

AGENDA
TOWN OF INUVIK ~ COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE AND REGULAR COUNCIL MEETINGS
TO BE HELD ON JULY 11 AND 13, 2022
AT 7:00 P.M. IN COUNCIL CHAMBERS

Item # 1 **CALL TO ORDER**

Item # 2 **ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA**

Item # 3 **DECLARATION OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST OR PECUNIARY INTEREST**

Item # 4 **DELEGATIONS, PRESENTATIONS OR PETITIONS**

4.1 RCMP Report

Report to be Distributed Monday.

Item # 5 **PUBLIC QUESTION PERIOD**

Item # 6 **ADOPTION OF THE MINUTES**

6.1 Minutes of the June 20 and 22, 2022 Council Meetings

Minutes attached. Requires motion to approve.

6.2 Minutes of the June 27, 2022 Special Council Meeting

Minutes attached. Requires motion to approve.

Item # 7 **ACTION ITEMS**

7.1 Action Items List

Document attached.

Item # 8 **NEW BUSINESS**

8.1 RFCD 2022-SAO-068 ~ Request from Inuvik Food Bank

Document attached. For discussion purposes.

8.2 Presentation of Summer Programming Schedule by Community Services

Document to be distributed. For Discussion Purposes.

Item # 9 **BY-LAWS**

Item # 10 **DEPARTMENT HEAD REPORTS**

10.1 Capital Projects Report

Report attached. Requires motion to adopt.

Item # 11 **INFORMATION ITEMS**

11.1 Strategic Priorities Chart

Document attached. For information only.

11.2 Aurora Research Institute ~ Various Research Projects

Document attached. For information only.

Item # 12 **COUNCIL CONCERNS**

Item #13 **IN CAMERA ITEMS**

Item # 14 **ADJOURNMENT**

MINUTES
TOWN OF INUVIK ~ REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING
HELD ON JUNE 20 and 22, 2022
AT 7:00 P.M. IN COUNCIL CHAMBERS

Present:	Monday	Wednesday
Mayor:	Clarence Wood	
Deputy Mayor:	Natasha Kulikowski	Natasha Kulikowski
Councillors:	Tony Devlin	Tony Devlin
	Jesse Harder	Jesse Harder
	Alana Mero	Alana Mero
	Grant Gowans	Grant Gowans
		Kurt Wainman
Absent:	Councillor Kurt Wainman (on Monday with Notice) Mayor Clarence Wood (on Wednesday with notice)	
Staff Present:	Grant Hood, Senior Administrative Officer Jackie Challis, Director of Economic Development and Tourism Rick Campbell, Director of Public Services	
Others Present:	Corporal Main - RCMP	
Item # 1	CALL TO ORDER	
	Mayor Wood called the Committee of the Whole Meeting to order at 7:00 PM	
	Deputy Mayor Kulikowski called the Regular Council Meeting to order at 7:00 PM	
Item # 2	ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA	
	Moved by Councillor Mero, seconded by Councillor Gowans	
MOTION: 118/06/22	“BE IT RESOLVED THAT Inuvik Town Council hereby adopts the agenda as presented.”	
	Motion CARRIED .	
Item # 3	DECLARATION OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST OR PECUNIARY INTEREST	
	There were no declarations.	
Item # 4	DELEGATIONS, PRESENTATIONS OR PETITIONS	
4.1	<u>RCMP Report</u>	
	On Monday Corporal Main provided Council with the monthly report for May.	
Item # 5	PUBLIC QUESTION PERIOD	

MINUTES

Inuvik Town Council Meeting
June 20 & 22, 2022

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A member of the public asked about availability of the Community Hall but the Great Northern Arts Festival has it booked as part of the donation motion passed by Council. GNAF have indicated that they do not need the hall but she was told to ask Council. On Wednesday SAO Hood informed Council that if GNAF provided written confirmation they do not need the hall then it could be rented out and that Council does not have to make any motions regarding as it would be no different than someone cancelling and another party renting it.

Item # 6

ADOPTION OF THE MINUTES

6.1

Minutes of the May 25, 2022, Council Meetings

Moved by Councillor Devlin, seconded by Councillor Mero

MOTION: 119/06/22

“BE IT RESOLVED THAT Inuvik Town Council hereby adopts the minutes of the May 25, 2022 Council meetings as presented.”

Motion **CARRIED**.

Item # 7

ACTION ITEMS

7.1

Action Items List

Council noted the document

Item # 8

NEW BUSINESS

8.1

RFCD 2022-SAO-043 Strategic Priorities Chart

Moved by Councillor Gowans, seconded by Councillor Mero

Councillor Devlin inquired if this document comes to Council frequently as it has been on the agenda for a couple of meetings. SAO Hood informed Council that at the last meeting Council has sent the document back to Administration to update some dates as they had not been updated. He also noted that normally this document is reviewed quarterly and if there are no changes it remains as an information item in the Council meeting package.

MOTION: 120/06/22

“BE IT RESOLVED THAT Inuvik Town Council hereby approves the Strategic Priorities Chart as presented.”

Motion **CARRIED**.

8.2

RFCD 2022-SAO-055 ~ Presentation of Fiscal 2022 Final Operating and Capital Budget

Moved by Councillor Devlin, seconded by Councillor Harder

SAO Hood made a presentation Council outlining changes to the final budget versus the interim budget passed in December 2021. There were no questions from Council.

MOTION: 121/06/22 “BE IT RESOLVED THAT Inuvik Town Council hereby approves the Town of Inuvik 2022 Operating and Capital Budget as presented.”

Motion **CARRIED**.

8.3 RFCD 2022-SAO-065 ~ Conditional Use Development Permit Application

Moved by Councillor Mero, seconded by Councillor Wainman

On Monday Representatives from the applicant were present to answer questions from Council and also gave Council a brief description of the project that would be housed in the building. It was made clear this was not a shelter but a place where anyone could go for assistance with many administrative issues regarding health etc. It would not be an overnight operation but close at 5 PM each day.

SAO Hood also provided council with a clarification on what a conditional use is as outlined in the Zoning By-law

On Wednesday Councillor Harder expressed concern about the neighboring residences and following discussion Council proposed an amendment to the motion putting 3 conditions to the permit.

MOTION: 122/06/22 “BE IT RESOLVED THAT Inuvik Town Council hereby approves the proposal to accommodate a conditional use of a Group Home at 83 Inuit (Lot 19, Block 32, Plan 328).”

Motion **CARRIED as amended**.

Moved by Councillor Mero, seconded by Councillor Harder

MOTION: 123/06/22 “BE IT RESOLVED THAT Inuvik Town Council hereby amends motion 122/06/22 to add to the motion:

with the following conditions:

- 1. Notification via post to neighbouring residences**
- 2. Public notification via various media outlets**
- 3. Hold an open house prior to beginning operations”**

Motion **CARRIED**.

8.4 RFCD 2022-SAO-066 ~ Fees and Charges Policy Amendment

Moved by Councillor Devlin, seconded by Councillor Mero

MOTION: 124/06/22 “BE IT RESOLVED THAT Inuvik Town Council hereby approves amending the Fees and Charges Policy FM.021 Schedule A as presented.”

Motion **CARRIED**.

8.5 RFCD 2022-SAO-067 ~ Fees Reduction for 2022 Recreation Fields

Moved by Councillor Mero, seconded by Councillor Gowans

On Wednesday representatives from the Slopitch league requesting the reduction were present to answer questions. Councillor Devlin asked if they do any fundraising or look for sponsorship. The representatives responded that it was minimal. Councillor Mero asked SAO Hood if we give discounts to other organizations to which SAO Hood responded no.

The representatives noted there seemed to be some communication issues between them and the Town. Deputy Mayor Kulikowski informed them that they could contact SAO Hood with any concerns.

There was some discussion regarding the responsibilities of the Town and the sport organizations and SAO Hood noted that this would be reviewed and a response to any questions they may have.

MOTION: 125/06/22 "BE IT RESOLVED THAT Inuvik Town Council hereby approves amending the Fees and Charges Policy fees for the 2022 season as presented."

Motion **DEFEATED**.

Moved by Councillor Wainman, seconded by Councillor Gowans

MOTION: 126/06/22 "BE IT RESOLVED THAT Inuvik Town Council hereby approves amending the Fees and Charges Policy fees for the 2022 season by 50%."

Motion **DEFEATED**.

Item # 9 **BY-LAWS**9.1 RFCD 2022-SAO-056 ~ Inuvik Fire Department Establishment By-law 2687/FC/22

Moved by Councillor Devlin, seconded by Councillor Mero

MOTION: 127/06/22 "BE IT RESOLVED THAT Inuvik Town Council hereby gives THIRD AND FINAL READING to By-law 2687/FC/22, a by-law to establish and regulate a fire department."

Motion **CARRIED**.

9.2 RFCD 2022-SAO-057 ~ Emergency Management By-law 2688/FC/22

Moved by Councillor Harder, seconded by Councillor Mero

MOTION: 128/06/22 "BE IT RESOLVED THAT Inuvik Town Council hereby gives THIRD AND FINAL READING to By-law 2688/FC/22, a by-law for control of an emergency management plan."

Motion **CARRIED.**

9.3 RFCD 2022-SAO-058 ~ Protective Service Fee By-law 2689/FC/22

Moved by Councillor Gowans, seconded by Councillor Devlin

MOTION: 129/06/22 “BE IT RESOLVED THAT Inuvik Town Council hereby gives **THIRD AND FINAL READING** to By-law 2689/FC/22, a by-law to establish protective services fees for service.”

Motion **CARRIED.**

9.4 RFCD 2022-SAO-059 ~ Smoke Detector Repeal By-law 2690/FC/22

Moved by Councillor Mero, seconded by Councillor Wainman

MOTION: 130/06/22 “BE IT RESOLVED THAT Inuvik Town Council hereby gives **THIRD AND FINAL READING** to By-law 2690/FC/22, a by-law to repeal a by-law no longer required.”

Motion **CARRIED.**

9.5 RFCD 2022-SAO-060 ~ Fire Hydrant By-law 2691/FC/22

Moved by Councillor Devlin, seconded by Councillor Gowans

MOTION: 131/06/22 “BE IT RESOLVED THAT Inuvik Town Council hereby gives **THIRD AND FINAL READING** to By-law 2691/FC/22, the Fire Hydrant by-law.”

Motion **CARRIED.**

9.6 RFCD 2022-SAO-061 ~ Senior and Disabled Exemption By-law 2692/TAX/22

Moved by Councillor Harder, seconded by Councillor Wainman

MOTION: 132/06/22 “BE IT RESOLVED THAT Inuvik Town Council hereby gives **THIRD AND FINAL READING** to By-law 2692/TAX/22, the Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief By-law.”

Motion **CARRIED.**

9.7 RFCD 2022-SAO-062 ~ Application of Interest on Unpaid Taxes By-law 2693/TAX/22

Moved by Councillor Gowans, seconded by Councillor Mero

MOTION: 133/06/22 “BE IT RESOLVED THAT Inuvik Town Council hereby gives **THIRD AND FINAL READING** to By-law 2693/TAX/22, Levying of a Penalty on Outstanding Taxes By-law.”

Motion **CARRIED.**

9.8 RFCD 2022-SAO-063 ~ 2022 Annual Tax Levy By-law 2694/TAX/22

Moved by Councillor Devlin, seconded by Councillor Mero

MOTION: 134/06/22 “BE IT RESOLVED THAT Inuvik Town Council hereby gives FIRST READING to By-law 2694/TAX/22, the 2022 annual tax billing by-law.”

Motion **CARRIED**.

Moved by Councillor Mero, seconded by Councillor Harder

MOTION: 135/06/22 “BE IT RESOLVED THAT Inuvik Town Council hereby gives SECOND READING to By-law 2694/TAX/22, the 2022 annual tax billing by-law.”

Motion **CARRIED**.

Item # 10 **DEPARTMENT HEAD REPORTS**

10.1 Community Services Report

On Monday SAO Hood was asked about the pool renovations. He informed Council that the contractor was still having staffing issues and reminded Council that it is specialized work. He noted that we are anticipating they would be sending some workers in July but the exact dates are not settled yet.

Councillor Devlin commented on the lighting setup in the Community Hall for photography and it should be looked at regarding improvements.

10.2 Capital Projects Report

Council noted the report

10.3 Financial Report

Council noted the report

Moved by Councillor Gowans seconded by Councillor Harder

MOTION: 136/06/22 “BE IT RESOLVED THAT Inuvik Town Council hereby adopts the following staff reports as presented: Item 10.1 – Community Services; Item 10.2 – Capital Projects; Item 10.3 – Financial Report.”

Motion **CARRIED**.

Item # 11 **INFORMATION ITEMS**

MINUTES

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11.1 Aurora Research Institute ~ Various Research Projects

Documents attached. For information only.

Item # 12 **COUNCIL CONCERNS**

Councillor Devlin thanked Director Challis for the hard work and excellent Arctic Development Expo.

Item #13 **IN CAMERA ITEMS**

Item # 14 **ADJOURNMENT**

The committee of the whole meeting adjourned at 8:10 p.m.

Moved by Councillor Gowans

MOTION: 137/06/22 “BE IT RESOLVED THAT In the regular Council meeting adjourn at 8:19 p.m.”

MINUTES
TOWN OF INUVIK ~ SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING
HELD ON June 27, 2022
AT 12:00 P.M. IN COUNCIL CHAMBERS

Present:

Mayor: Clarence Wood
 Deputy Mayor: Natasha Kulikowski
 Councillors: Tony Devlin
 Jesse Harder
 Alana Mero (Via Teleconference)
 Grant Gowans
 Kurt Wainman

Absent:

Staff Present: Grant Hood, Senior Administrative Officer

Item # 1 **CALL TO ORDER**

Mayor Wood called the meeting to order at 12:02 PM

Item # 2 **ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA**

Moved by Councillor Gowans seconded by Councillor Harder

MOTION: 136/06/22 “BE IT RESOLVED THAT Inuvik Town Council hereby adopts the agenda as presented.”

Motion **CARRIED**.

Item # 3 **DECLARATION OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST OR PECUNIARY INTEREST**

Item # 4 **BY-LAWS**

4.1 RFCD 2022-SAO-063 ~ 2022 Annual Tax Levy By-law 2694/TAX/22

By-law attached. Requires THIRD AND FINAL READING.

Moved by Deputy Mayor Kulikowski seconded by Councillor Harder

MOTION: 137/06/22 “BE IT RESOLVED THAT Inuvik Town Council hereby gives THIRD AND FINAL READING to By-law 2694/TAX/22, the 2022 annual tax billing by-law.”

Motion **CARRIED**.

Item # 14 **ADJOURNMENT**

Moved by Councillor Gowans

MOTION: 138/06/22 “BE IT RESOLVED THAT In the regular Council meeting adjourn at 12:06 p.m.”

ACTION ITEMS

July 11 & 13, 2022 COUNCIL MEETINGS

No.	ITEM	REQUIRED ACTION	ACTION TAKEN / ANTICIPATED COMPLETION DATE
1.	Accessibility issues Restrictions on ATV operation	Bring forward potential options to address accessibility issues/prohibited use of ATVs and other types of vehicles on Mackenzie and Kingmingya Roads Public engagement to gauge support for keeping or removing restrictions on ATV operations	Item scheduled for August 8 & 10 Council meetings
2.	Food Cycle Science Corporation	Discuss potential Town participation in 12-week Impact Canada Pilot Program	SAO Hood had discussion with group at FCM. It was decided to put project on hold until fall due to staffing issues
3.	Inuvik Girl Guides use of Community Hall	Donated use approved at October 13, 2021 Council meeting.	Continue with status quo pending reopening of gym space at East Three Schools.
4.	Ski Club Lease	Town has signed lease for property from GNWT. Property survey is required in order to move forward with land acquisition.	

REQUEST FOR COUNCIL DECISION

Meeting Dates: July 11 & 13, 2022

RFCD #: 2022-SAO-068

TOPIC

REQUEST FROM INUVIK FOOD BANK FOR 5 BERGER STREET BUILDING

BACKGROUND

The Town has received a request from the Inuvik Food Bank to re-locate from their present location behind that building located at 5 Berger into the main building. The building had previously held the Warming Centre and prior to that Inuvik Works.

The request from the Food Bank was for the building and utilities. In the financial implications is a summary of utility and maintenance costs for previous years for the building.

In addition, the building could require repairs depending on the exact use the proponents want. Currently the washroom facilities are not available due to the modifications made by the Warming Center Society that were completed incorrectly. Cost estimates for this is included in the financial implications.

Administration had been reviewing the use of the building for internal uses as a file repository as this would not require the building heat and minimal electrical costs of \$5,000 for 2022 and approximately \$1,00-per year if used strictly for storage (this amount included in the recently passed budget). Depending on the use required by the Food Bank it might be possible for a dual purpose however expenses may be incurred to ensure the security of the Town files.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The request from the Food Bank is for all utilities. Below is a table outlining the costs from previous years for the building operations:

Year	Electricity	Heat	Water	Maintenance Warming Center	Maintenance Food Bank	Total Cost
2013	\$1,380.33	\$10,955.96	\$651.00	\$1,339.00	\$0.00	\$16,339.29
2014	\$6,524.39	\$9,988.76	\$3,832.50	\$2,823.75	\$0.00	\$25,183.40
2015	\$3,267.68	\$8,231.10		\$11,493.40	\$0.00	\$11,493.40
2016	\$15,616.16	\$21,652.97	\$7,217.29	\$5,416.18	\$283.15	\$52,201.75
2017	\$13,526.04	\$19,028.22	\$3,770.33	\$2,539.33	\$0.00	\$40,880.92
2018	\$15,306.10	\$22,444.08	\$3,139.96	\$20,016.69	\$0.00	\$62,924.83
2019	\$18,252.29	\$22,624.96	\$4,128.34	\$990.58	\$0.00	\$48,015.17
2020	\$15,486.10	\$23,671.07	\$4,037.09	\$2,605.72	\$3,281.10	\$51,101.08
2021	\$16,600.99	\$23,333.13	\$2,784.49	\$25,461.95	\$285.68	\$70,487.24
2022	\$3,527.43	\$7,045.64	\$6,168.20	\$1,650.65	\$658.63	\$21,072.55
Total	\$109,487.51	\$168,975.89	\$31,245.70	\$74,337.25	\$4,508.56	\$399,699.63

In addition, the building has been winterized with all the water pipes etc drained and other pre-cautions taken given the building is currently not being used. This would result in expenses to prepare the building for use again which are estimated to be \$1,500.

An estimate to get one bathroom in proper shape would require approx. \$10,000 – \$15,000 and to get both would require approximately \$35,000.

It is also recommended that with the increased foot traffic the entrance stairways be reconditioned at a cost of approximately \$6,000 each or \$18,000 total.

None of these items are included the recently passed budget.

STRATEGIC PLAN OR PRIORITIES CHART IMPLICATIONS

This item is not on the strategic priorities plan or chart.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OR OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

There are no other considerations or operational impacts.

OPTIONS

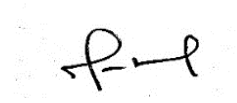
Council has three options:

1. Present a motion to donate the space and costs to the Food Bank
2. Defeat the motion
3. Defer the item via motion with direction to Administration on how to proceed

RECOMMENDATION

While Administration fully supports the services the Food Bank supplies it does have some concerns regarding the overall costs on an ongoing basis regarding maintenance and upkeep of the building. As such at this time is only noting this and supplying Council with the information for them to decide how to proceed.

Signature – Grant Hood, SAO



Council Members
Town of Inuvik
PO Box 1160
Inuvik, NT X0E 0T0

July 05, 2022

Inuvik Food Bank
PO Box 3288
Inuvik, NT X0E 0T0

Dear Council,

RE: 5 Berger Street Building Occupancy

On behalf of the Inuvik Food Bank, established in 2005 as a non-profit organization, and later a registered Canadian Charity, we are requesting consideration to be relocated into the vacant building at 5 Berger Street which was formally used for the Warming Shelter. We are requesting relocation of our services with utility support.

Currently we are located in a small trailer nestled behind the building and the Inuvik Centennial Library. It is a very secluded location, where our presence is not seen and we are both hidden and vulnerable. In the past, we have experienced break ins and vandalism resulting in the destruction of our food stock and contents of the trailer. Our door has been kicked in and damaged.

We are extremely grateful to the Town of Inuvik for their years of support in providing us with both a shelter and space to offer our service of food stocks to the community. Without this support, we would frankly not be able to exist as all of our funding in previous years was applied straight to the purchase of food items. We rely on donations, grant and fundraising to support our services. We in turn have tried to share our services, our programs and partnered with a variety of persons and groups in the community and surrounding region.

In 2019, we requested to be relocated and we were advised there was no other space available. We hunkered down and the Director, Public Services was very supportive and helpful in ensuring repairs we needed were done quickly and efficiently to help us in our current location. We accessed grants to increase our intake and storage, fridges and freezers and food grants and a Sea Can. Then COVID hit the NWT and we have to quickly adapt in order to maintain our services. We switched our mode of operation from opening our doors for pick up of food items to delivery of food hampers monthly to ensure that the elderly and disabled specifically had food access.

As part of COVID, we for the first time in our history received sums of funding and grants to purchase food without having to worry about if we could pay the next grocery bill. We made repairs and upgrades to the building. We added a warm porch for service, an egress door, painted and removed old shelving in accordance with Environment Health guidance. We tried not to overstep what we asked for from the Town, trying to be self-sufficient where we could.

We had implemented a buddy system for our volunteers to work at the foodbank and during covid, we relied on the board members (a group of up to 5 people) to manager the food supplies, unpack, pack hampers and distribute. We slowly began burning out.

We experience issues and continue to with the location of the trailer. Fencing was added by the Town Office but people still jumped over it. Before the fencing we had a person sleeping on the front deck of the Food Bank. Then we began finding human feces on the stairs in the front and now on the back egress steps as well as in the yard. The Environmental Health Officer was completing an inspection report while a person kicked and swore at us through the locked door and he refused to leave until we called the police.

The furnace regularly shuts down and in the dead of winter this means the loss of food products. This is not covered by insurance. In summer the building is sweltering and mold sets into the food. We have an almost constant battle with the building shifting which opens gaps for mice and squirrels to get into the building which means hiring carpenters to close the gaps and a cleaner to sterilize the building.

We lack storage space. In March we received 5 pallets of potatoes as a donation from the Food Banks of Canada program. We distributed as much as we could throughout Inuvik and region, we still lost almost half of the load due the items being frozen during transport inside the building then improper storage inside. We purchased a SeaCan but only freezable items can be stored in winter and dry goods in summer. We received 17 pallets of free food from Food Banks of Canada in April and we could not find anyplace to store it while it was being distributed. We stored what we could in the SeaCan that could freeze and the some in the food bank. We gave good to the Arctic Food Bank to distribute, the shelters, the schools including the college and paid for food to be shipped to communities. We submitted a request to the Town of Inuvik to store our food items at the then vacant building at 5 Berger but since it was unheated, we could not utilize it as the items would have been unusable.

We offer a very valuable and utilized service in the community. Not only do we provide hampers of health food items to the vulnerable populace and those in need, we share what we have. We have funded other charities, purchased food for the Nhitat Gwichin for the homeless, provided fresh fruits and snack packs to Ingamo, Daycare, Inuvik Youth Centre and the Jordan's Principle Program each summer. We funded BDEC's food programs during the COVID shutdowns in the communities and in Inuvik.

We feel we can offer a better service that is sustainable and can grow and be recognized as a resource in Inuvik as a program that supports its residents in good and bad times. We have struggles so much as an

organization – times when we had no funds in our account and we went from bingo to bingo to support our grocery purchases. Times when our shelves were bare and we relied solely on the drop off of items from peoples cupboard cleanouts.

We are requesting to be moved to the building at 5 Berger Street with utility support. We would like to share the building to offer a next to new for clothing and items to support those in need. We would like to open our doors to a community endeavor, a partnership with other groups. To have a space where other community groups who struggle for space can have access.

I personally have been with the Food Bank as a volunteer since 2011 and then as a board member to date. Food security, knowing that you can have access to good, health food staples so you can feed yourself and your family should not be withheld. It should be accessible and it should not be hidden in a little trailer behind some buildings.

We have made a lot of positive changes in our time with the board and we are requesting, I am requesting your consideration to be able to move our service up. Let us be safe, let us be open and welcoming. Let us grow. We cannot do this without the support of our Town and Council.

I am asking please to allow us this consideration to move with continued support.

Sincerely,



Angela McInnes
Chair, Inuvik Food Bank

Angela_mcinnes@gov.nt.ca
inuvikfoodbank@gmail.com

867-678-0082

CAPITAL PROJECTS REPORT FOR COUNCIL
As Of June 30, 2022

Note: All dates/times and costs are based on information available at the time of report compilation and are subject to change due to year adjustments and late invoices

Project	Budget \$	% Of Work Complete	Expenditure to Date	Comments
Utilidor Replacement	4,000,000	20%	\$147,643	Last year's project continuation is underway and costing for next years project being prepared to purchase materials
2nd Water Tank- Start Up	297,000	50%	\$345,534	Startup is currently underway. Budget overage will have to becovered from previous years surplus.
WTP - Glycol Heat Exchanger	346,620	30%	\$54,415	Installation to be completed during summer
Biomass Project Hidden Lake	785,171	30%	\$261,926	Awaiting shipment of equipment
WTP - Beam installation	12000	0%	\$6,270	Planning and tender being prepared. Majority of actual project is moved to 2023 and reflected in the 2022 budget and forecast
Sewage Lagoon	1,200,000	5%	\$0	Tender being prepared
Chief Jim Koe Park Enhancement	400,000	99%	\$395,580	Building officially opened
Firehall Exhaust System	51,000	10%	\$0	Awaiting instructions to install the beam
Pool Liner	488,000	75%	\$486,085	Contractor sending 3 workers in July with anticipated completion still in July
Haul All Garbage Bins	84,895	100%	\$84,892	Complete
Expand Solid Waste Site and Install Fencing	800,000	10%	\$38,913	Tender has closed and will be opened Monday July 11
Garbage Bin Pad Improvement	25,000	0%	\$0	Planned in July
Breynat Road Upgrade	1,011,146	5%	\$5,623	Tender has been issued and closes second week July
Tractor	50,000	10%	\$4,000	Tractor and accessories at the shipper but delayed due shipper priorities
Fitness Equipment	15,000	0%	\$0	To be expensed as required during the year
Conference Equipment	20,000	0%	\$0	To be expensed as required during the year
Vehicle	76,500	100%	\$76,465	Complete.
Town Office and Firehall Energy Upgrades	795,000	0%	\$96,836	Project well underway and currently on schedule barring further shipping issues for the stairs

Firehall bathroom renovation	30,000	0%	\$0	Ongoing discussions regarding the nature of work such as flooring type and other bathroom accessories that best suit or achieve the project objectives.
Fire Training Site refurbishment	30,000	0%	\$0	Planning in process
MSC Flooring replacement	62,000	0%	\$0	Flooring type being investigated
SCBA Replacement	65,000	0%	\$65,689	Complete
MSC Concession equipment	100,000	5%	\$0	Continued discussions with the supplier regarding scope of work required. Further information has been forwarded to them
Additional dressing room	350,000	5%	\$1,800	Working on architectural plans
Flooring replacement for Firehall	10,000	0%	\$0	To be completed in conjunction with MSC flooring replacement
Signage for Chief Jim Koe Park	20,000	0%	\$0	Final design and material being completed
Discovery Inuvik signage	20,000	0%	\$0	Planned in September
Zip up sidings Pavilion	24,000	0%	\$0	Items ordered and being shipped
Dance floor - Pavilion 30x30	15,000	0%	\$0	Items ordered and being shipped
Radar Sign for Municipal Enforcement	10,000	0%	\$0	Completed
Smart Board for Conference rooms	20,000	95%	\$19,652	Equipment ordered and ready to be shipped in July

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES CHART

June 15, 2022

COUNCIL PRIORITIES (Council & SAO)

NOW

1. **TRIPARTITE LEADERSHIP TABLE: Meeting**
2. **ABANDONED/UNSIGHTLY PROPERTY**
3. **RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY: INVENTORY**
4. **CLIMATE ADAPTATION STRATEGY: Funding Research**
5. **COLD TESTING OPPORTUNITIES: Working Group**

TIMELINE

September
September
August
October
September

NEXT

- EMPTY PROPERTY: Options
- COMMUNITY PLAN: Update
- TRAIL PLAN: Draft
- ROAD MAINTENANCE: Priorities
- RECREATION FACILITY: Future Needs
- COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS BYLAW
- LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLAN
- PLASTIC BAG BAN: Bylaw

ADVOCACY/PARTNERSHIP

- *Department Service Decentralization (GNWT)*
- *College Programs: Local Needs Alignment*
- *NTPC: Net Metering Cap Removal*
- *MLA & MP Meeting Schedule*
- *Homeless Strategy: Status*
- *Inuvik Works: Support*

ORGANIZATIONAL INITIATIVE (Directors/Managers)

1. Facility Inspection Checklist (MSC Pilot) - July
2. Health & Safety Program: Review - October
3. Cross Training Program: Needs & Design - September
4. External Funding Chart: Create - September

OPERATIONAL INITIATIVES

SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

1. **TRIPARTITE LEADERS: Meeting** – September
2. **CLIMATE ADAPT. STRAT.: Research** – Oct.
3. Human Resources Policy: Approval – Sept.
 - Council Proceedings Bylaw: Revisions
 - Lottery Regulations: Update

FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION

1. Health & Safety Manual: Review - November
2. Council Indemnity Bylaw: Review - September
3. **RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY: INVENTORY** - Aug.
 - Cross Training Program
 - E-Service Portal: Launch

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM

1. Tourism Action Plan 2023-2024 - December
2. New Office Operations Plan - July
3. **COLD TESTING: Working Group** – Sept.
 - Small Business/Artisans 2023-24 – Dec.
 - MCIT 2023-34 - December

PROTECTIVE SERVICES

1. Be Safe/Be Seen: Design - July
2. UNSIGHTLY PROPERTY: Ops Guidelines - July
3. Emergency Response Plan: Update – November
 - Passenger Transportation Bylaw
 - Bite Prevention Program: Pilot Evaluation

RECREATION & LIBRARY

1. Nordic Walking Group: Start-Up – November
2. Elders Engagement Initiative - July
3. Book Club Launch – October
 - Community Group Partnerships

COMMUNITY SERVICES

1. MSC Inspection Schedule - July
2. Swim Pool: Staffing – July
3. Online Booking: Software Selection - October
 - Community Activity Guide/Calendar
 -

CAPITAL

- 2022 Utilidor Replacement: Design – June
- Waste Site Fencing: Design – June
- Swim Pool Rehabilitation: Complete – July
- Breynat Road Upgrade: Tender – Complete
- Lagoon Dike Rehabilitation: Tender - June

PUBLIC WORKS/MSC

1. TRAIL PLAN: Draft – October
2. Sport Field Maintenance: Training – June
3. ROAD MAINT. PRIORITIES: Review – Sept.
 - Water Intake Inspection
 - Drainage Plan: Update

CODES: BOLD CAPITALS = NOW Priorities; CAPITALS = NEXT Priorities; Italics = Advocacy; Regular Title Case = Operational Strategies

NWT Scientific Research Licence # 17073 Issued

Please be advised that the NWT Scientific Research Licence has been issued to Ms Julie Robetson for the project entitled: Can Greenhouse Increase Food Sovereignty in Remote Canadian Arctic Communities?. The Notification of Research summarizing the researcher's activities and locations is attached.

Thank you,
Manager, Scientific Services
Aurora Research Institute
Tel: (867) 777-3298
licence@nwtresearch.com
polar.nwtresearch.com



June 28, 2022

Notification of Research

I would like to inform you that Northwest Territories Scientific Research Licence No. 17073 has been issued to:

Ms Julie Robetson
Ryerson University
350 Victoria St
Toronto, ON
M5B 2K3, Canada
Phone: (416) 816-0633
Email: jule.robertson@ryerson.ca

to conduct the following study:

Can Greenhouse Increase Food Sovereignty in Remote Canadian Arctic Communities? (5266)

Please contact the researcher if you would like more information about this research project.

Summary of Research

This licence has been issued for the scientific research application No.5266.

This objective of this research is to understand the success of the Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk greenhouses. Who grows their own food and how does it impact the community? In Inuvik the Principal Investigator (PI) is interested in how the greenhouse has operated and adapted the business model to continue to function and provide local food during COVID. Who is growing food in the greenhouse, has that changed over the 20+ years the greenhouse as operated? What types of crops are they growing? Is there a sense of community within the greenhouse? Do those that grow food share their excess with others in the greenhouse or with family members and food banks? Who in the community benefits from the greenhouse? In Tuktoyaktuk the PI is interested in who is growing food in the greenhouse and what are they growing? Do they share the excess food with family members? How does the greenhouse impact food security in the community? Does it build a sense of community for those that grow food? Why do the community members grow their own food?

The research will employ the use of both qualitative and quantitative data resulting in a mixed methods framework. This growing pillar of research in social sciences allows the research to highlight the strengths of both qualitative and quantitative methods together for an analysis that best suits the Indigenous Research Paradigm. This interdisciplinary approach to science represents a transformative trend where transparency in methods is assured, and the communication between

parties is open and trusted. There are similarities to both qualitative and quantitative models that both use empirical observations to address research problems. Additionally, both methods describe their data, and build cases to describe the observed results.

The research is based on semi-directed interviews with stakeholders at the greenhouses/community gardens. The questions are designed without bias and should not lead the interviewee to believe there is an intended answer. The questions are intended to start a conversation and learn about the operation of the greenhouse and how it impacts the community. The principal investigator will also have questions for Community members using the greenhouse. The participants will be asked if they are willing to supply their first name and a contact number or email. This would be used if an answer needs clarification. The notes will be handwritten and transcribed to my computer. The PI will complete a comparative analysis between the two successful greenhouses and the two that only operated one season noting the similarities/difference in community engagement, sharing of harvest, cost of the greenhouses, methods used to grow crops, and business models they operate under. The questions that can be transformed to quantitative analysis like the crops grown, who the food is shared with will be coded and analysed using Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS) to determine the most frequently grown crops and the least grown and the most common people food is shared with.

The reports will be provided to each greenhouse management team and stakeholders for review. When the final reports are authorized by all parties it will be made available to be distributed to all who are interested. The PI will arrange a Zoom/Skype/Teams event to discuss the findings in each community. The PI will provide the information to the greenhouse teams and the Hamlet's to post for all community members to attend.

A list of questions potential questions for the greenhouse manager/Director of Operations and the community members who use the greenhouse will be sent via email to the contacts at each greenhouse and appropriate people at the Hamlet office at least 21 days prior to planned travel dates. The PI will amend, add, or remove any questions as requested and resend the adjusted potential question list. When the PI arrive in each community, the PI will attend the Hamlet office to ensure that they are aware of my visit. The PI will check in with a contact person each day to ensure to answer all questions that may arise.

Within 60 days the PI will email all the respective parties a preliminary report for each greenhouse. When the final reports are authorized by all parties it will be made available in the form of a PDF to be distributed to all who are interested. I will arrange a Zoom / Skype/ Teams event to discuss the findings in each community. I will provide the information to the greenhouse teams and the Hamlet's to post for all community members to attend. The PI will inform all parties of all publications the include any of the data and analysis conducted in all communities.

The fieldwork for this study will be conducted from July 4, 2022 to July 15, 2022

Sincerely,

Niccole Hammer
Manager, Scientific Services

Distribution

Inuvialuit Regional Corporation
Town of Inuvik
Hamlet of Tuktoyaktuk
Nihitat Gwich'in Council
Inuvialuit Joint Secretariat
Gwich'in Tribal Council

Inuvik Community Corporation
Tuktoyaktuk Community Corporation
Tetlit Gwich'in Council
Hamlet of Fort McPherson
Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board

NWT Scientific Research Licence # 17077 Issued

Please be advised that the NWT Scientific Research Licence has been issued to Ms. Susanna Gartler for the project entitled: Nunataryuk - Permafrost thaw and the changing Arctic coast, science for socioeconomic adaptation - Social Science Components. The Notification of Research summarizing the researcher's activities and locations is attached.

Thank you,
Manager, Scientific Services
Aurora Research Institute
Tel: (867) 777-3298
licence@nwtresearch.com
polar.nwtresearch.com



July 07, 2022

Notification of Research

I would like to inform you that Northwest Territories Scientific Research Licence No. 17077 has been issued to:

Ms. Susanna Gartler
University of Vienna
Dep. of Social and Cultural Anthropology
Universitätsstrasse 7, 4th Floor; Room: A0404
Vienna, Vienna
1020, Austria
Phone: (867) 383-0119
Email: susanna.gartler@univie.ac.at

to conduct the following study:

Nunataryuk - Permafrost thaw and the changing Arctic coast, science for socioeconomic adaptation - Social Science Components (5307)

Please contact the researcher if you would like more information about this research project.

Summary of Research

This licence has been issued for the scientific research application No.5307.

This project is part of a larger study called "Nunataryuk - Permafrost thaw and the changing Arctic coast, science for socioeconomic adaptation", which is unique as it uses a circumpolar approach, assessing the impact of permafrost thaw in five Arctic communities in Canada, Greenland, Svalbard and Russia.

The main objectives are to identify the impact of permafrost thaw on subsistence harvesting and well-being in Arctic coastal communities; to identify the risks associated to these changes; to assess the adaptation strategies already implemented and co-design new ones; to raise awareness to the challenges that Arctic coastal communities are facing beyond national borders; and to facilitate sharing of adaptation strategies across the Arctic.

The aim is to bridge the social and natural science components to effectively highlight the changes that might result from thawing permafrost at the community level. One of the key concepts is thus to engage with community members and to effectively communicate the results to participating communities.

The research team will identify the perception of change and risk associated with permafrost thaw that Arctic coastal communities are facing and highlight different challenges associated with permafrost thaw and the various adaptation strategies implemented in participating communities. Further, the team aim to understand what kind of 'environment stories' or narratives are most effective when it comes to adaptation and equitable mitigation, and how such stories can be purposefully created and perpetuated.

A community-based, participatory approach focusing on local needs and capacity-building forms the backbone of this research project. In terms of methods a mixed-methods approach will be employed including: 1) both qualitative and quantitative interviews with stakeholders, including walking interviews, 2) survey with community members, 3) focus groups, 4) visual methods such as collaborative video-making and photography, 5) media analysis, and 6) participant observation.

The proposed research is based on semi-structured interviews with interest organizations in the NWT, such as local Hunters and Trappers Committees (HTC's), Parks Canada, the Inuvialuit Joint Secretariat, and government officials. These interviews will be either in-person or phone interviews and will take between forty-five minutes and one hour. The team will record the interviews using hand-held recorders. The interviews will allow identifying the existing institutional and policy framework that support adaptation strategies related to climate change and permafrost thaw.

The research team will identify the perception of change by community members using a survey on the social impact of permafrost thaw. The survey was created by the researchers from the team and was discussed and adjusted with our local partners. The survey will be both carried out online and in person and should take around twenty minutes to complete. It focuses on the impact of permafrost thaw on subsistence activities, a challenge many people living in the Arctic are facing today. It will be available online with Survey Monkey and shared via social media. The survey will also be carried out directly with household members. To do so, we will hire a research assistant (paid hourly for a defined number of interviews). This person will be recruited with the help of our local partners. We would like to carry out between fifty and one-hundred-and-fifty interviews.

The team will seek input regarding local research priorities in regard to permafrost thaw and study design. For the survey as well as interviews (and data collection during the following years) participants will be recruited via snow-ball sampling and the help of a research assistant. Participants may be of ages sixteen or older and any gender and will include both indigenous and non-indigenous citizens. Interviews will not take any longer than one and a half hour and will be recorded with a hand-held device.

The results of the study will be made available to all communities we are engaging with in this project. Participating communities will be able to benefit from circumpolar knowledge identifying successful, culturally effective adaptation strategies, which are already in place, or can be developed in the future. The research team will inform all participants via email (or other means, if a person does not have an email address) about the results of our work. Posters illustrating the outcomes of the study and highlighting adaptation strategies will be made available to local institutions as well. There will also be a number of community meetings (at least one per year from 2020 onwards), where ongoing research results will be shared, and validated.

Following data collection in the first year, the team will produce a public report (published online) in lay language, which will be made available to the general public through ourselves and the community partners by email and online through the Nunataryuk Website, Facebook site and blog. The team will also produce a leaflet with the main findings, as well as a poster, illustrating the

outcomes of the study and highlighting adaptation strategies to permafrost thaw that communities are facing. These materials will be disseminated amongst community members who participated in the survey via email (or other means). The research team will publish the results in academic journals and at conferences. Links to published articles will be available on the Nunataryuk website, where the team will provide updates about the activities, results and ways to participate.

The research team will contact local media, such as radio stations and local newspapers and journals to disseminate the results to a broader audience. Results will also be included in the 'Atlas of Permafrost', which will be created within the Nunataryuk project by the partners GRID-Arendal. This atlas will feature a page focusing on issues concerning the impact of permafrost thaw on subsistence harvesting.

Further, the Video Project "Thawing Ground" will bring together scientists from Nunataryuk and community members to talk about permafrost thaw and adaptation strategies. Together the team will learn about the science behind permafrost thaw, for example specific causes and how to measure it, as well as what to do in order to deal with the changes that come along (equitable mitigation). The outcome will communicate some of the science done within Nunataryuk and promote effective adaptation strategies across the region.

Following data collection in the first year, the team will produce a public report (published online) in lay language, which will be made available to the general public by email and online through the Nunataryuk Website and blog. The team will also produce a leaflet with the main findings, as well as a poster, illustrating the outcomes of the study and highlighting adaptation strategies to permafrost thaw that communities are facing, made available to local institutions and disseminated amongst community members who participated in the survey via email (or other means). The team will publish the results in academic journals and at conferences. Links to published articles will be available on the Nunataryuk website, where the team will provide updates about activities, results and ways to participate.

The team will contact local media, such as radio stations and local newspapers and journals to disseminate results to a broader audience. Results will also be included in the 'Atlas of Permafrost', which will be created within the Nunataryuk project by partners. This atlas will feature a page focusing on issues concerning the impact of permafrost thaw on subsistence harvesting.

The fieldwork for this study will be conducted from July 6, 2022 to December 31, 2022

Sincerely,

Niccole Hammer
Manager, Scientific Services

Distribution

Inuvialuit Regional Corporation
Hamlet of Aklavik
Town of Inuvik
Hamlet of Tuktoyaktuk
Ehdiitat Gwich'in Council
Inuvialuit Joint Secretariat

Aklavik Community Corporation
Inuvik Community Corporation
Tuktoyaktuk Community Corporation
GTC Department of Cultural Heritage
Nihtat Gwich'in Council



AURORA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
A U R O R A C O L L E G E

Aurora Research Institute
PO Box 1450, Inuvik, NT X0E0T0
Tel: (867) 777-3298 Fax: (867) 777-4264

www.nwtresearch.com

Feb 02, 2022
Application No. 5194

Application for Single Year Research

I would like to inform the Town of Inuvik that an application for a Northwest Territories Scientific Research Licence has been received by the Aurora Research Institute. Application No. 5194 was submitted by:

Dr. Jane Parmley
50 Stone Road East
Ontario Veterinary College, Department of Population Medicine
Stewart Building, Rm 2524
Phone: 5192656737
Email: jparmley@uoguelph.ca

to conduct the following study:

Assessing One Health competencies and learning outcomes: focus groups of climate change professionals

Please read the enclosed application and send comments to the Manager of Scientific Services at the Aurora Research Institute. A comment form has been included with this review package for your convenience. Responses can be submitted online at <https://polar.nwtresearch.com> or emailed to licence@nwtresearch.com.

Sincerely,

Niccole Hammer
Manager, Scientific Services



Application #5194

Assessing One Health competencies and learning outcomes: focus groups of climate change professionals

Year: 2022 Length Of Project: Year 1 of 1

Inuvialuit Settlement Region, Gwich'in Settlement Area, Sahtu Settlement Area,
Dehcho Region, North Slave Region, South Slave Region

Social Sciences

Principal Investigator:

Dr. Jane Parmley
 University of Guelph
 50 Stone Road East
 Ontario Veterinary College, Department of Population Medicine
 Stewart Building, Rm 2524
 Guelph, ON
 N1G 2W1, Canada
 Phone: 5192656737
 Email: jparmley@uoguelph.ca

Primary Contact Information:

Miss Carrie McMullen
 702 Cashmere Terrace
 Ottawa, ON
 K2J 6M2, Canada
 Phone: 5198523676
 Email: cmcmulle@uoguelph.ca

Research Supervisor Information:

Same as Principal Investigator

Emergency Contact Information:

Same as Principal Investigator

Team Members:

Carrie McMullen, Katie Clow, Dale Lackeyram, Cécile Aenishaenslin, Radhika Gandhi

Research Locations

Description for where research will be carried out:

This research is taking place entirely virtually via Microsoft Teams. Potential participants that may be invited

to participant in this research study may come from various organizations across the NWT; possible communities have been selected in the next tab.

Communities:

Inuvik, Norman Wells, Fort Simpson, Yellowknife, Fort Smith

Project Description

Dates of Research Activity:

Start Date: Sep 01, 2022 -- End Date: Dec 23, 2022

Objective:

The objective of this work is to identify the competencies (knowledge, skills, and attitudes) needed for success in climate change-related employment positions, and in turning climate change mitigation and adaptation knowledge into action. This study is needed to better prepare future One Health professionals to tackle complex problems that lie at the interface of human, animal, and environmental health, such as climate change.

Rationale:

Problems such as global climate change are complex and influenced by a wide range of societal and political forces, which require a workforce that can integrate knowledge across disciplines. Recent graduates that are faced with these complex problems require unique skillsets not bound by teachings in traditional disciplinary education. To address climate change effectively, Canada needs skilled professionals who can work across these disciplinary boundaries to form collaborative strategies and solutions.

One such way in which this is being done is through the application of a One Health approach, which is gaining international recognition for its collaborative effort to holistically improve the health of people, animals, and the environment. In Canada, the One Health Institute at the University of Guelph supports the development of new undergraduate and graduate training programs in One Health to contribute to Canada's responses to current and future climate-associated health challenges. To successfully attain the skills needed to utilize One Health approaches effectively, students need to demonstrate competencies (knowledge, skills, and attitudes) that are required by the professional workforce. One Health core competencies include systems thinking, project management, leadership, and a holistic understanding of health. In addition, intercultural and inter professional competencies are necessary due to the diversity of situations where One Health graduates can obtain employment.

The significance of this project is that in identifying the core competencies that have helped climate change professionals be successful in their careers in various regions across Canada, and by incorporating these competencies directly into university education, we can aim to train graduates to be valuable contributors and leaders of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. The inclusion of these competencies in One Health education will enrich the curriculum to better prepare for complex health-related challenges.

Methodology:

This research involves one virtual focus group with people from the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and the Yukon working in climate change-related employment positions. Organizations from which individuals could be recruited include, for example, the Government of the Northwest Territories, the Government of Canada, and the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation. The focus group will be conducted online using Microsoft Teams and will last about 2 hours. This session will ideally take place sometime between September and December 2022. Participants will then be invited to provide feedback on the draft One Health evaluation framework that is developed from this project (expected late 2022/early 2023).

This research uses focus group methodology to obtain a range of perspectives from people working on climate change. Climate change professionals in Ontario, Quebec, Atlantic Canada, and Western Canada have already participated. A series of 8 open-ended questions will be used to facilitate discussion with participants about

their experiences and thoughts on the competencies required for success in the field of climate change. These sessions will be recorded to facilitate transcription, at which time the participants names will be deidentified to "Participant 1", "Participant 2", etc. The transcriptions will be used to conduct thematic analysis to identify common themes within and across the sessions. The data from this study will be stored in Carrie McMullen's home office on an audio-recording device and a research computer. Following the session, the audio- and video-recordings will be deleted once the transcriptions have been created and validated.

This research will allow us to revise our One Health competency framework to ensure relevancy for climate change mitigation and adaptation training. Our goal is to improve the ability of program graduates to tackle complex problems, like climate change, at the interface of human, animal, and environmental health. The incorporation of the experiences and perspectives from professionals living and working in the Northwest Territories is imperative as some of the most obvious effects of climate change are seen in Canada's North.

The professionals that partake in this work will receive a focus group summary about 1 week following the session to ensure the researcher gathered an accurate representation of the session. The knowledge generated through this project will also be shared via scientific conferences, peer-reviewed articles, and in Carrie McMullen's PhD thesis.

Communication Plan:

Potential participants will be invited to partake in this study via email using publicly available contact information. Within this email, there will be a link to a Qualtrics survey where the participant will be able to provide online informed consent to partake in the study. For those that consent, a follow-up email will be sent to arrange a date and time for the focus group session. These participants will partake in the online focus group, and will receive a short summary of the session via email about 1 week following the focus group. Any interested participants or organizations can request a presentation of the focus group results when they become available.

Travel Arrangements:

This research takes place entirely virtually (via Microsoft Teams).

Ethics

Will you be interviewing or surveying NWT residents?

Yes

What organization conducted (or will be conducting) the Ethics review for this research?

University of Guelph

When was the review received (or anticipated to be received)?

Mar 14, 2022

How will you maintain participant confidentiality in your research?

At the beginning of the focus group session, participants may choose to state their professional affiliations and area of work to orient themselves to the other participants in the group. This is voluntary information, which they can choose to withhold. The session will also be audio- and video-recorded using Microsoft Teams' internal recording capabilities and an external audio-recording device. Participants may join the focus group session with their camera off should they wish to not have their image recorded. All this information is potentially directly identifying. During the transcription stage, we will use coding to deidentify their responses, but a master list linking participant names to coded ID will be retained until after manuscript publication or for 5 years, whichever comes first. Responses will be retained by the research team and only deidentified summary results will be disseminated. We will use considerable efforts to keep identifying information

confidential, but it is the participant's responsibility to respect the privacy of other focus group participants, and what was said and who was present at the session is not to be discussed outside of the focus group session. Please note that confidentiality cannot be guaranteed while data are in transit over the internet.

How will the data be stored over the short and long terms?

The focus groups will be audio- and video-recorded to allow for transcription and qualitative data analysis following the focus groups. Personal information will be removed at the transcription stage for the English-language sessions. The audio recording will be in a locked filing cabinet at C. McMullen's home office. The audio- and video-recording will take place via Microsoft Teams' internal recording capabilities and the recording will be kept on a research computer, as well as a back-up audio-recording device, which will both be locked in C. McMullen's home office when not in use. The research computer will be protected via full-disk encryption, as per CCS standards at the University of Guelph. The audio- and video-recordings from both the Microsoft Teams recordings and the external audio-recording device will be deleted following transcript creation and validation for the English-language sessions. The master list, which houses participant identities linked to de-identified pseudonyms in the transcript, and the transcripts will be retained for 5 years (Winter 2026) or following manuscript publication – whichever comes first. This master list will be locked in an Excel file on a research specific computer and kept in a locked filing cabinet at C. McMullen's home office until it is permanently deleted following the dates in the previous sentence.

Supporting Information

Potential Adverse Impacts:

There is minimal psychological risk associated with participating in this study. The focus group discussions will be about competencies needed for success in their climate change-related employment positions, and participants may feel uncomfortable discussing competencies if they are unfamiliar with this subject area.

Additionally, there is minimal privacy risk associated with participating in this study. The focus group session will include 3-10 participants, thus participant names and information discussed during the session will be known by members of the research team and other participants.

Adverse Impact Mitigation:

Psychological risk: participants will be reminded their participation in the study is voluntary and they can leave the session at any time, or chose not to participate in certain portions of the discussion if they are uncomfortable.

Privacy risk: The research team (Jane Parmley, Carrie McMullen, Katie Clow, and Radhika Gandhi) will use considerable efforts to keep identifying information confidential, but it is also the responsibility of the participants to respect the privacy of the other people in attendance at the focus group session. Participant identity will not be discussed with anyone outside of the focus group session, but this information will be retained in a master list to link participant identity to the deidentified pseudonyms used in the focus group transcript. Data storage was discussed previously, but confidentiality cannot be guaranteed while data are in transit over the internet due to the virtual nature of the focus group sessions.

Emergency Response Plan

No expected emergencies for virtual research.

Tags:

climate change; educational development; One Health;

Distribution

Inuvialuit Regional Corporation

Inuvik Community Corporation
Town of Inuvik
Nihtat Gwich'in Council
Town of Norman Wells
Dehcho First Nations
North Slave Métis Alliance
Akaitcho Territory Government
Liidlíi Kue First Nation
Village of Fort Simpson
Yellowknives Dene First Nation
City of Yellowknife
Salt River First Nation 195
Town of Fort Smith
Smith Landing First Nation
Northwest Territory Métis Nation
Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated
Wek'èezhìi Renewable Resources Board
Inuvialuit Joint Secretariat
Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board
Gwich'in Tribal Council
Norman Wells Land Corporation
Sahtu Land and Water Board
Sahtu Renewable Resources Board



AURORA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
A U R O R A C O L L E G E

Aurora Research Institute
PO Box 1450, Inuvik, NT X0E0T0
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www.nwtresearch.com

Feb 02, 2022
Application No. 5194

Scientific Research Licence Comment Form

Town of Inuvik

Project Details

Assessing One Health competencies and learning outcomes: focus groups of climate change professionals

Submitted by: Dr. Jane Parmley

Length of Project: 1 year(s)

Comments on Project

Please outline any concerns, requests or suggestions regarding Application No. 5194 :

No concerns, requests or suggestions to express at this time(check here):



Signature of Town of Inuvik official

PRINT NAME

Grant Hood

SIGNATURE

[Handwritten signature]

DATE

July 1, 2022

Confirmation Report

Fax Number 18677778601
 Local Name
 Fax Name

The job has been sent.
 Original Size: 8.5 x 11"



AURORA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
 A U R O R A C O L L E G E

Aurora Research Institute
 PO Box 1450, Inuvik, NT X0E0T0
 Tel: (867) 777-3298 Fax: (867) 777-4264

www.nwtresearch.com

Feb 02, 2022
 Application No. 5194

Scientific Research Licence Comment Form

Town of Inuvik

Project Details

Assessing One Health competencies and learning outcomes: focus groups of climate change professionals

Submitted by: Dr. Jane Parnley

Length of Project: 1 year(s)

Comments on Project

Please outline any concerns, requests or suggestions regarding Application No. 5194:

No concerns, requests or suggestions to express at this time (check here):

Signature of Town of Inuvik official

PRINT NAME

Grant Hood

SIGNATURE

[Signature]

DATE

July 1, 2022

Page 7 | 7 Parnley, Jane Application No. 5194

No.	Job	Remote Station	Start Date & Time	Duration	Pages	Protocol	Contents	Status
1	7904 ARI		7-7; 11:25 AM	26 Secs	1/1	Super G3		Completed



AURORA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
A U R O R A C O L L E G E

Aurora Research Institute
PO Box 1450, Inuvik, NT X0E0T0
Tel: (867) 777-3298 Fax: (867) 777-4264

www.nwtresearch.com

May 26, 2022
Application No. 5326

Application for Multiyear Research

I would like to inform the Town of Inuvik that an application for a Northwest Territories Scientific Research Licence has been received by the Aurora Research Institute. Application No. 5326 was submitted by:

Ms. Claire Singer
5404A 49 Street

Phone: (867) 444-0387
Email: Claire.Singer@smu.ca

to conduct the following study:
Indigenous Knowledge of Berries in the Northwest Territories

For the following years:
2022 to 2027

Please read the enclosed application and send comments to the Manager of Scientific Services at the Aurora Research Institute. A comment form has been included with this review package for your convenience. Responses can be submitted online at <https://polar.nwtresearch.com> or emailed to licence@nwtresearch.com.

Sincerely,

Niccole Hammer
Manager, Scientific Services



Application #5326

Indigenous Knowledge of Berries in the Northwest Territories

Year: 2022 Length Of Project: Year 1 of 5

Inuvialuit Settlement Region, Gwich'in Settlement Area, Sahtu Settlement Area,
 Dehcho Region, North Slave Region, South Slave Region, Deline Gotine Government

Traditional Knowledge

Principal Investigator:

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 Saint Mary's University
 5404A 49 Street
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Primary Contact Information:

Same as Principal Investigator

Research Supervisor Information:

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Emergency Contact Information:

Same as Principal Investigator

Team Members:

Alestine Andre, Lauren King, Gila Somers, Sarah True, Michele Grabke, Lila Erasmus, Elaine Lamalice, Anne Thrasher, Annie Buckle, Margaret McDonald, Bea Lepine, Celine Procter, Margaret Leishman

Research Locations

Description for where research will be carried out:

The geographical scope includes the Northwest Territories as a whole. Regions includes the South Slave, Dehcho, North Slave, Sahtu, and Beaufort Delta regions.

Location Coordinates:

62.454 ° Latitude || -114.3718 ° Longitude

Location Description:

Coordinates for Yellowknife, however, research will occur across the territory

Communities:

Aklavik, Ulukhaktok, Inuvik, Sachs Harbour, Tuktoyaktuk, Fort McPherson, Tsiigehtshic, Colville Lake, Délı̨ne, Fort Good Hope, Norman Wells, Tulı̨t'a, Fort Liard, Fort Providence, Fort Simpson, Jean Marie River, Nahanni Butte, Sambaa K'e, Wrigley, Gamèti, Behchokò, Wekweètı̨, Whaı̨, Yellowknife, Enterprise, Fort Resolution, Fort Smith, Hay River, Hay River Reserve, Łútsęlké, Kakisa, Paulatuk, Dettah

Project Description**Dates of Research Activity:**

Start Date: Aug 22, 2022 -- End Date: Dec 31, 2022

Objective:

In the context of the above (see Rationale), our overarching goal is to complete a territory-wide Indigenous knowledge study to determine what we know about berries, describe any changes that are being seen in berries, identify potential causes of these changes, and outline what further information needs to be collected. The completion of this work will result in (1) the development of regional and overall results reports describing the status, trends, and threats to berries in the NWT, (2) a gaps report that will drive the research agenda in the territory on these topics in the future (thus representing a community-driven research project and agenda), (3) guidelines or best practices for completing community-based research linked to biodiversity, and (4) community-identified resources, such as an NWT berry calendar or cookbook.

Given reports of declines in the condition, size, and yield of berry plants, this work may be used to inform processes associated with species at risk, habitat, food security, and cultural continuity programming at appropriate levels of governance (Indigenous, territorial, regional, community). The identification of gaps in knowledge will be used to encourage and direct research on this topic in the future, based in either scientific or Indigenous knowledge, or a combination. Further, given the community-driven and Indigenous knowledge focus of this work, coupled with interdisciplinary participants from various sectors, we hope this work will facilitate building or strengthening relationships between governments and communities, and people and the land, and recognize more fully the relationships between berries/plants, the health of the land, and the health of the people that depend upon it.

Rationale:

In 2017, the Northwest Territories (NWT) Species at Risk Committee (SARC) noted declines in the condition, size, and yield of berries in some areas of the NWT, as reported by Indigenous knowledge holders. These concerns have been echoed in Nunavut, Nunavik, Nunatsiavut, and Labrador, as well as internationally in Alaska, the Netherlands, and Norway.

In the NWT and neighbouring regions, berries have been important for many generations of people, being used extensively as a food source, for medicines, and for dyes. They are also a key food source for many other species, including birds, small mammals, caribou, and grizzly bears, influencing habitat selection, movements, and over-wintering success. Despite their widely recognized importance in the territory, and in northern regions in general, berry ecology, trends, and vulnerabilities are poorly understood, such that effective, timely, and evidence-driven responses by co-management authorities would be difficult if declines were to occur now or into the future.

In recognition of the ecological, cultural and economic importance of berries in the territory, as well as the concerns noted in the previous section, SARC recommended research be undertaken to better understand their status and trends, and potential cause(s) of the apparent declines, focusing on the collection of

Indigenous knowledge.

Particularly given the pronounced effects of climate change projected for the territory, including likely changes in the growing season, winter snowpack, and consequently, plant growth, it is essential to build and document knowledge of foundational species such as berries in order to facilitate responsible and adaptive management. The clear connections among the health of berries, the health of the land, and the well-being of people makes this topic particularly salient.

Globally, environmental research often starts from a Euro-Canadian frame of reference, with Indigenous knowledge being an afterthought, treated superficially, or with outright disregard. It is our intention to position Indigenous knowledges, cultures, values, and perspectives as the starting frame of reference, with scientific questions about berries emerging from the process.

The collection of Indigenous knowledge throughout the territory will allow us to document the temporal and spatial variation in berry growth in a manner that would be exceedingly more difficult using scientific methods (i.e., the length and breadth of knowledge holders' collective personal and intergenerational experience will potentially speak to berry trends over long time periods and may shed light on normal cyclical changes in berries versus changes driven by recent ecological changes).

Methodology:

To meet these goals, flexible community-based knowledge documentation methods are being proposed. Methods that involve being on the land and storytelling will be prioritized, based on direction from the knowledge holders on the team and communities. A guiding set of interview themes and questions will be used in all communities. From there, methods will be tailored to the needs and preferences of each community. Methods may include one-on-one interviews with Indigenous knowledge holders in their preferred language and location, group discussion sessions, mapping (without needing to disclose specific berry picking locations), presentations, and publications. This approach will produce results that can be comparable across communities while ensuring that processes are suited to the needs and preferences of each community.

Interviewees and participants will be selected by regional representatives and interviews will be conducted with regional language experts. Ultimately, we want to ensure that all participants can share their experiences – and their reality – of berries, versus having the team make assumptions of how people relate to, know, and use these plants in their daily lives.

Interview questions have been drafted and focus on themes associated with the health and productivity of berries (e.g., good conditions/habitat for berries, timing of berry picking), changes being seen in berries (including potential causes of those changes), and socio-cultural importance and uses (e.g., berry picking history, types of berries picked/used, parts used, ways used, stories/ practices/ ceremonies/ teachings, barriers to picking).

Communication Plan:

Knowledge mobilization is an important component of this project and will include digitization of interview recordings and transcripts, map data, and results to ensure they are readily available to communities/regional authorities that own the data. Data sharing agreement will be pursued with appropriate authorities.

As noted previously, regional results reports will be published, summarizing research results in each region. Further, an overall results report summarizing results for the NWT as a whole, a guidance/best practices report detailing recommendations for completing similar work in the territory, and a gaps report providing direction for future research will be published following project completion.

Translation of these documents in their entirety will likely be prohibitively costly and potentially of limited utility. As such, we will pursue translation of summaries of these products only so that the results are accessible across the territory at least in abridged format. To ensure results are accessible to a broad audience, we will pursue alternatives for sharing results, including videos, animations, fact sheets, recipe books covering traditional uses of berries, calendars with flowering/harvesting times, social media, etc.

The results may support future reporting and decision-making and will be reported to co-management authorities in the NWT.

Travel Arrangements:

Research is planned for approximately August-October in each year in order to coincide, as much as possible, with the berry-picking seasons across the NWT. Travel will be via vehicle for road-accessible areas and plane for fly-in areas. Depending on where research takes place while in a community, additional travel by, for example, boat or quad, may be necessary. We would like to conduct research activities across a wide range of communities in the NWT. As noted above, berries are a key group of species across the NWT and the health of berries may vary by region.

Ethics

Will you be interviewing or surveying NWT residents?

Yes

What organization conducted (or will be conducting) the Ethics review for this research?

Saint Mary's University Research Ethics Board

When was the review received (or anticipated to be received)?

Jun 29, 2022

How will you maintain participant confidentiality in your research?

If the participant agrees, their first and last names as well as their community, will be recorded. If the participant wishes to remain anonymous, we will utilize a unique participant code in lieu of their name during the interview and in all transcripts and results reporting/analysis. Their community will still be recorded, however, reflecting the fact that environmental trends can often vary locally. We are currently in the process of developing a data management plan to ensure secure storage of data, confidentiality (where necessary), and project records for the duration of the project. Mechanisms for ensuring this are currently being discussed with the Saint Mary's University library (which provides data management and storage services) and ACENET (Atlantic Computational Excellence Network) to determine the most appropriate method(s) for data storage and management. We anticipate entering into data sharing agreements with each community/regional authority as appropriate that invites us to conduct research. This would stipulate that ownership of data is to remain vested in the community/regional authority and that outside of this project, decisions regarding data sharing and use remain at the discretion of the community/regional authority. In this context, we anticipate deleting our copies of the raw data following project completion. We will of course retain records of correspondence, agreements, permits, and final analyses/reporting for our own records, but we do not anticipate that any of this material will include personally identifying information.

We anticipate that data (i.e., recordings, notes of interviews, transcripts) will be retained by us for approximately 5 years. Following this period of time, as noted above, data will be retained by communities/regional authorities, or as directed by communities/regional authorities (e.g., if a community/regional authority does not have the capacity for long-term data storage, it may direct us to make arrangements for long-term storage at another institution). However, this will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

How will the data be stored over the short and long terms?

See above answer. Short term storage (during the life of the project, approximately 5 years) will be through either Saint Mary's University or ACENET. Long-term storage will at the discretion of communities/regional authorities. That is, raw data will be returned to communities/regional authorities for long-term storage and our stored copies of the raw data will be deleted following project completion. Where participants wish to

remain anonymous, their names will not be included in any recordings, transcripts, or reporting, so that maintaining confidentiality (on the level of personal information) during long-term storage will not be an issue.

Supporting Information

Potential Adverse Impacts:

Adverse impacts to the environment are not expected, beyond travel-related emissions. It is possible that interviews may elicit emotional responses from some participants. We recognize that within the context of historical and ongoing experiences, lack of trust in government and academic institutions is often present.

Adverse Impact Mitigation:

Questions being asked are not considered invasive (i.e., not related to personal health, or related sensitive topics). It is our intention to ensure that all research is returned to communities/regional authorities, in both raw and compiled form. Ownership will remain vested in those agencies and the uses to which we would like to put the research results will be articulated in data sharing agreements with local agencies. These agreements should cover topics such as ownership, data sharing, approved uses, and storage. We understand the violations of trust that have occurred over time and it is our intention to approach this research in a respectful manner that actively aims to return benefit to communities.

Emergency Response Plan

Detailed journey management plan(s) will be developed as research in communities is confirmed. This will include check-ins and, where research is conducted on the land, hazard assessments and mitigations. We recognize this approach is atypical; however, we want to choose research approaches and locations in consultation with communities that are interested in participating in this research, rather than assume preemptively what research will look like. These discussions, and resultant research plans in that area, will result in hazard assessments that vary from region-to-region. These can be submitted to appropriate agencies as they are completed, and prior to each trip.

Tags:

Indigenous knowledge, berry(ies), uses, status, health, NWT;

Distribution

Inuvialuit Regional Corporation
 Aklavik Community Corporation
 Hamlet of Aklavik
 Ulukhaktok Community Corporation
 Hamlet of Ulukhaktok
 Inuvik Community Corporation
 Town of Inuvik
 Paulatuk Community Corporation
 Hamlet of Paulatuk
 Sachs Harbour Community Corporation
 Hamlet of Sachs Harbour
 Tuktoyaktuk Community Corporation
 Hamlet of Tuktoyaktuk
 Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board
 GTC Department of Cultural Heritage
 Ehdiitat Gwich'in Council
 Tetlit Gwich'in Council
 Nihtat Gwich'in Council
 Tsiigehtchic Charter Community Council

Tsiigehtchic Charter Community Gwichya Gwich'in Band
 Hamlet of Fort McPherson
 Behd'zi Ahda' First Nation Band
 Ayoni Keh Land/Dugha Financial Corporation
 K'ahsho Got'ine Charter Community Council
 Deline Got'ine Government
 Xahweguweh/Yamoga Land and Financial Corporation
 Tulita Dene Band Council
 Tulita Metis Land Corporation
 Hamlet of Tulita
 Town of Norman Wells
 Dehcho First Nations
 Tl'cho Government
 North Slave Métis Alliance
 Akaitcho Territory Government
 Acho Dene Koe Band
 Hamlet of Fort Liard
 Deh Gah Got'ie Dene Council
 Hamlet of Fort Providence
 Liidl'ii Kue First Nation
 Village of Fort Simpson
 Hay River Dene Band/Katloodeeche First Nation
 Jean Marie River First Nation
 Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation
 Nahanni Butte Dene Band
 Sambaa K'e Dene Band
 Pehdzeh Ki First Nation
 Yellowknives Dene First Nation
 City of Yellowknife
 Deninu Kue First Nation
 Fort Resolution Settlement Corporation/Deninoo Community Council
 Salt River First Nation 195
 Town of Fort Smith
 Town of Hay River
 Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation
 Smith Landing First Nation
 Northwest Territory Métis Nation
 Tulita District Land Corporation Limited
 K'ahsho Got'ine Land Corporation Limited
 Norman Wells Land Corporation
 Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated
 Wek'èezhii Renewable Resources Board
 South Slave Research Centre - ARI
 Inuvialuit Joint Secretariat
 Gwich'in Tribal Council
 Sahtu Renewable Resources Board
 Enterprise Settlement Council
 Sahtu Land and Water Board



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Aurora Research Institute
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www.nwtresearch.com

May 26, 2022
Application No. 5326

Scientific Research Licence Comment Form

Town of Inuvik

Project Details

Indigenous Knowledge of Berries in the Northwest Territories
Submitted by: Ms. Claire Singer
Length of Project: 5 year(s)

Comments on Project

Please outline any concerns, requests or suggestions regarding Application No. 5326 :

No concerns, requests or suggestions to express at this time(check here):



Signature of Town of Inuvik official

PRINT NAME

Grant Hood

SIGNATURE

[Handwritten Signature]

DATE

July 7, 2022

Confirmation Report

Fax Number 18677778601
 Local Name
 Fax Name

The job has been sent
 Original Size: 8.5 x 11"



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May 26, 2022
 Application No. 5326

Scientific Research Licence Comment Form

Town of Inuvik

Project Details

Indigenous Knowledge of Berries in the Northwest Territories
 Submitted by: Ms. Claire Singer
 Length of Project: 5 year(s)

Comments on Project

Please outline any concerns, requests or suggestions regarding Application No. 5326 :

No concerns, requests or suggestions to express at this time(check here): ☒

Signature of Town of Inuvik official

PRINT NAME

Grant Hood

SIGNATURE

[Signature]

DATE

July 7, 2022

Page 8 | 8 Singer, Claire Application No. 5326

No.	Job	Remote Station	Start Date & Time	Duration	Pages	Protocol	Contents	Status
1	7908 ARI		7- 7; 11:27 AM	14 Secs	1/1	Super G3		Completed



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Jun 16, 2022
Application No. 5343

Application for Single Year Research

I would like to inform the Town of Inuvik that an application for a Northwest Territories Scientific Research Licence has been received by the Aurora Research Institute. Application No. 5343 was submitted by:

Ms. Tammy Soanes-White
108 Arden Avenue

Phone: 867-446-2090
Email: tsoaneswhite1@athabasca.edu

to conduct the following study:
Cutting the Trail: Students' Perceptions of Their Distance Learning Experiences in Remote Postsecondary Education

Please read the enclosed application and send comments to the Manager of Scientific Services at the Aurora Research Institute. A comment form has been included with this review package for your convenience. Responses can be submitted online at <https://polar.nwtresearch.com> or emailed to licence@nwtresearch.com.

Sincerely,

Nicole Hammer
Manager, Scientific Services



Application #5343

Cutting the Trail: Students' Perceptions of Their Distance Learning Experiences in Remote Postsecondary Education

Year: 2022 Length Of Project: Year 1 of 1

Inuvialuit Settlement Region, Gwich'in Settlement Area, North Slave Region, South Slave Region

Social Sciences

Principal Investigator:

Ms. Tammy Lynn Soanes-White
 Athabasca University
 108 Arden Avenue
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 X1A3G1, Canada
 Phone: 867-446-2090
 Email: tsoaneswhite1@athabasca.edu

Primary Contact Information:
 Same as Principal Investigator

Research Supervisor Information:
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 T9S3A3, Canada
 Phone: 1-587-873-3041
 Email: pamelaw@athabascau.ca

Emergency Contact Information:
 Mr. Grant White
 108 Arden Ave
 Yellowknife, NT
 X1A3G1, Canada
 Phone: 867-669-7696
 Email: gwhite@yellowknife

Team Members:

Research Locations

Description for where research will be carried out:

Communities:

Inuvik, Yellowknife, Fort Smith

Project Description

Dates of Research Activity:

Start Date: Jul 04, 2022 -- End Date: Dec 30, 2022

Objective:

The purpose of this study is to better understand students' perceptions of their distance education experiences in remote postsecondary distance education and to identify which elements of those experiences foster success, with the intention of improving learning environments within these programs. The aim of this research is to stimulate interest, increase knowledge, and improve conditions that support student success in remote postsecondary distance education environments. The objectives of this study are to: a) better understand student perceptions of experiences in remote postsecondary distance education, b) expand research on elements in distance education that contribute to positive performance and outcomes, c) establish a baseline for future research into distance education in remote postsecondary education, and d) to inform institutional policies and practices for supporting learning at a distance.

Rationale:

My interest in student success is rooted in my personal experience as a remote community member and in my sense of identity and life purpose. Being a good community member means doing my part to contribute to the well-being and development of my community and its members. As an academic and instructor, I have tried to resolved some of the inequities experienced in remote postsecondary education by non-traditional students, including students that are first in family, mature students, Indigenous, or immigrant learners. In pursuing this research, I aim to better understand which elements of the distance education experience support a strength-based, supportive, and meaningful educational experience. My work within the college supporting the development of distance education programming positions me as an insider, as a community member, and as an advocate for students in remote postsecondary education. This research is very important and can be used to inform research theories and practices so that more non-traditional students can be heard and understood in postsecondary spaces.

Methodology:

I propose to use an institutionally bounded, multicase study design, where each participant represents a case. Data will be collected using semi-structured interviews and participant observations. Semi-structured interviews will be held in person when and where possible. If a face-to-face interview is not possible, virtual meetings using Teams or Zoom, or telephone calls may be used to conduct interviews.

Communication Plan:

This is an institutionally bound study involving Aurora College students and recent graduates (graduates from the 2021-2022 academic year). Communication within the college will be conducted with Program Heads, Senior Instructors and/or their designate. Communication with students will be through email via the program contact person.

Travel Arrangements:

There is no planned travel for this research. Face to face interview will be conducted in Yellowknife. Virtual interviews will be conducted with students who are outside of Yellowknife.

Ethics

Will you be interviewing or surveying NWT residents?

Yes

What organization conducted (or will be conducting) the Ethics review for this research?

Athabasca University (Primary - Researcher's University); and Aurora College (Researched College)

When was the review received (or anticipated to be received)?

May 24, 2022

How will you maintain participant confidentiality in your research?

I will inform students that their involvement in the study will remain confidential and that their participation will only become public knowledge if they choose to discuss their involvement with others. Participant identity will be anonymized by assigning pseudonyms or codes to their transcripts. Other identifiers (such as organization names, position titles, locations, etc.) will also be removed.

Interviews will be conducted in person where and when possible or through Teams or telephone calls. Interviews will be recorded and transcribed assigning pseudonyms or codes for each transcript. Any identifying information will be removed (anonymized). Identifiable information will be retained once data collection is complete so that I am able to contact participants for clarification and follow-up. Some participants may want to view research results when the research is completed. Interview transcripts, and information will be stored on a non-networked, password protected computer. I will be the only person who has access to the data. The data will be retain for the compulsory five years, at which time files will be deleted.

How will the data be stored over the short and long terms?

Data and information will be stored on a non-networked, password protected computer. I will be the only person who has access to the data. The data will be retain for the compulsory five years, at which time files will be deleted.

Supporting Information

Potential Adverse Impacts:

There are no foreseeable risks, inconveniences or costs to the participants in this study, beyond those experienced normally, in everyday life. The aim of this study is to generate a deeper understanding of student needs in postsecondary education so that this knowledge may improve conditions and rates of students' success.

Adverse Impact Mitigation:

N/A

Emergency Response Plan

N/A

Tags:

student success; distance education; remote postsecondary education; disruptive pedagogies;

Distribution

Inuvialuit Regional Corporation

Inuvik Community Corporation
Town of Inuvik
Nihtat Gwich'in Council
North Slave Métis Alliance
Akaitcho Territory Government
Yellowknives Dene First Nation
City of Yellowknife
Salt River First Nation 195
Town of Fort Smith
Smith Landing First Nation
Northwest Territory Métis Nation
Wek'èezhii Renewable Resources Board
South Slave Research Centre - ARI
Inuvialuit Joint Secretariat
Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board
Gwich'in Tribal Council

Confirmation Report

Fax Number 18677778601
 Local Name
 Fax Name

The job has been sent.
 Original Size: 8.5 x 11"



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www.mvresearch.com

Jun 16, 2022
 Application No. 5343

Scientific Research Licence Comment Form

Town of Inuvik

Project Details

Cutting the Trail: Students' Perceptions of Their Distance Learning Experiences in Remote Postsecondary Education
 Submitted by: Ms. Tammy Soanes-White
 Length of Project: 1 year(s)

Comments on Project

Please outline any concerns, requests or suggestions regarding Application No. 5343:

No concerns, requests or suggestions to express at this time (check here): ☒

Signature of Town of Inuvik official

PRINT NAME

Grant Hood

SIGNATURE

[Signature]

DATE

July 3, 2022

Page 6 | 6 Soanes-White, Tammy Application No. 5343

No.	Job	Remote Station	Start Date & Time	Duration	Pages	Protocol	Contents	Status
1	7905 ARI		7-7; 11:26 AM	20 Secs	1/1	Super G3		Completed



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Jun 16, 2022
Application No. 5343

Scientific Research Licence Comment Form

Town of Inuvik

Project Details

Cutting the Trail: Students' Perceptions of Their Distance Learning Experiences in Remote Postsecondary Education

Submitted by: Ms. Tammy Soanes-White

Length of Project: 1 year(s)

Comments on Project

Please outline any concerns, requests or suggestions regarding Application No. 5343 :

No concerns, requests or suggestions to express at this time(check here):



Signature of Town of Inuvik official

PRINT NAME

Grant Hood

SIGNATURE

DATE

July 3, 2022



Jun 21, 2022
Application No. 5346

Application for Multiyear Research

I would like to inform the Town of Inuvik that an application for a Northwest Territories Scientific Research Licence has been received by the Aurora Research Institute. Application No. 5346 was submitted by:

Professor Hester Blum
384 E Linn St

Phone: 2159902978
Email: hester.blum@psu.edu

to conduct the following study:
Polar Humanities

For the following years:
2022 to 2025

Please read the enclosed application and send comments to the Manager of Scientific Services at the Aurora Research Institute. A comment form has been included with this review package for your convenience. Responses can be submitted online at <https://polar.nwtresearch.com> or emailed to licence@nwtresearch.com.

Sincerely,

Niccole Hammer
Manager, Scientific Services



Application #5346

Polar Humanities

Year: 2022 Length Of Project: Year 1 of 3

Inuvialuit Settlement Region, Gwich'in Settlement Area, North Slave Region

Social Sciences

Principal Investigator:

Professor Hester Blum
 Penn State University
 384 E Linn St
 BELLEFONTE, PA
 16823, United States
 Phone: 2159902978
 Email: hester.blum@psu.edu

Primary Contact Information:
 Same as Principal Investigator

Research Supervisor Information:
 Same as Principal Investigator

Emergency Contact Information:
 Jonathan Eburne
 384 E Linn St.
 Bellefonte, PA
 16823, United States
 Phone: 2159904312
 Email: eburne@psu.edu

Team Members:

Research Locations

Description for where research will be carried out:

Communities:

Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk, Yellowknife

Project Description

Dates of Research Activity:

Start Date: Aug 08, 2022 -- End Date: Aug 13, 2022

Objective:

I am seeking a license for a preliminary, exploratory humanities research trip to the Inuvialuit Settlement Region. I am a recent student of Inuit and Inuvialuit Studies, and propose to listen and engage collaboratively with the deep history, present continuation, and future perpetuation of Inuvialuit and Inuit Knowledge. I am interested in the very kinds of cultural institutions and licensing structures (such as this one) that facilitate collaborative, non-extractive exchange between Inuvialuit and visitors to the North.

The eventual research output of such work (a book designed for academic humanities scholars) would, I hope, educate other Tan'ngit scholars of the North—those who might not have the resources to travel to Nunavut or the ISR—about how to treat Inuvialuit and Inuit knowledge not as evidence to be analyzed or scrutinized, but as an invitation consider new ways to understand knowledge: not as extractive or individualized or claimed, but as complexly intertwined with place, time, and community. I am interested in the logistical, ethical, institutional, and ecological difficulties of performing polar research not as a scientist or social scientist, but as a humanist. If nineteenth-century polar exploration was driven by colonialism, imperialism, resource extraction, and the so-called advancement of science, is it possible for twenty-first century humanistic study of the polar regions to participate in forms of knowledge-gathering that do not replicate the historic (and still-present) harms of exploration?

These questions are, of course, not new to Inuit and researchers in Inuit Studies. And thanks to the efforts of Inuvialuit scientific licensing boards like yours, Tan'ngit scientists traveling to the North are urged to rethink the forms and practice of their collaborative ethos. But as I have seen in the past twenty-five years of my own scholarly work in oceanic or Blue Humanities study, a humanities framework stresses single-authored analysis of texts to extract meaning from those texts. That particularly humanities approach does not permit meaningful engagement with Inuvialuit and Inuit knowledge, and instead contributes to the long history of resource extraction in the North, in the form of intellectual and cultural resource extraction. Can humanities scholarship move beyond a paradigm of creating "new" or "first" or "innovative" research results, and focus instead of durational, sustainable, and collective scholarly outputs?

My proposed trip this August to Iqaluit, Kinngait, Gjoa Haven, Yellowknife, Inuvik, and Tuktoyuktuk is preliminary, and I hope will be a starting point for future conversations and relationships. I wish to spend my brief time in each community visiting cultural heritage centres, giving patronage to artists and craftspeople, and experiencing the climate, culture, land, and water of Inuit and Inuvialuit hamlets. I spent a day or two in Pond Inlet and Resolute in 2019, and saw firsthand how even a single day in a community changed my perspective. I spoke with Elders with whom I shared First Air flights, who were traveling to Iqaluit for medical treatments; I read ads for mining waste abatement I saw posted in the Co-Ops and Northern Stores; I giggled with children who pretended their arms had been swallowed by their sweatshirts, and who told me how much they loved camping and being on the land and eating country food, how much they preferred it to hamlet life.

My aim in this project is not to speak for the Inuvialuit, nor to extract survival tools or other commodifiable forms of knowledge from Inuvialuit stories. I am mindful of Métis scholar Max Liboiron's caution in *Pollution in Colonialism* that "reading ethically can mean refusing to read as a form of extraction." Humanists might "collect stories," but in order not to replicate histories of settler resource appropriation or extraction through the accumulating value, sometimes those stories should remain in situ.

Rationale:

I am a Tanik scholar of sailors' literary culture, am in the early stages of a new project on the possibilities for practicing humanistic polar research in a time of environmental crisis and academic precarity, while not replicating the histories and harms of intellectual resource extraction by settler scholars like myself. My book-in-progress, tentatively titled *Polar Humanities*, considers the following questions: what is the nature of polar research in the humanities? what are its objectives, data sets, funding structures, research questions, outcomes, and expectations? what is the durational quality of polar knowledge acquisition in an institutional age of funding cuts?

I first traveled to Inuit Nunangat in 2019 as a member of the Northwest Passage Project, a climate change expedition sponsored in part by the National Science Foundation. Participants included two Inuit early-career scientists, Mia Otokiak from Cambridge Bay and Gibson Porter from Gjoa Haven, as well as American undergraduate students from minority-serving institutions (Mia and Gibson have reviewed a draft of this proposal and have given me permission to write about their contributions). During that expedition, the Inuit scientists educated the American science team, the documentary crew, and the ship's Swedish sailors about Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, and talked as well about the importance of their work with the Ikaarvik program, which empowers Inuit youth to recognize and make use of their own skills and experience in the North, and which seeks to recalibrate the relationship that visiting researchers to the Arctic have to local Indigenous populations. On the ship, Mia Otokiak and Gibson Porter laid out for us the recommendations that Ikaarvik makes to scientists traveling to Nunavut: get to know the community, ideally through face-to-face meetings. Talk with community members. Be a person before being a scientist. Have your Inuk guide involved in every step of your research. Set up a table in the local community's Co-Op or Northern Store for a few hours, with handouts explaining what you are researching, so that you can introduce yourself to the community. Even as Mia emphasized that "Inuit are the original Arctic researchers," I was startled to realize that Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit had not been incorporated into the expedition's science plan before the trip, nor was it credited afterward other than brief moments in the resulting expeditionary documentary. In other words, we American expedition members may have learned about the relationships that visiting researchers should have with Indigenous Northerners, but we did not, ultimately, practice such relationships, in violation of all recommendations by Ikaarvik as well as by the Inuit Tapariit Kanataami guide for researchers.

On the expedition my own role was historian of Tan'ngit/Qablunaat expeditions to the Arctic, and I was therefore implicated in the broader project's treatment of Inuit knowledge as value-added, rather than fundamentally intrinsic to all our polar climate interests. Most disturbing to me in retrospect was that I and several other white expedition members visited Thule, Dorset, and Inuit heritage sites in Radstock Bay and Dundas Harbor, but our Inuit shipmates Mia and Gibson were not included in the shore party. I now understand this "token or cursory inclusion of local expertise in research" (as the Inuit Tapariit Kanataami guide puts it) both as a profound cultural injustice and a missed scientific and humanistic opportunity to understand how heritage sites should function as enduring, sacred places for preservation and future protection in the service of Inuit life and knowledge on their own terms—not as tourist stops for outsiders with cameras.

My understanding of polar research—the archival research I had done previously, as well as the more ethically- and culturally-informed research I wish to do in the future—was wholly transformed by what I learned from my Inuit shipmates on that expedition. I had been the only humanities scholar on the Northwest Passage trip, and one of the American student scientists had described my humanities methodology by saying "you spend your life collecting stories." He intended this as a compliment, and at the moment I understood it as such. But as my conversations with Gibson and Mia came to make me realize, and as the guidelines in *Negotiating Research Relationships: A Guide for Researchers* especially make clear, "collecting stories" can be its own form of resource extraction, intellectual resource extraction rather than fossil fuel.

Methodology:

Methodology and Literature Review

My methodological approach to this project is informed by my training in the fields North American literature and book history, polar and oceanic literature, environmental humanities, and polar history. The critical texts that inform my work on this project fall into three main categories: first, scholarship on Inuit and Inuvialuit Knowledge and Inuit Studies; second, scholarship on decolonizing methodologies and Indigenous Studies; and third, environmental humanities scholarship on the cultural effects of climate change, particular in the North. I describe key conversations and texts in each of these three categories below.

1. Inuit and Inuvialuit Studies and Traditional Knowledge

I am a white American scholar educated and teaching in the United States, and come to Inuit Studies as a

student learning from Elders and from others who have lived in the North among Inuvialuit and Inuit communities. Scholarship in Inuit studies stresses that research collaborations between Inuit and non-Inuit should not be extractive, nor should Inuit and Inuvialuit accounts be interrogated or evaluated using the terms customary to US/settler academic methodologies. As Janet Janet Tamalik McGrath writes, "In Inuktitut epistemology, arguments are built very differently than in academia....To understand the Inuktitut argument craft, and the verifications I offer, will require suspending the Western academic 'get to the point' mentality." Furthermore, it is considered discourteous at minimum to challenge or analyze the accounts given by Inuit Elders, or to speak of things that one has not experienced first hand. As Elder Saullu Nakasuk explains, "I'm not going to tell you about anything I haven't experienced....Even if it's something I know about, if I haven't experienced it, I'm not going to tell about it....One is not to talk about something just from hearsay, because it is too easy to speak a falsehood." This point is also made by Natasha Lyons in her work, particularly "Creating Space for Negotiating the Nature and Outcomes of Collaborative Research Projects with Aboriginal Communities."

My reading in this field has been largely focused on Traditional Ecological Knowledge or Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit. Traditional Knowledge or TK is defined by the Traditional and Local Knowledge Working Group of the Beaufort Sea Partnership as "a shared, collective body of knowledge incorporating environmental, cultural and social elements. ...It is a continuous body of knowledge passed on from generation to generation and continues to grow and evolve over time. The fact that Traditional Knowledge is continuous and evolving over time reflects the incorporation of current knowledge into Traditional Knowledge." I have learned from the related forms of Inuit Traditional Knowledge commonly called Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit or IQ ("that which Inuit have long known to be true"), as practiced in Nunavut and the Eastern Canadian Arctic. A report from the Nunavut Social Development Council distinguishes IQ from TEK or IK as follows: "The English term Inuit traditional knowledge conveys to many people a narrow impression of folk art, aboriginal hunting skills or quaint homemaking skills. This is a caricature. The Inuit term Qaujimajatuqangit...encompasses all aspects of traditional Inuit culture including values, worldview, language, social organization, knowledge, life skills, perceptions and expectations." Nunavut Social Development Council, ᐱᑦᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ, 79. As George Wenzel writes, "the paradigm of TEK—with its propensity toward 'facts' about animals and other elements of the natural world—is almost certain to be increasingly seen as inadequate in relation to Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, not least with regard to its precepts, which suggest that Inuit attitudes and, often, behaviors toward wildlife are more nuanced than as presented in TEK and other cultural ecological formulations." Wenzel, "From TEK to IQ," 239. "Advocating IQ can be a political act," Frank James Tester and Piita Irniq argue, "advancing a social and cultural agenda that attempts to counter, or at least buffer, the totalizing agenda of a colonizing culture." Furthermore, "the use of the term 'traditional' in concepts like TEK, or the translation of IQ, is problematic. It suggests that contemporary insights—which may be a combination of insights handed down from generation to generation and new knowledge acquired by people who study, travel, and interact with a contemporary world—may not be considered IK." Tester and Irniq, "Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit," 51, 56. A number of curricular guides developed by Inuit educators in recent years seek to integrate IQ with formal schooling in Nunavut and northern Quebec; see in particular Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and McGregor, "Curriculum Change in Nunavut." The Inuvialuit Cultural Centre similarly provides teaching resources for the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, as well as language and cultural preservation programs. Details via the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation: <http://www.irc.inuvialuit.com/service/inuvialuit-cultural-centre-pitquhiit-pitqusiit>.

"Qaujimajatuqangit" came into broader definitional use in the Eastern Arctic in the 1990s, in the aftermath of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement of 1993 and through the establishment of Nunavut as a territory in 1999. Indeed, "the creation of Nunavut was seen as a means to conserve and develop Inuit qaujimajatuqangit for present and future." Lévesque, "Revisiting Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit," 116. This ambition is made explicit in Nunavut Social Development Council, *Our Own Terms*; IQ was defined at the NSDC meeting in Igloolik in 1998. "According to observers at the Igloolik deliberations, Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit was conceived for several reasons. The first related to the participants' belief about how narrowly non-Inuit social and natural scientists seemingly understood Inuit traditional knowledge to be—essentially as being limited to specific aspects of animal species and the environment. In no small sense, the Igloolik conferees wanted to make the point that Inuit Traditional Knowledge encompassed far more than what is generally called TEK. Thus, there was a desire to develop an Inuktitut term that freed the overall body of what constituted Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit from TEK's narrowness." Wenzel, "From TEK to IQ," 240-241. See also Tester and Irniq, "Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit" and

Martin, "Are We Also Here For That?" As Martin wrote in 2009 when the territory was ten years old, Nunavut "is in many ways a model of [the] institutionalization of Elders' expertise" (185).

TK is predicated on generational accumulation of knowledge over non-linear time. Inuit and Inuvialuit knowledge "is not just about cultural traditions or ecological knowledge," as Shelley Wright notes; "It is 'the knowledge that the elders have always known and will continue to know.'" My reading in this field has taught me that some Inuit community leaders and scholars have expressed reservations about the appropriation of this knowledge by outsiders or Tan'ngit researchers, some of whom have stripped the cosmological and holistic aspects from Traditional Knowledge in their focus on the ecological and resource management concerns. I am mindful of this concern as I begin this project.

2. Indigenous and Decolonial Methodologies

My reading has also concentrated on Indigenous and Decolonial methodologies by scholars such as Candace Fujikane, who along with other Kanaka Maoli and indigenous scientists seeks to bring together ancestral knowledges in order to decolonialize scientific practice. Métis scholar Max Liboiron takes these questions in an interdisciplinary direction, cautioning that "reading ethically can mean refusing to read as a form of extraction." Emile Cameron in *Far Off Metal River* writes that expecting Inuit narratives to "resist, talk back or renarrate in direct response to Qablunaaq stories...reproduces colonial relations in that Inuit are called upon to respond to Qablunaat in modes, formats, and terms that are dictated by, and legible to, Qablunaat." Inuit, she further writes, are "self-determining people who have themselves been undertaking analyses of Qablunaat for centuries and who, crucially, do not live wholly on the terms or within the horizons of Qablunaaq imaginations, policies, claims, and practices" (23).

This practice also takes the form of "ethnographic refusal," in Mohawk scholar Audra Simpson's influential term. Ethnographic refusal, as Alex Zahara summarizes it, "is a practice by which researchers and research participants together decide not to make particular information available for use within the academy. Its purpose is not to bury information, but to ensure that communities are able to respond to issues on their own terms." The need for ethnographic refusal, Simpson writes, was made clear "by the complete disjuncture between what was written about my own people and the things that mattered the most to us." Ngāti Awa and Ngāti Porou iwi scholar Linda Tuhiwai Smith's foundational work on this topic likewise recommends against white settler research on Indigenous communities. Zoe Todd (Métis/otipemisiw) succinctly characterizes a drive to "knowledge" by white Westerners in similar terms: "Ontology' is just another word for colonialism." Guidelines such as Inuit Tapariit Kanataami's *Negotiating Research Relationships: A Guide for Researchers* have recommendations for better practices, ones that "assist community members in pursuing and securing research funding, wherever possible," among other forms of community empowerment.

3. Environmental Humanities

The third focus of my critical reading is on environmental humanities (EH) scholarship. Drawing from insights in the fields of natural history, political ecology, cultural geography, indigenous or traditional ecological knowledge, anthropology, philosophy, and ecocriticism, among others in the social and natural sciences, the environmental humanities explores what literary and critical forms are sustainable in an age of environmental depletion.

Recent literary and theoretical explorations of the environmental humanities, oceanic studies, deep time, environmental justice, and planetarity all reflect a growing interest in the long-reaching global effects of recent human actions, for human agency in the Anthropocene, as Tobias Boes and Kate Marshall have argued, must be "radically open to nonhuman influences." At the same time, Dana Luciano cautions us to be mindful that "the 'Anthropocene' was not brought about by all members of the species it names"; the human toll in the Anthropocene is more commonly visited upon indigenous people and those in the developing world, populations not always included in notions of a "humanism" figured as universal but shored up by racial and imperial violence. As Stacy Alaimo has likewise written about discourses of sustainability, "Questions of social

justice, global capitalist rapacity, and unequal relations between the global North and the global South are invaluable for developing models of sustainability that do more than try to maintain the current, brutally unjust status quo."

These and other critical interventions recognize the finitude of human technical and mechanical "mastery" on, over, and around the globe. One appeal of Anthropocene-framed thinking to humanities scholars is its necessary disruption of modes of inquiry organized around disciplinary boundaries, as Tobias Menely and Jesse Oak Taylor observe. If we understand "the Anthropocene as a narrative," they propose, we recognize the "inherently fictional and yet epistemologically productive quality of any periodizing marker." Academic distinctions are not the only categories reshaped by Anthropocenic thinking; the nature of knowledge itself is at issue. "What does it mean to generate knowledge in the age of climate change?" ask Ian Baucom and Matthew Omelsky, observing that "climate change discourses have reshaped the contemporary architecture of knowledge itself, reconstituting intellectual disciplines and artistic practices, redrawing and dissolving boundaries, but also reframing how knowledge is represented and disseminated."

I've been particularly interested in EH work on the polar regions and climate change. The precipitous decline of polar sea ice in recent years and its current and projected effects on human and nonhuman life has been documented in a number of recent popular science and environmental books on ice and climate change; titles include *Our Ice is Vanishing*, *A World Without Ice*, *A Farewell to Ice*, *After the Ice*, *the Future of Ice*, *Lines in the Ice*, *The Right to Be Cold*. But as Kyle Whyte, Zoe Todd, and others have shown, what the white Western world experiences as present climate emergency is, for Indigenous peoples, only the most present iteration on a millennium-long continuum of extractive and genocidal destruction. Within Indigenous epistemes, systems of knowledge are constituted by climate. As Samantha Chisholm Hatfield (citizen of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians) et al puts it, "By not compartmentalizing climate change from other human-environmental changes, connections among human action and resulting risk to animal and plant species are more visible in a TEK epistemological construction of climate change."

Communication Plan:

I will consult, collaborate, and dialogue with community members at every stage of this project, making sure to secure all permissions for use. I will share all my research output with the community, and hope to return to present the results in collaborative conversation.

In preparation for such work, I have consulted with Mia Otokiak and Gibson Porter, the Inuit scientists with whom I traveled the Northwest Passage in 2019, as well as Tan'ngit researchers such as Chuck Arnold, Karen Routledge, and Ed Struzik, who have shared advice about ethical research travel and are willing to continue to advise me.

I have Responsible Conduct of Research approval from Penn State University for my work (certificate attached below).

Travel Arrangements:

All travel will be by flights on Air Canada and First Air, with the exception of a drive to Tuktoyuktuk from Inuvik via the Dempster Highway in a truck rented in Inuvik. I have hotel reservations in each town.

Itinerary:

7/31: Philadelphia to Ottawa

8/1: Ottawa to Iqaluit

8/3: Iqaluit to Kinngait

8/7: Kinngait to Iqaluit

8/8: Iqaluit to Yellowknife

8/9: Yellowknife to Gjoa Haven

8/10: Gjoa Haven to Yellowknife

8/11: Yellowknife to Inuvik

8/13: Inuvik to Philadelphia via Yellowknife, Edmonton, Toronto; return 8/14

Ethics

Will you be interviewing or surveying NWT residents?

No

How will the data be stored over the short and long terms?

My trip is informal, and I will store all data incidentally collected on my secure Penn State-issued laptop.

Supporting Information

Potential Adverse Impacts:

Causing unintended offense to community Elders; contributing to Inuvialuit fatigue and frustration with outsiders coming North for research.

Adverse Impact Mitigation:

I will approach all potential encounters or conversations with courtesy and an openness to learning; I will not question or interrogate anyone. I will learn from Inuvialuit and ensure that any knowledge I come to continues to benefit the community. I will happily pay honoraria to community members who might be interested in being in conversation with me.

Emergency Response Plan

Tags:

polar humanities;

Distribution

Inuvialuit Regional Corporation
 Inuvik Community Corporation
 Town of Inuvik
 Tuktoyaktuk Community Corporation
 Hamlet of Tuktoyaktuk
 GTC Department of Cultural Heritage
 Nihtat Gwich'in Council
 North Slave Métis Alliance
 Akaitcho Territory Government
 Yellowknives Dene First Nation
 City of Yellowknife
 Northwest Territory Métis Nation
 Wek'èezhii Renewable Resources Board
 Inuvialuit Joint Secretariat
 Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board
 Gwich'in Tribal Council



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www.nwtresearch.com

Jun 21, 2022
Application No. 5346

Scientific Research Licence Comment Form

Town of Inuvik

Project Details

Polar Humanities
Submitted by: Professor Hester Blum
Length of Project: 3 year(s)

Comments on Project

Please outline any concerns, requests or suggestions regarding Application No. 5346 :

No concerns, requests or suggestions to express at this time(check here):



Signature of Town of Inuvik official

PRINT NAME

Grant Hood

SIGNATURE

[Handwritten signature]

DATE

July 7, 2022

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Signature of Town of Inuvik official

PRINT NAME

SIGNATURE

DATE

Grant Hester

July 7, 2022

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No.	Job	Remote Station	Start Date & Time	Duration	Pages	Protocol	Contents	Status
1	7906 ARI		7- 7; 11:26 AM	23 Secs	1/1	Super G3		Completed