditional and cultural activities; as well as economic development enterprises. The goal is to develop long-term employment for First Nation members through community designed and administered programs.

CURRENT INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS

First Nation Office

First Nation Garage

Fire Hall

Workshop

Community Hall (including 2 suites reserved for Yukon government officials)

Washhouse

Houses

67

General Store

Yukon College Community Campus

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1989 (STATUS ONLY)

On Crown Land 253

On Reserve 0

Off Reserve 167

Total 420

The First Nation had 110 Bill C-31 reinstates as of March 31, 1990.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The employment opportunities in Pelly Crossing have traditionally been limited, with little economic activity in the area. The only long-term employer is the First Nation office, with about 20 employees. The First Nation is looking at ways to stimulate the economy and improve the employment rate through education and small business assistance.

FIRST NATION LAND

ACREAGE AND STATUS

RESERVE LAND: None.

LAND SET ASIDE: 65.83 Ha. at Fort Selkirk, set aside 1898-1901; 227.55 Ha. at Pelly Crossing, set aside 1961-1989.

GENERAL

The Selkirk people originally led a nomadic life, migrating annually between seasonal food sources in the lower Pelly River area. With the establishment of Fort Selkirk in the 1800s, First Nation members began settling there because of available jobs and facilities.

After the Klondike Highway was built in the early 1950s, Fort Selkirk was abandoned due to the Department of Indian Affairs efforts to promote centralization and administrative expediency. The First Nation was moved to Minto and finally to the present location of Pelly Crossing. A profile done by the First Nation in 1988 suggests some resentment to the forced moves.

Pelly Crossing was originally a ferry crossing and construction camp for highway workers, but lost its economic base when construction ended. New development opportunities to revive the local economy are being studied.

Currently, there are over 250 people living in Pelly Crossing, most of them native. The language distribution is: 64% English, 36% Kutchin. Legally Pelly Crossing is an unorganized community administered by the Selkirk First Nation Council.

PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE FIRST NATION

FUNDED BY INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS

- Social Development
- Education
- Economic Development
- Capital
- First Nation Government
- Community Infrastructure and Services O & M

Social Development

The Selkirk First Nation receives and administers funds to supply status First Nation members with social assistance. The First Nation has administered its own social development program for a decade. This includes In-Home Adult Care, Elders' Firewood and Basic Needs Assistance.

Education

The Eliza Van Bibber School serves students from grades K-9. Indian and Inuit Affairs funds the Selkirk First Nation directly for school supplies and the services of a Community Education Liaison Coordinator.

Status First Nation members may apply for post-secondary education assistance through Indian Affairs. There were three pre-C-31 and four Bill C-31 members funded for post-secondary education in 1989/90.

The First Nation feels the level of education is relatively poor, citing factors such as the need for students to leave the community to complete high school, high teacher turnover and little family support. An estimated 22% of Bill C-31 adult residents have attained grade 12 or higher. The First Nation foresees needs for higher education and job training to administer programs and develop the community economy as its adult population increases.

Economic Development

In the past few years, several projects have been identified for possible development, though little has been worked on. Since then the First Nation has decided to focus on promoting individual business ideas rather than implementing First Nation projects.

The First Nation has hired a local resident with business experience to assist in setting up business ventures and finding funding for them. With this help the First Nation plans to first stabilize existing operations such as the gas station/store and eventually open new firms. Some possibilities are a sawmill, a native arts and crafts store, a motel, a construction company and tourism/hunting outfitting.

The First Nation Council is increasing emphasis on the importance of proper training for management skills to enhance long-term economic development.

Capital

The First Nation Council provides housing to its members, builds community buildings. The funding is primarily provided by the Capital Program of Indian and Inuit Affairs and Yukon Government. This program also provides services for planning, design and upkeep.

The First Nation has contracted out a study into community design and capital/infrastructure planning, to suggest improvements in the housing situation and for the community generally.

First Nation Government

Band Support Funding is provided to the First Nation Council to carry out its responsibilities to membership and to provide a central administrative base.

The First Nation is working with a consultant to establish a framework to improve and streamline Council policy-making and administration. Problems have included repeated vacancies in key management positions and difficulty finding trained replacements. Contractual employment has been used as a short-term solution which the First Nation Council does not consider satisfactory in the long term.

The Council structure has recently changed, with the creation of two Chiefs with different duties. One Chief is responsible for administration and day-to-day affairs, while the other handles longer term planning in areas such as land claims.

Community Infrastructure

Community infrastructure for First Nations is funded by Indian and Inuit Affairs. The Selkirk First Nation receives funding for operation of roads, sanitation, water, community buildings and fire protection. The community of Pelly Crossing has 50 private well/septic tank systems. Remaining families haul water from neighbours' wells and use out-houses for sanitation. There is no reservoir.

Garbage is hauled by the First Nation for its members to a local dump. The First Nation Council is currently considering upgrading and re-designing the village layout for increased efficiency, safety and health.

TAKU RIVER TLINGITS

Atlin, B.C.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION

Tlingit

CHIEF

Sylvester Jack Sr.

COUNCILLORS

Keith Carlick, Susan Carlick, Sylvester Jack Jr., and Jean Ann Carlick

QUORUM

Chief and two members

METHOD OF ELECTION

Franchise is extended to First Nation members over 16 in elections held every two years. The last election was in February 1989.

FIRST NATION STAFF

First Nation Manager: Charles McQueen

First Nation Receptionist: Gwen Paul

Office Manager: Kathy Foster

Housing Coordinator: Stuart Simpson

Social Programs Administrator: Liz Andrale

Community Education Liaison Coordinator: Susan Carlick

Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse program Worker: Wayne Carlick

Financial Administrator: Pauline Coots

Accounting Clerk: Jean Ann Carlick

Land Claims: Jenny Jack (Director) and Lucille Jack (Co-ord).

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

MP: Jim Fulton, NDP, Skeena

GOVERNMENT OF B.C.

MLA: Larry Guno, NDP

MEMBERSHIP CODE

The First Nation applied for and received funding to develop its membership code.

LAND CLAIMS

The First Nation is not officially negotiating a Yukon land claim. The First Nation was part of the Trans Boundary Claim Sub-agreement, allowing it to negotiate a partial claim in parts of the Yukon that may be shared with neighbouring Yukon First Nations. Presently, there are no active talks.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

ELECTRICITY: Power is supplied by B.C. Hydro from a diesel generating station in Atlin. A hydro transmission line runs past the reserve.

MAIN RESUPPLY: A 100-kilometre all-weather gravel road joins Atlin to the Alaska Highway at Jakes Corner, Yukon.

FIRE DEPARTMENT: Volunteer fire department, pumper truck with 6,300 litre water tank.

POLICE: RCMP detachment in Atlin.

POST OFFICE: Mail is delivered three times a week to a Post Office with box service. The local delivery firm also provides a courier service.

BANK: All banking is done in Whitehorse.

PUBLIC FACILITIES: The facilities in the community include: 2 motel/hotels; 1 service station/garage; 2 private campgrounds; 1 government maintained campground; 1 laundromat; 1 liquor store and 3 cafe/restaurants.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The First Nation receives funding under the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy. The First Nation provides for subsistence, elders' and traditional and cultural activities; as well as economic development enterprises. The goal is to develop long-term employment for First Nation members through community designed and administered programs.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employment is almost completely seasonal with the exception of First Nation office work. Approximately 35% of First Nation members are employed. Many First Nation members leave the area in order to find work in the Yukon or southern B.C. The First Nation hopes to direct more funding into technical programs such as forest rangers or park/game wardens.

CURRENT INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS:

Houses	23
Administration Complex	
Education Office	
Day-Care Facility	
Community Centre	

FIRST NATION LAND

ACREAGE AND STATUS

RESERVE LAND: 1299 Ha. on Teslin Lake, Atlin Lake and two rivers near Atlin Lake, established 1916.

LAND SET ASIDE: Seven lots near Atlin, established 1963, 1970.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1989 (STATUS ONLY)

Off Reserve	260
On Reserve	74
On Crown Land	11
Total	345

As of March 31, 1990 there were 142 Bill C-31 reinstatementees.

GENERAL

The town of Atlin has existed since 1898 with mining as its prime economy. Atlin is in northern B.C., approximately 100 km south of Jakes Corner, Yukon. Atlin's population is about 500. The beautiful mountains surrounding Big Atlin Lake make this community one of the most scenic areas of the region. Its nickname is "Little Switzerland."

The Tlingit people came from the Alaskan coast into Teslin, Atlin and Carcross and had some influence in the Tahltan area of B.C. The original Tlingits travelled from Juneau, Alaska, along the Taku River basin in search of fur bearing animals to trade with the Russian traders of Alaska. Some of the Tlingits settled in the Atlin area. The Tlingit tradition and culture brought over from the coastal region is strongly practised by the Atlin people.

The Taku River Tlingits were known as the Atlin-Teslin First Nation until a separation in 1964. Teslin people joined the Teslin First Nation. Most Atlin people remained with the Atlin First Nation, and some joined the Carcross First Nation.

PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE FIRST NATION

FUNDED BY INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS

- Social Development
- Education
- First Nation Government
- Capital
- Community Infrastructure and Service O & M
- Economic Development

The First Nation is interested in the Alternate Funding Arrangements Program.

Education

A recently built school serves students from grades K-9. Older students move to Whitehorse or Vancouver for further education. Indian and Inuit Affairs funds the First Nation for school supplies and the services of a Community Education Liaison Coordinator.

Status First Nation members may apply for post secondary education assistance through Indian Affairs. There are four pre-C-31 members and one Bill C-31 member being funded for 1989/90.

Capital

The First Nation provides housing for its members, constructs community buildings and supplies vehicles for garbage removal. The capital is primarily funded by the Capital Program of Indian and Inuit Affairs. This program also provides services for planning, design and upkeep.

Social Development

The First Nation receives and administers funds from Indian and Inuit Affairs to supply social assistance to status Indians. The First Nation is funded for one social service worker and a casual position. The First Nation has administered its own social program for the last decade. This has included In-Home Adult Care and Children Out of Parental Home Care programs.

Economic Development

Taku River Tlingit Holdings Co. is the economic development arm of the First Nation. It is currently undergoing restructuring and redefinition in order to take on a larger role in the First Nation economy and in preparation for a land claims settlement.

Present businesses under its control include sawmill and construction divisions and non-profit maintenance and social development areas. A craft store, restaurant, outfitting business and janitorial service may be added to the company's holdings in the future. The company helps independent small businesses for a small commission.

First Nation Government

Band Support Funding is provided to the First Nation to administer its responsibilities to the general membership and to provide a central administrative base.

Indian Management Development funding is provided by the Department to enable the First Nation to develop Comprehensive Management Development plans and to provide specific management training and development for Chief and Council, senior First Nation management, First Nation staff and membership. Some program participants have received certificates and the First Nation wants to continue the program.

Community Infrastructure

Community infrastructure for First Nations is funded by Indian and Inuit Affairs. The Taku River Tlingits receive funding for operation of roads, sanitation, water, community buildings and fire protection.

Some private wells are used. Water delivery is supplied to some First Nation residences.

Garbage disposal is in an open dump. The First Nation provides a collection service by truck to its members.

TESLIN TLINGIT COUNCIL

Teslin, YT

CULTURAL AFFILIATION

Tlingit.

CHIEF

David Keenan

DEPUTY CHIEF

Robert Lee Jackson

COUNCILLORS

Margret Bob, Doug Smarch Jr., and Kenny Jackson.

ELDER

Matthew Thom

QUORUM

four members

METHOD OF ELECTION

In the past, First Nation members elected the Chief and Council. When the last Chief and Council term ended in 1988, the First Nation passed a constitution which included adoption of a more traditional system involving the elders of the five clans. They each pick a representative at the Council level. The chosen five appoint a Chief and Deputy Chief, and the remaining three are Councillors.

FIRST NATION STAFF

First Nation Manager: Bev Morris

First Nation Secretary: Rita Grant

Social Programs Administrator: Jane Smarch

Community Education Liaison

Coordinator: Eric Morris

Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program Worker: Margaret Bob

Homemaker: Mary Jane Jackson

Housing Coordinator: Sandy Smarch

Financial Administrator: Sherry Geddes

Land Claims: Richard Sidney (Implementation Co-ord) and Wilbur Smarch (Lands/Mapping)

Self-Government: Georgina Sidney (Co-ord)

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

M.P.: Audrey McLaughlin

Senator: Paul Lucier

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON TERRITORY

M.L.A.: Sam Johnston, NDP, Campbell Riding

MEMBERSHIP CODE

The membership code is under First Nation control.

LAND CLAIMS

The First Nation is part of the Council For Yukon Indians land claims negotiation team. The First Nation has commenced negotiations on its First Nations Final Agreement.

The Teslin First Nation is part of the CATCO group (with Champagne/Aishihik and Vuntut Gwitchin) negotiating self-government through the land claims process.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

ELECTRICITY: Yukon Electrical Company Ltd. distributes main power from Whitehorse Dam. Generator backup.

MAIN RESUPPLY: All-weather paved Alaska Highway.

FIRE DEPARTMENT: Volunteer fire department with pumper, hoses, ladders, etc. St. John Ambulance First Aid and CPR is taught to fire fighters.

POLICE: RCMP detachment, cars and boat, one corporal, two constables.

POST OFFICE: Mail is trucked in three times a week.

BANK: Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce operates a mobile unit weekly.

PUBLIC FACILITIES: All facilities, including two motels, gas stations, tourist commercial campgrounds and food outlets. The First Nation operates a coin laundromat and showers servicing its members and the public.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The First Nation receives funding under the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy. The First Nation provides for subsistence, elders' and traditional and cultural activities; as well as economic development enterprises. The goal is to develop long-term employment for First Nation members through community designed and administered programs.

CURRENT INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS

First Nation Office

Long House

Workshop

Canoe Factory (inactive)

Small Office Buildings

2

Laundromat

Recreation Centre

Drop-In Centre

Houses

74

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1989 (STATUS ONLY)

On Crown Land	66
On Reserve Land	149
Off Reserve	227
Total	442

The First Nation had 169 Bill C-31 reinstatementees as of March 31, 1990.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Based on a 1986-87 survey of employable people in the First Nation aged 16-65, employment is 80%. Much of this is seasonal and the employment rate can drop in slow months and during the winter.

FIRST NATION LAND

ACREAGE AND STATUS

RESERVES: 85.74 Ha. Reserve # 14; 47.74 Ha. Reserve # 13, Established in 1941.

LAND SET ASIDE: 2565.391 Ha. at various locations, set aside 1953-1988.

GENERAL

The Teslin Indian village has traditionally been a summer residence at its present location. The Tlingit people came over from the Alaskan coast into Teslin, Carcross and Atlin, B.C. and had some influence into the Tahltan area of B.C. The original Tlingits travelled from Juneau, Alaska along the Taku River basin in search of fur bearing animals to trade with the Russian traders of Alaska. Some of the Tlingits settled in the Teslin area at Nisutlin Bay where Taylor and Drury used the site as a trading post.

When the Alaska Highway was built, the community of Teslin became more permanent rather than a summer camp or place to trade.

The Tlingit tradition and culture brought over from the coastal region is strongly practised and taught today by the Teslin First Nation members. This tradition influenced the change in the structure of the First Nation government and elections.

First Nation members are mainly located in the southwest section of the village of Teslin. The First Nation plans expansion into the Fox Point area with the arrival of Bill C-31 members. The Teslin community has a resident population of 452, according to 1988 federal figures, with 55% male and 45% female.

PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE FIRST NATION

FUNDED BY INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS

- Social Development
- Education
- First Nation Government
- Capital
- Community Infrastructure O & M
- Economic Development

Education

The Teslin School serves students from grades K-9. Students move to Whitehorse to complete high school. About 20% of First Nation members complete grade 12. Indian and Inuit Affairs funds the First Nation for school supplies and the services of a Community Education Liaison Coordinator. Status First Nation members may apply for post secondary education assistance through Indian Affairs. As of the 1989/90 term, three pre-C-31 and two Bill C-31 members were being funded. The First Nation plans to focus on obtaining further education and training programs for members, to meet the demands in administration and other related jobs resulting from a land claim settlement.

Capital

The Teslin Indian First Nation provides housing to its members, builds community buildings and supplies vehicles for First Nation general purposes. The capital is primarily funded by the Capital Program of Indian and Inuit Affairs. This program also provides services for planning, design and upkeep. The First Nation estimates 109 new housing units are needed by 1994.

Social Development

The First Nation receives and administers funds from Indian and Inuit Affairs to supply social assistance to status Indians. The First Nation has administered its social program for some time. This has included In-Home Adult Care and Children Out of Parental Home Care programs.

Economic Development

In the past Indian and Inuit Affairs helped five First Nation members establish a canoe and snowshoe manufacturing company, Teslin Tlingit Woodcrafts Ltd. (1977). It has been dormant for the last few years. When in production, it manufactured Teslin Freighter Canoes and other wood products, providing full-time jobs for about seven people.

The largest employer now is the First Nation office. Most businesses in and around Teslin are non-native owned. The First Nation has recently committed itself to a restructuring of its economic development system. The plan is to establish a First Nation-owned company to organize First Nation businesses and opportunities, offer assistance to individuals opening small businesses and provide training for management positions. The First Nation is also considering Teslin's tourism potential.

The increase in First Nation size and growth of Teslin due to Bill C-31 member influxes may aid the economy - the market size is growing and many new members are bringing skills and experience to the First Nation.

First Nation Government

Band Support Funding is provided to the First Nation Council to administer its responsibilities to membership and to provide a central administrative base. Indian and Inuit Affairs provides funding for Indian Management Development to enable the First Nation to develop Comprehensive Management Development plans and to provide specific management training and development for Chief and Council, senior First Nation management, First Nation staff and the First Nation electorate. The First Nation Council makes

major decisions as a group, not under a portfolio system. Senior First Nation staff run daily activities.

Community Infrastructure

Community infrastructure for First Nations is funded by Indian and Inuit Affairs. The Teslin First Nation receives funding for operation of roads, sanitation, community buildings and fire protection. The First Nation organizes delivery of chlorinated water by truck from a well at the townsite. Some First Nation residences receive a piped water supply from private wells.

Sewage collection for most of the village and Reserve #13 is through a piped sanitary system. Mains drain to two lift stations with holding tanks; trucks take sewage to two anaerobic and two aerobic cells with capacities for 2.5 million and 3.5 million litres. Some First Nation homes have out-houses instead of being on the town system, although plans are finalized for an extension of the existing system.

Garbage disposal is in an open dump with truck collection supplied by the First Nation for its members.

LEGAL STATUS OF COMMUNITY

Teslin is incorporated under the Municipal Act as a village with an elected council, on which some First Nation members sit.

VUNTUT GWITCHIN COUNCIL

Old Crow, YT

CULTURAL AFFILIATION

Kutchin or Loucheux of Athapaskan descent.

CHIEF

Roger Kaye

COUNCILLORS

Stephen Frost Jr. and Robert Bruce Jr.

METHOD OF ELECTION

Franchise is extended to First Nation members 16 and over. The term for Chief and Council is two years. The last election was in November 1990.

FIRST NATION STAFF

First Nation Manager: Renee Frost

Finance Officer: Tracy Kassi

First Nation Secretary: Eileen Kaye

Social Programs Administrator: Phyllis Frost

Community Education Liaison Coordinator: Rita Josie

Native Alcohol And Drug Abuse Program Worker: Randal Tetlich

Youth Worker: Vacant

Community Health Worker: Marian E. Nukon

Land Claims: Stanley Njootli (Resource Worker), Alice Frost (Enrolment) and Dorothy Thomas (Secretary).

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

M.P.: Audrey McLaughlin

Senator: Paul Lucier

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON TERRITORY

M.L.A.: Norma Kassi, NDP, Old Crow Riding.

MEMBERSHIP CODE

The First Nation has not developed its membership code to date.

LAND CLAIMS

The First Nation is part of the Council for Yukon Indians land claims negotiations team. The First Nation is working on its First Nation Final Agreement proposals.

As part of the CATCO group (with Teslin and Champagne/Aishihik), the First Nation is negotiating for self-government through the land claims process.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

ELECTRICITY: Yukon Electrical Company Ltd. administers a diesel generating plant.

MAIN TRANSPORTATION: Supplies are shipped by air freight.

FIRE DEPARTMENT: Six volunteers, tanker and pump. Fire fighters are trained in first aid and CPR.

POST OFFICE: Mail delivered by air three times a week.

POLICE: RCMP detachment with one corporal, one constable and one Indian special constable.

BANK: Primarily by mail. Cheques are cashed at the Old Crow Co-op.

PUBLIC FACILITIES: Old Crow Co-op store, restaurant, limited accommodation at Nukon Cabins.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The First Nation receives funding under the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy. The First Nation provides for subsistence, elders' and traditional and cultural activities; as well as economic development enterprises. The goal is to develop long-term employment for First Nation members through community designed and administered programs.

CURRENT INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS:

First Nation Office	
Storage Workshop	
Housing Units	102
Community Hall	
Conference Centre	
Fire Hall	
Recreation Centre	
Wash House	
Work Shop	
Warehouse	
Garages	2
Ski Lodge with Apartment	
Alcohol Drop-In Centre	

FIRST NATION LAND

ACREAGE AND STATUS

LAND SET ASIDE: 39.25 Ha. in the townsite; 90,496 Ha. used as a hunting area.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE:

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1989 (STATUS ONLY)

On Reserve	0
On Crown Land	202
Off Reserve	130
Total	332
82 of the above are Bill C-31 reinstates, as of March 31, 1990.	

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Old Crow does not offer much wage employment. The First Nation office employs 24 people and several others have jobs with First Nation-run businesses. Most members live by hunting or fishing and use unemployment insurance and social assistance in slow months or winters.

GENERAL

The community of Old Crow is about 800 km north of Whitehorse, inside the Arctic Circle. This community is accessible only by air, or by boat in summer from Fort Yukon, Alaska. Because of this transportation isolation, the community of Old Crow has been somewhat protected from the "outside" influence of western culture. First Nation members have resisted pressures of the more dominant society in an effort to maximize preservation of their way of life.

The community has a subsistence-based economy. The main income is from trapping, hunting and fishing in and around Old Crow Flats, located to the north of the town. Wage employment is derived from First Nation projects, seasonal government jobs, housing construction, maintenance, First Nation administration, janitorial and co-op store positions.

Old Crow has a resident population of 275, according to September 1988 federal statistics, with 56% male and 44% female. The Indian people of the Old Crow area originally settled at Fort Yukon, built at the mouth of the Porcupine River. When the Canada/U.S. border was established in 1867 the people moved to Rampart House, a trading post just inside the border.

The present Old Crow area became the new home of the Vuntut Gwitchin because of its unique hunting and fishing location. The area is also near the caribou crossing. Until the 1950s, people wintered in small camps along the Porcupine River. After the building of a store and a public school at Old Crow, the present community became a year-round settlement.

PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE FIRST NATION

FUNDED BY INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS

- Social Development
- Education
- First Nation Government
- Capital
- Community Infrastructure
- Economic Development

Education

The Chief Zzeh Gittlit School, operated by the Yukon government, offers grades K-10. Most students move to Whitehorse to complete high school. Indian and Inuit Affairs funds the First Nation for school supplies and the services of a Community Education Liaison Coordinator.

Status First Nation members may apply for post secondary education assistance through Indian and Inuit Affairs. There were three pre-C-31 and five Bill C-31 members funded for post-secondary education in 1989/90.

The First Nation plans to focus on training and further education for members, to meet demands in administration and other related jobs resulting from a land claims settlement.

Capital

The Vuntut Gwitchin Indian First Nation provides housing to its members, builds community buildings and supplies vehicles for First Nation general purposes. The capital is primarily funded by the Capital Program of Indian and Inuit Affairs. This program also provides services for planning, design and upkeep.

The First Nation has submitted a draft of its 1990 Physical and Capital Plan to I&IA, suggesting a need for 12 new housing units and a further 72 houses over the next five years.

Social Development

The Vuntut Gwitchin Indian First Nation receives and administers funds from Indian and Inuit Affairs to supply social assistance to status members. The First Nation is funded for one social service worker and a casual position. It has administered its own social assistance program for the last decade. This has included In-Home Adult Care and Children Out of Parental Home Care programs.

Economic Development

The First Nation owns the Old Crow Co-operative Association, a 50% share in North Yukon Air Ltd. and a 50% share in Nukon Cabins Ltd. The co-op runs a store. Firms privately owned by First Nation members include several service and crafts-oriented businesses.

First Nation Government

Band Support Funding is provided to the First Nation Council to administer its responsibilities to membership and to provide a central administrative base.

Funding for Indian Management Development is provided to enable the First Nation to develop Comprehensive Management Development plans and to provide specific management training and development for Chief and Council, senior First Nation management, staff and the electorate.

The First Nation's recently drafted Management Improvement Plan suggests improvements to the present management system, including suggestions on policy-making, Council direction and administrative job descriptions. Significant energy, confidence and willingness to solve problems exists amongst the Council and management.

Community Infrastructure

Community infrastructure for First Nations is funded by Indian and Inuit Affairs. The Vuntut Gwitchin Council receives funding for operation of roads, sanitation, community buildings and fire protection. Because Old Crow is so isolated, Indian and Inuit Affairs also helps fund costs of air-freight and materials associated with capital projects and community infrastructure, under the Special Access Funding program.

An artesian water well was installed in 1982, yielding good quality water. A truck delivers the water to households.

WHITE RIVER FIRST NATION

Beaver Creek, YT

CULTURAL AFFILIATION

Northern Tutchone of athapaskan descent, Upper Tananna

CHIEF

Stan Peters

CO-CHIEF

Billy Blair

COUNCILLORS

Kim Nieman, Stanley Jack, Richard Johns, and David Johnny.

METHOD OF ELECTION

All members living in Yukon and over 16 vote in the White River elections. Terms are two years.

FIRST NATION STAFF

First Nation Manager: Margaret Nieman
Office Manager/Secretary: Brenda Sam
Bookkeeper: Marilyn VanderMeer
Land Claims Negotiator: George Epp
Researcher/Mapping Technicians: Shawn Sequin, Irene Winzer

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

M.P.: Audrey McLaughlin
Senator: Paul Lucier

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON TERRITORY

M.L.A.: Bill Brewster, PC, Kluane Riding

MEMBERSHIP CODE

The White River First Nation does not control its membership code.

LAND CLAIMS

The White River First Nation is part of the Council for Yukon Indians land claims negotiations.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

ELECTRICITY: The community is supplied power by diesel generators.

MAIN RESUPPLY: The paved all-weather Alaska Highway

FIRE DEPARTMENT: Beaver Creek has a fire chief and 10 volunteers serving the community with a pumper truck and a 4,546-litre water tank.

POLICE: The Beaver Creek area has an RCMP detachment of one corporal and one constable.

POST OFFICE: Mail is delivered twice a week to the community.

BANKS: Banking is done by phone or mail.

PUBLIC FACILITIES: Beaver Creek: four motel/campgrounds, two restaurants, three service stations.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The First Nation receives funding under the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy. The First Nation provides for subsistence, elders' and traditional and cultural activities; as well as economic development enterprises. The goal is to develop long-term employment for First Nation members through community designed and administered programs.

CURRENT INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS

Administration Building
Warehouses 2
Houses 5

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1990 (STATUS ONLY)

Total

103

FIRST NATION LAND

ACREAGE AND STATUS

LAND SET ASIDE: 356.2 Ha. in and around the communities of Burwash Landing and Beaver Creek and along the Alaska Highway.

RESERVE LAND: None.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The economic base is primarily subsistence hunting and trapping with seasonal work in tourism or full-time employment through the First Nation office.

GENERAL

The area has been inhabited for over 10,000 years and a homeland for the Northern Tutchone and Upper Tananna people who had stop-over camps throughout the area during the Indian seasonal migration in search of food.

The Beaver Creek community was originally a camp for survey teams laying the Canada-Alaska border from 1907 to 1913. Prospectors soon followed and mining remains a major interest today. In 1955 the Canada Customs Post was built here (the border is only 32 km away by road) and the community soon developed into its present shape.

Today Beaver Creek is strongly oriented to the Alaska Highway and the seasonal stream of tourists it supplies.

The town is mainly non-native with a total 1986 population of 97, of which only 25 are native. The language distribution is: 82% English, 12% Kutchin and 6% others.

The settlement is an unorganized community administered directly by the Yukon Territorial Government.

PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE FIRST NATION

FUNDED BY INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS

- Social Development
- Education
- Economic Development
- Capital
- First Nation Government
- Community Infrastructure and Services

Social Development

The White River First Nation receives and administers funds from Indian and Inuit Affairs to supply status and Bill C-31 members with social assistance. These include In-home Adult Care, Elders' Firewood and Basic Needs Assistance.

Education

Indian and Inuit Affairs funds the First Nation directly for school supplies and the services of a Community Education Liaison Coordinator. The Beaver Creek School serves grades K-8 and students move to Haines Junction or Whitehorse to complete high school.

Status members may apply for post-secondary education assistance from Indian and Inuit Affairs. As of the 90/91 term four pre-C-31 and four Bill C-31 members were post-secondary students.

Economic Development

A small native crafts store is operated in Beaver Creek. Future business proposals include a restaurant in Beaver Creek if land can be acquired.

Capital

A recent profile estimates the number of housing units required over the next five years to be 17 to 20 in Beaver Creek, which is considering developing a subdivision.

First Nation Government

First Nation Support Funding is provided to the First Nation to administer its responsibilities to First Nation membership and provide a central administrative base.

The First nation also receives funding for a Capital and Management Plan to address problems and outline solutions in management and resource allocation.

The Chief and Council have portfolios in the following areas:

- Executive Director and Finance
- Renewable Resources
- Elders' Programs
- Social Development
- Economic Development/Capital Projects/Infrastructure

Community Infrastructure

Community infrastructure for First Nations is funded by Indian and Inuit Affairs. The White River First Nation receives funding for roads, water, sanitation, community buildings upkeep, municipal services and fire protection.

The water/sewer system at Beaver Creek is a combination of wells and out-houses for some residences and storage tank with a common septic field for the remainder. White River members haul their own garbage to the community dump.