

# INTEGRATED COMMUNITY SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

JULY 4, 2014



**CHAMPAGNE and AISHIHIK First Nations**



Photo: Champagne and Aishihik First Nations (CAFN)  
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We would like to thank the following CAFN staff, citizens, and workshop attendees for participating in the development of this Plan:

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# 1. Introduction

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Sustainability and sustainable development is ingrained in the values and goals of the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations (CAFN). Sustainability as a concept has long existed within the culture of CAFN even before the concept was identified. The simplest definition of sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Like rural communities across Canada, CAFN has the challenge of aging infrastructure and limited means to raise the money necessary to respond to this infrastructure deficit. In response, the Government of Canada has established a program called the New Deal for Cities and Communities. This program provides funding for infrastructure projects from the federal gas tax revenues. As part of this agreement all Yukon communities and First Nations are eligible for gas tax funding for projects that support sustainable communities.

In order to be eligible for gas tax funding, each community has been required to complete an Integrated Community Sustainability Plan (ICSP). An ICSP provides the chance for communities to carry out long-term planning before deciding which infrastructure projects to submit for gas tax funding. An ICSP should reflect each community's identity, history, and values and should address the environmental, cultural, social, and economic conditions.

This ICSP is built on a collaborative planning process that brought together Chief and Council, CAFN staff, and interested citizens to discuss their values, establish decision-making criteria, and identify potential capital projects. Participants worked together to select the capital projects throughout CAFN's communities that will be undertaken in the next ten years.



## 2. Process

The original ICSP for CAFN was completed in 2009. The 2009 ICSP identified priorities for the First Nation as a whole, and for each of the five communities where citizens live on settlement land. An updated ICSP is now required because the existing Plan is over five years old, many projects have been completed, and in some cases community priorities have changed.

The current planning process started in November 2013 when Urban Systems was hired by CAFN Property Services Department. From December 2013 through mid-February 2014, background documents were reviewed, an assessment of the existing infrastructure was undertaken, and the project was introduced to staff and Chief and Council.

In late February and early March, a series of meetings was held to understand the values and long-term vision of CAFN, and to develop a list of potential capital projects. Meetings were held with the Community Wellness; Language, Culture, and Heritage; Lands and Resources; and Property Services departments. Meetings were held in each community to introduce the project, discuss long term vision and values, and to get ideas for potential capital projects. Meeting dates included:

- Takhini – February 18, 2014
- Whitehorse – February 19, 2014
- Champagne – February 25, 2014
- Canyon – March 3, 2014
- Haines Junction – March 5, 2014

Following these meetings, a day-long workshop was held on March 18, 2014 at the Da Ku Cultural Centre. Staff, Chief and Council, and interested citizens were invited to participate. The information collected from the infrastructure assessment, and community and departmental meetings was summarized into a background document. The 35 workshop participants were divided into three groups and facilitated discussions about



Group Work at the ICSP Workshop, March 18 2014

values, challenges and decision-making criteria were held in the morning. In the afternoon, a sustainability game was used to prioritize potential projects. Each potential project was described on a game card, along with the estimated cost, and the source of the idea. In the evening the community was invited to have dinner, hear a summary of the day's work, and prioritize potential capital projects. The information gathered during this workshop and throughout the planning process forms the basis of the ICSP.

A Draft ICSP was submitted on March 31. The document was reviewed by staff and edits were made. The ICSP will then be presented the Senior Management Committee and to Chief and Council *[Section to be finalized once the ICSP has been completed and adopted.]*

### Projects Completed Using Gas Tax Funding 2009 – 2013

- **Purchase of a community bus to provide transportation for citizens**
- **Recycling van purchased**
- **Roof and furnace upgrades to Healing House**
- **Energy efficiency improvements to CAFN housing**
- **Elder homes built**
- **Water truck garage completed**

## 3. Overview of the ICSP

The ICSP process provided an opportunity for the CAFN and its citizens to discuss sustainability values, and to identify and prioritize potential capital projects.

An ICSP should:

- Represent long-term thinking;
- Be broad in scope;
- Focus on integrating plans and information; and
- Be the result of a collaborative public engagement process.

This ICSP includes a community profile and community assessment. Challenges facing the CAFN, values, and decision making criteria were also identified. The ICSP also includes a list of priority infrastructure projects. These priority projects form the basis of the Capital Plan (Appendix 3). More information on each project is provided on Capital Project Sheets found in Appendix 4.

The ICSP is intended to be a high level Plan that can act as an umbrella for other plans and projects undertaken by other CAFN departments. Completion on the ICSP also provides the community with eligibility for future Gas Tax project funding.

### What the ICSP is Not

The ICSP identifies CAFN's priority infrastructure projects. The Plan does not provide detailed budgets for projects nor does it identify future maintenance costs for potential infrastructure.

There were several large building projects identified through this process. For these projects, it is understood that further work is required to examine other potential solutions, identify possible partnerships, and determine the financial implications. For these projects, a feasibility study will be the first step in the process.

The ICSP does not provide guidance on asset management or maintenance planning. These two items should be undertaken as separate projects.





## 4. Community Profile

CAFN is a self-governing nation. In 1993, after more than 20 years of negotiations, CAFN rights to the Yukon portion of its traditional lands and resources were finally confirmed with the signing of the First Nation Final Agreement between CAFN, the Government of Canada and the Government of Yukon. The CAFN land claim agreement provides for the ownership of some 2,427 square km (or 952 square miles of land).

The CAFN lands area located in the Southwestern Yukon and Northwestern British Columbia. The traditional territory of CAFN covers approximately 41,000 square km, with 29,000 square km in Yukon and 12,000 square km in northern BC. CAFN was named after two of its historic settlements: Champagne, located on the Dezadeash River; and Aishihik, situated at the headwaters of the Alsek River drainage.

CAFN's native language is Southern Tutchone, a member of the Athapaskan language family, which includes Navajo, the Dene languages and most Yukon Indian languages. Strong ties with neighbouring Southern Tutchone First Nations, Kluane First Nation to the northwest and Ta'an First Nation to the east, have long been strengthened by intermarriage and visiting. CAFN has also maintained strong trading relationships with its neighbours to the south, the Tlingits of the Pacific Coast. In former days most people in the southern section of the territory were bilingual, speaking both Southern Tutchone and Tlingit. Only a few local elders speak Tlingit today.

The CAFN have a current membership of close to 1,300. Some CAFN citizens live on settlement land in the communities of Haines Junction, Champagne, Takhini River, Canyon, Aishihik Village, and Klukshu within their traditional territory. Other members live outside of CAFN traditional territory, many in Whitehorse.

A common theme for all CAFN citizens, wherever they may be living now, is a strong desire to protect CAFN culture, language and traditions. As stated by a Citizen, "Our connection to the land is our identity. Without this connection there is no culture or tradition remaining and we become void of spirit". (2013 CAFN Economic Development Strategy).

The majority of citizens do not live on settlement lands. At the time of writing this plan, 261 citizens lived on settlement land and 449 lived off settlement land in the Yukon. The other 600 citizens lived in BC, Alaska and other parts of Canada and the US.

Many of CAFN citizens who live off settlement land have cabins or camps on settlement land. These cabins are frequently used and provide a way of connecting with the land, other CAFN families, and traditional cultural activities.

### Demographics

To plan for the long-term sustainability of CAFN and to ensure that the limited capital funds are allocated to achieve sustainability, it is important to understand CAFN demographics and forecasted changes. The demographic information and findings that are included in this report come from the following sources:

- CAFN;
- Yukon Bureau of Statistics;
- Aboriginal Peoples 2011 National Household Survey; and
- The 2012 CAFN Community Economic Development Plan.

The CAFN membership is getting older and getting younger. Over the next five years the number of elders (60 years of age or older) living in the Yukon is expected to rise by 50% from 103 currently to 156 by April 2019. This means that by 2019, 20% of CAFN citizens living in the Yukon will be elders.

From the numbers presented by CAFN the birth rate is six per 1000., meaning that each year there will be six babies born. This birth rate is almost double the Yukon birth rate of 3.5 per 1000 people.

The growing elder population and the growing younger population will put a strain on the dependency ratio for CAFN. Currently for every one person younger than 20 and older than 60 there are two people of working age (those within the ages 20 to 59). By 2026 the CAFN dependency ratio is forecasted to be 100% which means for every one person younger than 20 and older than 60 there will be one person of working age. There will be fewer family members to look after the older and younger CAFN citizens and fewer tax payers to support needed infrastructure projects.

Of further note the majority of CAFN citizens who are of working age live and work in Whitehorse. This adds an additional strain on families and care-giving. The changing demographics need to be considered when planning for health, wellness, and housing .

CAFN Population of the Yukon, as of March 31, 2014

Age	ON Settlement Land L				Off Settlement Land			Total	
	Total	HJ	Canyon	Champagne	Takhini	Total	HJ		Whitehorse
0 – 5	12	5	1		6	20	3	17	32
6 – 12	34	23	1		10	57	7	47	91
13 – 18	18	10			8	47	8	34	65
19 – 30	43	21		2	20	94	10	79	137
31 – 50	73	39	6	6	22	11	15	94	190
51 – 59	38	16	3	6	13	58	6	45	96
60 – 79	39	24	10	2	2	47	13	28	86
80 +	4	2	1	1		9		9	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>261</b>	140	22	17	81	<b>449</b>	62	353	<b>710</b>

In the following sections, each of the six communities where citizens live or have cabins on settlement land are described.

### Haines Junction

The community of Haines Junction was originally a highway construction camp built in 1942 at the junction of the Alaska Highway and Haines Road. Haines Junction is not a traditional CAFN settlement but is located on well used travel routes. The original name for the area was Dakwakada, meaning high cache, which indicates that the area was an important hunting and fishing region.

The community only gradually became a place where CAFN people permanently settled in the 1940s and 1950s after Haines Junction began to grow as a regional centre. The number of First Nation residents increased sharply beginning in the 1960s when the federal government relocated families from Champagne and Aishihik to Haines Junction. Over 200 CAFN citizens live in Haines Junction, both on and off settlement land.

Haines Junction is the administrative centre for CAFN, with the Administration Building, Healing House, Da Kų Cultural Centre, shop buildings, much of the CAFN owned housing, and two apartment buildings located in the community.



Photo Credit: Champagne and Aishihik First Nations

## Takhini

The Takhini River subdivision is the newest CAFN community. While the current residential community is new, the location was long used as a summer camp. Traditional trails branch out from the site toward Whitehorse, Champagne, and Hutshi.

The first homes were built in this area in the 1990s and there are now 30 homes in the subdivision and just over 80 residents. After Haines Junction, Takhini is CAFN's largest community. There are many families with children in Takhini and 30% of residents are under 18. An existing subdivision plan shows 70 vacant lots meaning that this area could be home to more residents in the future. CAFN and Habitat for Humanity are working together on a new triplex called Kų Kàtthe Ā'ą (First House). This triplex is the first Habitat for Humanity house to be built on First Nations settlement land.

There is a municipal-style building that houses a small community hall, a water treatment facility, a small workshop, the fire truck, and water truck. Takhini also has an outdoor skating rink and a playground. The Takhini River subdivision is on the Yukon Energy electrical grid, however, there is limited cell coverage.

Residents have expressed the need for a new community hall. The current space is too small, and with the growing number of children in the community, residents would like to see more recreational opportunities. KZA, a Whitehorse-based architectural firm, along with Urban Systems, is currently working on a conceptual design for this project.

Economic activity is lacking in the Takhini River subdivision. There is no local industry, no commercial centre, and very few local jobs. Many residents commute 45 km to Whitehorse to access jobs, school, and recreation opportunities.



Kų Kàtthe Ā'ą - Habitat for Humanity House in Takhini

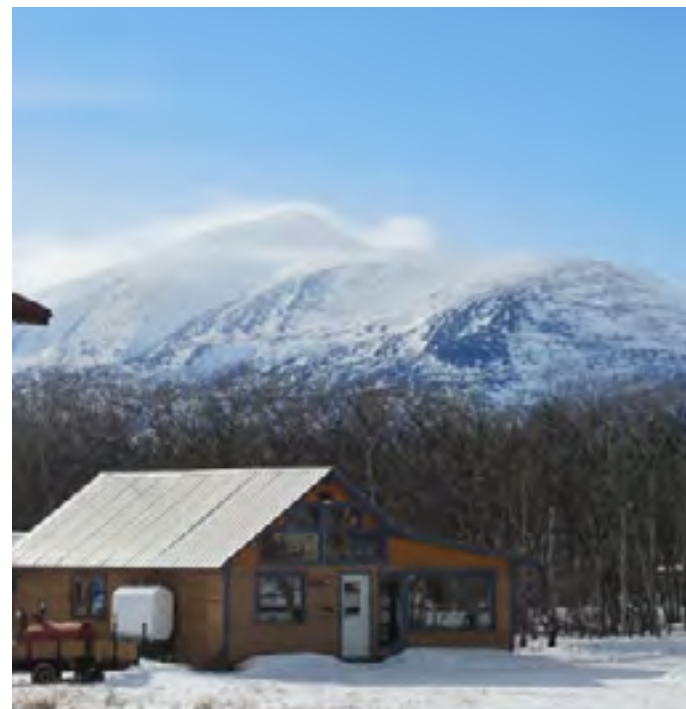
## Champagne

Champagne, located on the Dezadeash River along a traditional trade route between the coast and the interior, has long been an important gathering area and trading spot for First Nation people. The construction of a trading post in 1902 and the establishment of the boundary between BC and the Yukon (resulting in families from Sha'washe and Neskatahin being forbidden to hunt in their traditional territory that was now in BC) provided the catalyst for people to settle in the community.

There are currently 17 people living in Champagne, with 14 occupied dwellings. New house lots have been developed and two residents have identified the need for additional housing.

Champagne has a community hall (and another older community hall no longer in regular use), a fire hall, an outdoor skating rink, and a playground. Champagne is often used for CAFN gatherings, including potlatches, general assemblies, and other meetings.

Economic activity is lacking in Champagne. There is no local industry, no commercial centre, and very few local jobs. Residents must commute either 65 km to Haines Junction or 100 km to Whitehorse to get to employment and schools.



Cabin in Champagne

## Canyon

Canyon is located where the Aishihik River crosses the Alaska Highway. Before the building of the highway the Aishihik people of the area would use sites around Otter Falls rather than the current site of Canyon. However, archaeological evidence from the bluff overlooking the community indicates that the area was used by people of the Little Arm Culture between four and ten thousand years ago.

Canyon has 22 full time residents, with a population that is generally older than other CAFN communities. Canyon is just over 30 km from Haines Junction and residents often make the trip to work, visit, or access other facilities. Most employed residents commute to Haines Junction, although there is a nearby sawmill that provides some seasonal employment. Canyon has a fire hall, which stores an old fire truck. Attached to the fire hall is a basic community space that is not currently usable. There is also an old well house at the river.

## Aishihik

Aishihik Village, located at the north end of Aishihik Lake is the traditional home of the Aishihik people. Following the building of the Alaska Highway and the establishment of Haines Junction as the region's centre, the population of Aishihik Village began to decline.

The community currently has no permanent year-round residents. There are a number of summer residences and cabins at Aishihik and a community hall that is used for special events. The Aishihik Treatment Centre is not currently in use but may be reopened in the future. Aishihik is not on the Yukon electrical grid.

Aishihik has a boat ramp and an anti-erosion berm built by Yukon Energy to help mitigate damage done by the development of the Aishihik hydro facility. Aishihik has an abandoned airstrip that was built as part of the network of airfields used to ferry aircraft to the Soviet Union during World War II.

## Klukshu

Klukshu is a traditional salmon fishing village for CAFN located at the source of the Klukshu River where it empties Klukshu Lake. Salmon arrive after swimming up the Alsek River system to spawn.

Klukshu currently has few permanent year-round residents but it is well used seasonally. Many families maintain cabins in Klukshu and spend weekends, summers, and holidays here. Although salmon runs have been very poor for a number of years, Klukshu continues to be an important gathering village for CAFN especially during salmon harvest season.

There is a community hall equipped with a well and a generator (Klukshu is not on the electrical grid) and a playground.



Canyon Fire Hall



## 5. Highlights from Community Visioning Meetings

Visioning meetings were held in Takhini, Champagne, Whitehorse, Canyon, and Haines Junction. Although common themes emerged, discussions reflected the unique identity of each community. The paragraphs below provide highlights from each of these five meetings.

### Takhini

For Takhini residents the following ideas are important:

- Building a community where our children want to live and that will remain a good place to raise a family;
- Self-sufficiency;
- Community garden and greenhouse are needed;
- Development should result in jobs for citizens in Takhini;
- Recreation and cultural activities are needed for kids and adults;
- Want to be sure that development is realistic, fits the community, provides local jobs, and does not stretch resources;
- Housing needs to match individual and family needs;
- New community centre is needed; and
- Consider solar panels for all houses.

### Champagne

For Champagne residents the following ideas are important:

- Projects that support heritage, culture, traditional values, and self-reliance are most important;
- Protection for the traditional village feel of Champagne;
- Need to protect land that, especially areas that have cultural and heritage value;
- Sustainable food supply;
- Key values are community, equity, and tradition;
- Consider micro-hydro and small windmill projects;
- Social sustainability and community wellness;
- Alternative energy programs could result in lower fuel bills for citizens;
- Housing is needed for some community members;
- House maintenance training program is needed; and
- Top projects are community hall repairs, community garden and greenhouse, rest stop at Champagne turn-off, land planning, and renewable energy project.

### Canyon

For Canyon residents the following ideas are important:

- Focus on emergency preparedness (especially in case of fire or flooding);
- Ensure continued access to the back country so that people can continue living on the land;

- Projects need to support traditional economy, living closer to the land, and healthy lifestyles;
- Community members need to care for each other;
- More local jobs are needed;
- Housing needs to fit people through various life stages; and
- Top projects are community hall completion, water source for fire fighting, emergency preparedness, finishing the playground, and energy efficiency upgrades for houses

### Haines Junction

For Haines Junction residents the following ideas are important:

- Environmental protection is needed for the long term;
- Long-term year-round jobs are needed;
- Focus should be on self-reliance and the traditional economy;
- Need to provide opportunities for elders and kids to interact and share traditional knowledge;
- There is potential for citizens to build tourism-related businesses that are focussed on traditional culture;
- Building partnerships with YG, the Village, and other First Nations is important;
- Top community projects are community garden, indoor recreation opportunities, and elders facilities.

### Whitehorse

For Whitehorse residents the following ideas are important:

- CAFN office in Whitehorse is important for the community and brings people together;
- Need to find ways to bring departments together;
- Need to find ways to turn good ideas into great projects;
- Disaster preparedness and self-reliance are important;
- Need to consider how/what building, housing, and programs will be developed in Whitehorse to support those who live off settlement land;
- Consider community energy systems;
- Projects must support healthy and self-reliant citizens wherever they live;
- Need to focus on food, water, and shelter as the basic and most important services;
- Programs are needed to support kids, elders, and caregivers;
- Support for cabins (repairs, solar panels, energy efficiency upgrades) will help get people out on the land;
- Projects should support the related goals of improved mental health, well-being, and sense of community; and

## 6. Community Assessment

The following section provides a summary of the CAFN buildings, infrastructure, and programs.

### 1. Community Buildings

CAFN owns, operates and maintains more than 15 buildings located in six different communities. Some of these buildings are nearly new, and some are in need of urgent upgrades.

#### Haines Junction

##### Administration Centre

The Administration Centre is generally in average condition. Identified deficiencies include thermal comfort and roof leakage.

Thermal comfort is affected by controls of the heating system. The heating system is tied in with a computer system that is monitored remotely by a company in Whitehorse. The connection often goes offline resulting in miscommunication between the computer and the heating system resulting in the need to override the computer and manually control the building system. Thermal comfort may also be affected by a poorly balanced heating and cooling system. Areas of the

building can be too hot while other are too cold resulting in heating and cooling systems being operated simultaneously. The air handling unit may also not be well balanced and may be bringing in too much fresh air requiring more heat to maintain thermal comfort.

The roof is currently 15 years old and has experienced some leaks throughout and specifically around a complicated skylight feature. Leaks have been patched over time and re-roofing is required.

#### Näts'ekhı Kų Healing House

The Näts'ekhı Kų Healing House provides community wellness services. The building contains some offices, an exercise room, large common area, large meeting room, and kitchen. The building is generally in average condition and the roof recently had a major retrofit. The kitchen is inadequate for the cooking functions that take place there and there is no range hood to provide ventilation. Cooks also expressed fear of working by the stairwell which is within the kitchen. There discussion about expanding the building with a new wing.



Council Chambers - Main Administration Building

### **Municipal Shop**

The Municipal Shop is a large garage used to service CAFN vehicles and heavy equipment. The building is in average condition and generally meets the community's needs

### **Carpentry Shop**

The Carpentry Shop is a metal clad uninsulated warehouse building with holes in the cladding. The building is a shell where most of the space is unconditioned storage space. Two insulated conditioned spaces are contained within in an office and carpentry workshop space. The office has pipes installed for connection to the new boiler located outside the Water Truck Garage which could condition the space if operational. The building is in average condition for its function. Efforts are underway to seal, insulate the building, and add heavy-duty shelving to store building materials.

### **Water Truck Garage**

The Water Truck Garage is a new building in good condition. The building is currently heated with an on-demand hot water system and also has a new high efficiency low emission boiler outside that is not operational and installation needs to be completed.

### **Da Kų Cultural Centre**

The Da Kų Cultural Centre is a new facility in good condition. The only deficiency identified is thermal comfort; the heating system may require balancing.

### **Daycare**

The existing daycare is located in a trailer behind the Youth Centre. The daycare needs to be improved and expanded. In 2012-2013 a concept plan for a new daycare was developed. This new facility would accommodate up to 60 kids, from infant to school age, and had an estimated cost of \$1.5 million. Further analysis is needed to ensure that the planned building is feasible, both financially and in terms of desired programming.



Water Truck Garage

### **Youth Centre**

There is a Youth Centre that is in an old hexagonal log building. It was retrofitted approximately 10 years ago; the roof was replaced and spray foam insulation was added under the floor systems. Youth were involved with the upgrades (cutting wood, sanding, and cleaning).

### **Champagne**

#### **Community Hall**

The Community Hall is often used for large gatherings. The space is limited for accommodating these gatherings and community members have expressed a desire to have the space expanded and renovated to improve energy efficiency and to better meet the community's needs. Specific upgrades identified are new bathrooms, kitchen, and heating system.

### **Aishihik Village**

#### **Community Hall**

The Community Hall is generally in average condition and has a good wood stove.

### **Treatment Centre**

The Aishihik Treatment Centre is not currently in use but may be reopened in the future.

### **Takhini River**

#### **Water Treatment Centre and Community Space**

The water treatment centre is generally in good condition and consists of a small community hall space, large garage that houses a drinking water truck, a fire truck, and water treatment rooms. The garage is heated primarily with an outdoor wood boiler and a propane backup boiler that supply hot water to the building. A geexchange system is also being developed to provide backup heat and replace the propane system. The treatment rooms are heated by electric baseboard and electric infrared heating. Backup power is provided by a diesel generator.

### **Carpentry Shop and Garage**

The Carpentry Shop and Garage adjacent to the Water Treatment Facility is a basic building that houses a truck, workspace, and tools. The building is generally in average condition and could benefit from more building space for material storage.

### **Canyon**

#### **Fire Hall**

There is a small Fire Hall that houses an old fire truck. There is a community space attached to the fire hall that is unfinished. The space needs a new floor and as a result there is no usable community space or programming in Canyon.

### **Klukshu**

#### **Community Hall**

The Community Hall is generally in average condition, but requires a new wood stove. There also could be improvements to the water system. There are two very small bathrooms and during general assemblies, portable bathrooms must be rented. Klukshu Hall also urgently requires a generator replacement.

### **Whitehorse**

#### **Whitehorse Administration Centre**

The Whitehorse Administration Centre houses 20 staff from the Education, Community Wellness, and Lands and Resources departments. The complex is owned by Dakwakada Development Corporation. The centre is generally in good condition; however, due to staff growth the existing space is no longer adequate.

## **2. Housing**

Housing is generally in average condition. General housing issues include health and comfort concerns, wear and tear, decay of certain areas, outdated and worn bathroom fixtures and kitchen facilities, floor coverings, and interior doors. In some cases, bathroom fans may be inadequate.

A project funded through northern housing trust between 2007 and 2008 included insulation upgrades to most ceiling and foundation crawlspaces, as well as repairs and replacement of roofs, windows, and doors. Some footings were also excavated and re-damp proofed.

Since 2008, housing repairs have been completed by CAFN on a case by case basis. Some residents repair their own houses while others rely on CAFN to fund and complete the repairs. There is a need to develop a process for better addressing housing repairs.

There is a need for more diversity of the housing stock to meet the spectrum of residents and needs including: emergency shelter (such as small cabins), transitional supportive housing, social housing with affordable rent, rental housing with smaller units for couples and singles, and elders housing. There is no housing in Whitehorse, although this is where the majority of citizen live.

### **Haines Junction**

#### **Diamond Willow Apartments**

Diamond Willow Apartments has 12 units and provides both social housing and rental housing for those living without assistance. The building is generally in poor condition and requires replacement of the roof and heating system, and improvements to ventilation.

#### **Mun Ku Multi-Unit rental Complex**

Mun Ku multi-unit rental complex contains 12 units and houses primarily elders. The building is in average condition. Comfort and health and safety need to be addressed including replacement of the roof and heating system, doors, and floor coverings.

## **3. Water Service**

The CAFN developed a water strategy in May 2013 that promotes the protection and conservation of water throughout the traditional territory and supports and promotes their cultural beliefs and traditions concerns related to water. The first goal of the strategy pertains to the provision of safe drinking water. Goals are to:

- Ensure regular water quality testing is conducted for community and residential drinking water systems;
- Develop and implement water source protection plans for all community drinking water systems;
- Ensure all community water treatment systems are updated to meet current government regulations;
- Ensure all water/waste operators are trained certified;
- Provide safe drinking water education to all CAFN citizens; and
- Investigate the feasibility of developing own drinking water standards and regulations.

The CAFN Property Services Department is currently responsible for delivering clean and safe water to CAFN citizens living on Settlement Land.

### **Haines Junction, Canyon, and Champagne**

Water for Haines Junction and Canyon is provided from the community water system operated by the Village of Haines Junction under agreement with CAFN. Water is provided to Canyon by water truck delivery.



Treated water from Haines Junction is also trucked to Champagne. A study is currently underway to determine the feasibility of developing a reliable local source of water for the community. A local water source would reduce the trucking costs.

#### Takhini

Takhini Subdivision is supplied with drinking water from a groundwater well. Water treatment was enhanced in 2013 with an arsenic removal system consisting of multiple column tanks that provide coagulation and filtration. These upgrades mean that the facility meets the Canadian Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality. CAFN is currently awaiting a decision by the Environmental Operators Certification Program to determine the classification of the facility.

#### Klukshu and Aishihik

There is a community well at Aishihik. At Klukshu there is a self-serve spring and the community well at the Klukshu Hall. These wells will require permits to operate, regular testing, and potential upgrades for treatment and disinfection to comply with the Department of Environmental Health Services Small Public Drinking Water System Regulations, under the Public Health and Safety Act.

Source water protection plans may be warranted for communities where people draw from groundwater wells such as Champagne, Klukshu, Takhini, and Aishihik Village. Lack of protection of these wells have resulted in evidence of contamination in the past.

### 4. Solid Waste Disposal

It is a priority to have bear proof garbage and recycling containers in all communities. CAFN is developing a weekly recycling pick up service to administration buildings and housing.

#### Haines Junction

Solid waste disposal and recycling occurs at the Haines Junction landfill. The landfill consists of several pits for domestic, compost, metal, brush, and tire waste. Domestic waste is collected at a transfer station outside the landfill and the domestic pit is closed to the public.

A compost area and recycling centre are operated privately by the Haines Junction Recycling Group and are located next to the transfer station. Recycling is shipped to Whitehorse for processing with backhauls from various trucking companies in the territory.

#### Canyon

The Canyon Dump is no longer a disposal facility. It has been remediated and is a waste transfer facility following recommendations from the Yukon Government Solid Waste Strategy. The facility is situated on CAFN land and there is no agreement with Yukon Government to have such a facility in the region. This will lead to the site's closure. Currently, domestic waste is being picked up weekly and is delivered to the Champagne dump. Facilities have been developed to allow for sorting of waste. Establishing an agreement with the Village of Haines Junction to send waste from Canyon to the Landfill in Haines Junction is a priority.

#### Champagne

Until five years ago, waste was burned regularly at the Champagne Dump. The facility now receives waste from Canyon as well as local residents. There are bins to allow for separation of waste and recyclables, and a free store to enable recovery of unwanted materials. The site is unmonitored. A part-time staff person would lead to better diversion and separation, and avoid contamination. Waste is transferred to the City of Whitehorse Waste Management Facility. Wood waste is diverted to Haines Junction to avoid high tipping fees at the Whitehorse Waste Management Facility.



Solid Waste Sorting Area at Takhini

#### Takhini

Municipal waste is currently collected at a transfer area that has bins for disposal and electric fence to discourage wildlife from entering the area. Waste is transferred to the City of Whitehorse Waste Management Facility.

#### Klukshu

Municipal waste is currently collected at a fenced transfer area that has bins for disposal. Improvements may be needed to make the area safer and easier to use.

### 5. Sewage Collection and Disposal

#### Haines Junction

CAFN has a sanitary sewer collection system with a lift station that connects to a three-cell lagoon treatment facility operated by the Village of Haines Junction. The lagoons are discharged every six years into wetlands located within the borders of Klukshu National Park. The discharge is of higher than normal standard when released.

Buildings along Hume Street are still not connected to the municipal sewage system. These buildings include the Municipal

Shop, Water Truck Garage, Carpenter Shop, and the Nāts'ekhj Kū Healing House. Currently these buildings dispose of sewage in holding tanks which are pumped. There is a high water table in the area. Potential leakage is a concern and connection of a force main to those buildings is required to provide a safer means of sewage disposal and treatment.

**Champagne, Canyon, Klukshu, Aishihik, and Takhini** Sewage collection and disposal is provided by individual septic systems.

### 6. Community Energy Systems

The development of renewable energy and energy efficiency is a continuing priority for CAFN. A new geexchange system has been developed to serve the water treatment facility in Takhini.

Installation and commissioning of a new wood boiler intended to serve the new water truck garage and carpentry shop is incomplete and has never been in operation. Completion and commissioning is required. A feasibility study is underway for using biomass at Da Kū Cultural Centre.



Takhini Water Trucks

## 7. Community Safety

### Fire Protection

In Haines Junction, fire protection is provided through a service agreement with the Village of Haines Junction. It is generally meeting the community's needs. The Canyon Fire Hall currently stores an old fire truck, but has no trained volunteer firefighters. There are fire trucks located in the Takhini and Champagne however, there are no community members with up-to-date training. There are volunteer fire departments at Ibex Valley and Mendenhall that may be able to help during fires.

### Policing

Policing services are provided by the RCMP from either Haines Junction or Whitehorse and are currently meeting the community's needs.

### Search and Rescue

Search and rescue is provided by the RCMP with assistance from the Canadian Rangers, and Parks Canada. Emergency response is provided by the Village of Haines Junction and depends on trained volunteers. These services are adequate.

### Emergency Preparedness Planning

Emergency preparedness planning is a priority for CAFN staff and citizens. Updating of these plans is currently underway.

## 8. Recreation

### Haines Junction

Recreation amenities include an outdoor rink, playground, and fitness equipment located in the Nāts'ekh̄j K̄q̄ Healing House. Other amenities are provided by the Village of Haines Junction which has swimming pool, hockey rink, gymnasium, and stage. The Youth Centre is well used and provides youth with opportunities to explore different ways to recreate in a healthy, engaging and fun way, in addition to providing a safe environment for youth to drop-in. There have been discussions that the Youth Centre may not be big enough, for the overall community needs.

### Champagne, Canyon, and Takhini

Champagne, Canyon, Klukshu, and Takhini have playgrounds. The playground in Canyon does not have a completed fence or lighting. This has been identified as a need. Champagne and Takhini have outdoor rinks. Both amenities appear to be meeting the community's needs.

### Programs

Recreation programs provide sport and recreation opportunities to all CAFN Elders, adults, and children in order to improve the health and well-being of CAFN citizens, and facilitate a healthy community through sport and recreation. Youth programs provide kids with opportunities to explore different ways to recreate in a healthy way. Programs are offered in Haines Junction and Takhini based on need, demographics, and interest.

### Traditional Activities

Connection to the land is extremely important to CAFN citizens. Trails, programs, and both indoor and outdoor spaces that support traditional activities are community priorities. Activities include dancing, drumming hunting, fishing, trapping, sewing, drum making, crafts, language lessons, knife making, collecting and preserving traditional food, and hiking traditional routes.

The Trailhead project is focussed on formalizing and improving the traditional routes through CAFN territory. Recently, groups of citizens have hiked the route that connects Klukshu to Champagne and Hutchi. The purpose of this project is to revitalize old trade routes and get citizens out on the land.

The class room at Da K̄q̄ Cultural Centre is used for a range of programs for adults and children that are focussed on traditional activities.

## 9. School and Library

Schooling is provided within the Village of Haines Junction at St. Elias Community School which offer K-12 grades. Residents use the library in the Village of Haines Junction. A language library and lab also exists at the Da K̄q̄ Cultural Centre. Both are currently meeting the community's needs. Youth who live in Takhini attend school in Whitehorse.

## 10. Transportation

### Roads

The roads in Haines Junction are generally in average condition. Maintenance in Haines Junction is shared by YG, Village of Haines Junction, and CAFN. Roads in Champagne, Canyon, Klukshu, and Takhini are generally in average condition. Maintenance is provided by CAFN.

A secondary access road with streetlights is currently under development in Takhini to provide an alternative evacuation route in case of emergency.

### Public Transportation

There is currently no scheduled public transportation for any CAFN communities however a community bus was purchased in 2013 using Gas Tax funds. It is operating based on dedicated need, and is used for transporting residents to community events. Policies and procedures are being developed to provide scheduled service to the communities. The bus will also be used to help citizens access the grocery store and services located in Whitehorse.

### Active Transportation

CAFN have a large network of unmarked trails throughout their communities and traditional territory. In Haines Junction there is a fully paved trail to Pine Lake and cross country ski trails that have been recently improved and signed. Currently, there is no direct trail access to the Da K̄q̄ Cultural Centre. An active transportation link would provide access to the cultural facility for those without access to a vehicle, especially elders and youth. This would promote active living and would integrate well with traditional lifestyles.

### Airport

The Airport is within Haines Junction and is primarily used by the Yukon Government. It is assumed to be in average condition and adequate.



Photo Credit: Champagne and Aishihik First Nations

## 11. Community Wellness

The Community Wellness Department has a staff of 14 and provides a wide range of wellness and services including social assistance, individual case management, elders fuel benefits, community care, elders programs, recreation, family health and health promotion. Programs and services are run in Takhini, Whitehorse, and Haines Junction based on individual and community need, staff availability, and funding.

In 2012, CAFN reopened its old Administrative building in Haines Junction as the Nāts'ekh̄j K̄q̄ or "Healing House." This building is the centre for community wellness and provides space for programming and offices. Currently there are weekly sewing classes, games night, fitness classes, elders programs, prenatal support and more. The programs hosted here focus on a holistic approach to wellness, which includes spiritual, mental, and emotional wellness. Programs offered at Nāts'ekh̄j K̄q̄ promote a healthy lifestyle using modern tools and knowledge, as well as traditional models of health.

Medical services are provided by a high level medical facility nursing station in the Village of Haines Junction that has a doctor who visits on a regular basis.

### Child Welfare

CAFN provides support for citizens and families experiencing child apprehensions or child protection, including court support, family mediation, support, and prevention as needed.

### Community Wellness

The Community Wellness program offers education, support, prevention, referrals and counselling to Citizens in areas such as family violence, residential school, anger management, sexual abuse, and general mental health.

### Employment and Income Assistance and Emergency Funding Programs

The seasonal Employment Opportunities Program at CAFN provides citizens eligible for income assistance to be employed through opportunities created by CAFN. The Income Assistance program assists CAFN members in need of Income Assistance to cover rent, utilities, fuel, and basic needs. Funding is available for medical emergencies and to help citizens deal with situations such as a loss of home to fire. There is also a fund that provides assistance with the funeral costs of a deceased CAFN beneficiary.



### Alcohol & Drug Programs

Education, support, prevention and counselling are available to CAFN Citizens in areas such as screening and assessments, referrals to detox and treatment centres, pre-treatment and aftercare, homelessness, and other types of support.

### Support Services and Crisis Intervention

Education, support, prevention, referrals and counseling for citizens in crisis are focussed on family violence prevention, suicide prevention, trauma, and stress/anxiety is also provided.

### Elders Assistance Program and Community Care

CAFN Elders Program provides cultural, social and recreational activities and/or travel to activities for CAFN Elders who do not have access to transportation. This includes communicating with the Health Centre to schedule medical travel, or to assist in scheduling non-medical appointments such as the eye doctor or dentist. There is also a fund to help elders with their heating expenses. The CAFN Community Care program provides home support services such as cleaning, laundry and cooking, and other assistance to Citizens with health issues based on individual client care plans.

### Family Health and Health Promotion

The CAFN's Family Health program provides support to parents and children (0-5 years of age) in all CAFN communities, with an emphasis on nutrition, healthy parenting, and the importance of breastfeeding. All CAFN families are eligible, with an emphasis on pregnant and new mothers and children. The CAFN Health Promotion program delivers classes, workshops and other activities to promote healthy living and a traditional lifestyle



Photo Credit: Champagne and Aishihik First Nations

by raising awareness of current health issues (such as FASD, HIV/AIDS, diabetes, and smoking awareness and prevention).

## 12. Government

CAFN has been a self-governing First Nation since their Final Agreement was signed in 1993. CAFN has passed the following laws which can be accessed on the CAFN website at [www.cafn.ca](http://www.cafn.ca):

- Financial Administration Act;
- Fish and Wildlife Act;
- Goods and Services Tax;
- Government Administration Act;
- Income Tax Act;
- Lands Act;
- Lottery Licensing Act; and
- Traditional Activities Protection Act.

### Digital Infrastructure

CAFN would like to develop its digital infrastructure to better serve citizens. Specific goals of these improvements are to:

- Sustainably connect members with services;
- Provide access to digital archives;
- Collect family tree and ancestry information;
- Develop a comprehensive GIS database.

## 13. Language, Cultural, and Heritage

The Da Kų Cultural Centre opened in 2013 in Haines Junction and is a gathering place that recognizes and celebrates the cultural contributions and way of life of CAFN peoples. It is a 27,000 square foot facility owned and operated by the CAFN. Facilities include:

- A cultural and heritage resource centre for Citizens with an assembly hall, classroom space, kitchen, meeting room, language lab, and workshop;
- A community cultural centre with displays and exhibits, and space for learning and training opportunities;
- A display venue and repository for artifacts, archeological materials, archives and contemporary art;
- A visitor facility with CAFN orientation exhibits, changing exhibition space, and a retail store; and
- Yukon and Parks Canada visitor information centres.

The vision of the Da Kų Cultural Centre is to celebrate and honour the CAFN people - past, present and future - by revitalizing the

Southern Tutchone and Tlingit cultures and languages through a living, interactive environment that inspires teaching, learning and performance of tradition.

Language is very important to CAFN, and there are language lessons, a language lab, and plans to revitalize a language program at the daycare. An effort is made to integrate a language component into each project, regardless of the type of project.

At Da Kų there are a wide range of indoor and outdoor programs including drum groups, knife and drum making, sewing groups, moose tanning, and fish drying. Activities are designed to appeal to citizens and topics are changed depending on interest.

## 14. Post Office, Internet, and Other Services

There is a Post Office located within the Village of Haines Junction which is currently meeting the community's needs.

Haines Junction has both high speed internet and 4G cellular phone access. Cellular service from Haines Junction ends near Canyon and is regained in a limited capacity near Takhini. All of the main communities Haines Junction, Canyon, Klukshu, and Takhini River have standard telephone service.

There is currently no grocery store operating in Haines Junction. This means that residents must travel 150 km to Whitehorse for supplies.

## 15. Water and Sewer System Operators

### Water Operators

There are currently four Water Operators employed by CAFN. All operators must be certified by the Environmental Operators Certification Program (EOCP) in order to maintain and operate community drinking water facilities. CAFN will facilitate the required staff training through partnership with other agencies and stakeholders.

### Sewage Treatment Operator

There are currently no certification requirements for waste water operators in the Yukon but these requirements will likely be developed in the near future. CAFN will facilitate the required staff training through partnership with other agencies and stakeholders. CAFN owns and operates a sewage education truck.

## 16. Economic Opportunities

Economic development is one of the pillars of CAFN's strategic plan. There are limited employment opportunities for citizens who live in outside of Whitehorse. Many citizens choose to live in either Haines Junction or Whitehorse in order to be closer to jobs. The unemployment rate for CAFN citizens is estimated at 17%. The CAFN employs around 125 people and 95 of these are full time positions. The majority of these jobs are located in Haines Junction, 25 are in Whitehorse, and there are a handful in Takhini.

A Community Economic Development Plan was complete in 2012. This document involved significant public consultation and identified themes and priorities.

Five priorities were identified by CAFN citizens are:

- Land development for housing and home ownership;
- Electricity generation;
- Specialized schools and education programs;
- Logging and wood products; and
- Mineral exploration and mining.

Other sectors that were identified as important are tourism, traditional crafts, agriculture and trapping. The Plan identifies more job training and skills development, more support for CAFN business and more partnerships as vital to increasing economic opportunities.

## 17. Lands and Resources

### Ultimate Sustainability for CAFN is People on the Land

The Lands and Resources Department is responsible for lands, renewable resources, heritage liaison and parks planning and environmental management for CAFN. The Department also issues hunting and fishing permits to citizens and is the department that works with the Yukon Environment and Socio-Economic Assessment Act and other key pieces of CAFN/ Yukon/Canadian legislation.

### Land Supports People and Keeps Cultural Integrity Intact

A key goal of the Lands and Resources Department is to support the traditional infrastructure to help and encourage citizens to get out on the land. To this end, the Department is working to record, document, and improve trails, and projects that encourage citizens to spend time on the traplines. The Department is developing the Cultural Land-Based Harvest and Traditional Economies Plan to support this initiative.

## 7. Identification of Challenges

The Lands and Resources Department is working to update community plans for Haines Junction, Klukshu, and Takhini. Emergency Plans for each community are also a priority of the department and are being brought up to date. CAFN is working with other Yukon First Nations and Yukon Government to develop a territory-wide land registry system. Other projects underway include the preparation for regional planning, finalizing the CAFN water strategy, working with Yukon Government in support of forest management and completing a climate change adaptation plan. The Department is guided by a comprehensive work plan which details the strategic priorities, objectives, actions with measurable targets.

The Lands and Resources Department's specific areas of responsibility are:

### Lands

- Member services
- Lands registry
- Community lands planning
- Settlement lands planning
- Regional land use planning
- Lands Act, Traditional Activities Protection Act
- Category A and B lands management

### Renewable Resources

- Fish and wildlife
- Harvesting
- Trappers and traplines
- Parks
- Fish and Wildlife Act and management planning

### Heritage Liaison and Parks Planning

- Policy and legislation and planning assistance with Heritage
- Parks Planning

### Environment

- Environmental assessments non-First Nations land dispositions and development;
- Mining, forestry, and energy
- Water strategy
- Climate change strategy
- Policy and legislation

Identifying the challenges and opportunities facing CAFN communities in the future helps to focus discussion about values, understand needs for facilities and programs, and better prepare for the future. Many of these challenges and opportunities are the same as those facing other small northern communities, and some are unique to CAFN.

The list of challenges presented below was identified by workshop participants.

### Community

- Programs and projects need to focus on increasing the wellness of the communities and citizens.
- Need more opportunities to integrate elders, children and youth, and to build respect and share traditional knowledge.
- A long-term vision and land use plans are needed for CAFN as a whole and for the individual communities.
- Shortage of services in Haines Junction; no grocery store, the land fill and bank have limited hours, and recreation opportunities are limited.
- Opportunities need to be developed to support culture, language, and heritage.
- Communities and individuals need to build self-sufficiency by providing for themselves (food security, emergency preparedness, energy independence).
- Potential to improve the relationship with the Village of Haines Junction and Kluane National Park.
- Motivation, education, and ongoing citizen involvement are needed to change behaviour.

### Funding and Economics

- High cost of maintaining infrastructure in five communities (duplication of facilities and travel between communities).
- Small population base means it is difficult to provide services.
- High cost of green infrastructure.
- Rising cost of energy and dependence on oil.
- Successful economic development projects are needed to provide employment in all communities. This includes small businesses and home-based entrepreneurs
- Difficult to attract residents and businesses to settlement land (taxes could be a revenue source).
- Need to focus on ways to generate income in all community's through small sustainable projects.

### Environment

- Impacts of climate change are not fully understood.
- Increasing competition for limited resources (increasing population in the Yukon, Canada, the world).

### Demographics and Housing

- Homelessness is an ongoing problem and emergency shelters are needed.
- Housing is needed (especially for elders, single people, young people).
- There is a growing number of elders, and additional programs and housing needed to match changing needs.



Community Workshop, Haines Junction, March 18, 2014



# 8. Sustainability Values

The vision for CAFN as stated in the 2012-2015 Strategic Plan is:

*We, the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations people and our government, shall promote a healthy, unified and self-reliant people, while conserving and enhancing our environment and culture.*

The Strategic Plan elaborates on this vision by setting out seven goals along with associated key initiatives. Chief and Council also have a Mission, Pillars, and Strategic Goals that sets the departmental priorities.

The goals from the Strategic Plan are:

- Goal 1: We have a vibrant traditional culture.
- Goal 2: We have an effective, accountable, unified government.
- Goal 3: Our citizens have healthy lifestyles.
- Goal 4: Our citizens are engaged in lifelong learning.
- Goal 5: We benefit from a vibrant and sustainable economy in our traditional territory.
- Goal 6: We have safe and vibrant communities.
- Goal 7: We are protecting, respecting, and sustaining the environment.

The strategic goals and specific priorities are organized around the three pillars of wellness, economic development, and traditional culture.

During discussions with CAFN departments, directors, and with community members in Whitehorse, Takhini, Canyon, Champagne, and Haines Junction, a series of values were developed to help guide decision-making relating to capital projects. These values were confirmed during group discussion at the workshop and were used to develop decision making criteria.



CAFN Youth Centre, Haines Junction

## Community

- Plan and develop communities where our children will want to live .
- Support families, elders and youth.
- Care for our elders and each other.
- Develop places where elders and youth can interact and that will bring people together.
- Encourage communities, families and individuals to work together for the greater good (social sustainability).
- Celebrate diversity.

## Environment

- Be good environmental stewards.
- Maintain access to the back country for citizens in every community.
- Protect the land, air and water for the long term.

## Self-sufficiency

- Encourage individuals, families, and communities to be self-sufficient/self-reliant
- Be prepared for emergencies
- Be resilient



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## Equity & Respect

- Decision making based on equality and respect.
- Planning should include the distribution of facilities across communities.
- Clear communication is needed between citizens, government departments, communities and decision makers.

## Local Economic Opportunities

- Support traditional economy and healthy lifestyles.
- Each project should provide opportunities for employment and training.
- Local long-term year-round jobs in each community should be a focus.
- Focus on developing tourist potential.

## Culture & Heritage

- Preservation and enrichment of the culture and heritage .
- Live close to the land.
- Continue to develop projects and programs that get people out on the land.
- Protect the traditional feel of our communities.

## Capacity to Maintain our Infrastructure

- Development should not stretch resources, in terms of operations, maintenance and environmental capacity.
- Priorities should be focussed on services CAFN Government is required to provide.
- Work to turn good ideas into great projects (thinking about programming, policies, staffing early on in project planning).
- Continue to build partnerships within and beyond the organization of Champagne and Aishihik First Nation



Photo Credit: Champagne and Aishihik First Nations

## 9. Decision Criteria

One of the goals of the community workshop was to prioritize the potential capital projects. To accomplish this, the values identified by the community were used as the basis for a series of decision-making criteria. Groups considered these criteria as they were evaluating potential projects, and projects that scored well using these criteria, were given higher priority. A decision matrix is shown in Appendix 1 and a decision making framework is shown in Appendix 2.

- 1. Does this build strong communities/families?**
  - Will it allow for programs that bring elders and youth together and build respect between groups?
  - Will it benefit kids, youth, adults, and elders?
- 2. Does this have a big impact/benefit for most citizens?**
  - Will it be accessible to all, many, or few citizens?
- 3. Does this lead to a balance of projects across communities?**
  - Is it centrally located?
  - Is it in a community that is missing facilities?
- 4. Does this promote our unique heritage/culture?**
  - Will it allow for additional programming?
  - Does it support traditional values?
- 5. Does it improve health & safety?**
  - Is the existing infrastructure unsafe?
  - Will it improve drinking water quality?
- 6. Does this promote local jobs & capacity?**
  - Will it lead to long-term jobs in more than one community?
- 7. Will this benefit future generations?**
  - Will it last well into the future?
  - Will kids and youth benefit?
- 8. Does this protect the environment?**
  - Does this improve protection of the air, land, and water?
- 9. Does this promote self-reliance?**
  - Will the project increase food or energy independence?
  - Will it help the community be more prepared in case of emergency?
- 10. Does this promote integration/collaboration?**
  - Will this project provide opportunities for individuals, families, communities and departments to work together?
- 11. Does this align with other plans/processes?**
  - Is the project in an existing plan or General Assembly resolution?



Community Workshop, Haines Junction, March 18, 2014



Community Workshop, Haines Junction, March 18, 2014



Upgraded CAFN Home

## 10. Priority Projects

The table below summarizing the highest priority projects for the CAFN. Priority projects were identified both during the March 18 workshop and through discussions with staff.

During the workshop, participants were divided into three small groups and worked through a decision making exercise. Each group began with 50 potential projects (listed in Appendix 6) and used the values and decision criteria already identified by the larger group to select the most important projects. Though each group had slightly different results, but many of the highest priority projects were the same.

After meetings with staff, several additional projects were added to the list. These were projects that were not community priorities, but are projects that are already underway, are necessary to keep maintenance costs down, have been identified as departmental priorities, or are required to prevent future deterioration of resources.

### Values

Strong Communities  
 Healthy Environment  
 Self-sufficiency  
 Equity and Respect  
 Local Economic Opportunities  
 Heritage and Culture  
 Capacity to Maintain Infrastructure

*\*These values were developed from community visioning meetings and workshop discussions and were used to select priority projects.*

### Estimated Construction Cost

Low = Under \$50,000  
 Medium = \$50,000 to \$200,000  
 High = Over \$200,000

*\*Costs below are rough estimates of constructions costs generated for planning purposes, excludes long-term costs of operation, maintenance, staffing and potential programming.*

Project Description (No order of priority)	Years	Estimated Cost	Gas Tax Eligible
<b>Buildings</b>			
1. Emergency Shelter (Tiny Homes)	2014-2018	\$\$\$	✓
2. Diamond Willow Apartments Improvements	2014	\$\$	✓
3. Mun Ku Apartment Improvements	2015	\$\$	✓
4. Canyon Fire Hall Improvements	2017+	\$\$	✓
5. Kitchen Improvements at Näts'ekh̄j K̄u	2015	\$\$	
6. Administration Building Repairs	2014	\$\$	✓
7. Takhini Community Centre	2014-2016	\$\$\$	✓
8. Haines Junction Daycare	2014-2017	\$\$\$	✓
9. Haines Junction Youth Centre	2015-2018	\$\$\$	✓
10. Haines Junction Continuing Care	2016+	\$\$\$	✓
11. Haines Junction Community Centre (business case and conceptual)	2016-2017	\$\$	✓
12. Champagne Community Hall Improvements	2014-2015	\$\$	✓
13. Shop Building Energy Efficiency Upgrades	2014-2017	\$\$	✓



**Water, Sewer, and Solid Waste**

14. Water Treatment Facilities	2015-2016	TBD	✓
15. Water Treatment at Klukshu	2014	\$\$	✓
16. Bear Proof Bins (200 homes)	2014	\$\$	✓
17. Municipal Water and Sewer in Haines Junction	2014-15	\$\$	✓

**Planning**

18. Emergency Preparedness Planning	2014+	\$\$	✓
19. Asset Management Plan	2014	\$	✓
20. Asset Maintenance Plan	2014	\$	✓
21. Community Land Use Plans (Haines Junction, Takhini and others. May include Settlement Land Plan, Regional Land Use Plan )	2014-2018	\$\$	✓

**Transportation**

22. Takhini Secondary Access Road	2014	\$\$	✓
23. Drainage and Chip Seal at Da Ku	2015	\$	✓

**Energy Projects**

24. Klukshu Generator Upgrades	2014	\$	
25. Renewable Energy Projects	2014-2018	\$\$	✓
26. Small Biomass Project	2015	\$\$\$	✓

**Recreation, Heritage, and Other Community Projects**

27. Traditional Medicine Garden	2014-2015	\$	✓
28 Champagne Rest Area and Signage	2016	\$	
29. Heritage Cabin Restore and Repair	2014+	\$\$	✓
30. Greenhouses	2014-2016	\$	✓
31. Small Projects (Champagne, Canyon, Aishihik, Klukshu)	2014-2018	\$	✓
32. Trail Infrastructure Improvements	2014-2018	\$\$	✓
33. Digital Infrastructure for Lands and Heritage Information (Land-based knowledge database, Land Registry, Land Use Plan Data-base, Environmental Assessments, Research, etc)	2014-2018	\$\$	✓





# Appendix 2. Decision Making Framework

In order for the CAFN to move towards a sustainable future, the values outlined in this Plan must be considered in daily decision making. This worksheet outlines several strategic questions that will help assess any type of action (plan, policy, project, or practice) by using the decision making criteria that were identified through the ICSP process.

Name of Proposed Action: \_\_\_\_\_

Brief Description of the Action: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Does this action move CAFN towards our vision of success? Yes  No

If yes, please indicate which of the CAFN pillars the action supports:

Wellness  Economic Development  Traditional Culture

Please indicate which of the following the action will support:

- Building strong communities and families
- Benefit future generations
- Promoting our unique culture and heritage
- Protecting the environment
- Balance of projects across communities
- Benefits for most/many citizens
- Improving health and safety (i.e. improve water quality, deal with mould)
- Promote local jobs and capacity buildings
- Promoting self-reliance
- Promoting integration and collaboration (i.e. individuals, communities, departments working together)

Is this Action the subject of a GA Resolution? Yes  No

Does this project align itself with other plans within CAFN? Yes  No

Identify the plans \_\_\_\_\_

2. Positive and Negative Impacts

What are the top three positive impacts expected from this Action?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

Are the top three potential negative impacts of this Action?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

How can we maximize the positive impacts of the action?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

How could we avoid or minimize these potential negative impacts

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Is the Action a good financial investment? Capital \$  Operating (energy, maintenance, staffing) : \$/Year

What is the approximate cost of the Action:

Does this action reduce long term operating costs? Yes  No

If so, what is the approximate pay-back period for the investment? Years

4. Overall Assessment

Given your assessment of the benefits, challenges and long-term costs associated with this Action, what is your level of comfort with moving forward?

Strongly support this action

Support in principle, but support will depend on how the Action is executed

On the right track, but more information and/or substantial changes are required. Currently, not comfortable with supporting this Action.

The Action as proposed is not supportable.

## Appendix 3. Capital Plan

Please note that costs in the Capital Plan are rough estimates of construction costs generated for planning purposes. These estimates excludes long-term costs for operation, maintenance, staffing and potential programming. More detailed cost estimates will need to be developed before projects get underway.

	Project Description	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 Years +	TOTAL	Department	Community
<b>Buildings</b>										
1	Emergency Shelter (Tiny Homes)								PS & CW	HJ, TRS
	Planning & Prototype	\$45,000						\$45,000		
	Construction		\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000		\$400,000		
2	Diamond Willow Apartments								PS	HJ
	Roof Replacement	\$150,000						\$150,000		
	Heating System Improvement	\$50,000						\$50,000		
3	Mun ku Apartment								PS	HJ
	Roof Replacement		\$150,000					\$150,000		
	Heating System Improvement		\$50,000					\$50,000		
4	Canyon Fire Hall Improvements								L&R, PS	Canyon
	Planning & Feasibility				\$25,000			\$25,000		
	Community Space Improvements						\$120,000	\$120,000		
	Fire Protection Improvements				TBD					
5	Kitchen Improvements at Healing House		\$100,000					\$100,000	CW & PS	HJ
6	Administration Building Repairs	\$25,000						TBD	PS	HJ
7	Takhini River Community Center								PS, L/R & EcDec	TRS, Wh
	Detailed Design	\$100,000	\$200,000					\$300,000		
	Site Work & Construction			\$3,500,000				\$3,500,000		
8	Haines Junction Daycare								Ed & CW	HJ
	Feasibility/Business Case	\$25,000						\$25,000		
	Conceptual Planning		\$60,000					\$60,000		
	Construction			\$400,000	\$400,000			\$800,000		
9	Haines Junction Youth Centre								CW	HJ
	Feasibility/Business Case		\$25,000					\$25,000		
	Conceptual Planning			\$60,000				\$60,000		
	Construction					\$750,000		\$750,000		
10	Haines Junction Continuing Care								CW & PS	HJ
	Feasibility/Business Case			\$25,000				\$25,000		
	Conceptual Planning				\$60,000			\$60,000		
	Construction						3,000,000	\$3,000,000		
11	Haines Junction Community/Rec Centre								CW & PS	HJ
	Feasibility/Business Case			\$25,000				\$25,000		
	Conceptual Planning				\$60,000			\$60,000		
12	Champagne Community Hall								PS	Ch
	Improvements	\$25,000	\$75,000					\$100,000		
13	Shop Building Energy Efficiency Upgrades	\$20,000	\$20,000		\$40,000			\$80,000	PS	HJ
<b>Water, Sewer and Solid Waste</b>										
14	Water Treatment Facilities								PS	All
	Study (funded, ongoing)									
	Projects to be identified		TBD	TBD						
15	Water Treatment at Klukshu								PS & L/R	Klukshu
	Treatment Study	\$30,000						\$30,000		
	Capital Solution	\$70,000						\$70,000		
16	200 Bear Proof Bins at Door	\$50,000						\$50,000	PS & L/R	HJ, Can, Ch, TRS
17	Municipal Water and Sewer Service Haines Junction (Healing House Sewer & Water)								PS	HJ
	Planning & Design	\$25,000						\$25,000		
	Construction		\$150,000					\$150,000		
<b>Planning</b>										
18	Emergency Preparedness Planning	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$120,000	L&R, PS	All
19	Asset Management Plan	\$25,000						\$25,000	PS	All
20	Asset Maintenance Plan	\$25,000						\$25,000	PS	All
21	Community Plans	\$50,000	\$50,000					\$100,000	L&R	All
<b>Transportation</b>										
22	Takhini Secondary Access								PS & L/R	TRS
	Completing secondary Access Road	\$75,000						\$75,000		
23	Improve drainage and chip seal around Da Ku		\$20,000					\$20,000	LHC & PS	HJ
<b>Energy Projects</b>										
24	Klukshu Generator Replacement	\$25,000						\$25,000	PS	KL
25	Renewable Energy								PS, L/R, EcDev	All
	Community Energy Plan (YG funded)									
	Solar PV 5 kW to Administration Building	\$20,000						\$20,000		
	Renewable Energy Projects in Communities		\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000		\$100,000		
26	Small Biomass Project		\$400,000					\$400,000	PS & EcDec	HJ
<b>Recreation, Heritage, and Other Community Projects</b>										
27	Traditional Medicine Garden & Da Ku Landscaping								LHC	HJ
	Planning & Design	\$10,000						\$10,000		
	Construction		\$35,000					\$35,000		
28	Rest Area and Information Signage			\$35,000				\$35,000	PS, L/R & EcDec	Champagne
29	Heritage Cabin Restore / Repair	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$120,000	L/R	All
30	Greenhouse								CW	HJ, TRS, Ch
	Construction	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000				\$30,000		
31	Small Projects in Champagne, Klukshu, Canyon, Aishihik	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$120,000	LHC, CW, PS, L/R	All
32	Trail Infrastructure Improvements		\$50,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000		\$125,000	L/R & LHC	
33	Digital Infrastructure							TBD	L/R	
	<b>Total Budget</b>	\$915,000	\$1,580,000	\$4,265,000	\$795,000	\$960,000	\$3,180,000	\$11,695,000		

\*Cost estimates provided in this table are for planning purposes only. Detailed cost estimates will be developed before projects get underway.



## Appendix 4. Capital Project Sheets

## Appendix 5. Community Assessment Tables

### Capital Project Infrastructure

Capital Project/Infrastructure	Do you have it?		What is its condition?			Is there enough?		Do you need it?	
	Yes	No	Good	Average	Poor	Yes	No	Yes	No
Administration Centre									
Haines Junction	✓			✓				✓	
Whitehorse	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓
Airport	✓			✓		✓			✓
Community Buildings									
Natsakiku Healing House	✓			✓			✓		✓
Municipal Shop	✓			✓		✓			✓
Carpentry Shop	✓			✓		✓			✓
Water Truck Garage (HJ)	✓		✓				✓		✓
Daku Cultural Centre	✓		✓			✓			✓
Aishihik Community Hall	✓			✓		✓			✓
Takhini Community Space	✓			✓			✓		✓
Takhini Carpentry Shop	✓			✓			✓		✓
Canyon Community Space	✓				✓		✓		✓
Klukshu Community Hall	✓			✓		✓			✓
Dock Facilities		✓							✓
Community Energy Systems									
Geoexchange Takhini Water Facility	✓					✓			✓
Biomass Boiler Water Truck Garage (HJ)	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓

### Capital Project Infrastructure cont'd...

Capital Project/Infrastructure	Do you have it?		What is its condition?			Is there enough?		Do you need it?	
	Yes	No	Good	Average	Poor	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Health Clinic								
Provided in Village of HJ	✓		✓			✓		✓	
Housing									
Residential	✓		✓				✓	✓	
Diamond Willow Apartments	✓						✓	✓	
Munku Multi-Unit rental Complex	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	
Internet Service	✓			✓			✓	✓	
Library									
Provided in Village of HJ	✓		✓			✓		✓	
Police Building									
Provided by RCMP in HJ	✓			✓		✓		✓	
Post Office									
Provided in Village of HJ	✓			✓		✓		✓	
Recreation (parks)									
Playgrounds & Rinks	✓		✓			✓		✓	
Roads	✓			✓		✓		✓	
Schools									
Provided in Village of HJ	✓			✓		✓		✓	
Sewage Collection and Disposal									
Provided in Village of HJ in HJ	✓			✓		✓		✓	
Septic Systems Outside HJ	✓			✓		✓		✓	
Solid Waste Disposal	✓			✓		✓		✓	
Water Service									
Provided in Village of HJ in HJ	✓			✓		✓		✓	
Takhini Water Treatment Facility	✓			✓		✓		✓	
Community Wells Klukshu/Aishihik	✓			✓			✓	✓	
Public Transportation									
Scheduled Bus Service		✓						✓	
Active Transportation									
Trails	✓			✓			✓	✓	
Youth Centre	✓			✓		✓		✓	

### Social, Health, and Cultural Services Inventory

Resources		Does it exist?		Can it improve?	
Category	Type of Service	Yes	No	Yes	No
Health	Nutrition	✓		✓	
	Weight Loss	✓		✓	
	Aids Prevention	✓		✓	
	Substance Abuse	✓		✓	
	Family Planning				
Public Safety	Police Protection	✓			✓
	Fire Protection	✓			✓
	Emergency Response	✓			✓
	Search and Rescue	✓			✓
Recreation	Small Children	✓		✓	
	Teens	✓		✓	
	Adults	✓		✓	
Social Service Programs	Child Care (Haines Junction)	✓		✓	
	Domestic Violence	✓		✓	
	Elders	✓		✓	
	Disability Services	✓		✓	
	Counselling – Adults	✓		✓	
	Counselling – Teens	✓		✓	
	Legal Services	✓		✓	
Suicide Prevention	✓		✓		
Self-Government	Self-Government Status	✓		✓	



### Social, Health, and Cultural Services Inventory cont'd...

Resources		Does it exist?		Can it improve?	
Category	Type of Service	Yes	No	Yes	No
Cultural Programs	Elders Group	✓		✓	
	Music	✓		✓	
	Subsistence Food Preparation	✓		✓	
	Dance Group	✓		✓	
	Arts and Crafts	✓		✓	
	Language Programs	✓		✓	
	Cultural Camps	✓		✓	
	Storytelling	✓		✓	

### Environmental Inventory

Environmental Assets / Needs	Do you have it?		If this is lacking, does your community need it?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Safe drinking water	✓			
Adequate supply of water	✓			
Certified water treatment operators	✓			
Safe sewage disposal and treatment	✓			
Permitted landfill	✓			
Recycling program	✓			
Used oil storage	✓			
Lead acid battery collection area				
Developable land	✓			
Fuel spill prevention plan				
Hazardous waste response plan				
Protect watershed plan	✓			
Environmental impact statement				
Other				
Other				

## Capacity Building/Training

Capacity Building/Training		Existing Job in the Community?		Training/Education Needed?		Is Training Available in the Community?	
Category	Type	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Municipal or First Nations Administrative Positions	CAO	✓		✓		✓	
	Accounting Officer	✓		✓		✓	
	Other						
Education	Principal	✓					
	Teacher/Teacher Aide	✓					
Environment	Environmental Specialist	✓ lands and resources/ in Whitehorse		✓		✓	
Health	Conservationist	✓		✓		✓	
	Health aide	✓		✓		✓	
	Nurse Practitioner	✓		✓		✓	
	Doctor	✓		✓		✓	
Transportation Utilities	Driver/Pilot		✓	✓			✓
	Water Treatment Operator Yukon	✓		✓		✓	
	Sewage Treatment Operator	N/A					
	Landfill Operator	N/A					
	Power Plant Operator	N/A					
	Water Delivery Service Operator	✓		✓		✓	
	Other	N/A					
Justice	Other	N/A					

## Appendix 6. Complete list of Potential Projects

The following is a list of potential capital projects that was compiled based on discussions with CAFN departments and with community members.

Project	Location	Gas Tax Eligible?	Source	Cost
<b>ENERGY</b>				
Solar collectors to supplement domestic hot water and/or generate electricity	All	Yes (CAFN owned)	Community Meeting	\$15k - \$35k
Klukshu Hall generator replacement	Klukshu	Yes	Property Services	\$25K
Champagne renewable energy project - wind	Champagne	Yes	Community Meeting	\$500k - 1 mil. \$2,5k / kW turbine
Champagne renewable energy project	Champagne	Yes	Community Meeting	\$2k - \$4k /kW
District heating system	All	Yes	ICSP 2009	\$250k - \$1 mil.
<b>RECREATION</b>				
Boat Ramps - Takhini, Champagne and Klukshu	Champagne	Yes	ICSP 2009	\$20K
Champagne Three Mile Boat Landing & Champagne Water Hole	Champagne	Yes	GA Resolution	\$5K
Complete the Playground at Canyon	Canyon	Yes	2009 ICSP; Community Meeting; GA Resolution	\$5k
Takhini Ice Rink Upgrades	Takhini	Yes	Community Meeting	\$50K
Haines Junction Ski Hill	Haines Junction	Yes	Community Meeting	\$20k - \$2 mil
Haines Junction Outdoor Gathering Space	Haines Junction	Yes	Wellness Dept.	\$20 - \$30k
Haines Junction Ice Rink Upgrades	Haines Junction	Yes	Wellness Dept.	\$50k
<b>HERITAGE &amp; CULTURE</b>				
Assistance for Museum at Klukshu	Klukshu	No	Community Meeting	\$5k
Relocate Old Log Building at Champagne	Champagne	Yes (if CAFN owns)	GA Resolution; Property Service Workplan; Community Meeting	\$10K

Project	Location	Gas Tax Eligible?	Source	Cost
Trailhead Project - Build Lean-To Shelters at Key Accesses Points	Various	Yes	Community Meeting	\$3500 / unit
Traditional Medicine Garden and Interpretive Signage at Da Ku Centre	Haines Junction	Yes	Community Wellness with Heritage and Language branches; HLC Dept	\$25k - \$35k
Rest Area and Information Signage at Champagne	Champagne	Yes	GA Resolution; Property Services, YG Tourism and Community Services	<b>\$25k - \$35k</b>
Tent Floor for GA Meetings held out on the land	GAs 'On-The-Land' CAFN TT	No	GA Resolution; Property Services	\$3k
<b>HEALTH, WELLNESS &amp; SAFETY</b>				
Community garden and greenhouse, composting	Haines Junction, Champagne, Takhini	Yes (if CAFN owns)	ICSP 2009; Community Meeting	\$5 - \$25k
Upgrades to Aishihik Treatment Centre	Aishihik	No	ICSP 2009	\$50k
Haines Junction Community Daycare Facility	HJ	Yes	2009 ICSP; Community Meetings	\$1 mil
Continuing Care Facility /Elders Facility	Haines Junction	No	GA Resolution; Wellness; Community Meetings	\$60K for feasibility study
<b>WATER &amp; WASTEWATER</b>				
Aishihik Well head protection and water treatment systems	Aishihik	Yes	ICSP 2009	\$1-\$2 mil
Water Treatment and Water Well Klukshu	Klukshu	Yes	ICSP 2009; Property Services	
Champagne Water Treatment Plant Feasibility	Champagne	Yes	Property Services	
Municipal Water & Sewer System	Haines Junction, Hume Street	Yes	Property Services	
<b>ROADS / TRANSPORTATION</b>				
Secondary Access Road and Street Lights in Takhini	Takhini	roads - yes	GA Resolution; Property Services	\$120k
Bus Shelters	All	Yes	Wellness meeting	\$3k/unit
Aishihik Road Improvements	Aishihik		GA Resolution; Property Services with YG funding - RRUP using LSA, SGA s26	\$5-\$20k

Project	Location	Gas Tax Eligible?	Source	Cost
<b>COMMUNITY BUILDINGS</b>				
Improvements to the Champagne Community Hall	Champagne	Yes	GA Resolution; Property Services; Community Meeting	\$25K - \$150k for heating system
Complete the Canyon Community Hall	Canyon	Yes	Meeting/2009 ICSP	\$40k
Kitchen upgrades at Nats se khj Ku (Old Admin)	HJ	Yes	Wellness meeting	\$80k
Teaching Workshop Building in Haines Junction	HJ	No	Wellness meeting	\$100 - \$150k
Takhini Community Centre	Takhini	Yes	GA Resolution; ICSP 2009; Community Meeting	\$3.5 mil.
Roof Repair, Heating System and Lighting Upgrades Main CAFN Admin Building	Haines Junction	Yes	ICSP 2009; Property Service Workplan	\$150k
Haines Junction Community Centre	Haines Junction	Yes	Wellness Dept.; Community Meeting	\$4 mil.
Haines Junction Youth Centre Expansion	Haines Junction	Yes	Wellness Dept.; Community Meeting	\$400k
Efficiency Upgrades for the Shop Buildings	Haines Junction	Yes	ICSP 2009	\$80k
Energy retrofit & renovation to AARC Building	Haines Junction	Yes	ICSP 2009	\$100k
<b>WASTE / RECYCLING</b>				
Improvements to waste collection area.	Klukshu	Yes	Community Meeting	\$2- \$5k
Bear proof garbage bins/recycling containers	All	Yes	Property Services	\$70k
<b>PLANS</b>				
Asset Management	All	Yes	Property Services	\$50k





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