



Na-Cho Nyák Dun Tan Sothan—A Good Path

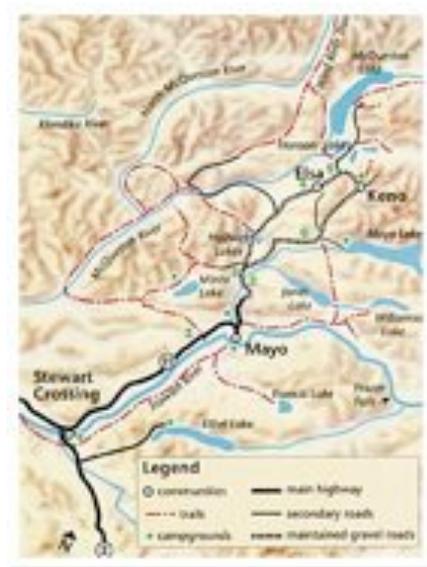
*Integrated Community
Sustainability Plan*

May 2008

Table of Contents

Mayo & Na-Cho Nyák Dun: Community Overview	5
The Consultation and Planning Process.....	10
Sustainability	13
Na-Cho Nyák Dun Vision and Values	14
Na-Cho Nyák Dun Goals.....	16
Measures of Success	17
Community Assessment.....	18
Existing Service Agreements	24
Setting Priorities	25
Appendix	30
A. Community Inventory and Assessment Checklists	30
<i>Capital Project Infrastructure Inventory and Assessment</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>Social, Health, and Cultural Services Inventory and Assessment</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>Economic Skills Inventory and Assessment</i>	<i>35</i>
<i>Environmental Inventory and Assessment.....</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>Capacity Building and Job Training Inventory and Assessment</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>Inventory and Assessment of Other Items</i>	<i>40</i>
B. Project Submissions by Young Mayo Citizens	41
C: Eligible and Ineligible Costs.....	43
D: Eligible Project Categories	45

Aerial view of Mayo



Map of the Region

Pictures on this page retrieved from www.yukonweb.com/community/mayo/

Executive Summary

For centuries, the Na-Cho Nyák Dun people have lived near the confluence of the Stewart and Mayo rivers. We have traveled a path from dependence on the land and the strength of our people to integration into the global community. This document is a result of the *Integrated Community Sustainability Planning* process linked to the Federal Gas Tax revenues. In this document we reflect on our past and present while charting out strategic steps to help us create our desired future.

The Federal Gas Tax revenues are being given to municipalities and settled First Nations throughout Canada. This program gives money to support environmentally sustainable infrastructure and related capacity development to help ensure cleaner air, cleaner water and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Our process coincided with the development of our Strategic Plan and we took the opportunity to draw on our community for direction and input and to use staff time to take a careful look at where we're going. We had good turnouts at all our consultation events, effectively engaged the youth of our community and dug a little deeper with a door-to-door survey.

This strength of our process is reflected in our vision statement and values which represent our deep commitment to the health of people and the land and shows our knowledge of the integrated nature of all things. These values will guide our decisions about how best to: strengthen our economy, be good stewards of the Land, increase individual well-being and become a culturally strong and unified people.

Our goals flow cleanly from our values and from the community assessment and prominently feature the building of capacity at all levels, wise use of modern technology and the protection of nature.

Many of our most significant development priorities are not gas tax eligible. The priorities which *are* eligible include:

- Development of geothermal system
- New sewage treatment systems
- Improved recycling program and the addition of a composting program which could augment a community garden
- Development of bike and walking trail
- Public transportation
- Water treatment and distribution
- Development and renovation of local roads

The Councils of Na-Cho Nyák Dun and the Village of Mayo have a history of collaboration in issues of concern to the whole community. We seek to build on the positive possibilities of this relationship for current and future community planning.

Sustainable Development:

“Beneficial socio-economic change that does not undermine the ecological and social systems upon which communities and societies are dependent”.

Taken from the NND Final Agreement

Mayo & Na-Cho Nyák Dun: Community Overview

Na-Cho Nyák Dun

Na-Cho Nyák Dun means “big river people”. Our people have lived for centuries near the meeting of the Stewart and Mayo rivers where the town of Mayo now exists. We lived and trapped throughout Northeast Yukon and into what is now the NWT.

Before the time of the gold rush, we were nomadic people who moved with the seasons and followed the game, fish and ripening berries. Home, for us, spans a very great range. Archaeological sites reveal traditional land use patterns that include: Ethel Lake, Reid Lakes, Minto Lake, Minto Creek, Moose Creek, Partridge Creek,

Mayo Lake, Stewart River, McQuesten River, Lansing and Fraser Falls, Gordon’s Landing and a number of hunting sites in the Wernecke Mountains.



When Europeans began to seek gold in the area, a new way of earning resources began. “After the boom, lots of people come to this place...Indians go get rifle to shoot moose and sell meat...and make his living that way. When they find some rock in Keno...people work on steamboat, cut wood...sold wood on the barge...”¹ Our people began a sedentary lifestyle for the first time in history. The economy introduced at this time continues today, but traditional hunting, fishing and gathering are still a significant part of community life.

The Village of Mayo

We have shared the Mayo town site with our non-First Nation neighbors for over 100 years. Mayo was incorporated as a village in 1984 but it is one of the oldest

¹ “Little Dave” Moses, NND Elder taken from Heart of the Yukon – a natural and cultural history of the Mayo area Edited by Lynette Bleiler, Christopher Burn, and Mark O’Donoghue, Village of Mayo 2006.

settlements in Yukon. A gold rush on nearby Duncan Creek in 1901 attracted new people; many came and left but some have descendents here today. The town site was originally called Mayo Landing as it was an easy place to shore up boats in a staging area for the mining rush. McQuestin, Harper & Mayo trading company were the first traders to bring the steamboat "New Rochelle" to this area to trade goods.

When nearby silver discoveries were added to the local wealth (1913-1917), the economic impact was enough that "Mayo quite literally carried the Yukon"² through the hard times after the First World War. A new influx of settlers came into Mayo at this time.

The Town of Mayo is 407 km north of Whitehorse and 235 km east of Dawson City. The natural backdrop for the village is the beautiful Stewart River valley with the riverbank being a stones throw from the village center.

Mayo is very near the Peel River watershed and the Bonnet Plume River. These natural treasures attract wilderness travelers from near and far and are accessed from the nearby floatplane base on the Stewart River.

The Mayo area holds the dubious honour of experiencing the greatest range of annual temperatures in all of North America. Its record high is 36.1 Celsius (1969) and its record low is 62.2 Celsius (1947).



New Government House

Photo courtesy of Rob Sieniuc

The New NND Subdivision and Government House

Across the river from Mayo, we are currently building our new administrative facility and residential subdivision on a bluff overlooking the Stewart River and Village of Mayo. This location has cultural and historic significance to us as it is the site of an old village and cemetery. Our elders, in particular, are pleased with the new development site as it feels like they are moving back home. We feel we have come full circle; our people wanted to live originally but were forced to relocate.

The design of our new subdivision and Government House (new administration facility) is based on the principle of sustainability and with the goal of creating an eco-village. Our decision to develop in a new location is also practical. Currently, our homes and administrative buildings are in areas with permafrost and groundwater issues. Homes must be built above ground which leads to challenges for heating. Mold is a common concern.

As with our new Government House, we are continuing to develop infrastructure according to sustainability and green principles wherever possible.

² D.C. Johnston: "Carrying the Territory, Silver-Lead Mining in the Mayo District, 1919-1942"

Population & Demographics

Recent Yukon Bureau of Statistics data shows Mayo's population to be 423 people. Approximately half of that number is NND citizens. This is unique; the average percentage of First Nation citizens in Yukon's communities is about 23%⁴. Approximately another 400 NND citizens live elsewhere in Yukon and beyond.⁵

A greater than average proportion of Mayo residents are children and seniors⁶ giving Mayo a good intergenerational mix.

Economy

Most of Mayo's economy is the provision of government-run services to citizens in the area. Territorial and First Nations governments provide about a third of all jobs. Placer mining, mineral exploration and tourism provide much of the remaining income opportunities. Development of professional skills (both for potential business leaders and for the work force) has been identified as a key factor to increase the quality and quantity of economic development.

Mayo Population through the years	
Year	Population
2007	426
2003	409
2002	427
2001	441
2000	457
1999	458
1998	484
1997	503

Yukon Bureau of Statistics, 2007

3.3 Community spatial price index, October 2007 (Whitehorse = 100)

	Carmacks	Dawson City	Faro	Haines Junction	Mayo	Teslin	Watson Lake	Old Crow
Total Survey Items	113.3	118.1	113.4	116.2	120.3	106.1	112.6	171.3
Meat	106.8	100.3	..	90.0	106.0	91.3	96.3	163.8
Dairy/Eggs	124.8	111.5	126.3	121.9	131.7	114.5	113.5	207.0
Fruit/Veg.	114.2	122.8	149.1	143.3	112.7	106.9	121.6	224.4
Bread/Cereal	110.3	120.6	116.5	121.2	133.9	114.0	104.9	175.5
Other Foods	116.6	133.8	100.6	125.2	129.4	107.9	120.3	181.9
Household Operations	113.5	111.1	103.2	102.6	117.4	106.2	103.8	163.7
Health & Personal Care	128.7	139.7	134.0	..	143.8	..
Gasoline	110.5	119.4	..	106.5	117.2	100.0	107.4	134.6
Cigarettes	109.3	109.1	103.8	..	121.3	103.6	116.3	..

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics, "..." = insufficient data for reliable estimates.

As awareness grows about the need for environmental protection, so does the interest in the development of a diverse economy with low environmental impact. Many look to tourism to play a key role in this effort and to minimize the negative

⁴ <http://www.yukoncommunities.yk.ca/communities/mayo/people/>

⁵ Karen Van Bibber, NND Enrolment Officer, 30 October 2007 taken from First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dün Housing Situation GEB Negotiations February 2008

⁶ <http://www.yukoncommunities.yk.ca/communities/mayo/people/>

impact of boom-bust cycles of mine-based work. Accommodation, food services, recreation and retail sales are existing providers of tourism-based jobs in Mayo. The proximity of beautiful natural surroundings makes Mayo an ideal base for wilderness tourism, canoeing, hiking, big-game hunting and fly-in fishing.

The village has one store, owned by NNDFN, which carries a variety of goods. A common preference in the community is for a greater variety and more reliable availability of goods and fresh foods.

The cost of living is the second highest of the nine largest communities (second only to Old Crow which has no road access). Many Mayo residents make regular trips to Whitehorse to stock up on supplies.

NND Governance

Na-Cho Nyák DunFirst Nation signed its Final Land Claims Agreement in 1993 and stepped into its legal authority as a governance body. A ten year review has been recently completed and signed by all parties. At this time, the First Nation provides programs and services in housing and infrastructure, lands and resources, social services and education. Na-Cho Nyák Dun employs 40 people and the Council positions are full-time. Councilors are re-elected every 4 years.

Mayo was the leading community in the Yukon where both the municipal and First Nations Councils regularly hold "Joint Council" meetings to discuss issues of mutual interest and concern.

Cultural Heritage

Historically, our ancestors lived in a balanced way with the environment and animals, traveling according to the best food sources. There was a spiritual relationship with animals that was honoured by traditions that had to be observed to keep that relationship strong.

We also traveled long distances for gathering and trading with other First Nation groups and for marriages. Back then, there were no borders. Many NND families have historical connections with the Mackenzie, Northern Tutchone and Hän Nations.

We were always moving across the land and we named every creek, river, valley and trail we used. Those names and places were tied to stories, family histories and important events of our people. This was a great part of how younger generations were taught and how we knew ourselves as a people. "The land was their teacher, and the knowledge they have of it is far greater than most people can appreciate."⁷



Chief Johnson of Mayo - taken from yukoninfo.com

⁷ Elder Helen Buyck from [Heart of the Yukon – a natural and cultural history of the Mayo area](#) Edited by Lynette Bleiler, Christopher Burn, and Mark O'Donoghue, Village of Mayo 2006.

Community Services and Recreation

In Mayo there are a number of volunteer organizations: Mayo Historical Society, Women's Interdenominational Group, Fly by Night Running Club (and the Mayo Midnight Marathon), Canadian Legion, Winter Carnival Society, Canadian Rangers, Relay for Life group (Mayo Mighty Tumourators), Silver Trail Chamber of Commerce & Tourism Association, Interagency Group, Wellness Team, annual Arts in the Park series and an annual triathlon event.

Education is available from K-12 in JV Clarke School. The school is in a new building, built in 2002 and opened by Prince Charles. The school was recognized at one of the top 3 buildings in Canada by the Sustainable Buildings Competition in Oslo, Norway. The school is also home to Yukon College which provides post-secondary training through video-conferencing in the following areas: Leadership and Governance, Health and Wellness, Heritage and Culture and Capacity.



Mount Haldane- taken from yukonweb.com/community/mayo

In recent years, an attractive new municipal facility was built which offers a full gymnasium, a stage, kitchen facilities with a large seating area and curling ice.

The town also has motels and a bed-and-breakfast, a grocery store, auto repair services, a laundromat, tourism operators and a historical interpretive center.



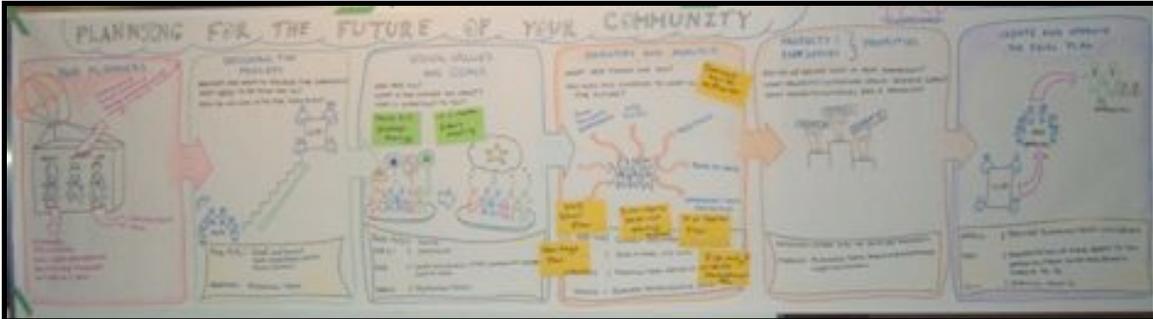
Binet House Interpretive Center
Taken from yukonweb.com/community/mayo



Bonnet Plume River
From: chrs.ca/photogallery/photo

The Consultation and Planning Process

The Planning Process



Our process was based on the requirements set out by Yukon Government and tailored to meet our needs and interests and with the input of other community stakeholders. The process included the following phases (as shown in the image above):

- Phase 1: Design of the planning process
- Phase 2: Vision, values and goals
- Phase 3: Research
- Phase 4: Project and priority identification
- Phase 5: Approval of the Plan



The NND Planning Team

*Councilor Norma Jean Germaine
Councilor Mary McMahon
Dennis Buyck, Lands and Resources Director
Ronald Peter, Capital and Housing Project Manager
Crystal Stevens, Lands and Resources Manager
Phyllis Peter, Social Services Director
Kari Patterson, Youth Coordinator
Roberta Hager, Education Director*



The role of the Planning Team was to provide guidance throughout the process, edit and approve drafts of the survey report, advertisements and parts of the plan as they were developed. The Planning Team also provided guidance on how to engage the public and took a leadership role in making these events happen.

Research and Analysis

The following documents were reviewed and informed the creation of this sustainability plan

- Heart of the Yukon – a natural and cultural history of the Mayo area Edited by Lynette Bleiler, Christopher Burn, and Mark O'Donoghue, Village of Mayo 2006.

- "Gold and Galena—a history of the Mayo District" (Mayo Historical Society, 1990)
- NND Strategic Plan 2008-2012
- Completed ICSP Plans (Carmacks, Faro, Carcross Tagish First Nation, Selkirk/Pelly Crossing, Teslin/TTC and Haines Junction)
- NND 2008-2013 Capital Plan Situation Analysis Report, Inukshuk Planning and Development Ltd, in association with Jacobsen Civil Engineering Consultant
- MRIF application for Central Services for C-6 Subdivision
- First Nation of Na-Cho Nyák Dun Government Traditional Knowledge Policy Draft #1
- NND Government House Conceptual Design Report, September, 2006
- NND Government House Status Report, January 2008



Public Meetings and Input

Public Meeting #1 – Introduction to the Planning Process

- April, 2007
- 18 people attended
- Door prizes and food provided
- Advertising via newspaper (details) and posters



Public Meeting #2 – Vision, values and goals

- March 3, 2008 at the Curling Lounge
- Advertising via door to door invitations, public notices around town and via Yukon News and Stewart Valley Voice
- Community was invited to provide information over Banana Splits
- 25 people attended

Public Meeting #3 – Priority Setting & Draft review

- May 14th, 2008 at the Curling Lounge
- Public notices around town and via Yukon News and Stewart Valley Voice
- 43 people attended Roast Beef Dinner



Graffiti Wall

- Approximately 20 public comments were captured
- The Graffiti Wall was left in place with pens for recording thoughts and ideas from approximately February 6 to February 28th.

Youth input

- Evening focus group on March 5th with 16 youth
- One hour of gathering input from Grades 9/10 class, Feb. 5th?

- Written project proposals by students Molly O'Donoghue and Martha Phillips

Planning meetings with NND Chief, Council and Planning Team

- Meeting #1, February 5th
- Meeting #2, March 3-6th
- Meeting #3, April 10th
- Meeting #4, May 14th
- Plus numerous meetings with individual Planning Team members



Other

Interviews - Face-to-face and phone were held with the following:

- Ian Robertson, Inukshuk Planning, 667-4759
- Rick Savage, Quest Engineering, rsavage@questengineering.ca
- Anthony De Lorenzo, Community Services, YG, 667-5665
- Rob Sieniuc, Broadway Architects, (604) 731-0009
- Michael Hale, Executive Council Office, YG, 667-8797

Village of Mayo staff and Council

- Meeting with Margrit Wozniak, February 6th
- Meeting with Joint Council, February 26th
- Meeting with Mayor Scott Bolton and Council member Trevor Ellis, May 14th



Sustainability

Sustainable Development is defined in our NND Final Agreements as “beneficial socio-economic change that does not undermine the ecological and social systems upon which communities and societies are dependent”. We are stewards of the land and have an obligation to respect our brothers and sisters downriver by leaving the water as pure as we found it.

Based on discussions with NND staff members and the general public, our definition of a sustainable community includes citizens that are able to meet their own individual needs and support each other while maintaining a healthy natural environment within and downstream from our traditional territory. To be sustainable, a community needs to maintain this balance for future generations.

Our definition of a sustainable community includes a community which supports our identity as Na-Cho Nyák Dun citizens with Northern Tutchone culture and traditions.

Our concept of sustainability includes the idea of identifying zones of varying levels of protection and development:

Red:	Land that is designated for its economic development potential
Yellow:	Development in moderation with some thresholds established
Green:	Land strictly set aside for the protection of the natural environment



Sustainability Principles

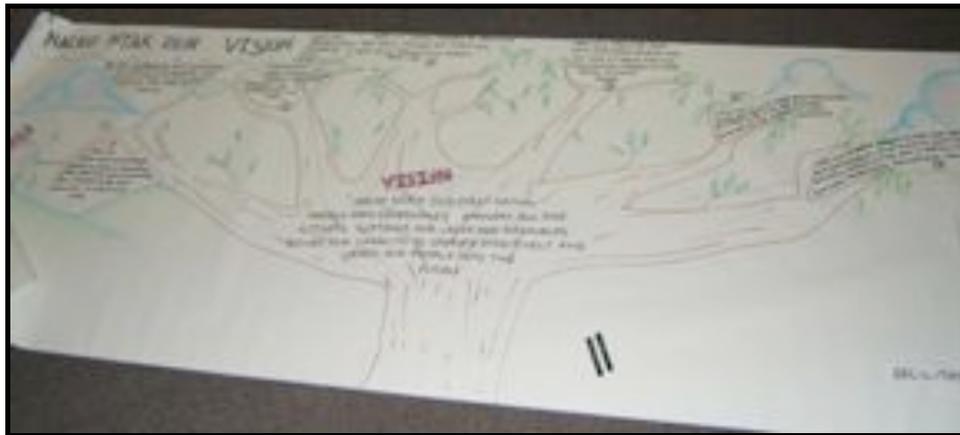
A principle is a rule that is used to guide future actions. For the purpose of this plan, we have adopted the following sustainability principles:

1. Take what we need, share with others and leave enough for future generations.
2. Reduce and eventually get rid of the build up garbage and waste materials (substances taken from the earth and produced by society).
3. Encourage a healthy, independent lifestyle for our people.
4. Care for and respect our land, water, fish, wildlife, air and special sites of cultural or ecological value.
5. Provide opportunities for training, employment and development that are consistent with our traditional values, learning style and practices.

Na-Cho Nyák Dun Vision and Values

Our Vision:

The First Nation of Na-Cho Nyák Dun models good governance, empowers all NND citizens, sustains our culture and traditional territory, builds our capacity to operate effectively and leads our community into the future.



Our Values:

The values of the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyák Dun are linked to our connection to the land and the culture and traditions of our ancestors. We are Northern Tutchone people and our sense of community is rooted in our Traditional Territory and not just the boundaries around our homes and community buildings.

Our values reflect who we are today and help to guide us into the future. Each NND citizen and resident of Mayo has different perspectives on many things, but we believe that the following broad values represent common perspectives:

We value our natural environment with healthy fish and wildlife populations, clean water, clean air and the natural state of the land.

The Na-Cho Nyák Dun Traditional Territory is the headwaters for rivers flowing to the Arctic as well as the Pacific Ocean. It is part of the migratory corridor for the Porcupine Caribou and home to a diversity of fish and wildlife populations. Historically it was traveled far and wide by NND ancestors who lived off the land.

Today, the NND Traditional Territory remains a beautiful place although challenged by the pressures of development and the impact of its residents. This value will help guide our decisions for the future to minimize present and future impacts.

We value unity, physical, emotional and spiritual health and self-sufficiency.

Community wellness is a top priority for all in Mayo. The health of our residents is essential to a positive future for our community. Wellness includes not only access to medical services and meeting basic needs, but also opportunities that support the physical, spiritual and mental health of individuals.

We value our Northern Tutchone heritage, language and traditional knowledge and practices.

The Northern Tutchone language and traditional practices is something that should be preserved, passed on to future generations and celebrated as a source of pride. The Northern Tutchone culture is a vital part of the fabric of the Mayo community.

We value a sustainable economy that supports our cultural, natural and traditional values

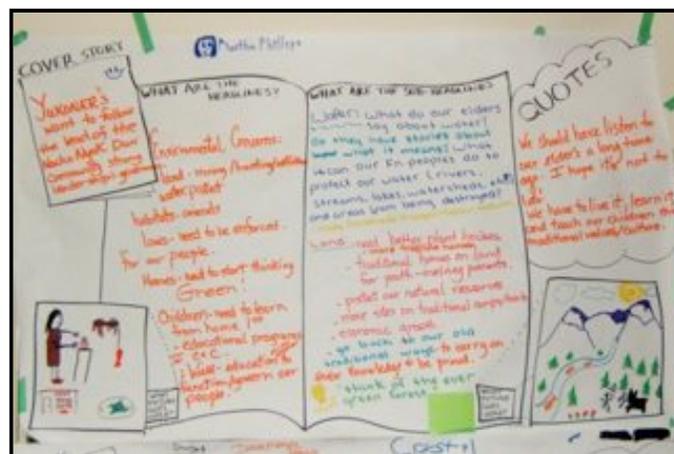
We want to maintain and support economic activities that encourage our traditional lifestyle and participate in the development of other sustainable economic opportunities within traditional territory. We want training opportunities and jobs for our citizens and community members who will lead to the long term prosperity of our community.

We value strong leadership which engages all citizens, including youth and elders, and takes decisive action for the benefit of our community.

We are a community with an emerging new First Nation government. We want our leaders to stand as role models for the rest of the community, we want the leadership of our First Nation to include the involvement of youth and elders, and we want to see strong decision-making from our leaders.

Na-Cho Nyák Dun Goals

1. To protect and conserve land, water, fish and wildlife and adopt environmentally friendly practices throughout Government of NND
2. To promote self-sufficiency and create an atmosphere that assists citizens to have healthy lifestyles and make healthy choices
3. To learn and preserve, practice and teach language and traditional ways while incorporating modern technology
4. To ensure safe, up to standard housing for all NND citizens and encourage citizens to take pride in their homes
5. To ensure the highest sustainable economic opportunities that are in keeping with the cultural values, natural values and traditional values of NND. Pursue opportunities for local education and employment
6. To model Good Governance based on strong programs and services which empower all citizens to be self sufficient in their lives
7. To empower youth to make positive choices in their lives and be actively involved in the future of their community



Measures of Success

Values	Goals	Measures of Success
We value our natural environment with healthy fish and wildlife populations, clean water, clean air and the natural state of the land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect and conserve land, water, fish and wildlife and adopt environmentally friendly practices throughout Government of NND 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in waste entering the land fill Stable or naturally fluctuating fish and wildlife populations Decrease energy use by NND Government
We value unity, physical, emotional and spiritual health and self-sufficiency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To model Good Governance based on strong programs and services which empower all citizens to be self sufficient in their own lives To promote self-sufficiency and create an atmosphere that assists citizens to have healthy lifestyles and make healthy choices To ensure safe, up to standard housing for all NND citizens and encourage citizens to take pride in their homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase participation rates of residents in organized community activities and events Reduction in crime rates, domestic violence and substance abuse Increase in quality/# of related services Decrease in # of dwellings requiring major repair due to mis-use
We value our Northern Tutchone heritage, language and traditional knowledge and practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To learn and preserve, practice and teach language and traditional ways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in the # of NT language speakers Increase use of traditional camps Increase use of written and spoken NT with NND offices
We value a sustainable economy that supports our cultural, natural and traditional values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the highest sustainable economic opportunities that are in keeping with the cultural values, natural values and traditional values of NND. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in employment rate over the next 5 years Signed cooperation agreements with industry
We value strong leadership which engages all citizens, including youth and elders, and takes decisive action for the benefit of our community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To model Good Governance To empower youth to make positive choices in their lives and be actively involved in the future of their community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in staff retention Increase in youth involvement in Council meetings and events Increase involvement of elders in Terr. events

Community Assessment

This section is based on information gathered during the ICSP planning workshop and meetings, the ICSP survey, as well as from existing documents and other concurrent planning processes. We are developing a capital plan that assesses the current needs, opportunities and sets out actions for infrastructure development, operation and maintenance. A Situation Analysis⁸ has been developed by Inukshuk Planning and is referenced considerably in the following paragraphs related to infrastructure.

Wellness and Social Services

Both our 2008 NND survey conducted as part of this planning process and the 2003 NND survey indicate that our citizens feel that community and individual wellness is the top priority for our community. When people are emotionally, mentally, spiritually and physically healthy they are able to contribute to the community.

When they are mentally/emotionally injured, addicted, physically unwell or feeling unsafe in their homes, school or workplace, they are less available for any productive activity. These are barriers to leading, learning or working and they make it hard to be positive in oneself and generous to others.

The greatest challenge we have addressing this issue is capacity. This includes limited financial resources, unfilled staff positions, the need for training and the need for policy development.

Our greatest strength is that our NND Government has the authority to create our own policies and programs. However, our capacity has limited our abilities and we presently are in need of the following programs or improvements: addictions prevention and treatment, home visits, after care, access to appropriate counseling, and nutrition/healthy lifestyle programming.

It is clearly recognized that a healthy community is key to being able to effectively manage our natural resources, build a strong economy and revitalize our Northern Tutchone culture. The pillars of wellbeing, environment, economy and culture are all inter-connected and therefore require a holistic approach.

Housing and Building System Improvements

Housing is presently a serious issue for NND for a number of reasons: There are more requests for housing than there are houses available, there is a considerable amount of renovation work needed, there is a lack of ongoing care and maintenance of homes by their residents and there are no reserved funds identified for basic maintenance or eventual replacement of homes. "There is considerable variation in housing condition and it is not necessarily age related." (Situation Analysis) Some of the renovation work is a result of misuse or lack of care given to the homes and some of the work is due to "the constant problems that occur because of ground settlement". (Situation Analysis)

⁸ Inukshuk Planning and Development Ltd, First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun 2008-2013 Capital Plan Situation Analysis Report, January, 2008

There have been eight homes built to date in the C-6 subdivision. These eight new residences “are constructed to current standards and founded on thaw-stable soils” (Situation analysis).

The development of the C-6 subdivision and the commitments in NND’s strategic plan to develop policies and programs to recuperate costs and promote individual pride, care and long term maintenance of their homes are all concrete actions that NND is taking to address its present housing issues (Strategic Plan).

The design plan of the C-6 subdivision has been created as a model of sustainable planning and infrastructure. The plans include the following features⁹:

- Efficient use of land, resources and water
- Application of the best principles of thermal efficiency
- Best use of solar gain for space and water heating
- Use of local resources, materials, labour and local community participation
- Self construction
- Use of affordable and clean renewable energy sources

Governance

Our NND leaders were among those who pushed the Federal Government to move the First Nation land claim process forward in the early years and were one of the four first Yukon First Nations to sign their land claim agreements. Since the signing of the agreement in 1993, there have been some great accomplishments in getting our government up and running, but there have also been some challenging times. We have been challenged by capacity constraints with a shortage of technical, financial, academic, infrastructure and human resources.

In the survey, citizens called for meaningful and decisive action. They want all people to have a democratic voice in the leadership process, and they want the leaders to be fair about how they listen. They want to see integrity in their leaders: high work ethic, no nepotism, and dedication to the greater good above their own gain. People want both the political and operational leaders to be skilled in the professional areas that they work in. Good management practices, good tools in their ‘toolboxes’ for the task at hand.

We are faced with a negative response from much of our community about our Governance. This may stem from issues that have occurred in the past, but it affects our ability to work with our community today. We need to take clear steps to show our citizens that we can make them proud and create positive change for our community. The survey results showed that NND citizens would like to see Chief and Council acting as role models and making sound decisions for the future of the First Nation.

Over the next several years we will be focusing on building our organization’s capacity, moving all our staff into Government House, improving our communication both internally and with the community, completing our legislation and policy, and getting our operational systems working smoothly.

⁹ Broadway Architects, Towards a Sustainable Eco-Village Design, Conceptual Design Report, 2006

Youth and Elders

Both our youth and elders have an appointed seat with Chief and Council and are valued for their unique perspectives and knowledge that they bring.

Investing in NND youth is a priority for us and the youth have strongly indicated their interest in being involved in both NND related events and discussions as well as participating in conferences or workshop nationally and territorially. It is difficult to involve youth in regular Council meetings because Chief and Council meets during the day when youth are unable to attend. Youth have said that they would like to have more support from adults in organizing themselves and simply being available to spend time with them.

The elder's seat is usually filled and there is an active Elders Council which the Chief participates in. The elder's position with Chief and Council is appointed by the Elders Council and a new person is appointed approximately every 6 months. The Chief and Council really value the involvement and presence of the Elder Council member. The Government House has been designed with an Elders Lounge to provide a permanent and inviting space for Elders to be a part of our organization.

There have been some challenges identified during our workshops and community survey. There is conflict between some of the elders which makes it difficult for them to work together and contribute to the community. There are elders who have come through very hard times and are in need of a healing process to be able to give back to each other and to their community. Another challenge is that elders often feel isolated. It used to be common practice that elders would participate in territorial workshops and conferences as representatives of NND. This has not happened in a long time.

The following actions address the assessment above:

- Healing opportunities for elders
- Adult support and guidance for youth who want to be involved with NND
- Joint planning meetings between youth and C&C
- Opportunities for elders to participate in territorial and national events

Culture

Over the last century there has been a significant loss of Northern Tutchone language speakers and traditional practices. It is a continuing challenge to find a way to integrate our most valued beliefs and practices with a new and changing world. Young people spend less time on the land or in the company of family in traditional pursuits and more time in the company of peers in typically 'modern' recreation.

The loss of language and traditional practices came about as the result of both indirect impact of the new non-First Nations residents in the area as well as the systematic efforts of the Federal Government "to 'civilize' the Indians and implement a policy that everybody...should live the same way and share the same values."¹⁰

¹⁰ Heart of the Yukon—a natural history of the Mayo area L. Bleiler, C. Burn, M. O'Donoghue: Village of Mayo, 2006

For the survey participants NND heritage is vital for a healthy sense of self but that there is difficulty in making it traditional practices a real part of daily life. The survey results suggests that strengthening the sense of “who I am” and “who we are” depends on connections between people as they engage in activities. And that it’s especially important that these connections include all generations.

Today we are rebuilding our self identity based on our traditional roots and our modern reality. Our culture tells us to respect the Earth and protect the water, yet mining offers us greatly needed jobs. This is a time of contradictions and it challenges us to unite the best of our heritage with the best of modern knowledge.

Our relationship with the land is at the core of our culture and it is a priority to find ways of providing staff and citizens with time on the land. Strengthening our use of the northern Tutchone language is also a priority for us as part of who we are is found in the words of our past.

Economy

We are interested in supporting long range economic opportunities for the residents of Mayo. We are challenged with finding the balance of preserving our natural environment while considering economic opportunities that use our natural resources. We want to get the maximum benefit possible including long term employment, training, culturally appropriate development, low-impact to the land and good benefits. We are active addressing this with the creation of a cooperation agreement to be signed with developers which lays out NND expectations.

We would like to ensure that there are jobs for people to get off social-assistance: such as fire fighting, fire smarting, etc.. Some modifications of the Social Assistance policies should be made to better encourage people to take on jobs. Some times jobs go unfilled not because of a lack of skilled people, but because of a lack of interest.

Tourism and heritage business opportunities are ones that we would like to see supported and pursued.

Education and Capacity Development

Learning and capacity development is an important area of focus because it comes up for each of the goals identified during this planning process. During the survey, the types of learning needs most broadly referenced were: professional skills, interpersonal skills, life skills and values and the teaching of young people. In addition, the planning process identified the need to build capacity related to organizational systems (such as records and data management), communication, leadership, organizational structure and team building.

As mentioned in the section on Youth and Elders, there is a strong importance placed on youth as they will be our leaders of tomorrow. The vision for the future, included today’s youth returning to Mayo once they completed their education. There is a continued interest in incorporating NND content and values into the school so that youth are receiving an education that reflects who they are.

Waste Management

The landfill is located on the Silver Trail near the turn off of the C-6 subdivision and is run by the Village of Mayo. It has a projected lifespan of 15 years at its current rate of use (Mayo ICSP, 2006). The landfill is surrounded by an electric fence and burning takes place semi-regularly although the Village of Mayo has committed to stop (Mayo ICSP, 2006). Without burning or diverting waste from the dump, the lifespan of the landfill could be less than the projected 15 years.

NND is responsible for garbage pick-up for NND members, while the Village of Mayo currently looks after all operation and management costs of the landfill site.

Mayo has a small recycling depot that diverts a small amount of waste from the landfill, but it is limited in the types of materials that can be accepted. Both the Village of Mayo (ICSP, 2006) and NND have identified that they would like to improve the recycling services for all residents of Mayo.

The greatest waste management need is to reduce the amount of waste produced and deposited in the landfill.

Water and Sewer Infrastructure

Most of the houses located in the Village of Mayo are supplied with water through piped water maintained by the Village of Mayo staff. NND purchases bulk water from the Village of Mayo for delivery to houses without piped water, including those houses in the C-6 subdivision, with an NND owned water truck. As people relocate to C-6 more people will be dependent on the bulk water delivery from the water truck (Capital Plan, Situation Analysis).

Most homes and buildings in the Village of Mayo area are serviced by waste water sewer pipes. The sewage lagoon is located at the bottom of the C-6 subdivision, to the west of the Village of Mayo.

There are some homes and buildings in the Village and all the new C-6 subdivision developments that rely on on-site in-ground septic systems. NND has looked into connecting C-6 lots into the Sewage lagoon through a gravity feed system, but the cost would be too high given how big the lots are and how spread out they are (Situation Analysis).

Existing sewer and waste water pipes require regular maintenance and repair. Some lines were built as early as 1975 and are more susceptible to damage. (Mayo ICSP, 2006) With shifting soils due to permafrost melting in the NND Village area the Capital Plan Situation Analysis suggests that this problem will increase.

Community Energy System

The C-6 subdivision and Mayo area are rich with a warm water aquifer which gives us the opportunity to replace our fossil fuel heating systems with a community geothermal energy system using the warm water aquifer in the C-6 area. NND has developed a detailed plan for a service building in C-6 that would include water-to-water heat exchangers that would provide heat to core building facilities using a closed loop warm water system. This system would start with the newly built Government House and could be expanded to include other services buildings and up to 60 single family residences. (MRIF proposal)

Transportation – Active and Public

There is currently no public transportation or designated active transportation infrastructure within the region. This will increasingly become an issue when Government House is built and as more residents move to the C-6 subdivision. Government House and C-6 are located 7km from the Village of Mayo area.

There are very few sidewalks or bike lanes to encourage residents to leave their cars at home. There has been an interest expressed by both the Village of Mayo and Mayo residents to encourage active transportation by developing trails between subdivisions and into the town centre.

A system of low-maintenance paths could reduce the level of driving within the community and encourage both local residents and visitors to see the communities from foot or bike rather than driving through. Bike paths could help develop new markets for visitors wanting to get a closer look at the local environment, which would increase the potential for longer stays in the area.

In particular, C-6 is only separated from the Village of Mayo by the Mayo River and a steep embankment. A foot bridge and path or stairwell would provide quick access between the two developments and promote active living of the residents. An alternate active transportation route between the two developments would require the establishment of a bike lane on the shoulder of the Silver Trail highway.

“NND is currently responsible for approximately 7km of roads including the old Village, C-6 subdivision and access to the Lands & Resources office and General Assembly site.” (Situation Analysis) The C-6 roads have recently been completed and have been built up to standard. The older roads however are substandard due to underlying ice-rich permafrost, “insufficient road structure, poor drainage, and infrequent maintenance (Situation Analysis).

Existing Service Agreements

Joint Na-Cho Nyák Dun and Village of Mayo Service Agreements

Service Provided via Agreement	Service Provider	Current End Date	Cost of Service	Rate Service (Good, fair or poor)	Will it be renewed?
Youth Centre	VOM/NND	Ongoing	\$18,000/yr	Fair	Yes
Joint Use of Village of Mayo Dog Pound	VOM/NND	Needs to be renewed	n/a	n/a	TBD
Water/sewer agreement	Village of Mayo (VOM)	Ongoing	\$33.44/month /household	Good	Ongoing
Fire protection agreement	VOM	2008	\$14,679/yr	Good	Yes, annually
Fire alarm monitoring agreement **	VOM	March 31, 2009	\$1,800/year	Good	Yes, annually
Ambulance storage Agreement**	VOM	March 31, 2009	\$6,000/year	Good	Yes, annually

** These agreements are not with NND, but with Government of Yukon. NND citizens receive this service as members of the Mayo area community.

Potential Service Agreements

Potential Service	Potential Service Provider	Expected Cost of Service	Is the Service Provided?	Is the service provider interested? Have they been contacted?
Solid Waste/ Recycling	VOM/ First Nation of Na-Co Nyak Dun (NND) /YG	n/a	Yes	n/a
Construction and Maintenance of Skateboard Park	VOM/First Nation of Na-cho Nyak Dun (NND)/YG	n/a	No	n/a

Setting Priorities

The following priorities have been identified based on input during a community meeting, recommendations from the Capital Plan Situation Analysis Report, C-6 design plans and reports prepared by Broadway Architects and DEC design.

Completion of Government House

A new administration building ('Government House') is being built to house all the existing NND Administration services, which are currently scattered throughout several existing facilities in Mayo. The new Government House facility will be a 19,500 sq. ft. commercial office and administration complex which will also provide a temporary assembly hall until a future community centre can be built.

Government House will be constructed as an energy efficient building in an environmentally responsible a manner as possible. In addition to the geothermal energy system detailed below, the building is designed for maximizing passive solar heat.

The location of Government House has been selected due to its historical and cultural significance. A heritage trail borders the southern edge of the site and a small cemetery is located on the southwest of the site.

This project is not presently eligible for Gas Tax funding.

Geothermal Energy System

A central geo-exchange heating system will be developed for Government House and the C-6 subdivision. It was chosen as the preferred heating system due to the potential energy savings and the reduced emissions of greenhouse gases. The system will provide geothermal heating to the core building development in the initial stages and extending to 60 residential housing units. The set up of this community energy system would require 2000m heating loop, 3000m of heating service loop to units, plus heat pump in each unit, and additional pumping and heat exchangers in central services building.

The geothermal energy system based in the Central Services Building will include a supply well, heat exchangers, warm water closed heating loop, circulation pumps, a re-injection well for cooled water and a warm water distribution system.

Expenses related to district heating and cooling projects where heat (or cooling) is distributed to more than one building are eligible for Gas Tax funding. This project could also be considered as a significant energy efficiency improvements and/or utility under the Gas Tax agreement.

Elder's Complex

A 10 unit Elder's Care facility is proposed for the future which would provide an opportunity for assisted living and palliative care for elders. There are presently no housing or care facilities for Elders. We would like to see a local option for palliative care so that elders do not need to spend their final days away from their loved ones in a Whitehorse facility. The proposed Elder's Care facility will be located in the new C-6 subdivision close to Government House.

This project is presently not eligible for Gas Tax funding.

Residential Housing Development

The new C-6 subdivision has been designed for 60 single family housing units. To date 8 units have been built on 8 lots with an additional 4 in construction. Some multi-family residential units are planned for future development to house singles and smaller single-parent families.

Housing is a serious issue. There is presently a waiting list with no available homes. In addition, the Situation Analysis for the Capital Plan states that there is approximately 1.25 M dollars worth of repairs and renovations that are needed for the existing housing due to poor upkeep, permafrost shift and general wear and tear.

The construction of new housing is not eligible for Gas Tax funding. Building system improvements that promote significant energy efficiency improvements are eligible for Gas Tax funding.

Road Development

C-6 requires the development of an upgraded access road which will include rebuilding and surfacing of the existing Cemetery Road (approx 2km of road improvements to provide an all weather access road to the site).

The Old Village roads have insufficient road structure, poor drainage, and infrequent maintenance (Situation Analysis Report, 2008). The Old Village roads require more surface granular material, ditch maintenance and grading.

The Gas Tax funding will not cover regular maintenance costs, but could be used for new development and renovation of local roads.

Water Treatment and distribution

A community water supply well, water treatment facility, distribution piping and fire protection system will be developed for the C-6 subdivision. In the interim of getting the piped distribution system in place, a truck fill point will be provided for trucked water distribution to existing and proposed housing units.

Construction of small diameter water system is needed for C6 housing. This includes the construction of small diameter domestic water distribution loop to existing C6 housing area, approximately 2000m of mainline and 3000m of services for 60 units, plus pumping, heating and circulation to be added to central services building.

A Central Services Building will be constructed to house the water treatment equipment and water storage for domestic and fire protection purposes. The services building will house fire pumps and a standby generator which will provide services to all core building developments.

Expenses related to drinking water treatment and distribution is eligible for Gas Tax funding.

Public Transportation

Once Government House is completed (estimated completion fall 2008), all Na-Cho Nyák Dun staff will be located in this central location. With only 8 families currently residing in the C-6 subdivision this will result in approximately 35 people who will be traveling the 7km from the downtown area and other subdivisions to Government House. In addition elders and community members and other organizations visiting Government House for meetings and visits will now be traveling the 14 km return trip.

In an effort to provide options for those that don't have their own transportation and to reduce green house gas emissions it is proposed that a van be purchased and used on a regular schedule to transport people to and from Government House.

In the long term, there will be an increased number of families in C-6 who will also want to utilize the van system for getting to town and back.

Expenses related to rolling stock and transit bus stations are eligible for Gas Tax funding.

Walking Trail

The road from Government House to downtown is 7km, but Government House is located quite close to the downtown area. It is proposed that access be provided with a walking trail and bridge which would cross the Mayo river and lead up the escarpment from town.

This project is distribution is eligible for Gas Tax funding as it qualifies as active transportation.

Silver Trail Bike Lane

For those interested in alternative transportation from Government House to town and back it proposed that a bike lane be established along the Silver Trail Highway.

This project is distribution is eligible for Gas Tax funding as it qualifies as active transportation.

Safe House

A safe house provides shelter and support for women and children dealing with emotionally or physically abusive relationships. There is currently no such support for women and children, despite a recognition that spousal and child abuse is a challenge facing the community.

This project is not presently eligible for Gas Tax funding.

Social Services

The survey results indicate that community wellness is the community's number one priority. Through our Social Services Department and a new inter-agency partnership we plan to prioritize the following actions:

- Substance abuse prevention and treatment programming

- Incorporate cultural values of land, language and sharing integrated into day-to-day
- Programming to promote healthy lifestyles and healthy diets
- Strengthen social structures and improve common attitudes
- Emotional and psychological healing and learning: confidential counselors, need many kinds of healing and treatment programs
- Involve elders and help them to address their needs so that they can help others
- Policy development

Community Garden

A community garden would address needs related to economy, wellness and support for youth and elders. The community garden would include a composting system that would reduce waste generated, it would provide a positive and healthy gathering place and it would provide a nutritious food source providing an alternative to the high food prices at the local store.

The gas tax would not support the direct costs associated with the community garden, but would apply to a composting program.

Community Hall

A community hall would be a place for us to come together for celebrations and community meetings and announcements. We consider good communication and working towards a unified community key to achieving our goals; a community hall would create a space for this to happen.

This project is not presently eligible for Gas Tax funding.

Recreation Programs for Children

Mayo is one of the only rural communities to have a fitness room, school gym and community gym. These facilities provide great opportunities for community residents. An area of improvement, however, is recreation programming for younger children and is a priority area.

This project is not presently eligible for Gas Tax funding.

Youth Centre Revamping

Since 1997, we have partnered with the Village of Mayo to provide Mayo's youth with a supervised place to play games and interact with their peers. The youth centre is open for youth who are enrolled in school and there are limited hours of operation. We would like to see extended hours of operation, the youth centre opened up to youth who are no longer in the school system and we'd like to explore opportunities for new technology and general space improvements.

This project is not presently eligible for Gas Tax funding.

Fire Hall Protection Water System

Fire services are currently provided by the Village of Mayo and have been more than adequate for the community to date. However, the new C-6 subdivision is far enough away to compromise the response time. We will address this situation through a fire protection water tanks and distribution system. Raw ground water will be stored and can be pumped on-demand through the buried street mains.

This project is not presently eligible for Gas Tax funding.

Sewer System

The C6 site development has considered both individual septic systems and tying into the existing Village of Mayo sewage lagoon. We would prefer to construct a gravity sewer which would include gravity forcemain to lagoon, siphon flush tank at c-6 and collection from Government House, Central Services and C6 housing.

This project is eligible for Gas Tax Agreement funding.

Recycling Centre

An improved recycling depot is needed with the capacity to handle hazardous wastes and better handle the existing recyclables and free-store materials. The benefits of this project would be to reduce the flow of waste material to the existing landfill.

This project is eligible for Gas Tax Agreement funding and there is a potential cost sharing opportunity with the Village of Mayo.

Appendix

A. Community Inventory and Assessment Checklists

Note: italicized items indicate Gas Tax eligible items

Capital Project Infrastructure Inventory and Assessment

▪ Skate park	proposed	-		Y
Capital Project/Infrastructure	Do you have it? Yes/No	What is the condition? Good/Avg/Poor	Is there enough? Yes/No	Do you need it? Yes/No
City Hall	Y	Good		Y
Airport	Y	Avg		Y
Community buildings	Y	Avg		Y
Community Hall	Y	Avg		Y
Daycare	Y	Good		Y
Dock facilities	N	-		Y
Community energy systems	N	-	N	Y
Fire station	Y	Avg	N/A	Y
Health clinic	Y	Avg	N/A	Y
Housing	Y	Poor	N	Y
Internet service	Y	Good	N/A	Y
Library	Y	Good	N/A	Y
Police building	Y	Avg	N/A	Y
Post office	Y	Good	N/A	Y
Roads	Y	Poor/Avg	Y	Y
Chip seal roads	N		N	Y
Schools	Y	Good	Y	Y
▪ Elementary	Y		Y	Y
▪ Secondary	Y		Y	Y
▪ Post -Secondary	Y		Y	Y
Recreation				
▪ Parks	Y	AVG	N/A	Y
▪ Curling rink	Y	Good		Y
▪ Playgrounds	Y	AVG		Y

Telephone/ internet (C6)	N	-		Y
Power poles (C-6)	N	-		Y
Community hall	N	-		Y

FN Heritage building	N	-		Y
Government house	In construction	-		Y
Elder's complex	N	-		Y
Solid waste disposal	Y	Avg	Y	Y
Water service	Y	Avg	Y	Y
Public transportation	N	-	Y	Y
Active transportation	N	-	Y	Y
Youth centre	Y	Avg	N/A	Y
Sewage collection and disposal	Y	Avg	N/A	Y
Solid waste disposal	Y	Avg	Y	Y
Water service	Y	Avg	Y	Y
Public transportation	N	-	Y	Y

Social, Health, and Cultural Services Inventory and Assessment

Resource Category	Type of Service	Does this exist? Yes/No	Can it be improved? Yes/No
Health	Nutrition	No	Yes need more awareness
	Weight loss	No	Yes
	Aids prevention	Yes	Yes
	Substance abuse	Yes	More programs
	Family planning	No	Yes
Public Safety	Northern Rangers	Yes	Yes
	Police protection	Yes	Yes
	Fire protection	Yes	Yes
	Emergency response	Yes	Yes
	Search and rescue	Yes	More training
Recreation Programs	Small children	No	Yes
	Teens	Yes	Yes
	Adults	Yes	Yes
Social Service Programs	Child care	Yes	Yes
	Domestic violence	By referral	Yes
	Seniors	Yes	Enhance
	Disability services	By referral	Yes
	Counseling - adults	Yes	Yes
	Counseling - teens	No	Yes
	Legal services	Yes	Y
	Suicide prevention	No	Y
Self Government	Self government status	Yes	Y
	Lands and Resources	Yes	Y
	Education & Training	Yes	Y
	Recreation	Yes	Y
	Social Programs	Yes	Y
	Finance & Administration	Yes	Y

	Capital Projects	Yes	Y
	Housing	Yes	Y
	Heritage	Yes	Y
	Economic Development	Yes	Y
Cultural/Special Programs	Elders group	Yes	Y
	Music	Yes	Y
	Subsistence food preparation	Yes	N Need more volunteers
	Dance group	Yes	Night classes
	Arts and crafts	Yes	
	Language programs	Yes	Y needs to be enhanced
	Spirit camps/ culture camps	Yes	Needs to be enhanced
	Storytelling	Yes	Yes
	Other (churches)	Y	N/A
	Clothing Exchange		
	Community greenhouse and/or garden	N	

Economic Skills Inventory and Assessment

Type of Typical Job	Number of jobs?	Filled by a person in the community?	Full time? Y/N	Seasonal? Yes/No	Wage example
Accounting Officer	1	Y	Y	N	N/A
Arts and crafts producer	12	Y	Y	Y	Very low
Business owners	18	Y	Y	Y	N/A
Biologist	1				N/A
Big game guide	4		N	Y	N/A
CAO/Executive Director	2	Y	Y	N	N/A
Carpenter	6			Y	N/A
Communications Officer	0	-	-	-	N/A
Computer Programmer	1	Y	N	N	N/A
Counselor	1	No	No	n/a	N/A
Day care provider	4				N/A
Dentist	0	-	-	-	N/A
Doctor	0				N/A
Economic Development Officer	0	-	-	-	N/A
Electrician	0				N/A
Emergency response	8	Y	Y	N	volunteer
Environmental specialist	1	Y			N/A
Family Support Worker	1				N/A
Fire fighters	16	Y	N/A	N	volunteer
GIS Technician	1				N/A
Hairdresser	0				N/A
Health aide/Nurse	2	Y	Y	N	N/A
Heavy equipment operator	15	Y	Y	Y	N/A
Housing manager	2	Y	N	N	N/A
Lands & Resources Steward	unfilled			N	N/A
Lands Director	3	Y	N	N	N/A
Landfill operator	0	Y	Y	N	N/A

Language Instructor	3 (+elders)	Y	N	Y	N/A
Lawyer	0	-	-	-	N/A
Logger/Forester	2	Y	Y	Y	N/A
Mechanic	2	Y	Y	Y	N/A
Power plant operator	1	Y	Y	N	N/A
Public safety officer	0	-	-	-	N/A
Sewage treatment operator	2	Y	Y	N	N/A
Water treatment operator	2	Y	Y	N	N/A
Trapper	6				N/A
Miner	15			Y	N/A
Pilot	2			Y	N/A
Plumber	1 in training			Y	N/A

Environmental Inventory and Assessment

Environmental Assets/Needs	Do you have it? Yes/No	If this is lacking, does your community need it? Yes/No
Contaminated sites identified	Y	Needs improvement
Community greenhouse	N	Y
Community composting	N	Y
Developable land	Y	n/a
Disaster response plan	Y	Needs improvement
Environmental monitoring and record keeping coordination	Y	
Environmental Education programs	N	Y
Environmental impact statement	N	Y
Erosion control	Y	Needs improvement
Fuel spill prevention plan	Y	Needs improvement
Fish & Wildlife land management (hunt/harvest)		
Gas costs for subsistence	N	Y (training)
Hazardous waste collection area	N	Y
Hazardous waste response plan	Y	Needs improvement
Healthy subsistence food	Y	n/a
Healthy wildlife populations	Y	n/a
Land use planning	Some	Need more
Lead acid battery collection area	Y	n/a
Permitted landfill	Y	n/a
Protected watershed plan	N	Y-In dev. process
Recycling program	Y	Need to recycle more
Safe sewage disposal and treatment	Y	n/a
Solid Waste Management Plan		
Used oil storage area	N	Y
Water-adequate supply	Y	n/a
Water-certified treatment operators	Y	n/a
Water-safe drinking	Y	n/a
Water-adequate supply for firefighting	Y/N	Needed in C-6

Capacity Building and Job Training Inventory and Assessment

Capacity Building/ Training/Education Opportunities Category	Type	Does this job exist in the Community? Yes/No	Training/education needed? Yes/No	Is training available in the Community? Yes/No
First Nation Administrative Positions	CAO	Y	Y	N
	Accounting Officer	Y	Y	N
	Community Development Officer	Y	Y	N
	Bookkeeper	Y	Y	N
	Admin Assistant	Y	Y	Y
	Librarian/records keeper	N	Y	N
	Lands & Resources Officer	Y	N	N
	Payroll Officer	Y	N	N
	Dept. Managers	Y	Y	N
	Office Manager			
	Manager of Operations	Y	Y	N
	Game guardians	N	-	-
	Recreational Programmer	N	-	N
Education	Principal	Y	Y	N
	Teachers	Y	Y	N
	Teacher aides	Y	Y	Y
	Day care providers	Y	Y	
Health	Health aide	N	-	-
	Nurse practitioner	Y	Y	N
	Family support worker	travel from Whitehorse		
	Wellness counselor			

	Doctor	Y, part time	Y	N
Environment	<i>Environment Specialist</i>	N	Y	N
	Conservation Officer	Y	Y	N
	Regional Biologist	Y	Y	N
Transportation Utilities	Driver/pilot	Y, occasionally		
	<i>Water treatment operator</i>	Y	Y	N
	<i>Sewage treatment operator</i>	Y	Y	N
	<i>Landfill operator</i>	Y	Y	N
	<i>Power plant operator</i>	Y	Y	N
	<i>Water delivery service operator</i>	Y	Y	N
Justice	Notary Public	N	-	-
	Probation Officer	Y, part time	N	N
	Justice of the Peace	Y	Y	N
Other	Coroner	-	-	-

Inventory and Assessment of Other Items

Asset or Need	Do you have it? Yes/No	How would you rate it? Good/Avg/Poor	Do you need it? Yes/No
<i>Binet House Museum</i>	Y	AVG	Y
<i>Doctor</i>	Y	AVG	Y
<i>Social worker</i>	N	N/A	Y
<i>Probation officer</i>	Y		
<i>Economic development</i>	N	POOR	Y
<i>Increased volunteerism</i>	N	AVG	Y
<i>Motel</i>	Y	AVG	Y (Another one)
<i>Restaurant</i>	Y	AVG	Y (Another one)
<i>Recreation/Art Coordinator</i>	Y	GOOD	Y (Another one)
<i>Environmental Specialist</i>	N	N/A	Y
<i>Variety/Hardware/General Store</i>	N	N/A	Y
<i>Land use planner</i>	N	N/A	Y

B. Project Submissions by Young Mayo Citizens

Submitted by Molly O'Donoghue and Martha Phillips

Community Garden

To the Mayor and Council,

We were thinking that it would be a good idea to have a community garden in Mayo, because almost all community gardens in the Yukon have been a great success and we think it would be the same in the Village of Mayo. Also because most people who are here do not have any place to put a vegetable garden.

“How to set up a community garden

- 1. Form a planning committee:**
 - organize a meeting of interested people;
 - choose a well-organized garden coordinator;
 - form committees to accomplish tasks.
- 2. Choose a site:**
 - to grow vegetables, make sure the site gets at least six full hours of sunlight daily;
 - ensure that water is available;
 - consider past uses of the land (is there any contamination?).
- 3. Prepare and develop the site:**
 - organize volunteer work crews to clean and lay out the site;
 - decide on plot sizes and mark plots clearly with gardeners' names;
 - include plans for a storage area for tools and other equipment, as well as a compost area.
- 4. Organize the garden:**
 - determine whether the group will do certain things cooperatively (such as turning the soil in the spring, planting cover crops, or composting);
- 5. Troubleshooting:**
 - make a sign for the garden to let people know the garden is a neighborhood project;
 - invite everyone in the neighborhood to participate from the very beginning;
 - children who are included in the garden can be the garden's best protectors;
 - a well-organized garden with a strong leadership and committed members can overcome almost any obstacle.”

It would be a way of having the community together doing something positive.

The field behind the police is not being used and it would be a good place to put a community garden.

Old Indian Village Boat Trip

Dear Chief and Council,

For our school project we had to think up an idea of something that would be good to have in Mayo that we don't have already. So we decided that it would be a good idea to have boat rides up to the Old Village, a tour of the place and back in the summer for the tourists to see up there and get to know a bit about what life used to be like. There are lots of people who have boats around Mayo and lots of people who know about the old buildings.

Here would be some of the costs:

Gas for the boat

Paying the tour guides and the boat drivers

Here would be some of the profits:

You could charge a certain amount of money for the boat ride and the tour per person

It would also be good for some of the local people who haven't been up there to take the boat trip and a tour.

C: Eligible and Ineligible Costs

The following information is taken from the Canada-Yukon Gas Tax Agreement of May 26, 2005.

Eligible Costs

Project Costs

Eligible costs, as specified in each contribution agreement, will be all direct costs that are in Canada's opinion properly and reasonably incurred and paid by an Eligible Recipient under a contract for goods and services necessary for the implementation of an Eligible Project. Eligible costs may include only the following:

1. The capital costs of acquiring, constructing or renovating a tangible capital asset and any debt financing charges related thereto;
2. The fees paid to professionals, technical personnel, consultants and contractors specifically engaged to undertake the surveying, design, engineering, manufacturing or construction of a project infrastructure asset and related facilities and structures;
3. The costs of environmental assessments, monitoring, and follow-up programs as required by the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act; or a territorial equivalent; and
4. The costs related to strengthening the ability of Local Governments to develop Integrated Community Sustainability Plans;

Employee and Equipment Costs

In the case of Eligible Recipients that are remote Local Governments the out of pocket costs (not overhead) related to employees or equipment may be included in its eligible costs under the following conditions:

1. The Eligible Recipient has determined that it is not economically feasible to tender a contract;
2. Employees or equipment are employed directly in respect of the work that would have been the subject of the contract; and
3. The arrangement is approved in advance and in writing by the territory.

Administration Costs

That portion of Funds representing interest earned may be used to pay for administration costs.

Ineligible Costs

Costs related to the following items are ineligible costs:

1. Eligible Project costs incurred before April 1, 2005;
2. Services or works that, in the opinion of Yukon, are normally provided by the Eligible Recipient or a related party;
3. Salaries and other employment benefits of any employees of the community applicant except as indicated in section 1.1;
4. An Eligible Recipient's overhead costs, its direct or indirect operating or administrative costs, and more specifically its costs related to planning, engineering, architecture, supervision, management and other activities normally carried out by its applicant's staff;
5. Costs of feasibility and planning studies for individual Eligible Projects;
6. Taxes for which the Eligible Recipient is eligible for a tax rebate and all other costs eligible for rebates;
7. Costs of land or any interest therein, and related costs;
8. Cost of leasing of equipment by the Local Government except as indicated in section above;
9. Routine repair and maintenance costs;
10. Legal fees;
11. Administrative costs incurred as a result of implementing this Agreement, subject to above; and
12. Audit and evaluation costs.

D: Eligible Project Categories

The following information is taken from the Canada-Yukon Gas Tax Agreement of May 26, 2005.

Public Transit

1. Rapid Transit: tangible capital assets and rolling stock
2. Transit Buses: bus rolling stock, transit bus stations
3. Intelligent Transport System and Transit Priority Capital Investments (technologies applied to transportation to make systems safer, more efficient, more reliable and more environmentally friendly, without necessarily having to physically alter existing infrastructure.)
4. ITS technologies to improve transit priority signaling, passenger and traffic information and transit operations
5. Capital investments, such as transit queue-jumpers and High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lanes

Water

1. Drinking water supply;
2. Drinking water purification and treatment systems,
3. Drinking water distribution systems;
4. Water metering systems

Waste Water

1. Sanitary and combine sewer systems
2. Separate storm water systems

Water

1. Waste diversion
2. material recovery facilities
3. Organics management
4. Collection depots
5. Waste disposal landfills
6. Thermal treatment and landfill gas recuperation

Community Energy Systems

1. Cogeneration or combined heat and power projects (where heat and power are produced through a single process)

2. District heating and cooling projects where heat (or cooling) is distributed to more than one building

Active Transportation Infrastructure

1. Bike lanes
2. Local roads
3. Bridges and tunnels that enhance sustainability outcomes

Building System Improvements

1. Promote significant energy efficiency improvements and/or utility