



Annual Review 1997-1998

Yukon Land Claims Agreement



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MINISTER'S FOREWORD

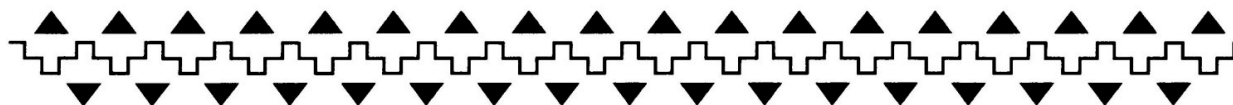
The key achievement of this review period was the signing of agreements for two Yukon First Nations. In addition to the Council for Yukon Indians Umbrella Final Agreement, these two new final agreements brings the total to six of the 14 Yukon First Nations with final land claim and self-government agreements. On October 1, 1997, agreements for Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation and Selkirk First Nation came into effect. reflecting a continuation of progress.

This third annual report is based on the implementation of the agreements for the Teslin Tlingit Council, the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations, the Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation, the First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun, Selkirk First Nation and the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation. I am pleased that participation from these First Nations as well as from the governments of Yukon and Canada and other implementing bodies, have made this report possible for another year. The review is intended to provide brief highlights of the various implementation activities from all parties involved during the fiscal period of 1997-1998. The activities during this period demonstrate the importance of partnerships in working toward the successful implementation of these agreements.

I look forward to ongoing negotiation and settlement of future land claim and self-government agreements for the remaining Yukon First Nations.



The Honourable Robert D. Nault. P.C., M.P.
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development





IMPLEMENTATION HIGHLIGHTS

- The DAP Working Group made significant progress with the drafting of Development Assessment Process (DAP) legislation.
- Draft of the federal Representative Public Service Plan was completed.
- The Yukon Salmon Committee made several proposals to address the issue of salmon stock rebuilding.
- Surveying of First Nations settlement lands progressed well during the year: survey programs for three of the six First Nations have been almost entirely completed.
- Amendments to the loan repayment schedules of the first four First Nation Final Agreements to correct an error in Chapter 19 were completed.
- A Working Group was established to conduct a Five-year review of the first four First Nation Final Agreement and Umbrella Final Agreement Implementation Plans.
- The Selkirk Renewable Resources Council was established.
- Two land use planning working groups (internal to the First Nations) for the Northern Tutchone Region, which includes the traditional territories of Nacho Nyak Dun, Selkirk, and Little Salmon Carmacks First Nations, were established.

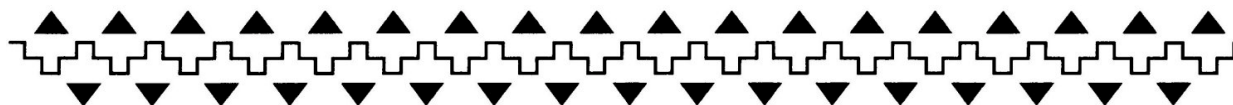
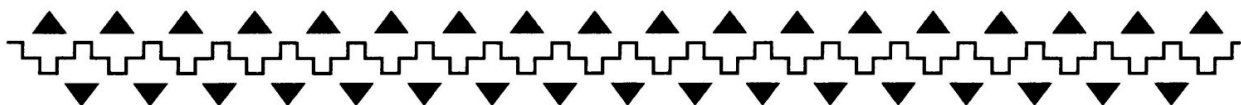


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INTRODUCTION

The Yukon Territory is home to 14 individual First Nations representing approximately 8,000 Yukon Indian People (see Appendix I). In 1973, these First Nations formed an umbrella organization, known as the Council for Yukon Indians (CYI), to pursue a comprehensive land claim with the federal government. In 1995, the CYI changed its name to the Council of Yukon First Nations (CYFN).

In 1990, Canada, Yukon and the CYI reached an Agreement-in-Principle which became the basis for the Council for Yukon Indians Umbrella Final Agreement (UFA). Shortly after the conclusion of the Agreement-in-Principle, the parties also agreed that. Rather than a single territory-wide agreement, individual final agreements embodying the provisions of the UFA would be concluded with each of the 14 Yukon First Nations (YFNs).

On May 29, 1993, representatives of Canada, Yukon and the CYI signed the UFA. On the same date, Final Agreements incorporating the UFA were signed between Canada, Yukon and the Teslin Tlingit Council (TTC), the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations (CAFN), the Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation (VGFN) and the First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun (NND).

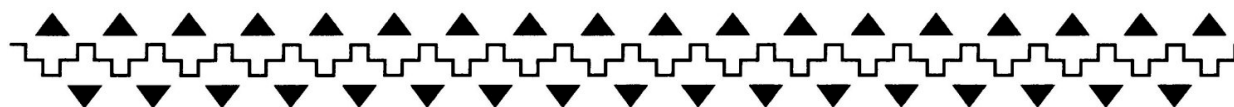
At the same time, self-government agreements were concluded with the four First Nations mentioned above. These agreements are based on a model signed by the First Nations and the federal and territorial governments in 1991, which provides a basic structure for each First Nation's individual self-government.

Enabling legislation in the form of the *Yukon First Nations Claims Settlement Act* and the *Yukon First Nations Self-Government Act* was given assent on July 7, 1994. The *Yukon Surface Rights Act*, an essential companion piece of legislation, was given assent to on December 15, 1994. The effective date of the *Yukon Surface Rights Act*, the land claim and self-government settlement legislation, and the first four First Nation final agreements and the UFA is February 14, 1995.

Little Salmon/Carmacks (LSCFN) and Selkirk First Nations (SFN) Final and Self-Government Agreements were signed on July 21, 1997. The agreements took effect October 1, 1997.

Negotiations to conclude final agreements with the remaining eight First Nations continue. Several more final agreements are expected to be concluded shortly. The focus of this review, however, is the third fiscal year of implementation of Yukon Land Claim agreements.

To date, the six Yukon First Nations with final agreements comprise 3,505 beneficiaries with settlement land of 24,701 square kilometres of which 16,576 square kilometres include ownership of mines and minerals. The total for the 14 Yukon First Nations is 41,590 square kilometres including 25,900 square kilometres with ownership of mines and minerals. The six YFNs will receive financial benefits of \$112,068,620 (1989 dollars) to be paid over 15 years, with the total for all 14 YFNs being \$242,673,000.



SUMMARY OF IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES AND BACKGROUND

IMPLEMENTATION WORKING GROUP

The UFA Implementation Plan and the First Nations' Final Agreement Implementation Plans require each party to name a representative to act on its behalf in resolving implementation issues. While there is no requirement in the Yukon agreements for a formal committee, the parties resolved to establish an informal working group to monitor the implementation of the agreements and to address implementation issues. The working group consists of representatives of Canada, Yukon, the CYFN and the six First Nations with completed final agreements.

During the review period, the working group met three times in Whitehorse to discuss the issues and to update each other on the various initiatives under way, including follow-up on issues raised at previous meetings. A separate working group was established in November 1997 to initiate a process for conducting a five-year review of the UFA, final agreement and self-government agreement implementation plans.

BOARDS, COUNCILS, COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS

Enrolment Commission

The Enrolment Commission was established under the provisions of the UFA on July 1, 1989. Settlement legislation gives the Enrolment Commission the power to determine eligibility for enrolment, to hear and adjudicate any appeal respecting enrolment, and to provide for the enforcement of any order or decision. This Commission is an independent body operating at arm's length from the parties to the settlement agreements. The mandate of the Enrolment

Commission is to coordinate the preparation, publication and maintenance of the enrolment lists for each Yukon First Nation.

The membership comprises three commissioners: one nominated by the CYFN, one jointly by Canada and Yukon and a third person chosen by the two nominees. The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development appoints the members.

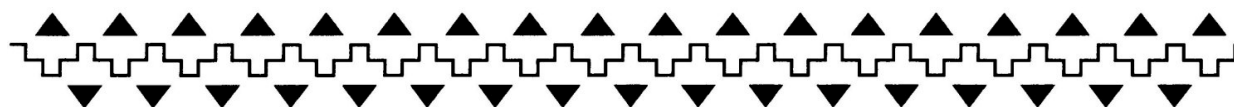
No report was submitted for this review period.

Yukon geographical place Names Board

The Yukon Geographical Place Names Board (YGPNB), established under the UFA has as its fundamental responsibility the consideration of, and recommendation for the naming or renaming of places or features located within Yukon. This excludes highways, municipalities, parks and waterways originating from parks. There are six members on the board, three each nominated by the Yukon government and the CYFN. The Yukon Minister of Tourism appoints the members.

During 1997-1998 the following activities were undertaken:

- The Board held one meeting to review and process 13 place name applications and to refine the place name application process. Each application was reviewed for completeness, accuracy and significance of the proposed name with regards to the history and culture of Yukon.
- The Board supported photo documentation of recently approved place name sites in the Porcupine River and Eagle Plains areas. This photo documentation will form part of a permanent database of Yukon place names and assist future YGPNB members in identifying approved sites.



Yukon Heritage Resources Board

The Yukon Heritage Resources Board (YHRB) was established in March 1995. It makes recommendations and provides advice to federal, Yukon and First Nation governments concerning the management of Yukon's moveable heritage resources and heritage sites. The Board also considers ways to record and preserve Aboriginal languages and traditional knowledge. The YHRB has 10 members, five nominated by the CYFN and five by Yukon, all of which are appointed by the Yukon Minister of Tourism. Members meet regularly and are actively involved in Yukon heritage issues.

During the 1997-1998 review period, the following activities occurred:

- The YHRB held eight meetings to review and develop policies on heritage issues. Recommendations were made to the Minister of Canadian Heritage that federally administered tax laws be reviewed and changed where necessary in favour of preservation.
- The YHRB participated in various heritage-related events in Yukon, and commissioned a major report on the status of YFN languages, named "What we gonna do?" This will be distributed to Yukon First Nations, the governments of Yukon and Canada, and to the general public.

Yukon Land Use Planning Council

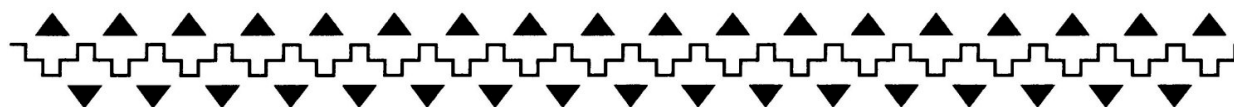
The Yukon Land Use Planning Council (YLUPC) was established on February 14, 1995. It has three members, one each nominated by the CYFN, Canada and Yukon. The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development appoints the nominees to the Council.

The mandate of the YLUPC is to make recommendations to government and each affected First Nation on land use planning including policies, goals and priorities; the identification of planning regions and priorities for the preparation of regional land use plans; terms of reference for each Regional Land Use Planning Commission responsible for

developing regional land use plans; and the boundaries of a planning region.

Several activities occurred during the 1997-1998 review period:

- Contracts were entered into to develop a general terms-of-reference document, an information chart depicting the Yukon planning process as envisioned by the YLUPC, a legislative compendium and a vision statement. These items are under review awaiting approval.
- The Council opened a new office and hired staff to conduct its affairs. The staff comprises an office administrator, a First Nations planner and a planning director. A position for a geographical information system/ research technician has also been identified but remains unfilled. The process of establishing an office involved a by-law review, human resource policy development and equipment acquisition.
- The YLUPC has participated in advisory groups for Yukon-wide initiatives related to planning, such as the Yukon Protected Areas Strategy, the North Slope Conference and the Forestry Commission. The Council also supported and attended a workshop facilitated by the CYFN on UFA boards and committees. The YLUPC was also represented at the Cordilleran Roundup and the Social Planning and Research Council Conference.
- The YLUPC Secretariat visited YFN communities to discuss the planning process, introduce the staff and develop a professional relationship.
- The YLUPC is establishing a general working group with representation from the federal government, Yukon government and First Nations. The purpose of the general working group is to maintain regular communication among the three levels of government and to provide a forum for tripartite discussion of general Yukon planning issues.



Yukon Surface Rights Board

The Yukon Surface Rights Board (SRB) was established on June 2, 1995 with a primary mandate to manage disputes regarding surface rights that fall within its jurisdiction. The Board is a Quasi-judicial tribunal which hears disputes primarily between surface and sub-surface rights holders in Yukon. The principal area of jurisdiction is on category A and B settlement lands outlined in the UFA. Chapter 8 of the UFA allows for up to 10 members on the Board: half are appointed by CYFN and the remaining half by the federal government. The Chair of the Board is chosen by the membership. The SRB presently comprises four members and a chair.

During the review period, the following activities were addressed:

- The SRB hired staff to deal with issues pertaining to research, public relations, board training and general administration of the SRB office.
- To fulfill training needs, SRB members have attended courses regarding mediation and dispute resolution developed by the British Columbia Justice Institute.
- The Board has participated in mining industry events and visited the First Nations with final agreements. The purpose was to provide information to facilitate a better understanding of surface rights for interested parties. Through this process, the SRB has also collected feedback to refine the application process for the future.
- The SRB has begun to develop literature in easy-to-understand terms in an attempt to clarify the relationship between surface rights and the mining industry for the public.
- The SRB received two applications during this period. Thus far none has proceeded to hearing as parties have chosen to maintain negotiations.

Yukon Water Board

The Yukon Water Board was an existing board at the time of the Yukon land claims settlement. The Board is responsible for the development, conservation and utilization of waters in Yukon. The UFA sets out several provisions with respect to water management in Yukon. The CYFN nominates one third of the members of the Board and appointments are made by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

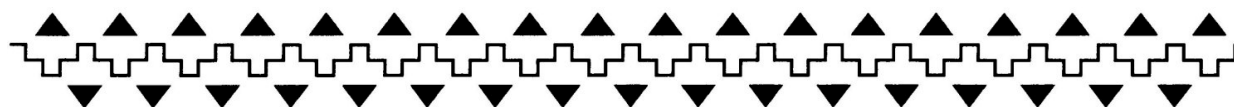
Board activities during the review period include the following:

- Orientation meetings were held with new board members. Work began on a new orientation package and a statement of work for board members.
- Legal opinions were obtained regarding specific interpretations of Chapter 14 of the UFA and licence language.
- Environmental screening and public notice procedures were reviewed to ensure consultation with First Nations. Work continued on the development of a compensation policy.

Dispute Resolution Board

The Dispute Resolution Board was established to provide a process for dispute resolution through mediation and arbitration of disputes arising from the interpretation, administration or implementation of settlement agreements or legislation. Board members must also resolve specific disputes identified in the self-government agreements and facilitate the out-of-court resolution of disputes in a non-adversarial and informal atmosphere. The Board consists of three members jointly selected and appointed by the CYFN, Canada and Yukon.

During the year, the Board assisted in preparing for mediation of a dispute between Canada and the TTC. However the parties resolved their differences before the date set for formal mediation.



Fish and Wildlife Management Board

The Fish and Wildlife Management Board (FWMB) was established as the primary agent for fish and wildlife issues in Yukon. The FWMB consists of six nominees of Yukon First Nations and six nominees of government, all of whom are appointed by the Yukon Minister of Renewable Resources. The Board is mandated to make recommendations on all Questions related to fish and wildlife management legislation, research, policies and programs.

Various activities were undertaken during the review period:

- The FWMB held a conference on traditional knowledge with the objective of being better able to implement the UFA provision 16.1.1.7, "to integrate the relevant knowledge and experience both of Yukon Indian People and of the scientific communities in order to achieve Conservation."
- The FWMB annual report was published.
- Recommendations were made on the Yukon Protected Areas Strategy and Bison Management Plan.
- Work continues on Habitat Protection Regulations under amendments made to the *Wildlife Act* last year.
- The Board made recommendations on new regulations for fish and wildlife harvesting and held discussions with local groups on fish and wildlife issues to ensure coordination and inclusion of territory-wide concerns in local plans.
- The FWMB continues to network with Renewable Resources Councils to improve the coordination of local and territory-wide management issues.
- Networking also continues with the Alaska Board of Game to guarantee the continuation of recovery efforts for the Forty Mile Caribou Herd.

- Throughout the year, regular business meetings were held, and working groups met to discuss specific concerns and issues.

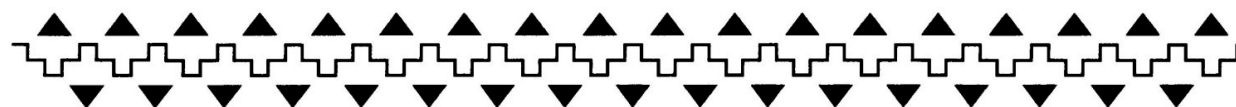
Yukon Salmon Committee

The Yukon Salmon Sub-Committee, which has adopted the name Yukon Salmon Committee (YSC), is the primary instrument of salmon management in Yukon. The YSC consists of two members assigned from the FWMB and two nominated by the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans. In addition, the affected First Nation for each of the Yukon River, Alsek River and Porcupine River drainage basins nominates two members who sit on the YSC for matters affecting their respective drainage basins. The Minister of Fisheries and Oceans appoints the members.

The mandate of the YSC is to make recommendations to the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and to YFNs on all matters relating to salmon including habitat, management, legislation, research, policies and programs.

During the 1997-1998 review period, the following were undertaken:

- A six year harvest study of the Yukon River drainage area is under way to determine the extent to which the Aboriginal fishery meets the needs of each Yukon First Nation. To gain a more thorough understanding of First Nation basic needs, a historical record is being compiled which documents traditional fishing sites, methods and levels of effort. As the harvest study enters its third year, the YSC will continue to monitor the results with increasing interest in anticipation of the study's final recommendations.
- A number of recommendations were made with the aim of more accurately assessing the annual harvest of the salmon sport fishery. These recommendations can be found in the annual report of the YSC.
- The YSC proposed that a salmon stamp, sold in combination with the Yukon angling licence, as well as a salmon punch card, be used to



assess the annual harvest of the salmon sport fishery. The salmon stamp would be self-funding and would contribute to the conservation and management of recreational salmon stocks.

- The retirement of licenses rather than the addition of commercial licenses has been effective. Five commercial fishers have agreed to retire their licenses in exchange for compensation. The License Retirement Program will ensure that the health, viability and sustainability of the salmon stocks and fishery continue to improve as stock rebuilding programs proceed.
- YSC took action in 1997 to address the issue of salmon stock rebuilding. In particular, UFA and FN final agreement commitments were met, joint Canada-U.S. stock rebuilding programs continued on schedule, and the fishery remained economically viable to all those involved.
- As part of the Yukon River Pane, committee members reviewed and made recommendations on Restoration and Enhancement Fund project proposals. Of the 37 projects reviewed, 29 were approved, totaling about \$ 1 million.
- YSC members supported negotiations with the United States at the international delegation meetings.

Training Policy Committee

The Training Policy Committee (TPC) consists of five representatives: one representative nominated by Canada, one by Yukon and three by the CYFN. The TPC is responsible for establishing training programs for Yukon First Nations, developing guidelines for the expenditure of money from the Yukon Indian People Training Trust, and establishing consultative arrangements between government and YFNs to ensure the integration of existing programs with new programs, among other activities. A main focus is to develop a training plan to address matters identified in the implementation plans.

During the review period, Committee activities included the following:

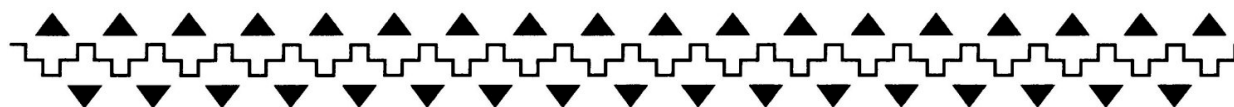
- The TPC continued its work with Yukon First Nations to develop training plans and to aid in accessing the Yukon Indian People Training Trust.
- TPC participated in a three-day training workshop organized for all interested UFA boards and committees which addressed training in the roles and responsibilities of board/ committee members; communications and media relations; dispute resolution: and laws and legislation.

The TPC participated in the following meetings and discussions.

- Representative Public Service Plan.
- CYFN's HRDC Advisory Committee meetings, Yukon Native Teacher Education Program, Renewable Resource Management Training,
- Yukon Department of Advanced Education Labour Market Development Agreement, Yukon Training Strategy,
- Federal government departments - interagency meetings, Lands and Trusts environmental training, and,
- Yukon College - Board of Governors.

The TPC has developed the following documents:

- Training Policy Committee - Operational Guidelines,
- Training Policy Committee - Personnel Policy,
- Yukon Indian People Training Trust Investment Policy,
- Yukon Indian People Training Trust Operational Guidelines, and
- Yukon Indian People Training Trust - Indenture Agreement.



The TPC is currently working on a way to simplify the reporting methods while satisfying the reporting requirements for the First Nations to the Yukon Indian People Training Trust.

The Yukon Indian People Training Trust is a \$6.5 million Trust established in 1995. Members who serve on the Training Policy Committee also serve as trustees. At the end of the 1997-1998 fiscal year, the Trust's value stood at \$7,421,590.

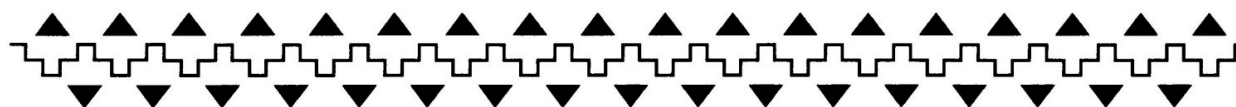
Renewable Resources Councils

The Renewable Resources Councils (RRCs), established in each First Nation's traditional territory as per the UFA, are the fundamental instruments for local renewable resource management. Subject to transboundary agreements and YFN final agreements, each

council comprises three nominees of the Yukon First Nation and three nominees of the Yukon Minister of Renewable Resources, who also appoints a chairperson selected by the Council.

Settlement Land Committees

Pursuant to the UFA, each First Nation final agreement establishes a Settlement Land Committee (SLC) to make recommendations regarding surveying of settlement lands, including site-specific selections, survey priorities and surveying of special management area boundaries. The committees each consist of two members appointed by government and two appointed by the First Nation. The Surveyor General appoints a representative to chair the committee.



FIRST NATIONS

Champagne and Aishihik First Nations

The people of the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations (CAFN) are located primarily east of the village of Haines junction, the first major community northwest of Whitehorse on the Alaska Highway. Haines junction is the site of Parks Canada's administration headquarters for Kluane National Park, a world heritage site. Other settlements or camps within the area include Nesketahen, Klukshu, Champagne, Hutchi Lake, Aishihik Lake, Kusawa Lake, Kluane Lake and Kloo Lake. The two First Nations of Champagne and Aishihik joined in 1970. The current chief is Paul Birckel.

During the 1997-1998 review period the CAFN has undertaken several activities:

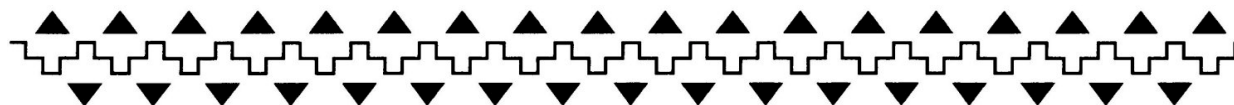
- Five pieces of legislation of the CAFN are at various stages of completion: Lands Allocation Act, Fish and Wildlife Act, Traditional Activities Protection Act, Self-Government Act, and Income Tax Act.
- The CAFN has established an organizational structure that incorporates the new responsibilities of self-government.
- The CAFN approved the terms of reference for the Dakwakada Development Corporation which oversees the economic development of the CAFN.
- The CAFN continues to be involved in the various inter-governmental activities including the review and renewal of implementation and financial transfer agreements. The CAFN is also involved in tax negotiations.
- A harvest sharing accord has been negotiated with the Kluane First Nation and the Ta'an Kwach'an Council.
- A newsletter is published monthly by the CAFN to inform citizens on a continual basis.
- The CAFN established an education support fund to provide financial assistance to students in post-secondary educational and training programs.
- Terms of reference have been created for the Investment Committee which has the responsibility of overseeing the compensation dollars.

First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun

Members of the First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun (NND) inhabit land in and around the village of Mayo, located 407 kilometres north of Whitehorse on the northern bank of the Stewart River. Historically a fur trade centre, there are currently about 78 traplines in the area. Mayo Landing was a shipping port for the mining industry until a road was built in the 1950s. Mayo's economy includes retail outlets, motels and two transport companies. The tourist trade is expanding with more public facilities and tourist businesses opening up. The chief is Billy Germaine.

During the review period, the NND undertook the following activities:

- A tripartite Memorandum of Agreement signed in the fall of 1997 has been completed. The memorandum was to protect the McArthur Wildlife Sanctuary as a Special Management Area, pursuant to section 1.2 of Schedule A to Chapter 10 in the NND Final Agreement. It has been given its original name, the Ddhaw Ghro Habitat Protection Area.
- An oral history project for Lansing Post Historical Site is under way, pursuant to section 1.0 of Schedule A to Chapter 10. It is expected to be completed in late summer of 1998.
- Two land use planning working groups (internal to the First Nations) were created for the Northern Tutchone Region, which includes the traditional territories of the NNDFN, LSCFN, and SFN. These working groups have



proposed to establish the Northern Tutchone traditional territory as their planning priority region in Yukon.

- Surveying of NND settlement lands is near completion.
- Impact and Benefit Agreement negotiations continue between the First Nation government and the proposed developers of United Keno Hill Mines.
- NND Lands and Resources is actively involved in forestry management, land use management planning and wildlife management, based on the principles of traditional ecological knowledge.
- The NND Geographic Information Systems Department has added many new layers of information to the base map, including the traditional territory boundary, settlement lands - rural blocks and specific sites, wildlife key habitat areas, trapline concessions, outfitters concessions, and watersheds (i.e. McQuesten and Ladue).
- The GIS Department has also created numerous data bases, such as archeological sites, a Yukon historic site inventory, the Mayo District Forestry Survey, a map index, rural blocks, specific sites, Northern Tutchone place names, trapline concession holders, agricultural land applications, Yukon *Scientists and Explorers Act* applications, and land use permits.
- The GIS technicians are creating a map of the First Nation cemetery. However, there is a delay until the survey of the grave plots has been completed.
- The Chinook Salmon Assessment for the North and South McQuesten River Watershed began in 1997 and has continued with success in 1998. Salmon enhancement projects continue throughout the traditional territory to determine First Nation and non-First Nation total allowable harvests. Habitat restoration projects are also under way.

Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation

The Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation (VGFN) is in northern Yukon inside the Arctic Circle. Its main population centre is the community of Old Crow on the banks of the Porcupine River. The existence of people in Old Crow has been traced back 30,000 years. Its current location is further north from the original site at Fort Yukon, chosen because of its unique hunting and fishing location, near major spring caribou crossing places. Old Crow is accessible only by air, or by boat in the summer from Fort Yukon, Alaska and Eagle Plains. As provided in the VGFN Final Agreement, the Vuntut National Park has been created in the Old Crow Flats region. The chief is Marvin Frost.

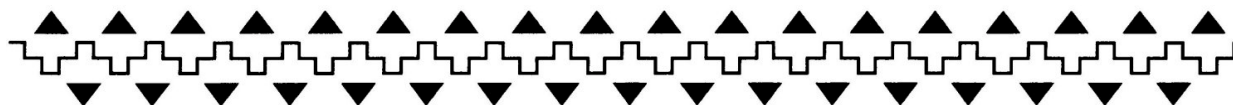
Teslin Tlingit Council

The main headquarters for the Teslin Tlingit Council (TTC) is in the community of Teslin, 160 kilometres south of Whitehorse on the Alaska Highway. TTC citizens mainly live in the southwest section of the village of Teslin, although the population has expanded into the Fox Point area with the arrival of Bill C-31 members. The Tlingit culture, from the coastal region, is strongly followed today by the TTC. This tradition influenced the change in the structure of the First Nation government and elections. The chief is Richard Sidney.

No report was available for this review period.

Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation

Carmacks, located about 180 kilometres north of Whitehorse on the Klondike Highway, has been a major centre for local First Nations for centuries. When the Klondike Highway was completed in 1950, Carmacks became a major service centre. Carmacks was incorporated as a village in 1984, and is run by a municipal council on which First Nation members sometimes sit as elected members. The chief of the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation (LSCFN) is Eddie Skookum.



The following activities occurred during the review period:

- The Lands and Resources Department was established.
- The staff are in the process of training.
- Taxation negotiations are under way.
- Council support services have been established.
- Appointments have been made to the Finance Committee, Settlement Land Committee, Membership Committee and the Carmacks Renewable Resources Council (RRC).
- A board of directors has been created for the Carmacks Development Corporation.
- The LSCFN continues to participate in Program and Services Transfer Agreement negotiations.

Selkirk First Nation

The Selkirk First Nation (SFN) Final Agreement provides for settlement land in the Pelly-MacMillan River areas. Pelly Crossing was originally a ferry crossing and construction camp for highway workers, but lost its economic base when construction ended in the 1950s. It was about this time that the SFN was moved from Minto and Fort Selkirk to the present location of Pelly Crossing, Pelly Crossing is a community administered by the SFN Council. The chief of SFN is Patrick Van Bibber.

During the review period, the SFN has accomplished the following:

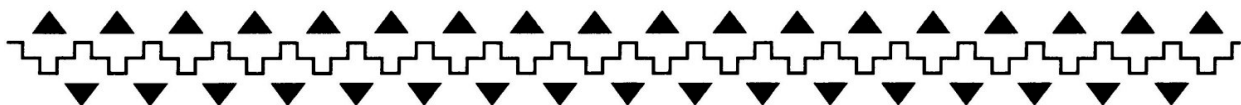
- New staff has been added. An enrollment officer was hired in June 1997, and an implementation officer and self-government manager were hired in March 1998.
- Several issues are being negotiated by the three parties. Devolution and taxation issues are still on the table.

- Several boards and committees have been formed, and vacancies need to be filled.
- The Investment Committee has held several community meetings to formulate a policy and is now in the process of contracting an investment counselor.
- The Enrollment Committee continues to examine the beneficiary list and new applications.
- The Selkirk RRC is in place, and regular meetings will begin in the near future.
- The special management areas at Fort Selkirk and Tatlamun Lake are being developed for tourism and treatment centres.
- The lands and resources survey program is under way with land currently being measured.
- The Heritage Department is in the process of changing place names and identifying ancestral grave sites.
- The Northern Tribal Council, consisting of three northern First Nations including the SFN, has plans for joint training in forest management and nursing. Yukon College is the largest source of training. Instructors come to Pelly to offer courses such as camp cooking, surveying, mine training, management training, and first aid.

Council of Yukon First Nations

The Council of Yukon First Nations (CYFN) is the successor to the Council for Yukon Indians (CYI). It has a number of implementation obligations pursuant to the UFA and the UFA Implementation Plan.

No report was available for this review period.



YUKON GOVERNMENT

The Yukon government's implementation obligations and activities under the UFA and YFN final and self-government agreements are specified in each agreement's implementation plan.

The following are the particular implementation activities undertaken by the Yukon government during the 1997-1998 reporting period.

Executive Council Office, Land Claims Secretariat

The Implementation Unit within the Land Claims Secretariat has the responsibility for negotiating implementation plans and coordinating the Yukon government's implementation activities. Secretariat officials represent the Yukon government at implementation working group meetings where Yukon First Nations with agreements, the CYFN and the Government of Canada are represented. This working group addresses matters of concern in the implementation process.

- The Secretariat participated in the negotiations of the final and self-government agreements and implementation plans for the SFN and the LSCFN.
- The Secretariat prepared the orders-in-council which established the effective date of the SFN and LSCFN agreements as October 1, 1997, and coordinated other pre-effective date requirements. Representatives were also appointed to the settlement land committees.
- The Secretariat continued to monitor the implementation of the final and self-government agreements by coordinating activities across the Yukon government.
- The Secretariat participated in negotiations for tax sharing and negotiations for the management, administration and delivery of Program and Service Transfer Agreements (PSTAs) within the jurisdiction of the first four First Nation self-government agreements.

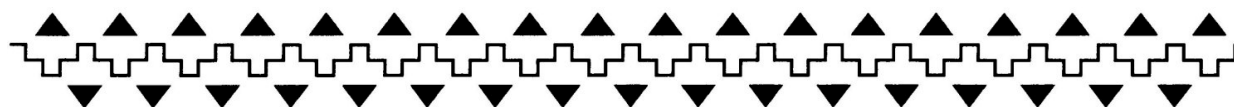
Also, the Secretariat participated in internal work to support negotiations with the federal government and Teslin Tlingit Council respecting the administration of justice pursuant to their self-government agreement.

Department of Renewable Resources

The Department of Renewable Resources is responsible for the Yukon government's obligations for fish and wildlife under the UFA, the YFN final agreements and relevant implementation plans. The Minister of Renewable Resources appoints the members of the Fish and Wildlife Management Board and the Renewable Resources Councils.

During the 1997-1998 reporting period, the Department worked with the First Nations, FWMB and the RRCs in a number of areas.

- An information pamphlet on harvesting rights was published and circulated to district offices as a means of informing YFN residents about changes under land claims.
- Work continued on management plans for the Fishing Branch Ecological Reserve and the Horseshoe Slough Habitat Protection Area.
- Work continued on the Alsek Moose Management Planning and Mayo Wildlife Management Planning with the RRCs.
- Wildlife reference manuals were prepared in support of regional wildlife management plans that include a traditional knowledge component.
- The Department continued its ongoing integral role in development assessment process (DAP) design.
- Maps of previously digitized registered trapline concessions were completed.
- A process was initiated with First Nations to develop a harvest reporting system compatible with the Yukon government's harvest monitoring activities and information needs.



- The Department began a review of the existing trapper education program in consultation with the RRCs and First Nations for input into the trapper education program format, course content and delivery mechanisms.
- Work continued in conjunction with the federal government in the development of a trappers' compensation policy and process for YFN trappers whose harvesting opportunities will be diminished due to other resource development activities.
- Work began with LSCFN and SFN to establish the respective RRCs. The copying of trapline administrative records and maps to assist these First Nations and the RRCs to maintain a registry of Category 1 and Category 2 traplines was also begun.
- Maps of the settlement lands of LSCFN and SFN were produced to provide the public with information regarding the lands and YFN traditional territories. The Department updated the annual hunting summary to include the settlement lands of these First Nations.
- A regional biologist was hired by the Department to work with the Northern Tutchone Tribal Council, which includes the First Nations of Nacho Nyak Dun, Selkirk and Little Salmon/Carmacks. A caribou inventory was conducted in the Mayo, Pelly Crossing and Carmacks region.

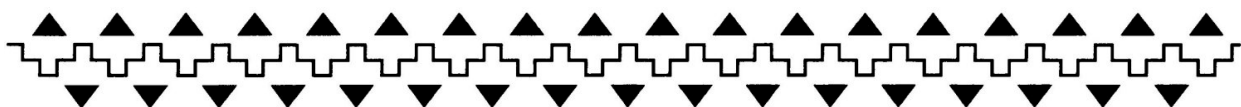
Department of Tourism, Heritage Branch

The Department of Tourism, Heritage Branch, is responsible for implementing Yukon government obligations respecting the non-documentary heritage provisions of the final agreements and implementation plans. These provisions concern the ownership and management of heritage sites and resources, YFN burial sites, research, place names and economic opportunities. They also address the equitable allocation of program resources for the development and management of heritage resources of YFNs. The Branch also provides support to the Yukon Heritage

Resources Board and the Yukon Geographical Place Names Board, established under the UFA.

During the 1997-1998 reporting period, the Heritage Branch worked cooperatively with several Yukon First Nations on heritage site planning and management activities. This included the following projects:

- Terms of reference for management plans (as required by the VGFN Final Agreement) were developed for Rampart House and Lapierre House. An archaeological assessment at Rampart House was completed.
- Planning with the NNDFN was begun for an oral history research project which will be used to help develop a site management plan for Lansing.
- Draft management options for Sha'washe (Dalton Post) with the CAFN were prepared.
- The Branch held a workshop on protecting YFN burial sites which involved First Nation elders and representatives along with Yukon and federal government officials. The workshop was the first step toward preparing procedures to protect and manage these sites.
- Heritage site inventories were provided to the LSCFN and the SFN as required by the final agreements.
- The Branch continued to produce public information to increase awareness of the heritage sites and provisions pursuant to the final agreements. This included revisions to the Guidebook on *Scientific Research in the Yukon* in consultation with YFNs. and various articles for internal and external newsletters.
- Consistent with the provisions in the final agreement for the repatriation of heritage resources, the Branch supported a research project to identify the location of Yukon artifacts in institutional collections outside Yukon. The Branch conservator assisted with arrangements for the safe return of several YFN artifacts initiated by the Anglican Church in Victoria, and CYFN with the MacBride Museum in Whitehorse.



The Branch continued to allocate resources to develop and manage heritage resources of YFN people through its various programs and special projects, including the following:

- First Nations cemetery restoration and stabilization activities in Ross River, Mayo and Whitehorse:
- research and documentation of the Champagne cemetery with the CAFN;
- restoration, interpretation and maintenance of Fort Selkirk with the SFN through the joint management group established for the site: and
- funding for special projects and displays relating to YFNs heritage for the Yukon Beringia Interpretive Centre that opened in May 1997.

Department of Tourism, Industry Services Branch

The Department of Tourism, Industry Services Branch, undertakes strategic tourism research and planning needed to assess, plan and develop sustainable tourism opportunities. The development of regional tourism plans, in partnership with First Nations, helps identify and establish priorities for tourism-related economic opportunities that are an integral component of the economic development measures identified in Chapter 22 of the UFA and final agreements.

During the 1997-1998 review period, Industry Services Branch worked with the NND to develop the Silver Trail Regional Tourism Plan, and discussed planning initiatives with the VGFN.

Department of Economic Development

Economic opportunities plans are identified as required activities in the early stages of final agreement implementation. The planning process to prepare the plans is a joint exercise among Canada, Yukon and First Nations with final agreements.

During the 1997-1998 reporting period, departmental activities included the following:

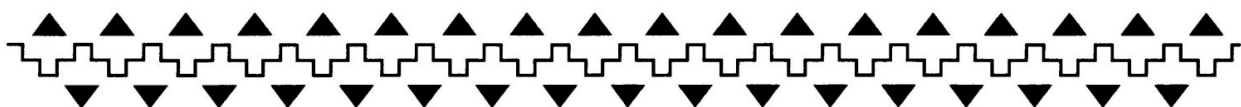
- The Department carried out research and held meetings with the VGFN in support of economic opportunities planning.
- A significant amount of research was completed in support of a feasibility study of a First Nation trust company. The Department, CYFN and the Government of Canada participated in the design and completion of this research.
- The Department continued to be involved in the design of the DAP legislation in cooperation with other Yukon government departments, the federal government and the CYFN.

Department of Community and Transportation Services, Municipal and Community Affairs Division

The Division continues to advise and assist First Nations with the implementation of final agreements and self-government agreements and develop land management systems and practices to deal with settlement land holdings.

The following activities occurred during the 1997-98 reporting period:

- Community Services entered negotiations on a local service agreement with the SFN for the community of Pelly Crossing and provided consultative services to other First Nations as they work toward establishing self-government provisions. The Planning Section of Community Services worked with YFNs on all planning, zoning and policy development projects undertaken in each Yukon First Nation's traditional territory.
- Engineering and Development Branch continued to provide employment incentives and economic opportunities to all First Nations, including those with final agreements. Funding agreements have been provided to First Nations in order to undertake contract work on Yukon government development projects. These government development



projects. These agreements include memorandums of understanding (MOUs) that assist the contractor in employing First Nation members on the project.

- The Division participated on the Common Taxation Table regarding the sharing of property tax room. The Property Assessment and Taxation Section completed Chapters 20 and 21 final agreement requirements to assist the SFN and LSCFN to finalize property assessment and taxation matters. In the area of property assessment, the Section completed the tasks of identification, reconciliation, valuation, and set-up and input of an assessment role for each First Nation. In the area of property taxation, the Section identified specific areas of tax forgiveness, established taxable and tax exempt status for specific settlement lands, developed a Home Owner Grant (HOG) form for eligible First Nation properties, produced a tax roll specific to each First Nation, and created a HOG list for tax authorities.
- The Manager of Land Disposition represented the Yukon government on the six settlement land committees that review survey requirements for all First Nation settlement lands. The Manager ensures Yukon government interests are identified and dealt with.
- The Manager of Land Disposition continued to participate on the committee involved in the design of the DAP. Discussions to date suggest the Municipal and Community Affairs Division will have a major role in the DAP when it is implemented.
- As the management authority for all Yukon government lands, the Land Disposition Section continues to consult with all Yukon First Nations on land management issues that directly or indirectly affect YFN settlement lands.

Department of Finance

The Department is responsible for reviewing and confirming ongoing funding arrangements to

cover the costs of the implementation activities and obligations of the Yukon government and the financial contributions for the operations of the boards and committees. The Department also provides advice and support to Yukon government departments involved in the tax sharing and PSTA negotiations pursuant to self-government agreements.

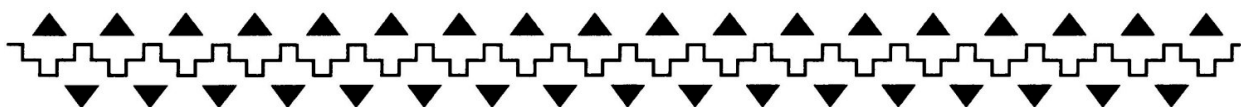
During the 1997-1998 reporting period the Department assisted with the negotiations of the sharing of tax room between the First Nations with final agreements and the Yukon and federal governments.

Department of Health and Social Services

The Department's main implementation activities were to support the PSTA negotiations and administration of justice negotiations pursuant to self-government agreements. The Department also participated in other Yukon government corporate implementation activities such as the development of the representative public service plans under Chapter 22 of the final agreements.

During the 1997-1998 reporting period, the Department undertook various activities:

- A departmental technical working group met with First Nation directors of health and social services to discuss the transfer of family and children's services.
- Numerous information exchange sessions were held with First Nations. The Department provided overviews on programs, policies and financial information on particular areas of interest identified by each First Nation.
- The Department is participating in administration of justice negotiations with the Teslin Tlingit Council. These negotiations include aspects of youth justice. Progress was made toward completion of a framework agreement for negotiations.



Department of Justice

The Department of Justice was active in the following land claim and implementation areas during the 1997-1998 reporting period:

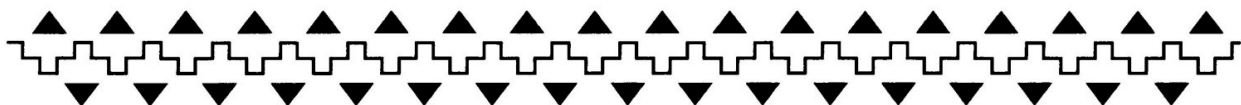
- The Department was involved in the taxation and PSTA negotiations pursuant to self-government agreements.
- The Aboriginal Law Group in Legal Services provides advice to the Land Claim Secretariat and other departments regarding the interpretation and implementation of the self-government and final agreements. The Aboriginal Law Group is also involved in the final and self-government agreement negotiation process.
- The Aboriginal Law Group has been providing legal advice to the government in taxation, PSTA and Inherent Rights negotiations.
- The Department entered into negotiations on the administration of justice with the Teslin Tlingit Council and Canada under section 13.6.0 of the Teslin Tlingit Council Self-Government Agreement.
- The Land Titles Section has been involved in the registration of First Nation settlement land parcels.

Public Service Commission

The Public Service Commission (PSC) is responsible for preparing a plan for a representative public service in the Yukon and in each of the First Nation traditional territories, consulting with First Nations in the development of the plans, coordinating implementation of the plans across government, and reviewing and reporting on progress.

During the 1997-1998 reporting period, the following activities were completed:

- The PSC consulted with the CYFN, CAFN, TTC and NNDFN on the draft Yukon-wide plan.
- The PSC also consulted with the TTC to develop the draft TTC traditional territory plan.
- Consultation with the CAFN and NND is in progress, and draft plans are under review by the First Nations and Yukon government.
- A protocol to guide temporary assignment of employees between the Yukon government and First Nation governments has been approved. This protocol was developed by a joint working group of Yukon government and First Nation government representatives.
- A three-module, eight-day training program on land claims has been developed jointly through a Yukon government and First Nation working committee. The training course is now being delivered to Yukon government employees and will be offered over the next three years to permit all employees to participate in the training.



Government of Canada

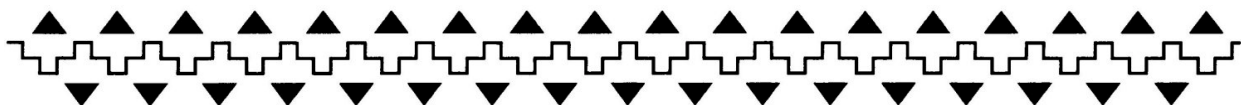
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) has a number of obligations pursuant to the UFA and final agreements and their implementation plans with respect to land, water, mines and minerals, forestry, development assessment, surface rights and economic development. Most of these obligations are discharged through DIAND's regional office located in Whitehorse. DIAND also provides the federal member of the Settlement Land Committees provided for under Chapter 15 of the settlement agreements. The Committees determine survey priorities, ensure the completeness of surveys and provide land-related information to legal surveys.

- DIAND transferred to the Commissioner for the Yukon the Historic Sites of Lapierre House and Rampart House (Vuntut Gwitch'in First Nation). There has also been a permanent withdrawal of mines, minerals and oil and gas exploration at these sites.
- Mines, minerals and coal rights have been withdrawn and a prohibition on oil and gas exploration placed on the following lands: the Nordenskiöld Wetland Habitat Protection Area (LSC), Ddhaw Ghro Habitat Protection Area (SFN, NND), Lhutsaw Wetland Habitat Protection Area (SFN), and Fort Selkirk Historic Site (SFN).
- The obligations under Chapter 4 for SFN and LSC have been fulfilled as all reserves have been cancelled.
- As required by Appendix A of the SFN Final Agreement, DIAND is proceeding with the preparation of a surface lease for Minto Resources for a mine site.

- Forest Resources has developed a goal to assist First Nations to build capacity in forestry management and to develop effective, inclusive and lasting partnerships with YFNs to ensure proper management of Yukon Forests.
- Forest Resources has participated with Renewable Resource Councils to establish regional forest management plans.
- Forest Resources has consulted with First Nations, as well as other parties, in developing policy changes to meet new timber regulations and in the process to determine a new timber supply analysis.
- Forest harvesting has been overhauled to incorporate traditional knowledge in harvesting practices and First Nations have been directly engaged in harvest planning.
- Significant progress was made during the year by the DAP Working Group in drafting the development assessment legislation. The parties continue to work on resolving outstanding issues.
- DIAND participated along with other federal departments in the preparation of a draft representative public service plan.
- Mineral Resources embarked on a First Nations education workshop and visited nine of the 14 communities before January 1998. The workshop covered the history and background of regulations, parliamentary process and gazetting, operating conditions and reclamation practices, proposed mine development production regulations and inspection and enforcement. Mineral Resources also produced a six-minute video about mining and land use reclamation practices.

The Implementation Management Directorate within the Claims Implementation Branch of DIAND, located at DIAND headquarters in Ottawa, is responsible for the overall coordination and monitoring of federal government obligations under the First Nation final agreements. The Directorate represents Canada on the implementation working group



and is also responsible for funding arrangements with the Yukon government, the CYFN, the SRB, the Land Use Planning Council, the Enrollment Commission and the Dispute Resolution Board. The Directorate also makes financial compensation payments to First Nations and is responsible for preparing the annual review of Yukon land claim agreement implementation.

During the 1997-1998 fiscal year, several long-standing issues were resolved. Amendments in the loan repayment schedule of Chapter 19 of the first four First Nations to correct for earlier errors were agreed to. An issue concerning the first anniversary compensation payment to the first four First Nations was resolved in favour of the First Nations.

In addition to processing various compensation payments and grants, the Directorate also implemented payments to the First Nations as required by Article 20.6.0 of the UFA.

Funding was provided by Canada during the reporting period as follows:

FINANCIAL COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

Champagne and Aishihik First Nation
\$2,395,787 (plus \$218,361)*

First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun \$1,227,913
(plus \$ 114,302)*

Teslin Tlingit Council \$ 1,623,807 (plus
\$147,317)*

Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation \$1,667,920 (plus
\$151,519)*

* Please see above for more details on these additional payments.

IMPLEMENTATION FUNDING

Surface Rights Board
\$118,703

Yukon Land Use Planning Council
\$31 1,864

Salmon Committee
\$285,718

Yukon Fish and Wildlife Enhancement
Trust \$288,851

Dispute Resolution Board
\$9,683

Yukon Enrollment Commission
\$85,069

Council for Yukon First Nations
\$240,763

Yukon Government*
\$1,123,163

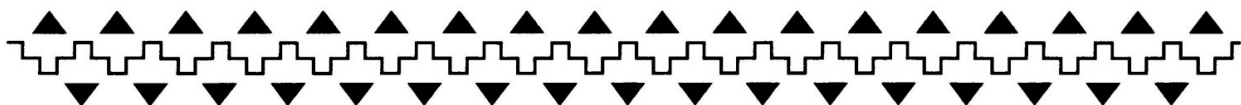
* Canada provides funds to support the FWMB, YHRB, YGPNB, and the RRC of each First Nation.

Environment Canada, Canadian Wildlife Services

Specific responsibilities of the Canadian Wildlife Services (CWS) include requirements pertaining to the Game Export Act, *Endangered Species Protection Act* and the Migratory Game Birds Act. It also has a role in the development of management plans for special wildlife management areas.

For the 1997-1998 review period, various activities occurred:

- Environment Canada (EC) has been involved along with other federal departments in the preparation of the representative public service plan, which addresses section 22.4.1 of the UFA. The draft plan is under review by the working group assigned to the plan.
- EC, in partnership with the Yukon government, is currently developing a renewed accord on environmental cooperation. Representatives from three First Nations with final agreements attended a meeting on May 2, 1997, to discuss the scope and process for developing this accord. Presently, EC is awaiting an expression of interest from chiefs and councils of First Nations with final agreements. Certain sub-agreements developed under the accord would address issues in the UFA, such as section 16.3.15.



- EC has participated in the Yukon land use planning initiative to date.
- The CWS, in cooperation with Teslin Renewable Resources Council, prepared the Nisutlin National Wildlife Area Management Plan. The process involved a number of public meetings and information sessions, and is awaiting Ministerial approval. This addresses obligation 7.0 of Schedule A for Chapter 10 of the TTC Final Agreement.
- The CWS engaged in consultation on the development of endangered species legislation. Consultation involved public meetings to which all First Nations were invited, and also two debriefing sessions with the Fish and Wildlife Management Board. Upon tabling of the legislation. First Nations were invited to sub-committee hearings held in Vancouver in February 1997. The Grand Chief of the CYFN and the Chair of the FWMB presented briefs at these hearings. This addresses the consultation provisions of section 16.3.3 of the UFA.
- The CWS participated in a meeting to discuss the preparation of a management plan for the Old Crow Flats Special Management Area, which addresses section 5.0 of Schedule C for Chapter 10 of the VGFN Final Agreement. The meeting included representatives from the VGFN, the RRC and Parks Canada. CWS also attended a four-day planning workshop in Old Crow.
- The Environmental Protection Branch (EPB) is an active member of the federal DAP caucus. Activities involve reviewing DIAND's position papers and recommending conditions that the DAP should meet to accomplish certain requirements and ensure that it meets the needs of the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency.
- The EPB cooperated with DIAND to provide training related to environmental emergency response for most of the Yukon First Nations. The EPB has notified and met with YFNs to discuss their interest in becoming a participant in the Letter of Understanding Concerning Government Response to Spills in the Yukon.

This addresses environmental management responsibilities of First Nations.

- The EPB attended meetings of the Yukon Salmon Committee to provide information related to operating mines and the risks posed to fish resources by these operations.
- The EPB met with the Fish and Wildlife Management Board on a number of occasions to discuss federal wildlife regulations and how the FWMB can ensure that YFNs have input into these regulations.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Under the provisions of the UFA and the final agreements, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada is responsible for the provision of technical and administrative support to the Yukon Salmon Committee. The Minister of Fisheries and Oceans is responsible for approval and action of the Committee's recommendations. A senior official of the Department serves as executive secretary to the YSC, which is the principal instrument for salmon management.

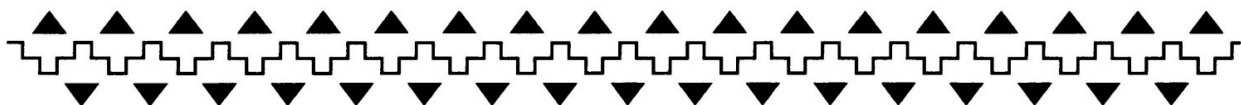
Please see the section on YSC in this document for a highlight of the committee's activities.

Department of Canadian Heritage

The Department of Canadian Heritage's obligations under the UFA and the VGFN and CAFN's final agreements primarily focus on the national parks and historical sites program. The UFA also obliges the Department to work toward equity in program delivery between the culture and heritage of Yukon First Nations and Yukon at large.

During the review period, the Department's activities included the following:

- Human resource planning continues to ensure increased opportunities for Yukon First Nations employed by Parks Canada and the Department of Canadian Heritage.



- Parks Canada continues to strive to improve representation of Aboriginal sites in the national historic site system in Yukon.
- A meeting was held with the VGFN, Parks Canada and a contractor to review the impacts and Benefit Plan for Vuntut National Park. The Plan has moved beyond the draft stage and is now complete.
- Staffing increased and Vuntut National Park has employed a superintendent, a senior park warden, a community liaison person, a park warden trainee and a patrol person. Three of these positions are staffed by Vuntut Gwitchin beneficiaries. Training plans exist for some positions, and others are presently being prepared.
- The Yukon Field Unit of Parks Canada has hired an ecologist and a park planner. The ecologist is working on an interim ecological integrity statement for Vuntut National Park. Several meetings have been held in Old Crow with the community, elders, the RRC and the VGFN to provide input into the ecological integrity statement. The park planner is beginning work on the interim management plan for the park which is expected to be completed in 1998.
- A seasonal staff house is being built in Old Crow, with completion expected the first week of August 1998. The house will be used by park employees while working in Old Crow.
- A cooperation agreement which outlines the roles, responsibilities and procedures for the planning and management of the Park has been developed by the Vuntut Gwitchin RRC, Parks Canada and the VGFN. This agreement is administrative and operational only, and not legally binding on any party.
- The Kluane National Park Management Board is presently reviewing issues related to Kluane National Park's Management Plan Review. In addition to these issues, the Management Board is reviewing the Champagne and Aishihik no harvest zones within Kluane National Park and Reserve.

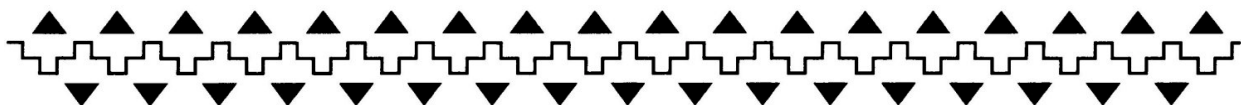
- The Alsek Renewable Resources Council, Champagne and Aishihik First Nations, Kluane National Park Management Board, Kluane National Park and Reserve, and three other agencies have formed a partnership in the management of Alsek moose. The objectives are to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of moose and their habitats in the Alsek area.

Public Service Commission

The Public Service Commission (PSC) in Yukon is primarily responsible for external recruitment into the federal public service. The PSC has a role in the review of public service job descriptions and statements of qualifications. A joint committee was established with representation for the First Nations with final agreements, the CYFN, the TPC and the Yukon government to develop a territory-wide representative public service (RPS) plan.

Highlights for the review period include the following:

- The PSC played a lead role in coordinating the consultation between departments and the first four FNs to develop the RPS plan. This process is ongoing but nearing the final stage. Departments are being encouraged to proceed with the projects and plans that can be addressed now.
- Consolidation of the plan will take place following the completion of the current consultation process.
- The PSC is reviewing departmental job descriptions and has been actively reviewing other departmental statements of qualifications prior to running external competitions.



Natural Resources Canada, Legal Surveys Division

The Legal Surveys Division of Natural Resources Canada is responsible for surveying First Nations settlement land selections and establishes annual survey priorities based on recommendations made by settlement land committees. Six of the 14 Yukon First Nations are in the process of implementing legal surveys of their settlement lands. Survey programs of the VGFN, TTC, and NND are 95 percent complete. The CAFN land surveys are approximately 55 percent complete. Survey programs for the 1998-1999 fiscal year have been developed in partnership with the SFN and LSCFN, and are currently being contracted out.

Among activities during 1997-98 are the following:

- Legal Surveys Division administered 13 cadastral survey contracts this year for the first four YFN land claims. The field season began in July and finished at the end of March when four winter survey contracts were completed.
- A large portion of the Yukon land claims surveys was accomplished. at a cost of approximately \$3.5 million.
- The total allocation of settlement lands for the CAFN, VGFN, TTC and NND is 17,358 square kilometres. This year, 5,043 square kilometres of these settlement lands were surveyed, which is almost 30 percent.
- Approximately 3,500 survey monuments were placed to establish the boundaries of 48 larger rural-block parcels, 133 smaller site-specific parcels and five community parcels.

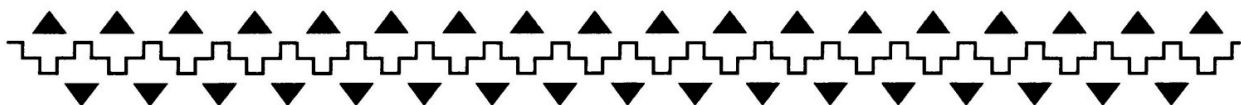
- 1,190 kilometres of natural boundaries and 745 kilometres of rectilinear boundaries were surveyed throughout Yukon.
- Economic opportunities for YFNs improved substantially from previous survey programs. Approximately \$694,000 in economic benefit to YFN communities, businesses and peoples resulted from the 1997-1998 survey work. This represents about 19 percent of the total dollar value amount of survey contract work carried out.
- Legal Surveys Division is continuing to assist comprehensive land claims negotiations in providing professional advice and comments on draft land selection maps for three additional First Nations in the negotiation process.

Public Works and Government Services Canada

The Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC) Centre for Client and Supplier Promotion has developed a complete seminar program designed specifically for Aboriginal businesses.

PWGSC continues to notify Yukon First Nations of procurement opportunities in their settlement areas and advertises them on MERX, the electronic procurement system the government uses. PWGSC also provides Yukon First Nations with information kits on how to do business with the federal government in bidding and contracting procedures.

No report was available for the 1997-1998 fiscal review period.



APPENDIX 1:

YUKON FIRST NATIONS

Carcross/Tagish First Nation

Champagne and Aishihik First Nations

First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun

Kluane First Nation

Kwanlin Dun First Nation

Liard First Nation

Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation

Ross River Dena Council

Selkirk First Nation

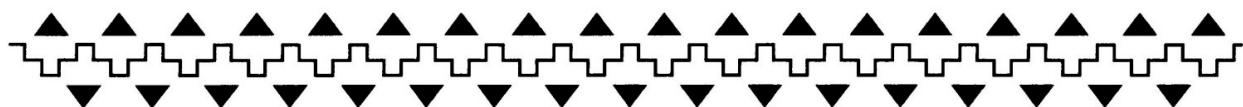
Ta'an Kwach'an Council

Teslin Tlingit Council

Tr'ondëk Hwech'in First Nation

Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation

White River First Nation



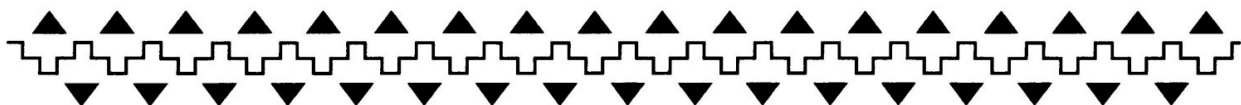
APPENDIX 2:

FEATURES OF THE UMBRELLA FINAL AGREEMENT

The Umbrella Final Agreement is a framework within which each of the 14 Yukon First Nations will conclude a final claim settlement agreement. All UFA provisions are part of each First Nation final agreement. The Quantum of settlement land and financial compensation guaranteed by the UFA is allocated to individual First Nations based on a formula arrived at by the 14 First Nations.

Key provisions include:

- title to 41,439 square kilometres of land including Category A land with surface and sub-surface rights and Category B land with surface rights only, but including rights to materials such as sand and gravel;
- \$246.600.000 in financial compensation payments (1989 dollars);
- payment of individual First Nation shares over 15 years, beginning when each final agreement is reached;
- \$6.500.000 Yukon Indian People Training Trust (1988 dollars);
- \$3.000,000 Fish and Wildlife Management Trust;
- up to \$ 1.500,000 for the Yukon River drainage basin for a salmon harvest study;
- a total of \$4.000.000 (1990 dollars) as initial capital for the establishment of the Yukon First Nation Implementation Fund;
- payment of \$26.570,000 in exchange for the *Indian Act* section 87, tax rights beginning on the third anniversary of the effective date of the U FA;
- rental revenues from surface leases and royalties from the development of non-renewable resources;
- rights to harvest wildlife for subsistence purposes throughout traditional territory;
- preferential harvesting of some species and exclusive harvesting on Category A settlement land;
- approximately 70 percent of the traplines allocated in each traditional territory;
- guaranteed one-third First Nation membership on the Yukon Water Board, the Dispute Resolution Board and the YLUPC, and up to two-thirds representation on regional land use planning councils;
- guaranteed 50 percent representation on the Development Assessment Board, SRB, FWMB and the traditional territory RRCs;
- provisions for promoting and preserving the culture and heritage of Yukon First Nations; and
- provisions for the ownership and management of heritage resources and designated heritage sites.



APPENDIX 3:

FEATURES OF THE FIRST NATION FINAL AGREEMENTS

Common Specific Provisions

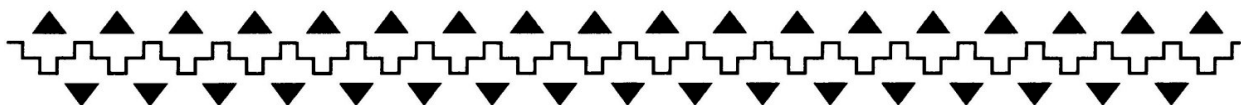
- Participation in government employment, contracting and development projects in the traditional territory.
- Options to acquire up to 25 percent of projects managed by the Yukon government or its agencies or corporations in future non-renewable resource and hydro-electric developments in the traditional territory.
- Economic developments and employment planning processes to increase economic development and government employment.
- Representation on the Kluane National Park Management Board.
- Proportional representation in public service positions in Kluane Park.
- Exclusive opportunity or right of first refusal for commercial operations in Kluane Park.
- Exclusive harvesting rights in Kluane National Park within the Champagne and Aishihik traditional territory.
- Establishment of a special management area to guide the development of Kluane National Park and Sha'washe and the surrounding area, and joint management of the Tatshenshini River.
- Provisions to nominate the Tatshenshini River as a Canadian heritage river.

Champagne and Aishihik First Nations

- A total of 1,230.24 square kilometers (475 square miles) of land with surface and sub-surface title (Category A): 1,165.49 square kilometers (450 square miles) of land with surface title only, but including rights to materials such as sand and gravel (Category B); and 31.52 square kilometers (12.17 square miles) of land set aside as reserve.
- Financial compensation payments of \$31,937,855 over 15 years.
- Specific moose harvests for subsistence needs.
- Primary consideration in allocation of freshwater fish resources in traditional territory.
- Priority allocation of a minimum number of sockeye and Chinook salmon in the Alesk River basin.
- Guaranteed participation in commercial freshwater, salmon fishery and sports fishing, adventure travel, forestry, outfitting and campsite operations in the traditional territory.

First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun

- A total of 2,408.69 square kilometres (930 square miles) of land surface and sub-surface title; 2,330.99 square kilometres (900 square miles) of land surface title only, but including rights to material such as sand and gravel; and 9.27 square kilometres (3.58 square miles) of land set aside as reserve.
- Financial compensation payments of \$16,888,734 over 15 years.
- Specific commercial wilderness rights in commercial freshwater fishing, adventure travel and commercial freshwater sports fishing.
- A comprehensive economic plan which may include preferential employment and business initiatives for the NND.
- Subsistence harvesting rights of moose, woodland caribou, fish, birds, etc.
- Agreement to enter into negotiations with government and the SFN to establish the McArthur Wildlife Sanctuary as a special management area.



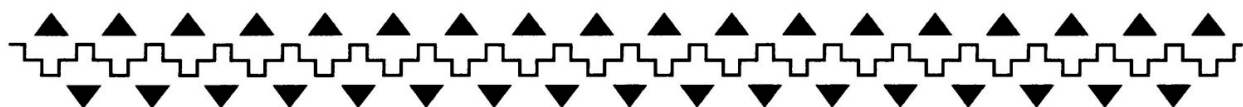
- Representation on the Peel River Advisory Committee.
- Establishment of a wetland habitat protection area at Horseshoe Slough.
- Participation in management of the Peel River watershed.
- Designation and management of a trading post on NND settlement land at Lansing as a historic site.
- Provisions to nominate the Bonnet Plume River as a Canadian heritage river.

Teslin Tlingit Council

- A total of 1,230.24 square kilometres (475 square miles) of land with surface and sub-surface title: 1,165.49 square kilometres (450 square miles) of land with title in surface only, but including rights to material such as sand and gravel: and 33.36 square kilometres (12.88 square miles) of land set aside as reserve.
- Financial compensation payments of \$21,646,715 over 15 years.
- Guaranteed participation in commercial freshwater and sports fishing, outfitting and commercial wilderness adventure travel: certain employment opportunities for work related to heritage sites, forestry and surveying.
- Specific moose harvest for subsistence needs.
- Primary consideration in allocation of freshwater fish resources in traditional territory.
- Required approval for any proposed game farming or ranching activities in the traditional territory when Teslin Tlingit harvesting rights may be affected.
- Establishment of the Nisutlin River Delta National Wildlife Area and preparation of a joint management plan which considers traditional and current use by Teslin Tlingit.
- Rights to harvest wildlife and forest resources in Nisutlin River Delta National Wildlife Area.
- Provisions recognizing and protecting the heritage and cultural significance of several specific routes and sites and the Nisutlin River Valley.

Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation

- A total of 7,744.06 square kilometres (2990 square miles) of land with surface and sub-surface title: 7.16 square kilometres (2.74 square miles) of land set aside as reserve. Financial compensation payments of \$22,234,780 over 15 years.
- Exclusive rights to all new big game outfitting concessions within Vuntut Gwitchin traditional territory.
- All commercial salmon fishing licences and all commercial salmon sport licences in the Porcupine River drainage basin for 15 years: preferential rights afterward to any allocation of commercial and sport fishing salmon licences.
- Right of first refusal for commercial wilderness travel and commercial freshwater sport fishing in the Vuntut Gwitchin settlement territory.
- At least 50 percent of public service positions with the Vuntut National Park to employ VGFN members.
- First option on business licences within the Vuntut National Park.
- Specific moose harvest for subsistence needs.
- Basic needs allocation of salmon in the Porcupine River drainage basin.
- Rights to subsistence level and harvesting in the VGFN traditional territory.
- Three special management areas to be established: Vuntut National Park. Fishing Branch Ecological Reserve and Old Crow Flats Special Management Area.
- Provisions concerning the preparation of a land use plan before an all-weather road is constructed into the community of Old Crow.
- Provisions for the protection, ownership and management of heritage resources and designated historic sites.
- Joint ownership and management of Rampart House and Lapierre House historic sites.

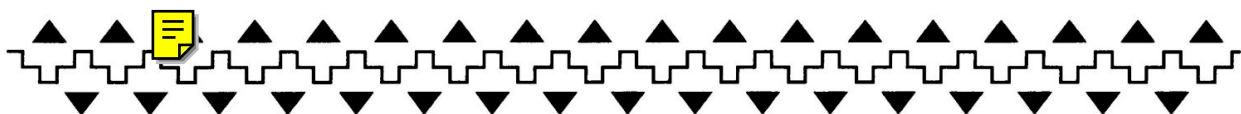


Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation

- A total of 2,598.46 square kilometres (1,003.27 square miles) of settlement land with title to the surface, including 1,533.99 square kilometres (600 square miles) of land for which there is ownership of mines and minerals in fee simple.
- Financial compensation of \$20,908,598 (1997 dollars) paid over 15 years.
- Certain preferential allocations of any new licences or permits for commercial freshwater fishing, commercial freshwater sports fishing, commercial wilderness adventure travel and outfitting concessions in the traditional territory.
- Specific formulas set out the priority allocation for moose and woodland caribou harvest for subsistence needs in the event of necessary limitations.
- Exclusive harvesting rights on Category A settlement land.
- A special management area established to guide the management and development of the Nordenskiöld Wetland Habitat Protection Area.
- A management plan for Mandanna Lake to be jointly prepared by government and the LSCFN to address and balance priorities of harvest between First Nation and other users.
- Processes to enable cooperation between the First Nation and government in identifying and protecting heritage sites incorporated into the final agreement.

Selkirk First Nation

- A total of 4,739 square kilometres (1,830 square miles) of settlement land with surface title, including 2,404.69 square kilometres (930 square miles) for which there is ownership of mines and minerals in fee simple.
- Financial compensation of \$22,289,077 (1997 dollars) paid over 15 years.
- Certain preferential allocations of any new licences or permits for commercial freshwater fishing, commercial freshwater sports fishing, commercial wilderness adventure travel and outfitting concessions in the traditional territory.
- Negotiated arrangements for employment and contracting benefits associated with any construction and operation of a hydro-electric project at Granite Canyon.
- Specific formulas to set out the priority allocation for moose and woodland caribou harvest for subsistence needs in the event of necessary limitations.
- Exclusive harvesting rights on Category A settlement land.
- Special management areas to be established to guide the management, protection and development of Tatla Mun Lake, Lhutsaw Wetland Habitat Protection Area and Ddhaw Ghro Habitat Protection Area.
- Fort Selkirk to become a designated historic site and jointly owned, planned and managed by the SFN and Yukon government.



APPENDIX 4:

MEMBERSHIP - IMPLEMENTING BODIES

ENROLLMENT COMMISSION

Chair

Mary lane Jim

Members

Duncan Sinclair

Irene Adamson

Alternates

Dan Van Bibber

Adeline Webber

YUKON GEOGRAPHICAL PLACE NAMES BOARD

Chair

Diane Chisholm

Members

Percy Henry

Gordon McIntyre

John Bitter

Daniel Tien

Margaret Workman

YUKON HERITAGE RESOURCES BOARD

Chair

John Ferbey

Members

Pat Van Bibber

Helen Couch

Denise Fras

Joe Johnson

Paul Lackowicz

Harry Morris

Roy Moses

Peter Stone

Flo Whyard

YUKON LAND USE PLANNING COUNCIL

Chair

Lesley Cabott

Members

Patrick James

Mike Phillips (first half of fiscal year only)

Gerry Thick (first half of fiscal year only)

Kim Hudson (second half of fiscal year only)

vacant

YUKON SURFACE RIGHTS BOARD

Chair

Stephen Mills

Members

Gerald Isaac

Emile D. Stehelin

F. Bruce Underhill

Joel Jacobs

YUKON TERRITORY WATER BOARD

Chair

Ron W. Johnson

Members

Dale Eftoda

John Bailey

Norma Kassi

Jean Gordon

Stephen Miills

Bruce Sova

Dietmar Tramm

DISPUTE RESOLUTION BOARD

Chair

Ione Christensen

Members

Tim McTiernan

Victor Mitander

FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Chair

Gerald Couture

Members

Mike Smith

Roger Alfred

Bruce Charlie

James Close

David Dickson

Shirley Ford

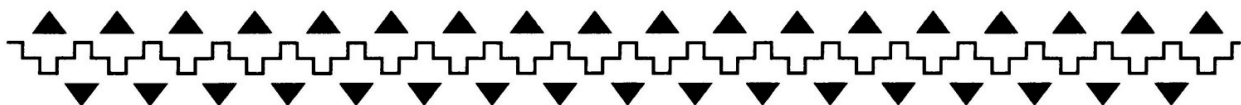
Elizabeth Hofer

Art Johns

Charles R. Stricker

Georgina Sydney

Douglas Urquhart



YUKON SALMON COMMITTEE

Chair

Steve Taylor

Members

Carl Sidney
Gerry Couture
Chuck Hume
Llewellyn Johnson
Joni MacKinnon
Stanley Njootli
William Josie
Francis Wellar
Roger Alfred

TRAINING POLICY COMMITTEE

Chair

Nancy Hager

Members

Shirlee Frost (Chair as of February 1998)
Andy Nieman
Adeline Webber
Kathy Van Bibber
Stan Boychuk

ALSEK RENEWABLE RESOURCES COUNCIL

Chair

Mike Crawshay

Members

Mickey Beattie
Daryl Drift
Thomas Eckervogt
Harry Smith
Alex Van Bibber

Alternates

Rose Mazur
Vacant

MAYO DISTRICT RENEWABLE RESOURCES COUNCIL

Co-Chairs

Dan McDiarmid
Frank Patterson

Members

Billy Germaine
Ralph Mease
J.D. Randolph
Jack Smith

Alternates

Steven Buyck
Bernard Menelon

TESLIN RENEWABLE RESOURCES COUNCIL

Chair

Danny Denison

Members

Robert Lee Jackson
Carolyn Allen
Evelyn Hassard
Harry Morris
Doug Smarch Sr.
Sandy Smarch
Watson Smarch
Orville Smith
Frank Thomas

VUNTUT GWITCHIN RENEWABLE RESOURCES COUNCIL

Chair

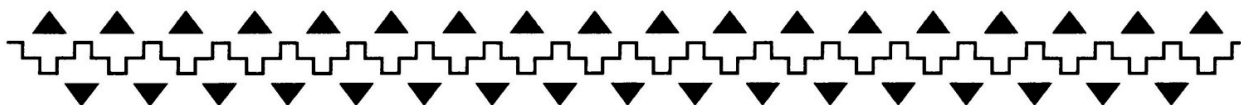
Roy Moses

Members

Vicki Josie
Harvey Kassi
Alice Frost
Peter Abel
Stanley Njootli

Alternatives

Joseph Kaye Jr. (Government)
Robert Netro (First Nations)



APPENDIX 5:

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CAFN

Champagne and Aishihik First Nation

CWS

Canadian Wildlife Service

CYFN

Council of Yukon First Nations

CYI

Council for Yukon Indians

DAP

Development Assessment Process

DIAND

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

EPB

Environmental Protection Branch

FWMB

Fish and Wildlife Management Board

GIS

Geographical Information Systems

LSCFN

Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation

MOU

Memorandum of Understanding

NND

First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun

PSC

Public Service Commission

PSTA

Programs and Services Transfer Agreement

PWGSC

Public Works and Government Services Canada

RPS

Representative Public Service (plan)

RRC

Renewable Resources Council

SFN

Selkirk First Nation

SLC

Settlement Land Committee

SRB

Surface Rights Board

TPC

Training Policy Committee

TTC

Teslin Tlingit Council

UFA

Umbrella Final Agreement

VGFN

Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation

YFN

Yukon First Nation

YGPNB

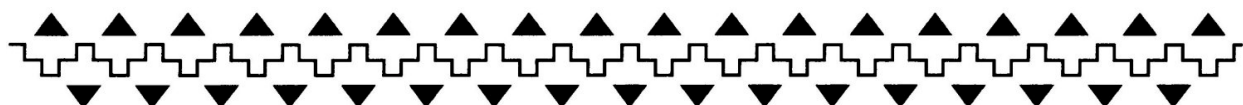
Yukon Geographic Place Names Board

YHRB

Yukon Heritage Resources Board

YLUPC

Yukon Land Use Planning Council

YSCYukon Salmon Committee
(formerly Yukon Salmon Sub-Committee)

APPENDIX 6: MAP OF TRADITIONAL TERRITORIES

