



Little Salmon Carmacks Integrated Community Sustainability Plan 2007





Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation

Together today for our children tomorrow.

Recommended for Approval,
James Baker, Executive Director

Date: April 9th/09

Presented to Chief & Council

Date: April 9th/09

Approved by Chief & Council

Date: Eddie Skookum

Eddie Skookum, Chief
Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation



Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation

Together today for our children tomorrow.

2009-04-09

Mr. Archie Lang,
Minister of Community Services,
Government of Yukon,
Box 2703,
Whitehorse, YT Y1A 2C6

Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation Integrated Community Sustainability Plan Implementation

I am writing to ask you to help expedite the review and approval of our integrated community sustainability plan. Attached are two hard copies of the ICSP and an electronic copy on CD for your departmental records.

You will notice that a community meeting and a public Chief and Council meeting were first held in 2007 to form the basis of the LSCFN ICSP. The final draft was completed at that time, reviewed and approved by Council. Unfortunately, due to staff changes and capacity issues, the ICSP was never submitted. This came to the attention of our newly elected Council in January of this year. A thorough review was conducted and it was realized that there needed to be an additional public meeting and a Joint Council Meeting (with Village of Carmacks) held to discuss ICSP Infrastructure priorities and agree on a path forward. Both have now been completed.

In March, we met with the Village of Carmacks Council and discussed our respective priorities and the infrastructure challenges we both face. Our staff have been instructed to review and update the two respective ICSPs and find areas where we might be able to cooperate. The ICSP will also be updated to



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reflect our 10 yr Infrastructure priorities. We anticipate this process will take place early this summer. We would like to use our interest funds to complete this joint review, the ICSP update, a priority project/s and proposal write up.

In the current ICSP, our first priority is the construction of our new Wellness Centre - Health & Social Services Building. This project is ready to go and will begin this year. We anticipate using part of our gas tax funding to explore the feasibility of either expanding or upgrading our existing community energy system that serves the nearby Administration Building to serve this new building. That, or coming up with an alternative approach depending on the numbers, that will substantially reduce our long term energy costs for our community facilities in this area. Immediate plans for this community hub include the co-location and potential for energy sharing between our current Administration building, our Heritage Hall, the new Wellness Centre and a new community daycare. A final determination will be made early this summer regarding the details of our project and an application will be submitted shortly after the ICSP joint review and update is complete.

The Steering Committee overseeing the Gas Tax Funds may take up to 60 days to review and decide on the acceptability of our ICSP. Time is of the essence as several of our priority projects are shovel ready. We are asking you to help expedite that review and if accepted, to flow the requested interest funding.

May I count on your support and assistance?

Yours truly,

Eddie Skookum

Chief Eddie Skookum

Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation



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September 5, 2007

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Executive Summary

The Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation (LSCFN) is eligible for \$601,436 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.

Geography constrains how the larger community of Carmacks has evolved. The Yukon River meanders through the community while the adjacent hills impose significant constraints on lands suitable for development and how the community functions. The Yukon River cuts off the predominantly First Nation side of the river from the heart of the larger community. This is a significant and costly impediment to the coordination, provision and extension of services particularly sewer, water and access throughout the larger community.

LSCFN owns previously titled and selected settlement land within the municipal boundary. The First Nation has entered into a service agreement with the Village of Carmacks for the provision of fire protection services and has an informal agreement to access the municipal solid waste disposal facility. The community school, nursing station, recreation centre and RCMP services are all located across the river. Both the LSCFN and Village of Carmacks recognize that in a community of 400, there are common community development objectives, infrastructure issues and needs that a cooperative planning approach can help resolve for mutual benefit. This spirit of cooperation is reflected in the ICSP and consultation discussions.

The ICSP reflects LSCFN values, current priorities and goals. It is also based on the principles of equity and self-government empowerment as well as equivalency in infrastructure standards. In other words if the Village of Carmacks standard for roads is a BST surface, the same minimum standard applies on the First Nation side of the river.

This document is designed to be a statement of the community's vision for a sustainable future and its infrastructure planning priorities. As a vision for the future it includes all aspects of the community – the economy, the culture, the environment and First Nation society. This plan will help guide Little Salmon Carmacks in becoming a more sustainable, self-governing community and partner with the Village of Carmacks in overall community development.



1.0 Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation Community Overview

LSCFN is a self-governing First Nation that has selected lands within and surrounding the Village of Carmacks (**Figure 1**, following page). While it is considered part of the larger community, the Yukon River geographically divides the community in half (**Figure 2**, page 3). The First Nation provides parallel municipal type services to First Nation residents on both sides of the river where the municipality does not provide such services directly or through a service agreement.

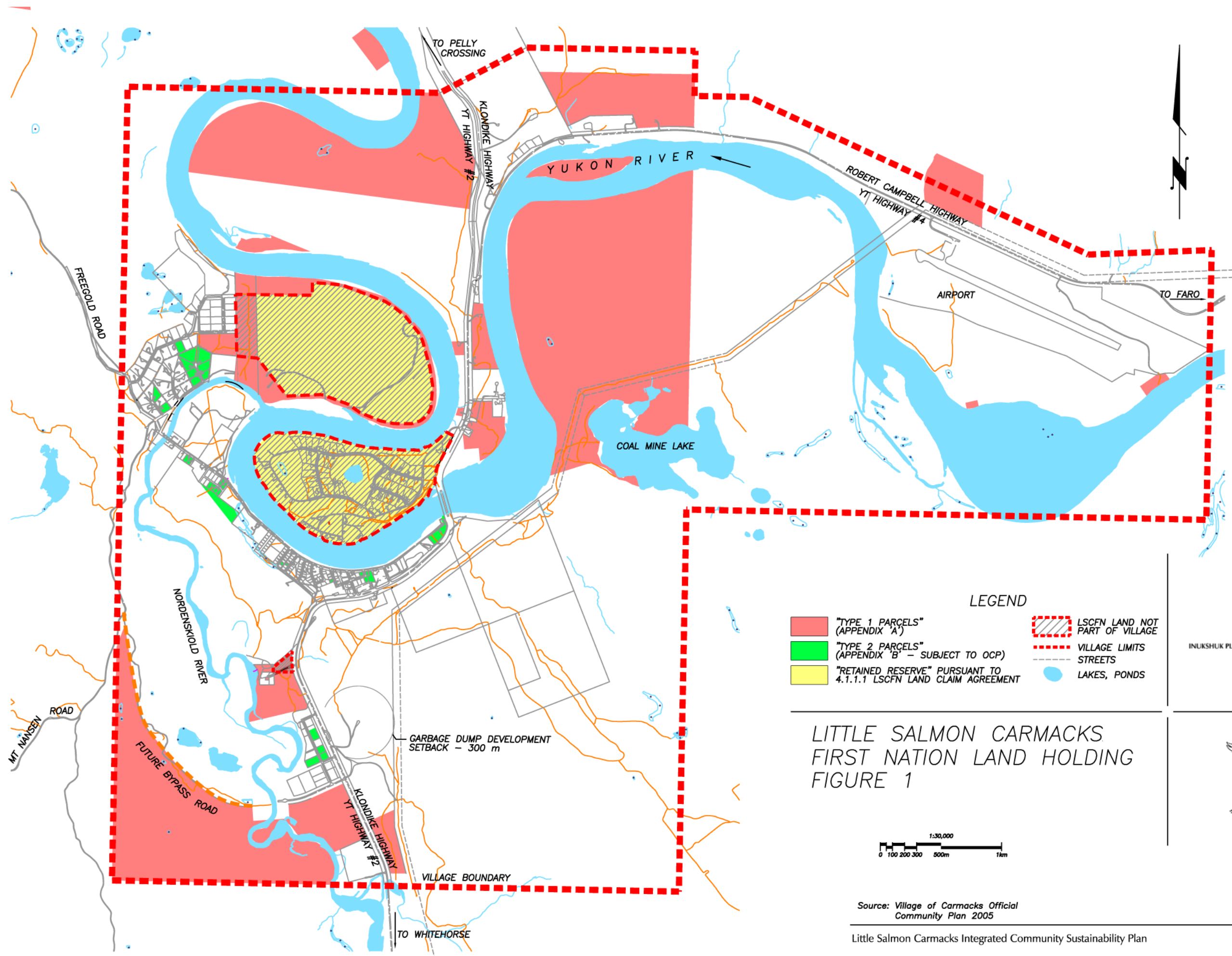
The Northern Tutchone people are part of the Athapaskan language group and have used the Carmacks area as part of their seasonal round for thousands of years. Until the late 1950's and construction of the Klondike Highway and Yukon River bridge, almost all residents lived along the north shore of the Yukon River in one community. At that time an Indian Reserve was established on the north side of the river west of the highway.



Left: Carmacks Location Map

It has been confirmed through archeological evidence that First Nations have passed through and camped at this point on a regular basis for thousands of years. The community's modern history dates back to the development of a coal seam mainly for residential use on the south shore just upstream of the present highway bridge. The Tantalus mine operated at this location between 1903 and 1922 when operations were transferred to Tantalus Butte. The Tantalus Butte mine operated sporadically up until 1982.

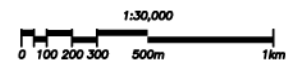
George Carmack built a cabin at the mouth of Nordenskiöld River which grew into the Carmacks trading post. George Carmack, and his partners Tagish Charlie and Skookum Jim Mason would later be credited with starting the Klondike Gold Rush. Carmacks became a stop for the riverboats, and in the winter with the completion of the Overland Trail in 1902, an overnight stop for the Whitehorse to Dawson stagecoach. With the completion of the Klondike Highway in 1950 the community became a service center for travellers, and tourism is now one of its main economic drivers today.



LEGEND

- "TYPE 1 PARCELS" (APPENDIX "A")
- "TYPE 2 PARCELS" (APPENDIX "B" - SUBJECT TO OCP)
- "RETAINED RESERVE" PURSUANT TO 4.1.1.1 LSCFN LAND CLAIM AGREEMENT
- LSCFN LAND NOT PART OF VILLAGE
- VILLAGE LIMITS
- STREETS
- LAKES, PONDS

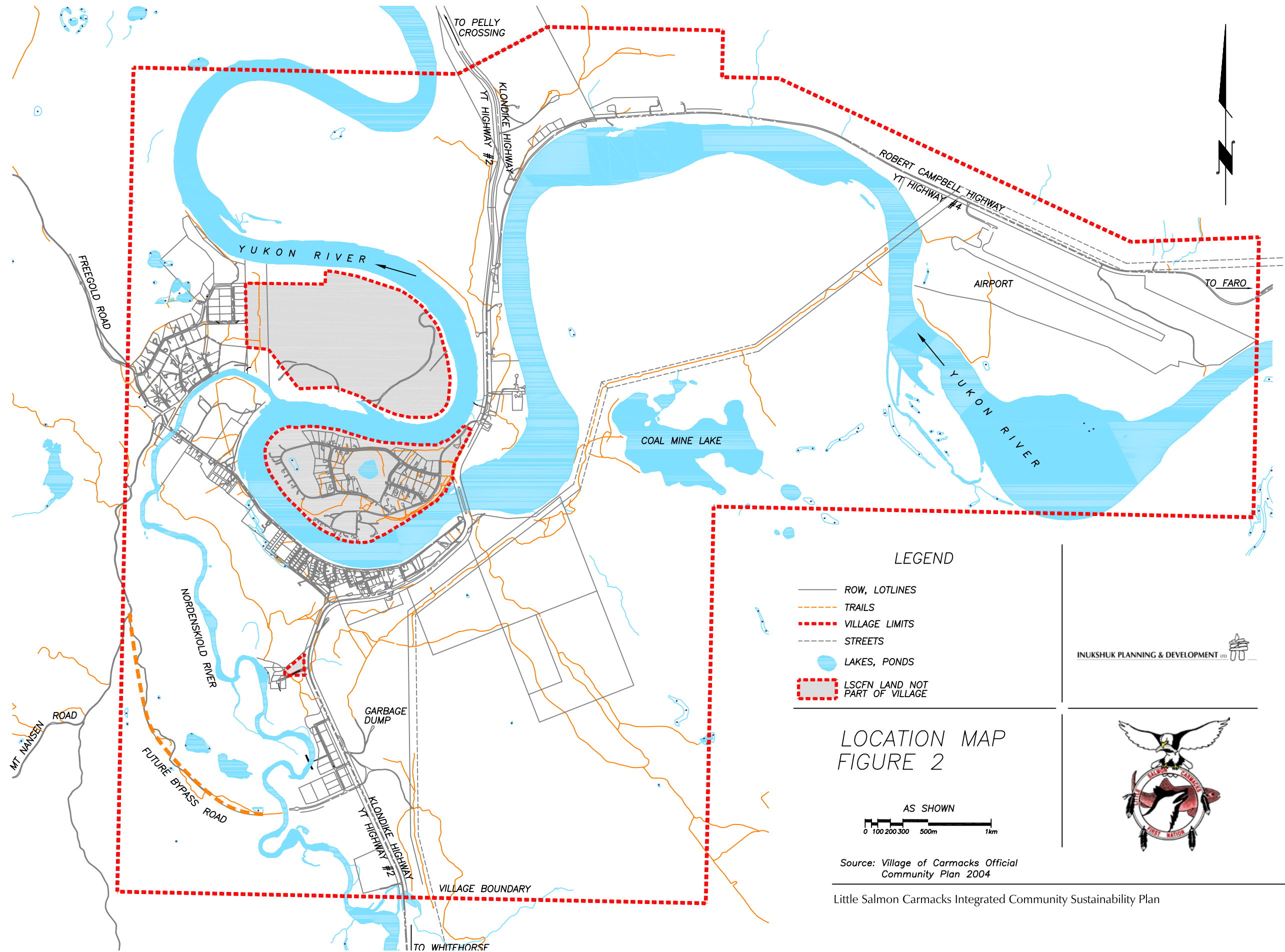
LITTLE SALMON CARMACKS
FIRST NATION LAND HOLDING
FIGURE 1



INUKSHUK PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT



Source: Village of Carmacks Official
Community Plan 2005



With settlement of their land claim, LSCFN now employs people in administration, claims implementation, lands and resources, capital works, health and social services as well as education. The Carmacks Branch of Yukon College rents space in the Administration Building. The First Nation operates an interpretive center/gift shop that is open during the summer tourism season and has developed a community greenhouse. The First Nation is responsible for road maintenance and recreation facilities (ball diamond, playground) on their lands. The First Nation contributes to the cost of the fire protection through a local service agreement, and there are two active Little Salmon Carmacks members.

Services provided by the Government of Yukon include the RCMP, health centre and the Tantalus public school. The Village of Carmacks provides sewer and water services on the north side of the river (including First Nation properties within the service area) and is responsible for recreation services, the Nordenskiöld cemetery and road maintenance within the municipality. They also operate the community solid waste disposal facility, volunteer fire service and the multi-purpose recreation centre. The recreation complex includes a flexi-hall and outdoor ice rink that is also used for roller blading and skateboarding in the off-season. A three lane curling rink is located in a separate building near the recreation centre. There is also a heated swimming pool for summer use, and several parks all located on the south side of the river.

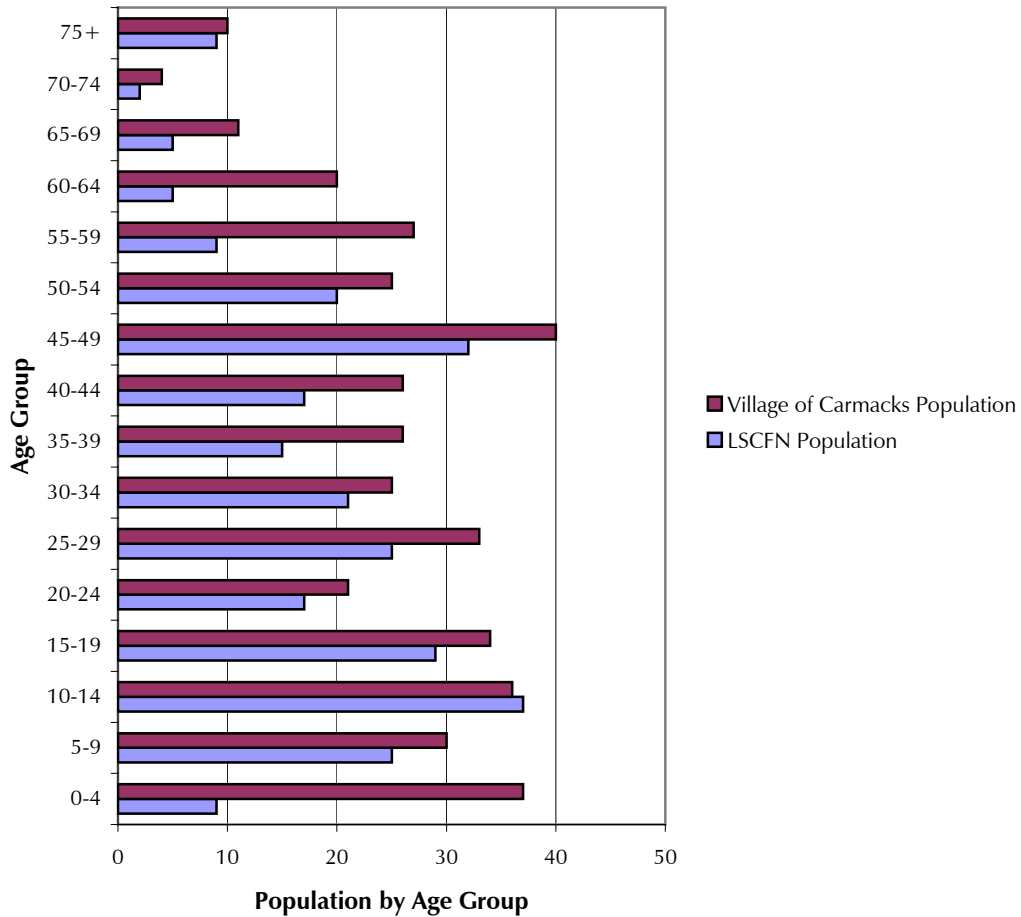
The natural environment around Carmacks provides many year round recreation opportunities. There are numerous recreational trails such as the Ridge Trail, Coal Mine Lake Trail, and the Agate/Gem Trails for hiking, skiing, and snowmobiling. There are also historical and archaeological sites near the community including two locations known for their fossils. Carmacks is an important resupply point for canoeists and other Yukon River travellers headed downriver to Dawson City.

The population of Carmacks was 405 in 2006. First Nations make up approximately 70 percent of the population. The total current LSCFN population is 627, however only 277 live in the community for various reasons including lack of adequate housing and limited employment opportunities.

The 2001 census indicated that 80 percent of the population had lived in the community for five years or more. Carmacks has a relatively young population, although by age category the 45 to 49 age group is predominant and the 10 to 14 age group is largest in the LSCFN population.

Figure 3 (next page), illustrates LSCFN population in comparison to the Village of Carmacks population as a whole by age group. The proportion of school age children is significant. This has implications for future housing and employment needs. First Nations birth rates are generally higher than average with family formation occurring earlier. However, LSCFN appears unusual in that although they are approximately 70 percent of the Carmacks population their birth rate is significantly lower than that of the Village of Carmacks. The decline in the 20 to 24 age group is believed to be caused by the number of young adults leaving the community to seek employment elsewhere.

Figure 3: Little Salmon Carmacks & Village of Carmacks Population



Note: Village of Carmacks population includes the LSCFN population. The First Nation population is updated on a regular basis accounting for the First Nation having a greater population than the Village for the 10-14 age group.

Unemployment is an issue in Carmacks as is evidenced by those in the 20 to 24 age group leaving the community. As **Table 1**(next page) indicates 70.5 percent of those aged 15 and over were in the labour market. That is lower than the Yukon average of 80%.

Unemployment in 2001 was approximately 27%, which was close to triple the Yukon average of 9.3%. There is a lack of long-term jobs in the community especially for men. They reported an unemployment rate of over 35% compared to the Yukon average of 14.5% at the time of the 2001 census. The lack of long-term stable employment in the community is reflected in the types of job available. They are generally seasonal opportunities in tourism, the primary industry or mineral exploration. The census indicated that the percentage working full time throughout the year was only 29% versus 46% for the Yukon as a whole.

Over the next decade, two specific mining projects are likely to have an impact on local employment rates. The Sherwood Copper project located west of Minto Landing is already providing employment opportunities to Selkirk First Nation beneficiaries as it moves into production in 2007. Western Copper's Carmacks Copper project is located 38 km northwest of Carmacks accessible from the Freegold Road. Anticipated mine life is 8 years with 109 employees required on average. This will create employment opportunities for the First Nation over the next decade.

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	165	145	15,855
Employment Rate	55%	58%	70.5%
Unemployed	55	60	2085
Unemployment Rate	27%	30%	9.3%
Not in the labour force	75	55	6194
Participation Rate	75%	82%	79.8%

Source: 2001 Census

Housing continues to be a longstanding issue for the First Nation. A number of issues have been documented in studies completed during the past five years¹. These issues fall into a variety of broad categories including:

- Design, construction and maintenance (durability, ease of repair)
- Administration (housing policy, rent collection etc.)
- Affordability and housing suitability (overcrowding, percentage of population on social assistance); 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. Numerous families have several generations living under one roof. The 2001 census indicates that in Carmacks there were 20 households with 4 persons, 10 with 5 persons and another 10 with 6 or more. There is no current breakdown of the proportion of First Nation residents affected by overcrowding but there is general consensus among local housing officials that they comprise 70-75% of the affected population. The typical house design is not adequate to deal with varying family structures and causes unnecessary family stress.

¹ R.L. Resource Management Ltd. *New Housing Initiative 2003-04 Submission*. August 15, 2003
T.G. Lee and B. Bardal. *Report on Ten LSCFN House Inspections & Mould Issues*. July 2005

2.0 The Planning Process

Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation developed this ICSP to fulfill their obligations to access funding from the Canada Yukon Gas Tax Agreement. It is also intended to be a useful reference for others interested in understanding emerging LSCFN needs and priorities. The plan goes beyond the minimum infrastructure focus and template requirements to discuss related social and community development objectives that are implicitly related to infrastructure needs. In other words, while social programs may not be immediately associated with water or sewer needs, “there is a direct correlation between community social problems, participation rates and community pride with the availability of adequate housing, sufficient employment opportunities and availability of local services” (Village of Carmacks OCP 2005).

The content for the ICSP was derived from various sources including the *Village of Carmacks Official Community Plan* and *ICSP*, the April 1996 *Five Year Community Development Plan* prepared by Lorimer & Associates and the recent studies by VistaTek Ltd and Quest Engineering Group on First Nation sewer and water issues. LSCFN met with the Village of Carmacks Council in March 2009 to discuss mutual planning issues and agreed on a joint direction forward for the review and update of both ICSPs. Public meetings were held for beneficiaries and community residents on July 11, 2007 and April 02, 2009. The meetings were advertised and posted on community notice boards.

Chief and Council discussed the ICSP at their meeting June 19, 2007 to review the draft and confirm project priorities. Following the public meeting July 11, 2007, the Council reviewed the feedback received and confirmed their support for submission of the ICSP for approval by the Canada Yukon Gas Tax Agreement oversight committee in 2007. All LSCFN Chief and Council meetings are public and advertised. The ICSP was never submitted and a review of the ICSP was ordered by the newly elected Chief and Council in January 2009. This review found that the basic requirements for community consultation, and cooperation with other governments had not been met. The LSCFN Chief and Council held a strategic planning session on infrastructure needs in early March 2009, a Joint Council meeting, and a public meeting on April 02, 2009 to meet the minimum requirements and enable the submission of the LSCFN ICSP.

2.1 Cooperation with the Village of Carmacks

LSCFN is committed to working with the Village of Carmacks on common issues and goals. On January 15, 2007, Chief Eddie Skookum informed Village Council that the First Nation was starting the preparation of the ICSP. Since then, the two councils have met several times to discuss matters of common concern. At the most recent Joint Council meeting in March 2009 an agreement was made to jointly review and update two ICSPs during early summer 2009. Some of the other infrastructure issues the two councils have discussed over the past two years include:

- Road and sidewalk safety particularly along Highway #2 including corridor beautification
- Replacement of the existing Nordenskiold River bridge and completion of the Mt. Nansen/Freegold road bypass¹
- Sewer and water improvements
- Recycling Centre
- Heritage protection, tourism and provision of recreation services
- Provision of services for Seniors

¹ The existing Nordenskiold river bridge is a one lane wide Bailey bridge. An industrial bypass road was completed as far as the river upstream but plans for the bridge and connector tie-in were put on hold when the Mt. Nansen gold mine project closed and Carmacks copper was put on hold. Construction of both bridges is a Yukon Government responsibility.

3.0 Our Values

The Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation has many values from their long history, rich heritage, and strong cultural ideals. The Northern Tutchone view of sustainability is reflected in the following value statements. These values provide the framework for the First Nation's vision of a sustainable future.

We value the Yukon River and natural environment that surrounds the community and provides valuable natural resources.

Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation people's land stewardship ethic reflects their responsibility to care for the lands and waters within their traditional territory. This responsibility includes ensuring the resources are used in a sustainable manner. Subsistence hunting, fishing and trapping are part of our way of life. Maintaining clean air and water and ensuring fish, wildlife and plant populations are healthy is a priority.

We value a diverse economy that supports a prosperous and sustainable future.

It is our desire to attract a range of local employment opportunities for our people. We want an economy that is respectful of our traditions and culture and avoid the boom-bust cycle that is a characteristic of many Yukon communities. As part of a small rural Yukon community we want to build a stable diverse economy that allows us to provide quality, affordable infrastructure, and employment choice.

We value a physically, emotionally, spiritually and mentally healthy population.

A community whose members are healthy is a community that is able to reach its goals. When people are healthy and happy they are able to pursue their personal goals whether they be work or play. A community that enables its citizens to have such goals is one that will prosper economically, socially and culturally.

We value pride and unity as an integrated community.

We are part of the larger Village of Carmacks community. By working together we can build a stronger, healthier community for all. We can take advantage of economies of scale in building and maintaining infrastructure. Together we can build a better, more cohesive community and take pride in making our community a good place to live, work and play.

We value and respect our history, heritage and culture.

We have a rich history. Our heritage and culture is an essential part of our identity and a source of pride in who we are. Whether it is having traditional language workshops, dancing or storytelling our people actively participate in cultural activities on a regular basis. Our interpretation centre showcases our history and culture and provides a window to our past. It provides an opportunity for visitors and residents of all ages to learn about the Northern Tutchone culture.

4.0 Our Vision for the Future

Our vision of the future reflects our values, stewardship responsibilities and aspirations as a self-governing people within the Yukon and Canada. Our vision is that:

“We the people of Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation wish to remain together so that we may collectively preserve, protect and promote our culture, language, heritage, lands and resources for all of our people today and for at least seven generations to come.”

Our vision statement reinforces the need to build and strengthen our self-governance capacity to ensure the quality of services provided, infrastructure built and programs delivered stand the test of time for seven generations. To achieve this goal LSCFN will work with the Government of Yukon, Village of Carmacks and the private sector.

5.0 Sustainability in Our Eyes

The concept of sustainability relies on the ability of people to meet their needs now without hindering the ability of others to do so in the future for seven generations. For LSCFN this means adapting to current circumstances without compromising the air, land, water, fish and wildlife and plants that rely on a healthy environment for their survival. It also means acknowledging the importance of today’s infrastructure and service requirements as well as respecting the importance of traditional lifestyle pursuits such as hunting, fishing and gathering.

In 1987 the Brundtland Commission defined sustainable development as, “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” This is consistent with the Northern Tutchone belief system. The legacy of decisions the First Nation makes today concerning the type and quality of infrastructure provided to their citizens will be evaluated within this context.

Within the Northern Tutchone culture, respect and stewardship are practiced and passed down through the generations. These qualities embody the precautionary principle used in modern resource management. Applying these principles will help us realize our vision of having a stable First Nation’s self government with the ability to provide sustainable, affordable infrastructure that lasts for future generations.

5.1 Respect

As Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation people we live our lives based on the fundamental principle of respect. We are governed by having respect for the spirit, the needs and interconnections between all living things. We all share the environment and how one community treats the land will affect another community. With this in mind the LSCFN will ensure that all parties and effects are taken into consideration with any new project.

5.2 Stewardship

In Northern Tutchone cultural terms, stewardship involves managing the land and resources with the future of seven generations in mind. This resource management principle governs all resource harvesting activity and provides the context for land use decision-making.

5.3 The Precautionary Principle

In modern resource management terms the precautionary principle means the onus is on those advocating development to prove that there will be no harm arising from their projects. Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation will assess the consequences of development in terms of their effects on seven generations. The limits of acceptable change are conservative. For example, it would not be acceptable to propose to discharge sewage to the Yukon River after treatment unless that level of treatment ensures the water quality is unimpaired and would have no negative consequences for fish habitat and resource harvesting.

6.0 Our Priorities and Directions

The following priorities reflect LSCFN community values:

Little Salmon Carmacks will work to provide a stable self-governing First Nation to provide services that meet current and future needs. The services we provide and have access to will be as good as those available to all Yukoners.

As needs change it is important the services the First Nation provides are able to adapt accordingly. A stable, economically healthy First Nations government is needed. Little Salmon Carmacks residents expect that service standards will be at least as good or comparable to those available to Village of Carmacks residents.

Little Salmon Carmacks residents will have access to a safe, dependable water supply and sewage treatment system sufficient to meet their needs.

Clean drinking water is integral to creating a healthy community. Long-standing and recurring water quality problems have been identified. Not only will it promote physical and emotional well-being, it will help bring equivalency of standards to the whole community

Little Salmon Carmacks will work with the Village of Carmacks to accomplish our common goals of a healthy, prosperous and integrated community.

The Village of Carmacks and Little Salmon Carmacks live within one community separated in part by Yukon River geography. As a small community of 400 the two parts of the community can achieve more self-reliance, health and prosperity by working together. Specifically, in the case of infrastructure the First Nation and Village Council will work together to avoid duplication of services and achieve capital and O&M efficiencies to the extent possible.

Little Salmon Carmacks will provide services to elders that will make it possible for them to remain in the community.

The residents of Little Salmon Carmacks recognize the important contributions that their Elders make. It is one of their traditions that their ancestors and Elders are respected. They are respected because their heritage and culture relies on oral communication passed down from one generation to another. This link is integral to the survival of the Northern Tutchone language and culture.

Little Salmon Carmacks will work with beneficiaries to ensure access to affordable, durable, and environmentally friendly housing.

Housing is an issue. Little Salmon Carmacks would like to see their residents in adequate, affordable housing that is adaptable to present and future needs. Such housing and related infrastructure should be environmentally friendly, and easy for householders to maintain. Future housing should be designed to meet the needs of those living in northern conditions. Eliminating mould problems in existing housing and community buildings is a priority as is ensuring the existing housing stock lasts longer. A house design that can accommodate varying family structures would be more conducive to a healthy environment.

7.0 Measuring Our Success

Values	Priorities	Measures of Success
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “A diverse economy that supports a prosperous, sustainable future and modern infrastructure.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase our self-governing capacity (see Appendix F) ▪ Work towards a stable, diverse economy that provides a range of employment choices (see Appendix C) ▪ Provide similar quality and range of services and infrastructure as are available to other community residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduces staff turnover and key department positions filled (see Appendix F) ▪ The range of education opportunities available in the community meet local needs ▪ LSCFN Development Corporation is a viable business entity providing own source revenue dividends ▪ LSCFN building retrofits result in better energy efficiency and reduced O & M costs ▪ LSCFN has appropriate emergency measures capabilities and necessary emergency infrastructure in place
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “A physically, emotionally, spiritually and mentally healthy population.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deal with the lack of adequate housing and mould problems ▪ Provide a safe house for entire community (see Appendix A) ▪ Provide a new social services building to meet outstanding and future needs (see Appendix B) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A measurable reduction in drug, alcohol abuse and family violence in the LSCFN community ▪ Greater range of social services available to the LSCFN community
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Community pride and unity as an integrated municipality.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Klondike Highway walkway/pedestrian safety ▪ Recycling centre ▪ Sewer and water infrastructure ▪ Recreation services (see Appendix B) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safer walking environment and reduction in accident risk ▪ Number of joint council meetings ▪ Number of joint projects and plans between the LSCFN government and Village of Carmacks council ▪ Level of cooperation in service delivery ▪ Participation rates in community wide projects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Role of LSCFN history, heritage and culture are recognized and celebrated part of the community” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elders complex ▪ Interpretive Centre reconstructed and expanded (see Appendix B) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in the level and quality of elder support ▪ Elders participation rate in the community ▪ Elders involvement in language training and traditional knowledge transfer ▪ Increase in visitation rates to the heritage centre and craft sales ▪ School program visitation rates to heritage centre ▪ Level of artefact repatriation ▪ Visitation revenue supports O&M costs

7.1 Equivalency

As noted earlier, terrain and Yukon River geography provide impediments to the orderly and efficient development of the community as a whole. There are differences in the type and quality of infrastructure available on both sides of the Yukon River. To the extent possible, the objective is to provide the same quality of services to both parts of the community but this may not necessarily be the same type of service. For example, the Village of Carmacks operates and maintains the community fire department and LSCFN pays a fee for fire protection service. Parts of the community have access to fire hydrants for fire-fighting water supply and others rely on a water truck for backup. Both are served by the same volunteer fire department.

The standards that apply to the Village should be the same standards that the First Nations use where applicable. In other words, if it is common practice for the Village of Carmacks to have BST roads then LSCFN will aim to provide BST roads so the standards used on both sides of the river are the same.

8.0 Community Evaluation

The community evaluation sets out what infrastructure Little Salmon Carmacks currently has and how well those services serve the First Nation community. It also discusses what the community needs to do to fulfill its sustainability principles.

8.1 Water and Sewer Infrastructure

The quality of water available from a number of individual wells is a concern. Contamination issues can be traced to well construction that allows surface water infiltration, the highly permeable soils that allow water to migrate to the aquifer and the high water table within flood prone land. The close proximity of some wells to poorly functioning septic fields is also a problem. There have been reported cases of E.Coli in wells and a number of boil water advisories have had to be put in place over the years. Elevated levels of iron and manganese are also present.

Vista Tek and Quest Engineering have evaluated the options and completed a feasibility study that recommended construction of a small diameter piped water system (without hydrants) as being the least costly and most acceptable long term solution to current problems. A community water distribution system is a priority for the Village of Carmacks as well. LSCFN would like to plan and coordinate construction of such a system in conjunction with the municipality.

The Village of Carmacks plans to upgrade the municipal water supply system once the new sewage treatment plant is complete. Construction of the new sewage treatment facility will begin in May 2007.

The feasibility of tying the LSCFN water service and sewage disposal needs into the municipal system merits further study and project coordination to determine whether there are mutual economies of scale in capital construction and operating economics.

Studies to date confirm the present water supply and sewage disposal infrastructure does not meet current health and safety standards or First Nation needs. Coordinating planning and service delivery with the Village of Carmacks would be mutually advantageous and live up to the community sustainability principles.

8.2 Solid Waste Disposal Facility/Recycling Depot/Hazardous Waste Collection

The First Nations access the solid waste disposal facility operated by the Village of Carmacks. They are committed to following the recycling and hazardous waste guidelines as part of using the facility. LSCFN will work with the Village of Carmacks on recycling, and waste reduction. This was reaffirmed at the last joint council meeting on January 15, 2007 and is consistent with their commitment to employ good stewardship practices.

8.3 Community Energy Management

No communal energy system currently exists but the main administration is heated with a wood boiler. The LSCFN is interested in exploring the feasibility of incorporating such technology into existing and future buildings constructed in the vicinity of the present Administration Building. This would include the social services building, new day care and a future elders meeting place. The First Nation has a greater advantage over other parts of the community at using passive solar energy during the winter months despite the low sun angles. This is because the bulk of the First Nation community is located on the north side of the river and buildings are not blocked from the sun by local topography. Maximizing such opportunities coupled with a building renovation program that includes energy consumption reduction measures is consistent with First Nation sustainability principles.

8.4 Active Transportation

Community geography makes it difficult to reach all parts of the community unless a resident has a vehicle. Pedestrian safety is the primary active transportation issue. In the winter, the shortest and most direct route to the community services is to walk across the river on the ice. There is no properly defined sidewalk along the shoulders of the Klondike Highway and the pedestrian walkway on the Yukon River Bridge is neither wide enough nor maintained sufficiently during the winter months to facilitate safe pedestrian use.

The one-lane Nordenskiold River Bridge needs to be replaced. It does not meet modern standards and does not include a pedestrian sidewalk. Also the Mt. Nansen/Freegold Road industrial bypass has only been completed as far as the Nordenskiold River. The connector needs to be finished prior to the start-up of the Carmacks Copper mine, currently going through the YESAA review process.

The two bridges and related road improvements are primarily a Government of Yukon responsibility. Both the Village of Carmacks and LSCFN recognize that sidewalk and bridge improvements are public safety and community wellness concerns. Improving the walkway approaches to the Yukon River Bridge and extending the waterfront trail from Merv Tew Park to the interpretive centre supports the community's active transportation objectives.

8.5 Public Transportation

Carmacks is too small to support a public transit system or taxi service. Residents must rely on their own vehicles or the goodwill of friends and relatives to get about. LSCFN maintains and operates two vans of sufficient size to transport elders and others to community events and to Whitehorse for access to services not available in the community. One van is wheelchair accessible. Both vans are currently in relatively good condition. Although not considered eligible for gas tax funding under the present public transit definition, the vans serve a similar function appropriate to the community's size and geography. Provision of this informal service is consistent with the First Nations sustainability objectives.

8.6 Roads

Local roads are generally in good condition. Most have a Bituminous Surface Treatment (BST) similar to those maintained by the Village of Carmacks. They require periodic maintenance and refurbishment. LSCFN has adopted a BST surface as the community equivalent and because this surface treatment is less costly and more efficient to maintain over the long term

8.7 Emergency Preparedness

Little Salmon Carmacks realize the importance of being prepared for an emergency. The First Nation portion of the community is located in an oxbow with access at the narrowest point. If flooding occurred from an ice jam or other weather event, this portion of the community would be cut-off and isolated. There is currently only one public LSCFN building with an emergency generator on the north side of the Yukon River. In the future all LSCFN public buildings will consider emergency preparedness in their design and operation. Consideration will also be given to retrofitting older public buildings. By having the capacity to effectively deal with an emergency, LSCFN is applying the precautionary principle.



9.0 Service Agreements

Service agreements between local governments can avoid duplication of services and cut down on costs to both governments. There is currently one existing formal service agreement in place covering fire protection. There is potential to negotiate several other service agreements.

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 Agreement	VofC	March 31, 2007	Calculated annually based on previous year	Fair	Yes, annually
*Solid waste/recycling	VofC				

*Not a formal agreement.

9.2 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?
Water/sewer agreement	VofC		Yes	
Road maintenance/snow removal	VofC/LSCFN/ and YG Highways		Yes	N/A
Road Maintenance	VofC/LSCFN			
Bylaw Services	VofC/LSCFN		Yes	N/A
District Heat	VofC/LSCFN		No	N/A
Recreation	VofC/LSCFN		Yes	N/A

10.0 Priority Setting

LSCFN feel there are many areas in their portion of the community that are not up to modern standards and need to 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 current system for water and sewer is based on individual wells and septic tanks. New water and sewage education trucks have been acquired but this approach is proving costly to maintain. There have been numerous instances of cross-contamination of drinking water, resulting in boil water advisories. These basic systems must be upgraded. It is the goal of the First Nation to ensure all beneficiaries have access to clean water and proper sewage disposal within the next decade to a standard equivalent to that available elsewhere within the Village of Carmacks.

10.2 Housing

The LSCFN Capital Department in association with R.L. Resources Management Ltd. identified a number of concerns in their 2003 funding proposal submitted to Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. The report *New Housing Initiative 2003-2004* found only 50 percent current homes meet current CMHC code standards for houses without major deficiencies. Table 2 summarizes the housing state in 2003.

Table 2: LSCFN Housing Conditions, 2003

Condition	Current Housing	Current Housing (%)	Projected 2004-2008	Projected 2004-2008 (%)
Adequate ¹	56	50	54	45
Minor Renovations ²	28	25	17	14
Major Renovations ³	22	19	28	23
Major Replacement ⁴	7	6	22	22
Total Number	113	100	121	100

¹ Meets CMHC code standards for houses without major deficiencies; septic system, water system and electrical

² Renovations less than \$10,000 to bring to CMHC standards

³ Renovations required greater than \$10,000 to bring to CMHC standards

⁴ Seven homes will likely be demolished by the year 2008. However, some units in need of major renovations will fall into the 'to be replaced' category

⁵ Assumes that LSCFN will construct 3 new units each year

Source: *New Housing Initiative Proposal 2003-2004* by LSCFN Capital Department & R.L. Resource Management, August 2003

There are currently 40 people on the waiting list to receive homes. Approximately 20 homes have varying degrees of mould ranging from small patches in bathrooms and bedrooms to structures in need of complete replacement. In a sample of ten homes in the community on April 5, 2005, T.G. Lee and B. Bardel found moderate to very high concentrations of mould spores in seven of the 10 homes examined. The same report found there to be deficiencies in the way homes are constructed, such as:

- Poor grading around the houses;
- Air intake and exhaust locations too close to the ground drawing up soil moulds;
- Air intakes too close to heating oil fill pipe and potentially drawing in vapours;
- Windows too close to the ground,
- Poor crawl space design

Insufficient maintenance compounds the existing problem of inadequate construction. New homes need to be built to accommodate current members that have had to move out due to mould, and those Little Salmon Carmacks members that want to move back to the community.

10.3 Economic Development

LSCFN recognizes that a healthy community provides 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. Diversification of the local economy is a priority and LSCFN will work with the Village of Carmacks to pursue common employment and training initiatives for all Carmacks residents.

LSCFN will continue to work with Yukon College to ensure the community campus facilities in the Administration Building meet local needs. Successful community development projects such as the community greenhouse increase pride, promote health and demonstrate stewardship and respect. LSCFN hopes to expand this successful program.

10.4 Infrastructure and Services for Seniors

Ensuring Elders can remain in the community is a priority. The preference is to develop a social meeting place rather than a group home. This way Elders can continue to live independently but have a building specifically designed for meeting their social needs.

10.5 Health and Social Infrastructure and Services

The current health and social service building is too small to meet the needs of the First Nation community. There are certain aspects of the services provided where a degree of privacy is needed. This is sometimes hard to accommodate because of a lack of suitable office space. Staffing and staff continuity is also an issue. It is felt that more family support workers would relieve some of the burden on the current social workers as well as families by providing a respite during stressful times.

11.0 Infrastructure Priorities

LSCFN has established the following infrastructure priorities.

- **Resolve water contamination and sewage disposal issues**

Provision of a safe drinking water system and proper sewage disposal is a priority. This project is eligible for Gas Tax funding and MRIF. LSCFN remains interested in participating in a community wide system but recognizes that due to geographic limitations the First Nation may have to develop separate systems. The principal barrier to implementation is the capital and subsequent operating costs that limit the options available. The necessary studies have been completed and the First Nation is currently seeking intergovernmental funding to proceed.

Should a piped water system not be feasible in the immediate future LSCFN would like to see a garage for the water truck built at the new well site on the north side of the river. The current garage with both the water and sewer trucks housed together is cramped and creates a situation for possible contamination. The new garage would include the pump house for the well, tanks, water treatment equipment, administration space as well as the truck itself. This project is Gas Tax eligible.

- **Replace Health and Social Services Building and include Daycare**

Construction of a new health and social services building would greatly facilitate the provision of services to the Little Salmon Carmacks community. The new building would incorporate improved office space for staff, and include a social area for Elders to go during the day, as well as a day care with a playground. A centralized, intergenerational building would be more economical to operate, meet multiple needs and be consistent with community values.

- **Heritage Centre Replacement**

The community has outgrown its current heritage building. A space that can accommodate school groups, cultural activities such as dancing and storytelling, and a language centre is needed to foster the Northern Tutchone culture. Currently language lessons are given in the hallway of the administration building, which is not a conducive learning environment. The Heritage Centre also provides another reason for visitors to stop in the community and benefits the community as a whole. It also provides an outlet for the sale of locally produced art and crafts.

- **Archival Storage**

As part of their administration needs an archival storage building is required. As a separate building it would be more secure should there be a fire in the main administration building. This building would require an archivist to properly maintain the records. This function could be included in the new Heritage Centre or in a stand-alone building.

- **Warehouse/Garage with Secure Storage**

There is currently no secure storage for vehicles and large equipment. A fenced compound and building to supplement the new lean-to shelters in the maintenance yard is required.

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

The present First Nation housing stock is not meeting their needs. Due to poor design and lack of maintenance up to 22 existing homes will need to be replaced by 2008 and 28 will require major renovations. The LSCFN also need housing for those who want to move back to the community. The housing deficit is a significant financial constraint and undermines other efforts to improve the quality of community life. Overcrowding only makes matters worse.

To prevent similar problems in the future, there is a general consensus that the type of housing constructed must change to take into account Yukon conditions, and varying family structures. The continuing housing shortage is aggravated by poor construction and maintenance practices that reduce the housing lifespan. Overall, Little Salmon Carmacks need housing that is adequate, affordable, and adaptable. Housing upgrades are not eligible for Gas Tax eligible, but are eligible for funding under the Northern Housing Initiative. Subdivision infrastructure development is eligible.

- **Sustainable Subdivisions**

Three main site options for a new subdivision were identified in the 1996 Five Year Development Plan. Development options are limited by local geography and in some cases the need to bridge the Yukon River. A new subdivision will be needed to meet First Nation needs over the next two decades. The first priority is to infill parts of the existing subdivisions followed by the design of a new subdivision to meet long-term needs. The infrastructure component is Gas Tax eligible.

- **Assisted Living for all ages for persons with disabilities**

An assisted living facility with a caretaker for those with disabilities would take the burden off families caring for those with disabilities, and provide a stable housing environment.

- **Safe House for Women and Children**

A safe house is needed for the community as a whole. LSCFN provided an interim solution until the space was required for other purposes. LSCFN will work with the Village of Carmacks to investigate the feasibility of providing a custom-designed facility to meet local needs.

- **Language Centre**

Currently language lessons are held in the entrance hall of the administration building. The space is not designed for teaching and can be noisy with people wandering through. An area with proper seating and teaching facilities is required to continue this important community project.

- **Emergency Measures Capability**

Little Salmon Carmacks is separated by the Yukon River from many of the main public facilities and services that the Village of Carmacks has to offer. In an emergency situation, LSCFN needs to be prepared to look after resident needs that may be cut off from these services. Retrofitting key First Nation buildings to improve their emergency service capability is Gas Tax eligible. Other measures such as adding a root cellar to the community greenhouse would also serve this purpose and provide inexpensive winter vegetable storage.

- **Upgrade administration building**

The community has outgrown the current administration building. The building was originally designed to have additions added on as First Nation needs grew. As a self-governing First Nation these needs have expanded quickly. The present facility does not meet existing needs. Refurbishment and expansion of the building is proposed including an energy retrofit. The energy retrofit component is a Gas Tax eligible project.

- **Expand Community Greenhouse Program**

The community greenhouse program has been successful at creating a sense of community pride and achievement. It provides much needed fresh produce for community residents. It is the community's goal to continue to expand the project, and hopefully produce enough produce to start storing root vegetables. Not only will this help in providing inexpensive produce during the winter it will also offer a source of food should there an emergency situation arise.

- **Maintenance Equipment**

In order to provide proper maintenance services, LSCFN has identified the need for a new loader, small general-purpose vehicle, flat deck truck and proper garbage truck. All of this equipment is required to replace existing, aging equipment and meet sustainability objectives. These projects are not eligible for Gas Tax funding but the garbage truck may be eligible for funding from INAC.

- **Little Salmon Village, Airport Creek & Tatchun Creek Permanent Infrastructure**

Little Salmon Village, Airport Creek and Tatchun Creek are all important cultural sites for the Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation. Permanent site improvements such as toilets, running water and heated buildings are needed to facilitate cultural camps, alcohol/drug treatment retreats, conferences and general meeting assemblies. Portions of the infrastructure improvements required may be Gas Tax eligible.

- **Update existing neighbourhood playground equipment**

The playground equipment in the neighbourhood park is out of date and poses a hazard. LSCFN would like to see the equipment upgraded to comply with present standards.

- **Sidewalk/4-season trail from Merv Tew Park to Interpretive Centre**

A significant portion of this riverfront trail has been completed. Currently there is no formal, properly constructed pedestrian access to the Yukon River Bridge on the north side of the river or path and stairs along the south road shoulder. In the winter, the majority of residents cut directly across the river or must walk on the road surface since there is no snow removal. Building a 4-season trail along both highway road shoulders to improve the bridge crossing is a public safety and community wellness issue. It also needs to be tied into the existing riverfront trail and plans to replace the existing Nordenskiold River Bridge. Resolution of this issue is primarily a Government of Yukon responsibility and LSCFN will work with the Village of Carmacks to encourage the territorial government to undertake these improvements.

- **Upgrade sports field**

The sports field is located on the north side of the river on First Nation settlement lands. It provides an opportunity for both parts of the community to get together. The site requires resurfacing.

- **Road to new subdivision development area north of Coal Mine Lake**

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: Capital Plan Potential Project List & ICSP Funding Suitability

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
*FN Admin Office (LSCFN)	Yes	Average	No	Yes
*Airport (YG)	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes
Community buildings (LSCFN)	Yes	Average	No	Yes
*Community Hall (VofC)	Yes	Average	No	Yes
Dock facilities	No		No	Yes
*Community energy systems	No		No	Yes
*Fire station (VofC)	Yes	Average	Yes	Yes
*Health clinic/Nursing Station (YG)	Yes	Average	Yes	Yes
Housing (LSCFN)	Yes	Poor to Average	No	Yes
Internet service (Northwestel)	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes
*Library (V of C)	Yes		Yes	Yes
RCMP (YG)	Yes		Yes	Yes
*Post office (LSCFN)	Yes	Poor	No	Yes
Recreation (primarily VofC & LSCFN)	Yes	Average	No	Yes
*Roads (VofC/LSCFN/YG)	Yes	Average	Yes	Yes
Schools (YG/Yukon College)	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes
*Sewage collection/treatment (VofC)	Yes	Average	Yes	Yes
*Solid waste disposal (VofC)	Yes	Average	No	Yes
Water service (VofC/LSCFN)	Yes	Good	No	Yes
*Public transportation	No		No	Yes
*Active transportation	No		No	Yes
*Youth centre	No		No	Yes
Swimming Pool (seasonal) (V of C)	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes
Arena (V of C)	Yes	Poor	No	Yes
Greenhouse (LSCFN)	Yes	Good	No	Yes
Safe House (LSCFN in past)	No		No	Yes

* Refers to services that are provided in conjunction with the Village of Carmacks

* Refers to projects that are eligible for Gas Tax Funding

As Appendix A shows LSCFN do have basic infrastructure requirements provided through their own resources, the Village of Carmacks and the Yukon Government. However, certain key issues need to be addressed. Water and sewer infrastructure are not meeting the First Nation needs. The housing stock is inadequate and is in need of renovations, replacements and new houses to accommodate LSCFN residents living outside the community that wish to return. Currently only half of Little Salmon Carmacks beneficiaries live in the community.

As part of an incorporated municipality LSCFN need to work in conjunction with the Village of Carmacks to coordinate the effective delivery of services in a cost effective manner.

Appendix B 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	Yes	Yes
	Weight loss	Yes	Yes
	Aids prevention	Yes	Yes
	Substance abuse	Yes	Yes
	Family planning	No	Yes
Public Safety	Police protection	Yes	Yes
	Fire protection	Yes	Yes
	Emergency response	Yes	Yes
	Search and rescue	Yes	Yes
Recreation Programs	Small children	Yes	Yes
	Teens	Yes	Yes
	Adults	Yes	Yes
Social Service Programs	Child care	Yes	Yes
	Domestic violence	Yes	Yes
	Seniors	Yes	Yes
	Disability services	Yes	Yes
	Counselling – adults	Yes	Yes
	Counselling – teens	Yes	Yes
	Legal services	Yes	Yes
	Suicide prevention	Yes	Yes
Self Government	Self government status	Yes	Yes
Cultural Programs	Elders group	Yes	Yes
	Music	Yes	Yes
	Subsistence food preparation	Yes	Yes
	Dance group	No	Yes
	Arts and crafts	Yes	Yes
	Language programs	Yes	Yes
	Spirit/culture camps	Yes	Yes
	Storytelling	No	Yes

The community has most of the health and social service programs typically available in rural Yukon. However, access and service delivery remain a concern. The current social service building for example, is inadequate. It does not meet staff or client needs.

Most recreation facilities are located on the south side of the river. It can be difficult for those without vehicle access to make effective use of these opportunities and the community is too small to provide separate facilities for residents on the north shore. Upgrading the trail system and reducing safety concerns could make these facilities more accessible to all.

Cultural programming is an essential component for LSCFN residents to maintain and strengthen their Northern Tutchone culture. Expansion of the administration building, replacement of the Interpretive Centre and proper records storage are identified needs.

Appendix C Economic Inventory and Assessment

Type of Typical Job	Number of jobs?	Is the job filled by a person in the community? Yes/No	Full time? Yes/No	Seasonal? Yes/No	Wage example
Arts and crafts	1	Yes	No	No	
CAO/Executive Director	1	Yes	Yes	No	
Accounting officer	5	Yes	Yes	No	
Environmental specialist	0				
Logger/Forester	0	Yes	Yes	No	
Health aide/Nurse					
Heavy equipment operator	2	Yes	No	Yes	
Mechanic	0				
Construction Trades	30	Yes	No	Yes	
Housing manager	0				
Public safety officer	0				
Fire fighters (volunteer)	2	Yes	No	No	
Emergency response	1	Yes	No	No	
Business owners	1	Yes	No	Yes	
Sewage treatment operator	0	Yes	No	No	
Solid waste disposal facility operator	0	Yes	No	No	
Power plant operator	0				
Water Technician	1	Yes	Yes	No	
Water Technician. Assistant	1	Yes	Yes	No	
Habitat Steward	0	No			
Family Support Workers	0	Need at least 2			

LSCFN continue to find it difficult to fill skilled positions in their government or find the trades people and companies locally to fulfill their construction needs. It is acknowledged that building community capacity takes time and LSCFN needs to work with the Government of Yukon, Village of Carmacks and Yukon College in this regard. For example, currently LSCFN has 30 people in the construction trades, but LSCFN only has one journeyman carpenter. When construction opportunities do arise LSCFN is not in a position to take full advantage of them, because the skilled labour force is not available. A minimum of one or two journeymen carpenters, electricians and plumbers would be a real asset to the community.

Realistically, in a community of 400 there will always be limits on what goods and services can be supported locally and some economic leakage is inevitable. However, the degree to which diverse job opportunities can be created on a part time, seasonal or permanent basis will all help to reduce leakage and strengthen the community economy.

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
Safe drinking water	Yes	Yes
Adequate supply of water	No	Yes
Certified water treatment operators	Yes	Yes
Safe sewage disposal and treatment	No	Yes
Permitted solid waste disposal facility	No	Yes
Recycling program	No	Yes
Used oil storage area	No	Yes
Lead acid battery collection area	No	Yes
Developable land	Yes	Yes
Fuel spill prevention plan	No	Yes
Hazardous waste response plan	No	Yes
Erosion control	No	Yes
Contaminated sites identified	No	Yes
Healthy subsistence food	Yes	Yes
Environmental Education programs	No	Yes
Healthy wildlife populations	Yes	Yes
Hazardous waste collection area	No	Yes
Protected watershed plan	No	Yes
Environmental impact statement	No	Yes

The main concern is the provision of safe drinking water and the preferred solution is to develop a low flow delivery system moving away from individual wells and trucked water delivery.

The First Nation has sufficient land to support future growth over the next two decades. The immediate priority needs to be on infilling to take advantage of existing infrastructure and leave more funds available for new house construction. Over the long term, the land most suitable for development will require another expensive bridge across the Yukon River to access the area north of Coal Mine Lake.

The second concern is that the main portion of the First Nation village is located north and west of the Yukon River Bridge on an oxbow in the Yukon River. Access is at the neck of the oxbow in a location that could easily be flooded out. Should an emergency occur such as an ice dam during break-up, the LSCFN community would be cut off from the rest of the community (see **Figure 2**).

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
Cell phone coverage ¹	√				√	√	

¹ Cell phone coverage is limited by local geography, which limits the service coverage area.

Appendix F 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 Governance Administrative Positions	Executive Director	Yes	Yes	No
	Accounting Officer(s)	Yes	Yes	No
	Capital Projects Manager	Yes	Yes	No
	Housing Manager	No	Yes	
	Receptionist	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Recreation Director	No	Yes	Yes
	Social Services Director		Yes	
	Public Works Manager	Yes	Yes	No
	Policy Researcher	No	Yes	
	Heritage Director		Yes	
Education (elementary/high school/college)	Principal	No		
	Teachers	No	Yes	No
	Teacher Aides	No	Yes	No
Health	Dentist	No		
	Health aide	No	Yes	No
	Nurse practitioner	No	Yes	No
	Doctor	No		
Transportation Utilities	Trucker	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Water treatment operator	Yes	Yes	No
	Sewage treatment operator	No	Yes	No
	Solid waste disposal facility operator	No	Yes	
	Power plant operator	NO	Yes	No
	Mechanic	No	Yes	No
	Water delivery service operator	Yes	Yes	No
Justice	Court Worker	No	Yes	No
	Probation Officer	No	Yes	No
Construction	Journeyman Carpenter	Yes	Yes	No
	Journeyman Electrician	No	Yes	No
	Journeyman Plumber	No	Yes	No
	Construction Manager	No	Yes	No
	Labourer	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Apprentices	No	Yes	No
	Pipe fitter	No	Yes	No

LSCFN has self-governance capacity issues that are staff and training related. Specifically they need to fill vacant administration positions. They would also like to see wider range of practical education and training opportunities offered in the community.

Appendix G: Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation Capital Plan Potential Project List & ICSP Funding Suitability

Departmental Capital Project Needs	Strategic Plan Priority?	Gas Tax Eligible	MRIF Eligible	Other Funding Source	Partnership Opportunity	Rank
Resolve water contamination issue with piped water system (integrate with Village) and/or new garage for water truck at new well site. Will include office space, water treatment equipment and pump house.	Yes - High	Yes	Yes	FN Water Management		1
Replace Health & Social Services building/day care with playground and add an elders component	Yes	No	No	Playground is CDF eligible		1
Replace & expand Heritage Centre to incorporate the following features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increase programming ■ Archive & museum ■ Tourist attraction ■ Learning centre ■ Office, storage & conference room 	Yes-high	No	Yes	TIP, CDF, Lotteries	Yukon Tourism	1
Archival storage in a separate building (requires archivist position)	Yes	No	Possibly			1
Warehouse/garage with secure storage compound	Yes	No	No			1
Renovate /Replace existing housing (to improve energy efficiency /remove mould)	Yes - High		No	Affordable Housing Initiative, INAC		2
Construct new housing and sustainable subdivision	Yes - High	Subdivision Component		INAC		2

Assisted Living Housing for all ages with disabilities	Yes			Affordable Housing Initiative		2
Safe house for women & children (includes staffing requirement)	Yes	Possibly staff training component		INAC (SEP), CMHC	Village of Carmacks	2
Sewage system (own lagoon or connect to Village?)	Yes	Yes	Yes	INAC Water Strategy		2
Language Centre –space for administration and teaching						2
Add Emergency Measures capability into key public building design as they are designed		Yes		Probably		2
Upgrade administration building including energy retrofit	Yes	Yes	No			2
Expand Community Greenhouse/Garden Program and Building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Expansion of root cellar ■ Fencing around greenhouse 	Yes	Yes, if includes waste diversion		Lotteries		2
Maintenance equipment & Vehicles						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ New loader 	?	No	No			2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Small general purpose vehicle 	?	No	No			2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Flat deck truck 	?	No	No			2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Garbage truck 	?	No	No	INAC		2

<p>Little Salmon Village, Airport Creek & Tatchun Creek permanent site infrastructure to facilitate use for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cultural camp, general meeting assembly, alcohol/drugs treatment, retreat, conferences ■ Repair cemetery sites 	Yes	Possibly	No	Possibly TIP, CDF, Lotteries for some component		3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Replace existing neighbourhood playground with updated equipment 	Yes	No	No	CDF/Lotteries		3
<p>Sidewalk/4-season trail to bridge coordinated with pedestrian safety along the Klondike Hwy & bridge crossing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Walking path from FN side to downtown across bridge along Klondike Highway is not safe (also noted in Village of Carmacks ICSP) 	Yes	Yes	Yes	CDF/Lotteries/Rural Roads		3
Upgrade sports field	Yes	No	No	CDF/Lotteries		3
Road to new subdivision development area north of Coal Mine Lake	Yes	Yes	Yes			3
Community/visitor use dock	?	Possibly	No	Lotteries/CDF		3