



First Nations
Power Authority™

FNPA | SaskPower Clean
Energy Indigenous
Engagement Sessions Report



November 19, 2021



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Power Authority™

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Energy Indigenous
Engagement Sessions Report***



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First Nations Power Authority
202B Joseph Okemasis Drive
Saskatoon, SK S7N 1B1
P: 1-855-359-3672
E: info@fnpa.ca

This First Nations Power Authority FNPA | SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the First Nations Power Authority (FNPA) and SaskPower.

The Fall 2021 engagement sessions were not intended to be a duty to consult and are only information, education and relationship building sessions. SaskPower contracted FNPA as an independent third party entity to help ensure that these engagement conversations were part of a respectful, open and honest conversation for all Indigenous people to attend and participate.

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Executive Summary

FNPA and SaskPower Saskatchewan First Nations and Métis Engagement

SaskPower and First Nations Power Authority (FNPA) developed a framework for Undertaking Proper Nation-to-Nation Engagement. In September 2020 two pilot engagement sessions were held. In 2021, SaskPower and FNPA prepared for clean energy engagement with First Nations and Métis communities.

2021 Saskatchewan Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions

As part of the next round of Indigenous Engagement, the potential for SMRs has been identified as an area of discussion with Saskatchewan Indigenous communities. The engagement process enabled meaningful dialogue regarding a Clean Energy Future and sharing important perspectives about Small Modular Reactors.

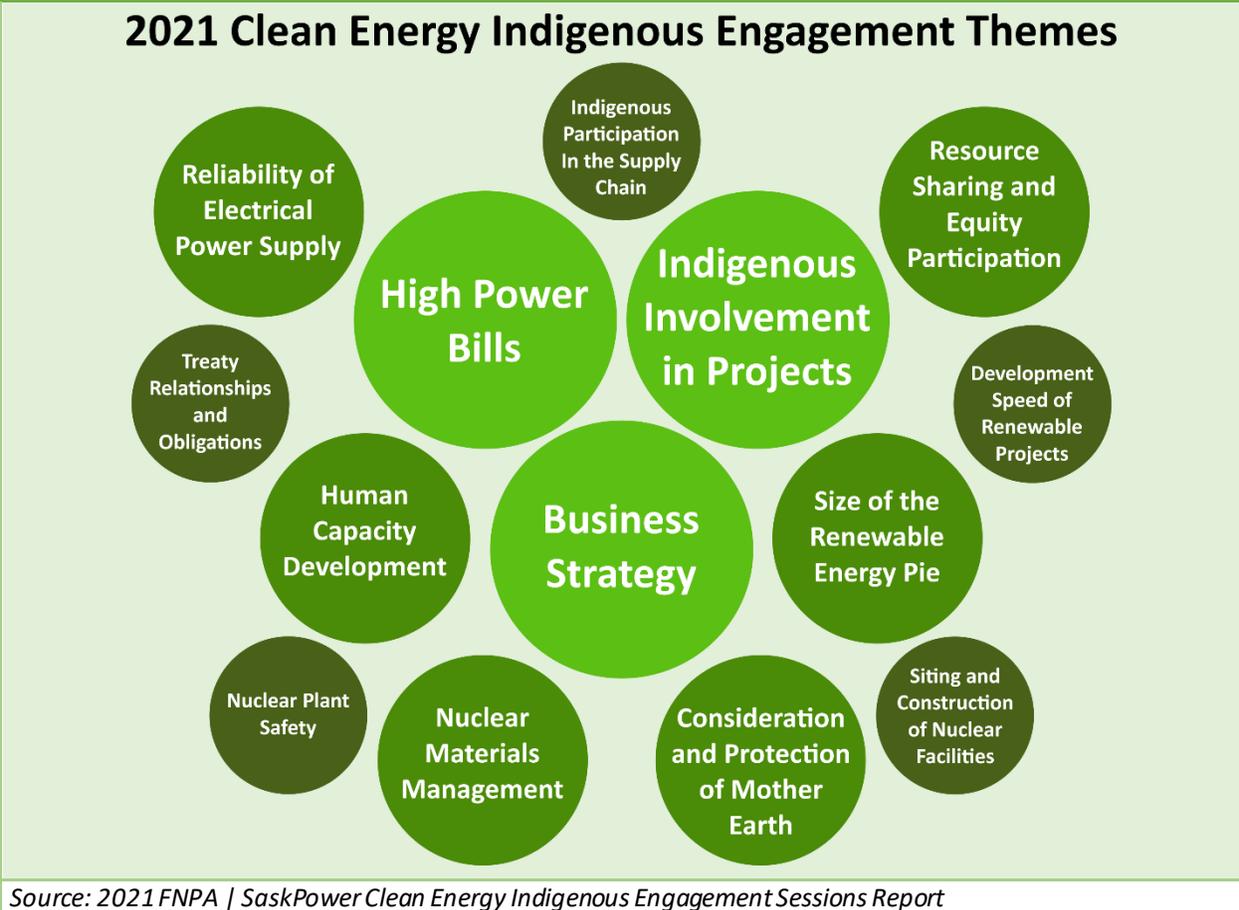
In September 2021, seven engagement sessions were held in Yorkton, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, and Saskatoon with 5 First Nations sessions and 2 Métis sessions. There were representatives from 47 First Nations and the Métis Nation of Saskatchewan at the seven scheduled engagement sessions held in the fall of 2021. Attendance at these sessions by Métis participants was limited, so further consideration needs to be given as to how future opportunities for the Métis communities to provide their input can be facilitated. The 2021 Clean Energy Sessions had 154 Indigenous attendees with 147 First Nation attendees and 7 Métis attendees, other attendees, plus a number of presenters, FNPA, and SaskPower representatives.

Themes from the Clean Energy Engagement Sessions

As the engagement sessions travelled through the regions themes of questions and comments began to emerge and were captured by various means. A tabular summary of these questions and comments was created and similar questions and comments were grouped into themes. In total there were 14 themes that were identified using this process are as follows:

1. High Power Bills
2. Early, Regular and Consistent Indigenous Involvement in Projects
3. Business Strategy
4. Consideration and Protection of Mother Earth
5. Reliability of Electrical Power Supply
6. Nuclear Materials Management
7. Size of the Renewable Energy Pie
8. Resource Sharing and Equity Participation
9. Human Capacity Development
10. Treaty Relationships and Obligations
11. Speed for Development of Renewable Projects
12. Siting and Construction of Nuclear Facilities
13. Indigenous Participation in Supply Chains
14. Nuclear Plant Safety

Exhibit 00.01 - 2021 Indigenous Clean Energy Session Themes



Power Service

Power service was a key issue for many First Nation communities and is an issue that needs to be resolved before many communities would be willing to engage in discussions on SaskPower’s long term supply options. The high cost of service and reliability of electrical power supply is a significant issue in a number of communities.

Indigenous Inclusion in the Power Sector

First Nations want to be part of the future clean energy options, but it is not clear how First Nations are going to be part of the solution. First Nations want to see the success of SaskPower include Indigenous communities through equity participation in the sector. First Nations are seeking a sizable allotment of the clean energy supply and would like mechanisms to increase the success of First Nations-led power projects. It was also noted that power projects take time to develop and it is important for First Nations and Métis communities to have a long-term relationship with SaskPower. Any steps to offer an expedited time frame for Indigenous projects would be very beneficial to all parties. The role of FNPA has been positive for Indigenous

communities advancing power projects. Supply chains for clean energy projects need to include First Nations and Métis business enterprises.

First Nations need to have a seat at the tables that are developing, designing and implementing new SaskPower clean energy programs.

Indigenous Business Opportunities

First Nations are asking what they need to do to be successful in owning renewable generation projects in the near term and to have a seat at the table and be part of the development of SMRs for Saskatchewan. First Nations want to understand how the Indigenous workforce is going to be developed to support the transition to clean energy. Human capacity for the siting, design, construction, operation and maintenance of these clean energy facilities will be needed.

In the Indigenous view of the world - relationships are the foundation of economic activity. A more thoughtful and deeper understanding of the need for early relationship development is needed. Treaties and government obligations with First Nations need to be respected.

Protection of Mother Earth

First Nations have taken responsibility to protect Mother Earth, and to do so the aspects and impacts of the various options for clean energy development need to be investigated and understood. The leaders of various First Nations need information early in the process so that they can inform and educate their community members in order to gain support for the various options being considered.

A more comprehensive understanding of the timing for siting and construction of Small Modular Reactor (SMR) nuclear facilities is needed. The track record for the safety of nuclear power plants operation in Canada is not well known. Indigenous communities want the responsibility for nuclear materials to be clearly understood from the beginning of further nuclear development in Saskatchewan. More information on the transportation and storage of nuclear materials needs to be provided early in the development process.

Representation of First Nations, ongoing engagement, and building substantive relationships with First Nations is very important.

Indigenous Clean Energy Engagement Recommendations

The recommendations noted in this report have been developed by FNPA based on the discussions that took place at the engagement sessions plus planning and follow-up from those sessions with SaskPower. FNPA has a history working with SaskPower and First Nations, and FNPA is available as a resource to support action on the noted recommendations.

Relationship Building

Economic Reconciliation with Indigenous people starts with developing relationships. In all sessions it was very evident that there are past issues that need to be dealt with to move a relationship forward with all First Nations and Métis communities. It has been perceived that the issues regarding line capacity, high power bills & communities not having the capacity to be able to support power projects, can be addressed with further system investments. Resolving these issues would be a tremendous step in the right direction.

Recommendation #1. THAT SaskPower renew and expand the role of the Indigenous Customer Care Team to continue Indigenous customer support and enhancing relationships between SaskPower and Indigenous communities.

A couple ways to address this need is to create local energy champions within each community that meet at an elders & youth gathering to go over issues in the community, best practices, and training on all energy aspects.

Recommendation #2. THAT SaskPower develop support materials for Local Energy Ambassadors in Indigenous Communities to Champion clean energy needs and opportunities for Indigenous people across Saskatchewan.

An important part of the relationship is building capacity for Indigenous communities to be active in maintaining power service in their local communities. Trained people could also be the community energy champions.

Recommendation #3. THAT SaskPower develop local capacity by hiring Indigenous community members to meet the needs of Indigenous communities and SaskPower across the province.

Indigenous communities in the north and the south would benefit on taking steps to improve energy efficiency.

Recommendation #4. THAT SaskPower review available existing programs and determine gaps for government to provide the necessary funds to support energy efficiency throughout Indigenous communities.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC) Call to Action #92 on Business and Reconciliation speaks to Indigenous inclusion, access to opportunities, and ensuring management and staff in the corporate sector understand the history and legacy of historical impacts on Indigenous people, to build skill sets that support reconciliation.

Recommendation #5. THAT SaskPower task its managers and senior management to understand past impacts on Indigenous communities and people and to set goals, targets, metrics, and processes to build relationships with Indigenous communities regarding opportunities for Indigenous participation in the power sector and power projects.

Building and maintaining a dialogue and healthy ongoing communication enhances the relationship with Indigenous communities.

Recommendation #6. THAT SaskPower set out a process to provide ongoing and frequent communication and support to all Indigenous communities.

Indigenous Inclusion

SaskPower provided information at the Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions on Generation Asset Management and Resource Planning and a range of clean energy options including additional information on Small Modular Reactors.

Indigenous communities and businesses have indicated that they want to be included throughout the project planning and development process. Inclusion in all steps of the project such as: siting, supply chain, procurement, employment, and equity involvement is expected. Inclusion also needs commitments for more First Nations-led power projects.

Recommendation #7. THAT SaskPower establish and follow processes to attain Early, Regular & Consistent Indigenous Involvement in Projects during project planning, procurement, establishing ownership structure, equity involvement, siting, supply chain development, and employment aspects.

There are a number of best practises that support Business and Reconciliation with Indigenous communities such as the Ontario Power Generation (OPG) Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) and the Nutrien Aboriginal Content Playbook.

Recommendation #8. THAT SaskPower develop a Reconciliation Action Plan that addresses ongoing meaningful consultation; access to education, training, & employment; economic inclusion opportunities & benefits; and corporate Indigenous education initiatives in response to Call to Action #92.

FNPA and SaskPower have worked together on an ongoing basis to build power project capacity. Increasing Indigenous employment levels would benefit SaskPower and Indigenous communities.

Developing more Indigenous supply chain content and advancement of Indigenous business is of interest to Indigenous communities. The supply chain would also include Indigenous Owned Power Projects with Power Purchase Agreements (PPA's).

Recommendation #9. THAT SaskPower set-out targets and report on progress on Indigenous Inclusion in Power Projects including: meaningful engagement; education, training & employment; supply chain development; Indigenous equity opportunities; and allocations for Utility Scale Indigenous-Led Power Projects.

During the engagement sessions the length of time it takes to plan, develop, and deploy power projects was noted. The asset management and renewal process to a clean energy future occurs over decades and not a few years. Many session participants noted the benefits of having First Nations Power Authority working with SaskPower on these matters over the long-term.

A continuous SaskPower and FNPA collaboration helps build Indigenous knowledge and values into all aspects of SaskPower's systems and procedures.

Recommendation #10. THAT SaskPower and FNPA renew a relationship over the long-term with a new generational agreement with provisions to build Indigenous capacity, advance Indigenous inclusion, and generate meaningful benefits for Indigenous communities.

FNPA can support SaskPower's engagement work with Métis communities to make sure that their voice is also heard, and they are participating in a similar manner.

Recommendation #11. THAT SaskPower work with Métis leadership to continue engagement activities to increase representation of Métis communities in Indigenous Clean Energy Engagement Sessions.

Next Steps for FNPA and SaskPower

First Nations Power Authority and SaskPower will continue to work together to review the notes, themes, recommendations, and act based on the FNPA | SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report. A summary has been prepared to be shared with participants.

In order to maintain momentum more work needs to be done to build this meaningful relationship. Like a power generation facility, it takes capital, maintenance, operations, safety, and opportunities to generate the optimal results of a good 'Nation to Nation' relationship.

1.0 Background and Objectives

1.1. SaskPower

Saskatchewan Power Corporation, operating as SaskPower, was established in 1929 by the Government of Saskatchewan. SaskPower is Saskatchewan's leading energy supplier, it serves more than 540,000 customers and manages over \$12.0 billion in generation, transmission, distribution, and other assets. SaskPower's team is made up of over 3,200 permanent full-time employees.

SaskPower operates seven natural gas plants, three coal-fired power stations, seven hydroelectric facilities, and two wind facilities that produce a combined 4,121 megawatts (MW) of electricity. SaskPower also buys power from various Independent Power Producers and has a total generation capacity of 4,993 MW.

1.2. Government of Saskatchewan

In *Prairie Resilience: A Made in Saskatchewan Climate Change Strategy* (2017), the Government of Saskatchewan committed to increase renewable energy sources and introduce regulations to govern emissions from electricity generation. *Saskatchewan's Growth Plan: The Next Decade of Growth 2020-2030* (2019), includes the goal of "reducing carbon emissions in electricity production and advancing the development of zero-emission small modular reactor technology using Saskatchewan uranium".

1.3. Saskatchewan and Small Modular Reactors

Small Modular Reactors are defined as nuclear reactors that produce 300 megawatts of electricity (MWe) or less. SMRs that generate 200-300 megawatts of electricity (MWe) are referred to as utility-scale SMRs. SMRs that generate 1-to-30 MWe are referred to as very Small Modular Reactors (vSMRs). SMRs are designed for modular factory construction to achieve economies of scale advantages, and to reduce construction times and costs. SMRs provide zero-emissions energy that can meet electricity demands, replace existing electrical generation from emitting sources, and support renewable electricity sources, such as wind and solar. SMRs can also provide zero-emissions heat to support various industrial processes, for example the production of hydrogen.

The Government of Saskatchewan has explored nuclear power options in the past and more recently the potential to incorporate SMRs into Saskatchewan's power generation capacity.

In December 2019, Saskatchewan Premier Scott Moe signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Ontario and New Brunswick, with Alberta joining in April 2021, to work cooperatively

to advance development and deployment of new, innovative technology in nuclear power generation to provide emissions-free, affordable, reliable energy, while helping to unlock economic potential across Canada, including in rural and remote regions. Under the MOU, the utilities of the three provinces (SaskPower, Ontario Power Generation, Bruce Power, and New Brunswick Power) prepared a feasibility study (released in April 2021), which evaluates the technical and financial feasibility of SMRs in Canada.

In 2020 the Ministry of Environment established the Nuclear Secretariat, commonly referred to as the SMR Unit, to coordinate the inter-provincial strategic planning and Saskatchewan-specific program development for this initiative. The SMR Unit is responsible for developing a strategic plan, along with the other MOU provinces, that considers the enabling conditions that would support the deployment of SMRs in Canada, and in particular Saskatchewan.

1.4. First Nations Power Authority and SaskPower

SaskPower has declared its interest in procuring economically feasible electric power from First Nation generation projects that meet SaskPower's supply development plans. FNPA was formed to provide a unique point of contact with SaskPower and for First Nations to advance independent power generation projects;

The Master Agreement is a legal, valid, and binding obligation that represents a ten-year commitment to working with FNPA. FNPA meets quarterly with each the Generation Supply Planning Team and Executive Management to ensure FNPA has access to their current supply planning needs and to work with internal processes to better allow for Indigenous participation.

1.5. 2020 FNPA and SaskPower First Nations Engagement Program Phase 1

SaskPower provided the First Nations Power Authority a concept paper for Planning a Sustainable Power System: Multi-Year Stakeholder Engagement Program. SaskPower committed to engagement to inform its planning process for future power generation and transmission planning. Engagement was envisioned to occur with stakeholders through a multi-year, multi-phased engagement program.

Phase 1 of the First Nation Stakeholder Engagement Program for SaskPower was designed to increase energy literacy to help all with a stake in electricity decisions participate meaningfully and provide informed input to any future project-specific engagement and consultation process.

In 2020, SaskPower and First Nations Power Authority (FNPA) developed a framework for Undertaking Proper Nation-to-Nation Engagement. The initial two pilot zones engagement took place in the fall of 2020 in Southeastern Saskatchewan. On September 22 & 23, 2020 Chiefs or

Councillors from 13 First Nations, along with 11 from SaskPower, 8 with FNPA, two session co-chairs, and other attendees were at one or both sessions held in Regina.

1.6. FNPA and SaskPower First Nations Ongoing Engagement Program Subsequent Phases

In 2021 SaskPower and FNPA determined the next phase of the First Nations engagement and consultation program based on what was learned during the Phase 1 Two Pilot Zone Preliminary Engagement process.

The recent engagement process included 5 additional First Nations sessions plus 2 Métis sessions (one in the south and one in the north).

1.7. Saskatchewan Indigenous Engagement and SMRs

SaskPower and FNPA are committed to further engagement of First Nations and Métis across Saskatchewan. A Clean Energy Future is important to Indigenous communities. Small Modular Reactors represent a significant opportunity to be part of Saskatchewan's Clean Energy Future.

As part of the recent round of Indigenous Engagement, the potential for SMRs had been identified as an area of discussion with Saskatchewan Indigenous communities. The engagement process enabled meaningful dialogue regarding a Clean Energy Future and sharing important perspectives about Small Modular Reactors.

Exhibit 01.01 - FNPA - SaskPower - SK Indigenous Clean Energy Engagement Sessions Locations Map



Source: 2021 FNPA | SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report

1.8. Canada's SMR Action Plan

On December 18, 2020 Natural Resources Canada released the Canada SMR Action Plan to advance the safe and responsible development and deployment of SMRs through a pan-Canadian

approach in partnership with provincial and territorial governments, Indigenous peoples, organized labour, utilities, industry, innovators, academia and civil society.

The Vision for Canada's SMR Action Plan states: Small Modular Reactors as a source of safe, clean, affordable energy, opening opportunities for a resilient, low carbon future and capturing benefits for Canada and Canadians.

The SMR Action Plan includes a Statement of Principles, 111 Chapters from Participating Organizations, and 497 Actions tracked.

The Government of Saskatchewan's chapter of the SMR Action Plan included 6 action items <https://smractionplan.ca/content/saskatchewan>. SaskPower's chapter included 4 action items <https://smractionplan.ca/content/saskpower>. First Nations Power Authority's chapter of the SMR Action Plan included 28 action items under seven themes <https://smractionplan.ca/content/first-nations-power-authority>. Engagement and Indigenous Engagement were part of the Government of Saskatchewan, SaskPower, and FNPAs action items.

1.9. Indigenous Engagement and SMRs Services

SaskPower and FNPA have committed to continue to engage Saskatchewan Indigenous communities across the province. As part of the engagement briefing Indigenous leaders on the range of Clean Energy options included a focus on Small Modular Reactors. The inclusion of SMRs in the engagement provided an important mechanism to inform Indigenous about this technology and understand perspectives of session participants on this clean energy option.

1.10. Indigenous Clean Energy Engagement and SMRs Delivery Objectives

The First Nations Power Authority (FNPA) approach to clean energy development initiatives ensures strong core values and sound terms of reference to support Indigenous communities and business enterprises to advance along the Pathway to Powerful Opportunities. The FNPA project team worked with SaskPower to address this project in a professional manner.

FNPA identified the following stages to deliver the FNPA - SaskPower - Saskatchewan Indigenous Engagement and SMRs Project Plan:

- FNPA-SaskPower-SK Project Team Engagement
- Review Existing Information
- Develop Engagement Program Based on Best Practices
- Prepare Engagement Briefing Materials
- Session Planning and Organization
- Session Delivery
- Saskatchewan Indigenous Communities and SMRs Engagement Report



In September 2021 Seven sessions were held across Saskatchewan with representation from 47 First Nations and the Métis Nation of Saskatchewan.

Refer to Appendix A for the session agenda and maps of Saskatchewan First Nations and Métis Nation of Saskatchewan regions. Refer to Appendix F for a list of documents reviewed in preparation for the 2021 Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions. Appendix G contains information on the Capabilities and Experience of FNPA.

2.0 FNPA Capabilities and Experience

2.1. About FNPA

First Nations Power Authority (FNPA) was established in 2011 as a not-for-profit organization to facilitate the development of First Nations led power projects and promote Indigenous participation in power procurement opportunities.

The organization bridges the gaps between industry, government, and Indigenous communities to evaluate and develop Indigenous owned power generation projects. FNPA leverages project development expertise, network of industry experts, and technical advisors to develop projects resulting in increased economic benefits for First Nation communities.

Refer to Appendix G for additional information about First Nations Power Authority.

2.2. FNPA Services and Experience

FNPA offers a range of services to advance Indigenous-Led Power Projects, Indigenous Participation in Power Projects, and Indigenous Communities to benefit from power generation.

FNPA has experience with a range of projects including:

-  Wind Power
-  Solar Power
-  Flare Gas to Power
-  Waste Heat Recovery
-  Industrial Power Projects
-  Biomass Power
-  Emerging SMR Opportunities

2.3. Meaningful Engagement regarding Power Generation

FNPA brings experience and knowledge of best Practices for Indigenous Engagement and Consultation. The next exhibit highlights recommendations from FNPA from the *“Best Practices for First Nations’ Engagement and Consultation in the Planning and Development of a Clean Energy Future in Saskatchewan”* which was developed with support from SaskPower and Natural Resources Canada in June 2019.

Exhibit 02.01 - Best Practices for Indigenous Engagement Recommended by FNPA

<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Engage early and often, commencing at preplanning stages.  Involve leadership and community.  Be attentive to traditional protocols.  Involve Elders and traditional knowledge keepers.  Provide enough time and capacity funding to engage.  Ensure early, honest, open and frequent communication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Consider economic partnerships and revenue sharing.  Consider scholarships, business and employment opportunities.  Be prepared to address electricity bills.  Be aware of diversity amongst First Nations.  Acknowledge Indigenous history and settler impacts, territory, Aboriginal and Treaty rights and be sure to thank Elders.
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Source: Prepared by based on the Recommendations in the Best Practices for First Nations' Engagement and Consultation in the Planning and Development of a Clean Energy Future in Saskatchewan prepared by the First Nations Power Authority in June 2019

2.4. FNPA Project Team

The FNPA project delivery team includes professionals with a broad range of expertise including engineering (electrical, mechanical, and chemical), power sector operations and management, manufacturing, business development, project management, finance, Indigenous engagement, strategy, event management, Indigenous business, and development expertise ideal to advancement of power projects and partnerships with Indigenous communities.

3.0 Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions

Refer to Appendix A for the Sessions Agenda, Appendix B for Sessions representation information, Appendix C for information on Session Presenters, and Appendix D for copies of session presentations materials. Refer to Appendix E for a Summary of Questions and Comments from the 2021 Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions.

3.1. Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Format

In September 2021 seven Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions were held across Saskatchewan.

Exhibit 03.01 - Session Format - FNPA and SaskPower Indigenous Clean Energy Engagement Sessions	
Time	Item
9:00 a.m.	Registration
9:30 a.m.	Opening Prayer - Elder
10:00 a.m.	Indigenous Engagement Welcome Address - Indigenous Leader & FNPA
10:20 a.m.	The Importance of a Clean Energy Future with Indigenous Communities - SaskPower
10:30 a.m.	The Path to A Clean Energy Future - SaskPower
11:00 a.m.	What a Clean Energy Future means for Saskatchewan Indigenous Communities - FNPA
11:30 a.m.	Power Discussions - Open Questions & Answers
12:00 p.m.	Lunch
12:45 p.m.	The Potential for Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) in a Clean Energy Future - SaskPower
1:45 p.m.	Regulatory Framework for SMRs - Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) and Nuclear Waste Management Organization (NWMO)
2:15 p.m.	Power Discussions - Open Questions & Answers
2:45 p.m.	Session Wrap-Up - FNPA
3:00 p.m.	Next Steps - SaskPower and FNPA
3:15 p.m.	Session Ends
<i>Source: 2021 FNPA SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report</i>	

3.2. Yorkton Session - September 8, 2021

The first Indigenous Clean Energy Session was held in Yorkton on September 8, 2021. There were 49 people at the Yorkton session with 25 First Nation attendees and 17 from presenters, FNPA, and SaskPower, plus 7 other representatives. There were 8 First Nations with representatives at the Yorkton session.

Exhibit 03.02 - Yorkton Session First Nations Representation	
Location	Nation
Yorkton	Keeseekoose First Nation
Yorkton	Pheasant Rump Nakota First Nation
Yorkton	Kahkewistahaw First Nation
Yorkton	Cowessess First Nation
Yorkton	White Bear First Nation
Yorkton	Cote First Nation
Yorkton	Muscowpatung First Nation
Yorkton	Zagima Anishinabek First Nation
<i>Source: 2021 FNPA SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report</i>	

Participants at the Yorkton Session noted a range of topics including the following areas:

- Questions on the role of the regulator in ensuring the safety of nuclear power generation.
- Discussion on how are the voices of Indigenous peoples being heard by the groups that are involved in nuclear power regulation.

3.3. North Battleford Session - September 13, 2021

The second Indigenous Clean Energy Session was held in North Battleford on September 13, 2021. There were 45 people at the North Battleford session with 18 First Nation attendees and 20 from presenters, FNPA, and SaskPower, plus 7 other representatives. There were 7 First Nations with representatives at the North Battleford session.

Exhibit 03.03 - North Battleford Session First Nations Representation	
Location	Nation
North Battleford	English River First Nation
North Battleford	Waterhen Lake First Nation
North Battleford	Big River First Nation
North Battleford	Flying Dust First Nation
North Battleford	Little Pine First Nation
North Battleford	Thunderchild First Nation
North Battleford	Cote First Nation
<i>Source: 2021 FNPA SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report</i>	

Participants at the North Battleford Session noted a range of topics including the following areas:

- What are the opportunities for Indigenous economic participation in clean energy in Saskatchewan? What can be learned from other jurisdictions about the sharing of economic benefits?
- Truthful acknowledgement of past relationships is needed in order to find successful future pathways. Positive future relationships are possible within a respectful Treaty and Indigenous Obligations approach.
- There needs to be a better way to get projects completed as it takes too long to develop Indigenous renewable energy projects within the current mechanisms for project development.

3.4. Prince Albert Sessions - September 15 & 16, 2021

The next Indigenous Clean Energy Sessions were held in Prince Albert on September 15 & 16, 2021. There were 42 people at the first Prince Albert session with 20 Indigenous attendees and 19 from presenters, FNPA, and SaskPower, plus 3 other representatives. There were 24 people at the second Prince Albert session with 3 Indigenous attendees and 19 from presenters, FNPA, and SaskPower, plus 2 other representatives. There were 9 First Nations and Métis Nation of Saskatchewan with representatives at the Prince Albert sessions and 2 Métis representatives.

Exhibit 03.04 - Prince Albert Sessions First Nations Representation	
Location	Nation
Prince Albert	One Arrow First Nation
Prince Albert	Red Earth Cree Nation
Prince Albert	Sturgeon Lake First Nation
Prince Albert	Hatchet Lake First Nation
Prince Albert	Cumberland House Cree Nation
Prince Albert	James Smith Cree Nation
Prince Albert	Cote First Nation
Prince Albert	Beardy's and Okemasis First Nation
Prince Albert	George Gordon First Nation

Source: 2021 FNPA | SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report

Participants at the Prince Albert Sessions noted a range of topics including the following areas:

- The cost, availability and reliability of electricity (energy security) have major impacts on peoples' lives and needs to be improved.
- First Nations people have a responsibility to protect Mother Earth. This means that clean energy projects need to be planned with First Nations involvement.
- First Nations want to be involved in Indigenous-led renewable energy projects.

3.5. Regina Session - September 27, 2021

The next Indigenous Clean Energy Session was held in Regina on September 27, 2021. There were 65 people at the Regina session with 36 First attendees and 18 from presenters, FNPA, and SaskPower, plus 11 other representatives. There were 17 First Nations with representatives at the Regina session.

Exhibit 03.05 - Regina Session First Nations Representation	
Location	Nation
Regina	Pasqua First Nation
Regina	Big River First Nation
Regina	Day Star First Nation
Regina	Okanese First Nation
Regina	Shoal Lake Cree Nation
Regina	Chacachas First Nation
Regina	Ocean Man First Nation
Regina	Star Blanket First Nation
Regina	Pheasant Rump Nakota First Nation
Regina	Standing Buffalo First Nation
Regina	Fishing Lake First Nation
Regina	The Key First Nation
Regina	Muskowekwan First Nation
Regina	Wood Mountain Lakota First Nation
Regina - online	Lac La Ronge First Nation
Regina - online	Muscowpetung First Nation
Regina - online	Nakaneet First Nation
<i>Source: 2021 FNPA SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report</i>	

Participants at the Regina Session noted a range of topics including the following areas:

- First Nations capacity for renewable project development is being established through the completion of Indigenous-led projects.
- The number and size of opportunities for renewable energy projects for First Nations to participate in is too small to be meaningful to all First Nations.
- Business models for renewable power projects are evolving; what will be the business model used for SMR project development?

3.6. Saskatoon Sessions - September 28 & 29, 2021

The final Indigenous Clean Energy Sessions were held in Saskatoon on September 28 & 29, 2021. There were 19 people at the first Saskatoon session with 1 Indigenous attendee and 18 from presenters, FNPA, and SaskPower, plus 8 other representatives. There were 80 people at the Saskatoon sessions with 51 Indigenous attendees and 21 from presenters, FNPA, and SaskPower, plus 8 other representatives. There were 22 First Nations and Métis Nation of Saskatchewan with representatives at the Saskatoon sessions.

Exhibit 03.06 - Saskatoon Sessions First Nations Representation	
Location	Nation
Saskatoon	Fishing Lake First Nation
Saskatoon	Beardy's and Okemasis First Nation
Saskatoon	Sturgeon Lake First Nation
Saskatoon	Onion Lake Cree Nation
Saskatoon	Yellow Quill First Nation
Saskatoon	Little Pine First Nation
Saskatoon	Big River First Nation
Saskatoon	Flying Dust First Nation
Saskatoon	Kawacatoose First Nation
Saskatoon	Muskoday First Nation
Saskatoon	Kinistin First Nation
Saskatoon	Whitecap Dakota First Nation
Saskatoon	Nakaneet First Nation
Saskatoon	Big Island Lake Cree Nation
Saskatoon	Cote First Nation
Saskatoon	George Gordon First Nation
Saskatoon	Sandy lake First Nation
Saskatoon	Waterhen Lake First Nation
Saskatoon	Hatchet Lake First Nation
Saskatoon	Ochapowace First Nation
Saskatoon	Peepeekisis First Nation
Saskatoon - online	Poundmaker First Nation

Source: 2021 FNPA | SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report

Participants at the Saskatoon Sessions noted a range of topics including the following areas:

- First Nations want to be at the tables that are deciding clean energy options from the beginning of the discussions. FNPA has been a good resource to help advance Indigenous-led Power Projects. These projects take time to develop and a long term Master Agreement with FNPA would be beneficial to First Nations.
- Whatever we do today to change the future energy mix, we must not be making things worse for our children and grandchildren.
- The management of nuclear materials needs to be improved. It is taking a long time to develop programs to deal with the full life cycle of nuclear materials.

3.7. First Nations Regional Session Representation

There were representatives from 47 First Nations at the engagement sessions held in September 2021. The 2021 Indigenous Clean Energy Sessions had 147 First Nation attendees.

3.8. Métis Representation

In the planning for the seven (7) engagement sessions, two (2) of the sessions were designated for Métis participants (Prince Albert and Saskatoon). Attendance at these sessions by Métis participants was small with only 7 attendees, so it has been considered in the writing of this report that the Métis communities have not yet sufficiently provided their questions and comments on the topics that were presented at the engagement sessions. As such the themes and recommendations described in this report should be considered to not include adequate input from Métis communities. Further consideration needs to be given as to how future opportunities for the Métis communities to provide their input can be facilitated.

4.0 Indigenous Clean Energy Session Themes

“Economic reconciliation is the space between the lived realities of Indigenous Peoples, the need to build understanding of the importance of the Indigenous relationship, and the requirement for progressive actions for economic inclusion” - Carol Anne Hilton “Indigenomics - Taking a Seat at the Economic Table”, new society publishers, 2021.

Exhibit 04.01 - 2021 Indigenous Clean Energy Session Themes

2021 Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Themes



Source: 2021 FNPA | SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report

As the engagement sessions travelled through the regions themes of questions and comments began to emerge and were captured by means of note cards on tables, feedback forms and facilitator notes. A tabular summary of these questions and comments was created and similar questions and comments were grouped into themes. The frequency of similar questions and

comments was used to sort the tabular summary to show the rank of a particular question and comment theme. In total there were 14 themes that were identified using this process. A brief summary of each of the 14 themes is shown below. The full tabular summary of the questions and comments can be found in Appendix E.

4.1. High Power Bills

Many First Nations expressed concerns about very high power bills which, in some cases take a large amount of a household's income to pay. While this is largely a problem in far north communities where there is no access to natural gas for home heating, it is also a problem on many southern First Nations. For many communities, this is an issue that needs to be resolved before they would be willing to engage in discussions on SaskPower's long term supply options.

4.2. Early, Regular and Consistent Indigenous Involvement in Projects

First Nations need to have a seat at the tables that are developing, designing and implementing new SaskPower clean energy programs. First Nations want to be part of the future clean energy options, but it is not clear how First Nations are going to be part of the solution. First Nations don't want to be wedging their way into existing relationships and agreements.

4.3. Business Strategy

First Nations are asking what they need to do to be successful in owning renewable generation projects in the near term and to have a seat at the table and be part of the development of SMRs if they become a real option for Saskatchewan. Indigenous communities and business enterprises want to know how to access to federal funding and what constitutes meaningful participation in order to qualify for funding.

There are winners and losers in power projects competitions, and developers' interests are not always aligned with Indigenous interests. There is a willingness to share lessons learned between Indigenous communities and industry.

4.4. Consideration and Protection of Mother Earth

First Nations have taken responsibility to protect Mother Earth, and to do so the aspects and impacts of the various options for clean energy development need to be investigated and understood. The leaders of various First Nations need information early in the process so that they can inform and educate their community members in order to gain support for the various options being considered.

4.5. Reliability of Electrical Power Supply

Reliability of power is a serious concern, especially in northern communities where they are at the “edge of the system.” Power blackouts lasting 4 to 6 days and longer can occur, and communities are left wondering if impact of these outages is understood and who is responsible for upgrading infrastructure. Participants asked if options are being considered such as microgrids with local generation or a Net Metering program specific to First Nations which could help to reduce their carbon foot print and provide a backup source of power.

4.6. Nuclear Materials Management

Indigenous communities want the responsibility for nuclear materials to be clearly understood from the beginning of further nuclear development in Saskatchewan. It is not understood why it is taking so long for a program to deal with nuclear materials to be established. Pathways to respond to concerns about nuclear waste need to be made more visible. More information on the transportation and storage of nuclear materials needs to be provided early in the development process.

4.7. Size of the Renewable Energy Pie

First Nations want a larger share of the renewable or clean energy pie; however, there seems to be a very limited number of opportunities. First Nations want to know if there is a legislative pathway to ensure a sizeable allotment of clean energy projects for First Nations and are asking if there should be a requirement for new wind projects to be built on First Nations lands. How can the number of opportunities be significantly increased and how can a clearer line of site to project opportunities be provided?

4.8. Resource Sharing and Equity Participation

What are the opportunities and the lessons to be learned from other industries such as uranium mining and oil and gas? First Nations want to see the success of SaskPower include Indigenous communities through equity participation. Partnerships are more than jobs; First Nations should have a share of every KWh that flows through the lines.

Will the first SMR opportunity in SK have a mandatory requirement for First Nations equity participation? Participation and weighting should be based on economic and social impacts.

4.9. Human Capacity Development

Some of the clean energy supply options that are being considered use technology that is relatively new or is still being commercialized. Human capacity for the siting, design, construction, operation and maintenance of these facilities will be needed. First Nations want to

understand how the Indigenous workforce is going to be developed to support the transition to clean energy. Conversations with potential new entrants into the fields of clean energy need to start while these future workforce persons are in elementary school.

4.10. Treaty Relationships and Obligations

Legal agreements between governments exist in the form of Treaties and need to be respected. There are legal processes that need to be followed including the Duty to Consult.

In the Indigenous view of the world - relationships are the foundation of economic activity. A more thoughtful and deeper understanding of the need for early relationship development is needed. This could be in the form of meaningful Indigenous representation on the boards of Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) and Nuclear Waste Management Organization (NWMO). Clarity for the timing of legal processes such as the Duty to Consult is needed.

4.11. Speed for Development of Renewable Projects

There is general frustration among those who have had opportunities to participate in renewable projects that the process is too slow. Too much time elapses from the time a project is contemplated until it is ready to begin construction.

It was also noted that power projects take time to develop and it is important for First Nations and Métis communities to have a long-term relationship with SaskPower. A long-term relationship with between FNPA and SaskPower was deemed as beneficial for Indigenous communities advancing power projects.

4.12. Siting and Construction of Nuclear Facilities

A more comprehensive understanding of the timing for siting and construction of nuclear facilities is needed. How does the timing for the transition away from power generation using fossil fuels compare to the development of clean energy options? What is the role of the regulator in the siting of nuclear facilities?

4.13. Indigenous Participation in the Supply Chain

Supply chains for clean energy projects need to include First Nations and Métis business enterprises. What is the plan to get the supply chain including Indigenous companies ready and certified?

4.14. Nuclear Plant Safety

The track record for the safety of nuclear power plants operation in Canada is not well known. Is nuclear power generation safe? How do we know?

5.0 Indigenous Clean Energy Engagement Recommendations

The recommendations noted in this Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report have been developed by the First Nations Power Authority based on the discussions that took place at the engagement sessions plus planning and follow-up from those sessions with SaskPower. First Nations Power Authority has a history working with SaskPower and First Nations, and FNPA is available as a resource to support action on the noted recommendations.

5.1. Relationship Building

Economic Reconciliation with Indigenous people starts with developing relationships. In all sessions it was very evident that there are past issues that need to be dealt with to move a relationship forward with all First Nations and Métis communities. It has been perceived that the issues regarding line capacity, high power bills & communities not having the capacity to be able to support power projects, could all be resolved with further investments into grid modernization. The need for these items to be resolved would be a tremendous step in the right direction, this would require the grid modernization work to happen relatively quick.

The SaskPower Indigenous Customer Care Team plays an important role in Saskatchewan. This team should address many issues regarding building relationships with First Nations and Métis communities & mending bridges for past wrongs. FNPA can work closely to support First Nations and Indigenous Customer Care.

Recommendation #1. THAT SaskPower renew and expand the role of the Indigenous Customer Care Team to continue Indigenous customer support and enhancing relationships between SaskPower and Indigenous communities.

Relationship building is the key to moving projects forward. With over 70 communities and the need for constant communication, this task could be very daunting. A couple ways to address this need is to create local energy champions within each community that meet at an elders & youth gathering to go over issues in the community, best practices, and training on all energy aspects. This can all be brought back to the communities through these ambassadors. Clean energy opportunities may include self-generation, community energy plans, virtual net-metering initiatives, and local micro-grid projects.

Recommendation #2. THAT SaskPower develop support materials for Local Energy Ambassadors in Indigenous Communities to Champion clean energy needs and opportunities for Indigenous people across Saskatchewan.

An important part of the relationship is building capacity for Indigenous communities to be active in maintaining power service in their local communities. Creating community led education programs on the power sector and the nature of SaskPower positions will help make sure that anyone who is applying for a position in the future has all the tools to be able to obtain that position. The training of community members provides local people with skills to be able to fix, install & troubleshoot smart meters or transmission lines. Therefore, people from the community are hired to service the community, this would gain trust and increase the knowledge within the community. Trained people could also be the community energy champions.

Mother Earth is such a huge part of Indigenous culture and should be included through the increased need for traditional knowledge studies.

Recommendation #3. THAT SaskPower develop local capacity by hiring Indigenous community members to meet the needs of Indigenous communities and SaskPower across the province.

Northern communities in remote locations often rely on power for space heating as well as general electricity needs. Indigenous communities in the north and the south would benefit on taking steps to improve energy efficiency. Securing resources to create a fund with government support for community-based retrofit programs to help with winterization of homes such as windows, doors, new energy star appliances, insulation, and heating sources. Indigenous communities feature a range of structures including recreation, administration, health, education, and community buildings along with individual dwellings.

Recommendation #4. THAT SaskPower review available existing programs and determine gaps for government to provide the necessary funds to support energy efficiency throughout Indigenous communities.

In June 2015, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC) presented the executive summary of the findings contained in its multi-volume final report, including 94 “Calls to Action” (or recommendations) to further reconciliation between Canadians and Indigenous peoples. Call to Action #92 on Business and Reconciliation speaks to Indigenous inclusion, access to opportunities, and ensuring management and staff in the corporate sector understand the history and legacy of historical impacts on Indigenous people, to build skill sets that support reconciliation.

Changing a culture in a workplace starts with the managers at all levels of the organization. At the manager level there needs to be targets set, metrics and goals for the whole organization to strive to achieve. These goals and targets should be reflective of the organization’s customer base and the need to have more Indigenous participation at all levels. This spans from

employment to supply chain to Indigenous-led power projects. These targets and metrics need to present commitments to Indigenous equity participation in power projects, create an engaged and inclusive workforce, and break barriers to advancement for Indigenous employees. An enhanced approach to recruiting Indigenous people into all levels of SaskPower, environmental stewardship, and support for Indigenous initiatives will build a strong relationship for SaskPower with Indigenous people.

Recommendation #5. THAT SaskPower task its managers and senior management to understand past impacts on Indigenous communities and people and to set goals, targets, metrics, and processes to build relationships with Indigenous communities regarding opportunities for Indigenous participation in the power sector and power projects.

This task should not just be limited to the Indigenous Customer Care team but should include upper management building a report with the leaders in all First Nations and Métis communities. Meeting with First Nations' leadership on a regular basis will go a long way to building that relationship. Active involvement within the communities volunteering at events and being active within the communities enhances the relationship. Building and maintaining a dialogue and healthy ongoing communication enhances the relationship with Indigenous communities.

Recommendation #6. THAT SaskPower set out a process to provide ongoing and frequent communication and support to all Indigenous communities.

5.2. Indigenous Inclusion

SaskPower provided information at the Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions on Generation Asset Management and Resource Planning and a range of clean energy options including additional information on Small Modular Reactors. In 2020 FNPA had recommended that SaskPower fully examine Truth and Reconciliation Call to Action #92 for meaningful consultation with Indigenous peoples, access to jobs, training, and education opportunities, long-term sustainable benefits from economic development projects for Aboriginal people and businesses, and ensuring education for management and staff regarding Aboriginal peoples.

Indigenous communities and businesses have indicated that they want to be included throughout the project planning and development process. Indigenous communities want to be part of the complete process and increase the speed and frequency in which renewable projects are executed. Inclusion in all steps of the project such as: siting, supply chain, procurement, employment, and equity involvement is expected. FNPA can work closely to support First Nations and Indigenous Customer Care.

Recommendation #7. THAT SaskPower establish and follow processes to attain Early, Regular & Consistent Indigenous Involvement in Projects during project planning, procurement, establishing ownership structure, equity involvement, siting, supply chain development, and employment aspects.

There are a number of best practises that support Business and Reconciliation with Indigenous communities. As a recent example, in October 2021, Ontario Power Generation (OPG) released the Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) aligned with the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Call to Action #92. In 2018 Nutrien released an Aboriginal Content Playbook.

Recommendation #8. THAT SaskPower develop a Reconciliation Action Plan that addresses ongoing meaningful consultation; access to education, training, & employment; economic inclusion opportunities & benefits; and corporate Indigenous education initiatives in response to Call to Action #92.

FNPA and SaskPower have worked together on an ongoing basis to build capacity and knowledge about power projects. Some of the education elements include building a better understanding for competitive bidding projects what First Nations and Métis business enterprises need to do to be successful. Indigenous-led projects need access to government funding or financing to proceed. Technical knowledge about Clean Energy Technology is beneficial to Indigenous communities such as information on SMR related matters (Waste, Regulator, Technical), wind, solar, hydrogen, and Micro Grids.

Building human capacity in Indigenous communities would be beneficial in a range of areas such as Field Technicians, Environmental Technicians, Operators, and Project Managers. Hiring additional Indigenous personnel to increase the level of Indigenous employment would benefit SaskPower and Indigenous communities.

Developing more Indigenous supply chain content and advancement of Indigenous business is of interest to Indigenous communities. This could be as addressed by holding conferences or speed presentation match ups between current business to Indigenous business to help with idea creation, and business partnerships. The supply chain would also include Indigenous Owned Power Projects with Power Purchase Agreements (PPA's).

Recommendation #9. THAT SaskPower set-out targets and report on progress on Indigenous Inclusion in Power Projects including: meaningful engagement; education, training & employment; supply chain development; Indigenous equity opportunities; and allocations for Utility Scale Indigenous-Led Power Projects.

During the engagement sessions the length of time it takes to plan, develop, and deploy power projects was noted. In addition the asset management and renewal process to a clean energy future occurs over decades and not a few years. Many session participants noted the benefits of having First Nations Power Authority working with SaskPower on these matters over the long-term.

FNPA works with Indigenous communities to build and maintain relationships, encourage Indigenous power contracts, and building Indigenous capacity regarding SaskPower's process, procedures, and organization. Education for individuals, businesses, and Indigenous communities on what is required helps Indigenous communities to competitively win bids with SaskPower.

A continuous SaskPower and FNPA collaboration helps build Indigenous knowledge and values into all aspects of SaskPower's systems and procedures.

Recommendation #10. THAT SaskPower and FNPA renew a relationship over the long-term with a new generational agreement with provisions to build Indigenous capacity, advance Indigenous inclusion, and generate meaningful benefits for Indigenous communities.

FNPA can support SaskPower's engagement work with Métis communities to make sure that their voice is also heard, and they are participating in a similar manner.

Recommendation #11. THAT SaskPower work with Métis leadership to continue engagement activities to increase representation of Métis communities in Indigenous Clean Energy Engagement Sessions.

5.3. Next Steps for FNPA and SaskPower

First Nations Power Authority and SaskPower will continue to work together to review the notes, themes, recommendations, and act based on the FNPA | SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report. A summary based on the engagement sessions has been prepared to be shared with participants.

SaskPower, FNPA, and First Nations are not at the starting point, rather these partners are already heading down the track towards a stronger relationship. In order to maintain momentum more work needs to be done to develop and maintain this meaningful relationship. Like a power generation facility, it takes capital, maintenance, operations, safety, and opportunities to generate the optimal results of a good 'Nation to Nation' relationship.

Appendix A: Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Agenda

Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Session Agenda

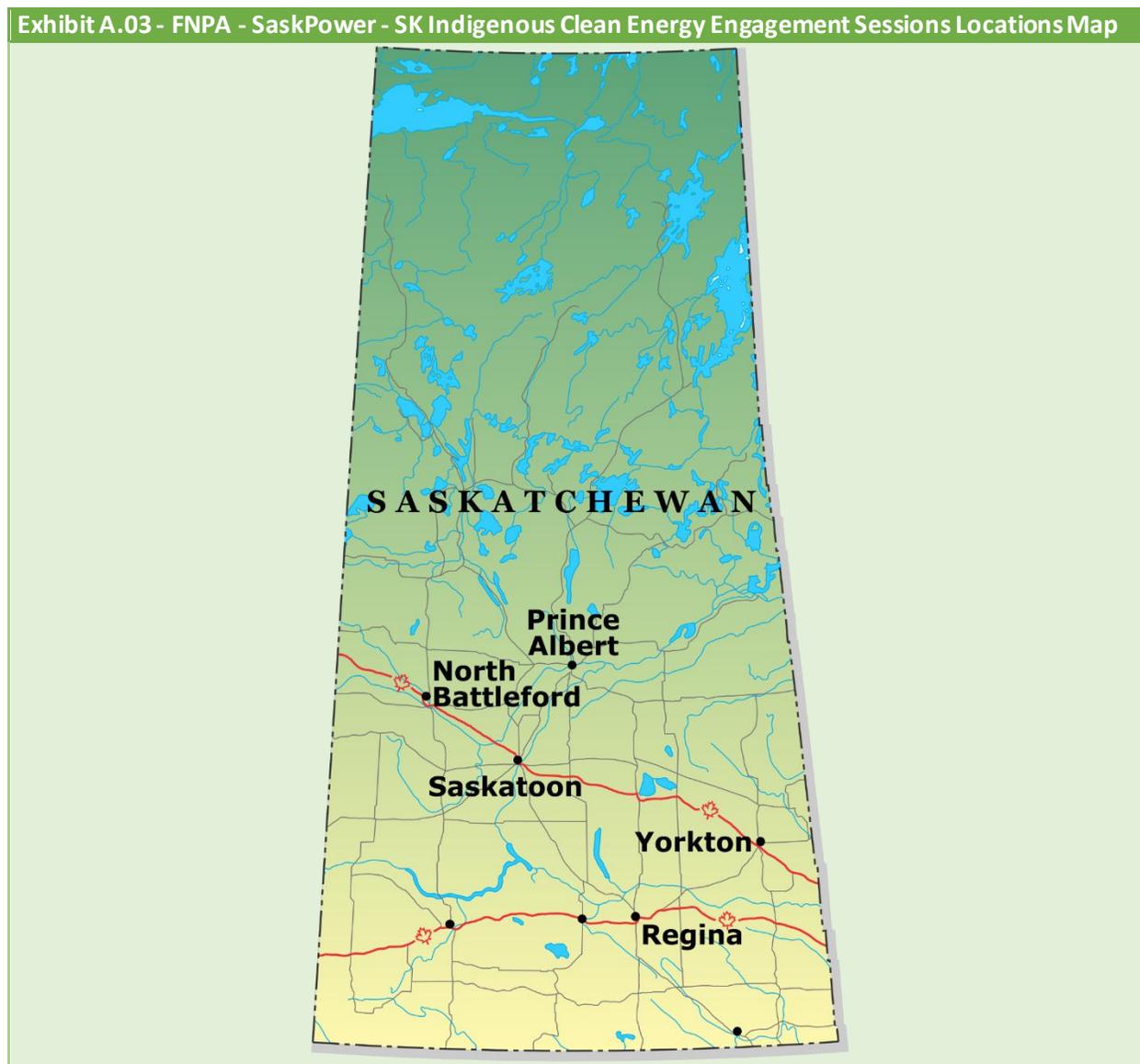
Exhibit A.01 - Agenda - FNPA and SaskPower Indigenous Clean Energy Engagement Sessions	
Time	Item
9:00 a.m.	Registration ● FNPA and SaskPower Representatives
9:30 a.m.	Opening Prayer ● Elder
10:00 a.m.	Indigenous Engagement Welcome Address ● Guy Lonechild, Chief Executive Officer, FNPA ● Designated Indigenous Leader to Introduce Co-Facilitators ● Desiree Norwegian, Clean Energy Engagement Specialist, FNPA ● Tom Kishchuk, Project Advisor, FNPA
10:20 a.m.	The Importance of a Clean Energy Future with Indigenous Communities ● Rachelle Verret-Morphy, Vice President, SaskPower
10:30 a.m.	The Path to A Clean Energy Future ● Douglas Opseth, Director, Generation Asset Management and Resource Planning, SaskPower
11:00 a.m.	What a Clean Energy Future means for Saskatchewan Indigenous Communities ● Desiree Norwegian and Tom Kishchuk, FNPA
11:30 a.m.	Power Discussions ● Indigenous Dialogue on Clean Energy Options - Questions and Answers
12:00 p.m.	Lunch ● Food Vendors Designated for Each Location
12:45 p.m.	The Potential for Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) in a Clean Energy Future ● Darcy Holderness, Project Manager, Small Modular Reactor Development at SaskPower
1:45 p.m.	Regulatory Framework for SMRs ● Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) Representative ● Nuclear Waste Management Organization (NWMO) Representative
2:15 p.m.	Power Discussions ● Indigenous Dialogue on Clean Energy Options - Questions and Answers
2:45 p.m.	Session Wrap-Up ● Desiree Norwegian, Clean Energy Engagement Specialist, FNPA
3:00 p.m.	Next Steps ● Douglas Opseth, Director, Generation Asset Management and Resource Planning, SaskPower ● Tom Kishchuk, Project Advisor, FNPA
3:15 p.m.	Session Ends ● Contacts identified for any Follow-Up Post Session

Source: 2021 FNPA | SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report

Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Locations

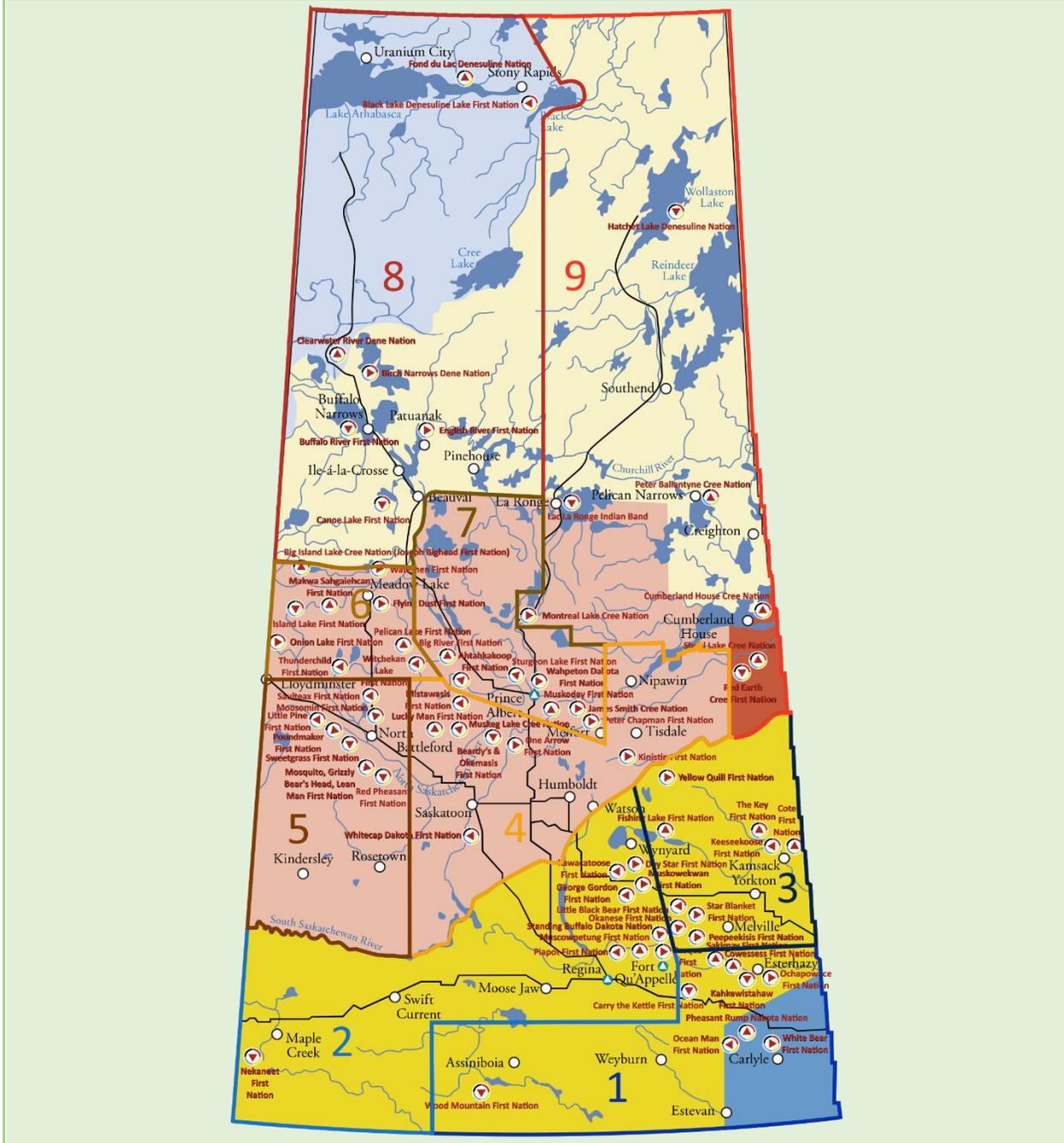
Exhibit A.02 - FNPA - SaskPower - Saskatchewan Indigenous Clean Energy Engagement Sessions			
<i>Session Co-Facilitators: Desiree Norwegian, CPA, CMA and Tom Kishchuk, P. Eng.</i>			
Date	Community	Venue	Audience
Wednesday, September 8, 2021	Yorkton	Painted Hand Casino Room	First Nations
Monday, September 13, 2021	North Battleford	Dekker Centre for the Performing Arts	First Nations
Wednesday, September 15, 2021	Prince Albert	Plaza 88	First Nations
Thursday, September 16, 2021	Prince Albert	Plaza 88	Métis
Monday, September 27, 2021	Regina	Delta Marriott Hotel	First Nations
Tuesday, September 28, 2021	Saskatoon	Saskatoon Inn	Métis
Wednesday, September 29, 2021	Saskatoon	Dakota Dunes Hotel	First Nations

Source: 2021 FNPA | SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report



First Nations Map of Saskatchewan

Exhibit A.04 - Potential Saskatchewan First Nations Nine Engagement Zones Map



Source: Map prepared based on the 2014 First Nations in Saskatchewan Map by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada and Statistics Canada Economic Regions & Census Divisions boundaries

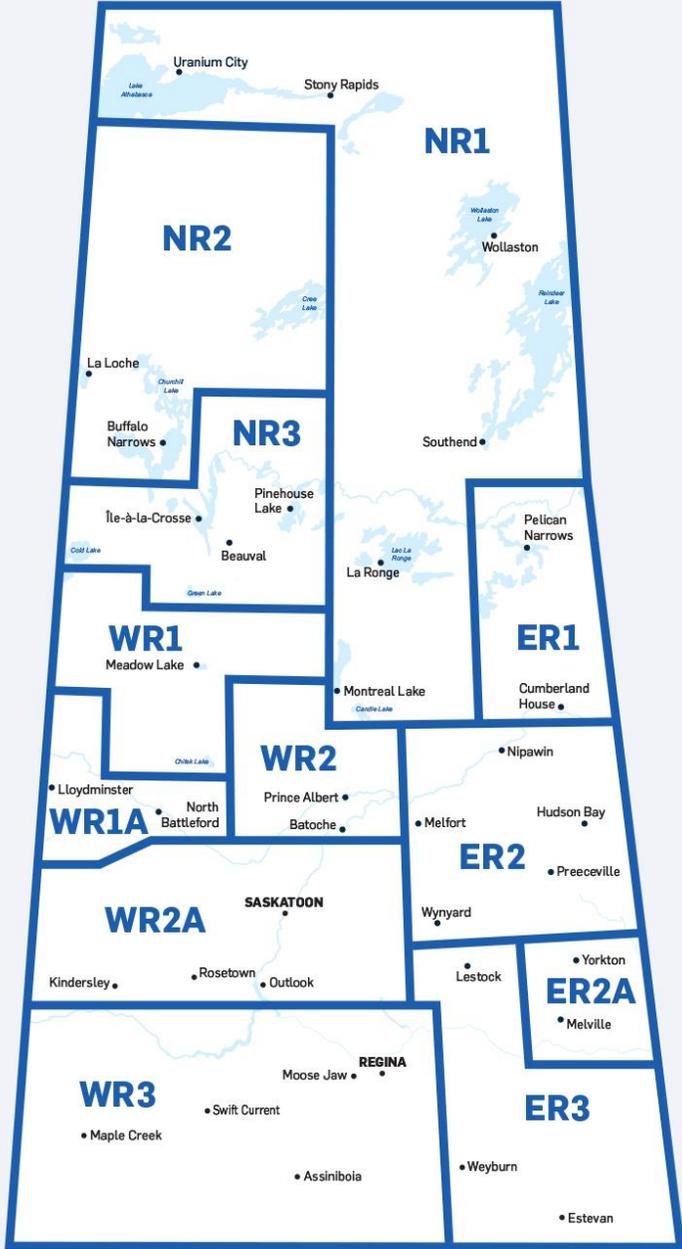
Métis Regions Map of Saskatchewan

Exhibit A.05 - Métis Nation - Saskatchewan Regions Map

MÉTIS NATION-SASKATCHEWAN

Regional Contacts





Northern Region 1 – NR1
Earl Cook
P 306-425-7530
E earlcook@mns.work

Northern Region 2 – NR2
Leonard Montgrand
P 306-822-7643
E leonardmontgrand@yahoo.ca

Northern Region 3 – NR3
Mervin Tex Bouvier
P 639-832-7102
E tex.mns@sasktel.net

Eastern Region 1 – ER1
Ryan Carriere
P 306-609-0110
E ryancarriere@mns.work

Eastern Region 2 – ER2
Brent Digness
P 306-813-7795
E diggythewelder@outlook.com

Eastern Region 2A – ER2A
Derek Langan
P 306-621-1521
E chiboy25@hotmail.com

Eastern Region 3 – ER3
Marg Friesen
P 306-695-3425
E margfriesen@mns.work

Western Region 1 – WR1
Loretta King
P 306-304-7455
E reddaking11@gmail.com

Western Region 1A – WR1A
Billy Kennedy
P 306-441-0315
E accounting.nbimfc@sasktel.net

Western Region 2 – WR2
Sherry McLennan
P 306-930-0899
E sherrymclennan@mns.work

Western Region 2A – WR2A
Penny Hurton
P 639-480-5900
E louella_2005@hotmail.com

Western Region 3 – WR3
Wendy Gervais
P 306-536-6893
E wendysgervais@gmail.com

Source: Métis Nation - Saskatchewan (MN-S) website

Appendix B: Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Representatives

First Nations Regional Session Representation

Yorkton Session Representation

The first Indigenous Clean Energy Session was held in Yorkton on September 8, 2021. There were 49 people at the Yorkton session with 25 First Nation attendees and 17 from presenters, FNPA, and SaskPower, plus 7 other representatives. There were 8 First Nations with representatives at the Yorkton session.

Exhibit B.01 - Yorkton Session First Nations Representation	
Location	Nation
Yorkton	Keeseekoose First Nation
Yorkton	Pheasant Rump Nakota First Nation
Yorkton	Kahkewistahaw First Nation
Yorkton	Cowessess First Nation
Yorkton	White Bear First Nation
Yorkton	Cote First Nation
Yorkton	Muscowpatung First Nation
Yorkton	Zagima Anishinabek First Nation

Source: 2021 FNPA | SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report

Exhibit B.02 - Yorkton Session Estimated Attendance	
Date:	08-Sep-21
Session	First Nation
Place	Yorkton
IN Person #'s	36
First Nation	22
Métis	
Presenter / SaskPower / FNPA	13
Other	1
ONLINE #'s	13
First Nation	3
Métis	
Presenter / SaskPower / FNPA	4
Other	6
In-Person & On-Line	
First Nation	25
Métis	0
Presenter/SaskPower/FNPA	17
Other	7
TOTAL ATTENDED	49

Source: 2021 FNPA | SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report

North Battleford Session Representation

Exhibit B.03 - North Battleford Session First Nations Representation	
Location	Nation
North Battleford	English River First Nation
North Battleford	Waterhen Lake First Nation
North Battleford	Big River First Nation
North Battleford	Flying Dust First Nation
North Battleford	Little Pine First Nation
North Battleford	Thunderchild First Nation
North Battleford	Cote First Nation
<i>Source: 2021 FNPA SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report</i>	

The second Indigenous Clean Energy Session was held in North Battleford on September 13, 2021. There were 45 people at the North Battleford session with 18 First Nation attendees and 20 from presenters, FNPA, and SaskPower, plus 7 other representatives. There were 7 First Nations with representatives at the North Battleford session.

Exhibit B.04 - North Battleford Session Estimated Attendance	
Date:	13-Sep-21
Session	First Nations
Place	North Battleford
IN Person #'s	32
First Nation	16
Métis	
Presenter / SaskPower / FNPA	16
Other	
ONLINE #'s	13
First Nation	2
Métis	
Presenter / SaskPower / FNPA	4
Other	7
In-Person & On-Line	
First Nation	18
Métis	0
Presenter/SaskPower/FNPA	20
Other	7
TOTAL ATTENDED	45
<i>Source: 2021 FNPA SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report</i>	

Prince Albert Sessions Representation

The next Indigenous Clean Energy Sessions were held in Prince Albert on September 15 & 16, 2021. There were 42 people at the first Prince Albert sessions with 20 Indigenous attendees and 19 from presenters, FNPA, and SaskPower, plus 3 other representatives. There were 24 people at the second Prince Albert session with 3 Indigenous attendees and 19 from presenters, FNPA, and SaskPower, plus 2 other representatives. There were 9 First Nations and Métis Nation of Saskatchewan with representatives at the Prince Albert sessions and 2 Métis representatives.

Exhibit B.05 - Prince Albert Sessions First Nations Representation	
Location	Nation
Prince Albert	One Arrow First Nation
Prince Albert	Red Earth Cree Nation
Prince Albert	Sturgeon Lake First Nation
Prince Albert	Hatchet Lake First Nation
Prince Albert	Cumberland House Cree Nation
Prince Albert	James Smith Cree Nation
Prince Albert	Cote First Nation
Prince Albert	Beardy's and Okemasis First Nation
Prince Albert	George Gordon First Nation

Source: 2021 FNPA | SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report

Exhibit B.06 - Prince Albert Sessions Estimated Attendance		
Date:	15-Sep-21	16-Sep-21
Session	First Nations	Métis
Place	Prince Albert	Prince Albert
IN Person #'s	29	15
First Nation	15	1
Métis		
Presenter / SaskPower / FNPA	14	14
Other		
ONLINE #'s	13	9
First Nation	5	
Métis		2
Presenter / SaskPower / FNPA	5	5
Other	3	2
In-Person & On-Line		
First Nation	20	1
Métis	0	2
Presenter/SaskPower/FNPA	19	19
Other	3	2
TOTAL ATTENDED	42	24

Source: 2021 FNPA | SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report

Regina Session Representation

Exhibit B.07 - Regina Session First Nations Representation	
Location	Nation
Regina	Pasqua First Nation
Regina	Big River First Nation
Regina	Day Star First Nation
Regina	Okanese First Nation
Regina	Shoal Lake Cree Nation
Regina	Chacachas First Nation
Regina	Ocean Man First Nation
Regina	Star Blanket First Nation
Regina	Pheasant Rump Nakota First Nation
Regina	Standing Buffalo First Nation
Regina	Fishing Lake First Nation
Regina	The Key First Nation
Regina	Muskowekwan First Nation
Regina	Wood Mountain Lakota First Nation
Regina - online	Lac La Ronge First Nation
Regina - online	Muscowpetung First Nation
Regina - online	Nakaneet First Nation

Source: 2021 FNPA | SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report

Exhibit B.08 - Regina Session Estimated Attendance	
Date:	27-Sep-21
Session	First Nations
Place	Regina
IN Person #'s	42
First Nation	25
Métis	
Presenter / SaskPower / FNPA	14
Other	3
ONLINE #'s	23
First Nation	11
Métis	
Presenter / SaskPower / FNPA	4
Other	8
In-Person & On-Line	
First Nation	36
Métis	0
Presenter/SaskPower/FNPA	18
Other	11
TOTAL ATTENDED	65

Source: 2021 FNPA | SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report

The next Indigenous Clean Energy Session was held in Regina on September 27, 2021. There were 65 people at the Regina session with 36 First attendees and 18 from presenters, FNPA, and SaskPower, plus 11 other representatives. There were 17 First Nations with representatives at the Regina session.

Saskatoon Sessions Representation

The final Indigenous Clean Energy Sessions were held in Saskatoon on September 28 & 29, 2021. There were 19 people at the Saskatoon sessions with 1 Indigenous attendee and 18 from presenters, FNPA, and SaskPower, plus 8 other representatives. There were 80 people at the Saskatoon sessions with 51 Indigenous attendees and 21 from presenters, FNPA, and SaskPower, plus 8 other representatives. There were 22 First Nations and Métis Nation of Saskatchewan with representatives at the Saskatoon sessions.

Exhibit B.09 - Saskatoon Sessions First Nations Representation	
Location	Nation
Saskatoon	Fishing Lake First Nation
Saskatoon	Beardy's and Okemasis First Nation
Saskatoon	Sturgeon Lake First Nation
Saskatoon	Onion Lake Cree Nation
Saskatoon	Yellow Quill First Nation
Saskatoon	Little Pine First Nation
Saskatoon	Big River First Nation
Saskatoon	Flying Dust First Nation
Saskatoon	Kawacatoose First Nation
Saskatoon	Muskoday First Nation
Saskatoon	Kinistin First Nation
Saskatoon	Whitecap Dakota First Nation
Saskatoon	Nakaneet First Nation
Saskatoon	Big Island Lake Cree Nation
Saskatoon	Cote First Nation
Saskatoon	George Gordon First Nation
Saskatoon	Sandy lake First Nation
Saskatoon	Waterhen Lake First Nation
Saskatoon	Hatchet Lake First Nation
Saskatoon	Ochapowace First Nation
Saskatoon	Peepeekisis First Nation
Saskatoon - online	Poundmaker First Nation

Source: 2021 FNPA | SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report

Exhibit B.10 - Saskatoon Sessions Estimated Attendance		
Date:	28-Sep-21	29-Sep-21
Session	Métis	First Nation
Place	Saskatoon	Saskatoon
IN Person #'s	14	58
First Nation		38
Métis		1
Presenter / SaskPower / FNPA	14	17
Other		2
ONLINE #'s	5	22
First Nation		9
Métis	1	3
Presenter / SaskPower / FNPA	4	4
Other		6
In-Person & On-Line		
First Nation	0	47
Métis	1	4
Presenter/SaskPower/FNPA	18	21
Other	0	8
TOTAL ATTENDED	19	80

Source: 2021 FNPA | SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report

Métis Representation

The Métis Nation of Saskatchewan had 7 noted of representatives at various sessions in-person or online.

In the planning for the seven (7) engagement sessions, two (2) of the sessions were designated for Métis participants (Prince Albert and Saskatoon). Attendance at these sessions by Métis participants was very limited so it has been considered in the writing of this report that the Métis communities have not yet sufficiently provided their questions and comments on the topics that were presented at the engagement sessions. As such the themes and recommendations described in this report should be considered to not include adequate input from Métis communities. Further consideration needs to be given as to how future opportunities for the Métis communities to provide their input can be facilitated.

Overall Representation

There were representatives from 47 First Nations and the Métis Nation of Saskatchewan at the seven scheduled engagement sessions held in September 2021.

Exhibit B.11 - Overall Indigenous Representation at 2021 Clean Energy Engagement Sessions

Nation
Beardy's and Okemasis First Nation
Big Island Lake Cree Nation
Big River First Nation
Chacachas First Nation
Cote First Nation
Cowessess First Nation
Cumberland House Cree Nation
Day Star First Nation
English River First Nation
Fishing Lake First Nation
Flying Dust First Nation
George Gordon First Nation
Hatchet Lake First Nation
James Smith Cree Nation
Kahkewistahaw First Nation
Kawacatoose First Nation
Keeseekoose First Nation
Kinistin First Nation
Lac La Ronge First Nation
Little Pine First Nation
Muscowpatung First Nation
Muskoday First Nation
Muskowekwan First Nation
Nakaneet First Nation
Ocean Man First Nation
Ochapowace First Nation
Okanese First Nation
One Arrow First Nation
Onion Lake Cree Nation
Pasqua First Nation
Peepeekisis First Nation
Pheasant Rump Nakota First Nation
Poundmaker First Nation
Red Earth Cree Nation
Sandy lake First Nation
Shoal Lake Cree Nation
Standing Buffalo First Nation
Star Blanket First Nation
Sturgeon Lake First Nation
The Key First Nation
Thunderchild First Nation
Waterhen Lake First Nation
White Bear First Nation
Whitecap Dakota First Nation
Wood Mountain Lakota First Nation
Yellow Quill First Nation

Zagima Anishinabek First Nation
Métis Nation of Saskatchewan
<i>Source: 2021 FNPA SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report</i>

The Indigenous Clean Energy Sessions were held in September 2021 had 154 Indigenous attendees with 147 First Nation attendees and 7 Métis attendees. While there were 132 attendance counts from presenters, FNPA, and SaskPower this would include multiple attendance by the same presenters, plus 38 other representatives which would include instances of people attending multiple sessions.

Exhibit B.12 - Overall Indigenous Representation at 2021 Clean Energy Engagement Sessions Estimated Attendance	
Date:	Estimated Attendance
Session	All Sessions
Place	
IN Person #'s	226
First Nation	117
Métis	1
Presenter / SaskPower / FNPA	102
Other	6
ONLINE #'s	98
First Nation	30
Métis	6
Presenter / SaskPower / FNPA	30
Other	32
In-Person & On-Line	
First Nation	147
Métis	7
Presenter/SaskPower/FNPA	132
Other	38
TOTAL ATTENDED	324
<i>Source: 2021 FNPA SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report</i>	

Appendix C: Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Presenters

Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Session Presenters

Exhibit C.01 - Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Session Presenters							
	08-Sep-21	13-Sep-21	15-Sep-21	16-Sep-21	27-Sep-21	28-Sep-21	29-Sep-21
	First Nations	First Nations	First Nations	Métis	First Nations	Métis	First Nation
	Yorkton	North Battleford	Prince Albert	Prince Albert	Regina	Saskatoon	Saskatoon
MC	Chief Felix Thomas	Laurence Joseph	Laurence Joseph	Laurence Joseph	Laurence Joseph	Laurence Joseph	Laurence Joseph
Leadership		Wayne Semaginis Chief of Little Pine			Chief Glen Pratt	Michelle Leclaire / Glenn McCallum	Alyson Bear
Elder		Pricilla Joseph	Pricilla Joseph	Pricilla Joseph	Pricilla Joseph	Pricilla Joseph	Pricilla Joseph
		Walter Swindler	Chief Bart Desanie - Hatchet Lake First Nation				
SaskPower - Leader	Rachelle Verret-Morphy	Rachelle Verret-Morphy	Rachelle Verret-Morphy	Rachelle Verret-Morphy	Tim Eckel	Tim Eckel	Howard Matthews
		lian Harry	lian Harry	lian Harry		Rachelle Verret-Morphy	
						Terry Bird	Terry Bird
CNSC - Presenter	Sean Belyea	Sean Belyea	Sarah Eaton	Sarah Eaton	Sean Belyea	Sean Belyea	Sarah Eaton
CNSC - Presenter	Adam Levine	Adam Levine	Adam Levine	Adam Levine	Adam Levine	Adam Levine	Adam Levine
NWMO - Presenter	Karine Glenn	Karine Glenn	Karine Glenn	Karine Glenn	Karine Glenn	Karine Glenn	Karine Glenn

Source: 2021 FNPA | SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report

SaskPower

Rachelle Verret-Morphy - Vice-President, Corporate and Regulatory Affairs and General Counsel

Rachelle Verret Morphy became Vice-President, Corporate and Regulatory Affairs and General Counsel in 2017. Joining the company as Assistant General Counsel in the Law Department in 2005, she served as Vice-President, Law, Land and Regulatory Affairs from 2011.

Before joining SaskPower, Ms. Verret Morphy worked for a federally regulated financial institution and at a law firm. She has also worked for a professional accounting firm. She has a Bachelor of Laws from the University of Saskatchewan and a Bachelor of Commerce (Honours)

from the University of Ottawa. As well, Ms. Verret Morphy holds an Institute of Corporate Directors Designation (ICD.D) and a Chartered Professional Accountant (CPA) designation.

Tim Eckel - Vice-President, Asset Management, Planning and Sustainability

Tim Eckel became Vice-President, Asset Management, Planning and Sustainability in 2017 and previously served as Vice-President, Transmission Services since 2015. He has over 30 years of experience in various areas at SaskPower, including Distribution, Transmission and Customer Services.

He holds a diploma in Electrical Engineering Technology from Saskatchewan Polytechnic, a Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering from the University of Saskatchewan and a Master of Business Administration from the University of Regina. He is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan.

Howard Matthews - Vice-President, Power Production

Howard Matthews was appointed Vice-President, Power Production, in 2015, after serving as acting Vice-President in 2014. Mr. Matthews also served as President and Chief Executive Officer of SaskPower International, a SaskPower subsidiary, from 2015 until its dissolution in 2021. Over his career he has held many roles at SaskPower, starting as an electrical engineer in 1989. He also served as Director at the Poplar River Power Station in Coronach, Saskatchewan.

Before SaskPower, Mr. Matthews was a computer programmer. He has worked for the Saskatchewan Research Council, Northern Telecom, and the Saskatchewan Mining and Development Corporation. He has also worked as a field engineer for Husky Injection in Toronto. He holds Bachelor of Commerce and Bachelor of Electrical Engineering degrees from the University of Saskatchewan. He is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan.

Doug Opseth - Director, Generation Asset Management and Planning

Doug Opseth is the Director of Generation Asset Management and Planning at SaskPower. In this role, Doug leads the team with the challenging task of ensuring the growing demand for power in Saskatchewan can be met while at the same time dealing with ageing generation facilities and increasing pressures on greenhouse gas emissions. Much of Doug's work the past several years has been focused on the development of SaskPower's long-term plan for the energy transition away from conventional coal by 2030. Previously Doug had been responsible for SaskPower's work with Independent Power Producers and led the negotiations of Power Purchase Agreements with private companies and neighboring Canadian provinces.

Darcy Holderness - Project Manager, Small Modular Reactor Development

Darcy graduated from the University of Saskatchewan with a Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering. He's worked at SaskPower since 2004 where he's helped to maintain power generation assets and develop new power generation projects. He played a key role in Saskatchewan's first large scale wind project and was also integral to SaskPower and the Government of Saskatchewan realizing the world's first post combustion carbon capture facility at the Boundary Dam Power Station near Estevan. Darcy is now the project manager for SaskPower's evaluation of nuclear power from small modular reactors (SMRs) as a potential zero-emissions option in Saskatchewan after 2030. It's this project Darcy is here to talk about with us today.

FNPA

Guy Lonechild - Chief Executive Officer

Guy Lonechild is an advocate of creating new economic opportunities and as the President and CEO of FNPA connects both Indigenous and Industry leaders in renewable and alternative energy development. As a first of its kind organization, Guy is the strategic leader of FNPA, serves the FNPA Board and provides direction and leadership to the FNPA team.

Guy served as Vice-Chief and Chief of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations (1999-2008 and 2009 to 2011), where he oversaw the 25 year Economic Development Strategy which highlighted important work in the areas of Alternative Energy, Oil and Gas, Agriculture, Tourism, Gaming, Housing and Community Infrastructure, Education, Health and Social Development. Before entering politics, Guy served in various capacities as band administrator and private consultant to First Nations in Business and Community Development. He holds an MBA in Strategic Leadership from Cape Breton University and an Associate Degree in Golf Complex Operations Management.

Desiree Norwegian - Clean Energy Engagement Specialist

Desiree Norwegian is a member of Liidlii Kue First Nation, a part of the Dene clan from North West Territories. Desiree graduated from Algoma University with a Bachelors in Business Administration with a specialization in Accounting. With Desiree's strong determination and drive she next went on to obtain a Chartered Professional Accountant designation.

Since then, through her business Atunda Inc., Desiree has pursued her passion for Indigenous engagement, rights, equality and reconciliation, gender diversity, and teaches about building a clean energy future using the benefits that nuclear technology plays in our society including green power, medical isotopes, small & advanced modular reactors and great careers in STEM and skilled trades. Desiree sits on several boards including the Organization of Canadian Nuclear Industries since 2018, the Canadian Council of Aboriginal Business since 2019, the Workplace Wellness Institute since 2019 and is acting Treasurer on two of the boards.

Tom Kishchuk - Project Advisor

Tom has worked as a technical and business leader in the energy sector for more than 30 years. Prior to joining FNPA as a project advisor he held Senior Leadership positions at Federated Co operatives Limited (FCL) as the Vice-President Operational Support and prior to that as the President and CEO of Mitsubishi Hitachi Power Systems Canada, Ltd. Tom started his consulting business, TPK Management Consulting Inc., in 2020 to continue supporting organizations in their growth and improvement journeys. Tom is currently Chair of the University of Saskatchewan College of Engineering Dean's Advisory Board and Chair of the Board of the Sylvia Fedoruk Canadian Centre for Nuclear Innovation. He has a Bachelors and Masters of Science in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Saskatchewan.

Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC)

Adam Levine - Team Lead for Indigenous Relations and Participant Funding

Adam has worked for over 10 years in the fields of environmental assessments, Indigenous consultation and engagement in the federal government. Adam's major focus is on how to build positive, long-term relationships between the CNSC, government and Indigenous groups to ensure that there is a meaningful consultation process and to contribute towards reconciliation. Adam feels strongly that the CNSC and Indigenous groups can work together to enhance protection of the environment and the regulation of the nuclear industry across Canada. Adam has a Masters of Environmental Assessment and a Bachelors or Arts in Psychology.

Sean Belyea - Project Officer

Sean Belyea is a Project Officer for the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission with the New Major Facilities Licensing Division. Sean's focus is on overall nuclear regulation, with an emphasis on how the CNSC's Regulatory Framework would apply to Small Modular Reactors (SMRs). Currently, Sean is working on pre-licensing vendor design reviews of nuclear facilities, and is leading the CNSC's pre-licensing review of both the X-Energy and NuScale small modular reactor designs. Sean is also active on numerous policy and regulatory files that involve new facilities for the Canadian nuclear sector and has participated in the development of many regulatory documents. Sean has a BSc degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of New Brunswick. In addition to his nuclear regulatory experience, Sean has also worked with Wind and Solar energy technologies and has an extensive background in Computer Systems and Instrumentation and Control.

Sarah Eaton - Director of the New Major Facilities Licensing Division

Sarah began her CNSC career in 2009 as an Inspector in the Saskatoon Regional Office working on Uranium Mines and Mills. Then she joined the Nuclear Processing and Facilities Division in 2017, where she was a Project Officer and spearheaded a number of improvement initiatives. In October 2020, Sarah joined the Directorate of Regulatory Improvement and Major Projects Management team as Acting Director of the Regulatory Operations Coordination Division. In April 2021, she became the Director of New Major Facilities Licensing Division and is responsible for leading the CNSC's team on licensing SMRs and Advanced Reactors. Sarah is a proud Newfoundlander with a Masters of Science in Earth Science from Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Nuclear Waste Management Organization (NWMO)

Karine Glenn - Strategic Project Director

Karine is responsible for leading the development of Canada's Integrated Strategy for Radioactive Waste. She has over 20 years of experience in nuclear, including 5 years as the Director of the Wastes and Decommissioning Division at the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission. Karine has a Bachelor of Engineering from Concordia University. When she is not working, Karine enjoys fishing with her husband and son and is an avid karate practitioner.

Appendix D: Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Presentations

SaskPower - The Path to a Clean Energy Future

SUPPLY PLANNING UPDATE

DOUG OPSETH, DIRECTOR
GENERATION ASSET MANAGEMENT & PLANNING
SEPTEMBER 2021



WHAT WE'D LIKE TO SHARE TODAY

- What we've accomplished together so far
- What's driving the need for transformation?
- Supply planning:
 - Options being considered
 - Supply Mix - 2021 vs. 2025
 - Emissions profile
- Questions & discussion



INDIGENOUS PROCUREMENT

- \$351.5 million since 2014 (over 1,000 contracts)
- \$61 million in fiscal year 2020-21
- Indigenous companies undertaking contract and sub-contract work throughout Saskatchewan
- January 2020, founding partner sponsor of the Saskatchewan Chamber of Commerce, Indigenous Engagement Charter

Aboriginal Procurement
CHAMPION 



3

 SaskPower
Powering our future™

INDIGENOUS POWER GENERATION

- **First Nations Power Authority**
 - 40 MW set aside (20 MW solar, 20 MW flare gas)
- **Cowessess First Nation**
 - 1 MW wind/solar/battery storage project southeast of Regina
- **200 MW Bekevar Wind Project** developed through RES and Awasis Nehiyawewini Energy Development (wholly owned entity of Cowessess First Nation)
- **Power Generation Partners Program**
 - 6 First Nations projects in the program (3,390 kilowatts (kW))
- **MLTC Bioenergy Centre** expected in service Feb 2022
- **Net Metering**
 - 11 Indigenous communities participating; approximately 75 of the 2600 Net Metering Program customers self-declare as Indigenous



4

 SaskPower
Powering our future™

Our province's economic strength relies on electricity that is reliable, clean and competitively priced.

- A renewed focus on understanding and meeting customer expectations
- Aiming for net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050
- Evaluating the range of available and emerging supply options to reduce price risk of Federal carbon tax and tariffs, which includes...
- ...advancing the planning and development work on nuclear power from SMRs



5

 SaskPower
Powering our future™

SUPPLY PLANNING: UNLOCKING DEEP DECARBONIZATION



Options available before and after 2030:

- Small scale options
 - Geothermal, biomass, energy storage
- Options that require back-up generation
 - Wind, solar
- Available baseload options
 - Natural gas, strengthened regional interconnections, carbon capture and storage (CCS) on coal

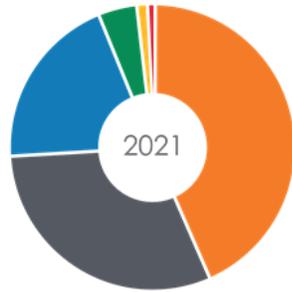
Options available in the 2030s and beyond:

- Renewables + storage
- Hydrogen
- Nuclear Power from small modular reactors (SMRs)

6

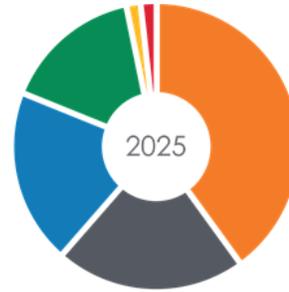
 SaskPower
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SUPPLY MIX TODAY VS. 2025



GAS 43% **COAL 31%**
HYDRO 20% **WIND 5%**
SOLAR <1% **OTHER <1%**
(Coal with CCS, IPPs, Flare Gas)

GENERATING CAPACITY
4,987 MW



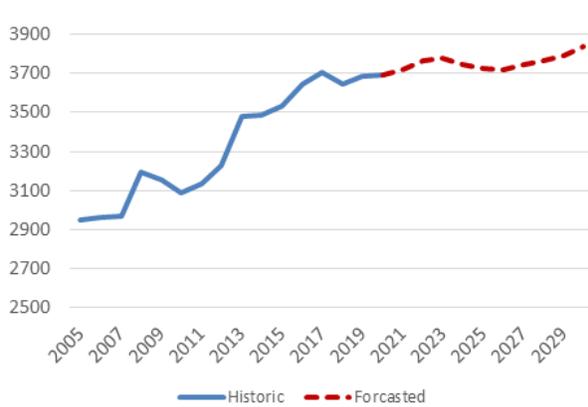
GAS 40% **COAL 21%**
HYDRO 20% **WIND 15%**
SOLAR 2% **OTHER 2%**
(Coal with CCS, IPPs, Flare Gas)

GENERATING CAPACITY
5,854 MW

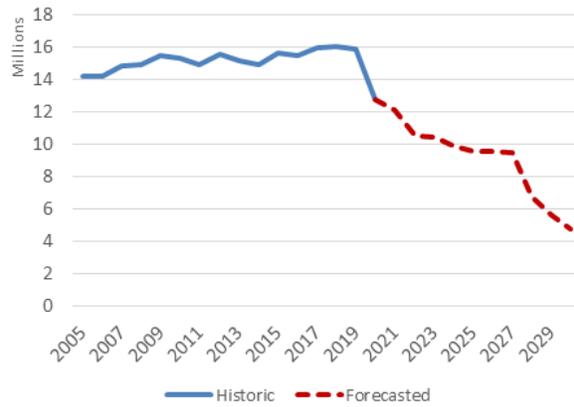
7

DESPITE INCREASED DEMAND, EMISSIONS WILL DECREASE SIGNIFICANTLY

Annual Peak Demand for Electricity (MW)



Annual CO_{2e} Emissions (tonnes)



8

QUESTIONS & DISCUSSION



FNPA - What a Clean Energy Future Means for Saskatchewan Indigenous Communities



Clean Energy & the Importance of Indigenous Participation

Desiree Norwegian & Tom Kishchuk
September 2021

FNPA - SaskPower - Saskatchewan Indigenous Engagement

Fall 2021

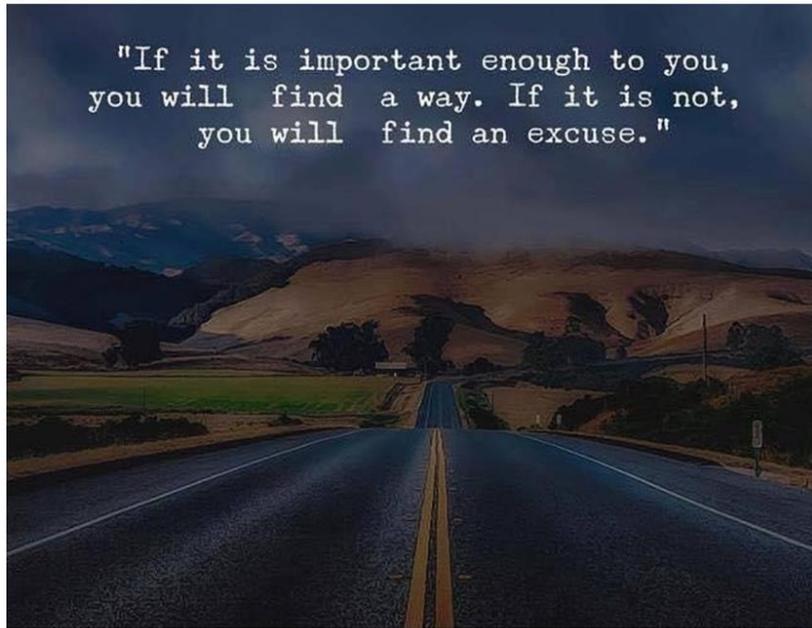


As part of the next round of First Nations Engagement, the potential for Clean Energy has been identified as an area of discussion with Saskatchewan Indigenous people. The engagement process will enable meaningful dialogue with First Nations and Métis communities regarding a Clean Energy Future and sharing important perspectives about Small Modular Reactors.

2

Passion

"If it is important enough to you,
you will find a way. If it is not,
you will find an excuse."



Purpose



4

Importance of Inclusion



5

Types of Clean Energy



- Wind
- Photovoltaic (PV solar)
- Thermal concentrated solar
- Hydro
- Nuclear
- Geothermal
- Energy storage (to increase utilization of clean energy)

6

Power in Numbers



7

Our Duty



8

FNPA Contact



First Nations
Power Authority™

Desiree Norwegian, CPA, CMA
Clean Energy Engagement Specialist
First Nations Power Authority
Head Office
202 B Joseph Okemasis Drive
Saskatoon, SK S7N 1B1

519.709.3557

dnorwegian@fnpa.ca

www.fnpa.ca

9

SaskPower - The Potential for Small Module Reactors (SMRs) in a Clean Energy Future

PLANNING A SUSTAINABLE POWER FUTURE

THE POTENTIAL ROLE OF NUCLEAR POWER FROM SMALL MODULAR REACTORS (SMRs)

Darcy Holderness
Project Manager, SMR Project Team
September 8, 2021



“Meaningful Indigenous and stakeholder engagement is an important part of planning a sustainable power system for future generations.”

- Mike Marsh
President & CEO, SaskPower

EARLY AND ONGOING ENGAGEMENT

- Sharing information
- Listening
- Understanding what matters to you
- Building the process together
- Using your input where possible
- Letting you know how your feedback influenced decisions



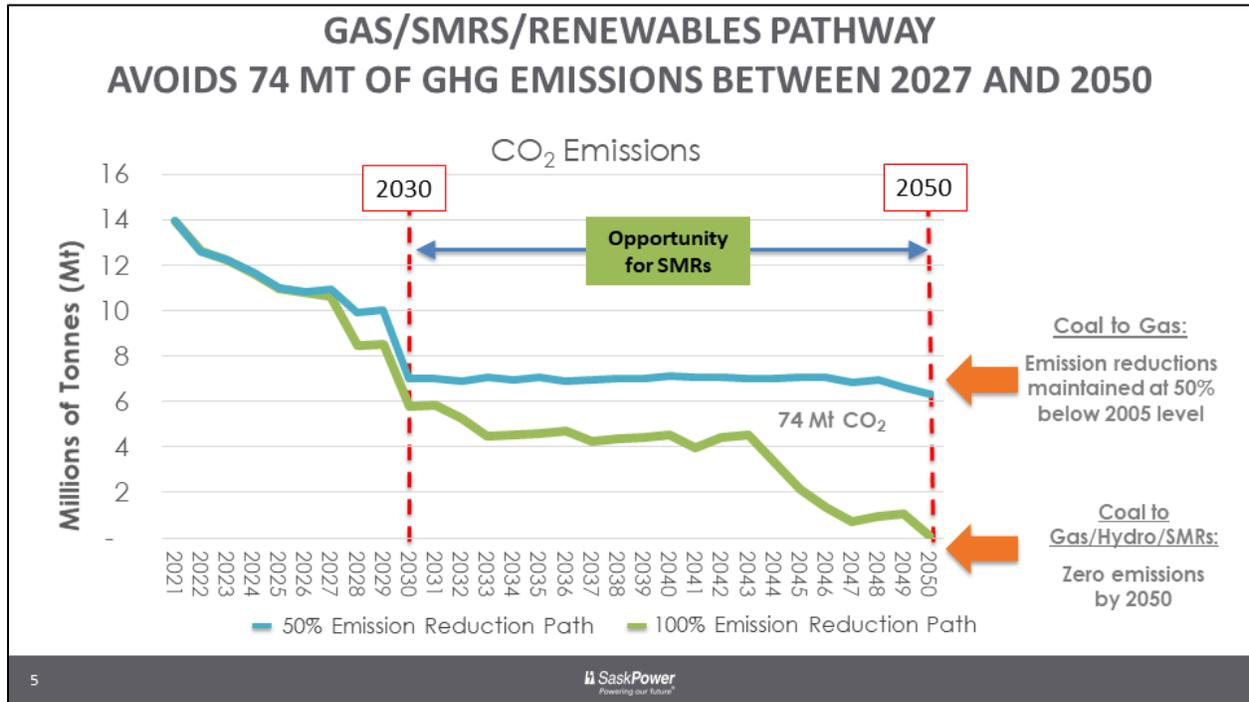
3

NUCLEAR IN SASKATCHEWAN

- World's richest uranium deposits; one of the world's largest producers
- Canadian Light Source-3rd generation synchrotron
- Two linear (electron) accelerators
- STORM 1M Tokamak fusion reactor
- SLOWPOKE research reactor (retired)
- Sylvia Fedoruk Canadian Centre for Nuclear Innovation
- Saskatchewan Centre for Cyclotron Sciences
- PET/CT scanner at the Royal University Hospital (nuclear medical imaging)



4



SMRS ARE A GOOD FIT FOR SMALLER GRIDS

Small = 50-300 MWe per unit	• Better fit for smaller grids/ serve incremental load
Lower capital cost	• Reduces financial risk
Modular construction	• Should result in less risk to project cost/schedule
Strong safety case	• Emerging designs make the world's safest generation technology even safer

0 50 300 750

MICRO SMALL MEDIUM LARGE

< 50 MWe 50-300 MWe 300-700 MWe > 700 MWe

6 SaskPower
Powering our future™

SMR TECHNOLOGY STREAMS

STREAM 1	GE-Hitachi	BWRX-300	Boiling Water Reactor	OPG/SaskPower
	Xenergy	Xe-100	High Temperature Gas Reactor	OPG/SaskPower
	Terrestrial Energy	Integral Molten Salt Reactor	Molten Salt Reactor	OPG/SaskPower
STREAM 2	ARC Canada	ARC-100	Sodium Cooled Fast Reactor (100 MWe)	NB Power
	Moltex Energy	Stable Salt Reactor	Molten Salt Reactor (300 MWe – scalable)	NB Power
STREAM 3	Global First Power	MMR	vSMR (5 MWe)	OPG/CNL
	Westinghouse	eVinci	vSMR (5 MWe)	Bruce Power

7

FOOTPRINT OF A LARGE REACTOR FACILITY



8

WHAT A UTILITY SCALE SMR FACILITY COULD LOOK LIKE



9

LONG-TERM BENEFITS OF SMRs

- Conference Board of Canada study: *SMRs could generate \$1.6 billion in GDP for SK between 2021-2032 and approximately \$8.8 billion over the 85-year life of an SMR fleet*
- Could offset economic losses from Federal phase out of conventional coal
- Could reduce reliance on electricity from natural gas (carbon price risk)
- Could support aggressive deployment of wind/solar



10

KEY REQUIREMENTS FOR SASKATCHEWAN

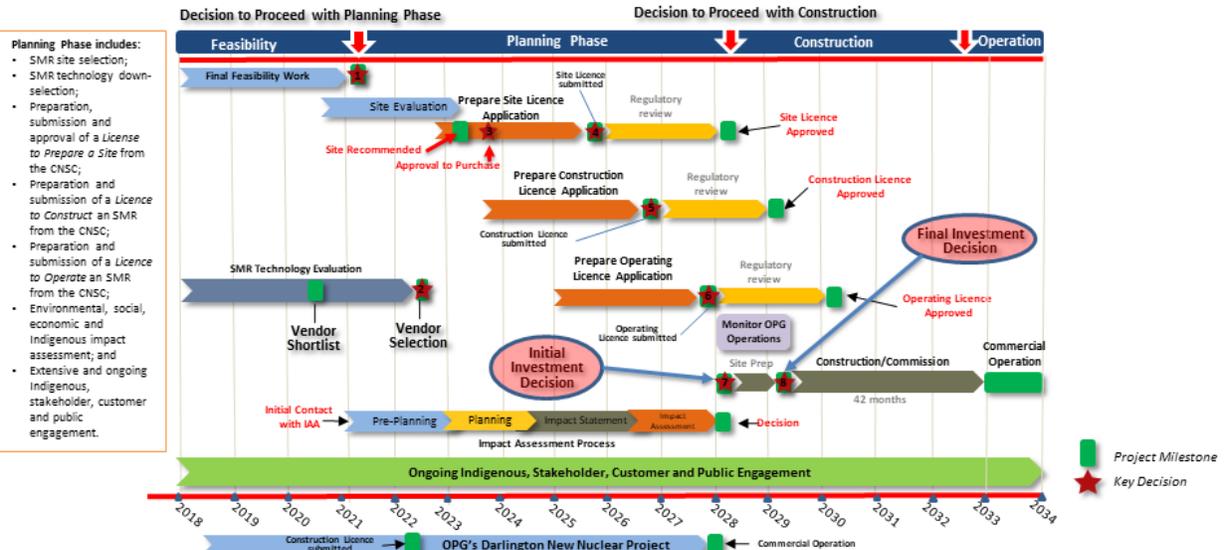
- National fleet
- Utility partnerships
- Successful first-of-a-kind deployment in Canada
- Indigenous participation
- Federal risk sharing
- Competitive power price



11

PLANNING PHASE MILESTONES

Draft updated: January 2021



12

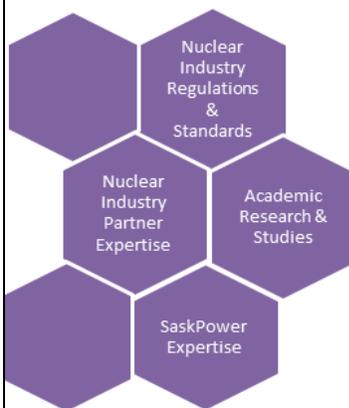
SITING

- Technical and desktop assessments continue through 2021
- Many suitable locations
- Feedback from Indigenous people and communities is critical to the siting process
- Indigenous and public engagement on results of the technical and desktop assessments is expected to start in early 2022

13

SITING PROCESS SNAPSHOT

Guiding Documents



SaskPower Considerations



Criteria Examples

- Water supply
- Proximity to workforce and emergency services
- Population density
- Environmentally sensitive lands and habitat
- Archaeological and heritage resources
- Electricity use/growth, proximity to power infrastructure
- Proximity to natural and human made hazards

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NEXT STEPS

- Want to talk with us? Get in touch.
- If you have ideas or opportunities where we could collaborate, let us know – email: indigenous.relations@saskpower.com
- Visit our website for updates and future engagement opportunities, sign up for our newsletter www.saskpower.com/futuresupply



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MORE INFORMATION

- [Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission](#)
- [Impact Assessment Agency of Canada - Canada.ca](#)
- [The Nuclear Waste Management Organization \(NWMO\)](#)
- [A Next Step | \(radwasteplanning.ca\)](#)



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Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) - Overview of CNSC, SMRs and Effective Engagement



Agenda

- 1) Overview of CNSC
- 2) Small Modular Reactors
- 3) Effective SMR Engagement with Public and Indigenous Groups

2



Overview of the CNSC

3

The Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC)



Protect communities and the environment



Ensure the peaceful use of nuclear energy



Share information

CANADA'S NUCLEAR REGULATOR

4

Independent Commission



MS. RUMINA VELSHI



DR. TIMOTHY BERUBE



DR. SANDOR DEMETER



MR. RANDALL KAHGEE



DR. MARCEL LACROIX



MS. INDRA MAHARAJ



DR. STEPHEN MCKINNON

TRANSPARENT, EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION MAKING

Quasi-judicial administrative tribunal
 Agent of the Crown (Duty to Consult)
 Reports to Parliament through Minister of Natural Resources

Considers the public and Indigenous communities' concerns and knowledge in decisions

Makes decisions based on evidence

5


**Canadian Nuclear
Safety Commission** / **Commission canadienne
de sûreté nucléaire**

Regulate all Nuclear-related Activities in Canada

Uranium mines and mills		↑		Nuclear research and educational activities
Uranium fuel fabrication and processing		↓		Transportation of nuclear substances
Nuclear power plants		↓		Nuclear security and safeguards
Nuclear substance processing		↓		Import and export controls
Industrial and medical applications		↓		Waste management facilities

LIFECYCLE OVERSIGHT

6


**Canadian Nuclear
Safety Commission** / **Commission canadienne
de sûreté nucléaire**



Small Modular Reactors

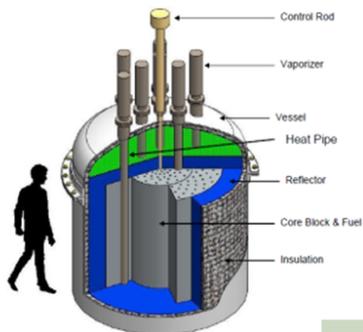


7

What is an SMR?

From the CNSC Perspective -

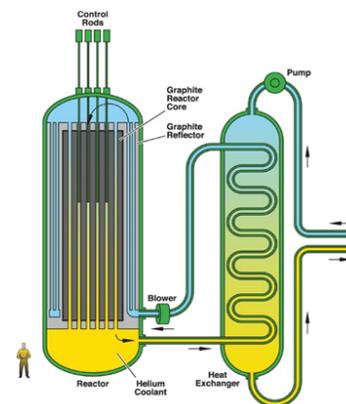
- No formal definition in Canadian
- Smaller in output than a traditional reactor



Can range in output from kilowatts to a few hundred MW

May be water-cooled or an advanced concept

May have elements of modular design and construction – or not



Wide range of technologies and size

nuclearsafety.gc.ca

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Example of Grid-Scale SMR Project

HTR-PM

High Temperature Reactor-
Pebble-bed-Module
Demonstration
Shidaowan, China

- 211 electrical MW, using 2 reactors, 1 turbine
- Commissioning in Progress



Image source: World Nuclear News

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Example of Micro-Modular SMR

Westinghouse eVinci

- Under Design
- 1 MWe to 5 Mwe
- Heat Production
- 3+ year refueling



Images source: Westinghouse

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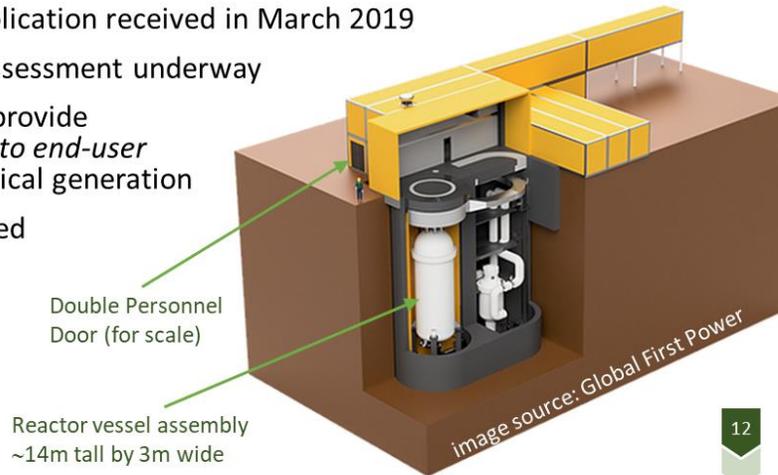
Darlington New Nuclear Project – Ontario Power Generation, (OPG)

- In October, 2020 OPG announced technology studies were in progress focusing on 3 reactor technologies
- OPG currently holds a *Licence to Prepare Site* for new site in Clarington, Ontario
 - Renewal hearing held in June 2021
- OPG has notified the CNSC of its intent to apply for a Licence to Construct in the Fall of 2022

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Global First Power – Chalk River, ON

- Licence to Prepare Site application received in March 2019
- CNSC-led environmental assessment underway
- 15 thermal MW facility to provide *“high quality heat tailored to end-user needs”* - up to 5 MW electrical generation
- High temperature gas-cooled
- Demonstrate commercial operation / maintenance



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New Brunswick

- Supporting two SMR vendors – ARC Nuclear Canada and Moltex Energy
- Supporting analysis of using processed CANDU fuel in technologies being designed

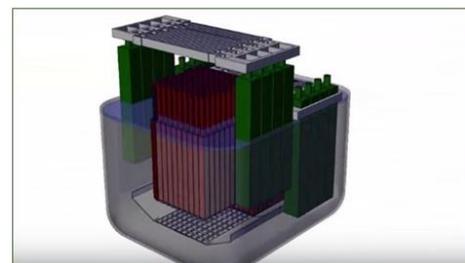
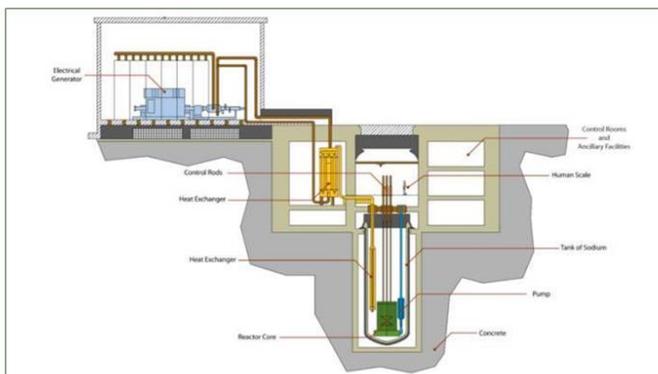


Image source:
World Nuclear News

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Canadian Research and Development (R&D) Activities

- Canadian laboratories and academic institutions doing R&D work on SMRs and advanced reactor concepts
 - Complementing international work
- Canadian Nuclear Laboratories (CNL) providing science and technology services

INFORMATION FOR REGULATORY DECISION-MAKING

14



CNSC Pre-Licensing Activities

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The Vendor Design Review Process

An opportunity for the Vendor to:

- Verify its understanding of Canadian requirements
- Obtain early feedback from CNSC staff on how:
 - Canadian requirements are being addressed in design and safety analysis
 - New design features and approaches are being addressed

An opportunity for CNSC staff to:

- Develop an understanding of both the vendor’s organization and its design concept
- Anticipate regulatory challenges before a licensing process is triggered



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VDRs

Terrestrial Energy

Phase 2 In Progress
Molten salt
200 MWe

Advanced Reactor Concepts (ARC)

Phase 1 Complete
Sodium pool fast spectrum
100 MWe

UltraSafe Nuclear

Phase 2 in Progress
High Temperature Gas
5 MWe

SMR LLC (Holtec)

Phase 1 Complete
Pressurized Water
160 MWe

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 Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission / Commission canadienne de sûreté nucléaire

VDRs

<div style="background-color: #c8e6c9; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">Moltex</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>Phase 1 Complete Molten salt 300 MWe</p> </div>	<div style="background-color: #c8e6c9; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">GE Hitachi</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>Phase 1 & 2 in Progress Boiling Water 300 MWe</p> </div>
<div style="background-color: #c8e6c9; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">Nuscale</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>Phase 1 & 2 in Progress Integral pressurized water 50 Mwe per unit</p> </div>	<div style="background-color: #c8e6c9; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">X-Energy</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>Phase 1 & 2 in Progress High temperature gas pebble bed 75 MWe</p> </div>

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 Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission / Commission canadienne de sûreté nucléaire



CNSC's SMR Role – Safety



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The Canadian Regulatory Approach

The Canadian regulatory approach enables applicants/licensees to:

Be innovative in the activities they are proposing to do

Establish safety and control provisions that are in accordance with a Graded Approach

Demonstrate how they are proposing to meet fundamental nuclear safety objectives

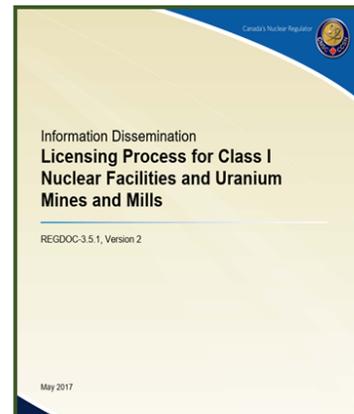
**The licensee
has primary
responsibility
for safety**

**FIT FOR APPLICATION TO SMR PROJECTS
UPDATED AS EXPERIENCE EVOLVES**

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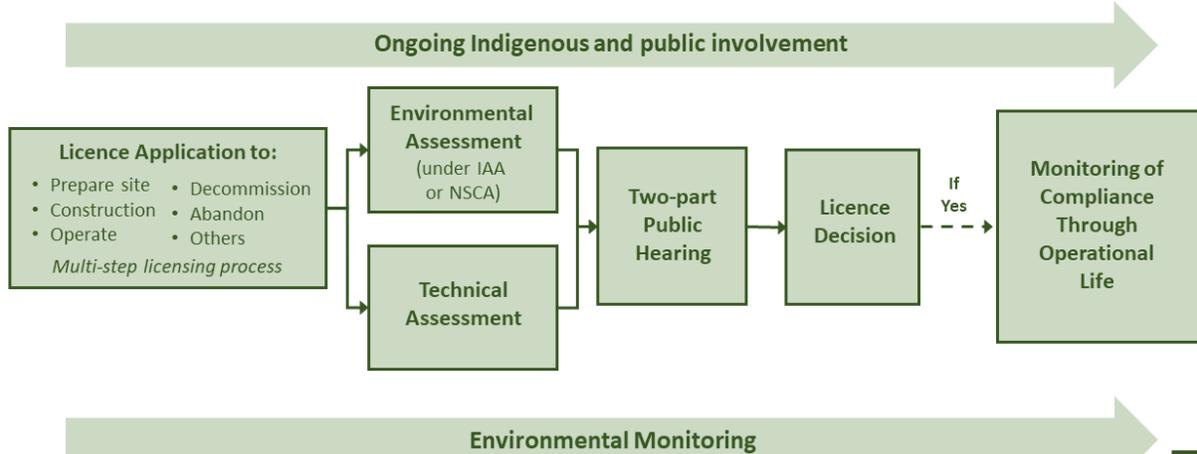
Licensing process for SMR Facilities

- Subject to *Class I Nuclear Facilities Regulations*
- Licensing decisions will be made by the Commission
- All 14 Safety and Control Areas to be addressed commensurate with a [Graded Approach](#)
- CNSC staff regulatory activities governed by the CNSC's risk policy



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What if there is an application to licence a SMR?



Effective SMR Engagement with the Public and Indigenous Groups

Engagement and Consultation is about building and maintaining trust

- Trust in regulators is key to acceptance of decision making
- The industry, who is responsible for safety, has a key role in building trust with the public and policy makers
- Both need to establish their own long-term relationships based on cooperation, information-sharing, and robust communication amongst **public and Indigenous groups**



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Effective SMR Engagement and Consultation with Indigenous Groups

Before CNSC receives an application:

- CNSC staff proactively share information on the regulatory process with regards to SMRs

When CNSC receives an application:

- The CNSC requires proponents to engage with Indigenous groups as part of the regulatory process for a proposed project, as outlined in *REGDOC 3.2.2: Indigenous engagement*.
- The CNSC upholds the Honour of the Crown and starts a thorough consultation process
- The CNSC provides support through CNSC's Participant Funding Program

**THOROUGH ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION IS
ALWAYS PART OF THE REGULATORY PROCESS**

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 Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission
Commission canadienne de sûreté nucléaire

 Canada

Connect With Us
Thank You! Questions?



nuclearsafety.gc.ca

Nuclear Waste Management Organization (NWMO) - Radioactive Waste Management in Canada

 **nwmO**
NUCLEAR WASTE MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION
SOCIÉTÉ DE GESTION DES DÉCHETS NUCLÉAIRES



Radioactive Waste Management in Canada

Karine Glenn, Strategic Project Director
NWMO
September 2021

NWMO: Who We Are

- Formed in 2002 as required by Nuclear Fuel Waste Act
- Funded by Canada's nuclear energy corporations
- Operates on a not-for-profit basis
- Mandate to develop and implement a long-term management approach for all of Canada's used nuclear fuel
- In 2020, tasked to engage with Canadians and Indigenous peoples to develop an Integrated Strategy for all of Canada's radioactive waste

Our mission is to develop and implement collaboratively with Canadians, a management approach for the long-term care of Canada's used nuclear fuel that is socially acceptable, technically sound, environmentally responsible, and economically feasible.

2



About Adaptive Phased Management

3



A Three-Year Dialogue With Canadians

- NWMO met with more than 18,000 Canadians (2002 – 2005)
- 2,500 Indigenous peoples
- 500 specialists
- 120 information and discussion sessions
- Every province and territory

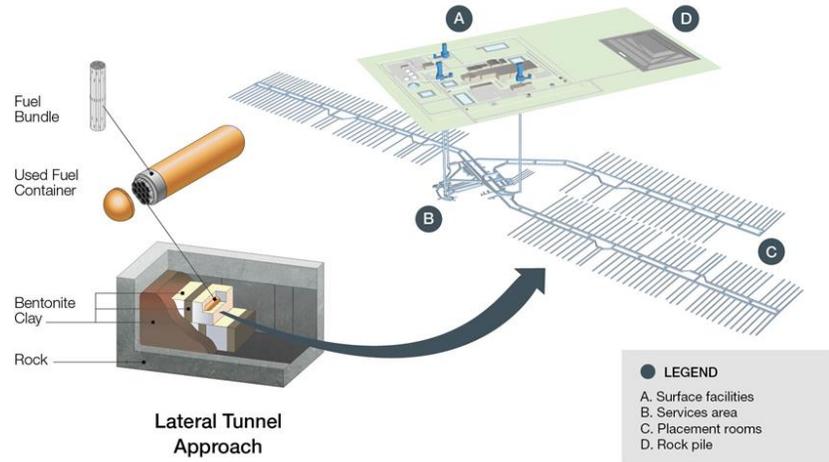


What Canadians Told Us

- Safety and security is top priority
- This generation must take action – we owe it to future generations
- Be consistent with best international standards and practices
- Approach must be adaptable – allow improvements based on new knowledge or societal priorities



Deep Geological Repository (DGR)



About the Integrated Strategy for Radioactive Waste

ISRW PROJECT

In November 2020, the Minister of Natural Resources Canada asked the NWMO to lead the development of an **integrated strategy on radioactive waste (ISRW)**

- Radioactive waste safely managed today
- Several long-term plans and projects exist
- Some gaps exist
- This strategy represents a **next step**

8



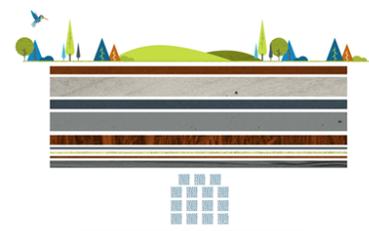
WHAT WILL IT INCLUDE?



**Taking Stock of
 Current
 Waste Management
 Situation**



**Engaging on
 Options to Address
 the Gaps**



**Making
 Recommendations for
 Long-Term Management
 Solutions**

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TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- What is **most important to get right** when developing an Integrated Strategy for Canada’s Radioactive Waste?
- How do we best deal with Canada’s **Low-Level Waste** and **Intermediate-Level Waste** over the long-term?
 - What type(s) of facilities should we use?
 - Rolling stewardship vs disposal
 - How many of them should we build?
- **Who** should be responsible for implementing the strategy?



GET INVOLVED



Register for updates



Participate in an engagement session
(Saskatchewan October 13)



Learn More



Take our Survey

www.radwasteplanning.ca

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Find. Like. Link.

nwmno

NUCLEAR WASTE
MANAGEMENT
ORGANIZATION

SOCIÉTÉ DE GESTION
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Nuclear Waste Management Organization



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Questions?

Appendix E: Summary of Sessions Questions and Comments

Exhibit E.01 - 2021 Indigenous Clean Energy Session Questions, Comments, and Themes						
Count	Theme	September 8, 2021	September 13, 2021	September 15 and 16, 2021	September 27, 2021	September 28 and 29, 2021
		Yorkton	North Battleford	Prince Albert	Regina	Saskatoon
9	High power bills		Power rates are too high; what are the options to lower rates in areas that must rely on electricity for space heating?	Are there opportunities for rate balancing?	How will SMRs reduce power bills on First Nations?	Resources come from the North but the North is the most expensive place to live. People don't want to have to spend all of their earnings on their power bills (working for SaskPower)
			High power bills are all that matter to Indigenous communities now	Why are power bills so high?	How does the life cycle cost of an SMR compare to a combined cycle gas turbine?	
				Do we understand that the options for home heating are limited to electricity in the north?		
				What are the opportunities to reduce power consumption in remote communities?		

Count	Theme	September 8, 2021	September 13, 2021	September 15 and 16, 2021	September 27, 2021	September 28 and 29, 2021
		Yorkton	North Battleford	Prince Albert	Regina	Saskatoon
8	Early, regular and consistent Indigenous involvement in projects		What are the opportunities for Indigenous economic participation in clean energy in SK? How can Indigenous peoples participate?	Clean energy projects need to be planned with First Nations	Transmission capacity close to FNs is typically limited. How can FN participation in renewable energy projects be made more equitable?	First Nations need to be at the table from the beginning. 2030 is not far away. First Nations don't want to be wedging our way into existing relationships and agreements
			Where do First Nations fit into the 25 to 100 year growth strategy?		First Nations want to be part of the future clean energy options but it is not clear how First Nations are going to be part of the solution	Need to involve Northern First Nations in these discussions
					When are First Nations going to be included in the circle? When are we going to be part of the scene?	
7	Business strategy	How can renewable projects access government funding?		For competitive bidding projects what do FNs need to do to be successful?	Large developers are in business for themselves and their business structures don't necessarily represent the interests of First Nations.	What are the opportunities for municipal waste to power on First Nations lands
					How can the learnings from working with large developers be shared with many First Nations?	
					For SREPs funding what is meaningful First Nation interest in a project? Is it \$ or %? If % the \$ can become very large	

Count	Theme	September 8, 2021	September 13, 2021	September 15 and 16, 2021	September 27, 2021	September 28 and 29, 2021
		Yorkton	North Battleford	Prince Albert	Regina	Saskatoon
					For wind First Nations are getting aligned with developers in order to have a seat at the table. What will the business model be for SMRs? Who do First Nations need to be aligned with (developers, operators, SaskPower) in order to have a seat at the table?	
					How can First Nations access government funding for renewable projects?	
6	Consideration and protection of Mother Earth			How is the use of limited water resources being factored into the planning process?	With the clean energy options are the impacts on land, air and water being studied? Need to look after Mother Earth	There is only one race, the human race. What ever we do today it must not be worse for children and grandchildren
				As First Nations Communities we are responsible for protecting our Mother Earth	As representatives of our First Nations how do we alleviate the stressors in our communities as protectors of the land?	Being keepers of the land is important and our elders always remind us to remember our Mother Earth

Count	Theme	September 8, 2021	September 13, 2021	September 15 and 16, 2021	September 27, 2021	September 28 and 29, 2021
		Yorkton	North Battleford	Prince Albert	Regina	Saskatoon
6	Reliability of electrical power supply		Outages in the north are four to six days or longer. Who is going to pay for the infrastructure that is needed to improve reliability?	Who is responsible to ensure that there is sufficient line capacity at the edges of the system?	Can we have a net metering program specifically for First Nations? Would reduce the carbon footprint and provide backup power	
				What are the opportunities for microgrids in the far north to address the end of line capacity issues?		
				Will there be a shortage of power due to decarbonization due to electrification?		
				Is the impact of extended power outages understood?		

Count	Theme	September 8, 2021	September 13, 2021	September 15 and 16, 2021	September 27, 2021	September 28 and 29, 2021
		Yorkton	North Battleford	Prince Albert	Regina	Saskatoon
6	Nuclear materials management		How is the waste product from SMRs going to be managed and how much waste does an SMR produce?	How will our concerns about nuclear waste be addressed?	How will SMR fuel be safely managed and reused? How do we know that SMRs are going to be safe?	Responsibility for nuclear materials needs to be made clear in the beginning. Can't repeat what is happening at Gunnar Mine
			How is nuclear waste transported?			The nuclear industry in Canada has existed since the 1940's. Why is it taking so long to develop a program to deal with nuclear materials?
6	Size of the renewable energy pie			Should there be a requirement for new wind farms to be built on FNs lands?	With the small number of projects moving forward there are always winners and losers. Overall opportunity for First Nation participation needs to be much larger	First Nations want to participate in large wind projects but there are limited opportunities. How can the number of opportunities be significantly increased?
					Is there a legislative pathway to ensure a sizeable allotment of clean energy projects to First Nations	A clearer line of sight on projects is needed. For wind how many projects, how will they be procured and when?

Count	Theme	September 8, 2021	September 13, 2021	September 15 and 16, 2021	September 27, 2021	September 28 and 29, 2021
		Yorkton	North Battleford	Prince Albert	Regina	Saskatoon
5	Resource sharing and equity participation		What are the opportunities for equity participation in renewable energy? Are there lessons to be learned from oil and gas revenue sharing in AB?		Will the first SMR opportunity in SK have a mandatory requirement for First Nations equity participation? Participation and weighting should be based on economic and social impacts	
			Are there opportunities for Indigenous revenue sharing in uranium mining			
			We would like to see the success of SaskPower trickle down to First Nations people through equity participation			
			Partnerships are not jobs - FN's need a share of every KWh that flows through the lines.			
4	Human capacity development	What is the plan for capacity building and training to prepare for SMR operations?	How is the Indigenous workforce going to be developed to support the transition to clean energy?		Human capacity building is important	For human capacity development for the nuclear power need to start talking to students when they are in elementary school

Count	Theme	September 8, 2021	September 13, 2021	September 15 and 16, 2021	September 27, 2021	September 28 and 29, 2021
		Yorkton	North Battleford	Prince Albert	Regina	Saskatoon
3	Treaty Relationships and Obligations	Who is representing FN and Métis on CNSC and NWMO advisory Boards?				The largest First Nations are in the North. What is the relationship between the Northern First Nations and SaskPower?
		When does the duty to consult process start?				
3	Speed for development of renewable projects	Renewable projects are moving too slowly and there needs to be a better way to get projects across the finish line	Renewable projects are moving too slowly; there needs to be a better way to get projects across the finish line.		Is there a faster way to get renewable power projects completed?	
3	Siting and construction of nuclear facilities	What is the role of the regulator in siting of nuclear facilities?		What is the timing for construction on an SMR?		
				What is the future of fossil fuels (coal, gas) as a fuel for power generation?		
2	Indigenous participation in supply chain	What is the plan to get the supply chain including Indigenous companies ready and certified		Supply chains for clean energy projects need to include First Nations		
1	Nuclear plant safety	Is nuclear power safe? What is the track record for nuclear power in Canada?				

Count	Theme	September 8, 2021	September 13, 2021	September 15 and 16, 2021	September 27, 2021	September 28 and 29, 2021
		Yorkton	North Battleford	Prince Albert	Regina	Saskatoon
	Other	What is the plan for SMR R&D in SK?	Why is dirty energy paid less than clean energy?			
			SMRs are possible, not impossible			

Source: 2021 FNPA | SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report

Appendix F: Clean Energy Engagement Information Review

First Nations Power Authority reviewed a number of documents in preparation for the 2021 FNPA - SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions including documents noted in the following exhibit.

Exhibit F.01 - Clean Energy Engagement Information Review Sources

Clean Energy Engagement Information Review

- Feasibility of Small Modular Reactor Development and Deployment in Canada, Ontario Power Generation, Bruce Power, NB Power and SaskPower, March 2021
- Memorandum of Understanding (SK, NB, ON, AB) - Small Modular Reactor technology development, April 2021
- Developing and Deploying Small Modular Reactors in Saskatchewan: Discussion Paper, Government of Saskatchewan, April 2021
- Prairie Resilience: A Made in Saskatchewan Climate Change Strategy, Government of Saskatchewan, 2017
- Saskatchewan's Growth Plan: The Next Decade of Growth 2020-2030, Government of Saskatchewan, 2019
- Emission and Economic Implications for Canada of Using Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) in Heavy Industry, CAN, Canadian Nuclear Industry SMR Secretariat, COG, March 2021, EnviroEconomics and Navius Research
- Future of Uranium Public Consultation Process, Dan Perrins, August 2009
- Government of Saskatchewan's Strategic Direction on Uranium Development, December 2009
- Various Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission Documents
- Various Nuclear Waste Management Organization documents
- Canadian Small Modular Reactor Roadmap 2018
- Canadian Small Modular Reactor Roadmap Action Plan 2020
- Various Sylvia Fedoruk Canadian Centre for Nuclear Innovation at the University of Saskatchewan documents
- Various Johnson Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy SMR reports
- Various SaskPower documents
- Various other relevant SMR and Saskatchewan Reports
- Hydrogen Strategy for Canada, NRCAN, December, 2020
- The Technical and Economic Potential of the H2@Scale Concept Within the United States, NREL, October, 2020

Source: 2021 FNPA | SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report

Appendix G: FNPA Capabilities and Experience

About FNPA

First Nations Power Authority (FNPA) was established in 2011 as a not-for-profit organization to facilitate the development of First Nations led power projects and promote Indigenous participation in power procurement opportunities. FNPA currently has 166 members including 76 Indigenous and 90 industry members.

The organization bridges the gaps between industry, government, and Indigenous communities to evaluate and develop Indigenous owned power generation projects. FNPA leverages project development expertise, network of industry experts, and technical advisors to develop projects resulting in increased economic benefits for First Nation communities.

Exhibit G.01 - First Nations Power Authority Role



Source: First Nations Power Authority Web-site

FNPA Pathway to Powerful Opportunities

FNPA screens projects through two specific lenses: First Nations Opportunity Agreement (FNOA) (set-aside) based projects are based on ensuring as many General Members of FNPA (i.e., First Nations) as possible are afforded the opportunity to review the FNOA based opportunity and assess their capacity and desire to participate in a FNOA based procurement process.

For opportunities that are not based on a FNOA (e.g., Unsolicited Power Proposals or UPPs), FNPA has a separate, more flexible process, that assists General or Industry member to identify

compatible partners. FNPA then supports the partners in assessing the best procurement option available for their project.

FNPA Services

FNPA offers a range of services to advance Indigenous-Led Power Projects, Indigenous Participation in Power Projects, and Indigenous Communities to benefit from power generation as noted in the following exhibit.

Exhibit G.02 - First Nations Power Authority Services			
Technical Services Advisory Group	Renewable Energy Opportunity Assessments	Partnership Identification Process (PIP)	General Membership Opportunity (GMO)
Industry Membership Opportunity (IMO)	Solar Project Design and Assessment	Community Energy Project Procurement (and PIP)	Renewable Energy Financial Modelling
Community Energy Planning	Pre-Feasibility Assessments for Energy Projects	Business Planning for Energy Projects	Meaningful Indigenous Engagement

Source: First Nations Power Authority Web-site

FNPA Experience

FNPA has experience with a range of projects including:

-  Wind Power
-  Solar Power
-  Flare Gas to Power
-  Waste Heat Recovery
-  Industrial Power Projects
-  Biomass Power
-  Emerging SMR Opportunities

Meaningful Engagement regarding Power Generation

FNPA brings experience and knowledge of best Practices for Indigenous Engagement and Consultation. The next exhibit highlights recommendations from FNPA from the “Best Practices for First Nations’ Engagement and Consultation in the Planning and Development of a Clean

Energy Future in Saskatchewan” which was developed with support from SaskPower and Natural Resources Canada in June 2019.

Exhibit G.03 - Best Practices for Indigenous Engagement Recommended by FNPA

<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Engage early and often, commencing at preplanning stages.  Involve leadership and community.  Be attentive to traditional protocols.  Involve Elders and traditional knowledge keepers.  Provide enough time and capacity funding to engage.  Ensure early, honest, open and frequent communication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Consider economic partnerships and revenue sharing.  Consider scholarships, business and employment opportunities.  Be prepared to address electricity bills.  Be aware of diversity amongst First Nations.  Acknowledge Indigenous history and settler impacts, territory, Aboriginal and Treaty rights and be sure to thank Elders.
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Source: Prepared by based on the Recommendations in the Best Practices for First Nations’ Engagement and Consultation in the Planning and Development of a Clean Energy Future in Saskatchewan prepared by the First Nations Power Authority in June 2019

FNPA Project Team

The FNPA project delivery team includes professionals with a broad range of expertise including engineering (electrical, mechanical, and chemical), power sector operations and management, manufacturing, business development, project management, finance, Indigenous engagement, strategy, event management, Indigenous business, and development expertise ideal to advancement of power projects and partnerships with Indigenous communities.

Exhibit G.04 - FNPA Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Team



Desiree Norwegian
*Clean Energy Engagement
Specialist*



Tom Kishchuk
Project Advisor



Guy Bruce
Project Advisor



Joshua Thomas
*Community Energy Planner /
Project Coordinator*



Noel Voykin
Project Advisor



James Leier
Special Advisor



Rebecca Agecoutay
Membership Manager



Christina Swan
*Finance and Operations
Coordinator*



Guy Lonechild
President & CEO

Source: 2021 FNPA | SaskPower Clean Energy Indigenous Engagement Sessions Report



**First Nations
Power Authority™**

202B Joseph Okemasis Drive
Saskatoon, SK S7N 1B1

P: 1-855-359-3672

E: info@fnpa.ca