



PROTOCOLS AND PRINCIPLES FOR CONDUCTING RESEARCH WITH YUKON FIRST NATIONS

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Front cover photograph: Heritage and Culture Field School, June 2012. Photo courtesy of Archbould Photography.

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INTRODUCTION

The following document is meant to provide recommendations and guidelines for researchers within Yukon College, as well as researchers outside the College who would like to conduct research and scholarships with Yukon First Nations people and communities. The Yukon Research Centre (YRC, Yukon College) expects that those researchers wishing to obtain logistical support from the Centre will follow the protocols outlined here as well as those defined in Yukon College's Research Ethics and Research Integrity policies.

Please keep in mind that local protocols are different in different communities. Some First Nations governments have their own policies and guidelines for researchers, their own research priorities, and their own research application processes for any investigations conducted on settlement land.

WHO ARE YUKON FIRST NATIONS?

First Nations people have a deep history in Yukon¹. Evidence of what may be the oldest remains of human habitation of North America has been found in northern Yukon. During traditional times, First Nations people lived off the land, traveling on a seasonal round of fishing, hunting, trapping and gathering. This forged a connection to the land and its resources that continues to be vitally important today.

Yukon First Nations people have an important connection with their culture and language. According to the 2006 Census, First Nations people make up about 25% of the total Yukon population. There are 14 First Nations in the territory, comprising approximately 7,500 people:

- Carcross/Tagish First Nation
- Champagne and Aishihik First Nations
- First Nation of Na-Cho Nyak Dun
- Kluane First Nation
- Kwanlin Dün First Nation
- Liard First Nation
- Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation
- Ross River Dena Council
- Selkirk First Nation
- Ta'an Kwäch'än Council
- Teslin Tlingit Council
- Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in
- Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation
- White River First Nation

1. Information for this section was taken from the Council of Yukon First Nations website accessed March 8, 2011: www.yesnet.yk.ca/firstnations/fnationgroups.html

HOW ARE THE VARIOUS YUKON FIRST NATIONS SOCIALLY ORGANIZED?

All Yukon First Nations have either elected or appointed government officials. Some Yukon First Nations have social and political organizations based on two moieties, which are often referred to as clans². The two clans in Yukon are Wolf and Crow. Clan membership is matriarchal throughout Yukon, which means that a baby belongs to the clan of his or her mother. Historically, Yukon moiety system followed many traditional laws to ensure peace and balance in everyday life. Many of these traditional laws continue to be emphasized today. Although there are similarities among the laws of most Yukon groups, there are also distinctive differences. All traditional laws set out specific rights and responsibilities for individuals and their families. Some of the traditional laws include:

- Wolf and Crow people have to marry people from the opposite clan.
- Clan members hold the rights to stories, songs, crests, regalia, objects, art, and any other forms that express its clan systems.
- The oldest member of the family carries the right to grant permission for use of stories and songs, and in some cases, a whole family discussion occurs prior to making a final decision.
- Crows take Crow family names; Wolves take Wolf names.
- A Wolf or a Crow cannot tell stories or songs that rightfully belong to the opposite clan.
- If somebody wants to hunt, fish, pick berries or gather medicine on another clan's traditional territory, he or she must first seek permission. This is out of respect for the fact that another clan owns the rights to use that land. They have the responsibility for taking care of the land and all other people have to report to them before using it.
- During potlatches (i.e., funerals, naming, ceremonies), the opposite clan is responsible for certain procedures during a potlatch. For instance, when a Crow clan hosts a potlatch, they are responsible for gifts to the Wolf clan (blankets, sewing, money) because the Wolves have to do the groundwork for the hosting clan.
- People from the opposite clan may be asked to witness and to be mediators during important events.
- Clans must reach a consensus before proceeding with decision-making.
- Clans must train their children in the responsibilities for carrying the stories, songs, dances, crests, regalia, and family practices.

DO YUKON FIRST NATIONS HAVE LAND CLAIMS?

Before the arrival of Europeans, all First Nations across Canada were independent, self-governing nations. They had specific structures of governance: ways to select leaders, sets of laws to govern the lives of the people, rules of protocol that governed their relations with other nations, and ceremonies that formalized the institutions within society such as marriage and death.

The negotiation of Yukon land claims started in 1973 when Yukon First Nations people presented the document *Together Today for Our Children Tomorrow* to Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. Before that time, there had been no treaties between Yukon First Nations and government.

2. Some First Nations have different kinship systems than this generalized example.

An agreement in principle was reached in 1989 after 16 years of negotiations. The Umbrella Final Agreement (UFA) was signed in 1993. The UFA provides a framework for Yukon First Nation Final Agreements. First Nation Final Agreements are complex and wide-ranging, and include financial compensation, land, harvesting rights, heritage resources and governance structures, among other items. Each First Nation Final Agreement is a modern-day treaty recognized in Section 35 of the Federal Constitution Act, 1982.

WHAT DOES SELF-GOVERNMENT MEAN AND WHICH YUKON FIRST NATIONS HAVE SETTLED AGREEMENTS?

A First Nation Self-Government Agreement (SGA) is negotiated at the same time as the First Nation Final Agreement. The Self-Government Agreements, which are unique in Canada, set out the powers of the First Nation government to govern itself, its citizens and its land. These powers include land and resource management as well as local bylaws and zoning.

Self-Government agreements provide Self-Governing First Nations (SGFNs) with law-making authority in specific areas of First Nation jurisdiction.

At the present time, 11 of the 14 Yukon First Nations have signed their land claims and their Final and Self-Government Agreements are in effect: Carcross/Tagish First Nation, Champagne and Aishihik First Nations, First Nation of Na-cho Nyak Dun, Kluane First Nation, Kwanlin Dün First Nation, Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation, Selkirk First Nation, Ta'an Kwach'an Council, Teslin Tlingit Council, Tr'ondek Hwech'in and Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation.

Three First Nations have not settled land claims and remain Indian and Northern Affairs (INAC) Bands: Liard First Nation, Ross River Dena Council and White River First Nation.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

WHAT IS THE RATIONALE FOR FOLLOWING PROTOCOLS AND PRINCIPLES WHEN CONDUCTING RESEARCH WITH YUKON FIRST NATIONS PEOPLE?

Researchers have the ability to construct legitimate arguments for or against ideas, theories or practices. Researchers are collectors of information and producers of meaning, which can be used for, or against Yukon First Nations interests³.

Yukon College recognizes its responsibility to address the need for an institutional protocol for staff, students, and visiting researchers for conducting research involving Yukon First Nations participants and/or Yukon First Nations culture as a focal point.

While the Yukon College's Research Ethics Policy and Research Integrity Policy protect the rights of human research subjects, this protocol reinforces the College's respect for Yukon First Nations communities. The policies complement one another.

This protocol has been developed to help ensure that, in all research conducted with Yukon First Nations peoples, appropriate respect is given to their cultures, languages, knowledge, and values, and to the standards used by them to legitimate knowledge. Research may include populations containing Yukon First Nations members, research involving Yukon First Nations as

3. Information for this section was taken with permission from the document "Protocols and Principles for Conducting Research in an Indigenous Context" written by the University of Victoria, Faculty of Human and Social Development. The document can be accessed at: www.web.uvic.ca/igov/uploads/pdf/Indigenous%20Research%20Protocols.pdf

respondents, or collaborating research involving any aspect of Yukon First Nations intellectual property.

This protocol shall represent the standard of best practice adopted by Yukon College.

The complexity of the research environment is acknowledged in this protocol. The researcher will probably have a commitment to stakeholders including two or more of the following: their home institution, sponsor(s), funding agency, the community, individuals and organizations. Each of these has their own protocols and expectations of the researcher. The challenge facing the researcher is to consider the interests of all parties concerned and protect the community. This is a complex situation.

How the partnership between the researcher and these various interest groups is established depends on the negotiation process. The researcher should not have to compromise his/her personal ethics and principles when undertaking research. If conflict of ethics occurs, the researcher may need to investigate alternatives, for example working with a different group.

This protocol is intended as a guideline for researchers who need to address the interests of all concerned in the research process, including the researchers themselves.

YUKON FIRST NATIONS PEOPLE - IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH

WHAT SHOULD I CONSIDER WHEN CONDUCTING RESEARCH IN A YUKON FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITY?

Research that involves Yukon First Nations peoples or cultures as the subject matter, either directly, or indirectly, should ensure that research protocols uphold the principles of protection, partnership and participation. This includes research on settlement land and/or on traditional territory.

To determine whether a Yukon First Nations person or community have an interest in the research question, consultation with the appropriate First Nations individuals, communities or organizations should occur. This should occur in the early planning stages of your research (see Appendix B for contact information). When this consultation process is not explicitly known, the Yukon Research Centre (Yukon College) in conjunction with the researcher can facilitate locating the appropriate organization or individuals so that Yukon First Nations people are involved as participants. This should occur in the early planning stages of the research.

IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCHERS

Yukon College is committed to respecting the goals and aspirations of Yukon First Nations people involved in research. This includes retention of First Nations control over resources, including people.

An approach consistent with Yukon First Nations self-determination means that we encourage researchers to honour the following principles:

Partnership: Where Yukon First Nations people are major participants in research or they have a major interest in the outcome of a research project focused on an issue of relevance to Yukon First Nations people or communities, a working relationship based on collaboration and partnership should be established between the researcher and these participants. This would

include the mutual sharing of research skills and research outcomes. This partnership should occur when conducting research on settlement land and/or on traditional territory.

Protection: In accordance to working relationships based on collaboration and partnership, the researcher must ensure the protection of Yukon First Nations participants and Yukon First Nations resources in the research process, including as far as possible the protection from any negative impact that might result from the findings of the project being made public. This may include placing a moratorium on the research material for an agreed period of time, or keeping certain materials confidential.

Protection goes beyond the requirement to obtain informed consent from the participant. As a general rule, consultation should occur if Yukon First Nations people and/or communities are to be involved as participants in the project, or the research project relates to an issue of importance to those Yukon First Nations people and/or communities. This consultation should also involve guiding the researcher to what needs to be protected and how this protection can be affected.

Participation: Yukon First Nations people and/or communities have a right to participate in, and enjoy, the benefits that might result from research and involvement in research.

The rationale for including, or excluding, Yukon First Nations people and/or communities in the research project need to be made clear. Research should empower the community involved and excluding Yukon First Nations community members from the research project might simply serve to marginalize them further.

If there are no justifiable reasons for excluding Yukon First Nations people and/or communities from participating in the research project, then suitable steps should be taken to ensure appropriate inclusion.

PROTOCOLS AND PRINCIPLES

The following protocols and principles are to be addressed by any researcher within Yukon College and we encourage visiting researchers to use these guidelines when conducting research that involves Yukon First Nations people or culture as a focal interest (subject matter), whether directly or indirectly. This is regardless of whether the researcher is a non-First Nations or First Nations person.

ETHICS

The consent of the people involved in the research, where such people are identifiable, will be sought and confirmed before the research commences as well as on an ongoing basis. Where there are no identifiable persons or groups, then a First Nations mentor/consultation group will be established for areas where public information/knowledge is cited. With regard to informed consent, the researcher will need to establish who speaks for the community and what the conditions of the informed consent will be. Appropriate institutional advice will be made available to guide the consultation process.

The aims of the research, as well as the anticipated outcome(s) of such an investigation, will be conveyed to the people involved in the research in a clear, concise and appropriate way.

The rights, interests and sensitivities of the people being researched will be acknowledged and protected, including the protection of any intellectual property rights such as those pertaining to traditional medicines, ceremonies, songs, rituals and other sacred cultural traditions.

Research tools and techniques, which are open, direct and transparent, should be used at all times. Secret or covert work will not be acceptable. All participants will be fully informed that they are involved in a research study before the study begins.

The people participating have control over the results of the research process and as such have an absolute right to exercise control over the information they have volunteered. This includes the right to control it, to restrict access to it, or to withdraw part or all of the information from the actual research project findings. It is the researcher's responsibility to clarify with research participants how this control might be exercised.

The researcher(s) must honestly and accurately represent their skills and experience to those involved in the research.

Researchers will not exploit informants, or the information gathered from the research, for personal gain or aggrandisement. Where possible and appropriate, fair return should be given for participants' help and services, which should be acknowledged in the final deliverables.

The people involved in the research activities will have the right to appeal to the students' research committee, or the Yukon College's Research Policy in the event of any problems arising in the research process. These committees will be clearly identified before the research commences.

All the ethical principles outlined in the Yukon College's Research Ethics Policy and Research Integrity Policy will be adhered to in this policy, including the right of research participants to remain anonymous.

An important aspect of the question of ethics is values. Yukon First Nations values must be acknowledged by incorporation within the research design and methodology of a project. These values are such things as:

- Ensure that Yukon First Nations values are upheld at all times.
- Ensure that Yukon First Nations people are consulted and have given clear direction on research activity before, during and after research.
- Ensure that appropriate aspects of Yukon First Nations peoples are understood, acknowledged and upheld.
- Yukon First Nations cultures are strictly upheld and observed.
- Ensure there are no conflicts of Yukon First Nations values, culture and tradition.
- This process runs throughout the project when and where appropriate.

All individuals or groups involved in the research process will be given a copy of this policy.

ACCOUNTABILITY

The researchers' main responsibility and accountability will be to the people involved in the activities being researched, who will be considered as having an equal interest in the project.

The people participating have an absolute right to know as far as can be anticipated what will become of the information they have volunteered as well as its possible use and application.

Researchers must be willing at the outset of research projects to recognize that the results and outcomes of any research contributed by an individual or group will be presented to them in a draft form for editing before any form of distribution or publication, i.e. they will have the

right of veto or censure over their contribution. The contribution of any individual or group consulted will be acknowledged in the final research report, except that all individuals or groups taking part in the research have a right to remain anonymous.

PARTICIPATORY APPROACH

The terms of the research as well as the research question and methodology will be designed in consultation with, and having due consideration for, the expertise of the First Nations individuals or groups who will form part of the research.

The researcher and the individual or group providing the information will share continual monitoring of the research process equally.

Integral to successful participatory research is the development of a true research partnership based on trust and one that does not prejudice the interest of any one partner making up the partnership.

As part of collaborative processes, the research initiator will take responsibility for sharing and co-developing research skills with research participants.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS OF THE RESEARCH

In the initial consultation stage it will be necessary to establish where the ownership of the end result of the research will reside:

1. Community ownership of materials.
2. Published academic purposes (credits).
3. Any royalties to be given to the community.

RESEARCH OUTCOMES

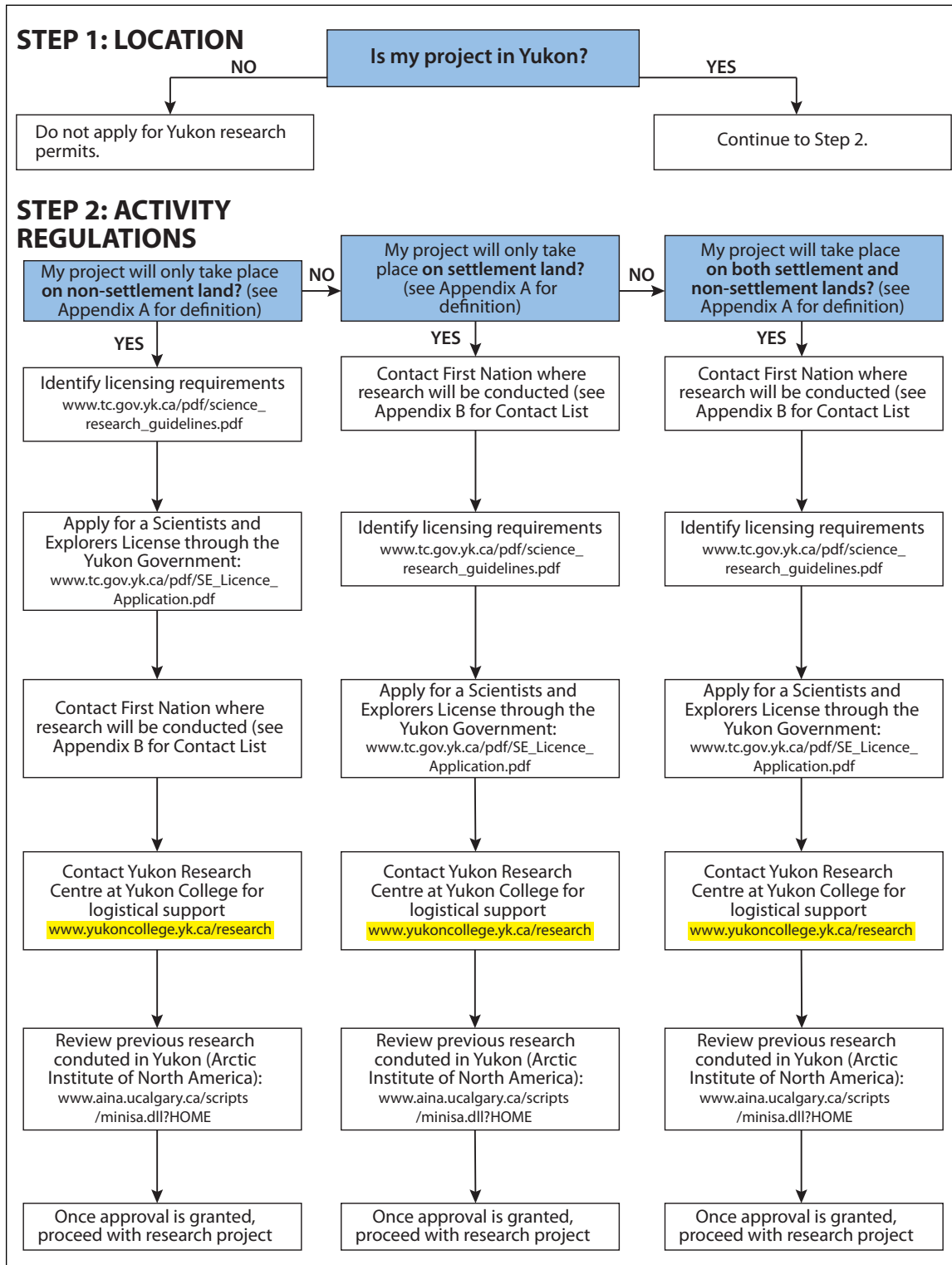
The research will make a positive contribution to Yukon First Nations' needs, aims and aspirations as defined by Yukon First Nations people and the enhancement of Yukon First Nations values. It is the researcher's responsibility to ensure that Yukon First Nations participants are clear about the aim of the research.

The findings of the research will be presented in a format that is readily understandable and accessible to all stakeholders, and particularly to those who provide the basis for the research findings. Where appropriate, the research findings will be presented in oral, written and visual forms in both First Nations and non-First Nations publications and forums.

A summary of the final research report will be made available to any individual or group who provided information in the final research report. A full report of the research will be held by the departments or programs within the Yukon College faculty, or faculty of the visiting researcher, Yukon Research Centre, and the First Nation involved. In the case of an artwork and creative works, participating individuals or groups will be advised where it can be viewed.

APPLYING TO DO RESEARCH IN YUKON

Figure 1. What steps do I need to take in order to conduct research in the Yukon? (If you are a Yukon College student and/or researcher, contact the Yukon Research Centre prior to moving forward with your research - see Appendix B.)



APPENDIX A - DEFINITIONS

CROWN LAND:

The majority of all lands in Canada is held by governments on behalf of the monarchy and are called Crown Lands. About 89% of Canada's land area (8 886 356 km²) is Crown Land, which may either be federal (41%) or provincial (48%); the remaining 11% is privately owned. Most federal Crown land is in the Canadian territories (Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Yukon), and is administered on behalf of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada; only 4% of land in the provinces is federally controlled, largely in the form of National Parks, Indian reserves, or Canadian Forces bases.

SETTLEMENT LAND:

Developed settlement land means any parcel of land designated as developed by mutual agreement of Government and the First Nation. Developed lands often have buildings or structures on them and are identified on land claims agreement maps. Maps are available for viewing at Yukon Department of Renewable Resource offices, First Nation offices or Federal map offices.

There are three categories of settlement land:

- 1) **Category A Settlement Land** is settlement land where a Yukon First Nation has ownership of the surface and subsurface, including minerals. All staking, exploration and mining activity is governed by the First Nations for new mineral interests.
- 2) **Category B Settlement Land** is settlement land where a Yukon First Nation has ownership of the surface. New and existing staking, exploration and mining activity are governed by the Yukon government.
- 3) **Fee simple Settlement Land** is settlement land where a Yukon First Nation has the same fee simple title as other land registered in the Land Titles Office.

Consent is required from the First Nation to access settlement lands. Applications for private research on Settlement Land must be directed to the appropriate Yukon First Nation, or in some cases, the Renewable Resources Council (fish and wildlife research).

An online map viewer of Yukon Settlement Lands is also available on the Yukon Government Land Branch website at: www.emr.gov.yk.ca/lands/maps_survey_plans.html.

TRADITIONAL TERRITORY:

“Traditional Territory” means, subject to a Yukon First Nation Final Agreement, with respect to each Yukon First Nation and each Yukon First Nations person enrolled in that Yukon's First Nation's Final Agreement, the geographic area within the Yukon identified as that Yukon First Nation's Traditional Territory.

A map of Yukon Traditional Territories is also available on the Environment Yukon website at: www.environmentyukon.ca/maps/view/detail/1/10/74/

APPENDIX B - CONTACTS

CONTACTS - YUKON COLLEGE

First Nations Initiatives

500 College Drive, PO Box 2799
Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 5K4
t. 867.456.8581
f. 867.456.8667

Yukon Research Centre

General Contact Information
520 College Drive
PO Box 2799 Whitehorse,
Yukon, Canada, Y1A 5K4
t. 867.668.8895
f. 867.456.8672
ycrc@yukoncollege.yk.ca

CONTACTS - COUNCIL OF YUKON FIRST NATIONS (CYFN)

Council of Yukon First Nations

2166 - 2nd Ave. Whitehorse,
Yukon, Y1A 4P1
t. 867.393.9200
f. 867.668.6577
www.cyfn.ca/

CONTACTS - GOVERNMENT OF YUKON

Manager, Heritage Resources Unit

Cultural Services Branch
Department of Tourism and Culture
Government of Yukon
PO Box 2703, Whitehorse,
Yukon, Y1A 2C6
t. 867.667.5363
f. 867.393.6456
Jeff.Hunston@gov.yk.ca
Toll free within the Yukon 1.800.661.0408 (ext. 5363)

Table 1. Contacts - Yukon Communities, First Nations Governments and Renewable Resources Councils¹.

Community	Municipalities and Community Clubs	Yukon First Nations	Renewable Resource Council
Beaver Creek	Beaver Creek Community Club Beaver Creek, Yukon, Y0B 1A0 t. 867.862.7211	White River First Nation General Delivery, Beaver Creek, Yukon, Y0B 1A0 t. 867.862.7802 f. 867.862.7806 www.wrfn.yk.ca	not established
Burwash Landing / Destruction Bay	Kluane Lake Athletic Association General Delivery Destruction Bay, Yukon, Y0B 1H0 t. 867.841.4191	Kluane First Nation Box 20, Burwash Landing, Yukon, Y0B 1V0 t. 867.841.4274 f. 867.841.5900 www.kfn.ca	Dan Keyi Renewable Resources Box 50, Burwash Landing, Yukon, Y0B 1V0 t. 867.841.5820 f. 867.841.5821 dankeyirrc@northwestel.net
Carcross	Carcross Community & Curling Club PO Box 48, Carcross, Yukon, Y0B 1B0	Carcross/Tagish First Nation Box 130 Carcross, Yukon, Y0B 1B0 t. 867.821.4251 f. 867.821.4802 www.ctfn.ca/tiki-page.php?pageName=Contact	not established
Carmacks	The Village of Carmacks General Delivery Carmacks, Yukon, Y0B 1C0	Little Salmon/ Carmacks First Nation Box 135, Carmacks, Yukon, Y0B 1C0 t. 867.863.5576 f. 867.863.5710 www.lscfn.ca	Carmacks Renewable Resources Council c/o Box 116, Carmacks, Yukon, Y0B 1C0 t. 867.863.6838 f. 867.863.6429 carmacksrrc@northwestel.net
Dawson City	The City of Dawson PO Box 308 Dawson City, Yukon, Y0B 1G0 t. 867.993.7400 f. 867.993.7434	Tr'ondek Hwech'in First Nation Box 599, Dawson City, Yukon, Y0B 1G0 t. 867.993.7100 f. 867.993.6553 admin@gov.trondek.com www.trondek.com	Dawson District Renewable Resources Council PO Box 1380, Dawson City, Yukon, Y0B 1G0 t. 867.993.6976 f. 867.993.6093 dawsonrrc@northwestel.net
Faro	Town of Faro PO Box 580, Faro, Yukon, Y0B 1K0 t. 867.994.2728 f. 867.994.3154	see Ross River listings	not established

1. Some communities are not municipalities.

Table 1. Contacts - Yukon Communities, First Nations Governments and Renewable Resources Councils, *continued.*

Community	Municipalities and Community Clubs	Yukon First Nations	Renewable Resource Council
Haines Junction	Village of Haines Junction PO Box 5339 Haines Junction, Yukon Y0B 1L0 t. 867.634.7100 f. 867.634.2008	Champagne and Aishihik First Nations #1 Allen Place, PO Box 5310, Haines Junction Yukon, Y0B 1L0 t. 867.634.4200 www.cafn.ca/index.html or 304 Jarvis Street, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2H2 t. 867.668.3627 f. 867.667.6202	Aisek Renewable Resources Council PO Box 2077 Haines Junction, Yukon, Y0B 1L0
Keno City	Keno Community Club, PO Box 17 Keno City, Yukon, Y0B 1M0 t. 867.995.3103 f. 867.995.3103	see Mayo listings	see Mayo listings
Lake Laberge	none	Ta'an Kwach'an Council 117 Industrial Road Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2T8 t. 867.668.3613 f. 867.667.4295 www.taan.ca	Laberge Renewable Resources Council #202-102 Copper Road, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2Z6 t. 867.393.3940 f. 867.393.3950 labergerrc@northwestel.net
Mayo	Village of Mayo PO Box 160, Mayo, Yukon, Y0B 1M0 t. 867.996.2317 f. 867.996.29907	First Nation of Na-Cho Nyak Dun Box 220, Mayo, Yukon, Y0B 1M0 t. 867.996.2265 f. 867.996.2267 nndfn.com/departments/	Mayo Renewable Resources Council PO Box 249, Mayo, Yukon, Y0B 1M0 t. 867.996.2942 f. 867.996.2948
Old Crow	Old Crow Recreation Society t. 867.966.3238 or 867.996.3094	Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation PO Box 94 Old Crow, Yukon, Y0B 1N0 t. 867.966.3261 f. 867.966.3800 www.vgfn.ca/nr.php	North Yukon Renewable Resources Council PO Box 80, Old Crow, Yukon, Y0B 1N0 t. 867.996.3034 f. 867.996.3620 nyrrc@northwestel.net

Table 1. Contacts - Yukon Communities, First Nations Governments and Renewable Resources Councils, *continued.*

Community	Municipalities and Community Clubs	Yukon First Nations	Renewable Resource Council
Pelly Crossing	none	Selkirk First Nation Box 40, Pelly Crossing, Yukon, Y0B 1P0 t. 867.537.3331 f. 867.537.3902 www.selkirkfn.com/ Default.aspx	Selkirk Renewable Resources Council PO Box 32, Pelly Crossing, Yukon, Y0B 1P0 t. 867.537.3937 f. 867.537.3939 selkirkrrc@northwestel.net
Ross River	Ross River Community Club General Delivery, Ross River, Yukon, Y0B 1S0 t. 867.969.2108	Ross River Dena Council General Delivery, Ross River, Yukon, Y0B 1S0 t. 867.969.2278 f. 867.969.2405	not established
Stewart Crossing	Stewart Crossing Community Club General Delivery, Stewart Crossing, Yukon, Y1A 4N1	see Mayo listings	see Mayo listings
Tagish	Tagish Community Association, General Delivery, Tagish, Yukon, Y0B 1T0 t. 867.399.3407 f. 867.399.3006	see Carcross listings	see Carcross listings
Teslin	Village of Teslin General Delivery, Teslin, Yukon, Y0A 1B0 t. 867.390.2530 f. 867.390-2530	Teslin Tlingit Council Box 133, Teslin, Yukon, Y0A 1B0 t. 867.390.2532 f. 867.390.2204 www.ttc-teslin.com/	Teslin Renewable Resources Council PO Box 186, Teslin, Yukon, Y0A 1B0 t. 867.390.2323 f. 867.3990.2919 teslinrrc@northwestel.net
Watson Lake	Town of Watson Lake PO Box 590, Watson Lake, Yukon, Y0A 1C0 t. 867.536.8000 f. 867.536.7522	Liard First Nation PO Box 328, Watson Lake, Yukon, Y0A 1C0 t. 867.536.5200 f. 867.536.2332	not established
Whitehorse	City of Whitehorse 2121 2nd Avenue, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 1C2 t. 867.667.6401 f. 867.668.8639	Kwanlin Dun First Nation 35 McIntyre Drive, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 5A5 t. 867.633.7800 f. 867.668.5057	Laberge Renewable Resources Council #202-102 Copper Road, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2Z6 t. 867.393.3940 f. 867.393.3950 labergerrc@northwestel.net

Table 2. Contacts - Northern British Columbia Communities and First Nations Communities.

Community	Municipalities and Community Clubs	BC First Nations	Renewable Resource Council
Atlin	Atlin Visitor Association (no website) t. 250.651.7522	Taku River Tlingit First Nation PO Box 132, Atlin, BC, V0W 1A0 t. 250.651.7900 f. 250.651.7909 www.trtfn.yikesite.com/ home	not established
Lower Post	see Watson Lake	Lower Post First Nation Po Box 10, Lower Post, British Columbia, V0C 1W1 t. 250.779.3161	not established

REFERENCES

Council of Yukon First Nations, 2006. Yukon First Nations. Retrieved from:
www.yesnet.yk.ca/firstnations/fnationgroups.html

Faculty of Human and Social Development, University of Victoria, 2003. Protocols & principles for conducting research in an indigenous context. Retrieved from:
web.uvic.ca/igov/uploads/pdf/Indigenous%20Research%20Protocols.pdf