

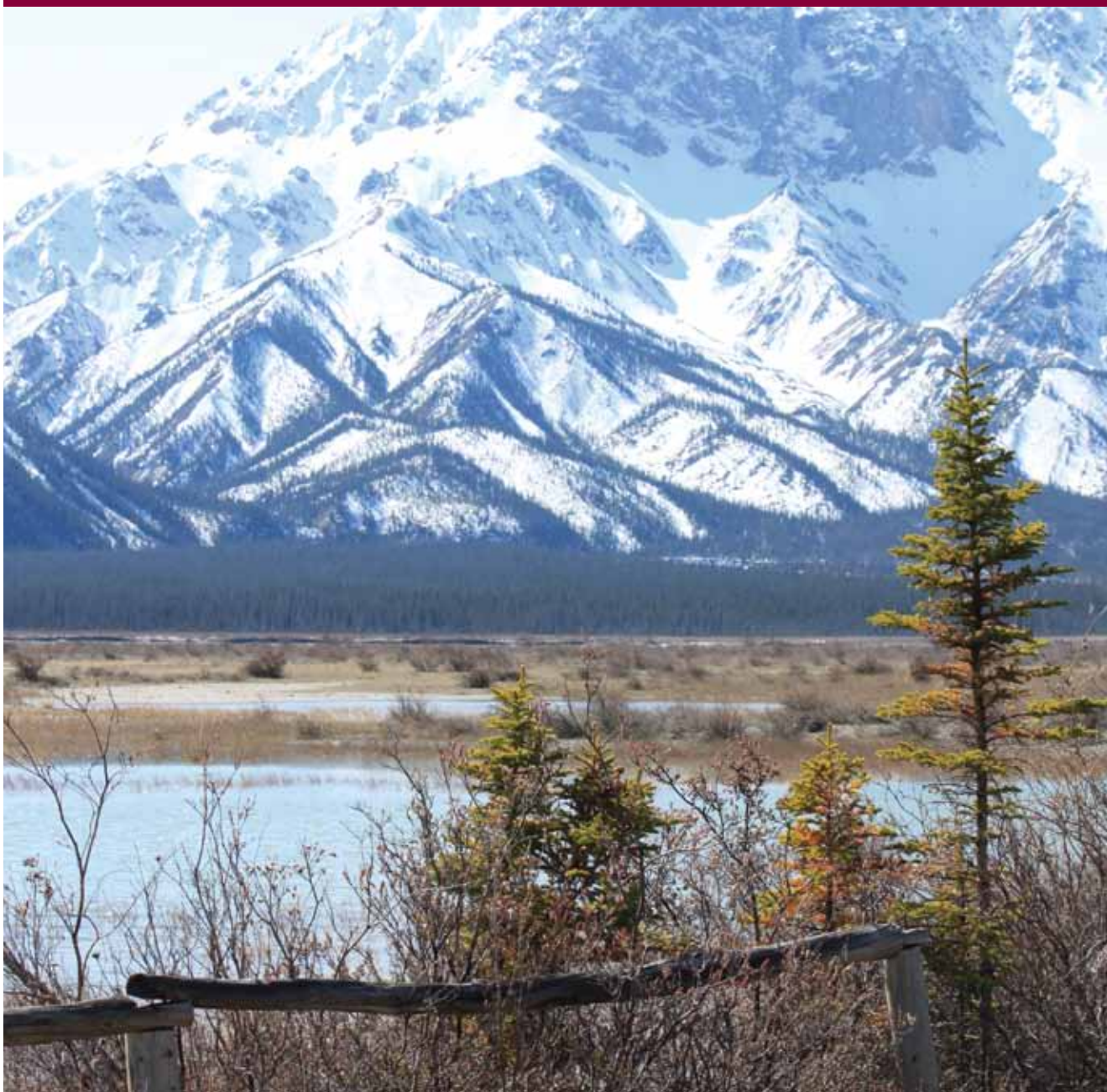


FEDERATION
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MUNICIPALITÉS

First Nations—Municipal Community Infrastructure Partnership Project (CIPP)

CIPP Yukon Service Agreement Primer



First Nations – Municipal Community Infrastructure Partnership Program (CIPP) Yukon Service Agreement Primer

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Association of Yukon Communities

Council of Yukon First Nations

Yukon Territorial Government.



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1. Introduction

This primer was written in collaboration with the Yukon Territorial Government (YG), the Council of Yukon First Nations (CYFN), and the Association of Yukon Communities (AYC) and the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM). Its purpose is to act as a brief overview of First Nations – municipal relations in the Yukon and to better understand opportunities for collaboration on joint service agreements. The information included in the Primer on Yukon Service Agreements is meant to be used alongside the First Nations – Municipal Community Infrastructure Partnership Program (CIPP) Service Agreement Toolkit. The full CIPP Toolkit is available on the Federation of Canadian Municipalities' (FCM) website: www.fcm.ca.

1.1 First Nations – Municipal Community Infrastructure Partnership Program (CIPP)

First Nations and municipal governments across Canada often face similar challenges when working to build and maintain infrastructure, create economic opportunities, enhance social conditions and improve quality of life in their communities. Economies of scale, and the increasing expense of providing, operating and maintain-

ing community infrastructure, naturally lead to a consideration of partnerships in addressing infrastructure issues. By forming partnerships, sharing knowledge and expertise, and pooling assets, First Nations and municipal governments have the potential to improve existing community infrastructure and services

The purpose of CIPP is to develop a toolkit of resources that First Nations and municipal governments can use to learn how to establish and maintain effective service agreements and partnerships with one another. In order to disseminate the toolkit and strengthen capacity, CIPP also runs a series of workshops with invited participants from First Nations and municipal governments in communi-

CIPP in the Yukon

CIPP held a Yukon Territorial workshop in Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation and spoke on a panel on First Nations – municipal relations at the Association of Yukon Communities (AYC) Convention in May 2011.



ties across Canada. The workshops assist participants learn how to establish and better understand the value and benefits of First Nations-municipal infrastructure service agreements and how to maintain these agreements when challenges or conflicts arise. The workshops are based on the CIPP Toolkit and tailored to meet the needs of each community. The workshops often lead to better partnerships, knowledge sharing, and service agreement scoping which increase opportunities for joint initiatives between First Nations and municipalities.

1.2 Highlights from the CIPP Toolkit

A major deliverable of CIPP to date is the development of a Service Agreement Toolkit. The purpose of the toolkit is to provide resources that First Nations and municipal governments can use to learn how to establish and maintain effective service agreements with one another, specifically those surrounding water services and infrastructure. The toolkit also has information on the value and benefits of service agreements, describes how they can be developed between First Nations and municipal governments, and identifies features of good service agreements including draft templates for Water and Wastewater Agreements, Fire Protection Agreements and Solid Waste Agreements.

The toolkit was developed through a process of engaging the end users of the toolkit (First Nations, Municipalities, and relevant organizations) early in the toolkit drafting process to ensure that content was accurately reflecting the needs of end users. CIPP has approached the drafting of the toolkit recognizing the complexity of the issues as well as the unique opportunity to provide a document that both municipalities and First Nations will work from and which speaks to both audiences simultaneously.

The First Edition of the CIPP Toolkit was printed and bound in February 2011 for use in the CIPP workshops from February 2011 – October 2011. The Second Edition of the CIPP Toolkit includes expanded information on service agreement renegotiation, cross-cultural relationship building, four new service agreement templates, and includes six case studies.

The following section highlights a few key chapters which may interest communities in the Yukon Territory.

Building Intergovernmental Relations

Building and sustaining relationships can prove invaluable as parties' negotiate service agreement. If there is a strong relationship of trust, things are less likely breakdown at the negotiating table. Positive intergovernmental relationships can become status quo



and more accountable, through the development of a protocol/communications agreement (also known as a Friendship Agreement). Such agreements can also help encourage the sustainability of service agreements. For more information on relationship building and to view the CIPP protocol agreement template, please see **CIPP Toolkit Unit 2**.

Key Service Agreement Clauses and Service Agreement Templates

A common barrier to strong service agreements is an awareness of the key considerations and clauses for specific local services. CIPP has addressed this common challenge by developing a series of service agreement templates using expert legal advice for the following services:

- Water and sewer
- Fire protection
- Solid waste
- Animal control
- Recreation
- Transit
- Communication protocol
- Comprehensive service agreements

For more information on the CIPP Templates and key clauses to consider in a service agreement, please see **CIPP Toolkit Unit 3: Guide to Service Agreements, CIPP Service Agreement Templates CD** (with MS Word versions of the templates) or visit FCM website located at www.fcm.ca.

These templates are meant to act as a guide for organizing service agreements and are not legal documents. Clauses will need to be altered, added and deleted to ensure that the agreement is best suited to fit the unique needs of your community.

Additional Considerations: Joint Community Sustainability Planning and Source Water Protection

First Nations and Municipalities can work together not only to ensure equal access to quality local services, but to support the environmental sustainability of their region.

The CIPP Toolkit provides additional resources regarding mechanisms for First Nations – municipal source water protection. This guide was developed by the Fraser Basin Council which is a leader in bridging First Nations – municipal barriers on environmental sustainability.

CIPP has also produced a “Joint Community Sustainability Planning Primer” in partnership with the Whistler Centre for Sustainability. This document is the first of its kind in terms of providing a framework for First Nations – municipal planning. Communities in the Yukon have already begun to work on joint planning, as demonstrated by the joint planning initiative between the Village of Teslin and the Teslin Tlingit First Nations.

2. First Nations and Municipalities in the Yukon

Agreements between First Nations and settlements in the Yukon began unofficially with explorers and fur traders who came to the north in the 19th century. They looked to the Yukon First Nations to learn about the vast and varied northern landscape, for survival techniques, and to trade goods.

Yukon Municipalities

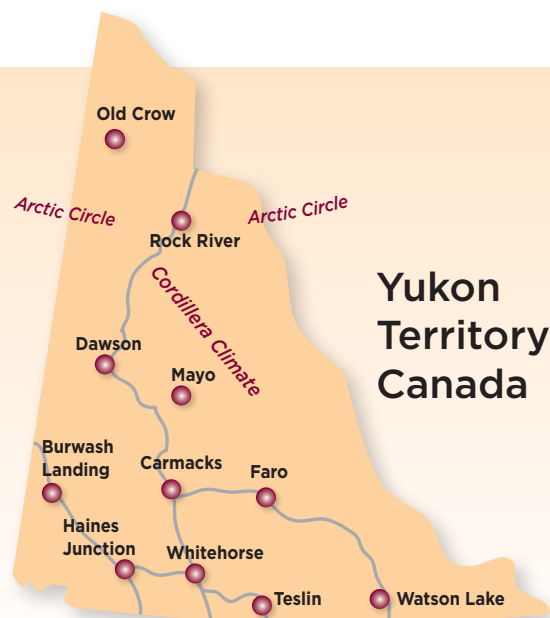
The Yukon Territorial Government oversees municipalities in the Yukon through the *Municipal Act*. Under the *Municipal Act* there are several types of municipal governments in the Yukon including: incorporated municipalities, rural governments, local advisory areas, and regional structures. This primer addresses primarily incorporated municipalities, although

other structures may also find the primer and toolkit of use.

The Territorial Government interacts with Yukon municipalities via the Department of Community Services. The Department is responsible for providing advice on a variety of matters including legislation, internal governance, local elections, and other relevant community concerns.

Snapshot: First Incorporated Municipality in the Yukon

The infamous Klondike Goldrush began in 1898 in Dawson City and, in 1902, Dawson City was established as the first incorporated municipality in the Yukon. Over the course of the 20th century, seven more municipalities were incorporated: Whitehorse, Mayo, Haines Junction, Watson Lake, Carmacks, Faro, and Teslin.





Municipalities in the Yukon also work closely with the Association of Yukon Communities (AYC) which responds to municipal interests, delivers training and conferences, and is a starting point for dialogue on municipal issues and concerns with a larger audience.

Yukon First Nations

The First Nations governance structure in the Yukon is unique as a result of *Yukon First Nations Umbrella Final Agreement* and subsequent First Nations Final Agreements.

Following sixteen years of negotiations, an agreement called the *Umbrella Final Agreement* was reached in 1989 between First Nations, the Yukon Government and the Federal Government, with the final version signed in 1993. The Umbrella Final Agreement is a common template that has been used for negotiating First Nations Final Agreements across the Territory and has also strongly influenced self-government agreements in the provinces. The Agreement is not a legally enforceable document on its own, but all First Nations which negotiate individual Final Agreements in the Yukon must have included all Umbrella provisions.

Eleven First Nations in the Yukon have become Self-Governing Nations since the signing of the *Umbrella Final Agreement*. Each First Nations Final

Agreement is lengthy and complex, outlining: financial compensation, land, land use planning, special management areas, involvement in government institutions, harvesting, forestry, water, non-renewable resources, and heritage resources. Final Agreements establish First Nations Governments as a 'legal person' and ensures that the First Nations has a constitution and the capacity to act and govern itself.

The Agreements give exclusive law-making powers over internal affairs and the management of its citizens' Final Agreement Rights. Each First Nations Final Agreement is a treaty recognized in Section 35 of the *Constitution Act 1982*.



Source: AANDC. Map of Traditional Territories.



Many of the Aboriginal governments resulting from the Agreements are as complex in structure as the territorial and federal governments.

Only three First Nations in the Yukon have not negotiated a Final Agreement. These First Nations remain Bands under the *Indian Act*.

The majority of First Nations in the Yukon work with the Council of Yukon First Nations (CYFN) which was initially established a political body to establish the *Final Umbrella Agreement*. Currently the CYFN works on a variety of issues including: education, justice, health and social development, and circumpolar relations.



3. Service Agreements in the Yukon

Most of the incorporated municipalities in the Yukon Territory are near or within Yukon First Nations Traditional Territory. The unique history and the geographical realities of the Yukon have created distinctive relationships between First Nations and municipalities. Communities are often interdependent and share economic development opportunities, recreation activities and social events, as well as core local services.

The Yukon has a high degree of success where service agreements are concerned likely due to the close proximity between these communities and the long history of intergovernmental partnerships. There are approximately 45 service agreements in the Yukon which include water, wastewater, animal control, fire protection, recreation and solid waste. (Please see **CIPP**

Yukon Service Agreement Primer
Chapter 5: Yukon First Nations – Municipal Governance and Service Agreement Comparison Chart for more details on which communities have service agreements.) Service agreements have strengthened ties between the two governments, while cutting costs and providing essential services for the region.



4. Case Studies: First Nations – Municipal Best Practices for Service Agreements in the Yukon

4.1. Village of Mayo and Na-Cho Nyak Dun First Nation Fire Protection Service Agreement

The Village of Mayo and the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyak Dun (NND) have a close partnership, which is evident in the Fire Protection Agreement that has been in place for over a decade. The decision to enter into a service agreement was originally discussed at a Joint Council Meeting, where both parties agreed that it would be mutually beneficial. It is renewed on an annual basis.

Most of the Na-Cho Nyak Dun housing and government offices are outside of the Mayo municipal boundaries although several of their buildings are located inside of the municipality. The Village of Mayo has a fire hall, fire trucks, equipment and the ability to train volunteer firefighters and personnel, negating the need for the First Nation to duplicate the same services. Instead, NND agreed to provide the municipality with funds for training, upgrading equipment and trucks and for the operation and maintenance of the Village Fire Hall. NND also provides access to their water tanker and hydrant system for fires outside of the municipal boundaries and encourages their members to become volunteer firefighters.

In a small community like Mayo, population 439, it makes sense for the municipality and First Nation to share available services rather than duplicating them. The municipality also has a Water/Sewer Agreement with Na-Cho Nyak Dun to provide services to a First Nation residential area adjacent to the municipal boundary. These agreements provide savings for both parties and further strengthen their relationship.



5. Unique Governance Models in the Yukon

The following section summarizes the differences between municipal government structures and self-governing First Nations in the Yukon, as it is very unique in comparison to other regions of Canada. Specific service agreements between the self-governing

First Nations, municipal and the territorial government are also highlighted. Facts about each community are also included. For more information on Municipal vs. First Nations government structures across Canada, please see **CIPP Toolkit Unit 2, Chapter 2.**

	FIRST NATIONS	MUNICIPALITY	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
NAME	Carcross/Tagish First Nation (CTFN)	South Klondike Local Advisory Council	A Local Advisory Council (LAC) is a geographically defined area that has a local council to advise the government on matters affecting their community. They do not have taxing, spending or bylaw-making authority. The LACs actively collaborate with the CTFN to ensure objectives are developed and met cooperatively.
		Tagish Local Advisory Council	
DATE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT/ INCORPORATION	Signed a self-government agreement with Canada and the Yukon on October 22, 2005 The Effective Date of these agreements was January 9, 2006.	South Klondike LAC annexed on August 15, 2006.	
MEMBERSHIP/ POPULATION	INAC Registered Population: 618 <i>Source: INAC Website, May 2011</i>	Population of Carcross: 431 <i>Source: Population numbers from Statistics Canada, December 2010</i> Population of Tagish: 245 <i>Source: Population numbers from Statistics Canada, December 2010</i>	
TRADITIONAL AREA/BOUNDARY	Southwestern Yukon; centred on the unincorporated village of Carcross. In generalized terms, this area of historic use and occupation extends from west of Kusawa Lake to east of Squanga Lake, and from the British Columbia boarder northwards to just south of Whitehorse.	Southwestern Yukon; centred on the unincorporated village of Carcross.	Ward No. 1. Bennett Lake – North Highway, taking in the area from Lewes Lake on the South Klondike Highway to Bennett Lake and area (excluding Carcross town area); Ward No. 2. Tagish Lake – Tagish Road, taking in the area from Crag Lake on the Tagish Road to Choutla Subdivision, south down Windy Arm and including the area around Tagish lake but excluding the Carcross townsite; Ward No. 3. Carcross Townsite, taking in the area of the Carcross Townsite on both sides of the Nares Strait.
POLITICAL/ OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief • Deputy Chief • Senior Government Official • Governance Assistant • Executive Council: 8 councillors, 2 of who are Elders 	SKLAC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chair • 3 Ward Representatives: Ward 1, Ward 2, Ward 3 • 2 independent representatives 	The Carcross/Tagish government is structured upon 6 clans of the First Nation to ensure equal representation of all clans in every branch. Among other things the Constitution establishes the 5 branches of the CTFN government: The Elders Council, the Assembly, the Council & the Justice Council. Council representatives are appointed by their clan.
		TLAC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chair • 5 Councillors for each area: Taku, Tagish Estates, California Beach, Tagish Six Mile River, Carcross/Tagish First Nation 	The South Klondike LAC consists of 5 members, with one member selected from each of the 3 wards.
	The Management Board is the decision-making body for CTFN with 6 positions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief • Senior Government Official • Director of Capacity Development • Director of Heritage & Natural Resources • Director of Infrastructure • Director of Wellness 		Existing Service Agreements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Supply & Delivery (CTFN/YG) • Solid Waste Facility (Transfer Station) (CTFN/YG) • Sewage Lagoon (CTFN/YG)
CONTACT INFORMATION	Mailing Address: Box 130 Carcross, Yukon Y0B 1B0 Phone: (867) 821-4251 Fax: (867) 821-4802 Website: www.ctfn.ca Email: firstname.lastname@ctfn.ca	South Klondike Local Advisory Council Mailing Address: Box 4 Carcross, Yukon Y0B 1B0 Phone: (867) 821-3431 General Meeting: Holds a General Meeting on the 2nd Tuesday of the month Tagish Local Advisory Council Mailing Address: Box 92 Tagish, Yukon Y0B 1T0 Phone: (867) 339-4002 Fax: (867) 399-3006 Email: dabbs@northwestel.net General Meeting: Holds a General Meeting on the 1st Wednesday of the month	

DISCLAIMER: This information was compiled from a variety of sources and was considered to be correct at the time of writing; however readers should be aware that this information may be subject to change in the future

	FIRST NATIONS	MUNICIPALITY	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
NAME	Champagne and Aishihik First Nations (CAFN)	The Village of Haines Junction (VOHJ)	
DATE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT/ INCORPORATION	Signed a self-government agreement with Canada and the Yukon on May 29, 1993. The Effective Date of these agreements was February 14, 1995.	Incorporated October 1, 1984	
MEMBERSHIP/ POPULATION	1,129 <i>Source: CAFN Website, June 2011</i>	Population of Haines Junction: 809 <i>Source: Population numbers from Statistics Canada, December 2010</i>	
TRADITIONAL AREA/BOUNDARY	Southwestern Yukon, centred on the incorporated village of Haines Junction. It also includes the settlements of Aishihik, Champagne, Canyon Creek and Klukshu. In generalized terms, the area of historic use and occupation extends from the St. Elias Mountains east to near Whitehorse, and the BC boarder to north of Aishihik Lake.	In Yukon, lying within Quads 115 A/11, A/12, A/13 and A/14, as defined by Schedule 1 of the O.I.C. and centred on the incorporated village of Haines Junction. Haines Junction is at the junction of No. 1 Road (Alaska Highway) and No. 3 Road (Haines Road), and runs along the boundary of Kluane National Park.	
POLITICAL/ OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief • Deputy Chief • 5 Councillors – one Elder and one Youth sits on the Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • 4 Councillors • Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) 	The Champagne and Aishihik First Nations government structure is established by its Constitution, which was developed according to the Self-Government Agreement. Among other things the Constitution establishes the four branches of the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations Government: the General Assembly, the First Nations Council, and the Youth Council. Council positions are elected.
	<p>Lands Committee Reviews allocations and leases of CAFN land, as well as other types of land dispositions that may arise such as easements, reserves for CAFN government activities, map notations</p> <p>Management Committee Oversees the Director of Finance, financial affairs, financial planning and administers financial programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director of Heritage, Lands and Resources • Renewable Resource Representative • Director of Housing and Municipal • Economic Development Representative • Director of Finance • Director of Health & Social Programs 	<p>The Chief Administrative Officer and staff, on direction from Mayor & Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid Waste disposal/Recycling/ Hazardous waste collection • Recreation facilities • Sewer & Waste Water System • Water infrastructure 	<p>Existing Service Agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water & sewer agreement (VOHJ/CAFN) • Mutual Aid Agreement (CAFN/YG) representing Ibex Valley & Mendenhall Fire Departments • Fire Protection Services Agreement (VOHJ/CAFN/YG)
CONTACT INFORMATION	<p>Mailing Address: Box 5310 Haines Junction, Yukon Y0B 1L0</p> <p>Whitehorse Address: 100-304 Jarvis Street Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2H2</p> <p>Phone: (867) 634-4200 1-866-803-2697</p> <p>Fax: (867) 634-2108</p> <p>Whitehorse Fax: (867) 667-6206</p> <p>Website: www.cafn.ca</p> <p>Email: hjcafn@cafn.ca (Haines Junction) cafn@cafn.ca (Whitehorse) firstinitiallastname@cafn.ca i.e.: bhume@cafn.ca</p>	<p>Mailing Address: Box 5339 Haines Junction, Yukon Y0B 1L0</p> <p>Phone: (867) 634-7100</p> <p>Fax: (867) 634-2008</p> <p>Email: vhj@yknet.yk.ca Website: http://www.hainesjunctionyukon.com</p> <p>General Meeting: Holds a General Meeting on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of the month.</p>	

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	FIRST NATIONS	MUNICIPALITY	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
NAME	Kluane First Nation (KFN)	Burwash Landing (unincorporated)	Burwash Landing does not have a municipality (incorporated or unincorporated) or a Local Advisory Council. All service agreements exist between the Kluane First Nation and Yukon Government.
DATE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT/ INCORPORATION	Signed a self-government agreement with Canada and the Yukon on October 18, 2003. The Effective Date of these agreements was February 2, 2004.		
MEMBERSHIP/ POPULATION	INAC Registers population: 143 <i>Source: INAC Website, June 2011</i>	Population of Burwash Landing: 104 <i>Population from Statistics Canada, December 2010</i>	
TRADITIONAL AREA/BOUNDARY	Southwest Yukon, centred on the unincorporated village of Burwash Landing. In generalized terms, this area of historic use and occupation extends from the southwestern end of Kluane Lake northwest to the Alaska boarder and from the St. Elias Mountains north to the Donjek-White River confluence. The Kluane Traditional Territory overlaps completely with that of the White River First Nation (which has not negotiated a final land claim agreement), although each has identified a smaller 'core area' of use exclusive of the others'.	Burwash Landing is an unincorporated village 285kms from Whitehorse, on the perimeter of Kluane National Park, on Highway No. 1 (Alaska Highway).	
POLITICAL/ OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief • Executive Chief • 4 Councillors – one Elder and one Youth sits on the Council 		The Kluane First Nation government structure is established by its Constitution, which was developed according to the Self-Government Agreement. Among other things the Constitution establishes the five branches of the Kluane First Nation government: the General Assembly, the Council, the Elders Council, the Youth Council and the Kluane First Nation Court.
			Existing Service Agreements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid Waste Facility (YG/KFN) • Sewage Lagoon (YG/KFN)
CONTACT INFORMATION	Mailing Address: Box 20 Burwash Landing Yukon Territory Y0B 1V0 Phone: (867) 841-4274 (Toll Free) 1-866-558-5587 Fax: (867) 841-5900 Website: www.kfn.ca Email: jobtitle@kfn.ca i.e.: reception@kfn.ca		

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	FIRST NATIONS	MUNICIPALITY	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
NAME	Kwanlin Dūn First Nation (KDFN)	The City of Whitehorse (COW)	
DATE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT/ INCORPORATION	Signed a self-government agreement with Canada and the Yukon on February 19, 2005. The Effective Date of these agreements was April 1, 2005.	Incorporated June 1, 1950	
MEMBERSHIP/ POPULATION	INAC Registers population: 971 <i>Source: INAC Website, June 2011</i>	Population of Whitehorse: 26,304 <i>Source: Population numbers from Statistics Canada, December 2010</i>	
TRADITIONAL AREA/BOUNDARY	Centred on the City of Whitehorse. In generalized terms, this area of historic use and occupation extends west to east from the Kusawa Lake area to east of the Teslin River, and north to south from near Fox Lake to near the south end of Marsh Lake.	Centred on the City of Whitehorse, in the Southern Yukon. The boundaries are defined in O.I.C. 1984/022, Schedule 3 of the Municipal Act. The area borders around Highway No. 1 (Alaska Highway), Grey Mountain, Canyon Mountain, the Takhini River, Haeckel Hill, Mount McIntyre & Golden Horn Mountain	
POLITICAL/ OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief • Executive Director • Executive Assistant to Council • 6 Councillors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • 6 Councillors • City Manager 	The Kwanlin Dūn Government structure is established by its Constitution, which was developed according to the Self-Government Agreement. Among other things, the Constitution provides for five separate branches of government, which includes the General Assembly, the Elders Council, the Youth Council, the Judicial Council and Chief and Council.
	8 departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration • Community services • Economic Development • Finance • Government Secretariat • Health & Justice • Heritage • Lands & Resources • Human Resources • Education & Social Assistance 	The City Manager and staff, on direction from Mayor & Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Transit • Infrastructure • Sewer & Water • Solid Waste/Landfill/Waste Water • Fire Protection 	Existing Service Agreements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire Protection Mutual Aid Agreement between YG and the following volunteer fire departments: Golden Horn, Mount Lorne, Marsh Lake, Ibex Valley & Hootalinqua • Solid waste/Landfill with YG • Garbage/Landfill agreement (COW/KDFN) KDFN provides garbage collection and transports it to the COW landfill in exchange for tipping fees • Road/infrastructure maintenance (COW/KDFN)
CONTACT INFORMATION	Mailing Address: 35 McIntyre Drive Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5A5 Phone: (867) 633-7800 Fax: (867) 668-5057 Website: www.kwanlindun.com Email: reception@kdfn.yk.ca	Mailing Address: 2121-2nd Avenue Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1C2 Phone: (867) 667-6401 Fax: (867) 668-8384 Website: http://www.whitehorse.ca Email: cityclerk@city.whitehorse.yk.ca General Meeting: A Standing Committee meets the 1st and 3rd Mondays of the month. Regular Council meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month. If Monday is a holiday, meetings will be held on Tuesday. If there are 5 Mondays in a month, there is no meeting on the 5th Monday.	

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	FIRST NATIONS	MUNICIPALITY	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
NAME	Liard First Nation (LFN)	Town of Watson Lake (TOWL)	
DATE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT/ INCORPORATION	Liard First Nation is administered as an Indian Band under the INDIAN ACT. (Band #502) Tripartite negotiations (Canada, Yukon, LFN) towards final and self-governing agreements had been underway until 2002, when the mandate of the federal government to continue to negotiation land claims expired. There have been no negotiations since then.	Incorporated on April 1, 1984.	
MEMBERSHIP/ POPULATION	INAC Registers population: 1,125 <i>Source: INAC Website, June 2011</i>	Population of Watson Lake: 1,525 <i>Population numbers from Statistics Canada, December 2010.</i>	
TRADITIONAL AREA/BOUNDARY	Situated in southeastern Yukon, the First Nation's administrative offices are in the Town of Watson Lake. A traditional boundary with the Ross River Dena Council has not been agreed-to. As part of the Kaska Nation, the LFN has un-settled claims with British Columbia and the North-West Territories for portions of its Traditional Territory in those jurisdictions.	In Yukon, lying within Quad 105 A/2. It is located in the southeastern corner of the Territory, 14km from the British Columbia boarder.	
POLITICAL/ OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief • Hereditary Chief • Deputy Chief • 4 Yukon Councillors • 2 British Columbia Councillors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • 4 Councillors • Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) 	
		<p>The Chief Administrative Officer and staff, on direction from Mayor & Council.</p> <p>In 2006, TOWL Council identified possible Joint Ventures with LFN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire hall • Cultural sensitivity, Community education, Cultural camps, Support/ Upgrade of Ambulance services • Support/Upgrade of CBC transmitters • Drug & Alcohol Treatment services • Support Trades program & Mechanical Arts Building, Air Access & Airport Initiatives 	In 2004, both parties signed a "Co-operation Accord" to maintain and strengthen their relationships, and work together on future projects which will benefit both governments, while promoting economic and social development within the community.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Mailing Address: Box 382 Watson Lake, Yukon Y0A 1C0 Phone: (867) 536-5200 1-866-723-2131 Fax: (867) 536-2332 Email: lfn_reception@kaska.ca firstinitiallastname@kaska.ca i.e.: lmcillian@kaska.ca	Mailing Address: Town of Watson Lake Box 590 Watson Lake, Yukon Y0A 1C0 Phone: (867) 667-6401 Fax: (867) 668-8384 Website: http://www.watsonlake.ca Email: twl@northwestel.net General Meeting: 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of the Month, 7:30pm	

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	FIRST NATIONS	MUNICIPALITY	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
NAME	Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation (LSCFN)	The Village of Carmacks (VOC)	
DATE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT/ INCORPORATION	Signed a self-government agreement with Canada and the Yukon on July 1, 2007. The Effective Date of these agreements was October 1, 1997.	Incorporated on November 1, 1984.	
MEMBERSHIP/ POPULATION	Approximate membership: 500 Source: CYFN website INAC Registered population: 614 Source: INAC Website, June 2011	Population of Carmacks: 485 <i>Population numbers from Statistics Canada, December 2010.</i>	
TRADITIONAL AREA/BOUNDARY	South central Yukon, centred on the Village of Carmacks. In generalized terms, this area of historic use and occupation extends from the northern end of Lake Laberge north to Minto and west to east from the Nisling River to east of Little Salmon Lake.	Located in the southern part of central Yukon, lying within Quad 1151/1, as defined by O.I.C. 1998/218, Schedule B. The municipality is centred on the village of Carmacks.	
POLITICAL/ OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief (Elected) • Deputy Chief (Appointed) • Executive Director • Implementation Manager • 6 Councillors (Elected) with one Elder and one Youth Councillor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • 4 Councillors • Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) 	The LSCFN government structure is established by its Constitution, which was developed according to the Self-Government Agreement. Among the other things the Constitution provides for a number of governing bodies, including the Assembly, the Council, the Chief, the Deputy Chief, the Elders Council, & the Youth Council. The Constitution also provides for the establishment of a Justice System.
	<p>Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Director • Implementation Manager <p>Finance & Administration</p> <p>Capital Projects & Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director • Water Technician • Operation & Maintenance Manager <p>Lands & Resources</p> <p>Health & Social</p> <p>Services provided by LSCFN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • housing • Infrastructure and services for seniors • Health and Social Infrastructure and services • Water & sewer infrastructure • Heritage centre • Recreation 	<p>The Chief Administrative Officer and staff, on direction from Mayor & Council</p> <p>Services provided by VOC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sewer • water • recreation • cemetery • road maintenance • solid waste disposal facility • fire protection • Bylaw services 	<p>Existing Service Agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire Protection (VOC) • Solid Waste/Recycling (VOC) (*unofficial agreement) <p>Potential Service Agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water/sewer agreement (VOC) • Road maintenance/snow removal (VOC/LSCFN/YG) • Road maintenance (VOC/LSCFN) • Bylaw Services (VOC/LSCFN) • District Heat (VOC/LSCFN) • Recreation (VOC/LSCFN)
CONTACT INFORMATION	<p>Mailing Address: Box 135 Carmacks, Yukon Y0B 1C0</p> <p>Phone: (867) 863-5576</p> <p>Fax: (867) 863-5710</p> <p>Website: www.lscfn.ca</p> <p>Email: firstname.lastname@lscfn.ca i.e.: cathy.cochrane@lscfn.ca</p>	<p>Mailing Address: Box 113 Carmacks, Yukon Y0B 1C0</p> <p>Phone: (867) 863-6271</p> <p>Fax: (867) 863-6606</p> <p>Website: http://www.carmacks.ca</p> <p>Email: carmacks@northwestel.net</p> <p>General Meeting: 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of the Month, 7:30pm, Council Chambers</p>	

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	FIRST NATIONS	MUNICIPALITY	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
NAME	First Nation of Na-Cho Nyak Dun (NNDNFN)	The Village of Mayo (VOM)	
DATE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT/ INCORPORATION	Signed a self-government agreement with Canada and the Yukon on May 29, 1993. The Effective Date of these agreements was February 14, 1995.	Incorporated on June 1, 1984.	
MEMBERSHIP/ POPULATION	Membership: 602 <i>Source: NNDNFN website, June 2011</i>	Population of Mayo: 439 <i>Population numbers from Statistics Canada, December 2010</i>	
TRADITIONAL AREA/BOUNDARY	North-east Yukon, centred on the Village of Mayo. In generalized terms, this area of historic use and occupation extends west to east from the Dempster Highway to the Yukon/ NWT border, and north to south from the Peel River Watershed to the Macmillan River. The First Nation of Na-Cho Nyak Dun has an un-settled claim with the Government of the Northwest Territories and is involved in exploratory discussions with that government and the Federal Government regarding potential transboundary negotiations.	Located in northeastern Yukon, lying within Quad 105M/12 as defined by O.I.C. 1984/145, Schedule 1. The municipal boundaries are centred around the village of Mayo and contain approximately 98.8 hectares.	
POLITICAL/ OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief (Elected) • Deputy Chief (Elected) • Executive Director • 5 Councillors (Elected) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • 4 Councillors • Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) 	The Na-Cho Nyak Dun government structure is established by its Constitution, which was developed according to the Self-Government Agreement. Among other things the Constitution provides for a number of governing bodies, including the Assembly, the Council, the Chief, the Deputy Chief, the Elders Council, the External Relations Council, the Youth Council, and the Tribal Justice System.
	<p>Executive Director Liaison between Chief & Council & the departments</p> <p>Finance Manager Responsible for overseeing the Financial Unit</p> <p>Intergovernmental Affairs Officer Responsible for managing negotiations with various governments, First Nations, agencies and industries.</p> <p>Economic Development Liaison Officer Facilitating community and economic development planning and initiatives.</p> <p>Operations Director Reports to the Executive Director; coordinates Departmental managers and general supervision of projects and work plans.</p>	The Chief Administrative Officer and staff, on direction from Mayor & Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure • Sewer & Water • Solid Waste/Landfill/Waste Water • Fire Protection & Emergency Services • Recreation 	<p>Existing Service Agreements between NND & the Village of Mayo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Centre (VOM/NNDNFN) • Joint use of Village of Mayo dog pound (VOM/NNDNFN) • Water/sewer agreement (VOM) • Fire protection agreement (VOM) • Fire alarm monitoring agreement (VOM/YTG) • Ambulance storage (VOM/YTG) <p>Potential Service Agreements Solid Waste/Recycling (VOM/NND/YTG) Construction & Maintenance of a skateboard park (VOM/NNDNFN/YTG)</p>
CONTACT INFORMATION	<p>Mailing Address: Box 220 Mayo, Yukon Y0B 1M0</p> <p>Phone: (867) 996-2265</p> <p>Fax: (867) 996-2267</p> <p>Website: www.nndfn.com</p> <p>Email: firstinitiallastname@nndfn.com i.e.: ngerman@nndfn.com i.e.: deputychief@nndfn.com</p>	<p>Mailing Address: Box 160 Mayo, Yukon Y0B 1M0</p> <p>Phone: (867) 996-2317</p> <p>Fax: (867) 996-2907</p> <p>Website: http://www.yukonweb.com/community/mayo</p> <p>Email: mayo@northwestel.net</p>	

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	FIRST NATIONS	MUNICIPALITY	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
NAME	Ross River Dena Council (RRDC)	The Town of Faro (TOF)	Currently there is only one level of government in Ross River – the Ross River Dena Council. There is an active effort underway to form a local government for the community that will represent the interests of all members of the community, starting as an LAC with FN and non-FN representation. The Town of Faro does not have a First Nation government within the village, and therefore, no service agreements exist within the community. It is the closest community to Ross River.
DATE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT/ INCORPORATION	Administered as a band under the <i>Indian Act</i> . (Band #497) Tripartite negotiations (Canada, Yukon, Ross River Dena Council) towards final and self-government agreements had been underway since 2002, when the mandate of the federal government to continue to negotiate land claims expired. There have been no negotiations since then.	Incorporated on June 13, 1969.	
MEMBERSHIP/ POPULATION	INAC Registered Population: 502 <i>Source: INAC website, May 2011</i>	Population of Faro: 390 <i>Population numbers from Statistics Canada, December 2010</i>	
TRADITIONAL AREA/BOUNDARY	Situated in southeastern Yukon, the RRDC administrative offices are in the unincorporated village of Ross River. A traditional boundary with the Liard First Nation has not been agreed-to. As part of the Kaska Nation, the RRDC has un-settled claims with British Columbia and the North-West Territories for portions of its Traditional Territory in those jurisdictions.	Located in southeastern Yukon, on the most northerly corner of Lot 105. The boundaries are defined in O.I.C. 1894/022, Schedule 2 of the Municipal Act.	
POLITICAL/ OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief (Elected) • Deputy Chief (Elected) • Executive Director • 4 Councillors (Elected) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • 4 Councillors • Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) 	The Ross River Dena Council government officials include a Chief, Deputy Chief and three Councillors.
	The Ross River Dena Council government officials include a Chief, Deputy Chief and three Councillors.	The Chief Administrative Officer and staff, on direction from Mayor & Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration • Public Works • Recreation Centre & Arena 	Potential Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a Cultural centre/Visitor reception centre (Canada/YG) • Build Administration building (Canada & YG, LAC, other agencies) • Build sufficient housing (Canada) • Create a local Ross River government (YG) • Install a community-wide water & sewer system (Canada/YG) • Work toward a high level of education for RRDC citizens (YG) • Eliminate substance abuse (Canada/YG) • Preserve & enhance traditional values and knowledge (Canada/YG)
CONTACT INFORMATION	Mailing Address: General Delivery Ross River, Yukon Y0B 1S0 Phone: (867) 969-2277 Fax: (867) 969-2405 Email: rrdcouncil@northwestel.net	Mailing Address: Box 580 Faro, Yukon Y0B 1K0 Phone: (867) 994-2728 Fax: (867) 994-3154 Website: http://www.faroyukon.ca Email: cao-faro@faroyukon.ca General Meeting: 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of the month, 7:00pm in Council Chambers	

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	FIRST NATIONS	MUNICIPALITY	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
NAME	Selkirk First Nation (SFN)	Pelly Crossing (unincorporated)	Pelly Crossing does not have a municipality (incorporated or unincorporated) or a Local Advisory Council. All service agreements exist between the Selkirk First Nation and Yukon Government.
DATE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT/ INCORPORATION	Signed a self-government agreement with Canada and the Yukon on July 21, 1997. The Effective Date of these agreements was October 1, 1997.		
MEMBERSHIP/ POPULATION	443 Registered members; 200 members live in other communities. <i>Source: CYFN website</i> INAC Registered Population: 516 <i>Source: INAC website, May 2011</i>	Population of Pelly Crossing: 320 <i>Population numbers from Statistics Canada, December 2010</i>	
TRADITIONAL AREA/BOUNDARY	Central Yukon, centred on the village of Pelly Crossing. In generalized terms, this area of historic use & occupation extends from near Tatchun Lake north to Stewart Crossing and west to east from Wellesley Lake to the headwaters of the Macmillian River.		
POLITICAL/ OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief (Elected) • Deputy Chief • Executive Director • 4 Councillors: 2 from the Wolf Clan and 2 from the Crow Clan 	Pelly Crossing is an unincorporated community with no local government administrative structure.	<p>The Selkirk First Nation government structure is established by its Constitution, which was developed according to the Self-Government Agreement. The SFN governing institutions consists of the Assembly, The Elders Council, the Family Heads, the Council & the Justice Council. The SFN uses a modified form of traditional government, including the selection of Councillors by their respective Wolf and Crow Clans.</p> <p>The only elected position is for the Chief. Councillors are appointed.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health & Social Programs • Capital Works/Operations and Maintenance • Education & Training • Lands & Resources • Finance • Government Services • Self-Government 	<p>The Government of Yukon provides the Eliza Van Bibber School, nursing station, RCMP detachment, local landfill and sewage lagoon.</p> <p>The community has a volunteer fire department, with a fire hall provided by YG, and fire truck provided by SFN.</p>	<p>Existing Service Agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewage Pit (SFN/YG) • Solid Waste Facility (SFN/YG) <p>The SFN operates the recreation facilities within the community, including the YG owned swimming pool.</p>
CONTACT INFORMATION	<p>Mailing Address: Box 40 Pelly Crossing, Yukon Y0B 1P0</p> <p>Phone: (867) 537-3331</p> <p>Fax: (867) 537-3902</p> <p>Website: www.selkirkfn.com</p> <p>Email: lastnamefirstinitial@selkirkfn.com i.e.: bakera@selkirkfn.com</p>		

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	FIRST NATIONS	MUNICIPALITY	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
NAME	Ta'an Kwach'an Council (TKC)	The City of Whitehorse (COW)	The Local Advisory Councils are areas that sit on the periphery of the municipality of Whitehorse.
		Marsh Lake Local Advisory Council	A Local Advisory Council (LAC) is a geographically defined area that has a local council to advise the government on matters affecting their community. They do not have taxing, spending or bylaw-making authority.
		The Hamlet of Mount Lorne Local Advisory Council	
		The Hamlet of Ibex Valley Local Advisory Council	The LACs actively collaborate with the CTFN to ensure objectives are developed and met cooperatively.
DATE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT/ INCORPORATION	Signed a self-government agreement with Canada and the Yukon on January 13, 2002. The Effective Date of these agreements was April 1, 2002.	The City of Whitehorse was incorporated June 1, 1950	
		The Marsh Lake Local Advisory Council was annexed on September 7, 2000	
		The Hamlet of Mount Lorne Local Advisory Council was annexed on December 7, 1990	
		The Hamlet of Ibex Valley Local Advisory Council was annexed on December 7, 1990	
MEMBERSHIP/ POPULATION	INAC Registered Population: 242 <i>Source: INAC website</i>	Population of Whitehorse: 26,304 <i>Population numbers from Statistics Canada, December 2010</i>	
TRADITIONAL AREA/BOUNDARY	South central Yukon, centred on Lake Laberge. In generalized terms, this area of historic use and occupation extends south to north from Marsh Lake to north of Hootalinqua at the confluence of the Teslin and Yukon rivers & west to east from the Ibex Valley to north-east of the Teslin River.	WHITEHORSE Centred on the City of Whitehorse, in the Southern Yukon. The boundaries are defined in O.I.C. 1984/022, Schedule 3 of the Municipal Act. The area borders around Highway No. 1 (Alaska Highway), Grey Mountain, Canyon Mountain, the Takhini River, Haeckel Hill, Mount McIntyre & Golden Horn Mountain.	
		MARSH LAKE Centred on the southern periphery of the City of Whitehorse, in the Southern Yukon, along Highway No. 1 (Alaska Highway). The LAC is divided into 5 wards which make up the boundaries as defined in Schedule B of the Municipal Act O.I.C. 2000/157. The wards are as follows: Ward 1, Judas Creek, Ward 2, New Constabulary, Ward 3, Old Constabulary, Ward 4, Army Beach and Ward 5, McClintock.	
		MOUNT LORNE Centred on the southern periphery of the City of Whitehorse, in the Southern Yukon along the South Klondike highway, from Golden Horn to Bear Creek. The LAC is divided into 5 areas which make up the boundaries as defined in Schedule 1 of the Municipal Act O.I.C. 1990/159. The areas are as follows: Area 1, Kookatsoon Lake, Area 2, Cowley Lake, Area 3, Robinson, Area 4, The Meadows, & Area 5, Annie Lake Road.	
		IBEX VALLEY Centred on the northern periphery of the City of Whitehorse, in the Southern Yukon. The LAC boundaries are defined by Schedule 1 of the O.I.C. 1990/160 in the Municipal Act.	

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POLITICAL/ OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief (Elected) • Deputy Chief (Elected) • Executive Director • 9 Councillors: 1 from the Board of Directors, 1 is the Chairperson of Elders, 1 is the Chairperson of the Youth Council 	<p>The Chief Administrative Officer and staff, on direction from Mayor & Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • 6 Councillors • City Manager 	<p>The Ta'an Kwach'an Council government structure is established by its Constitution, which was developed according to the Self-Government Agreement. Among other things the Constitution provides for the powers and authorities of the Ta'an Kwach'an Council to be exercised by a number of branches: the General Assembly, the Elders Council, the Board, the Youth Council, and the Judicial Council. The Constitution also recognizes 6 Traditional Families and provides for their representation on the General Assembly, the Board and the Youth Council.</p>
		<p>Marsh Lake LAC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chair • 5 Councillors for 5 Wards 	<p>The LAC must consist of 5 members, one from each of the 5 wards.</p> <p>Ward 1, Judas Creek Ward 2, New Constabulary Ward 3, Old Constabulary Ward 4, Army Beach Ward 5, McClintock</p>
		<p>Mount Lorne LAC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chair • 5 Councillors: 	<p>The LAC must consist of 5 members, one from each of the 5 areas.</p> <p>1 from Kookatsoon Lake 1 from Cowley Lake 1 from Annie Lake Road 1 from Robinson 1 from The Meadows</p>
		<p>The Hamlet of Ibx Valley LAC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chair • 5 Councillors 	
	<p>The Chief and Deputy Chief are both elected for 3 year terms.</p> <p>The responsibilities of the Chief may be carried out by the Deputy Chief.</p> <p>9 family directors are appointed by 5 Traditional Families for a 3 year term.</p> <p>1 ex-officio Elders Council member and 1 Youth Council member act as observers on the Board of Directors.</p> <p>The Board of Directors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops laws & regulations • Approves all agreements & contracts • Borrows monies • Fulfills the mandates & the directions provided by the General Assembly • Designated portfolios among the Family Directors <p>Other positions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior Manager of Lands, Resources & Heritage • Lands Manager • Heritage Manager • Finance Manager • Health Manager • Education Manager • Housing and Infrastructure Manager • Implementation Manager • Legislation and Policy Development Manager 	<p>The Chief Administrative Officer and staff, on direction from Mayor & Council</p> <p>City Manager</p> <p>Administrative Services Division</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bylaw Services • Council Services • Financial Services • Information Systems • Maintenance & Safety Services • Tourism & Economic Development <p>Operations Division</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineering & Environmental Services • Fire Department • Parks & Recreation • Planning & Development Services • Public Works • Transit 	<p>No official service agreements between the TKC and City of Whitehorse or LAC's.</p> <p>TKC citizens that live within the municipal boundaries use municipal services.</p> <p>Existing Service Agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Fill Points (Judas Creek/Army Beach/YG) • Sewage Pit (Marsh Lake/YG) • Solid Waste Facility (Transfer Station) (Marsh Lake/YG & Mount Lorne/YG) • Mutual Aid Fire Protection Agreement (Judas Creek VFD/COW/YG & Mount Lorne/COW/YG) <p>Potential Service Agreements</p> <p>There is a potential for a future service agreement regarding road maintenance on the Mayo Road.</p>

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<p>CONTACT INFORMATION</p>	<p>Mailing Address: 117 Industrial Road Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2T8 Phone: (867) 668-3613 Fax: (867) 667-4295 Website: www.taana.ca Email: info@taana.ca</p>	<p>City of Whitehorse Mailing Address: 2121-2nd Avenue Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1C2 Phone: (867) 667-6401 Fax: (867) 668-8384 Website: http://www.whitehorse.ca Email: cityclerk@city.whitehorse.yk.ca</p> <p>General Meeting: A Standing Committee meets the 1st and 3rd Mondays of the month.</p> <p>Regular Council meets the 2nd and the 4th Mondays of the month. If Monday is a holiday, meetings will be held on Tuesday. If there are 5 Mondays in a month, there is no meeting on the 5th Monday.</p> <p>Marsh Lake LAC Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1325 Marsh Lake, Yukon Y0B 1Y2 Phone: (867) 660-5347 Website: http://www.angelfire.com/yt2/marshlakelac Email: marshlakelac@mail.com</p> <p>General Meetings: 3rd Tuesday of the Month, 7:00pm, Community Centre</p> <p>Mount Lorne LAC Mailing Address: Box 10009 Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 7A1 Phone: (867) 667-7083 Fax: (867) 667-7083 Website: http://www.mountlorne.yk.net Email: mtlorne@northwestel.net</p> <p>General Meetings: 1st Tuesday of the Month, 7:00pm, Community Hall</p> <p>The Hamlet of Ibex Valley Mailing Address: Box 20624 Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 7A2 Phone: (867) 667-7844 Fax: (867) 393-1966</p> <p>General Meetings: 2nd Thursday of the Month, 7:30 pm, Meeting Room in the Ibex Valley Fire Hall</p>	
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	FIRST NATIONS	MUNICIPALITY	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
NAME	Teslin Tlingit Council (TTC)	The Village of Teslin (VOT)	The Village of Teslin and Teslin Tlingit Council works together closely, and formed a joint-committee to complete the community plan for 2007.
DATE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT/ INCORPORATION	Signed a self-government agreement with Canada and the Yukon on May 29, 1993. The Effective Date of these agreements was February 14, 1995.	Incorporated on August 8, 1984.	
MEMBERSHIP/ POPULATION	INAC Registered Population: 575 <i>Source: INAC website, May 2011</i>	Population of Teslin: 463 <i>Population numbers from Statistics Canada, December 2010</i>	
TRADITIONAL AREA/BOUNDARY	Southern Yukon, centred on the village of Teslin. In generalized terms, this area of historic use & occupation includes the headwaters of the Teslin River, extending in Yukon from east of Jake's Corner on the Alaska Highway to east of Swift River on the Alaska Highway and north from the BC Boarder to the Lapie Lakes on the South Canol Road. The TTC has an un-settled claim with British Columbia for the portion of its Traditional Territory in that province.	Centred on the village of Teslin, lying within Quad 105 C/2. Boundaries for the municipality are defined in Schedule 1 of the O.I.C. 1984/219 in the Municipal Act.	
POLITICAL/ OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE	The Executive Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Executive Officer • Deputy Chief • Executive Director • Executive Manager • 5 Councillors: one is an Elder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • 4 Councillors • Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) 	<p>All members are appointed by the General Council for 4 year terms.</p> <p>The TTC government structure is based on the traditional Clan system of government, which comprises five clans identified by their emblems- Daxaweidi (Eagle), Daishetaan (Beaver), Ishketaan (Frog), Xooxetaan (Raven Children) & Yanyei (Wolf).</p> <p>The Constitution also establishes the 4 branches of government - the General Council, the Executive Council, the Elders Council & the Justice Council. Unlike other Yukon First Nations, the Teslin Tlingit Council government structure does not include a "Chief", rather the General Council is presided over by the Chief Executive of the Executive Council.</p>
	The Legislative Branch A 25 member general council with 5 representatives from each dan, appointed to 4 year terms. The General Council is the ultimate decision making body of the TTC government. Department of Finance & Administration Carries out the financial & administration functions subject to direction from the management board; finances for contribution agreements. Capital & Infrastructure Department Responsible for Capital Projects, Civil & Infrastructure Project (Water, Sewer, Roads, etc.) and Maintenance. Department of Lands and Resources Heritage Department	The Chief Administrative Officer and staff, on direction from Mayor & Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure • Solid Waste/Recycling • Recreation • Fire Protection & Emergency Services • Water & Sewer 	Existing Service Agreements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction & Maintenance of a skateboard park (VOT/TTC) • Construction and Maintenance Sewer Development (VOT/TTC) • Arena (VOT) (*Informal agreement) • Water/Waste Water (VOT) • Landfill (VOT) • Fire Protection (VOT) (*Informal agreement) Potential Shared Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation Facilities • Economic Development • Out of Boundaries Service • Land Development
CONTACT INFORMATION	Mailing Address: Box 133 Teslin, Yukon Y0B 1B0 Phone: (867) 390-2532 TTC Whitehorse Office Phone: (867) 456-4806 Fax: (867) 390-2204 TTC Whitehorse Office Fax: (867) 668-7994 Website: www.ttc-teslin.com Email: admin@ttc-teslin.com	Mailing Address: Box 130 Teslin, Yukon Y0A 1B0 Phone: (867) 390-2530 Fax: (867) 390-2104 Website: http://www.teslin.ca Email: vteslin@northwestel.net General Meetings: 2nd & 4th Mondays, 7:30pm (if Monday is a holiday, the meeting will be held on Tuesday)	

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	FIRST NATIONS	MUNICIPALITY	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
NAME	Tr'ondek Hwech'in First Nation (THFN)	The Town of the City of Dawson (COD)	In 2008, the Town of the City of Dawson and the Tr'ondek Hwech'in First Nation agreed to create a joint-integrated community sustainability plan.
DATE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT/ INCORPORATION	Signed a self-government agreement with Canada and the Yukon on July 16, 1998. The Effective Date of these agreements was September 15, 1998.	Incorporated on January 9, 1902.	
MEMBERSHIP/ POPULATION	INAC Registered Population: 701 <i>Source: INAC website, June 2011</i>	Population of Dawson City: 1,881 <i>Population numbers from Statistics Canada, December 2010</i>	
TRADITIONAL AREA/BOUNDARY	Situated in west central Yukon, centred in the Town of Dawson City. In generalized terms, this area of historic use and occupation extends from the Alaska-Yukon boarder, east to the Hart River and from the Stewart River in the south north to the Peel.	Centred in west central Yukon, lying within Quad 116 B/3. The boundaries are defined in Schedule A of the O.I.C. 1998/218 in the Municipal Act.	
POLITICAL/ OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief • Deputy Chief • Executive Director • 4 Councillors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • 4 Councillors • Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) 	The Tr'ondek Hwech'in First Nation government structure is established by its Constitution, which was developed according to the Self-Government Agreement. Among other things the Constitution divides the powers of government of the Tr'ondek Hwech'in into three branches: the General Assembly, the Tr'ondek Hwech'in Council, and the Tr'ondek Hwech'in in Courts. The Tr'ondek Hwech'in Council is composed of a Chief and four Councillors, plus an ex-officio Elder Councillor and an ex-officio Youth Councillor.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration • Finance • Health & Social Services • Heritage • Human Resources & Post Secondary • Implementation • Natural Resources • Housing & Capital • Childcare Centre 	<p>The Chief Administrative Officer and staff, on direction from Mayor & Council</p> <p>Administration</p> <p>Public Works</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water • Sewer • Infrastructure • Landfill/Garbage collection • Recreation • Protective Services • Emergency Services • Bylaw Services • Fire Department 	<p>Existing Service Agreements</p> <p>Rural Dawson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Fill Point (Klondike Valley VFD/YG) • Mutual Aid Fire Protection Agreement (COD/YG/ Klondike Valley VFD)
CONTACT INFORMATION	<p>Mailing Address: Box 599 Dawson City, Yukon Y0B 1G0</p> <p>Phone: (867) 993-7100 1-877-993-3400</p> <p>Fax: (867) 993-6553</p> <p>Website: www.trondek.ca</p> <p>Email: firstname.lastname@gov.trondek.com i.e.: roberta.joseph@gov.trondek.com</p>	<p>Mailing Address: Box 308 Dawson City, Yukon Y0A 1G0</p> <p>Phone: (867) 993-7400</p> <p>Fax: (867) 993-7434</p> <p>Website: http://cityofdawson.ca</p> <p>Email: cityofdawson@cityofdawson.ca</p> <p>General Meetings: 2nd & 4th Mondays, 7:00pm.</p>	

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	FIRST NATIONS	MUNICIPALITY	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
NAME	Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation (VGFN)	Old Crow (unincorporated)	Old Crow does not have a municipality (incorporated or unincorporated) or a Local Advisory Council. All service agreements exist between the Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation and Yukon Government.
DATE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT/ INCORPORATION	Signed a self-government agreement with Canada and the Yukon on May 29, 1993. The Effective Date of these agreements was February 14, 1995.		
MEMBERSHIP/ POPULATION	INAC Registered Population: 526 <i>Source: INAC website, June 2011</i>	Population of Old Crow: 233 <i>Population numbers from Statistics Canada, December 2010</i>	
TRADITIONAL AREA/BOUNDARY	Centred on the village of Old Crow in the northern Yukon. In generalized terms, this area of historic use and occupation extends north from the Ogilvie River on the Dempster Highway to the height of land marking drainage to the Arctic Ocean and from the Alaska/ Yukon boarder east to the Yukon/NWT boarder. Approximately 2/3 of this Traditional Territory is north of the Arctic Circle.		
POLITICAL/ OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief • Deputy Chief • 3 Councillors 		<p>Chief & Council are elected to 3 year terms. Executive Director – reports directly to Chief & Council.</p> <p>The Vuntut Gwitchin government structure is established by its Constitution, which was developed according to the Self-Government Agreement. Among other things, the Constitution divides the Vuntut Gwitchin government into 4 branches: the Chief & Council, the General Assembly, the Elders Council and the Tribal Court.</p>
	<p>Finance Director Reports directly to the Chief & oversees the Finance department</p> <p>Executive Officer The Executive Director oversees 6 departments: Education, Health & Social, Government Services, Natural Resources, Information Systems & Human Resources</p> <p>Government Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director of Government Services – responsible for planning, construction, operation & maintenance of housing, capital buildings and infrastructure • Building Projects Manager • Housing Manager • Purchasing Manager • Purchasing Officer • Gas attendant/Fuel Delivery • Plumber • Maintenance Worker • Janitors <p>Natural Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director of Natural Resources • Manager of Lands – responsible for managing settlement land & liaisons with other governments regarding Traditional Territory • Manager of Heritage • Natural Resource Planner • Heritage Researcher • Game Guardian 	Yukon Government operates the Solid Waste Facility with no charge to VGFN residents.	<p>Existing Service Agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Supply & Delivery (YG/VGFN) • Education Services (YG/VGFN) • Sewage Lagoon (YG/VGFN)
CONTACT INFORMATION	<p>Mailing Address: Box 94 Old Crow, Yukon Y0B 1N0 Whitehorse Office 3A-508 Hanson Street Whitehorse, Yukon</p> <p>Phone: (867) 996-3261 Whitehorse Office: (867) 633-2911</p> <p>Fax: Main (867) 996-3800 Chief & Council (867) 996-3116</p> <p>Website: http://www.vgfn.ca</p>		

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	FIRST NATIONS	MUNICIPALITY	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
NAME	White River First Nation (WRFN)	Beaver Creek (unincorporated)	Beaver Creek does not have a municipality (incorporated or unincorporated) or a Local Advisory Council. All service agreements exist between the White River First Nation and Yukon Government.
DATE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT/ INCORPORATION	<p>The White River First Nation is administered as an Indian Band under the <i>Indian Act</i>. (Band #506)</p> <p>Tripartite negotiations (Canada, Yukon & White River First Nation) towards final and self-government agreements were finalized in 2002, when a Memorandum of Understanding was signed signifying the completion of the negotiation process. However, the White River First Nation decided not to ratify the negotiated agreements and there have been no negotiations since then.</p>		White River First Nation is currently pursuing full reserve status.
MEMBERSHIP/ POPULATION	INAC Registered Population: 139 <i>Source: INAC website, June 2011</i>	Population of Beaver Creek: 104 <i>Population numbers from Statistics Canada, December 2010</i>	
TRADITIONAL AREA/BOUNDARY	Situated in southwestern Yukon. The First Nation's administrative offices are in the unincorporated village of Beaver Creek, on the Alaska Highway near the Alaska boarder. The White River Traditional Territory overlaps completely with that of the Kluane First Nation, although each had identified a smaller 'core area' of use exclusive of the others.	Beaver Creek is known as Canada's most westerly community, and is situated 32 kms from the Alaska boarder.	
POLITICAL/ OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief • Deputy Chief • Executive Director • 4 Councillors: 2 from Upper Tana and 2 from Northern Tutchone 	Beaver Creek is an unincorporated community with no local government administrative structure.	White River government officials include a Chief, Deputy Chief & Councillors.
	<p>Housing Infrastructure Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewer • Water • Road Maintenance • Recreation <p>Social Assistant Home Care & Elder Services Skills Training</p>		<p>Existing Service Agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid Waste Facility (YG/WRFN) • Sewage Pit (YG/WRFN)
CONTACT INFORMATION	<p>Mailing Address: General Delivery Beaver Creek, Yukon Y0B 1A0</p> <p>Phone: (867) 862-7802</p> <p>Fax: (867) 862-7806</p> <p>Website: www.wrfn.yk.ca</p> <p>Email: firstname.lastname@wrfn.yk.ca i.e.: ademit@wrfn.yk.ca</p>		

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