

Research Licensing in Northern Canada

An Overview



Canadian IPY Secretariat
March 2005

Prepared by
Claire Eamer, Daley Networks
37 Alsek Road, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada Y1A 3K3
Tel. (867) 667-6332 / Email claire@northwestel.net

© Canadian IPY Secretariat, 2005

Contact:
Canadian IPY Secretariat
Room Z-908, Biological Sciences Building
University of Alberta
Edmonton, AB T6G 2E9
Canada

Phone: 780-492-7245

Fax: 780-492-0493

Email: ipy@ualberta.ca

Websites: www.ipy-api.ca and www.ualberta.ca/~ipy

Table of Contents

1 Introduction	1
2 Licensing and Permitting under Federal Legislation	4
3 Licensing and Permitting in Nunavut	10
4 Licensing and Permitting in Northwest Territories	13
5 Licensing and Permitting in the Yukon	16
6 Licensing and Permitting in the Northern Provinces	19
7 Principal Sources	26

1 Introduction

The geographical area covered by this report is Canada's three northern territories – Nunavut, the Northwest Territories, the Yukon – and the northern parts of seven Canadian provinces that have substantial land holdings in the subarctic. This region has in common a sparse population, a relatively large proportion of aboriginal people, and small communities, often with limited and expensive access to the rest of Canada and the world. The economy in most of the region is based on natural resources and, consequently, subject to locally-uncontrollable fluctuations related to the world market. The traditional non-cash economy is still an important element in the survival of many small northern communities, particularly communities that are predominantly aboriginal.

Despite its geographical remoteness, the Canadian North is not a backwater out of touch with the rest of the world. Satellite-based communications, the Internet, and modern modes of transportation have linked individuals and communities into the larger world in a way that could scarcely have been imagined fifty years ago. Northerners, both aboriginal and non-aboriginal, have found ways to incorporate changing technology into their lives, both in support of traditional pursuits like hunting and in ways that expand northern capacity. Increasingly, northerners are using new technologies to take control of their lives and societies and to tell their stories to the rest of the world.

Perhaps the most dramatic change in the Canadian North over the past generation, particularly in the three northern territories, has been the northward shift in political and administrative power. Changes in governance, closely associated with the settlement of aboriginal land claims, have transferred substantial political power from the Canadian federal government in Ottawa into the hands of northern residents. All three territorial governments now have powers comparable to provincial governments, and a growing number of self-governing First Nations and Inuit regions exercise considerable control over their own affairs and their own lands. Along with the political power has come a determination among northerners that they will choose their own direction, now and for the future of the North.

1.1 Conducting Research in the New North

The relationship between researchers and northern Canadian communities has changed in the past few years. The move toward northern political autonomy, the settlement of many land claims, and the creation of a variety of new governance mechanisms have resulted in the emergence of strong regional authorities. Many of these authorities are themselves initiators of scientific research. All of them are concerned with tracking research activities in their jurisdictions and gaining access to the results of research in a way that is useful for northern residents and governments. Northern communities want to know what researchers are doing, why they are doing it, and what benefits their work might bring to the North. They also want to know that the research will not harm wildlife, the environment, or cultural resources.

Northern governments and agencies, and researchers themselves, have developed a number of formal and informal methods to ensure that research in the North is conducted to everyone's satisfaction. The licensing procedures described in the bulk of this report constitute a set of formal methods for defining the responsibilities of both researchers and communities or governments. In many ways, the informal methods of ethics and etiquette are equally important.

1.1.1 Ethical Principles for Northern Research

In 1982, the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies (ACUNS) recognized the need for a set of ethical guidelines to “provide a foundation for and to foster a mutual understanding of community and researcher needs and goals and to ensure that research is carried out with the least friction and social disruption and the most co-operation and support” (*Introduction, ACUNS Ethical Principles, 2003*). The document arising from this recognition – Ethical Principles for the Conduct of Research in the North – has become an accepted standard for researchers working in northern Canada. The Principles were revised and updated in 2003, and are available in English, French, Inuktitut, and Russian on the ACUNS website at www.acuns.ca/En/acunsEnMain.htm.

Other organizations have also examined the relationship between researchers and communities and have developed useful guides with a more narrow focus, including:

- A Participatory Research Process for Dene/Métis Communities. Exploring Community-Based Research Concerns for Aboriginal Northerners. Available from the Dene Cultural Institute, Box 3054, Hay River, NT X0E 0R0. Email dciaadmin@deneculture.org.
- Negotiating Research Relationships: A Guide for Communities, produced by the Nunavut Research Institute and the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (formerly the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada). Available at www.itk.ca/publications/env-negotiating-research-relationships.pdf.
- Ethical Guidelines for Research, developed by the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, 1996. Available at www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/ch/rcap/sg/ska5e_e.html.

1.1.2 Etiquette in Northern Research

In the three northern territories of Canada, the research licensing systems attempt to codify the etiquette of conducting research in the North. In the northern parts of the provinces, there is no such licensing system, but the same etiquette applies. Following are some suggestions by researchers who work regularly in the northern parts of Canada:

- Martha MacDonald, Labrador Institute, Memorial University: “We at the Labrador Institute are often the first point of contact for research, especially that done by Memorial, and there are ethics guidelines through Memorial that we have to follow for our own projects. We encourage researchers to come back to communities to present their research when possible, and to hire local students when it’s reasonable to do so.”
- Scott Green, University of Northern British Columbia: “There is no formal requirement for community consultation, but researchers informally try to follow good etiquette by informing local communities about what they are doing and why.”
- Yves Bégin, Centre d’études nordique, Université Laval: “Researchers must, [out of] respect, have a communication plan appropriately conceived on the basis of their research topic. While working in a community, anyone [will] know that previous contacts are appreciated with the communities and free communication is the rule. Any results that [are relevant to] people must be returned to them according to an already negotiated communication plan.”
- Jean-Pierre Savard, Ouranos, Montréal: “The tradition is that each researcher is responsible to inform properly the local authorities and residents about their research project and to keep

them informed of key milestones of the project, including the final results. Projects are approved by communities and each researcher is responsible for maintaining [a] good relationship with the community.”

The key points of etiquette when conducting research in northern Canada:

- Contact and consult with local/affected communities;
- Share information with communities in a way that is relevant and useful to the community;
- Offer employment and training opportunities to local people wherever possible;
- Respect local and traditional knowledge;
- Respect the rights of aboriginal peoples to retain control over their traditional knowledge.

1.2 Resources for Researchers in Northern Canada

The following publications are referenced elsewhere in this report where they have specific application, but much of the information they contain is broadly applicable to working anywhere in northern Canada:

- Doing Research in the Northwest Territories, A Guide for Researchers. Revised Feb. 2004. The Aurora Research Institute, Inuvik, Northwest Territories. Available at www.nwtresearch.com/media/Research_Guide_2004.pdf.
- Guidebook on Scientific Research in the Yukon. Revised July 2001. Heritage Branch, Department of Tourism, Government of Yukon. Available at www.yukonheritage.com/leg_policy-science.htm.
- Yukon North Slope Research Guide, June 2001. Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope), Whitehorse, Yukon. Available at www.taiga.net/wmac/researchplan/researchguide.pdf.

2 Licensing and Permitting under Federal Legislation

The licences and permits in this section fall under federal legislation and are therefore generally applicable across Canada. In some cases, there is a single entry point for applications for all of Canada. In other cases, the entry points are at the regional, provincial, or territorial level. The list is not comprehensive, and researchers should always check with research institutes, government agencies, and aboriginal governments and agencies in their research areas for up-to-date information.

2.1 Parks Canada Research Permits

Parks Canada is the federal agency responsible for national parks, national park reserves, and national historic sites in Canada. The national website – www.pc.gc.ca/ – provides a gateway into information about all properties administered by the agency, along with contact information at the regional level.

Some special notes apply particularly to national parks and national historic sites in northern Canada. National parks and national historic sites are being created as part of northern land claim settlements. Researchers should check with local Parks Canada offices for updated lists of protected areas in their study regions. In addition, some national historic sites created under land claim settlements are not administered directly by Parks Canada but by aboriginal governments and co-management bodies. For a complete list of national historic sites in a research area, the researcher should contact the local Parks Canada office or the relevant aboriginal government.

2.1.1 Permits

A Parks Canada Research and Collection Permit is required to conduct scientific research within a National Park, a National Park Reserve or a National Historic Site. Research permits related to natural or social science research, as well as to research activities affecting a species listed under the Species at Risk Act, can be applied for online at the Parks Canada Research and Collection Permit System website at http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/RPS/page1_e.asp.

The on-line permit system does not apply to the Parks Canada Archaeological Research Permit, which is required for archaeological or other cultural research in any park or site. To conduct archaeological research in a national park or national historic site, other than research affecting a species at risk, contact the appropriate national historic site or the park research coordinator for the region.

Other permits and licences might also be required, especially for working in parks located in the three northern territories. The following checklist of permits and approvals is based on the online research guidelines posted by Parks Canada's Western Arctic Field Unit at http://www.pc.gc.ca/pn-np/nt/tuktutnogait/plan/plan3e_e.asp :

For non-archaeological research entirely within a national park or site:

- * Parks Canada Research/Collecting Permit
- * Environmental Impact Screening Committee Approval
- * Migratory Birds Scientific Permit (for migratory bird projects only)
- * Scientific Research Licence (territorial)
- * Approval of the appropriate community organization

In addition, if research extends beyond the park or site boundaries:

- * Wildlife Research Permit (territorial)
- * Yukon Scientists and Explorers Licence

For archaeological research entirely within a national park or site:

- * Parks Canada Archaeological Research Permit
- * Environmental Impact Screening Committee Approval
- * Approval for Archaeological Research from the Inuvialuit Regional Corp.
- * Territorial archaeological research permit
- * Approval of the appropriate community organization

2.1.2 National Parks and Principal National Historic Sites in Northern Canada

This table includes only those national historic sites administered by Parks Canada.

Territory/Province	National Park / Reserve	National Historic Site
Nunavut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Auyuittuq National Park (Baffin Island) ▪ Quttinirpaaq (Ellesmere Island) National Park. ▪ Sirmilik National Park (northern Baffin Island) ▪ Ukkusiksalik National Park (Wager Bay). 	
Northwest Territories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aulavik National Park of Canada (Banks Island) ▪ Nahanni National Park Reserve (southwest NWT) ▪ Tuktoyaktuk National Park (northern Nunavut/NWT border) ▪ Wood Buffalo National Park (south-central NWT) <p>Other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pingo Canadian Landmark (Tuktoyaktuk peninsula) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kitigaaryuit National Historic Site (west of Tuktoyaktuk) ▪ Fort McPherson National Historic Site ▪ Nagwicheonjik National Historic Site (near Tsiigehtchic) ▪ Parry's Rock Wintering Site National Historic Site (Melville Island)

Yukon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ivvavik National Park (North Slope) ▪ Kluane National Park and Reserve (southwest Yukon) ▪ Vuntut National Park (northern Yukon) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chilkoot Trail ▪ Dawson City Buildings ▪ Dredge No. 4 (Dawson) ▪ Klondike National Historic Sites ▪ S.S. Keno (Dawson) ▪ S.S. Klondike (Whitehorse)
Newfoundland & Labrador		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Red Bay National Historic Site (southern Labrador)
Manitoba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wapusk National Park (Hudson Bay) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prince of Wales Fort National Historic Site (Hudson Bay) ▪ York Factory National Historic Site (Hudson Bay)
British Columbia		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kitwanga Fort National Historic Site (Skeena/Nass rivers) ▪ Fort St James National Historic Site (north interior)

2.2 Department of Fisheries and Oceans Scientific Licence

A licence issued by the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) is required to fish for experimental, scientific, educational or public display purposes. Marine mammals (with the exception of polar bears) and invertebrates are included in the definition of “fish”. This licensing procedure applies across Canada, although local offices may handle the details in different ways. Note also that in the provinces, provincial agencies may require separate licences for work with some species.

For specific information, researchers should contact the DFO office in the region where they plan to work. A template for the licence application is available in PDF and HTML formats at www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/yukon/licensingscience.htm.

2.2.1 Contacts and Requirements in the Territories

Nunavut: For research involving fisheries and marine mammals in Nunavut, contact the Licensing Officer, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, PO Box 358, Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0, Tel. (867) 979-8003. Consultation with community organizations is required, and no licence will be issued without a letter of endorsement from the relevant co-management organization. A 30-day processing period is required by DFO, not including the period of consultation with co-management organizations.

Northwest Territories: For information about research licences involving fisheries and marine mammals in the Northwest Territories, contact the Coordinator, Scientific Licences, Department

of Fisheries and Oceans, 42043 Mackenzie Highway, Hay River, NT X0E 0R9, Tel. (867) 874-5571. The Fisheries Research Licence Application form is available as part of the Aurora Research Institute Research Licence Application at www.nwtresearch.com/research.aspx. Licence applications for work in the Northwest Territories should be submitted to the Aurora Research Institute.

Yukon: For the Pacific and Yukon Region of DFO, general information about licensing and application forms are available at www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/yukon/licensing/science.htm. Within the Yukon, the procedure is relatively simple:

We have an informal agreement with [Government of the Yukon] that we are the point of contact for the scientific licensing Once an application comes in, it is assigned to a staff member who is involved with the proposed work and s/he refers it internally to other government agencies [Yukon Government, First Nations] for comments/concerns. The comment period is typically 2 weeks. (*Al von Finster, DFO, Whitehorse, pers. comm. 2005*)

Contact Department of Fisheries and Oceans, 100 - 419 Range Road, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3V1, Tel. (867) 393-6722. Applications for a licence must be made in writing and received at the address above at least 10 business days before work is to commence.

2.3 Migratory Bird Sanctuary Permit and Scientific Permit

Legislation and regulations regarding migratory birds fall under the Canadian Wildlife Service branch of Environment Canada. A Migratory Bird Sanctuary Permit is required to conduct scientific work within a migratory bird sanctuary. A Migratory Birds Scientific Permit is required to conduct scientific research on migratory birds not in a sanctuary. This Migratory Birds Scientific Permit is also required for research on migratory birds in a National Park or any other area. For information about applying for these permits, contact the regional office of Environment Canada. Links to all regional offices are available at www.ec.gc.ca/regeng.html.

The banding of birds requires a bird banding permit from the national Canadian Bird Banding Office, National Wildlife Research Centre, Environment Canada, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3. A form for electronic messages is available at www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/nwrc-cnrf/cont_e.cfm.

2.3.1 Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in Northern Canada

A map of all sanctuaries is online at www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/habitat/fsmbpsi_e.cfm. The most northerly sanctuaries are listed below. (R) in the listing indicates a Ramsar site.

Territory / Province	Migratory Bird Sanctuary	
Nunavut	Queen Maud Gulf (R) Seymour Island Prince Leopold Island Bylot Island McConnell River (R)	Harry Gibbons East Bay (R) Dewey Soper (R) Akimiski Island

Northwest Territories	Kendall Island Anderson River Delta Cape Perry	Banks Island No.1 Banks Island No.2
Quebec	Boatswain Bay	
Ontario	Moose River (R)	Hannah Bay (R)
Alberta	Saskatoon Lake	Richardson Lake
British Columbia	Nechako River	

2.4 National Wildlife Area Permit

The National Wildlife Area (NWA) Program, administered by Environment Canada, was created in 1966 to preserve and maintain important or unique lands for wildlife. Originally, it was restricted to migratory bird habitats, but now includes land for other wildlife. A National Wildlife Area Permit is required to conduct activities within a National Wildlife Area. For information about applying for these permits, contact the regional office of Environment Canada. Links to all regional offices are available at www.ec.gc.ca/regeng.html.

For a map of all National Wildlife Areas in Canada, go to www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/habitat/fsnwa_e.cfm. Note that in northern Canada, National Wildlife Areas and other protected areas are being created as part of northern land claim settlements. Researchers should check with local Environment Canada offices for updated lists of National Wildlife Areas in their study regions.

2.4.1 Major National Wildlife Areas in Northern Canada

Territory / Province	National Wildlife Area
Nunavut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nirjutiqavvik (Coburg Island) National Wildlife Area is part of the Davis Highlands and consists primarily of upland shield terrain with coastal lowlands in the northwest. Information at www.pnr-rpn.ec.gc.ca/nature/whp/nwa/coburg/df07s01.en.html ▪ Polar Bear Pass National Wildlife Area is located on Bathurst Island, in the heart of the Canadian Arctic archipelago. Information at www.pnr-rpn.ec.gc.ca/nature/whp/nwa/polar/df04s01.en.html
Yukon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nisutlin River Delta National Wildlife Area was established under the terms of the Teslin Tlingit Council Final Agreement. Requests for permits should be submitted to: Chair, Teslin Renewable Resources Council, P.O. Box 186, Teslin, Yukon YOA 1B0; Tel: (867) 390-2323, Fax: (867) 390-2919.

2.5 Other Licences and Permits

Following are several other permits that might be required, depending on the nature and location of the research. This list is by no means exhaustive and does not include, for example, regulations under immigration and importation legislation that might apply to researchers from outside Canada.

2.5.1 CITES Import and Export Permits

Under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), permits must be obtained in advance for the export of ivory and other products (e.g. whale bone) or specimens from some species listed of wild flora and fauna listed by CITES. Information about CITES requirements and permitting processes is available from Environment Canada at www.cites.ec.gc.ca/eng/sct3/index_e.cfm.

2.5.2 Radio Permit

A Radio Permit is required only by researchers who wish to operate their own radios. Permits are required to ensure that radios are not using frequencies that will interfere with other users. Permits are issued by the Spectrum Management Division, Industry Canada. Information and application forms are available online at <http://sd.ic.gc.ca/engdoc/main.jsp>.

Researchers using radios issued by institutions such as the Aurora Research Institute, Nunavut Research Institute, and Polar Continental Shelf Project are already covered by the institutions' permits.

2.5.3 Firearms Acquisition Certificate and Special Weapons Permit

Expeditions may wish to carry shotguns or rifles to protect themselves or their equipment from wild animals. A Firearms Acquisition Certificate is required to acquire a shotgun or rifle. A Special Weapons Permit is required to carry a restricted weapon (e.g., pistols and revolvers) and only Canadian citizens can obtain this special permit. No firearms are permitted in national parks or national park reserves.

Information about Canadian firearms regulations and online application forms are available at the Canada Firearms Centre - http://www.cfc-ccaf.gc.ca/default_e.asp

3 *Licensing and Permitting in Nunavut*

Nunavut territorial legislation requires that all research carried out in Nunavut be licensed through a process coordinated by the Nunavut Research Institute (NRI) in Iqaluit. Information about the licensing process is available on the NRI website at <http://pooka.nunanet.com/%7Eresearch/2000licenceMain.htm>. However, some of the information is out of date and some is inaccessible. Current information is available from Jennifer Cockwell, Manager, Research Liaison, at jcockwell@nac.nu.ca, or Jamal Shirley, Manager, Research Design and Policy Development, at jshirley@nac.nu.ca.

A useful chart of Nunavut's network of organizations, with brief descriptions and contact information for most of them, is located at www.tunngavik.com/site-eng/org_chart/english/echart.html.

Researchers in Nunavut require one of two licences:

- Scientific Research Licence for Social Science, Traditional Knowledge & Health Related Research; or
 - Scientific Research Licence for Land, Freshwater and Marine Based Research
- In both categories, multi-year licences are available for projects that continue beyond a one-year duration.

Completed applications for Scientific Research Licences should be submitted to the Nunavut Research Institute at least 120 days before the commencement of research. This deadline was established to accommodate the screening timeline of the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB). If a project is cancelled, researchers are asked to inform the NRI, the NIRB, and any affected communities as soon as possible to avoid unnecessary processing.

3.1 **Social Science, Traditional Knowledge & Health Related Research**

A printable version of the application form for a Scientific Research Licence for Social Science, Traditional Knowledge & Health Related Research is available online at <http://pooka.nunanet.com/%7Eresearch/2000licenceMain.htm>

Requirements for a complete application include:

- a full research proposal, including overall program, methodology, data acquisition and handling, procedures associated with participant consent, and reporting procedures;
- ethical review;
- copies of the participant consent form in English and Inuktitut.

Some research projects may also require:

- Nunavut Medical Research Permit – required for all medical research by physicians involving physical intervention (e.g., collection of blood samples). Contact the Registrar, Professional Licensing, Department of Health & Social Services, P.O. Box 390, Kugluktuk, NU X0B 0E0, tel (867) 982-7668, fax (867) 982-3256, email hssnunavutregistrar@gov.nu.ca.

3.2 Land, Freshwater and Marine Based Research

Both printable and online versions of the application form for the Scientific Research Licence for Land, Freshwater and Marine Based Research are available at <http://pooka.nunanet.com/%7Eresearch/2000licenceMain.htm>

In addition to the information required in the application form, necessary documentation for applications involving land-based research includes:

- a 1:250,000 map indicating camp sites and research sites;
- a brief, non-technical description of the proposal in English, Innuinaqtun, and Inuktitut.

A number of other project licences or permits may be required, and these must be on file at the Nunavut Research Institute before a permit can be issued. They include any applicable permits and licences under federal legislation, as described in Section 2 of this report, as well as:

- Nunavut Impact Review Board Screening: currently the NRI application form fulfils the NIRB requirements.
- Land Use Permit for Access to Inuit-Owned Lands: governing legislation is the Nunavut Land Claim Agreement. Researchers should contact the Inuit Association for the appropriate region for information about the permitting and application process.
- Land Use Permit for Federal Crown Lands: required for projects longer than 100 person days. Contact is the Manager, Land Administrator, Indian & Northern Affairs Canada, P.O Box 100, Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0. Tel. (867) 975-4275.
- Wildlife Research Permit: required for research on land animals, including polar bears and migratory birds, and habitat. Contact is Nunavut Department of Environment in Iqaluit, Tel. (867) 975-5900/5909.
- Archaeology and Paleontology Permits: administered by Nunavut Culture and Heritage. General information and a downloadable publication, Guidelines for Applicants and Holders of Nunavut Territory Archaeology and Palaeontology Permits, are available at <http://www.gov.nu.ca/cley/english/culthertiage.htm>.

In addition to the Nunavut-based permits listed above, a number of permits under federal legislation, listed in Section 2 of this report, may also be applicable.

3.3 Additional Considerations for Researchers

3.3.1 Translation

Forms and reports related to research in Nunavut frequently require translation into Inuktitut and/or Innuinaqtun, and interaction with community members may be possible only in Inuktitut. The Nunavut Research Institute and the Nunavut Impact Review Board both maintain lists of translators and will make them available to researchers.

3.3.2 Polar Bear Defence Kills

A defence kill is defined as a situation in which the killing of a polar bear is necessary to protect human life or property. Because yearly quotas are established, based on distinct bear populations, for the number of male and female polar bears that can be sustainably hunted by Nunavut communities, a defence kill reduces the potential size of the harvest and results in a loss of

economic and other benefits to Nunavut Land Claim beneficiaries. The legal implications and appropriate compensations for defence kills have yet to be determined. However, compensation for the lost opportunity for a community to hunt a bear has resulted in researchers paying anywhere from \$1,500 to \$10,000.

For more information about polar bear regulations and working in polar bear territory, contact the Nunavut Research Institute.

3.3.3 Costs of Search and Rescue

Although communities readily respond to search and rescue requests, such requests can cause significant hardship to community residents. Search team members are often volunteers who take unpaid time off work, absorb the cost of equipment use and supplies, and risk their own safety. Researchers need to ensure they have appropriate equipment and level of training to manage their risks while in the field. Research parties may be invoiced by the Nunavut Emergency Services to recover costs associated with search and rescue assistance.

3.3.4 Contaminants

All research results addressing the occurrence of natural and/or man made contaminants in aquatic, terrestrial, or atmospheric systems should be directed to the Nunavut Environmental Contaminants Committee prior to being made public. This ensures sufficient opportunity to determine if a Human Health Risk Assessment is necessary based on the research results. Researchers issued licences should notify the Nunavut Environmental Contaminants Committee of their plans to publicize the results of contaminant research well in advance of the time of release.

For more information, contact Chairperson, Nunavut Niqiit Avatittinni, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, P.O. Box 100, Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0. Tel. (867) 975-4549 or email: stephensg@inac.gc.ca

4 *Licensing and Permitting in Northwest Territories*

Without exception, all research in the Northwest Territories (NWT) must be licensed. This includes work in indigenous knowledge as well as in the physical, social and biological sciences. Most licensing is coordinated by the Aurora Research Institute (ARI) in Inuvik. A substantial amount of information, as well as online application facilities, are available through the ARI website at www.nwtresearch.com. Contact for research licensing is Rita Kors-Olthof, Manager, Scientific Services, tel. (867) 777-3298 or licence@nwtresearch.com. The Aurora Research Institute also compiles and distributes annual summaries of research and adds research information to existing and developing research databases.

Community consultation is an important prerequisite to the issuing of research licences in the Northwest Territories, and licences will not be issued until the researcher has undertaken a process of community consultation and presented documentation indicating community approval of the project. The ARI recommends starting the process of consultation at least three months before the beginning of research. The guidebook, *Doing Research in the Northwest Territories*, provides information about how to undertake community consultation, as well as lists of community organizations and contacts. The book is available at www.nwtresearch.com/media/Research_Guide_2004.pdf.

Depending on the subject, researchers require at least one of the following three licences:

- Scientific Research Licence
- Wildlife Research Permit
- Archaeologists Permit

4.1 **Scientific Research Licence**

Research that does not fall under the Wildlife or Archaeologist legislation requires a Scientific Research Licence under the NWT Scientists Act. Examples of research falling under this category include work involving forestry, health, contaminants, or fisheries. The Scientific Research Licence can be applied for online through the Aurora Research Institute site. From the ARI home page at www.nwtresearch.com, click on the link to the Researcher Access Portal.

4.2 **Wildlife Research Permit**

Research studies on land animals (any species of terrestrial vertebrates including polar bears and migratory birds) or wildlife habitats require a Wildlife Research Permit under the NWT Wildlife Act. To apply, or for more information, go to www.nwtwildlife.rwed.gov.nt.ca/Research%20Permits/default.htm. Contact for further information is Dr. Suzanne Carrière, Ecosystem Management Biologist, Wildlife and Fisheries Division, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories, Tel. (867) 920-6327. Email: wildliferesearch_permit@gov.nt.ca.

Wildlife research permits under federal legislation might also be required. See Section 2 of this report for more information.

4.3 Archaeologists Permit

Research studies in archaeology require an Archaeologists Permit under the NWT Archaeological Sites Regulations (note that anthropological studies not involving archaeology require a Scientific Research Licence). Licences are handled through the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre in Yellowknife. Applications must be submitted by March 31 of the calendar year in which the research is to take place. Information and application forms are available at <http://pwnhc.ca/programs/archa.htm>. Contact for further information is Tom Andrews, Territorial Archaeologist, Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, Government of the Northwest Territories, P.O. Box 1320, Yellowknife, NT X1A 2L9, Tel. (867) 873-7688 or email: tom_andrews@gov.nt.ca.

4.4 Additional Permits and Requirements

4.4.1 Research Related to Contaminants

All research results addressing the occurrence of natural and/or man made contaminants in aquatic, terrestrial, or atmospheric systems should be directed to the NWT Environmental Contaminants Committee (NWTECC) prior to being made public. This ensures sufficient opportunity to address human health implications for NWT residents. Researchers issued licences must notify the NWTECC of their plans to publicize the results of contaminant research well in advance of the time of release. Contact is Chairperson, NWT Environmental Contaminants Committee, 3rd Floor Belanca Building, PO Box 1500, Yellowknife, NT X1A 2R3. Tel. (867) 669-2665. Email millsc@inac.gc.ca

4.4.2 Research Related to Health

All health-related research proposals are reviewed by the NWT Health Research Advisory Committee to ensure that they meet acceptable scientific and ethical standards and that procedures of collecting data and disseminating results are adequate. Researchers must secure community approval. Contact for the Health Research Advisory Committee is Chief Medical Health Officer, Health and Social Services, Government of the NWT, PO Box 1320, Yellowknife, NT X1A 2L9. Tel. (867) 920-8646.

Researchers may also need a Medical Research Permit. Contact is Registrar, Professional Registries, Health and Social Services, Government of the NWT, PO Box 1320, CST-8, Yellowknife, NT X1A 2L9. Tel. (867) 920-8058.

4.4.3 Forest Research Licence

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Forest Management Division, is responsible for reviewing all forest-related research proposals. For forest-related research, a Forest Research Licence might be required. Contact is Director, Forest Management Division, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories, P.O. Box 7, Fort Smith, NT X0E 0P0. Tel. (867) 872-7700.

4.4.4 Land Use Permits

Whether a research project requires a land use permit, and what kind of permit might be required, depends on where the project takes place – Crown land, lands in a settled land claim region (Inuvialuit, Gwich'in, Sahtu), or regions where land claims are still under negotiation (Deh Cho, North Slave, South Slave). For information about what kinds of permits might be required, contact Rita Kors-Olthof, Manager, Scientific Services, tel. (867) 777-3298 or licence@nwtresearch.com.

5 *Licensing and Permitting in the Yukon*

Any person entering the Yukon to undertake research in the social or natural sciences is required to obtain a licence under the Yukon Scientists and Explorers Act. Archaeological and palaeontological research are licensed under the Yukon Archaeological Sites Regulations. The purpose of the licensing system is to keep the Yukon government informed of research in the territory, to ensure that the Yukon benefits by receiving reports and research results, and to ensure that the research will not cause undue social or environmental harm.

Both kinds of licences are issued by the Heritage Resources Unit of the Yukon Department of Tourism and Culture. Under First Nation Final Agreements, First Nations are consulted before a permit is issued for research in their traditional territories. Every researcher working on a project must apply for a licence. For multi-year projects, researchers are required to renew their licences annually.

Information and application forms are at www.yukonheritage.com/programs-scientific.htm. The licensing agency recommends that applicants send their applications in at least three months prior to the onset of fieldwork. Licence conditions include submission of an interim report during the period covered by the licence and a final report once the research is complete. Inquiries should be directed to Jeff Hunston, Manager, Heritage Resources Unit, Government of Yukon, at (867) 667-5363. Email: Jeff.Hunston@gov.yk.ca or Fax: (867) 667-8023.

Online resources provided by the Heritage Resources Unit include:

- Guidebook on Scientific Research in the Yukon (www.yukonheritage.com/leg_policy-science.htm) – This guide was most recently revised in July 2001. As a consequence, much of the contact information is out of date and the guidebook does not reflect changes in governance resulting from the finalization of several land claims, restructuring of the Yukon government, and the devolution of substantial administrative responsibility from the federal government to the Yukon government.
- Guidelines Respecting the Discovery of Human Remains and First Nation Burial Sites in the Yukon (www.yukonheritage.com/leg_policy-respectguide.pdf) – dated 1999.
- Historic Resources Impact Assessment and Mitigation Requirements Related to Land Altering Developments (www.yukonheritage.com/leg_policy-impactassess.pdf) – This is a three-page position paper revised in April 2003. Implementation of the Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment Act could affect its currency.

Online resources from non-government sources include:

- Yukon North Slope Research Guide (www.taiga.net/wmac/researchplan/researchguide.pdf) – Prepared for the Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope) in June 2001, it pertains specifically to the Inuvialuit Settlement Region of the Yukon North Slope.

5.1 Scientists & Explorers Licence

This licence covers both social and natural sciences and applies to scientific research to be undertaken anywhere in the territory. A printable version of the application form is available online at www.yukonheritage.com/application_forms-seapp.pdf.

Besides the completed form, applicants are asked to provide:

- explicit details and map showing the location of the research;
- a non-technical executive summary of the proposed project; and
- information on the consultations undertaken with affected communities and First Nations to gain support or approval of the project.

5.2 Yukon Archaeological Sites Regulations Permit

This permit is required for all archaeological and palaeontological research projects in the Yukon, except if the research is undertaken in a National Park or National Historic Site. See Section 2 of this report for information about permits under federal legislation.

There are two classes of permit in this category.

The Class 1 permit entitles the permit holder to survey and document the characteristics of an archaeological site in a manner that does not alter or otherwise disturb the archaeological site.

The Class 2 permit entitles the permit holder to:

- a) Survey and document the characteristics of an archaeological site;
- b) Excavate an archaeological site;
- c) Remove archaeological artifacts from an archaeological site;
- d) Otherwise alter or disturb an archaeological site.

Application forms for both classes under the Yukon Archaeological Sites Regulations Permit are online at www.yukonheritage.com/application_forms.htm.

5.3 Other Licences and Permits

5.3.1 Aboriginal Governments

Ten of the Yukon's 14 First Nations have settled land claim agreements and are in various stages of establishing self-government institutions. In addition, the Yukon's North Slope is part of the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, created by the 1984 Inuvialuit Final Agreement and with a well-established governance and co-management system.

Different governments are taking different approaches to permitting and regulating land use within their territories. Some have set up their own systems for dealing with research activities; for example:

- Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation Researcher's Licence: Application form is available in pdf or Word format at <http://www.oldercrow.ca/land.htm>. The application must be submitted to the Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation Heritage Department 30 days prior to starting the project.

For current information on research and land use permitting by First Nation governments in the Yukon, researchers should contact individual First Nation governments directly. A complete list of First Nation government contact information is available through the Yukon Government's online phone directory at www.gov.yk.ca/phone.

For information about permits and regulations on Inuvialuit land, go to the website of the Inuvialuit Joint Secretariat, www.jointsecretariat.ca/JS/history.htm, or contact the Joint Secretariat directly at (867) 777-2828 or sao@jointsec.nt.ca.

5.3.2 Land Use Permit

For a limited number of research projects – those involving a large number of people or a long-term research camp – a land use permit might be required. The Yukon government controls the majority of vacant lands in the territory. Land Use permits are administered by Lands Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. Information about permits is available on the Lands Branch website at www.emr.gov.yk.ca/lands or by emailing to land.use@gov.yk.ca.

5.3.3 Environmental Assessment

The Yukon is currently in the process of implementing a new land-claims-based assessment system under the Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment Board (YESAB). It is not yet clear how the new process will affect research activities. For more information about the system, go to the YESAB website at www.yesab.ca or contact the Board directly at P.O. Box 31642, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 6L2; Tel. (867) 668-6420 or email to yesab@yesab.ca.

6 Licensing and Permitting in the Northern Provinces

Seven of Canada's ten provinces have significant areas of land in the northern boreal region: Newfoundland & Labrador, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. Labrador extends north of the 60th parallel, well into the tundra region on Canada's east coast, and has been the location of International Polar Year research in the past. Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba all border on Hudson Bay, with the northernmost part of Quebec reaching into the northern arctic ecozone. The northern areas of all of these provinces are home to a variety of aboriginal peoples, including First Nations and, in Labrador and Quebec, substantial Inuit populations. Governance status varies widely among these groups, depending on land claim settlements and provincial and federal legislation.

None of the provinces have general licensing requirements like those that obtain in the three northern territories. However, all of the provinces have some licensing requirements, usually related to archaeological research, research in protected areas and parks, and research involving the capture or use of wildlife. Below is a list of the major licensing requirements in the provinces with significant northern regions. The list is not comprehensive, and researchers should always contact provincial authorities, communities, and aboriginal groups in the areas in which they propose to work.

6.1 Newfoundland and Labrador

Information on research in Newfoundland and Labrador is current to March 2005. A planned conference – “Dialogue on Labrador Research” – in June 2005 may lead to some changes in permitting and reporting procedures in that portion of the province. Researchers can check with the Labrador Institute (www.mun.ca/labradorinstitute/) for up-to-date information.

6.1.1 Scientific Research Permit

Research in provincial parks, wilderness reserves, and ecological reserves requires authorization by the Parks and Natural Areas Division of the Government of Newfoundland & Labrador. Researchers must apply for a scientific research permit, and carry it with them when conducting their research in the protected area. Research applications are evaluated as they are received. Allowing minimum of two weeks' processing time is advisable. Successful applicants must submit a Field Report one month after their field season has ended, a Final Report by January 31 of the final year of the research, and any published material resulting from the work.

Questions about research and permitting should be addressed to the Natural Areas Biologist. Contact information is at www.env.gov.nl.ca/parks/about/who.html.

General information about working in provincial protected areas is at www.env.gov.nl.ca/parks/parks/sr.html

The research permit application form is online at www.env.gov.nl.ca/parks/library/pdf/permits/Scientific_Research_Permit.pdf

The primary Labrador sites to which these regulations apply are:

- Gannet Islands Ecological Reserve: Largest razorbill colony in North America; third-largest Atlantic puffin breeding colony in North America; important breeding grounds for common murre, thick-billed murre, black-legged kittiwakes, great black-backed gulls, northern fulmars; staging area for harlequin ducks.
- Redfir Lake-Kapitagas Channel Ecological Reserve: Only known natural stands of jack pine in the province, and the most easterly occurrence of this tree species in North America.

6.1.2 Archaeology Research Permit

The Provincial Archaeology Office (PAO) reviews permit applications for research and historic resources impact assessments and issues permits to archaeologists to carry out all archaeological activities. Grant applications for archaeological research are also reviewed and processed yearly by the PAO. Full information and online or downloadable application forms are available at <http://www.tcr.gov.nl.ca/tcr/pao/default.htm>

6.1.3 Endangered Species Permit

A permit to carry out research on a designated endangered, threatened or extirpated species is required under the Province's Endangered Species Act. The Minister or his designate issues the permit. A standard application form is available from the Department of Environment and Conservation, and the Act itself outlines some of the things which might be expected in a permit. Departmental contact is Joe Brazil, who says:

The permitting process would normally begin with the applicant contacting myself. As we have recovery teams and recovery plans for most of our listed species we usually would prefer to have the research directed at recovery priorities and objectives. So a link with a recovery strategy is preferred. (*Joe Brazil, pers. comm. 2005*)

For more information, contact Joe Brazil, Endangered Species and Biodiversity Section, Inland Fish and Wildlife Division, Dept. of Environment and Conservation, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, P.O. Box 2007, Corner Brook, NL A2H 7S1; Tel. (709) 637-2356.

6.1.4 Other Permits and Protocols

Indigenous organizations in Labrador are in the process of developing policies and protocols related to research in their communities. The Labrador Métis Nation has a draft form of a research protocol – contact number, (709) 896-0592. For information about protocols through the Labrador Inuit Association, contact number is (709) 922-2942 in Nain, Labrador. Information about any research policies or guidelines associated with the Innu Nation is available through the chief and administration at (709) 497-8398.

6.2 Quebec

While there is no specific research licensing requirement in northern Québec, standard etiquette is for researchers to inform local authorities and residents about their research projects and keep them informed at key milestones of the project, including the final results. Projects are approved

by communities and each researcher is responsible for maintaining a good relationship with the community.

6.2.1 Provincial Parks

A number of parks are currently being developed in northern Quebec, in cooperation with aboriginal nations. For the latest status of these parks and for regulations related to their use, check the website of the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune at www.fapaq.gouv.qc.ca/fr/parc_que/parc_que_nord.htm or the Park Service of the Kativik Regional Government at www.krg.ca/en/departments/renewable/parks.htm. Before undertaking work in a park, contact the Kativik Regional Government (KRG), P.O. Box 9, Kuujjuaq, Quebec, J0M 1C0. Telephone: (819) 964-2961. Fax: (819) 964-2956. Email: Info@krg.ca

6.3 Ontario

6.3.1 Parks and Protected Areas

The Ministry of Natural Resources issues licences to conduct research in Ontario provincial parks. The process usually requires a period of up to two months for review and approval of an application. Research means any investigations or studies of natural, cultural, social, economic, management or other features or characteristics of provincial parks, which involve field investigations. The application form is online at www.ontarioparks.com/english/form2.html.

Ontario provincial parks near James Bay /Hudson Bay:

- Polar Bear Provincial Park: On the western shore of Hudson Bay, above James Bay, in the far northern area of the province. Landing permits must be obtained in advance for each of the park's four airstrips.
- Winisk River Provincial Park: The Winisk River flows north into southern Hudson Bay, passing through Polar Bear Provincial Park.
- Kesagami Provincial Park: At the southern end of James Bay, about 72 kilometres southeast of Moosonee, just south of treeline.

6.3.2 Archaeological Licence

To undertake any kind archaeological field work in Ontario, the Ontario Heritage Act requires that a person hold a valid archaeological licence issued by the Province of Ontario.

Archaeological licenses are issued free of charge and are provided to avocational, research or academic and consultant archaeologists. Licence holders must report on research findings to the Province and report all new sites found during the field work. New sites are added to the Archaeological Sites Database. For information on the licence process, or to receive a list of current archaeological consultant licence holders, contact the Licence Coordinator – Heritage Operations, 4th Flr, 400 University Ave., Toronto, ON M7A 2R9. Phone: 416-314-7123.

6.4 Manitoba

6.4.1 Research in Protected Areas

Manitoba uses the term "protected" to apply to any designated area that is closed to logging, mining, and hydroelectric development. In addition, some areas may not have such restrictions, but are designated under some Act. Permits for research in provincial parks can generally be issued relatively quickly, in a couple of weeks. Research requests in ecological reserves require review by the Ecological Reserves Advisory Committee prior to approval by the Minister of Conservation and can take a couple of months or more. Contact is Helios Hernandez, Parks and Natural Areas Branch, Manitoba Conservation, 200 Saulteaux Crescent, Winnipeg, MB R3J 3W3. Tel: (204) 945-4148; fax:(204) 945-0012; email: hhernandez@gov.mb.ca.

Northern provincial parks:

- Caribou River Provincial Wilderness Park: Extending south from the Nunavut border.
- Numaykoos Lake Provincial Wilderness Park: Winter range for barren-ground caribou.
- Sand Lakes Provincial Wilderness Park: Winter range for barren-ground caribou.

Northern Ecological Reserve:

- Baralzon Lake: On the Nunavut border.

6.4.2 Research in Wildlife Management Areas

Wildlife Management Areas are generally open to scientific research without a permit. Researchers require a WMA Use permit only if they use vehicles in connection with their research in the Churchill and Cape Tatnam WMAs.

Northern Wildlife Management Areas:

- Cape Churchill WMA: South and east of Churchill, bordering Wapusk National Park.
- Cape Tatnam WMA: Hudson Bay coast, east of the Nelson River to the Ontario Border.

6.4.3 Permits Related to Wildlife

Scientific research permits are issued for those who wish to do something that is otherwise restricted by the wildlife act or regulations, such as collecting protected species, etc. Information and application forms for permits related to wildlife are at www.gov.mb.ca/conservation/wildlife/legislation/applying.html. A permit is required for possession of dead wild animal, including specimens taken for scientific research. The application form is at www.gov.mb.ca/conservation/wildlife/legislation/pdf/possdead_appfrm.pdf.

6.4.4 Churchill Northern Studies Centre

All researchers working out of the Churchill Northern Studies Centre are automatically covered by a blanket authorization issued when they arrive and subject to certain restrictions (primarily to do with use of all-terrain vehicles). Although formal community consultation is not required in Manitoba, it is highly recommended that researchers new to the area make every effort to inform the public of their planned activities. The Churchill Northern Studies Centre assists researchers in communicating their work to the local public. Contact Dr. LeeAnn Fishback, Scientific Coordinator, at (204) 675-2307 or fishback@churchillmb.net.

6.5 Saskatchewan

6.5.1 Archaeological Resources Investigation Permit

An investigation permit is required for any activity, such as carrying out a survey, making collections, or conducting excavations, that may disturb heritage sites. Permits safeguard the resource by ensuring that investigators have legitimate reasons for conducting their studies, are qualified to do so, use appropriate methods, and report their findings for the benefit of others. Information and application form are available at www.cyr.gov.sk.ca/heritage_publications.html.

6.5.2 Recognized Areas Network (RAN)

Saskatchewan's Representative Areas Network (RAN) is composed of a system of lands and waters designated and managed to represent and conserve the province's ecological resources. These areas can also serve as benchmarks for comparison with areas undergoing active resource use, as well as provide opportunities for education and research. Several large areas along the Northwest Territories border in northern Saskatchewan have been designated under the program. For information about RAN, go to www.se.gov.sk.ca/ecosystem/sran/.

The use of RAN sites for research, monitoring and educational purposes is encouraged. Anyone conducting scientific research or monitoring within Representative Area Ecological Reserve sites must complete and submit for approval a "Saskatchewan Representative Area Ecological Reserve Application for Research Permit". Special permits are required for the collection of plant or animal specimens. Scientists planning research on RAN sites are encouraged to discuss their research projects with the RAN Research & Monitoring Coordinator and to submit their Application for a Research Permit as far in advance of the proposed starting date as possible. Scientists using RAN sites are also requested to notify the RAN Coordinator when they will be on site and when they have completed their studies. Following completion of the project, all researchers are expected to file a brief summary report with the RAN program. The RAN program also requests a copy of any reports or publications derived from research on RAN sites.

Saskatchewan Environment District offices can assist with the required permits. Contact information is available at www.se.gov.sk.ca/corporate/ContactList/. Research permit applications are handled by Saskatchewan Environment's central office. Current contact is Fred Beek, Studies Manager, Strategic Environmental Studies, Planning and Evaluation Branch, Saskatchewan Environment, 3211 Albert Street, Regina, SK. S4S 5W6, Tel. (306) 787-3019.

6.5.3 Research in Provincial Parks

For research work in areas protected under The Parks Act, a researcher should speak to the Park Area Manager responsible for the given area. For park lands in the North Park Area the contact is Kevin Weatherbee in La Ronge at (306) 425-4288. Bob Wilson in Dorintosh at (306) 236-7684 is currently managing parks lands in the Northwest Park Area. A researcher would be expected to obtain written permission from the Park Area Manager for research on park land.

Major provincial parks in northern Saskatchewan:

- Athabasca Sand Dunes Provincial Wilderness Park: southern shore of Lake Athabasca. The park has been divided into three management zones, each with different guidelines governing camping and visitor activities. Collecting plants, trees, ventifacts and artifacts is prohibited.
- Clearwater River Provincial Park: northwestern Saskatchewan.
- Lac La Ronge Provincial Park

There are also a number of cultural sites designated as Protected Areas in both the North Park Area and the Northwest Park Area.

6.6 Alberta

6.6.1 Archaeological Research

Most archaeological investigations in Alberta require an Archaeological Research Permit, issued by Alberta Community Development. The Archaeological Research Permit Management System maintains information on archaeological projects carried out for the purpose of locating, recovering, analyzing, and interpreting archaeological resources. Activities typically conducted under a permit involve surveying a physical land area, including its subsurface deposits, and controlled excavation to locate and recover archaeological resources. Information and applications forms are available at

www.cd.gov.ab.ca/preserving/heritage/AandH/hria/permit_system/index.asp

6.6.2 Wildlife Research

Persons, agencies or institutions wishing to conduct research involving wildlife in Alberta must obtain a Wildlife Research Permit or Collection Licence from the Fish and Wildlife Division of Alberta Sustainable Resource Development. Information and application forms are available at www3.gov.ab.ca/srd/fw/guidres/respermapp.html.

6.6.3 Fish and Aquatic Research

Persons, agencies or institutions wishing to conduct research or inventory involving fish and aquatic life in Alberta must obtain a Fish Research Licence from the Fish and Wildlife Division of Alberta Sustainable Resource Development. This applies to all federal and provincial government agencies, researchers, consultants, and individuals who collect, hold or sample fish for research, educational, inventory or promotional purposes in the province. Information and application forms are available at www3.gov.ab.ca/srd/fw/guidres/respermapp.html.

Guidelines and information related to working with fish, wildlife, and habitat in Alberta are available at www3.gov.ab.ca/srd/fw/guidres/.

6.6.4 Provincial Parks and Protected Areas

Research and collection permits are required for research in Alberta parks and protected areas. An application form for research related to social, scientific or management studies is to be submitted to Alberta Community Development, Parks and Protected Areas for approval at least one month prior to start date. Permits are issued after an application is submitted, reviewed and approved by Alberta Community Development. Permits are generally issued if there are no potential conflicts with visitors and environmental impacts are minimal. There is no charge for this type of permit.

The application form is available online at

www.cd.gov.ab.ca/preserving/parks/managing/pdfs/research-permit-app.pdf.

General information about Alberta parks and protected areas is available at

www.cd.gov.ab.ca/preserving/parks/managing/flashindex.asp

For information about the various designations of protected sites in Alberta, and a map showing their locations, go to www.cd.gov.ab.ca/preserving/parks/managing/spectrumsites.asp

6.7 British Columbia

6.7.1 Parks and Ecological Reserves

A permit is required for ecological scientific research and/or educational purposes in provincial parks and ecological reserves established under the Ecological Reserve Act or the Protected Areas of British Columbia Act. Adjudication of a Park Use Permit application or Ecological Reserve permit application may take up to 140 days. Permit applications are subject to review under the BC Parks Impact Assessment Process.

Full information and links to appropriate forms are available at

http://wlapwww.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/info/permit_overview.htm.

A brochure, at http://wlapwww.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/consERVE/research_guide.pdf, provides a succinct overview of research guidelines and regulation in BC protected areas.

For locations of provincial parks, go to <http://wlapwww.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/explore/regions.htm>.

For locations of ecological reserves, go to

http://wlapwww.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/eco_reserve/area_maps/map_main.htm.

6.7.2 Archaeological Research

A Heritage Permit is required to conduct archaeological research in British Columbia. General information about the administration of heritage resources is available at <http://srmwww.gov.bc.ca/arch/index.html>. Application forms for research and other permits are available at <http://srmwww.gov.bc.ca/arch/onlineforms.html>.

7 *Principal Sources*

7.1 Documents

Scientific Research Licensing Guidelines. Revised 2005. Nunavut Research Institute. Available from Jennifer Cockwell, Manager, Research Liaison, Nunavut Research Institute, Iqaluit, Nunavut, Phone: (867) 979-7279 or E-mail: jcockwell@nac.nu.ca.

Doing Research in the Northwest Territories, A Guide for Researchers. Revised February 2004. Aurora Research Institute, Inuvik, Northwest Territories. Available at www.nwtresearch.com/media/Research_Guide_2004.pdf.

Guidebook on Scientific Research in the Yukon. Revised July 2001. Heritage Branch, Department of Tourism, Government of Yukon. Available at www.yukonheritage.com/leg_policy-science.htm.

Yukon North Slope Research Guide. June 2001. Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope). Available at www.taiga.net/wmac/researchplan/researchguide.pdf.

7.2 Principal Websites

Environment Canada – www.ec.gc.ca

Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada – www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Parks Canada – www.pc.gc.ca

Government of Newfoundland and Labrador – www.gov.nl.ca

Government of Quebec – www.gouv.qc.ca

Government of Ontario – www.gov.on.ca

Government of Manitoba – www.gov.mb.ca

Government of Saskatchewan – www.gov.sk.ca

Government of Alberta – www.gov.ab.ca

Government of British Columbia – www.gov.bc.ca

Nunavut Research Institute – <http://pooka.nunanet.com/%7Eresearch/>

Aurora Research Institute – www.nwtresearch.com

Prince of Wales Heritage Centre Archaeology Programs – <http://pwnhc.ca/programs/archa.htm>

Government of Yukon Heritage Resources – www.yukonheritage.com

Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope) – www.taiga.net/wmac

Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies (ACUNS) – www.acuns.ca

Churchill Northern Studies Centre – www.churchillmb.net/~cns

7.3 Personal Communications

Tom Andrews, Territorial Archaeologist, Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, Government of the Northwest Territories

Fred Beek, Studies Manager, Strategic Environmental Studies, Planning and Evaluation Branch, Saskatchewan Environment

Yves Bégin, Directeur du Centre d'études nordiques et professeur au département de géographie, Université Laval

Joe Brazil, Endangered Species and Biodiversity Section, Inland Fish and Wildlife Division, Dept. of Environment and Conservation, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador

Jennifer Cockwell, Manager, Research Liaison, Nunavut Research Institute, Iqaluit, Nunavut

Michael Goodyear, Churchill Northern Studies Centre, Churchill, Manitoba

Scott Green, Ecosystem Science and Management, University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George, British Columbia

Helios Hernandez, Parks and Natural Areas Branch, Manitoba Conservation

Jeff Hunston, Manager, Heritage Resources Unit, Cultural Services Branch, Department of Tourism and Culture, Government of Yukon, Whitehorse, Yukon

Rita Kors-Olthof, Manager, Scientific Services, Aurora Research Institute

Martha MacDonald, Labrador Institute

Bano Mehdi, Coordinator, C-CIARN Water Resources, Montreal, Quebec

John Pomeroy, Geography Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Jean-Pierre Savard, Ouranos, Montreal, Quebec

Wayne Schick, Parks Branch, Saskatchewan Environment

Jamal Shirley, Manager, Research Design and Policy Development, Nunavut Research Institute, Iqaluit, Nunavut

Steven Siciliano, Department of Soil Science, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Al von Finster, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Pacific & Yukon Region, Whitehorse, Yukon