



Selkirk First Nation/Pelly Crossing Integrated Community Sustainability Plan 2007

Prepared by:

INUKSHUK PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT 

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Recommended for Approval,
Executive Director

Shelton

Date: June 6, 2007

Presented to Chief & Council

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Approved by Chief & Council

Date: June 6, 2007



Darin Isaac, Chief
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Selkirk First Nation

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June 6, 2007

Mr. Glenn Hart,
Minister of Community Services,
Government of Yukon
PO Box 2703,
Whitehorse, YT Y1A 2C6

Dear Minister Hart:

Selkirk First Nation Integrated Community Sustainability Plan (ICSP) Implementation

I am writing to ask you to help expedite the review and approval of our ICSP. As an unincorporated community, the Government of Yukon and your department in particular, share with us a common responsibility to provide public infrastructure that meets community needs. We need to move forward in our common objective to provide sustainable infrastructure. Our priority is the installation of a small diameter piped water system to serve Pelly Crossing (project summary attached).

The piped water system is gas tax eligible. This is also our formal request to expend our first three years of funding (approximately \$224,678.00 + accrued interest) towards the construction and subsequent O&M costs of our water supply and distribution system. The provision of a safe drinking water is a fundamental health and safety issue. The decision to move from a combination of individual and community wells and trucked delivery was a difficult one to make. Both the initial capital and long term operating costs are significant but in the final analysis, on a life cycle costing and community health basis, the most prudent way to go.

As you are no doubt aware, we have received MRIF and INAC Water Strategy funding to help move Phase 1 of this project forward this year. Tender prices have come in higher than anticipated. While we have made every effort to pare these costs down, we still anticipate the need to contribute substantially more money from our own resources for this project to proceed this year. To that end, we plan to use gas tax funds to help cover the shortfall that will affect both construction and future operational expenses.

The Steering Committee overseeing the Gas Tax Funds may take up to 60 days to review and decide on the acceptability of our ICSP. We are asking you to help expedite that review and if accepted to flow the requested funding for our priority project from our trust account to us as quickly as possible.

May I count on your support and assistance?

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Isaac', written in a cursive style.

Darin Isaac, Chief
Selkirk First Nation

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Executive Summary

Selkirk First Nation is eligible for \$641, 483 under the New Deal Gas Tax Agreement over 5 years on completion and acceptance of their Integrated Community Sustainability Plan (ICSP). The ICSP identifies current infrastructure needs, partnership opportunities and Gas Tax eligible projects the community wishes to pursue. It also identifies projects that are not currently eligible for Gas Tax funding, but are part of the communities overall priorities for the next decade.

Selkirk First Nation has settlement lands in and around Pelly Crossing. The community is not an incorporated municipality. As such there is no municipal council or local Advisory Committee. Primary responsibility for the delivery of services to residents of unincorporated communities rests with the Government of Yukon. However, in the case of Pelly Crossing, which is predominantly a First Nation community, this is evolving into a shared responsibility given Selkirk's self-governing status.

The Yukon Government owns and operates the Eliza Van Bibber School, RCMP detachment, 24-hour nursing station, local landfill and the sewage lagoon¹. They also built the swimming pool and provide operating subsidies to that facility and the volunteer Fire Department. The Yukon Government built the fire hall and SFN purchased the fire truck. The Selkirk First Nation operates the recreation and youth centres, as well as a seasonal heritage centre and swimming pool. They provide water delivery and sewage education, pick up garbage and look after most local road maintenance.

The current Chief and Council infrastructures focus is on implementing a community water system and resolving health related sewage disposal and housing issues. The ICSP emphasizes overall community wellness through self-government empowerment, education, increased governance capacity and economic diversification. The ICSP is meant to be an expression of what Pelly Crossing and Selkirk First Nation want for their future, and as such, is inclusive of all areas of the community. This plan will help Pelly Crossing realize its vision of becoming a healthy, sustainable community for generations to come.



¹ SFN received MRIF funding approval to build and operate a new sewage lagoon in 2007.

1.0 Selkirk First Nation's Pelly Crossing Yesterday and Today

Selkirk First Nation (SFN) is a self-governing First Nation and the major landowner within the community of Pelly Crossing. Pelly Crossing is an unincorporated community with no formal local government structure. The First Nation and Government of Yukon share responsibility for service delivery.

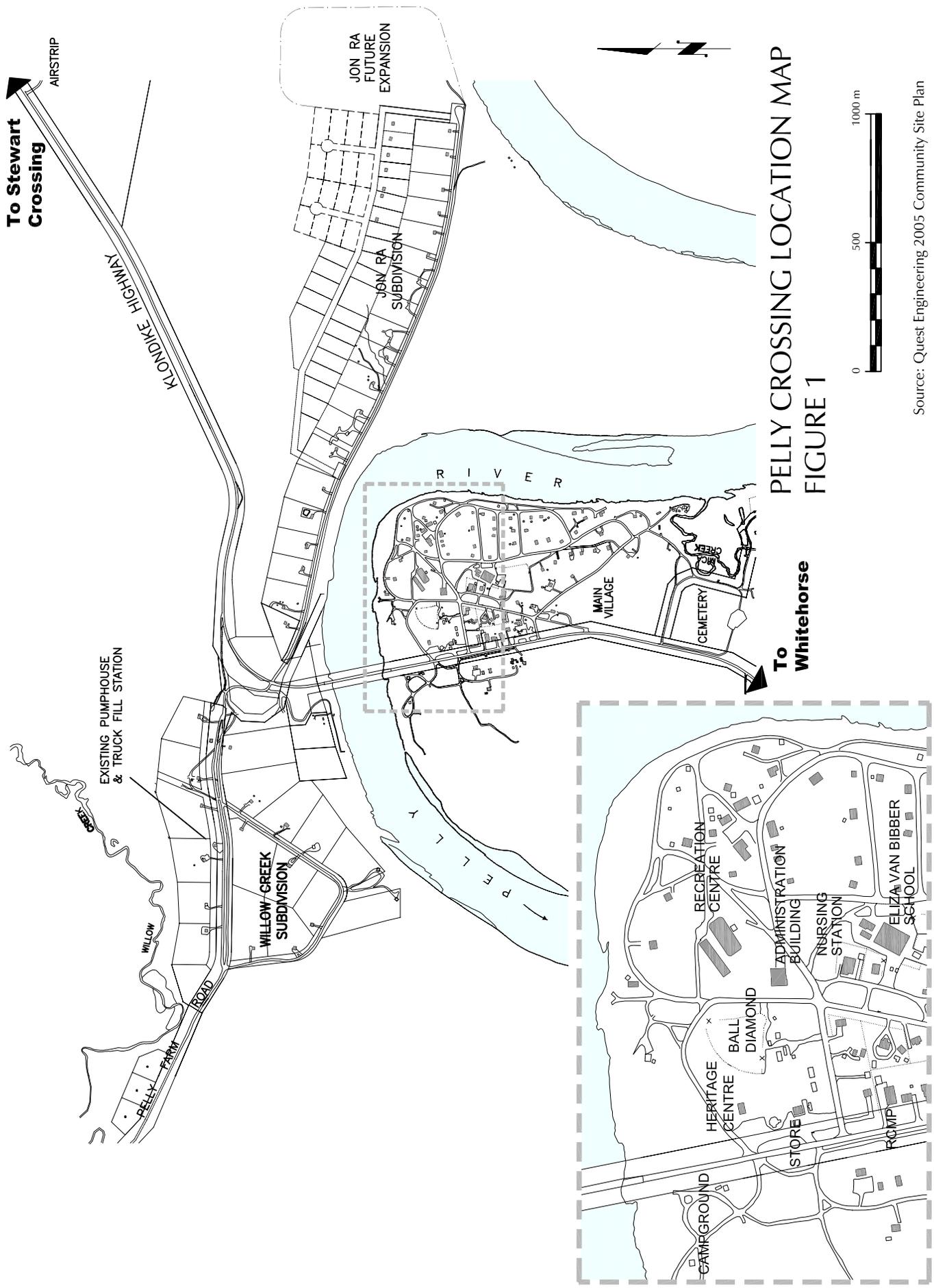
The Pelly River divides the newer residential subdivisions (Willow Creek and Jon Ra) on the north side of the river from the main part of the community to the south side (**Figure 1**, following page). SFN are part of the Northern Tutchone people, and Athapaskan language group. They are closely related to the Nacho Nyak Dun First Nation in Mayo, and Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation in Carmacks. They have used the Pelly Crossing area as a camp on the way to Ta'Tla Mun for thousands of years. Prior to the building of the Klondike Highway, in the 1950's, SFN used both Minto and Fort Selkirk on their traditional round of hunting, fishing and trading. With the completion of the Klondike Highway SFN initially moved to Minto, and finally Pelly Crossing.

Pelly Crossing's modern history began as a ferry crossing. With the building of the highway it became a construction camp, and eventually its present use as a service centre for travellers.



Left: Pelly Crossing Location Map

With the settlement of their land claims in 1997, SFN now employ people in the departments of Health and Social Programs, Capital Works/Operations and Maintenance, Education and Training, Lands and Resources, Finance, Government Services and Self-Government. There is also a branch of the Yukon College in the community. SFN operate a heritage centre in the summer, youth centre, the local gas station and community hall, as well as co-managing Fort Selkirk with the Yukon Government. The Government of Yukon provides the Eliza Van Bibber School, nursing station, RCMP detachment, local landfill and sewage lagoon. The community has a volunteer fire department. The Yukon Government provided the fire hall, while SFN purchased the fire truck. A new fire truck will be required in 2012. This will also require a new building expansion, as the new rural standard fire truck will not fit in the existing building.



PELLY CROSSING LOCATION MAP
FIGURE 1

Source: Quest Engineering 2005 Community Site Plan

The SFN community operates a recreation centre, curling rink, outdoor ice rink, seasonal swimming pool and baseball diamond. The swimming pool is owned by the Government of Yukon and is in poor condition.

The natural environment around Pelly Crossing provides many recreational activities. There are numerous hiking, skiing, and snowmobile trails. Residents of Pelly Crossing take part in many traditional activities such as hunting and fishing. Ta'Tla Mun, Ddhaw Ghro, Minto and Fort Selkirk are some examples of important sites within their traditional territory used for recreation and leisure activities by residents of Pelly Crossing.

Pelly Crossing's population was 303 in December 2006. SFN registered population was estimated to be 499 by Indian and Northern Affairs in May of 2007. This includes those that live in Pelly Crossing itself and in other Yukon communities. In 2001, according to the census, 85 percent of Pelly Crossing's population was First Nation.

The current age breakdown, **Figure 2** (below), for Pelly Crossing indicates that the 40 to 44 age group is the most predominant, followed closely by the 20 to 24 age group. The large 20 to 24 age group is positive as it indicates that young people are choosing to stay in the community. In similar rural communities such as Carmacks a lack of employment opportunities has led young people to leave the community.

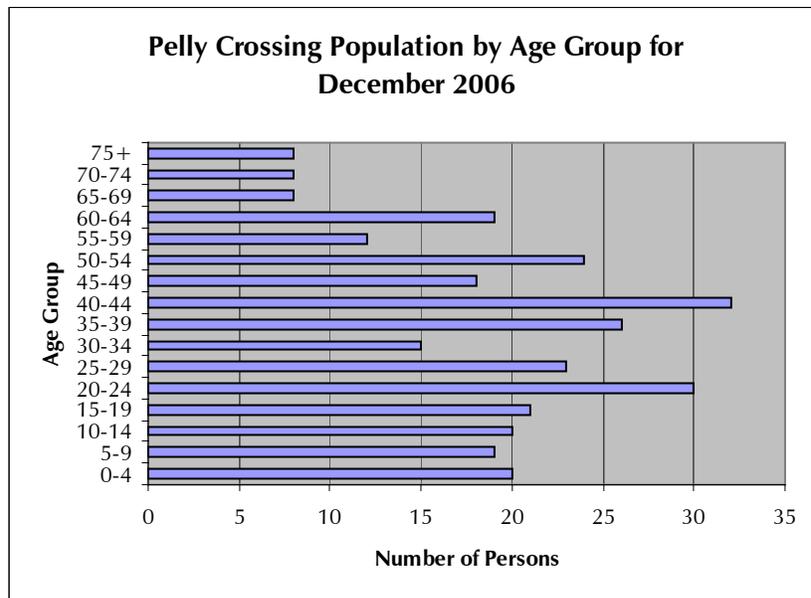


Figure 2: Pelly Crossing Population by Age Group
Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics, Population Report, December 2006

Pelly Crossing has a narrow economy with government services, education, and health providing the majority of employment opportunities. SFN is the main employer employing approximately 85 permanent and 10 casual employees, with vacant positions in all departments. Due to the small economy work opportunities are limited. As **Table 1** (next page) indicates Pelly Crossing's unemployment rate was 30 percent in 2001, as opposed to the Yukon average of 9.3 percent. Some use Pelly Crossing as a permanent residence and seek employment in other communities on a seasonal basis (E.g. Fort Selkirk).

The development of Sherwood Copper’s Minto Project, which will become operational in 2007 includes a benefit/impact agreement that includes employment opportunities and royalty payments. The 2006 census data is not available but is expected to show a significant reduction in unemployment in the community.

Table 1: Labour Force Statistics, 2001

	Carmacks	Pelly Crossing	Yukon
Total Population	431	328	28,674
First Nation population	295	280	6,545
Working Age Population (15 years and over)	300	250	22,480
Employed Employment Rate	165 55%	145 58%	15,855 70.5%
Unemployed Unemployment Rate	55 27%	60 30%	2085 9.3%
Not in the labour force Participation Rate	75 75%	55 82%	6194 79.8%
Source: 2001 Census			

The availability of housing appropriate to local needs remains an issue. Pelly Crossing is no different from other First Nation communities in this regard. A number of issues have been identified. These issues fall into a variety of broad categories including:

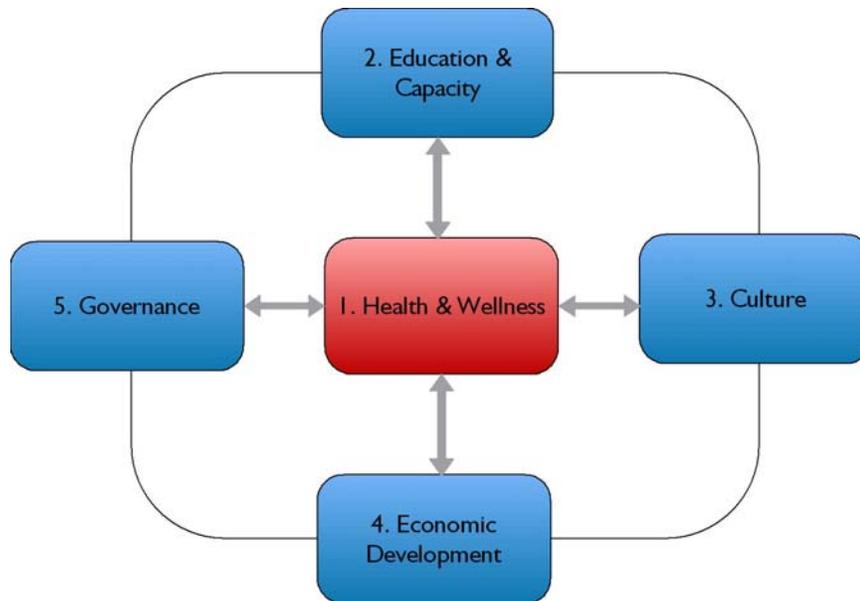
- Affordability and housing suitability (overcrowding, percentage of population on social assistance);
- Administration (housing policy, rent collection etc.);
- Design, construction and maintenance (durability, ease of repair) and,
- Capacity of First Nation to maintain existing housing stock and meet future demands (including Bill C-31 reinstatements).

There is general agreement that the present housing model is not sustainable and new solutions are required. Housing quality issues range from the suitability of present designs to local climate conditions, the functional layout of the houses themselves and their appropriateness for occupant needs. Poor initial construction increases maintenance and repair costs. Resident economic circumstances and lack of a sense of personal ownership and repair responsibility also limit the First Nation’s ability to respond to emerging needs.

Problems with drinking water supply and septic system failures have been noted. Portions of the main village have a high water table and are located within the Pelly River floodplain.

SFN has been working towards community wellness. It is recognized that overall community wellness is a holistic effort that encompasses many areas of the community's development as **Figure 3** depicts.

Figure 3: Community Development Priorities



Source: Selkirk First Nation, *Selkirk First Nation 5 Year Strategic Plan 2005-2010*, 2005

Efforts are being made to revive the traditional culture and history. A healing camp and heritage centre has been established. Programs to support land stewardship and traditional land use activities have been put in place along with other initiatives that support language retention, dancing, story telling, traditional games and the passage of oral history. Traditional pursuits and language training have also been built into the school curriculum.



2.0 The Planning Process

Selkirk First Nation developed this ICSP to meet the funding conditions of the Canada Yukon Gas Tax Agreement. It is also intended to provide the federal and territorial governments with an understanding of local community needs and priorities for the next decade. The plan is intended to be holistic. It includes more than just infrastructure projects and priorities eligible for Gas Tax and MRIF funding. Projects that strengthen community wellness and build local capacity are an essential component of the ICSP. The plan also recognizes that as an unincorporated community, service delivery will continue to be a shared responsibility involving the Yukon and Selkirk First Nation governments.

The content of the ICSP was derived from various sources including:

- The *Selkirk First Nation 5 Year Strategic Plan 2005-2010*,
- *Piped Water Distribution System Predesign Study* by Quest Engineering,
- *1995 Housing Needs Assessment & Five Year Capital Plan* by David Nairne & Associates
- The *Selkirk First Nation Community Energy Baseline Study* by EDI Environmental Dynamics Inc, and
- *Sherlock Homes Home Renovation Evaluation Report 2005*

A consultant was hired to facilitate preparation of the ICSP. Working with SFN department heads, the consultants formulated a series of workshops to identify current and future needs, project options and determine priority recommendations for expenditure of the funds available. The staff recommendations were presented to Chief and Council along with a draft ICSP. At this point Chief and Council organized a public meeting and presented the ICSP to the community at large. Based on the feedback received, Chief and Council finalized the ICSP and endorsed its submission for approval.

Selkirk First Nation held a community meeting on April 11th 2007 to confirm community support for the initiatives in this plan. The meeting was advertised in the Yukon News, and on the community notice board.



3.0 Our Vision for the Future

Our vision is a reflection of our Northern Tutchone values, sustainability principles, and long-term goals as a self-governing First Nation in the Yukon and Canada. Our vision is:

“...for a strong community, one that promotes the health and wellness of our Citizens, including our water, lands and resources. We see a healthy community as one where our Citizens look after their own health, take pride in their culture, and one where Citizens help build effective self-government through economic prosperity.”

Our vision statement promotes community development but not at the expense of the environment. We want to see Pelly Crossing as a community with the same quality of services and infrastructure others have. We want a healthy community with the resources to meet current and future needs.

4.0 Our Values

The community of Pelly Crossing and the Selkirk First Nation value community wellness and our Northern Tutchone culture. We want to ensure our cultural values continue to be reflected in terms of our relationship to nature, how we develop the local economy, strengthen our self-governance capacity and interact among ourselves as a community.

We value the location of Pelly Crossing along the Pelly River and the natural environment that surrounds us and enriches our community.

The Pelly River is part of our transportation system and gives access to the region around us. We eat the fish, hunt and berry pick along its shores. We value its clean water.

We value an economy that supports traditional lifestyle options and new economic opportunities. We want an economy that supports lifestyle choice and allows our local government to raise own source revenue to meet existing and emerging needs.

The Selkirk First Nation wants to maintain their traditional economy and participate in the development of other economic development and diversification opportunities within our traditional territory. A healthy, diversified economy will provide a choice of employment opportunities and the money to support sustainable infrastructure.

We value a community that is physically and emotionally healthy.

The Selkirk First Nation has taken the lead in promoting community wellness to help bring about a stronger community. A population that is physically and emotionally healthy is one that will have the will and resources to make sustainable decisions. It will make Pelly Crossing a good place to live, work and play.

We value our Selkirk First Nation culture, including our history, language, customs, heritage and arts.

Pelly Crossing has a past that is rich in Northern Tutchone history, heritage and culture. This is recognized and respected throughout the community. The history of the Selkirk First Nation is one that should be preserved in the community as part of a sustainable culture.

5.0 Sustainability in our Eyes

The concept of sustainable development as defined by the Brundtland Commission in 1987 is “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” In the context of Pelly Crossing for the Selkirk First Nation this means the ability of people to continue with their traditional and modern lifestyles without limiting future generations capacity to do the same.

As a First Nation we believe that our traditional and modern lifestyles must remain grounded in respect for Mother Earth. This respect enables us to harvest the fish, wildlife and plants to meet today’s needs without compromising their long-term sustainability. This belief system is an integral part of our Northern Tutchone culture.

For the purposes of the ICSP, the following sustainability principles reflect our Northern Tutchone values and underlie the plan:

Take what we need, share with others and leave enough for future generations.

This principle is community oriented. With this in mind everyone in the community should be able to reach their goals, and maintain a healthy lifestyle. The principle embodies the concept of stewardship. By only taking what we need, and sharing as much as possible the earth will be able to naturally replenish the resources we have used.

Retain and transfer our traditional ecological knowledge to future generations.

Our traditional knowledge is an important part of maintaining the environment around us. Through our traditional practices we have managed to maintain sustainable harvests for thousands of years. It is now important that we continue to pass that knowledge onto the younger generations so that they can practice sustainable harvesting both in a traditional and modern context. This will enable us to adapt to modern circumstances without hindering future generations ability to provide for their needs.

Care and respect for Mother Earth.

The earth provides the air we breathe, water we drink, and food that we eat, and as such should be treated with care and respect. If we exploit the earth’s ability to provide for us, we will lose our connection to the land. By continuing to take care of the environment around us, we will be able to carry on using the earth’s resources without hindering its ability to replenish itself.

6.0 Our Long Term Goals

The following reflect SFN values and community development goals:

SFN will work with the Government of Yukon to ensure the community of Pelly Crossing has clean drinking water and proper sewage disposal for all its residents

Clean drinking water and proper sewage disposal are basic infrastructure services for any community. Long-standing and recurring water quality programs have been identified. Proper water and sewage treatment will allow Pelly Crossing to become a more sustainable community and promote the personal physical and emotional well being of its residents.

Health and social services that promote individual and community well being.

Health and Social Services are important services that help promote the community's well being. SFN will work with the Government of Yukon to provide needed health services in a culturally appropriate, holistic fashion that meets present and future resident needs.

SFN will work with the Government of Yukon to provide services to Elders to ensure that they can remain part of the community for as long as possible.

Elders make an important contribution to the community. Because Northern Tutchone culture is passed down orally Elders are a vital link to the communities culture and heritage. Not only is it important to the community that Elders remain, but they would also like to remain with friends and family. Having a supportive environment that allows them to maintain an active lifestyle is important to all residents of Pelly Crossing.

SFN will work with the Government of Yukon to provide adequate housing infrastructure options for all those that want to live in the community.

Housing is important in developing a healthy community. The current housing situation in Pelly Crossing is similar to other Yukon First Nations communities. Poor construction, inadequate maintenance and long waiting lists are consistent concerns. SFN have made it a priority to find healthy sustainable housing solutions that meet the needs of beneficiaries that currently live in the community, as well as those who wish to return here in the future. Future homes need to be adequate, affordable and adaptable to meet the needs of the community and promote long-term housing sustainability.

Pelly Crossing will have a diverse sustainable economy that will make our community a good place to live, work and play.

The SFN will work with the Government of Yukon to ensure Pelly Crossing benefits directly from economic development activities within the region. A strong economy ensures the SFN has the capacity and resources to fund the quality of infrastructure and level of service beneficiaries and other community resident's want. A stable economy also creates new business opportunities and demand for locally provided goods and services reducing economic leakage.

As a community Pelly Crossing will take pride in its Northern Tutchone culture, heritage and language.

The cultural heritage of Selkirk First Nation is of great importance to all residents. Cultural activities are still practiced regularly. The Selkirk First Nation would like to continue this by expanding their heritage programs. Specific objectives include the development of a proper artefact storage and curation capability in Pelly Crossing to permit artefact repatriation. The community also wants to protect the work they have been doing in their social ceremonies and cultural activities. These activities contribute to community well being.

7.0 Measuring our Success

Values	Goals	Measures of Success
<p>“We value an economy that supports a traditional and modern lifestyle. This economy will increase our local government capacity and residents to become economically successful in the modern economy.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase self-governing capacity • A stable, diverse economy that provides a range of employment choices • Adequate, affordable and sustainable infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in SFN staff turnover • Fill key SFN department positions (see Appendix F) • A range of education opportunities that meet local needs (see Appendix F) • SFN Development Corporation is a viable business entity providing own source revenue dividends
<p>“We value a community that is physically and emotionally healthy.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing to work on community wellness • Provide a safe house • Deal with the lack of adequate housing and mould problems • Culturally appropriate social services that meet the needs of the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in drug and alcohol abuse (see Appendix B) • Reduction in domestic violence (see Appendix B) • Reduction in crime rates (see Appendix B) • Greater range and quality of social services • Quantity, quality and durability of homes built

Values	Goals	Measures of Success
<p>“We value our Selkirk First Nation culture, including our history, language, customs, heritage and arts.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisted living facility for Elders (see Appendix A) • Upgrade heritage centre for repatriation of artefacts • Continuing traditional knowledge transfer (see Appendix B) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in quality and level of support to Elders • Elders involvement in traditional knowledge transfer • Elders participation rate in community • Level of artefact repatriation • Active participation of youth in traditional activities

8.0 Community Evaluation

8.1 Water and Sewer Infrastructure

Pelly Crossing will receive \$166,666 of MRIF funding towards the \$250,000 cost of a long-term sewage disposal facility to be built in 2007. SFN is responsible for \$83,333 of the capital cost and subsequent maintenance. The new sewage lagoon will replace an existing lagoon at the landfill site and will be managed by the SFN. Currently Pelly Crossing uses individual septic fields and pump-out tanks. Sludge from the septic tanks is collected by a community pump-out truck and disposed of at an in-filtration sewage treatment pit located beside the community landfill. The new long-term sewage disposal facility will eliminate concerns about groundwater contamination.

Most Pelly Crossing residents have individual household wells and others are on household delivery from a community well located off the Pelly Farm Road. The water quality of the wells varies. Concerns have been identified with periodic high bacteria levels, and poor taste due to high manganese and iron levels. Residents have experienced skin rashes that may be due to these high mineral levels. The high bacteria levels are due to cross-contamination from inadequate household septic fields and pit privies.

It is the intention of the SFN to work with the Government of Yukon to install a low flow water system throughout the community. Phase 1 (see Appendix I) of construction is expected to begin in July of 2007. SFN is trying to secure funding for future Phase 2 construction.

With a low flow system and up-to-date septic systems the problems with water and sewage disposal should be eliminated. Updating the water and sewer infrastructure would live up to the community's sustainability principles.

8.2 Recycling and Waste Management

Recycling is fairly common in the residential sector, although in small amounts. Composting is non-existent and an area the community could improve upon. A public education program and community collection program would be a first step². These measures would help increase the lifespan of the landfill.

The Government of Yukon is responsible for managing the community landfill. They currently spend just under \$7,500 to have a contractor look after the site. Community services staff have indicated they will work with the First Nation to improve landfill operations. SFN feels that the current landfill is in a poor location, and the community would like the Yukon Government to consider relocation while the Government of Yukon believes site management practices will resolve local concerns.

8.3 Communal Energy Management

Currently the community does not have any form of communal energy management system. Pelly Crossing residents acknowledges that the present diesel generator system is not an efficient or environmentally friendly way of obtaining energy. In the 2005 *Selkirk First Nation Energy Baseline Study* by EDI Environmental Dynamics Inc it was found that although electricity was not the predominant form of energy used in the community, the diesel generators were the most significant contributor of greenhouse gases in the community.

Yukon Energy has applied for approval to extend the existing Whitehorse/Aishihik hydro grid from Carmacks to Stewart Crossing to tie into the Mayo-Dawson grid. The extension would occur in two phases with Phase 1 extended to Pelly Crossing within the next several years. This would eliminate the need for local diesel generation. If the power line is not approved to Pelly Crossing the SFN community will examine further other more sustainable options including the use of the diesel generators waste heat and micro-hydro generation.

8.4 Active Transportation

There is no formal system of active transportation in Pelly Crossing. Much of the community is within walking distance making walking and cycling common forms of transportation throughout the community. As with their sister community Carmacks, the main concern is the need for a proper pedestrian path to each of the Pelly River bridge approaches.

8.5 Public Transportation

Pelly Crossing is too small to support a public transit or taxi system. Residents rely on their own vehicles, or those of friends and family to get around. Having a community van would serve the same purpose at an appropriate cost. As was depicted in **Figure 1**, new residential development in Willow Creek and Jon Ra subdivisions is separated from the main village by the Pelly River. A community van would facilitate transportation for those commuting from one side of the river to the other and help Elders, and others, to get to community events or to services in Whitehorse that are not available locally. Although not considered eligible for gas tax funding under the present public transit definition, a van would serve a similar function appropriate to the community's size and geography now that Whitehorse – Dawson bus service is no longer available. Provision of this informal service is consistent with the First Nations sustainability objectives.

² EDI Environmental Dynamics Inc. *Selkirk First Nation Community Energy Baseline Study*. October 2005

8.6 Roads & Drainage

Road surfaces in the community are in variable condition. Some have inadequate structural bases, while others have seasonal drainage problems or lack Bituminous Surface Treatment (BST) treatment. A number of improvements were undertaken in 2000. Approximately 4 km of BST treatment are required to complete the existing Jon Ra and Willow Creek Subdivisions. The road network for the two cul-de-sacs in the second phase of Jon Ra subdivision still has to be constructed. A BST rural road standard is consistent with community and Yukon Government practice elsewhere. Adopting this standard will reduce long-term maintenance costs and improve dust control, be more efficient to maintain, and less costly over the long term.

The need for reconstruction of the first 5 Km of the Pelly Farm Road has also been noted. Some improvements to this road have been funded through the Yukon's Rural Roads Program. Reconstruction and maintenance are a Government of Yukon responsibility.

The SFN road maintenance budget in 2005 for repairs, snow clearing and general maintenance is \$20,000. In 2000, VistaTek Engineering completed an Economic Analysis for a Local Service Agreement that indicated a funding shortfall of \$150,000 in the area of road maintenance alone.

8.7 Airport

The Government of Yukon operates a 3000'x100' gravel airstrip just north of the community. The airstrip is not lighted and receives limited year-round maintenance. While there is no immediate demand for improvements, residents have indicated a desire to see airstrip lighting added in the future to allow night medevac operations in particular.



9.0 Service Agreements

Service agreements identify those areas where the community could partner with another service provider. In the case of SFN and Pelly Crossing the main issue is the need to clarify which services the Yukon Government will be responsible for and provide, and which SFN could provide to the community as a whole under a service contract or vice versa. Efforts to negotiate a mutually acceptable Local Services Agreement (LSA) have not been successful to date.

9.1 Existing Service Agreements

Service Provided via Agreement	Service Provider	Current End Date	Cost of Service	Rate Service (Good, fair or poor)	Will it be renewed?
Fire Protection	YG & SFN	On-going	\$3,000 for building maintenance	Fair	Yes
Recreation	YG (Swimming Pool)	On-going		Pool is in poor condition	Yes
Solid waste/recycling	YG	On-going	\$7,500 contractor	Fair	Yes

9.2 Potential Service Agreements

Preliminary discussions between the Selkirk First nation and Government of Yukon have occurred. Efforts to date to reach a Local Service Agreement have not been successful.

Potential Service	Potential Service Provider	Expected Cost of Service	Is the Service Provided?	Is the service provider interested? Have they been contacted?
Water/sewer agreement	SFN		Partially	
Road Maintenance/ Snow removal	YG or SFN		Yes, Klondike Highway, Pelly Farm Road	
District Heat				
Social Services	SFN & YG		Partially	
Yukon College	SFN	Rent space	Yes	

10.0 Priority Setting

Pelly Crossing residents feel that there are many areas in which their services could be improved. There are infrastructure deficiencies, documented health problems (e.g. mould) and capacity issues (e.g. housing).

10.1 Water and Sewer Infrastructure

The community currently uses a system of individual wells septic fields. A low-flow piped water system for the community will cost up to \$7M and efforts to date to secure sufficient funding for construction have only been partially successful. Pelly Crossing will receive \$166,666 towards the \$250,000 cost of a new long-term sewage disposal facility. A new sewage treatment facility goes hand-in-hand with efforts to secure a water supply system. Construction of the sewage lagoon will begin in September 2007.

By improving the water and sewer infrastructure it will help the community live up to its sustainability principles, and provide safer, healthier infrastructure to the community.

10.2 Housing

The SFN Capital Department in association with R.L. Resources Management Ltd. and Vista Tek Ltd. identified a number of concerns in their 2000 Capital Plan and Housing Needs Report. It found that only 19 percent of current homes meet what is considered to be good condition. **Table 2** (below) summarizes the housing state in 2000.

Table 2: Selkirk First Nation Housing Conditions, February 2000

Condition	Housing in 2000	Housing (%) in 2000
Good ¹	18	19
Fair ²	59	61
Poor ³	17	18
Replace	2	2

¹ The house does not require any repairs outside of regular maintenance
² The house requires significant repairs such as partially failing foundation or replacement of some plumbing components
³ The house requires extensive and major repairs such as re-wiring, replacement of foundation and replacement of floor joists

Source: *Long Term Housing Needs Assessment & 5-Year Capital Plan* by Selkirk First Nation, R.L. Resource Management & Vista Tek Ltd., 2000

The demand is due in part to in-migration, partly to the backlog of longstanding housing needs and partly to the demand for staff housing as the First Nation employs more people to meet their self-governance capacity requirements.

The style of housing that is currently being built is inadequate. A new design that takes into account Yukon conditions is a priority. SFN would like to see homes that take into account varying family structures as well as housing for singles to accommodate staff from outside the community, and people who wish to live on their own independently. Absence of staff accommodation is a major problem making it difficult to attract and retain staff.

10.3 Recycling and Waste Management

The community landfill has an estimated 10-year lifespan based on a 280 metric tonne annual production estimate. Some limited recycling does occur and there is a Hazardous Waste Management Plan in place as part of the landfill operations. There is no composting program at this point. A public education and community collection program would help encourage recycling and composting and increase the lifespan of the local landfill. SFN will work in coordination with the Government of Yukon to improve the conditions of the landfill. Community Services is currently examining the feasibility of installing a burning facility at the site to reduce waste volumes and extend pit life.

10.4 Economic Development

SFN recognize that a healthy economy offers a range of employment opportunities. The First Nation will negotiate benefit impact agreements with resource developers within their traditional territory to ensure beneficiaries have access to training and a range of employment choices.

The SFN Development Corporation plays an important role in creating a viable local economy. The degree to which the Development Corporation can leverage its assets to increase local employment and generate own source revenue enhances the First Nation's capacity to undertake or enhance services to their community.

SFN will work with the Yukon College to ensure that the community campus facilities are meeting local needs.

10.5 Health and Social Infrastructure and Services

Health and social service are important for maintaining the communities well being. Improving the quality of the health and social infrastructure and services will help the community in its overall goal of community wellness. It will also make it possible for residents to reach their goals. A healthy community is one that can effectively plan for the future in a positive manner. Working towards better health and social infrastructure and services will help the community make sustainable infrastructure choices as part of a healthier community.



11.0 Community Priorities

The SFN identified 38 potential community project priorities. The list of projects and ranking is contained in Appendix G.

- **Construct Additional Housing to Meet Outstanding Needs and Renovate/Replace Existing Housing**

The First Nation has a significant housing deficit in Pelly Crossing. The Sherlock Homes 2005 Renovation Evaluation 2005 Report identified 3 homes requiring immediate replacement due to structural problems and estimated renovation costs to bring existing housing up to standard at 1.13M dollars. Building 31 new homes, renovating 98, and replacing 3 homes will relieve significant stress on the community, and create a healthier environment for residents.³

Inadequate and lack of housing makes it difficult for beneficiaries to move back to the community to take local jobs and the lack of suitable staff housing limits the First Nation's ability to attract and retain staff.

Only the infrastructure component of new housing is eligible for Gas Tax funding.

- **Women's /Children's Safe Home**

This priority is related to the first one. There was a safe home in the community, but due to the lack of housing it is used to house a family. The community feels that there is still a need for a safe home. The old home was not a purpose-designed building, and the community has expressed a desire for a building that would be more in the style of a dormitory, with a secure location preferably close to the RCMP or nursing station. A safe home in the community would greatly increase the security of those at risk and benefit everyone. This project is not eligible for funding under the current Gas Tax criteria.

- **Low Flow Water System**

A 2006 study done by Quest Engineering Group Inc. found a low-flow low-pressure water distribution system to be the most cost effective, at meeting the needs of the community. Installing a new water supply and distribution system would greatly reduce the risk of illness due to contamination. Both the capital and subsequent O&M costs to operate this system are substantial and will require inter-governmental assistance. This project is both Gas Tax and MRIF eligible.

- **Sewage Lagoon**

Pelly Crossing's MRIF application was approved and construction is planned for 2007. The project is expected to commence construction in September of 2007. A sewage lagoon would also qualify for Gas Tax funding.

³ Sherlock Housing Report, 2005

- **Elders Complex**

Pelly Crossing feels that it is important for Elders to remain in the community. There is a need for a group home that provides assisted living. This would allow the Elders to remain in the community with friends and family. Elders provide an important link to cultural practices that are becoming harder to maintain, and it is essential to the community that these practices not be lost. By having Elders remain in the community, it will be easier to pass on traditions to younger generations. This project is not currently eligible for Gas Tax funding.

- **Upgrade Community Fire Fighting Capability**

The current fire truck and hall will not need to be upgraded until 2012, but the community fire department feels it needs to develop its capacity. There is a need for more trained firemen, and greater coordination in the community regarding how to handle an emergency. The most recent Fire Underwriters Survey notes the need for a minimum staffing level of 10 to achieve a grade 4 dwelling protection standard and 15 to receive a 3B smi-protected grade rating. Two recent community fires that included a loss of life casualty have served to emphasize the need for additional recruitment and training. A knowledgeable, trained fire department is an asset to the whole community, reduces insurance premiums and lives up to the sustainability principles of the community.

- **New Daycare Facility**

Currently Pelly Crossing is using a house as a daycare facility, but with the lack of housing available the community would prefer to use it as a home, and move the daycare to the two portable school trailers it has purchased. The portables require \$200,000 of renovations, and ANCAP had agreed to provide \$20,000 in 2005 towards that cost should the renovations improve energy efficiency. By making the portables more energy efficient it would enable the community to live up to its sustainability goals, and provide a healthy environment for the children and the daycare employees. Energy efficiency retrofits would also be eligible for Gas Tax funding.

- **Fire Warning System Upgrades**

The current pull box system technology is outdated and becoming difficult to maintain. A new system is required and SFN will work with the Yukon Fire Marshall and Community Services Department to explore options for replacement.

- **Conversion of Community Hall to Social Development Administration Building & New Yukon College Building with Early Childhood Development Centre**

The Yukon College is one of the buildings in need of renovations due to mould damage. Instead of building entirely new buildings, the community would like to renovate and retrofit existing community buildings to meet new needs. Retrofitting existing buildings to be more energy efficient is eligible for Gas Tax funding.

- **Staff Rental Housing**

The poor housing conditions are negatively affecting staff retention in the community. Without adequate housing it is hard to attract new staff to fill available positions. The community needs a variety of housing to fill both short and long term housing requirements. This could be an economic opportunity for the Selkirk First Nation Development Corporation. The Development Corporation could build the type of houses needed and charge market rents. This project is part of Pelly Crossing's diversification strategy as it

promotes local investment and is consistent with community long-term goals and sustainability principles.

- **Heat and Energy Supply**

Pelly Crossing currently uses diesel generators for their energy supply. Should the power line be extended to Pelly Crossing that would enable the community to access hydropower from the grid. This is the preferred solution.

If this does not occur within 5 years SFN will explore other options such as their micro hydro project. Several community buildings warrant energy retrofits to reduce energy consumption. These types of improvements are eligible for Gas Tax funding.

- **Equipment Garage**

During the winter months staff find it difficult to maintain the community's heavy equipment out in the open. A garage for heavy equipment would provide a secure location to store the equipment as well as facilitate regular maintenance.

- **Mica Bridge to cemetery**

This is a public road and as such is within the Yukon Governments jurisdiction. The community would like to see the bridge upgraded to meet current safety standards. A condition assessment report is required and the project could be eligible for the Yukon's rural roads program.

- **SFN dedicated garbage truck**

The community does not have a proper garbage truck dedicated to picking up municipal waste. They currently use a stake truck for this purpose.

- **Other Priorities**

As stated previously, a total of 38 community projects have been identified and given an initial ranking. The top 16 projects listed above are very likely to change depending on possible funding sources and decisions over which the First Nation has no control. For example, extension of the hydro grid from Carmacks to Pelly Crossing resolves the need to operate the diesel generators. The new line routing and Minto mine connection will also reduce the costs to develop a subdivision at Minto Landing in the future.

Other needs may be expedited by including them in other priorities. For example, SFN Administration requires a proper record storage building and archivist and this need may be coordinated with upgrades to Big Jonathan's house to permit artefact repatriation.

Appendices

Community Assessment

- Appendix A: Capital Project Infrastructure Inventory & Assessment
- Appendix B: Social, Health and Cultural Services Inventory and Assessment
- Appendix C: Economic Inventory and Assessment
- Appendix D: Environmental Inventory and Assessment
- Appendix E: Inventory Assessment of Other Items
- Appendix F: Capacity Building and Job Training Inventory and Assessment
- Appendix G: 2007-2012 Potential Capital Projects Priorities & ICSP Suitability
- Appendix H: 2007 Capital Projects Skill Needs Poster
- Appendix I: Pelly Crossing Proposed Water Supply & Piped Water Distribution System

Appendix A: Capital Project Infrastructure Inventory & Assessment

Capital Project/Infrastructure	Do you have it? Yes/No	What is the condition? Good/Average/Poor	Is there enough? Yes/No	Do you need it? Yes/No
Airport	Yes	Average	Yes	Yes
Ambulance	No			
Arena/recreation centre	Yes	Average	Yes	Yes
Ball diamonds/sport fields	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes
Buildings on District Heat	No			
Campground	Yes	Average	Yes	Yes
*Community Energy Systems	No		No	Yes/No
*Communal Sewage Lagoon	Yes	Poor	No	Yes
Community bus	No		No	Yes
Community College Campus	Yes	Poor	No	Yes
Community Hall	Yes	Average	Yes	Yes
Community Pool	Yes	Poor	Yes	Yes
Curling Rink	Yes	Average	Yes	Yes
Community Store	Yes	Average	Yes	Yes
Community Well	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes
Community Youth Centre	Yes	Average	Yes	Yes
Day Care	Yes	Poor	Yes	Yes
Diesel Power Plant	Yes	Average	Yes	Yes/No
Fire Hall	Yes	Average	No	Yes
Fire Truck	Yes	Average	Yes	Yes
*FN Administration Building	Yes	Poor	Yes	Yes
Health Centre	Yes	Average	Yes	Yes
Heritage Centre	Yes	Average	No	Yes
▪ Housing for Elders	No			Yes
▪ Housing Private/rental	No		No	Yes
▪ Housing Social	No	Poor	No	Yes
▪ Housing Special Needs	No		No	Yes
▪ Housing Staff	Yes	Poor	No	Yes
Library	Yes	Average	Yes	Yes
Maintenance Garage	No		No	Yes
Pelly River Dock/Boat Launch	Yes	Average	Yes	
Playgrounds/play structures	Yes	Average	No	Yes
Police station	Yes	Average	Yes	Yes
Post office	Yes	Average	Yes	Yes
Primary/Secondary School	Yes	Average	Yes	Yes
Records Storage Building	No		No	Yes

Appendix A Continued

Capital Project/Infrastructure	Do you have it? Yes/No	What is the condition? Good/Average/Poor	Is there enough? Yes/No	Do you need it? Yes/No
*Roads	Yes	Poor	No	Yes
Search & Rescue Vehicle	No			Yes
Septic Systems	Yes	Poor	No	Yes
Sewage Eduction Truck	Yes	Average	Yes	Yes
*Sewage Collection and Disposal	Yes	Average	No	Yes
Sidewalks	No		No	Yes
Skateboard Park	No		No	
*Solid waste Landfill	Yes	Average	Yes	Yes
Telephone/HS Internet	Yes	Average	Yes	Yes
*Water Service	Yes	Poor	No	Yes
Water Delivery Truck	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes
Wellness Treatment Centre	Yes	Poor	Yes	Yes
Warehouse	No		No	Yes
**Public Transportation	No		No	Yes
*Active Transportation	No			Yes
Other				

*Refers to those projects that are eligible for Gas Tax Funding

**Pelly Crossing cannot support the traditional form of public transportation such as bus or taxi service. In the context of a community of 300 a van that could be used by Elders or community members without their own vehicles would serve the same purpose.

As **Appendix A** shows Pelly Crossing has access to basic infrastructure services. However, there have been health issues associated with the poor sewage and water infrastructure, and this is a major concern to the community. Housing is another recurring issue with various housing needs unfilled such as housing for Elders, social housing, and special needs housing. The general housing stock is in need of repairs and/or replacement. New housing is needed for community members who want to return to the community. Currently 40 percent of beneficiaries live elsewhere. SFN would like to see those services, which they feel are poor upgraded to an acceptable standard, and those that are missing provided.

As an unincorporated community the roles and responsibilities for infrastructure and service delivery need to be clarified. The Government of Yukon and Selkirk First Nation both have a role to play to ensure service equivalency for all community residents.

Appendix B: Social, Health, & Cultural Services Inventory and Assessment

Resource Category	Type of Service	Does this exist? Yes/No	Can it be improved? Yes/No
Health	Nutrition Programming	Yes	Yes
	Weight Loss Programming	No	Yes
	Aids Prevention programming	Yes/No	Yes
	Substance Abuse Programming	Yes/No	Yes
	Family Planning Programming	Yes/No	Yes
Public Safety	Police Protection in Community	Yes	Yes
	Crime Prevention Program	No	Yes
	Fire protection in Community	Yes	Yes
	Ground Search & Rescue	No	Yes
	Emergency Response Plan	No	Yes
	Northern Rangers Program	Yes	Yes
Recreation Programs	Small children	Yes	Yes
	Teens	Yes	Yes
	Adults	Yes	Yes
Social Service Programs	Child care	Yes	Yes
	Domestic violence	Yes/No	Yes
	Seniors	Yes	Yes
	Disability services	Yes	Yes
	Counselling – adults	Yes	Yes
	Counselling – teens	Yes/No	Yes
	Legal services	Yes	Yes
	Suicide prevention	Yes/No	Yes
Self Government	Self government status	Yes	N/A
Capabilities	Lands & Resources	Yes	Yes
	Education & Training	Yes	Yes
	Recreation	Yes	Yes
	Social Programs	Yes	Yes
	Finance & Administration	Yes	Yes
	Capital Projects	Yes	Yes
	Housing	No	Yes
	Heritage & Culture	No	Yes
	Economic Development	No	Yes

Appendix B Continued

Resource Category	Type of Service	Does this exist? Yes/No	Can it be improved? Yes/No
Special Programming	Wellness Centre	Yes	Yes
	Language Training	Yes	Yes
	Land Stewardship	Yes	Yes
	Traditional knowledge	Yes	Yes
	Life Skills	Yes/No	Yes
	Community Greenhouse	Yes	Yes
	Culture Camps	Yes	Yes
	Traditional knowledge	Yes	Yes

As **Appendix B** indicates there are many social, health and cultural services that the community feels are lacking or need to be upgraded. SFN needs to fill its current vacant positions in housing, heritage & culture and economic development, to increase its self-governing capacity.

Various social and health services are offered and do cover the broad scope of this inventory, but the current services are struggling to meet the needs of the community. The community is making progress in dealing with some of the many social issues all small Yukon communities face. However, alcohol addiction and family violence remain a concern. The need for a purpose designed safe house is a priority.

Residents also feel there is a requirement for an overall integrated strategy to help deal with community social problems. Such a strategy would include the following features:

- More in-depth culturally appropriate health and social services programming; and
- More attention to the community's unique circumstances and special needs.

A broader, more holistic approach to community wellness would result in more resources for integrating language training, life skills and communal land stewardship principles into the education system.

Appendix C: Economic Skills Inventory and Assessment

Type of Typical Job	Number of jobs?	Is the job filled by a person in the community now? Yes/No	Full time? Yes/No	Seasonal? Yes/No	Wage example
Accountant	1	No	Yes	No	60-65,000
Accounting Clerk	3	Yes	Yes	No	35-40,000
Arts and crafts producer	0				N/A
Big Game Guide	0				N/A
Biologist	0				N/A
CAO/Executive Director	1	Yes	Yes	No	60-65,000
Carpenter	2	Yes	Yes	No	N/A
Commercial Contractor	0				N/A
Communications Officer	2	Yes	Yes	No	40-45,000
Computer Programmer	1	Yes	No	No	40-45,000
Counsellor					N/A
Day Care Provider	2	Yes	Yes	No	35-40,000
Economic Development Officer	0				N/A
Electrician	0				N/A
Emergency Response Technician	0				N/A
Environmental Specialist	0				N/A
Family Support Worker	0				N/A
Fire Fighters (volunteer)	2-4	Yes – includes RCMP	No	No	YTG
Forest Fire Fighter	4	Yes/No	No	Yes	YTG
GIS Technician	0				N/A
Health & Wellness Counsellor	0				N/A
Health Aide/Nurse	0				N/A
Heavy Equipment Operator	1 (retired)				N/A
Heritage Officer	0				N/A
Housing Manager	1	Yes	Yes	No	45-50,000
Human Resource Officer	1	Yes	Yes	No	45-50,000
Labourer	?	Yes	No	Yes	N/A
Landfill Operator	0				N/A
Lands & Resources Steward	0				N/A
Lands Administrator	1	Yes	Yes	No	50-55,000
Language Specialist/Instructor	1	Yes	No	Yes	YTG
Lawyer	1	Yes	Yes	No	Private
Logger/Forester	0				N/A
Mechanic	0				N/A
Miner	0				N/A
Natural Resource Planner	0				N/A

Appendix C Continued

Type of Typical Job	Number of jobs?	Is the job filled by a person in the community now? Yes/No	Full time? Yes/No	Seasonal? Yes/No	Wage example
Pilot	1 (private)				Private
Plumber	1	Yes	No	No	40-45,000
Power Plant Operator	1	Yes	No	No	Yukon Electric
Private Business Owners	2	Yes	No	Yes	Private
Public Safety Officer	0				N/A
Recreation Director	0				N/A
School Bus Driver	1	Yes	No	Yes	YTG
Secretary	2	Yes	Yes	No	30-35,000
Sewage Treatment Operator	0				N/A
Special Projects Officer	0				N/A
Store Keeper	1	Yes	Yes	No	Private
Teacher	6	No	Yes	Yes	YTG
Tourist Outfitter	0				N/A
Water Treatment Operator	2	Yes	Yes	No	40-45,000
Welder	0				N/A
Writer	0				N/A

In a community of 300 it is not realistic to expect the community to be able to support the range of jobs and services the community might wish to have. In some cases this means employment opportunities may be seasonal or part-time. The degree to which jobs can be created locally or people provided sufficient cross-training skills to be able to obtain full or regular part-time work, it increases the community's overall skills capacity and helps cut down on economic leakages.

The community does need and could support certain core building trades, for example, to provide a local labour force to support known housing needs. A minimum of one or two journeymen carpenters, electricians, plumbers, etc would be a real asset to the community.

Appendix D: Environmental Inventory and Assessment

Environmental Assets/Needs	Do you have it? Yes/No	If this is lacking, does your community need it? Yes/No
Adequate supply and availability of healthy subsistence food	Yes	Yes
Adequate supply of safe drinking water	No	Yes
Adequate supply of water for fire protection	Yes	Yes
Air quality issues	No	No
Built upon land in flood prone areas	Yes	N/A
Certified water treatment operators	No	Yes
Community fire guard	No	Yes
Community Greenhouse	No	Yes
Contaminated sites identified	No	Yes
Developable land	Yes	Yes
Disaster response plan	No	Yes
Environmental Education programs	No	Yes
Environmental impact statements for new development	Yes	Yes
Erosion control	No	Yes
Fuel spill prevention plan	No	Yes
Hazardous waste collection area	No	Yes
Hazardous waste response plan	Yes	Yes
Healthy wildlife populations in general area	Yes	Yes
Lead acid battery collection area	No	Yes
Permitted landfill	Yes	Yes
Proper environmental monitoring and record keeping coordination	No	Yes
Protected watershed plan	No	Yes
Recycling program	Yes	Yes
Safe sewage disposal and treatment	Yes	Yes
Uncontaminated groundwater	No	Yes
Used oil storage area	No	Yes
Weather Station	Yes	Yes

As **Appendix D** indicates there are areas for potential environmental improvement. The community has adequate land to support future growth but faces challenges in extending services to some areas efficiently because of local geography. Some areas of the main village are also prone to flooding and have a high water table that is not conducive to the installation of septic systems. The most immediate and expensive priority is the provision and distribution of safe drinking water.

Appendix E: Inventory and Assessment of Other Items

Asset or Need	Do you have it?		How would you rate it?			Do you need it?	
	Yes	No	Good	Average	Poor	Yes	No
New fire truck required within 5 Years and this will necessitate an expansion of the fire hall	Yes			Ok		Yes	
Proper Garbage Truck		No			Yes	Yes	
Records storage and archival conservation capability		No				Yes	
Sliding Hill safety improvements		No				Yes	
Community greenhouse		No				Yes	
Arena artificial ice plant		No				Yes	
Equipment and vehicle replacements		No				Yes	
Community weather station		No				Yes	
Minto cell phone tower		No				Yes	
Neighbourhood park equipment		No				Yes	
Community Mural & Art Project		No				Yes	
Minto subdivision planning		No				Yes	

Appendix F: Capacity Building and Job Training Inventory and Assessment

Capacity Building/ Training/Education Opportunities Category	Type	Does this job exist in the Community?	Training/education needed?	Is training available in the Community?
		Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No
First Nation Administration	CAO	Yes	Yes	No
	Finance Officer	Yes	Yes	No
	Bookkeeper	Yes	Yes	No – not full program
	Librarian/Records Keeper	Yes	Yes	No
	Lands & Resource Officer	Yes	Yes	No
	Payroll Officer	Yes	Yes	No
	Department Managers	Yes	Yes	No
	Family Support Worker	No	Yes	No
	Wellness counsellor	Yes	Yes	No
	Librarian/Records Keeper	No	Yes	No
	Journeymen Trades	Yes	Yes	No
	Game Guardians	Yes	Yes	No
	Economic Development	No	Yes	No
Education	Principal	Yes	No	No
	Teachers	Yes	No	No
	Teacher Aides	Yes	Yes	No
	Day Care Provider	Yes	Yes	No- not full program
Health	Health Aide	No	Yes	No
	Nurse Practitioner	Yes	No	No
	Doctor	Yes – P/T	No	No
Transportation Utilities	Truck/Equipment Operator	Yes	Yes	No
	Water Treatment Operator	Yes	Yes	No
	Sewage Treatment Operator	No	Yes	No
	Landfill operator	No	Yes	No
	Power plant operator	Yes	Yes	No
	Water Delivery Truck Driver	Yes	No	No
	Sewage Truck Driver	Yes	No	No
Justice	Justice of the Peace	Yes – retirement ready	Yes	No
	Justice Worker	No	Yes	No
	Social Worker	Yes	Yes	No
Other	Fish & Wildlife GIS Tech.	No	No	No
	Environment Assessment Officer	No	Yes	No
	Heritage Worker	No	Yes	No
	Warehouse Manager	Yes	No	No
	Project Manager	No	Yes	No

SFN would like to see the unfilled administration positions staffed as soon as possible. The community would also like a broader range of education and training opportunities offered locally. Positions such as the Fish & Wildlife GIS technician, Heritage Officer, and Environmental Assessment Officer are ones that the community feels there is currently a specific need for.

Appendix G - Selkirk First Nation 2007 – 2012 Capital Plan Potential Project List & ICSP Funding Suitability

Priority ranking is based on current need: 1 are short term projects at 1 to 4 years, 2 are medium term at 5 to 8 years, and 3 are long term at 9 + years.

Project List	SFN Strategic Plan Priority?	Cost \$2007	Gas Tax Eligible	MRIF Eligible	Other Funding Source	Rank	Comments
Priorities: Community Health & Safety							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New housing to relieve overcrowding, new family formation 	Yes	\$150-180 sq. ft. per unit	No	No	Northern Housing Trust (NHT) funds will all be used in 2007 to construct 16 units; own source revenue (OSR)	1	5 units completed 2004-06 and 3 more require immediate replacement. Currently 31 on housing waiting list including families, couples, singles and singles with dependents plus 3 families wanting to return to community.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Renovate existing housing to improve energy efficiency, reduce fuel, electricity costs and resolve mould issues 	Yes	\$700 – 1.2M	No	No	INAC/CMHC have funded 10 renovations for fiscal 2006-07; OSR	1	Sherlock Homes 2005 renovation/repair cost estimate believed low by 15-20%. August 2006 Sherlock estimate 57% of 107 units have mould issues, 68% require minor repairs and 24% major repairs. Data confirms need for better asset management system, householder maintenance training and housing policy rule changes to address “catch up/keep-up” O&M lifecycle cost/rent issues and create cash flow needed to fund eventual replacement. 2000 Capital Plan estimated on average 2 existing units will need to be replaced each year for 10 years based on housing durability.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purpose built Women/Children's Safe Home replacement 	No	\$200-400K	Yes	No	CDF/YG/Northern Housing Trust/CMHC	1	Existing house used on interim basis, now required for other housing needs. New, purpose built building required close to RCMP/Nursing Station with security and support programming.

Project List Continued	SFN Strategic Plan Priority?	Cost \$2007	Gas Tax Eligible	MRIF Eligible	Other Funding Source	Rank	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install low flow water system in 2 phases; Phase 1 main village and Pelly River Crossing, pump house upgrades include new water truck storage; Phase 2 service to Jon Ra and Willow Creek subdivisions 	Yes	\$6.8-7.2M; revised cost estimate	Yes	Yes	INAC Water Strategy; OSR	1	MRIF approved \$4.14M for Phase 1 with SFN share \$679K. Tender released for bid for 2007 construction. Phase 2 cost for 2008 completion projected at \$2.3M. Funding not assured, MRIF request \$2.1M and SFN cost \$432K.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Sewage Lagoon 	Yes	\$250K	Yes	Yes	MRIF approved split Canada/YG \$ 166, 666 & SFN 883, 333	1	SFN built temporary pit in 2005-06 pending new site construction. Site selected, permitting in progress; construction planned 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade Community Fire Fighting Capability including: alarm /communication system; bring volunteer fire fighter strength to 10 and upgrade skill levels to meet current standards 	Yes	Truck \$300-350K, fire hall \$350-500K	Yes	Yes	YG pays for truck/fire hall elsewhere in unincorporated communities and currently provides modest level of O&M funding for building operation and training	1	YG built fire hall 1990. SFN purchased fire truck 1991, replacement needed 2012, will require building expansion. Recent fires highlight training, equipment and communication deficiencies. Water truck provides pumper supply back up. Installation of additional fire pull boxes in Jon Ra subdivision (\$25K) on hold pending Fire Marshal evaluation of alternate systems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warehouse/Records Storage Building (could include specialized needs for artefact conservation) <p>Note: artefact repatriation is subject to suitable storage facilities being available</p>	Yes	\$125-350K	Yes	No	INAC, Heritage Canada, OSR	1	Need for record storage in separate building identified in 2000 Capital Plan. SFN Development Corporation records lost in February, 2007 fire at Selkirk Centre. Size and artefact storage special needs (if included) will determine cost.

Project List Continued	SFN Strategic Plan Priority?	Cost \$2007	Gas Tax Eligible	MRIF Eligible	Other Funding Source	Rank	Comments
Priorities: Community Social Development, Culture & Recreation							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renovate 2 portable school trailers for new Daycare facility and early Childhood Development Centre 	Yes	\$100-200K	Yes	No	YG/CDF/NCAP; OSR	1	Renovation costs need to be confirmed. ANCAP agreed to provide 20K towards energy efficient design but program cancelled. Trailers moved onto new foundations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Housing for elders including extended and palliative care 	Yes	\$350-500K	Yes	No	Partnership with YG/Northern Housing Trust	1	Requires study of options, financing sources, special needs requirements including support programming
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff rental housing (non-beneficiaries) 	Yes	?	No	No	Development Corporation opportunity (?)	1	Lack of adequate housing is a constraint to staff retention. Need variety of affordable housing for short/long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swimming Pool Repairs 	No	?	No	No	YG	2	Pool maintenance, repairs and seasonal operation are YG responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artefact Storage & Conservation 	Yes	?	Yes	Yes	CDF, Heritage Canada, YG Heritage, OSR	2	Could be part of warehouse/records storage above or part of Heritage Centre renovations. Requires proper feasibility and needs assessment study
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jon Ra Subdivision expansion, build and BST 2 cul-de-sacs; estimate distance 1.8km 	Yes	\$350,000	Yes	No	Possibly YG Rural Roads	2	Not MRIF eligible because project started; 2000 Capital Plan recommends all new residential development here
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BST Main Willow Creek (Pelly Farm) Road 1.5km and rebuild 5 km 	Yes	BST portion \$150K; rebuild 5K?	Yes	Possibly	YG Rural Roads	2	Pelly Road is YG responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Big Jonathan House Heritage Centre Upgrade 	Yes	?	Possibly	Possibly	CDF, Heritage Canada, YG Heritage, OSR	3	Could be part of warehouse/records storage above or part of Heritage Centre renovations. Requires proper feasibility and needs assessment study

Project List Continued	SFN Strategic Plan Priority?	Cost \$2007	Gas Tax Eligible	MRIF Eligible	Other Funding Source	Rank	Comments
▪ Sliding Hill Safety Improvements including additional lighting, tow rope, emergency response	No	25-40K	Possibly	No	CDF/Lotteries	3	Requires feasibility study to refine costs/future liability. Prepare funding application
▪ Community greenhouse project	Yes	30-50K	Yes	No	CDF/Lotteries	3	Approach LSCFN for assistance, pattern after their successful project
▪ Community Mural & Art Project	Yes	15-25K	No	No	CDF/Lotteries	3	More detail required on project scope
▪ Jon Ra subdivision neighbourhood park equipment	Yes	25-50K	Yes	No	CDF/Lotteries	3	Need to define exactly what type of equipment needed and apply for funding
▪ Artificial ice and ice plant for arena	No	75-100K	Yes	Yes	CDF/Lotteries	3	Costs need to be confirmed and funding application submitted
Priorities: Governance Capacity, Service Delivery & Related Infrastructure Enhancement							
▪ Renovate & Expand Administration building (2 nd Floor) including reception area/main boardroom and energy retrofit	Yes	500K+	Yes	Yes	Energy Solutions Centre	2	Requires architectural evaluation of cost and feasibility
▪ Equipment Garage	Yes	\$750-1M	Yes	Possibly		2	Size and amount of equipment stored will determine cost
▪ Equipment and vehicles replacement	No	?	Yes	Yes	INAC	2	Requires current asset condition and lifecycle assessment
▪ Mica Bridge to cemetery	No	?	Yes	Yes	YG Rural Roads	3	Requires a condition assessment; discuss with YG
▪ Dedicated community garbage truck/improve recycling	No	75K+	Yes	Possibly	INAC/YG	3	INAC
▪ Tatla'Mun Lake Wellness Centre Kitchen/Shelter Improvements	Yes	35-70K	No	No	CDF/Health Canada	3	Requires more discussion/planning to define full scope and cost – link to programming

Project List Continued	SFN Strategic Plan Priority?	Cost \$2007	Gas Tax Eligible	MRIF Eligible	Other Funding Source	Rank	Comments
▪ Heat & Energy Supply Options (Wind, micro hydro); explore viability of district heat options for existing public buildings	Yes	?	Yes	Yes	Energy Solutions Centre; NRCAN	3	Feasibility depends on outcome of YEC power line extension plans; future of diesel generator
▪ Landfill site Upgrade/Relocation	Yes	20K for upgrade relocation costs not known	Yes	Yes	YG Community Services	3	YG responsibility, no plans to relocate; propose to install burning vessel continue contract maintenance; Hazardous waste management plan complete; will work with SFN on recycling
▪ Computer/office equipment replacement	No	50K	No	No		3	Recurring item - computers outdated 3-5 years, furniture 10 years
▪ Community Meat Locker	No	?	No	No	CDF?	3	Requires more study
▪ Construct office space	Yes	?	Possibly	No		3	Development Corp opportunity if portion can be rented to others (e.g. Yukon College/YG). Renovate Administration Building first
Priorities: Other							
▪ Minto Subdivision Plan	No	30K planning	Yes	Yes	INAC, YG Rural Roads; Rural Electrification Program	2	Proximity to YEC power line extension a factor; also Minto mine life
▪ Campground upgrade RV plug-ins and electricity	No	15-25K	No	No	CDF, OSR	2	Campground could be part of an operating business with cost recovered over time
▪ Community Weather Station	No	50K	Possibly	Possibly	Possible AES/YG data interest	3	Assumed to be automated. Cost may depend on location
▪ Minto Cell Phone tower	No	500K	No	No	YG Rural Infrastructure	3	If subdivision proceeds, could eliminate need for landlines. Location will determine range. Minto Mine possible partner?

**UP AND COMING PROJECTS
FROM THE CAPITAL
DEPARTMENT**

Will require workers in the following fields:

Carpentry

Plumbing

Electrical

Operators

For heavy equipment

Drivers

All classes & air brake endorsed

Heating & Duct work

Drywallers

Emergency Services

Drop off or fax resumes to:

Selkirk First Nation

Capital Works

Main Village 70, PO Box 40

Pelly Crossing, YT., Y0B 1P0

Phone: 867 537 3331 Fax: 867 537 3126

Appendix I: Pelly Crossing Proposed Water Supply & Piped Water Distribution System

