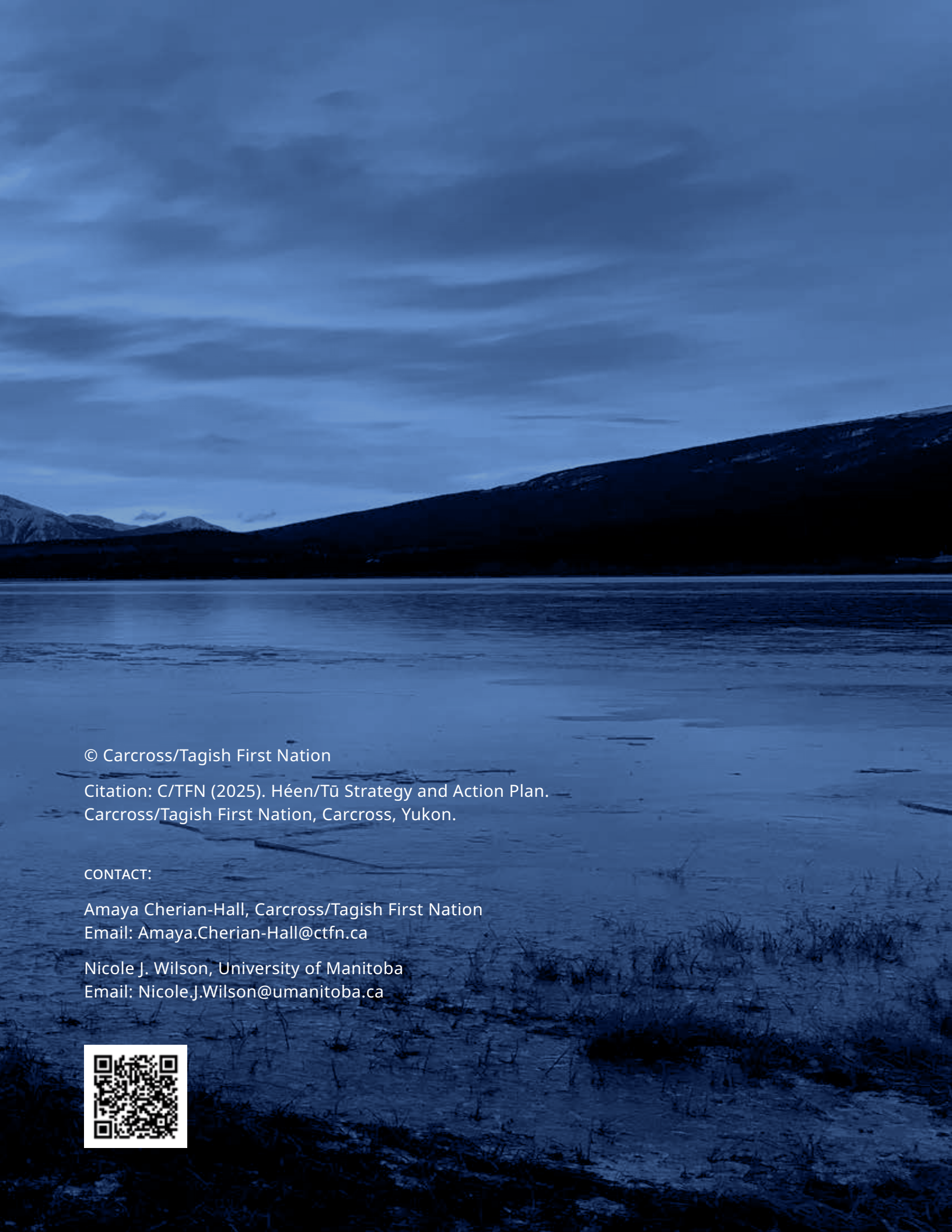


HÉEN/TŪ STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

CARCROSS / TAGISH FIRST NATION



Carcross / Tagish First Nation



Acknowledgments

The Héén/Tū Strategy and Action Plan was developed through a deliberative, clan- and moiety-based process between 2022 and 2025. We would like to acknowledge the input provided by members of the C/TFN Water Committee. Elders represented all six clans including Jean Desmarais (Ishkahittaán), Norman James (Dak'laweidi), Bessie Jim (Dak'laweidi), Ida Calmegane (Deisheetaan), Georgianna Low (Deisheetaan), Margaret Huebschwerlen (Kookhittaán), George Shepherd (Yan̄yeidí), and James Kawchuck (Gaanaxteidí). We also had youth members who represented the Wolf and Crow Moieties including Tanisha Low Baine (Crow), Dominic Smith-Johns (Crow), Susana James (Wolf), and Daisy Gatensby (Wolf).

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PHOTO: Nares Lake (English), called “pike lake” or Taasleyí Méne’ (Tagish) and Taasleyí Áayi (Tlingit) (Photo Credits: Nicole J. Wilson, 2024).

Crow Gets Water

Patsy Henderson

January 11, 1951, Little Atlin Crow watched the water where they fish.

And if it's an Eagle man [i.e., a man of the Eagle, or Wolf, moiety], he calls him ax súnée (male of my father's clan, usually a paternal uncle or cousin).

Sam Smith [Patsy's older "brother"] knows that Yéil story from the beginning. I don't know which one comes first.

Yéil tries to get the old man away, but he can't.

Then he says, "Oh gee, uncle! Who do you think is older? You or me?" His uncle said, "Oh, me, of course!"

"No, I don't believe it. I think I'm older!"⁵ They were going to prove it on the ocean, and they went out in separate boats.

Ganòok (petrel) has got a fog cap. And Yéil got lost.

And it proves he wasn't the oldest, because he couldn't find his way home. Still, he is going to beat that man [in order to get the water].

It's winter, and when you defecate, those things freeze.

He brings one in with a stick, and he shoves it close to the old man [i.e., to petrel]. And pretty soon it melts.

And the old man moves around and gets the bottom of his feet messed up. "Mmm! Mmm! ax súnée (my uncle) What's that smell?"

Maybe you have messed yourself up! En! En!" He doesn't believe it. How could it happen? He looked at it. Sure enough! He had to go outside to clean up.

And that's the time Crow drinks up all the water—with the fish in it. And he goes around and drops the water.

Before he does that—just when Ganòok (petrel) is coming in—Crow says "Gax.!" And he flies up [to the smoke hole].

And the old man tells his *gAn yegi* (fireplace + spirit) to grab him. Yéil flies, but he gets stuck.

The old man gets pitch wood. Crow was just like a dove, like in the Bible.

And after that he got all black. [Dora asked what colour Crow had been before, and Patsy's wife said he had been white.]

After a while Ganòok let him go, and he's black today.

Crow Gets Water [recorded by Catharine McClellan (2007, pp. 203–204)].

Introduction

Dàdidi nenh kay' yèh chùh łanìt'ē (Tagish) Éch áwé yá tl'étgi een haa site, ƙa yá héen (Lingít) We are part of the earth and the water (English)

Héen/Tū ("water") is a priority for the Tagish and Tlingit people of Carcross/Tagish First Nation (C/TFN). The citizens of C/TFN have inherent water rights and responsibilities to water as a relative that flow from Haa Héen Ƙusteeyí ("our water ways" in Tlingit). Revitalizing Haa Héen Ƙusteeyí, *Tūndā* ("watches the water or water eye" in Tagish)¹ and other aspects of Tagish and Tlingit language, culture, and relationships with water as a living entity are fundamental to advancing water governance within C/TFN's Traditional Territory (TT) in Yukon and British Columbia (Figure 1). In the story *Crow Gets Water*, Crow (*Ch'eshk'ia* in Tagish and *Yéil* in Tlingit) gets water back from Petrel (the old man) and distributes it, creating all the lakes, rivers, and with the last drop of salty water, the ocean (Box 1).² Instead of keeping the water for himself, Crow shares it. This story has been inspirational to C/TFN in our efforts to develop a Water Strategy and governance approaches that reflect the knowledge that water is a living entity that cannot be owned.

This document presents the *C/TFN Héen/Tū Strategy and Action Plan* (herein called the "Water Strategy"). Before turning to the Water Strategy, we provide some background on C/TFN, our TT, relationships with water and land and the broader colonial water governance context we are situated in.



Internal Consultation (Illustration by Yukon Graphic Recording ©2025).

C/TFN Traditional Territory: Water Quality Sites & Selected Major Watersheds

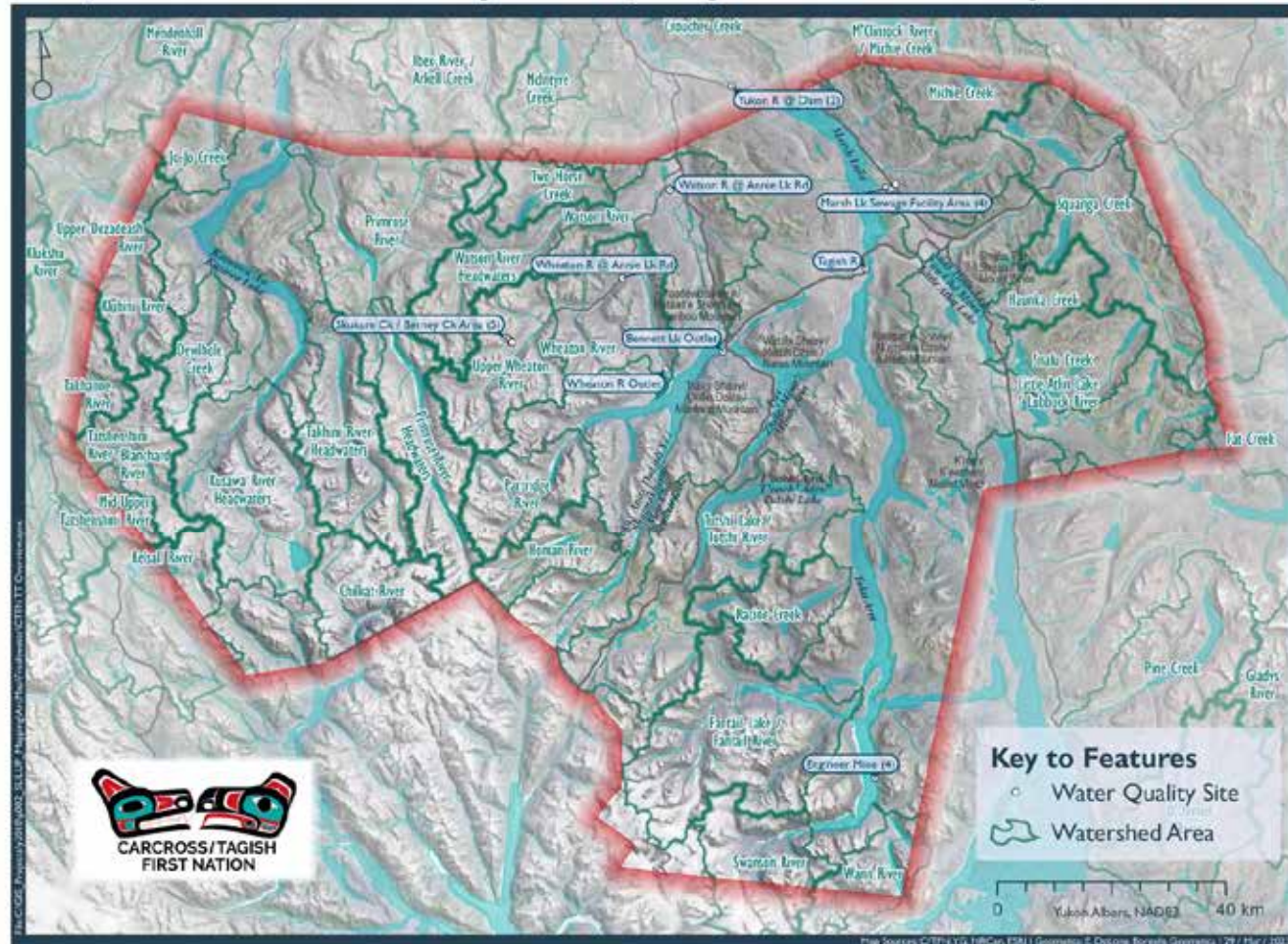


Figure 1 Map of Carcross Tagish First Nation Traditional Territory, including water monitoring sites and sub-watersheds used in this report. Map courtesy of Eric DeLong, Borealis Geomatics.

Background

C/TFN's TT spans 18,000 km² of the Southern Lakes region of what is also commonly known as southern Yukon and northern British Columbia (Figure 1). There are eleven major watersheds in C/TFN's TT. This area is in the Boreal Cordillera Ecozone, within the Yukon Southern Lakes, Boreal Mountains and Plateaus and Yukon-Stikine Highlands ecoregions. These ecoregions extend from Lake Laberge, Yukon, south into northern British Columbia and consist of extensive mountains and valleys separated by wide lowlands (Meidinger and Pojar, 1991; Wiken, 1986). The Yukon Southern Lakes Ecoregion covers the Teslin Plateau and parts of the Lewes and Nisutlin plateaus. The southern part of C/TFN TT includes numerous large, multi-basin lakes that integrate water from large amounts of area and many watersheds. The area is home to many more than human relatives such as caribou, mountain goat, Stone's and Dall's sheep, moose, wolves, grizzly bears, beaver, and ptarmigan. Fish in the region include Chinook and chum salmon, lake trout, northern pike, Arctic grayling, burbot, lake whitefish, round whitefish, pygmy whitefish, least cisco, inconnu, rainbow trout, slimy sculpin, lake chub and longnose sucker (Oliver, 2023).

C/TFN has more than 1000 citizens (Government of Canada, 2021), the vast majority of whom live in the communities of Carcross and Tagish. Despite the low human population within C/TFN TT, there are notable anthropogenic pressures on water within the region. These pressures include mining, industrial (e.g., activities that introduce fuel and chemicals to soil and water), municipal (e.g., landfills, sewage treatment and urban runoff), linear development (e.g., construction of roads, bridges, culverts, levees or other impoundments that disrupt hydrologic connectivity), dams (including the Whitehorse Rapids Dam and the Lewes Dam – Marsh Lake Control Structure), forestry, agriculture, and climate change (Oliver, 2023). Increasing pressures of this type are anticipated in the region as the result of increasing population and related demands for energy, tourism, and more.

C/TFN's approach is informed by the broader water governance context in which our TT is situated. C/TFN negotiated a Self-Government Agreement (2005a) and Final Agreement (2005b) in Yukon. The Final Agreement contains powerful acknowledgments of Indigenous water rights and authorities, including the right to unaltered "water quality, quantity and rate of flow" on Settlement lands (~10% of traditional territories) (see more detailed description of Chapter 14 Rights under the Umbrella Framework Agreement (UFA) in Appendix A). C/TFN has unceded territories in British Columbia (BC) and is actively engaged in treaty negotiations.

Water governance is also shaped by the constitutional understanding of “Crown jurisdiction” over water and the colonial division of power between the federal, provincial/territorial, and municipal governments in Canada.³ “Crown jurisdiction” is justified by the doctrine of discovery – a colonial legal concept used to explain the dispossession of Indigenous lands and water (Borrows, 2015). This doctrine is rooted in *terra nullius* or “empty lands” and in this case *aqua nullius* (translated from Latin to mean “water that belongs to no other”).⁴ Under the doctrine of discovery, those who “discovered” these “legally vacant” lands and waters belonging to “nobody” could acquire ownership – and jurisdiction over – them through occupation.” These colonial understandings of water are reflected in relevant water legislation including the Yukon Waters Act (2003) and the BC Water Sustainability Act (2016). In these pieces of legislation, the respective colonial governments assert their “ownership” of water.

This “Crown jurisdiction” is rooted in colonial definitions of water as a “resource” – something that can be owned and exploited for human benefit. This approach clashes with Tagish and Tlingit, understandings of water as a relative and as a living being to whom you have sacred responsibilities.

C/TFN has been conducting research and monitoring about water and water governance in our TT for over a decade. This has included projects centering Tagish and Tlingit relationships with and knowledge of water (Hayman et al., 2018, 2015; Wilson et al., 2013; Wilson and Inkster, 2018), along with work critically examining the implications of the C/TFN Final Agreement (Wilson, 2020a; Wilson and Inkster, 2018) and C/TFN Self-Government Agreement (Wilson, 2019) for the water governance arrangements in the Yukon portion of the TT.

C/TFN’s water monitoring has most notably taken place through the Indigenous Observation Network – a basin-wide water quality monitoring network coordinated by the Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council (YRITWC). The YRITWC has written several reports on the results of this data (YRITWC, 2015, 2013). Previous research also identified sites where water quality monitoring should be prioritized (Wilson et al., 2013). Some of these sites have been incorporated into the Indigenous Observation Network but additional sites could still be added. Most of the monitoring that has taken place within C/TFN’s TT has been focused on surface water. Ground water is also a priority and has not been monitored by any government to a large extent.⁵ In 2020, C/TFN commissioned a water scoping report to assess the current state of water data throughout our TT including data collected by C/TFN and all other parties. The report made several recommendations for future water to guide C/TFN’s water monitoring program in advancing our water governance priorities and initiatives (Oliver, 2023, pp. 44–45). The Water Strategy builds on the knowledge gained through this prior research and monitoring.

Strategy Development Process

The C/TFN Water Strategy was developed to guide our approach to water protection and governance. The Water Strategy was developed in collaboration with the C/TFN Water Committee over several years between 2022-2025. The C/TFN Water Committee is a clan- and moiety-based, gender-balanced advisory body established in 2019. The idea for the Water Strategy was proposed at the first ever C/TFN Water Committee workshop in November 2019 (Wilson, 2020b). The C/TFN Water Committee contributed to the development of the Water Strategy during three workshops (October 2022, July 2023, and August 2024). The C/TFN Water Committee developed the vision, principles, goals, strategic priorities and potential actions to help implement the Water Strategy. The Water Strategy is also informed by over a decade of water monitoring and research conducted by C/TFN and our partners including the YRITWC and others.

The graphic timeline on the following pages illustrates the steps involved in developing the Water Strategy (Figure 2). On the left, the graphic presents the history that led up to the development of the Water Strategy, in a design informed by the story of “How Crow Got Water” (Box 1). On the right, the graphic includes three main stages in the development process. First, we began drafting of the strategy and action plan in October 2022. The illustration for this first stage is informed by the story of Game Mother, who brought all the animals into this world. Second, between 2023 and 2025 our team conducted extensive internal consultation, presenting the draft strategy to C/TFN governing bodies including the Elders Council, Executive Council, Land Management Board and more. Here, the graphic includes a replica of the “Map by Indian ‘John’ of Tagish” of the Southern Lakes region, drawn from memory at Lake Lindeman for the Canadian surveyor George Dawson (1887). Finally, in August 2024, we held a Water Committee meeting and water gathering to finalize the Water Strategy and to engage C/TFN’s partners. The Water Strategy planned was approved by the C/TFN Elders Council, Executive Council and Land Management Board in the Spring of 2025.

Haa Hēen Kusteeyi Tundā

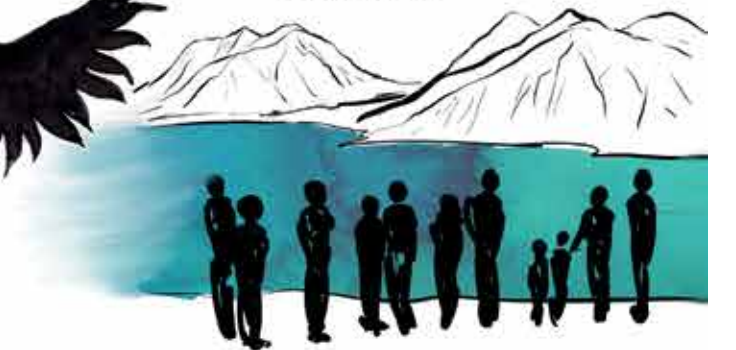
OCTOBER 2022 WATER STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN DRAFTED



SEPTEMBER 2023 EXTENSIVE INTERNAL CONSULTATION



AUGUST 2024 WATER STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN FINALIZED AT WATER GATHERING





Strategy Overview

The C/TFN Water Strategy is intended to help us ensure that water projects and decisions maintain the health of the waters within our TT in line with our holistic understanding water as a relative. It acknowledges that the use of water and land as well as the deposit of waste can put these water relations under stress.

The Water Strategy will help the C/TFN government and citizens strengthen understanding, knowledge, and overall governance of water. The strategy starts with a vision, principles, goals, and strategic priorities, which provide a framework for the actions the C/TFN government will take. The Water Strategy will:

- Be a living document intended to reflect the deep relationship between C/TFN Citizens and the waters and lands in our TT.
- Promote a unified approach to water governance across all C/TFN water initiatives and regardless of the differences in decision-making contexts in Yukon and British Columbia.
- Generate better understandings of the waters within the TT by gathering information and knowledge (traditional, local, and western scientific) about water.
- Foster relationships and collaboration with other parties with roles in water governance.

PHOTO: Canoe journey on Tagish Lake. Tagish is a place name that means “it (spring ice) is breaking up” (Photo Credits: Amaya Cherian-Hall, 2024).

FOLLOWING PAGE: Figure 2 This graphic timeline illustrates the steps involved in developing the C/TFN Water Strategy. Colleen James and Nicole J. Wilson developed the concept for the graphic timeline (Illustration by Yukon Graphic Recording ©2025).

Water Strategy

Vision

Héen/Tū (Water) within our traditional territory should be forever flowing clean, healthy and respected for everything including humans, land, air, fire, animals, fish, plants, birds and insects.

Principles

C/TFN's approach to protecting water will be guided by the following principles:

- Flow from our Ha Kus Téeyi ("Our Way") and *Tūndā* ("watches the water or water eye" in Tagish) including Tagish and Tlingit knowledge, language, law, ceremony, and story.
- Ensure respect and reciprocity with water as a living entity.
- Acknowledge water and land are not separate because "we are all part of the land and part of the water."
- Use Indigenous and Western knowledge.
- Engage moieties & clans in discussion to know how we should protect water.
- Foster relationships and collaboration with other parties.

Goals

The Water Strategy has two interrelated goals:

1. Water for the health of the land and our more than human relatives

Sustain and restore healthy water including quality, quantity, and flows for the health of the land and all living beings including animals, fish, plants, birds, and insects.

2. Water for the spiritual, emotional, physical, and mental health of human beings

Maintain and restore relationships with water for the spiritual, emotional, physical, and mental health of human beings including the availability of healthy water and the Tagish and Tlingit knowledge about our relationship with it.

Strategic Priorities

1. Develop and implement C/TFN Water Governance strategies rooted in the revitalization of Tagish and Tlingit water law, knowledge, language, and ceremony.
2. Gather Indigenous Knowledge and Western Science on the past, current, and future states of water quality, quantity and flows in C/TFN's TT.
3. Advance C/TFN capacity to research, monitor, and protect water.
4. Build relationships with other parties who are interested in protecting water.

Action Plan

An Action Plan is needed to identify what steps will be taken to achieve the goals of the Water Strategy and how you will know when that action has been completed. The Action Plan below includes steps that C/TFN will take in the next five years (2025-2030). It will be a living document and be used to track new initiatives..

Action 1 – Hold Annual C/TFN Water Committee Meeting

The C/TFN Water Committee will play an integral role in guiding the implementation of the Water Strategy and Action Plan. C/TFN will host Water Committee meetings, on an annual basis at minimum, to keep the committee up to date on its implementation.

Action 2 – Host Water Gatherings

C/TFN will host a water gathering to celebrate the Water Strategy and build relationships with key water governance actors including other Indigenous peoples and governments who share the goal of protecting water. A water gathering will create a space for engagement and knowledge exchange among these parties.

Action 3 – Support activities that foster relationships with Héen/Tū

C/TFN will support events and activities that foster and renew our relationships with Héen/Tū. We will achieve this by regularly holding water ceremonies, canoe trips, learning to pack water, creating opportunities for youth involvement in research and monitoring, and more.

Action 4 – Develop C/TFN Water Policy

C/TFN will work to develop a Water Policy. The policy will build on the Water Scoping Report (Oliver, 2023) and Community-Based Monitoring (Action 6). Developing a Water Policy will be an intermediate step before developing and implementing enforceable Water and Land Legislation. It will provide the opportunity to test out some tools in both the BC and Yukon contexts (i.e., enforceable water quality standards).

Developing a Water Policy and eventually Land and Water legislation will build C/TFN's capacity for water protection and co-governance with other governments. A team of C/TFN Staff, lawyers and consultants will be needed to implement this action.

Action 5 – Build capacity for water legislation co-development

C/TFN is interested in co-developing legislation with colonial governments to advance legislation that better reflects our authorities and relationships with water. There are several potential pieces of water legislation that are due for modernization including the Yukon Waters Act (2003) and the Canada Waters Act (1985). C/TFN will build our capacity to co-develop legislation with other governments through developing our own C/TFN Water Policy and eventually Land and Water Legislation. Furthermore, C/TFN commits to doing research on the process of legislation co-development with colonial governments to enhance our capacity to engage.

Action 6 – Enhance C/TFN water monitoring

C/TFN will work with the (YRITWC) and other partner scientists to develop a monitoring plan that will guide future monitoring and data use. We will work to implement the recommendations outlined in the water scoping study (discussed above) to ensure it is most supportive of water governance priorities and initiatives (Oliver, 2023, pp. 44–45). The next steps for water monitoring in C/TFNs TT need to be informed by strategic priorities but would generally involve conducting additional monitoring (at greater frequency and for additional parameters) at existing sites or adding new sites. Additional sites might be selected by prioritizing culturally and ecologically significant areas and/or areas where there are concerns about current or future threats to water quality, quantity, or flows.

Action 7 – Develop decision support tool building on Aquatic Ecosystem Model

C/TFN needs tools to help guide water decisions. Through the *How We Walk with the Land and the Water* (HWW) initiative,⁶ C/TFN has worked with Kwanlin Dün First Nation and Ta'an Kwäch'än Council to develop a Mapped Land Vision that includes an Aquatic Ecosystem Model. C/TFN will work to advance the Aquatic Ecosystem model through adding additional data from Community-Based Monitoring and otherwise to characterize sensitivity and risk.

Action 8 – Explore opportunities related to personhood of water

C/TFN will explore the potential opportunities related to the personhood of water. We will host a discussion internally and with key partners (e.g., YRITWC) to examine the benefits and challenges of personhood as a strategy for water governance and protection. Through these discussions we will identify candidate water bodies.

Action 9 – Engage HWW Nations on the implementation of Chapter 14

HWW aims to “prepare for Regional Land & Water Relationship Planning”. This includes the goal to implement rights and processes in both Chapter 11 on Regional

Land Use Planning and Chapter 14 on Water Management in the UFA. We aim to engage with the Ta'an Kwäch'än Council (TKC) and Kwanlin Dün First Nation (KDFN) to discuss implementation of Schedule A of Chapter 14 on the creation of a Yukon River Watershed Management Working Group (See Appendix A). C/TFN is party to the HWW initiative and will seek to engage the HWW governance committee to begin a dialogue.

Action 10 – Develop Contaminated Sites Map

C/TFN will work with HWW to develop a contaminated sites map. Currently a comprehensive map of contaminated sites/sites of concern does not exist. Yukon Government has a contaminated sites database, but it is limited. Yukon Government's map does not include sites that many citizens are concerned about, such as the oil tanks that may still be sitting at the bottom of Bennett Lake. This map would be used to prioritize environmental monitoring efforts. With site locations identified, we could sample sites, determine their contamination level and remediate or contain contaminants where necessary. The main application of this map would be to support environmental clean-up and prevent further harm. However, depending on the nature of the sites identified, it could also have implications for land use planning.

Action 11 – Identify funding sources

Explore options for funding that will build internal capacity and support the implementation of the elements of the Water Strategy. Achieving this will include



Water Gathering (Illustration by Yukon Graphic Recording ©2025).

Notes

- 1 A Tagish language phrase gifted to C/TFN from the eagle at the mouth of King Salmon River (McClintock River) during a ceremony on August 15th, 2023 (story as told and recorded by Colleen James).
- 2 Many versions of Crow Gets Water have been recorded notably including versions by Patsy Henderson, who was the last hereditary chief of the Tagish Kwan (Box 1) and Angela Sidney in My old people's stories: Part II (McClellan, 2007).
- 3 The Canadian Constitution, 1867 divides responsibility for water between the federal government and provincial/territorial governments. Provincial and territorial governments like British Columbia and Yukon, have jurisdiction over most aspects of freshwater management. Their legislative powers include, but are not restricted to water supply, pollution control, hydroelectric development, flow regulation, and authorization of water use. The federal government has jurisdiction over fisheries, navigation, federal lands and "Indian reserves" (including drinking water supply on reserves), and international relations, for the most part related to the doctrine of discovery, management of boundary waters shared with the U.S (Bakker, 2007; Boyd, 2003). Indigenous rights and jurisdiction are not considered in these arrangements. The Constitution Act, 1867 (Section 91(24)) sets out that the federal government has full and complete responsibility for "Indians and lands reserved for Indians." While Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982 acknowledges and affirms Indigenous rights, these are not considered to come into play in the division of jurisdiction over water.
- 4 Terra nullius or "empty lands" in Latin is used to describe lands not considered to be under the governance of a sovereign nation (Borrows, 2015). Equally, the term *aqua nullius* (translated from Latin to mean "water that belongs to no other") has been used to describe the non-recognition or erasure of Indigenous peoples' pre-existing governance of water including rights, titles, and responsibilities to water (Marshall, 2017a, 2017b). Under the doctrine of discovery, parties could obtain ownership and jurisdiction over these "legally vacant" lands and water that belong to "nobody" simply through "discovering" them. The doctrine of discovery is the legal theory that supports colonialism in Canada through the idea of European superiority. While Pope Francis repudiated the Doctrine of Discovery on 30 March 2023 (Winfield, 2023), the doctrine continues to influence policy in Canada. This is reflected in the continued assertion of Crown jurisdiction over water.
- 5 Yukon Government has been making efforts to expand knowledge and monitoring related to groundwater in Yukon (Environment Yukon, Water Resources Branch, 2014). C/TFN was recently involved in a consultation related to Indigenous Knowledge of Groundwater.
- 6 <https://www.howwewalk.org/>

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Appendices

APPENDIX A

Chapter 14: Water Management

Yukon First Nations water rights and defined roles in water governance have been constitutionally recognized through comprehensive land claims agreements.

Chapter 14 of the Umbrella Framework Agreement (UFA) specifically addresses 'water management.'

The UFA details matters including

- The applicability of "laws of general application" (e.g. colonial laws including the Yukon Waters Act (2003) or Canadian Navigable Waters Act (1985) to both Settlement and non-Settlement Land;
- The powers of the Yukon Water Board;
- The extent of Yukon First Nation water rights;
- The management powers of Yukon Government;
- A process for dispute resolution; and
- Stipulations for when compensation for the loss or damage is warranted.

Chapter 14 outlines several aspects of Yukon First Nation water rights and responsibilities. There are three main provisions that C/TFN will consider how to implement:

Traditional Use of Water:

"Subject to Laws of General Application, a Yukon Indian Person shall have the right to use Water for a Traditional Use in the Yukon" (14.5.0, See also 14.9.0).

Water Rights on Settlement Land:

"Notwithstanding 14.3.1, and subject to the provisions of the Umbrella Final Agreement, a Yukon First Nation shall have the exclusive right to use Water which is on or flowing through its Settlement Land when such Water is on or flowing through its Settlement Land" (14.5.4).

“A Yukon First Nation has the right to have water which is on or flowing through or adjacent to its Settlement Land remain substantially unaltered as to quantity, quality and rate of flow, including seasonal rate of flow” (14.8.0).

Creation of Yukon River Watershed Management Working Group:

“A working group in respect of the Yukon River watershed shall be established and the specific provisions in respect thereof are set out in Schedule A - Yukon River Watershed Management Working Group, attached to this chapter” (14.6.2).

**APPENDIX B
Water Governance Actors and Mandates**

Actor	Mandate
Government of Canada	
Canada Water Agency (Environment and Climate Change Canada)	To improve freshwater management in Canada by providing leadership, effective collaboration federally, and improved coordination and collaboration with provinces, territories, and Indigenous Peoples to proactively address national and regional transboundary freshwater challenges and opportunities. The Canada Water Agency is leading the modernization of the Canada Water Act (1985) to reflect Canada’s freshwater reality, including climate change and the rights of Indigenous Peoples. It also supports the implementation of important initiatives such as the National Adaptation Strategy.
Department of Fisheries and Oceans	Authorizations and enforcement of the Fisheries Act (1985).
Parks Canada	Monitoring and assessment of water values, parks management planning.
Crown-Indigenous Relations	To support the fulfilment of Canada's legal obligations pursuant to modern treaties and self-government agreements, including rights and interests of Indigenous peoples.

Indigenous Services Canada	To support and empower Indigenous peoples to independently deliver services and address the socio-economic conditions in our communities.
Transport Canada	Authorization and enforcement under the Canadian Navigable Waters Act (1985).

Yukon Government

Energy, Mines and Resources	Compliance and enforcement of permitted activities that may affect water.
Health and Social Services	Testing of drinking water, compliance and enforcement of the Public Health and Safety Act (2002).
Environment including the Water Resources Branch	Hydrology and snow surveys, contaminants, water monitoring and management.
Community Services	Water, sewer and road works, flood and erosion control, water project advice and assistance to First Nations.

Government of British Columbia

Ministry of Water, Land and Resource Stewardship	The Ministry of Water, Land and Resource Stewardship is accountable for integrated land and natural resource management, including objective setting for land and marine environments, effectively managing cumulative effects, and advancing reconciliation with Indigenous peoples, environmental sustainability, and economic growth. Water licencing is permitted under the BC Water Sustainability Act (2016).
Adjacent and Overlapping First Nations	Shared responsibilities, rights, and interests in overlapping areas. Other First Nations may be affected by downstream issues flowing from C/TFN's TT. C/TFN has a shared interest in water outside of the TT (e.g., salmon migration).

Co-Management Boards and Committees

Yukon Water Board	<p>The Yukon Water Board is an independent body established under the Yukon Waters Act (2003). The Water Board Secretariat provides administrative support and works on the Board's behalf.</p> <p>Under the Yukon Waters Act (2003), the Yukon Water Board issues water licences for various activities for the use of water and/or the deposit of waste to water.</p>
Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Impact Assessment Board (YESAB)	<p>YESAB is an independent arms-length body, responsible for the assessment responsibilities of the <i>Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act</i> (YESAA) legislation and regulations. Specifically, its role is to administer YESAA. Water is a major component of environmental and socio-economic assessments.</p>
Land Use Planning Council (Yukon)	<p>The Council makes recommendations to Yukon government and each affected Yukon First Nations related to land use planning policies, goals, and priorities, in the Yukon and more. Holds authority under the Umbrella Final Agreement (1993) Chapters 2.12.0 and 11.3.0.</p>
Carcross and Tagish – Municipal	<p>Management and supply of drinking water and wastewater services.</p>
Other	
Yukon Energy	<p>Major water license and Fisheries Act authorization user in the Yukon River Watershed.</p>
Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council	<p>Water monitoring through Indigenous Observation Network in the Yukon River Basin including Alaska, Yukon, and British Columbia.</p>
How We Walk with the Land and Water	<p>Land (and water) relationship planning process initiated with Ta'an Kwäch'än Council and Kwanlin Dün First Nation. Preparatory process for the implementation of Chapter 11, can also assist with preparation for the implementation of Chapter 14.</p>





Carcross / Tagish First Nation