

## AINA NEWS

*New Faces at ANIA*

Alexandra Tremblay joined AINA in September 2022 as an information analyst with Data and Information Services (Fig. 1). During Alexandra's post-secondary studies, she worked as a historian, archivist, and special collections specialist at The Military Museums in Calgary. She is also a full-time artist, has her own painting practice, and is the owner of a traditional beading business. A bilingual Calgarian (English, French), Alexandra holds a BFA from the Alberta University of the Arts and a BA in history from the University of Calgary, with a focus on Canadian and Indigenous military history. In 2020–21, she completed a LLM in art law from the University of York, UK. Her LLM dissertation focused on the restitution and repatriation of cultural heritage and property of Canada's First peoples, including a comparative study of the Canadian and British legal frameworks and museum legislations. Alexandra is thrilled to be a part of AINA's diverse and passionate team. Outside of work and academia, Alexandra is always learning, reading, and creating. She enjoys the wonders of the Rocky Mountains of Treaty 7 territory and does so through hiking, rock climbing, snowshoeing, skating, and snowboarding.

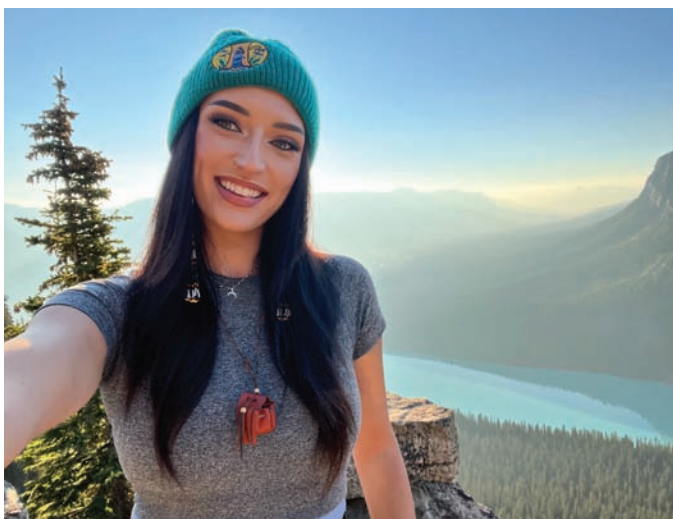


FIG. 1. Alexandra Tremblay.

Anna Elkjær is a Danish MA student at Aalborg University, Denmark, in culture, communication, and globalization and is specializing in the Arctic (Fig. 2). Currently she is working on an internship project at the office of *Arctic*. The project involves a review of InfoNorth's essay section to understand the characteristics of its content, how these have changed over the decades, to identify gaps in this journal section and inform efforts to reach a wider audiences.

To date, she has conducted a full content survey of 83 essays from InfoNorth's years of publications, 1997–2022.



FIG. 2. Anna Elkjær.

The content survey involves a review of topics covered, author affiliation, demographics, and gender. Anna's work has begun to reveal characteristics of the InfoNorth section. Her results have shown that InfoNorth includes a total of 260 authors, 38% of whom are female and 62% are male. Of the total 260 authors, only 9% are Indigenous. She has created broad topical categories (disciplines) and has further broken them down into more specific topics. The main topics that have been identified in the survey are, among others, human impact/climate change (28%), expedition/history (22%), Traditional knowledge (18%), modern society/infrastructure (14%), international cooperation (14%), politics/international politics (14%), and animals.

The results will inform a plan for how the journal can make the section more valuable as a tool for broader knowledge mobilization with particular emphasis on increasing Indigenous knowledge and perspectives. The final results will be published in the journal.

#### *KLRS Hydrogen Feasibility - Renewable Energy and Storage*

Seasonal energy storage and winter renewable energy generation are major issues in the decarbonization and energy resilience of northern communities. Innovative deployments such as hydrogen generation, storage, and production need to become the main focus for total renewable energy solutions. The Kluane Lake Research Station (KLRS) has been awarded a \$150,000 grant from the Yukon government to conduct a feasibility study with four primary goals: 1) detail the potential to run a remote northern facility entirely on resilient renewable energy all year round, 2) demonstrate this potential by exploring hydrogen generation, energy storage, and power/heat production, with a particular focus on long term, seasonal storage for winter operations, 3) describe the applicability of the feasibility findings to future community deployments in terms of independence, resilience, ownership, stewardship,

abatement, modularity, and scalability, and 4) provide a development-ready design for deployment at KLRS.

This feasibility study will expand on the renowned sustainability efforts of KLRS and the renewable microgrid infrastructure already in operation. The KLRS also has a close working relationship with surrounding First Nations and communities that can tangibly benefit from the demonstration and educational opportunities the study and future deployments will provide. Currently the KLRS can accommodate peak loads of approximately 30kW, with the bulk of summer requirements already being met by solar

PV and conventional battery storage. The feasibility study will detail the opportunities to meet peak station loads and possible expansions.

No systems of this nature exist in northern Canada, and it is extremely rare to see a similar system in locations with such a high degree of seasonal temperature and solar generation variation. Not only will this study serve as a cutting-edge demonstration of deep emission reductions in northern climates, it will also improve resilience, allow for localized energy production, and build capacity in communities.