



First Nations  
Power Authority™

*FNPA SaskPower First Nations  
Engagement Program Phase 1 Pilot  
Session Two Zones Report*

*“Undertaking Proper Nation-to-Nation Engagement”*

 **SaskPower**  
Powering our future®

October 2020



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Power Authority™**

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## Executive Summary

### **FNPA and SaskPower First Nations Engagement Program Phase 1 Two Zone Pilot Sessions**

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 was planned to take place in the fall of 2020 in Southeastern Saskatchewan.

A potential nine Saskatchewan zones for regional engagement of First Nations were identified. An engagement format for meaningful engagement was prepared and adopted for the first two sessions. Invitations were sent out to 19 First Nations followed up by telephone conversations from FNPA CEO to each of the invited First Nation Chief to the initial two sessions.

### **Treaty 4 Zone One Engagement Session**

This session was originally scheduled to be held in Weyburn on Friday, September 18, 2020; but was rescheduled to Tuesday, September 22, 2020 in Regina at the Terrace Rotunda of Innovation Place. Chiefs from 6 First Nations plus a councillor accompanying their Nation's Chief attended the session, along with 8 SaskPower, 7 FNPA, along with the two session Co-Chairs, an Elder, and Caterer. A total of 26 people attended that session. Five First Nations were not able to attend the Tuesday session, with one attending on the Wednesday instead.

### **Treaty 4 Zone Two Engagement Session**

This session was held on Wednesday, September 23, 2020 in Regina at the Terrace Rotunda of Innovation Place. Chiefs or Councillors from 7 First Nations plus a member accompanying their Nation's Council representative attended the session, along with 8 SaskPower, 8 FNPA, along with the two session Co-Chairs, an Elder, and Caterer. A total of 28 people attended that session. Five First Nations were not able to attend the Wednesday session.

### **Treaty 4 Zone One and Two Sessions Follow-up**

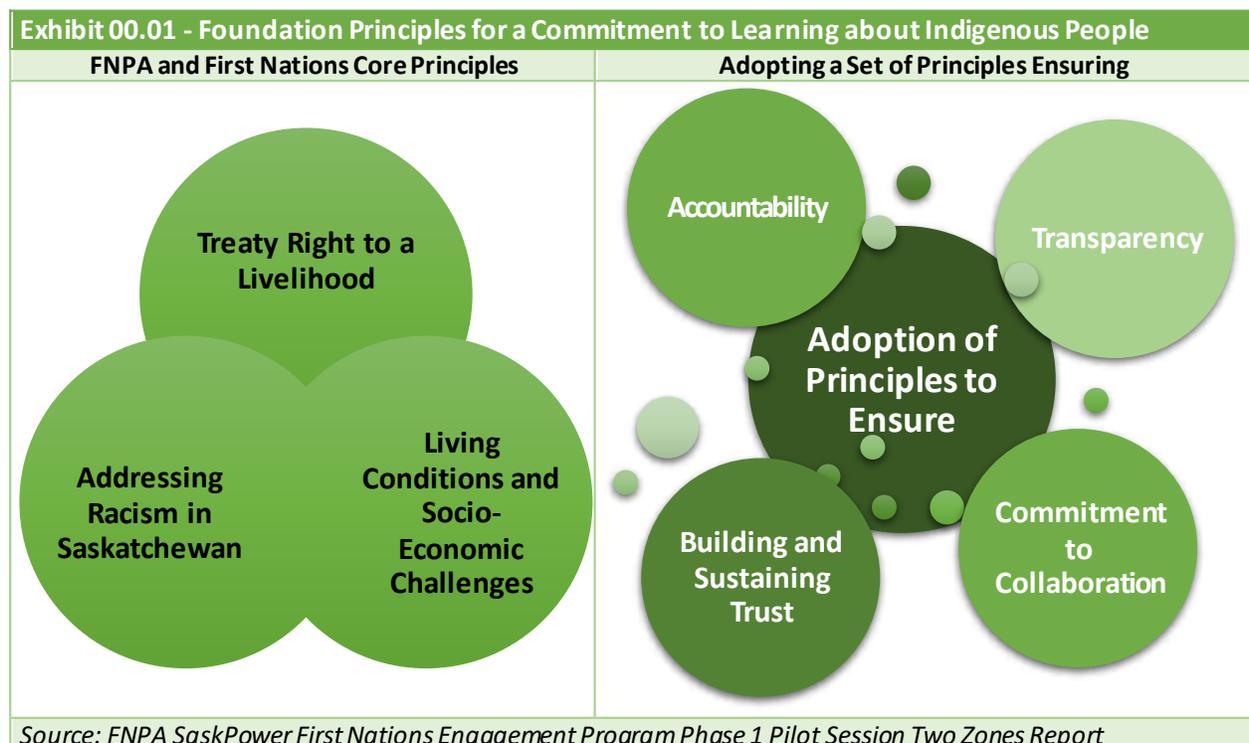
FNPA is suggesting that representatives of SaskPower and FNPA meet through an online video conference for a few hours with First Nation Chiefs from Zone One and Two that were unable to attend the September 22 or 23, 2020 engagement sessions in Regina. FNPA is prepared to schedule this follow-up session with First Nations that did not make the fall sessions in Regina.

It is noted that a range of potential topics could have been raised at the engagement sessions and did not come up in the discussions. As such FNPA and SaskPower can have follow-up discussions to determine how to address certain topics that were not raised at the initial two sessions.

## **Meeting in the Middle**

SaskPower and First Nations Power Authority “Meeting in the Middle” - Engagement Strategy and Action Plan was implemented to reflect the nature of long-term relationships in clean energy options, the relationship between First Nations and Saskatchewan’s Crown Corporations and what this relationship can build towards a Clean Energy Future in Saskatchewan.

To advance this commitment, the First Nations Power Authority looks to provide this opportunity to provide a safe ethical space framework for building stronger relationships. Elder Willie Ermine from Sturgeon Lake First Nation in Saskatchewan describes ‘ethical space’ as a space, “formed when two societies, with disparate worldviews, are poised to engage each other. It is the thought about diverse societies and the space in between them that contributes to the development of a framework for dialogue between them that contributes to the development of a framework for dialogue between human communities”.



Through this process SaskPower can develop a number of commitments and actions towards building a stronger relationship with Indigenous people, communities, and businesses.

## **Proper Nation-to-Nation Engagement**

By extension of the Provincial Government and the Government of Canada, SaskPower can recognize that all relations with Indigenous peoples need to be based on the respect, recognition

and implementation of their right to self-determination, including the inherent right of self-government. This principle is widely supported elsewhere in Canada as a priority of recognition in a renewed nation-to-nation, government to government relationship, and is relevant to all Crown relationships. As set out by the courts, an Indigenous nation or rights-holding group is a group of Indigenous people sharing critical features such as language, customs, traditions, and historical experience at key moments in time like first contact, assertion of Crown sovereignty, or effective control.

SaskPower must learn more about ‘The Indigenous Peoples’ of Saskatchewan.

### **Key Observations from First Nations Two Zones Engagement**

Detailed notes of the discussions at each session are included in this FNPA SaskPower First Nations Engagement Program Phase 1 Pilot Session Two Zones Report.

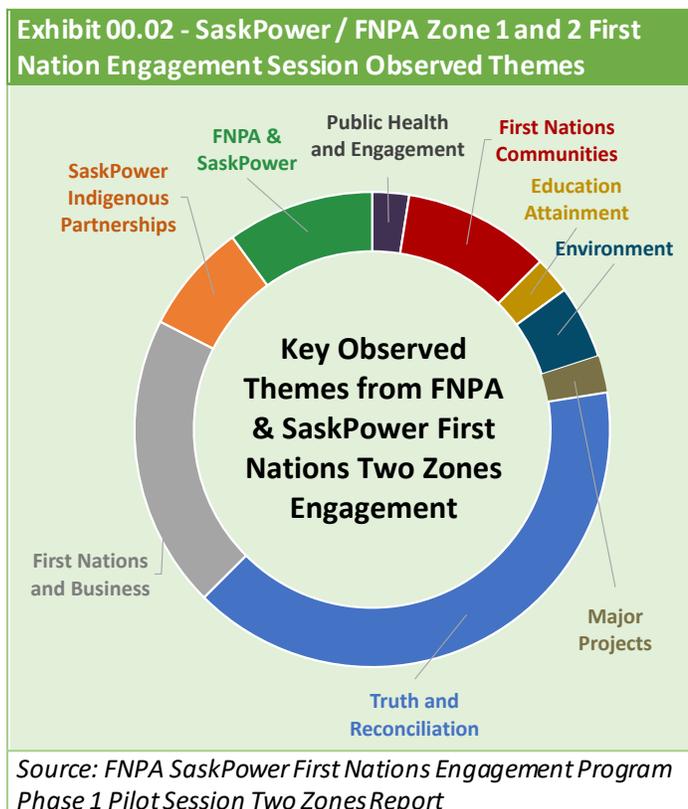
### **FNPA and SaskPower Zone One and Two Sessions Observed Themes**

There were several key observations noted from the two session discussions which fit under the following nine themes:

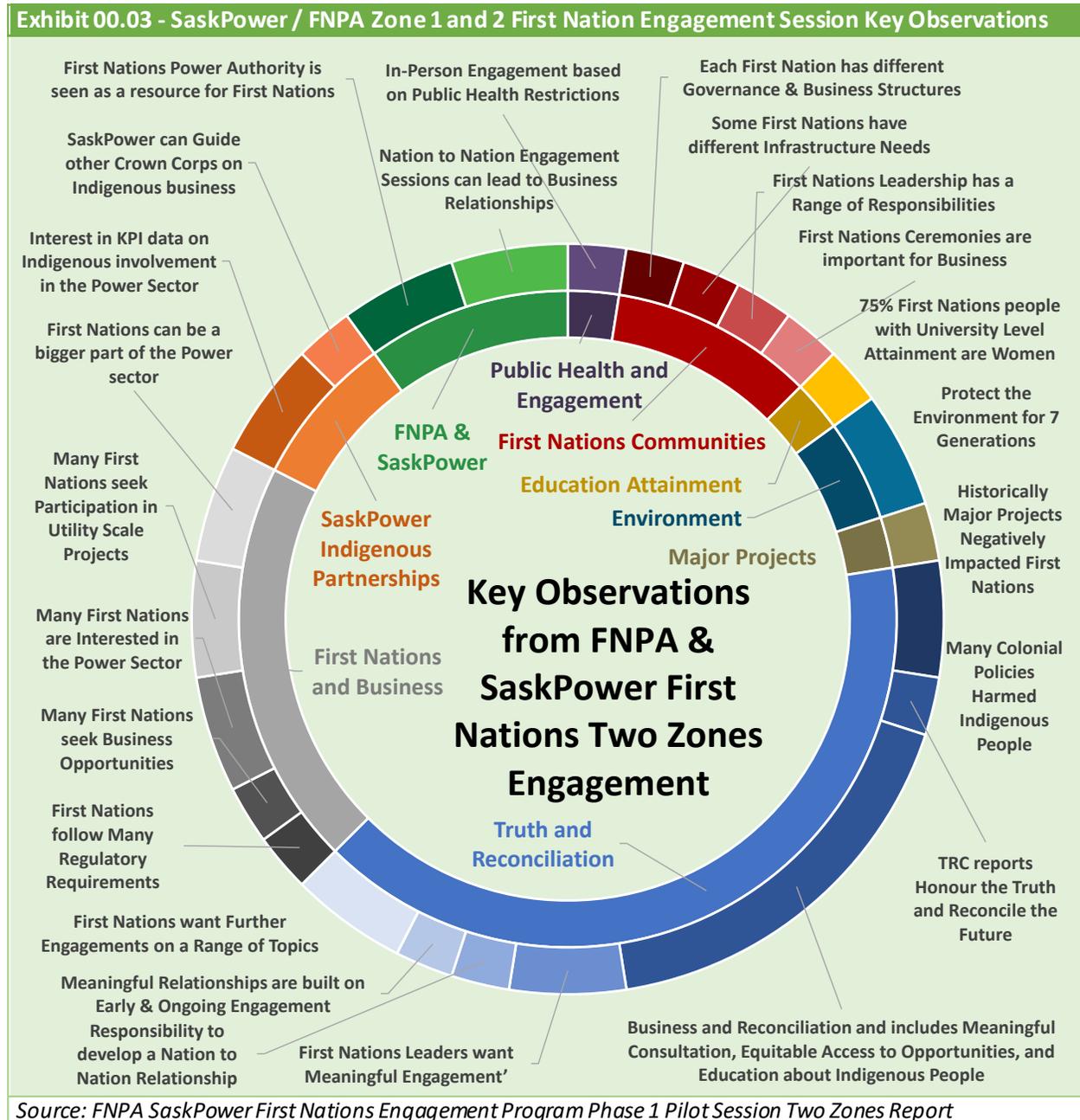
- Public Health and Engagement
- First Nations Communities
- Education Attainment
- Environment
- Major Projects
- Truth and Reconciliation
- First Nations and Business
- SaskPower Indigenous Partnerships
- FNPA & SaskPower

### **FNPA and SaskPower Zone One and Two Sessions Key Observations**

Discussion took place on a number of matters regarding power, the environment, historical challenges and consequences of colonialism on Indigenous communities, the significance of meaningful engagement, connections through FNPA and SaskPower to First Nations, and the opportunities for First Nation communities and businesses in Saskatchewan’s power future.



An illustration of the twenty-four key observations noted from the two session discussions is presented in the following exhibit.



### Recommendations from First Nations Two Zones Engagement

The recommendations noted in this First Nations Engagement Program Phase 1 Pilot Session Two Zones 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.

#### FNPA and SaskPower First Nations Engagement Program

SaskPower provided the First Nations Power Authority a concept paper for Planning a Sustainable Power System: Multi-Year Stakeholder Engagement Program. Phase 1 of the Stakeholder Engagement Program for SaskPower took place on September 22 & 23, 2020 with engagement planned with 19 First Nations from two (2) pilot zones in Southern Saskatchewan. The initial plan was for a series of nine (9) preliminary engagement sessions with direction regarding the seven (7) other potential zones to be determined based on the results of the initial engagements.

***Recommendation #1. THAT SaskPower work with FNPA to continue to deliver ongoing and meaningful engagement to all Saskatchewan First Nations at a regional level in the noted regional zones followed up by community level discussions as appropriate.***

The experience of the FNPA and SaskPower First Nations Engagement Phase 1 Two Zone Pilot Sessions is that not all First Nation Chiefs or Council representatives will be available to attend sessions in a particular region of the province. FNPA is suggesting that an online web-based video discussion be arranged with First Nations unable to attend a session in a particular zone or region.

***Recommendation #2. THAT SaskPower work with FNPA to host a subsequent abbreviated online engagement session with First Nation Chiefs unable to attend a session in a particular zone or region.***

#### Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Call to Action #92

Between 2007 and 2015 the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC) examined the historical impact of the residential schools' system on Indigenous people and communities. In June 2015, the 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. In December 2015, the TRC released its entire 6-volume final report about the terrible history of Indian Residential Schools and its sad legacy.

During the FNPA and SaskPower Zone One and Two First Nations Engagement Sessions the impact of Residential Schools and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the TRC "Calls to Action" were noted including 'Call to Action #92' on Business and Reconciliation.

***Recommendation #3. THAT SaskPower fully examine TRC 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.*

#### Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Principles of Reconciliation

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC) also identified 10 Principles of Reconciliation.

***Recommendation #4. THAT SaskPower fully examine TRC Principles of Reconciliation between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canada.***

#### The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (“the Declaration”) outlines the human rights of Indigenous peoples around the world. The Declaration affirms the collective and individual rights of Indigenous peoples, including the rights to self-determination, self-government, and non-discrimination.

Former Private Member’s Bill C-262 is being used as the starting point to draft new legislation by the Government of Canada. The new legislation has a context for Natural Resources that is consistent with reconciliation and needs to be part of ongoing project development.

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN DRIP) was a topic also discussed at the FNPA and SaskPower Zone One and Two First Nations Engagement Sessions.

***Recommendation #5. THAT SaskPower follow the development and potential adoption of Federal legislation related to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples for Canada and fully examine ‘the Declaration’ once it becomes law.***

#### The Environment and Power

The environment was seen as a key issue to the First Nations representatives at the Zone One and Zone Two engagement sessions. Active stewardship of the sky, the water, the land, and the air were equally important to First Nations and SaskPower. SaskPower has made significant commitments and investments to ‘Creating a Cleaner Power Future’ and anticipates doing even more over the next 30 years by 2050.

***Recommendation #6. THAT SaskPower continue to implement, monitor, report, review, adjust, and renew its commitment to ‘Creating a Cleaner Power***

***Future' going forward and update First Nations on its progress on its commitment to environmental stewardship.***

### Indigenous Participation in the Power Sector

Many First Nations are actively pursuing business opportunities through a Development Corporation or led by Chief and Council. There are First Nations actively looking for investment opportunities, development partnerships, supplier relationships, and employment opportunities for Indigenous people.

A number of First Nations viewed SaskPower as a leader among Crown Corporations that can encourage other Crown Corporations such as SaskTel, SaskEnergy, and Saskatchewan Government Insurance to follow SaskPower's lead in working with Indigenous communities and businesses.

***Recommendation #7. THAT SaskPower continue to work with FNPA to define and deliver pathways for First Nations to participate in power generation, transmission, and supply chains.***

SaskPower has established a number of key performance indicators (KPIs) including Indigenous procurement performance measures on its balanced scorecard. In 2016 16.3% of Saskatchewan's population (175,015 people) were Aboriginal.

***Recommendation #8. THAT SaskPower target increasing the level of Indigenous Procurement and encourage other Crown Corporations to pursue similar targets based on the percentage of Indigenous people in the province.***

### Forging a Nation to Nation Relationship with Indigenous Communities

Many First Nation Chiefs expressed an interest on developing an ongoing dialogue with SaskPower. Community capacity varies with some First Nations having advanced business structures and others developing their capacity. Some communities rely on First Nations Power Authority as a resource for participation in the power sector while other communities are ready to act independently on power opportunities.

Given the level of interest in follow-up discussion, the concept of an Indigenous Power Opportunities Committee of Chiefs to work with FNPA and SaskPower has been identified. A group of up to a dozen representatives of First Nations, FNPA, and SaskPower could meet 2 or 3 times per annum to further discuss various aspects of the power sector and opportunities for First Nations communities' participation in the industry.

**Recommendation #9. THAT SaskPower and FNPA develop a Terms of Reference for a potential Indigenous Power Opportunities Committee of First Nation Chiefs, FNPA, and the Major Crown Corporations representatives for further consideration as a follow-up action.**

A number of communities have individual power related needs to discuss with SaskPower from time to time. SaskPower senior managers expressed an interest in having appropriate team members available to discuss these matters with First Nations as required.

**Recommendation #10. THAT SaskPower communicate with First Nations, in partnership with FNPA where appropriate, on an ongoing basis regarding facilitating individual discussions at a First Nation level on particular topics of interest to each Nation to continue to build a positive Crown Corporation to First Nation Relationship.**

#### Next Steps for the FNPA and SaskPower First Nations Engagement Program

First Nations Power Authority and SaskPower will continue to work together to review the notes, key observations, recommendations, and act based on the FNPA SaskPower First Nations Engagement Program Phase 1 Pilot Session Two Zones Report.

As noted during the Zone 1 session, SaskPower, FNPA, and First Nations are not at the starting point, rather these partners are already heading down the track towards a stronger relationship by 'Meeting in the Middle'. 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.

## 1.0 FNPA and SaskPower First Nations Engagement Program

### 1.1. SaskPower Stakeholder Engagement Program Phase 1 Preliminary Engagement

SaskPower provided the First Nations Power Authority a concept paper for Planning a Sustainable Power System: Multi-Year Stakeholder Engagement Program.

SaskPower is committed to engagement to inform its planning process for future power generation and transmission planning. Engagement with stakeholders will occur through a multi-year, multi-phased engagement program.

Phase 1 of the Stakeholder Engagement Program for SaskPower is 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.

### 1.2. FNPA and SaskPower First Nations Engagement Program Preliminary Engagement

First Nations engagement will be an important component of SaskPower's planning for future power system configuration and delivery. SaskPower has developed a strong, trust-based partnership with First Nations Power Authority (FNPA).

#### 1.2.1. Stakeholder Engagement and Provincial Election Cycle

The initial two pilot zones engagement was planned to take place during the pre-writ period before the writ is dropped for the 2020 fall election.

#### 1.2.2. COVID-19

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses. COVID-19 is a new disease that has not been previously identified in humans.

To help control the spread of COVID-19 the provincial governments and the Government of Canada have introduced a number of public health orders to limit gatherings of people and contact to reduce the spread of COVID-19. Some of the restrictions are being eased, although large indoor gatherings remain significantly restricted at this time.

Given the COVID-19 global pandemic and national and provincial restrictions currently in effect, a large in person meeting or event is not permissible or advisable at this time nor in the near future. Saskatchewan currently allows 30 people indoors with sufficient physical distancing and appropriate health and safety measures.

### 1.2.3. FNPA and SaskPower Phase 1 Preliminary First Nations Engagement Approach

FNPA is proposed the following components to the SaskPower Phase 1 Preliminary First Nations Engagement:

- 🌱 Plan the Preliminary Engagement Process
- 🌱 Develop a List of First Nations Stakeholders and Leaders to Invite to the Sessions
- 🌱 Organize a Series of Sessions with First Nations Communities
- 🌱 Promote the Scheduled Sessions Time and Locations
- 🌱 Utilize FNPA’s Best Practices for First Nations Engagement
- 🌱 Develop the Session Delivery Format
- 🌱 Prepare for Anticipated and Unanticipated Responses
- 🌱 Conduct Preliminary Engagement Sessions and Facilitate Stakeholder Input
- 🌱 Understand Stakeholder Viewpoints and Expectations
- 🌱 Increase Participants Knowledge of the Information Presented and Next Steps
- 🌱 Report on Findings of the SaskPower Phase 1 Preliminary First Nations Engagement
- 🌱 Refine a Framework for Subsequent Phases of Ongoing First Nations Engagement

**Exhibit 01.01 - FNPA and SaskPower Phase 1 First Nations Preliminary Engagement Approach**

<b>Plan the Preliminary Engagement Process</b>	<b>Invite First Nations Stakeholders and Leaders</b>	<b>Organize Sessions with First Nations Communities</b>
<b>Promote the Scheduled Sessions</b>	<b>Utilize FNPA’s Best Practices for First Nations Engagement</b>	<b>Develop the Session Delivery Format</b>
<b>Prepare for Anticipated and Unanticipated Responses</b>	<b>Conduct Preliminary Sessions and Facilitate Input</b>	<b>Understand Stakeholder Viewpoints and Expectations</b>
<b>Increase Participants Knowledge and Awareness</b>	<b>Report on Findings of the Phase 1 Engagement</b>	<b>Refine the Framework for Subsequent Engagement Phases</b>

*Source: FNPA SaskPower First Nations Engagement Program Phase 1 Approach Considerations*

Refer to the FNPA First Nations Engagement Considerations report with the proposed Nine (9) First Nations Engagement Zones. A Two Zone Pilot in Zone 1 at Weyburn and Zone 2 at Regina was proposed for the fall of 2020. The Weyburn session was rescheduled in Regina.

FNPA suggested nine sessions be planned to be held in the following areas:

- Three (3) Sessions in Treaty 4 Territory
- Four (4) Sessions in Treaty 6 Territory
- Two (2) Sessions in the North for Treaty 5, 8, and 10 Territories

Initial planning for each session was based on the format noted in the following exhibit.

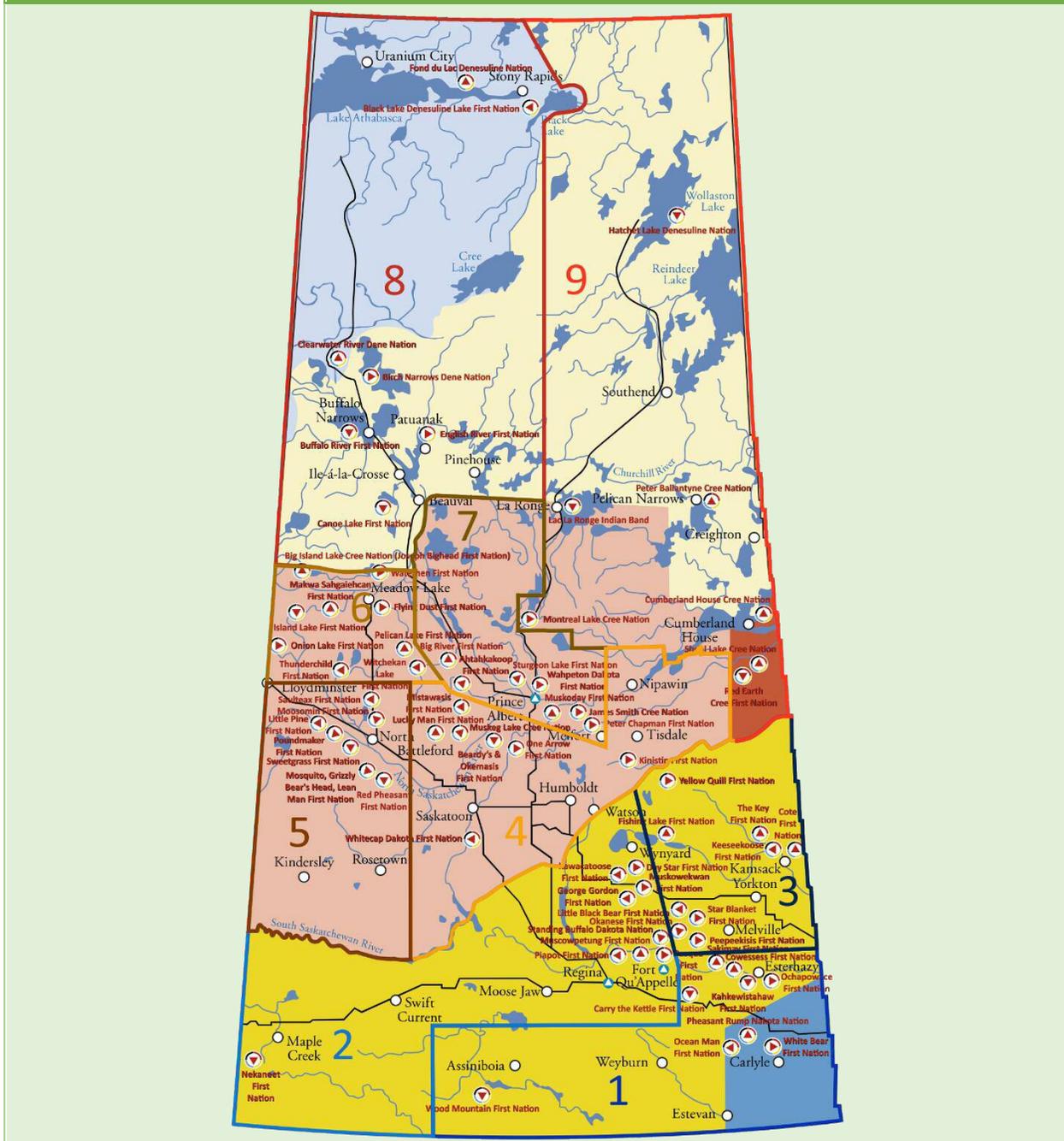
**Exhibit 01.02 - FNPA and SaskPower Phase 1 First Nations Preliminary Engagement Session Format**

<p><b>Acknowledgement of First Nations Communities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognizing the Territory</li> <li>• Acknowledging Leadership and Elders</li> <li>• Respecting History and Industry Impact</li> <li>• Appreciating the Importance of Reconciliation</li> </ul>	<p><b>Presentation by SaskPower</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current Power Generation</li> <li>• Changing Electricity Supply Decisions to 2030</li> <li>• Power Supply Options Under Consideration</li> <li>• The Role of Imported Power into the Future</li> <li>• The Decision Making Process for Future Power Needs</li> </ul>
<p><b>Brief Presentation by FNPA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The role and services of FNPA</li> <li>• FNPA relationship with SaskPower</li> <li>• Opportunities for First Nations Power Generation</li> <li>• Power Sector Opportunities for First Nations People</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Stakeholder Discussion Topics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is important to First Nations communities regarding future power generation?</li> <li>• What would First Nations communities want SaskPower to consider in evaluating future power generation and transmission projects?</li> <li>• What do First Nations communities see as mechanisms to help future planning and power development?</li> <li>• How would First Nations communities like to continue to be engaged in the future planning and power development process?</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Discussion of Next Steps in the Process</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sharing of Findings of the SaskPower Phase 1 Preliminary First Nations Engagement</li> <li>• Ongoing First Nations Engagement Process</li> <li>• Utilization of Future First Nations Engagement Phases to Inform Power Generation Planning Documents</li> <li>• Clarifying Information and Next Steps based on the Discussion</li> </ul>	

*Source: FNPA SaskPower First Nations Engagement Program Phase 1 Approach Considerations*

### 1.3. Potential First Nation Engagement Areas

Exhibit 01.03 - 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

SaskPower provided the First Nations Power Authority a concept paper for Planning a Sustainable Power System: Multi-Year Stakeholder Engagement Program.

Based on FNPA deliberations with SaskPower a FNPA SaskPower Indigenous Engagement Program Phase 1 Approach Considerations proposal was developed and updated on June 11, 2020. The initial plan was for a series of nine (9) preliminary engagement sessions.

A preliminary potential engagement zone map was developed with 7 or 9 First Nation communities in each zone with 71 First Nations in total noted on the previous exhibit. Chakastaypasin First Nation, Chacachas First Nation, and Young Chippewayan First Nation do not have designated land and have not been allocated to any particular area, and have been added where appropriate to particular engagement zones.

Exhibit 01.04 - Saskatchewan First Nations by Potential Nine Engagement Zones							
Meeting Zone	First Nation	Treaty Boundaries	SK Census Division	SK Stats Can ER	2016 Census Population*		
Zone 1	White Bear First Nations	4	CD 01	RMMER [4710]	691	10 FN	
Zone 1	Ocean Man First Nation	4	CD 01	RMMER [4710]	200		
Zone 1	Pheasant Rump Nakota First Nation	4	CD 01	RMMER [4710]	56		
Zone 1	Wood Mountain First Nation	non	CD 03	SCMJER [4720]	20	3,160	
Zone 1	Cowessess First Nation	4	CD 05	YMER [4740]	540		
Zone 1	Kahkewistahaw First Nation	4	CD 05	YMER [4740]	502		
Zone 1	Sakimay First Nations	4	CD 05	YMER [4740]	282		
Zone 1	Ochapowace First Nation	4	CD 05	YMER [4740]	426		
Zone 1	Carry The Kettle First Nation	4	CD 06	RMMER [4710]	443		
Zone 1	Chacachas First Nation				0		
Zone 2	Nekaneet Cree Nation	4	CD 04	SCMJER [4720]	182		9 FN
Zone 2	Piapot First Nation	4	CD 06	RMMER [4710]	516		
Zone 2	Standing Buffalo First Nation	non	CD 06	RMMER [4710]	569		
Zone 2	Pasqua First Nation	4	CD 06	RMMER [4710]	517		
Zone 2	Muscowpetung Saulteaux Nation	4	CD 06	RMMER [4710]	275		
Zone 2	Kawacatoose First Nation	4	CD 10	YMER [4740]	729		
Zone 2	Muskowekwan First Nation	4	CD 10	YMER [4740]	456		
Zone 2	George Gordon First Nation	4	CD 10	YMER [4740]	837		
Zone 2	Day Star First Nation	4	CD 10	YMER [4740]	148		
Zone 2	Shared Among Treaty Four First Nations	4	CD 06	RMMER [4710]	15	4,244	
Zone 3	Little Black Bear First Nation	4	CD 06	RMMER [4710]	137	9 FN	
Zone 3	Okanese First Nation	4	CD 06	RMMER [4710]	175		
Zone 3	Peepeekisis First Nation	4	CD 06	RMMER [4710]	491		
Zone 3	Star Blanket Cree Nation	4	CD 06	RMMER [4710]	263		
Zone 3	Cote First Nation	4	CD 09	YMER [4740]	748		
Zone 3	Keeseekoose First Nation	4	CD 09	YMER [4740]	501		
Zone 3	The Key First Nation	4	CD 09	YMER [4740]	143		
Zone 3	Fishing Lake First Nation	4	CD 10	YMER [4740]	406		
Zone 3	Yellow Quill First Nation	4	CD 14	PAER [4750]	486		3,350
Zone 4	Whitecap Dakota First Nation	non	CD 11	SBER [4730]	451	7	
Zone 4	Kinistin Saulteaux Nation	4	CD 14	PAER [4750]	321		
Zone 4	One Arrow First Nation	6	CD 15	PAER [4750]	700		
Zone 4	Beardy's and Okemasis First Nation	6	CD 15	PAER [4750]	1,356		

Zone 4	Mistawasis First Nation	6	CD 16	PAER [4750]	681	
Zone 4	Lucky Man First Nation	6	CD 16	PAER [4750]	0	
Zone 4	Muskeg Lake First Nation	6	CD 16	PAER [4750]	294	3,803
Zone 5	Red Pheasant First Nation	6	CD 12	SBER [4730]	519	7 FN
Zone 5	Mosquito, Grizzly Bear's Head, Lean Man First Nation	6	CD 12	SBER [4730]	545	
Zone 5	Sweetgrass First Nation	6	CD 12	SBER [4730]	643	
Zone 5	Poundmaker First Nation	6	CD 13	SBER [4730]	547	
Zone 5	Little Pine First Nation	6	CD 13	SBER [4730]	700	
Zone 5	Moosomin First Nation	6	CD 17	PAER [4750]	724	
Zone 5	Saulteaux First Nation	6	CD 17	PAER [4750]	499	
Zone 5	Young Chippewyan First Nation				0	4,177
Zone 6	Witcheakan Lake First Nation	6	CD 16	PAER [4750]	335	9
Zone 6	Pelican Lake First Nation	6	CD 16	PAER [4750]	891	
Zone 6	Island Lake First Nation	6	CD 17	PAER [4750]	847	
Zone 6	Thunderchild First Nation	6	CD 17	PAER [4750]	740	
Zone 6	Flying Dust First Nation	6	CD 17	PAER [4750]	577	
Zone 6	Waterhen Lake First Nation	6	CD 17	PAER [4750]	672	
Zone 6	Makwa Sahgaiehcan First Nation	6	CD 17	PAER [4750]	1,007	
Zone 6	Big Island Lake Cree Nation	6	CD 17	PAER [4750]	808	
Zone 6	Onion Lake First Nation	6	CD 17	PAER [4750]	3,092	8,969
Zone 7	Peter Chapman First Nation		CD 15	PAER [4750]	0	8 FN
Zone 7	Muskoday First Nation	6	CD 15	PAER [4750]	647	
Zone 7	Wahpeton Dakota Nation	non	CD 15	PAER [4750]	309	
Zone 7	James Smith First Nation	6	CD 15	PAER [4750]	743	
Zone 7	Sturgeon Lake First Nation	6	CD 16	PAER [4750]	1,174	
Zone 7	Big River First Nation	6	CD 16	PAER [4750]	1,553	
Zone 7	Ahtakakoop First Nation	6	CD 16	PAER [4750]	1,472	
	Chakastaypasin First Nation				0	5,898
Zone 8	Birch Narrows First Nation	10	CD 18	NER [4760]	476	7
Zone 8	Black Lake First Nation	8	CD 18	NER [4760]	1,379	
Zone 8	English River First Nation	10	CD 18	NER [4760]	713	
Zone 8	Canoe Lake Cree First Nation	10	CD 18	NER [4760]	1,004	
Zone 8	Buffalo River Dene Nation	10	CD 18	NER [4760]	783	
Zone 8	Fond du Lac First Nation	8	CD 18	NER [4760]	903	
Zone 8	Clearwater River Dene First Nation	8	CD 18	NER [4760]	857	6,115
Zone 9	Shoal Lake Cree Nation	5	CD 14	PAER [4750]	424	7 FN
Zone 9	Red Earth First Nation	5	CD 14	PAER [4750]	1,163	
Zone 9	Cumberland House Cree Nation	5	CD 15	PAER [4750]	1,112	
Zone 9	Hatchet Lake First Nation	10	CD 18	NER [4760]	1,377	
Zone 9	Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation	6	CD 18	NER [4760]	4,547	
Zone 9	Montreal Lake First Nation	6	CD 18	NER [4760]	1,555	
Zone 9	Lac La Ronge Indian Band	6	CD 18	NER [4760]	6,156	16,334
	74 First Nations				56,050	56,050

\* Note: 2016 Census Population for people living on reserve

Source: Table prepared for FNPA based on 2014 First Nations in Saskatchewan Map by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada and Statistics Canada data

The potential First Nation Engagement Zones were initially developed for geographic groupings of communities considering Treaty Territory and having about 7 to 10 First Nations in each engagement zone. The First Nation communities in each potential zone are noted in the previous exhibit.

#### 1.4. **FNPA and SaskPower First Nations Ongoing Engagement Program Subsequent Phases**

SaskPower and FNPA will define a future ongoing First Nations engagement and consultation program phases based on what is learned during the Phase 1 Two Pilot Zone Preliminary Engagement process.

FNPA has developed a proposed framework for subsequent phases of ongoing First Nations engagement. The initial framework for the ongoing First Nations Framework from FNPA was provided to SaskPower on May 19, 2020.



FNPA has identified the following elements that can be part of the consideration for subsequent phases of ongoing First Nations Engagement in partnership with SaskPower:

1. Consideration of Findings from Phase 1 Preliminary Engagement Process
2. Utilization of Best Practices for First Nations Engagement Recommended by FNPA
3. Environmental Scan
4. Community Engagement and Consultation

5. Community Energy Visioning Workshops
6. Event Planning, Facilitation and Participation
7. Data Collection and Analysis
8. Consultation Analysis and Outcome Reporting

FNPA will be refining the approach for ongoing First Nations Engagement based on the findings in the Phase 1 Two Zones Pilot Sessions Preliminary Engagement process.

## 2.0 Treaty 4 Zone One Engagement Session Notes

### 2.1. September 22, 2020 Session Attendance

SaskPower and First Nations Power Authority (FNPA) hosted a First Nations Engagement and Roundtable Session on Tuesday, September 22, 2020 at the Terrace Rotunda of Innovation Place located at 10 Research Drive in Regina.

A list of attendees is noted in the next table:

<b>Exhibit 02.01 - SaskPower / FNPA Treaty 4 Zone One Engagement Session Attendance List</b>		
<b>Attendee</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>First Nation / Organization</b>
1.	Chief Peter Watson	Chacachas First Nation
2.	Chief Cadmus Delorme	Cowessess First Nation
3.	Councillor Richard Asaican	Cowessess First Nation
4.	Chief Evan Taypotat	Kahkewistahaw First Nation
5.	Chief Connie Bigeagle	Ocean Man First Nation
6.	Chief Nathan Pasap	White Bear First Nations
7.	Delegate Phil Anaquod	Daystar First Nation
8.	Leanne Jarocki	SaskPower
9.	Mark Peters	SaskPower
10.	Mike Marsh	SaskPower
11.	Rachelle Verret Morphy	SaskPower
12.	Doug Opseth	SaskPower
13.	Troy King	SaskPower
14.	Wayne Rude	SaskPower
15.	Grant Crawford	SaskPower
16.	Dr. Bob Kayseas	First Nations University of Canada
17.	Dr. Ken Coates	University of Saskatchewan
18.	Dickie Yuzicappi	Sioux Chef Catering
19.	Felix Thomas	FNPA
20.	Guy Bruce	FNPA
21.	Guy Lonechild	FNPA
22.	James Leier	FNPA
23.	Elder Larry Oakes	Nekaneet Cree Nation
24.	Rebecca Agecoutay	FNPA
25.	Tanya Grondin	FNPA
26.	Christina Swan	FNPA
<b>Regrets</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>First Nation / Organization</b>
1.	Chief Brady O'Watch	Carry The Kettle Nakoda Nation
2.	Shelley Bear	Ochapowace First Nation
3.	Councillor Ross Allary	Ochapowace First Nation (attended September 23, 2020)
4.	Chief Ira McArthur	Pheasant Rump Nakota First Nation
5.	Chief Ellen Lecaine	Wood Mountain First Nation
6.	Chief Lynn Acoose	Zagime Anishinabek

Source: FNPA SaskPower First Nations Engagement Program Phase 1 Pilot Session Two Zones Report

## **2.2. Zone 1 Session Opening**

FNPA CEO Guy Lonechild commenced the Zone 1 Session on Tuesday, September 22, 2020 at 10:00 a.m.

Elder Larry Oakes from Nekaneet First Nation provided an opening prayer to start the session.

James Leier with FNPA provided a safety moment regarding the location, parking, COVID-19 protocols, Wi-Fi, feedback forms, cleaning, and related matters.

## **2.3. Zone 1 Session Welcome Address**

FNPA Chairperson Felix Thomas brought greetings on behalf of the FNPA Board of Directors, thanked Elder Larry Oakes for the opening prayer, welcomed the Chiefs and Councillors from the Treaty 4 Nations and the SaskPower Senior Management Team.

### **2.3.1. Chief Cadmus Delorme - Cowessess First Nation - Welcome Remarks**

Cowessess First Nation Chief Cadmus Delorme recognized each of the Chiefs in attendance, FNPA, and SaskPower in his remarks.

Chief Delorme noted in 2011 then Chief Grady Lerat for Cowessess worked with the community to advance a One megawatt (MW) wind turbine project worth \$7 million. A number of things had to come together for the project east of Regina including:

- Seeking Cowessess Band Members approval to authorize the use of trust funds to build the project
- Securing a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with SaskPower

Typically, a PPA lasts for 20-25 years. Cowessess and SaskPower are in Year 8 of the PPA for that project. Jessica Nixon the CEO of the Cowessess development corporation (Cowessess Ventures Ltd.) noted that the wind turbine produces 700 kilowatts (kW) of electricity. As the PPA provides for 1.0 MW, Cowessess added solar panels to maximize the 1.0 MW of electricity.

Sometimes a Nation needs allies like SaskPower.

Cowessess also has solar panels on the band office, a housing 4 plex, and school under the SaskPower Net Metering Program. Cowessess has been providing stewardship to reduce energy bills. Work occurred on these initiatives over a number of years with youth, elders, and members of the Nation.

There are 94 [Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action](#) that every person needs to own and respond to the Call to Action. Call for Action #92 is on Business and

Reconciliation and calls on the corporate sector to adopt the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. That action includes “meaningful consultation, building respectful relationships, and obtaining the free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous peoples before proceeding with economic development projects.” It calls for “access to jobs, training, and education opportunities in the corporate sector, and that Aboriginal communities gain long-term sustainable benefits from economic development projects.” It speaks to ensuring education for management and staff regarding Aboriginal peoples.

This is why we have the First Nations Power Authority (FNPA) to help Nations work with the corporate sector. Who is your partner in First Nations regarding frameworks, principles, standards, and policies for power projects? We all play a role. FNPA helps Nations understand this industry and its processes. FNPA is that core corporate connection.

Each First Nation is different and operates under different structures. Some Nations have Development Corporations, some utilize Chief and Council for business, most operate under the Indian Act (passed in 1876).

Cowessess First Nation has been able to secure a 10 MW solar set aside from First Nations Power Authority through their First Nations Opportunity Agreement with SaskPower. Cowessess hopes to have their own people there working on the project. Cowessess sponsors 200 post-secondary students, but only 1 is taking engineering. Ten members of Cowessess are taking training on installing panels.

There are some things Chief Cadmus Delorme would like to see:

1. An Easy System for establishing Net Metering on Reserves
  - This creates hope in the community when the members see the future with solar panels in their own community)
2. Large Scale Set-Asides like 200MW-300MW for Indigenous Wind Projects
  - Bigger opportunities for First Nations to be part of bigger power ventures

Chief Delorme noted Cowessess is taking steps to do more in the power sector having moved from 1 MW of Wind & Solar to 10 MW of Solar and seeking even larger scale opportunities.



### 2.3.2. CEO Guy Lonechild - First Nations Power Authority - Welcome Remarks

FNPA CEO Guy Lonechild thanked Elder Oakes for his opening prayer and remarked on the wisdom of Chief Cadmus Delorme's address. Mr. Lonechild acknowledged the dedicated leadership of the FNPA Board including former Chief Felix Thomas, Crystal Farfard, Lee Ahenakew, and the other directors.

Mr. Lonechild referred to the history of the creation of the First Nations Power Authority in 2011 when he served as Chief of the then Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations and former Premier Brad Wall finalized the establishment of the Memorandum of Understanding that created FNPA.

FNPA and First Nations are blazing the trail with SaskPower to protect the environment by lowering Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions and reducing the carbon footprint of the province. FNPA is working on providing a meaningful impact for First Nations and Canada. A number of Community Energy Plans and projects have been advanced through FNPA. FNPA is a good practise.

Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta, and Northern Canada all face challenges to lower their carbon footprint. SaskPower is developing a number of plans and priorities to address emissions.

Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) of various scales are one option. FNPA is presenting a virtual National SMR Summit on November 16 & 17, 2020. Minister Dustin Duncan is confirmed to be one of many speakers at the event. New Brunswick Power, OPG (Ontario Power Generation), and the Alberta Government have been invited to be part of the forum. Senator Murray Sinclair is interested in participating. There will be a Virtual Grand Entry. Messages from elders, women, and youth will be collected in advance. FNPA is moving the marker.

As Canadian Treaty people, we can live harmoniously. We have an opportunity and responsibility to develop a productive Nation to Nation relationship. Today is an important step to meaningful engagement well in advance of decisions being made that trigger a duty to consult.

### 2.4. Zone 1 Roundtable Session Co-Facilitator Remarks

Guy Lonechild called upon the SaskPower / FNPA First Nations Engagement and Roundtable Session Co-Facilitators to provide a historical & current colonial context impacting Indigenous communities and Engagement Principles of "Meeting in the Middle".

#### 2.4.1. Dr. Bob Kayseas, PhD Zone 1 Session Remarks

Dr. Bob Kayseas, PhD, MBA, B. Admin., is a Professor, Vice-President Academic, and Interim President of First Nations University of Canada. Dr. Kayseas had each Chief or Council member introduce themselves to the group.

He provided information on the importance of ceremonies in First Nations culture and business. He provided examples of projects with SaskTel and potash developments.

Dr. Kayseas indicated the importance of spiritual exercises and understanding corporate Canada. He discussed the process of “Meeting in the Middle”. Dr. Kayseas noted the report 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 for SaskPower and Natural Resources Canada.

#### 2.4.2. Dr. Ken Coates, PhD Zone 1 Session Remarks

Dr. Ken Coates, PhD, MA, BA, is a Professor and Canada Research Chair in Regional Innovation, Johnson Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy, University of Saskatchewan; Fellow, Royal Society of Canada. Dr. Coates noted a listening wall available for First Nations to provide comments and note areas of interest to each Nation.

Dr. Coates started his address commenting on whether the current experience for engagement is “Meeting in the Middle” or a revolution. The world is being turned upside down in a good way. Meaningful engagement is a different process. It takes more time and may be uncomfortable for those of us that are non-Indigenous based on how we have been raised.

In December 2019, Pasqua First Nation locked down well before the rest of Canada to prepare for COVID-19. Pasqua Leadership recognized the emerging COVID-19 Global Pandemic. From 1700 to 1870 Indigenous people in Canada experienced a 70% ↓ population decline due to 10 to 15 successive pandemics. First Nations population in Canada is only now back to the pre-pandemic levels of over 300 years ago. First Nations Leaders are willing to shut down their communities to protect the health and safety of their people.

First Nations Chiefs have the most politically difficult job in Canada. A First Nation can deal with the Government of Canada regarding treaty rights, municipalities on service agreements, poverty and social issues, suicide and mental health issues, and a number of other responsibilities in the same week. As non-Indigenous people we need to understand that people (First Nation Chiefs/ Leadership) can get called away to deal with urgent matters at any time.

Dr. Coates provided examples of work he was involved in updated the Yukon Act. He noted learnings from a local Chief on the importance of the historical relationship of Indigenous people and the obligation of leadership to preserve history, culture, and tradition by telling stories.

He noted examples of a decision of BC Hydro to establish the Williston Reservoir for the WAC Bennett Dam hydro-electric power site which flooded out lands and a village for area Indigenous people. British Columbia and Alberta have thousands of stories of power lines going through Indigenous land without any discussion.

As non-Indigenous people we need to learn our own history with Indigenous people, understand that history, and take responsibility for that history.

When we think of “Meeting in the Middle” ground, we can look back to the fur trade.

Given the history of Indigenous and non-Indigenous Canadians there has been unbelievably a limited number of protests and no violence. The treaties allow us to live peacefully. Meeting Treaty obligations and partnerships provide a chance to make a future together.

In the 1940’s Indigenous people were independent.

In 1969 the Government of Canada considered a White Paper to remove treaty rights and get rid of reserves. Then Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau would not sign new treaties.

In the 1970s there was limited support and a deteriorating federal government system with First Nations. Indigenous people became welfare dependent. At that time there were only 300 Indigenous university students in all of Canada, in 2020 there were 30,000 First Nations students in university programs across Canada. In 1982 section 21 of the [Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms](#) provides constitutional rights to Aboriginal governments.

Half of the reserve land in Canada is now part of modern treaties. Treaty Land Entitlement (TLE) has addressed a number of outstanding treaty obligations.

Out of 240 legal battles to secure rights, Indigenous Nations have won over 220 resource court cases.

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) adopted by the UN in 2007 has been a prominent issue for Canada.

A number of self-governance agreements have been secured with significant expenses in legal fees to attain rights.

Now First Nations seeking urban reserves have much less resistance compared to 30 years ago when Muskeg First Nation established an urban reserve in the southeast part of Saskatoon.

A number of First Nations in Canada are out or negotiating an out from the Indian Act.

We are seeing a lot of enormous rapid economic development in First Nations. Watch out for young Aboriginal women getting into business.

Poverty has been entrenched into most First Nations. The highest poverty levels are in northern Manitoba First Nations. The second poorest part of Canada is northern Saskatchewan.

There has been a significant loss of languages in First Nations. By 2050 likely only 5 Indigenous languages will remain in Canada. An Indigenous language death watch is occurring. There are few people left that retain knowledge of the current number of languages (estimated at 50 distinct languages). It is immensely important to preserve languages. The problem is Ottawa's focus on talking, grant writing, and reporting requires a lot of time and resources.

There is limited economic space for First Nations. When Cannabis was legalized, First Nations sought an allocation from the Government of Canada to ensure a good proportion of this new industry would be allocated to First Nation businesses. The federal government did not provide an allocation for First Nations in the legalized Cannabis sector.

The Saskatchewan Indian Gaming Authority (SIGA) is a good example where First Nations did secure an important role in this industry.

Own source revenues from business is important to a strong financial future for First Nations.

There are a number of barriers to First Nations involvement in energy projects:

- The history of First Nations with large scale energy projects
- The large scale and costs associated with energy projects to be viable
- Most First Nations have less than 2,000 people and limited resources
- The Government of Canada spread out reserves with dispersed Nations and distance to the next First Nation reserve. This was done with the intension of making it more difficult for Indigenous culture and language to be preserved.

Dr. Coates noted Chief Wayne Semaginis and his council for Little Pine First Nation are investing in Saskatoon and Lloydminster where their own people are.

Some First Nation communities have struggled with some corporations in the past. Accessing good technical expertise within a First Nation is important for pursuing development ventures.

First Nations people have been typecast by the rest of Canada. While some First Nations people are opposed to the oil & gas sector, some are very interested in being a part of the oil & gas sector. It is hard to get Indigenous people to support suits & ties people that tick off boxes.

The weight of history is disproportionately heavier on the disadvantaged; it falls overwhelmingly on those who are marginalized. People of privilege have access to capital.

We are on a verge of a revolution. Indigenous communities are more advanced in the Yukon and North West Territories.

Now is the time to change the equation. SaskPower is part of that equation. Whether First Nations become part of the new power foundation over the next 30 years depends on what happens now and going forward. SaskPower can incorporate working with First Nations. There is an opportunity for the next 20 to 30 years to develop a new partnership between Indigenous and Non-Indigenous people to create a new power grid which can be a model for all of Canada.

There is an offer of friendship for partnerships and collaborations. A hand or elbow (during the pandemic) has been offered in friendship.

#### **2.5. Zone 1 Traditional Meal Hosted by Sioux Chef Dickie Yuzicappi**

The group took a break for a Traditional Meal provided by Sioux Chef Dickie Yuzicappi.

#### **2.6. Zone 1 Presentation by Mike Marsh, President & CEO, SaskPower**

FNPA CEO Lonechild introduced Mike Marsh, President & CEO of SaskPower to make a presentation on Planning a Sustainable Power System during An Unprecedented Period of Transformation. SaskPower President & CEO Mike Marsh indicated that he has worked 29 years at SaskPower.

Mr. Marsh thanked Elder Larry Oakes for the opening prayer and the First Nation Chiefs for attending the session. He noted being honored that each Chief took the time to be with the group today on Treaty Four Territory and the Home of the Métis.

## PLANNING A SUSTAINABLE POWER SYSTEM CONSIDERATIONS & OPPORTUNITIES

September 22 & 23, 2020

Treaty Four Territory, Regina

Presented by Mike Marsh, President & CEO



President & CEO Marsh acknowledged the important dialogue between FNPA CEO Guy Lonechild and SaskPower, and prior to Mr. Lonechild, Lee Ahenakew, and before Mr. Ahenakew, Ms. Leah Nelson Guay; he also acknowledged the leadership by FNPA Chair Felix Thomas over the years.

### THANK YOU FOR BEING HERE

“Meaningful engagement with Indigenous leaders and communities is one of many important steps toward planning a sustainable power system for future generations.”

- Mike Marsh  
President & CEO, SaskPower

Treaty Four is 146 years old this month (September 15). SaskPower is flying the Treaty Four flag above the front doors of head office for the whole month of September.

President & CEO Marsh introduced the SaskPower management team representatives in attendance to the group: Troy King (Vice-President, Finance and Business Performance and Chief Financial Officer), Rachele Verret Morphy (Vice-President, Corporate and Regulatory Affairs and General Counsel), Grant Crawford (Director, Distribution Grid Asset Management & Planning), Doug Opseth (Director, Generation Asset Management and Resource Planning), Wayne Rude (Director, Aboriginal Relations), Mark Peters (Director, IPP Development), and Leanne Jarocki (Public Engagement Consultant).

Many, if not all of you have heard SaskPower talk about the need to modernize and transform the province's power system. Mr. Marsh indicated that he would share what that transformation means to the people at SaskPower. A big part of today's discussion will focus on understanding what it means to you, as First Nations leaders, and what it means to your communities.

Transforming our power system will involve a number of significant decisions. Decisions about electricity affect everyone in Saskatchewan in some way. That's why it's important to Mr. Marsh, SaskPower's Executive team and Board of Directors, that collectively we find ways to share information with each other and that we take the time to understand what's important to each other. And, as we plan something as long lasting as an electricity system, it's important to us that we continue to work together and keep our relationships strong.

## TRANSFORMATION: A SHIFT IN PERSPECTIVE



3

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Powering our future™

When SaskPower talks about transformation, we tend to think about it from the perspective of the power system, which makes sense because that's our business. We think about the need to replace fossil fuels with cleaner power generation options. We think about modernizing an aging power grid so that it can deliver more of the types of services our customers expect.

But, to truly transform the power system, we are going to need to shift our perspective. We are going to need to look at the way we do things today, and be open to changing our approach, and re-thinking the way we manage our business. We also need to consider your perspectives, which we know might be much different from ours.

Traditional models do not work into the future, that is why it is important to engage in discussions in partnership with FNPA and First Nations communities. We will be looking to you to help us understand what's important to First Nations so that where we are able to, we can reflect those perspectives in our future plans.

When we look at the orange banner (referring to the SaskPower banner on stage) an important change was made in the message from "Powering the future" to "Powering our future". It is an important change.

## WHAT WE'D LIKE TO SHARE TODAY

- What we've accomplished together so far
- What's driving the need for transformation?
- How we're responding:
  - Power supply plan
  - Modernizing the grid
  - Renewed customer focus
- Planning considerations
- Opportunities



4

 SaskPower  
Powering our future™

To engage meaningfully, everyone needs to have the same information. So, for the next 30 minutes Mr. Marsh offered to give the group a snapshot of where we're at today.

He indicated he would touch on:

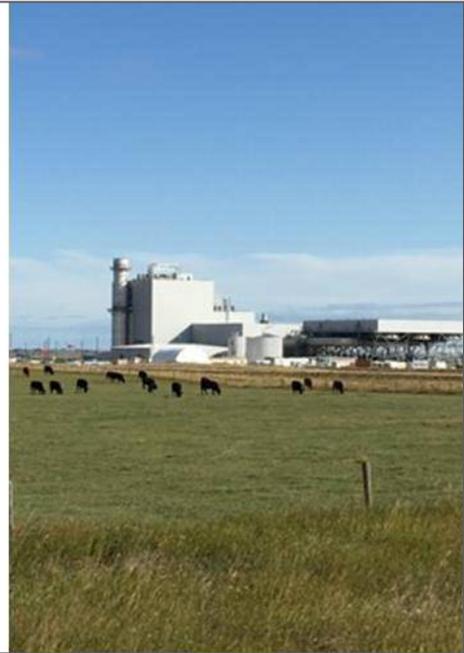
- The work we've done together so far;
- Some of the key drivers for change in the electricity industry;
- He will highlight some of the things we are doing to address these changes; and,
- He will go over the many things SaskPower needs to consider as we plan the future power system.

He indicated that he intends to leave time for the Chiefs' questions and lots of good conversation about potential opportunities for us to work together.

## INDIGENOUS PROCUREMENT

- Over \$250 million since 2013
- Approximately \$50 million per year
- 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 



5

 SaskPower  
Powering our future™

SaskPower has reached over \$250 million of Indigenous procurement since 2013; or approximately \$50 million per year. Indigenous companies undertaking contract and sub-contract work throughout Saskatchewan.

In January 2020, SaskPower became a founding partner sponsor of the Saskatchewan Chamber of Commerce, Indigenous Engagement Charter.

## 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
- **Power Generation Partners Program**
  - 8 First Nations projects approved in 2019
- **MLTC Bioenergy Centre (under construction)**
- **Net Metering**
  - 11 Indigenous communities participating

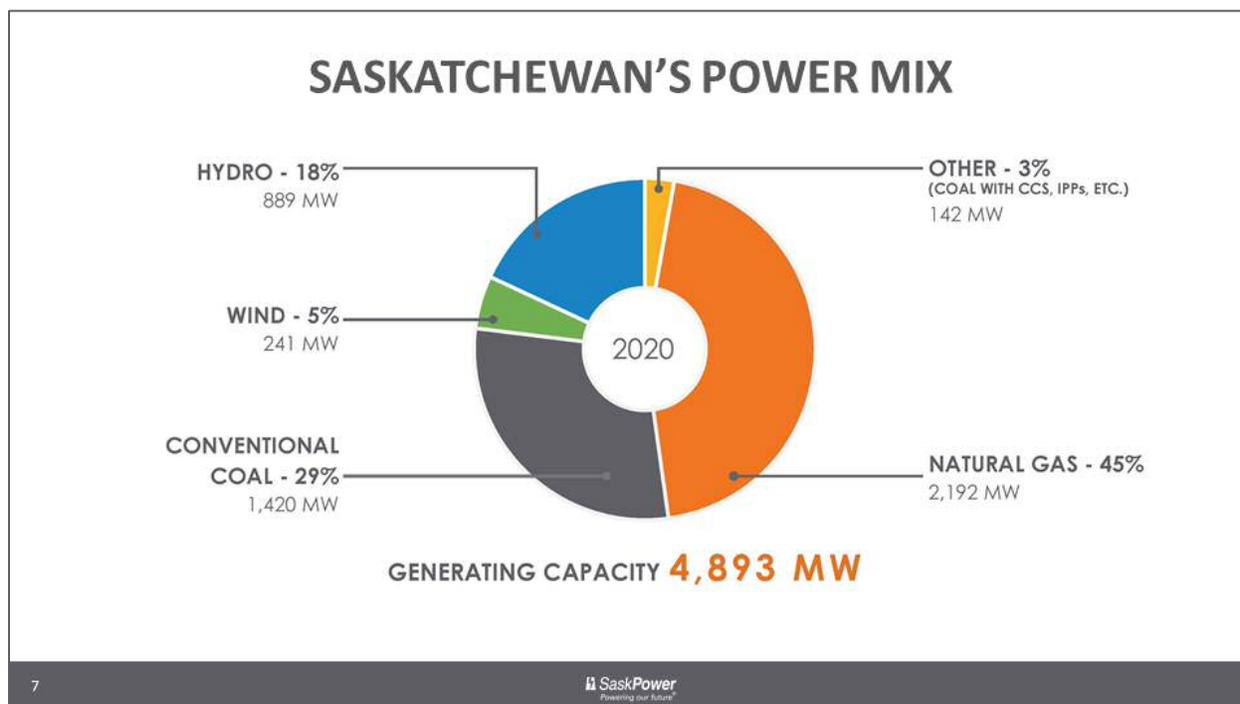


6

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Powering our future™

Mr. Marsh highlighted to current level of Indigenous Power Generation in Saskatchewan.

- First Nations Power Authority
  - 40 MW set aside
    - 20 MW solar - which we are getting close to signing agreements
    - 20 MW flare gas
- Cowessess First Nation
  - 1 MW wind/solar/battery storage project southeast of Regina
  - Mr. Marsh noted the information and excitement shared by Cowessess First Nation Chief Cadmus Delorme earlier in the day
- Power Generation Partners Program
  - 8 First Nations projects approved in 2019
- MLTC Bioenergy Centre (under construction)
- Net Metering
  - 11 Indigenous communities participating



Before talking about where we are going in the future Mr. Marsh indicated he likes to start with where we are now.

This chart shows you where our power comes from today:

- about 45 per cent of our generation capacity today is natural gas;
- 29 per cent is conventional coal - which used to be 46% a few years ago as a number of coal plant retirements are phasing out coal;
- 18 per cent is hydro and about five per cent is wind.
- About three per cent is other sources such as heat recovery projects, as well as coal with carbon capture and storage.

All in - that brings SaskPower's total installed capacity to a little over 4,800 megawatts.

He noted that last year (2019) marked SaskPower's 90th anniversary as the province's primary electricity provider. In 1929 the SaskPower Commission was established and became the SaskPower Corporation in 1949. That means it took 90 years to build the current power system. It's a conventional power system - a system that's designed to generate electricity for, and deliver electricity to, customers.

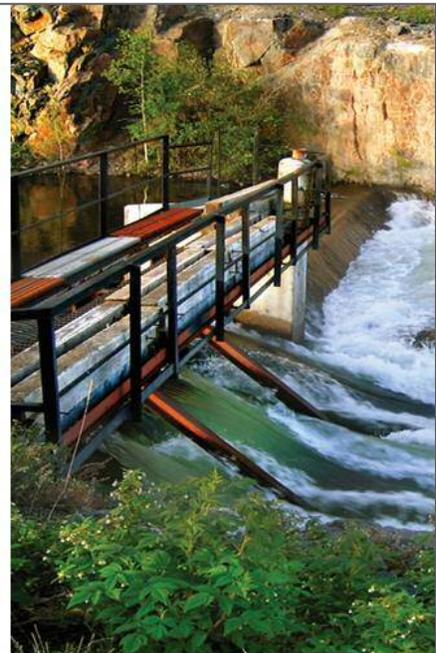
The past three years SaskPower has been tripling the renewables megawatts. The new wind project by Assiniboia consists of 35 × 5 MW towers (175 MW total) and is scheduled to come

online in 2021. A lot of work has gone into the Towards 2030 document to help shield the province from excessive price increases.

Several changes have occurred to the regulatory environment since 2012, 2015, and 2018. But, the regulatory changes happening in our industry, largely driven by a need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to address climate change, are one of the reasons we need to transform this system...one that took 90 years to build. And, much of this will be done by 2030.

## DRIVERS OF TRANSFORMATION

- Federal regulations: phase-out fossil fuels; drastically cut greenhouse gas emissions
- Changing customer needs: power rates and technology advances are moving customers toward self-generation
- Electrification of transportation and other sectors



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Federal regulations will eliminate conventional coal and could now limit natural gas generation. This has us re-thinking our earlier plans from 2015, when we announced that we'd reduce greenhouse emissions by 40 per cent from 2005 levels by 2030. We'll still reach that emissions reduction goal. We will most likely exceed that goal.

But the way we reach the goal - the generation options we use to replace conventional coal - might look a bit different. More recent changes to Federal regulations mean we might not add as much natural gas-fired generation as we'd planned. The key takeaway here is that we need to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions while providing reliable, cost-effective power for all customers.

Another reason we need to transform: our customers are changing the way they use electricity and the way they are thinking about electricity. Many want to be more environmentally responsible and sustainable, which leads them to consider solar or wind energy.

The third driver here is the rapid move to electrification of transportation and other sectors of the economy.

First Nations communities and municipalities are seeking ways to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and are looking to the power company to help clean things up. Look carefully at the changing nature of electrification of cars and in the future farm equipment, which will add load to the power system. The timeline for the advancement of electrification is unclear.

Yesterday there were 300 electric vehicles in Saskatchewan. There is a need to add electric vehicle charging stations.



**HOW WE'RE RESPONDING**

- Power supply plan
- Grid modernization
- Re-focus on customer needs

 **Sustainable Electricity Company™**  
APPROVED

**Progressive Aboriginal RELATIONS GOLD LEVEL**

Canadian Council for Aboriginal Business 

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So what are we doing about this?

Mr. Marsh highlighted three areas to touch on today:

- Our electricity supply plan - our supply plan is always being updated to reflect changes to regulations and ways we can achieve even deeper cuts to greenhouse gas emissions.
- Grid modernization - this will allow for a two-way energy system and enable SaskPower to become a “platform” to move energy for those customers that choose to self-generate with net-metering. There are over 3,000 connections to the grid for companies with non-utility generation; by 2050 this could grow to over 100,000 connections.
- And, we’ve put an emphasis on meeting the changing needs of our customers.

All this work aligns with our focus as a sustainable electricity company. Last year we achieved this designation, established by the Canadian Electricity Association.

We're committed to be an environmentally, socially and financially responsible company with a governance framework that identifies with the principles of sustainable development.

I'm also proud to say that SaskPower is certified at the gold level by the Canadian Council for Aboriginal Business. We are working hard to maintain that high standard.



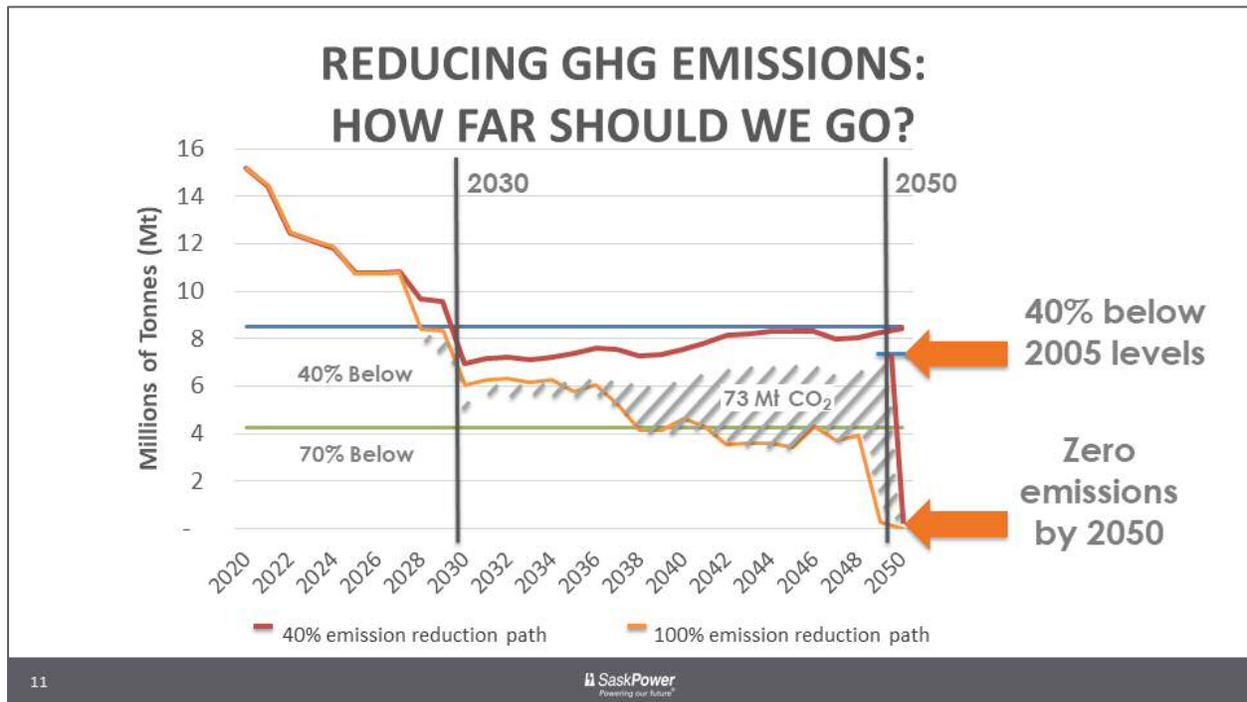
**POWER SUPPLY PLAN**

Customer preferences, regulations and economics require SaskPower to transition to non-emitting energy sources.

SaskPower is committed to early, ongoing and meaningful Indigenous engagement as we transform the province's power system.

10  SaskPower  
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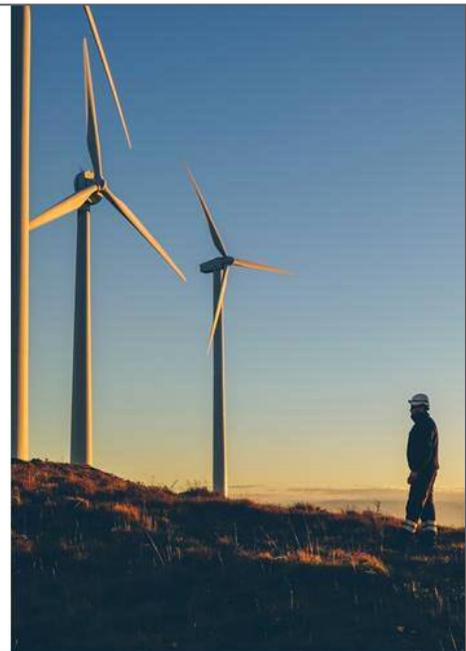
Mr. Marsh spoke about SaskPower's power supply plan.



In 2015 we set a goal of reducing emissions by 40% from 2005 levels by 2030. We'll get there, we are confident of that. Beyond 2030, however, we anticipate needing to reduce GHG emissions much further.

## EVALUATING ALL SUPPLY OPTIONS

- Available supply options: natural gas, coal with carbon capture and storage, cogeneration, imports from outside Saskatchewan (new transmission lines), wind, solar
- Emerging supply options: energy storage, hydro in Saskatchewan, customer generation, biomass, flare gas, geothermal, nuclear power from small modular reactors



We are fortunate to have a number of available ways to produce power in Saskatchewan.

There really isn't an option we aren't looking at.

As we develop our supply plan, we need to make sure that we have the right mix of generation to provide power to our customers when they need it while ensuring we meet our GHG emissions targets, comply with federal regulations and keep rates as cost effective as possible.

That's what sustainability means to us.

## ROLE OF RENEWABLES

- Wind power expected to triple by 2023
- 80 MW of solar expected by 2022
- Hydro, biomass, geothermal opportunities being assessed



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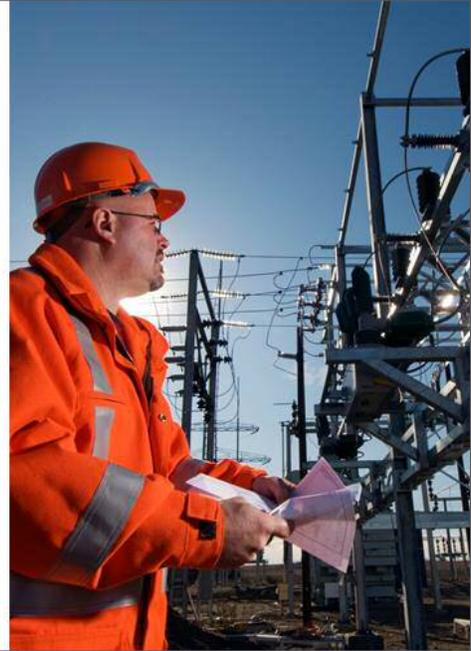
The key point here is that we expect to add more solar than we'd planned.

We planned for 60 megawatts and today it looks like we'll reach 80 megawatts by 2022 which includes 20 MW through First Nations under agreements with FNPA.

New power generation is optimal at utility scale to be economically viable to help keep rates as low as possible. SaskPower has gone the past two years with no utility rate increases.

## BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM

- Storage needed to maximize use of wind and solar
- Planning a 20-megawatt (MW) system at Fleet Street Switching Station in NE Regina



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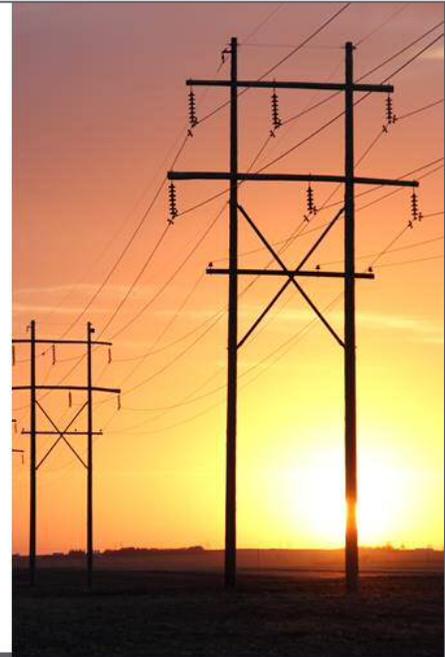
SaskPower is planning to build Saskatchewan's first utility-scale battery energy storage system. We'll locate a 20-megawatt/megawatt hour system within our Fleet Street switching station in northeast Regina towards the landfill. This type of technology stores energy for later use and can back up wind and solar power at a moment's notice.

We're applying for federal funding under the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program to share project costs. This project will support 120-260 MW of additional wind power and up to 40 MW of hydro power imported from Manitoba.

- Project planning: underway.
- Infrastructure Canada conditional funding review: fall 2020.
- Procure technology: late 2020.
- Construction: spring 2021.
- Energization: spring 2022.

## ELECTRICITY IMPORTS

- Strengthening power line connections between Manitoba, Alberta and the United States allows us to add more renewable generation
- Establishes the framework for a zero-emissions grid
- Enables longer term revenue opportunities through power exports



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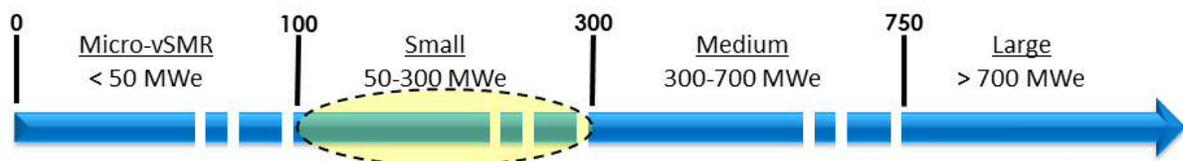
Allows for more renewable generation in Saskatchewan. SaskPower is negotiating with Manitoba on electricity imports. This also allows for a pathway into the United States to make money and import power on a cold winter day.

A viable baseload alternative to natural gas, which supports the potential for nuclear power from small modular reactors and an emissions-free grid.

Federal cost-sharing opportunities could help manage impacts to customer rates.

## NUCLEAR POWER FROM SMALL MODULAR REACTORS (SMRs)

- **Small:** 50-300 MWe per generating unit, smaller footprint which makes them a better fit for smaller power grids
- **Modular:** units designed to be made in a factory and delivered to project site for assembly, which reduces costs and risks to schedule
- **Reactor:** nuclear fission reactor; installed underground, which is one of the many enhanced safety features



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SaskPower has looked at the potential for nuclear power since the early 1970s. In the past, the larger units just haven't been a good fit for our system.

SMRs range from 50-300 MWe per generating unit; where a large coal-fired power unit generates about 300 MWe. SMRs are designed and built in factories and delivered to the site. Today, small modular reactors, are looking more and more attractive.

There's still work to do but the Federal Government and the provinces of Saskatchewan, Ontario, New Brunswick and now Alberta are committed to evaluating the potential for this option as part of Canada's clean energy future. Mr. Marsh noted his committee work with NB Power (New Brunswick Power), OPG (Ontario Power Generation), and Bruce Power to make a selection of technology and economies that have to be proven.

Recent SaskPower SMR feasibility work:

- 2018: we participated in the development of the Canadian SMR Roadmap.
- 2019: SaskPower/Ontario Power Generation MOU to assess fleet-based deployment of SMRs in both provinces.
- 2019: CEO SMR Forum with Ontario Power Generation, Bruce Power, New Brunswick Power to engage the Federal government on SMR funding.

- 2020: we continue to monitor the technical and regulatory progress of SMR technology developers; we're participating in the Canadian SMR Action Plan, which will be released in November.

**PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS**

*Mission: reliable, cost-effective, sustainable power to our customers and the communities we serve.*

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No easy answers</li> <li>• All decisions involve trade-offs</li> <li>• Need to balance a range of needs and interests</li> <li>• Indigenous and public engagement a critical first step</li> </ul>	<div style="border: 1px solid #8ebf40; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Reduce emissions: how much more?</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #8ebf40; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Indigenous participation</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #8ebf40; padding: 5px;">Technology availability</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid #8ebf40; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Regulatory risk?</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #8ebf40; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">How much self-generation?</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #8ebf40; padding: 5px;">Reliability</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid #8ebf40; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Customer rates</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #8ebf40; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">How much power is needed and when?</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #8ebf40; padding: 5px;">How important is energy self-sufficiency ?</div>
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As we plan the system - there are so many things to consider. These considerations are really the basis for our Indigenous and Public engagement program. We want your input on what's important to you. There is no "silver bullet."

As prices come down and technology is understood, bigger projects such as 200 MW of Wind generation can now be considered as opposed to a few years ago, as noted by Chief Cadmus Delorme.

## GRID MODERNIZATION

- Increase visibility, control and automation of the power grid
- Today: improved safety, reliability, efficiency and adaptability
- Future: two-way energy services and enhanced customer participation

“We are working to modernize a 90-year-old power system in the next 10 years to accommodate two-way power flow and support more customer generation.”

- *Tim Eckel, Vice-President  
Asset Management,  
Planning & Sustainability*



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Mr. Marsh noted he has four slides left.

A critical part of transforming the power system is modernizing the power grid. Through this work, we'll improve visibility and control of the network, which will support improvements in service reliability (quicker restore times for power outages). It will also enable more customer generation, energy storage, and newer technology advances such as electric vehicle charging stations.

AMI (Advanced Metering Infrastructure) is becoming part of the grid modernization.

## RENEWED CUSTOMER FOCUS

- New Indigenous customer care program
- Customer energy solutions
- Developing renewable energy products
- Electric vehicles and charging stations



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As we work to transform the power system, we are renewing our focus on meeting customer needs through the collaborative development of programs and services they've asked for.

We've set up a new Indigenous customer care team to support the unique needs of some of our Indigenous customers. This program is in the pilot stage and has had some good success so far.

We're working with some of our commercial and industrial customers interested in self-generation and reducing their emissions and have started to talk with some of our larger customers about SaskPower's role in the electric vehicle market - specifically regarding charging stations.

## SASKPOWER AND FIRST NATIONS

- How can we continue to work together?
- Where are there opportunities to collaborate and participate?
- How do we continue this conversation?



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Mr. Marsh noted, one of the questions he is asked when he shares SaskPower's story is where does he see the role of the power utility going forward?

He indicated his answer to that question is:

- He believes traditional utilities, like SaskPower, will continue to be important.

Safe, reliable, and affordable power will continue to be important. Others who are finding innovative ways to put energy on the grid will take a larger role.

The price of natural gas is creating opportunities behind the fence for larger customers for those who can avoid the cost of utilizing an external utility.

All of us who have an interest in powering our future will be able to work together and find new, exciting and pioneering ways to provide energy to our customers.

We look forward to talking with you about how we can continue to work together, and how we can continue to keep the lines of communication open as we plan the power system for future generations.

A dark grey rectangular slide with the text "THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME" in white, bold, uppercase letters. The text is centered and flanked by two vertical green bars. Below the text is a thin white horizontal line. At the bottom of the slide is a green horizontal bar containing the SaskPower logo and tagline.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME



SaskPower President & CEO Mike Marsh thanked the group for meeting with SaskPower and noted the importance of finding new innovative and pioneering ways. He expressed an interest of talking about the art of the possible with First Nations.

#### 2.6.1. Zone 1 Discussion with Mike Marsh, President & CEO, SaskPower

FNPA CEO Guy Lonechild noted that we are all in this together - “Powering our future”. We can create synergy and partnerships for investment as the world and province transitions from conventional energy. How can we work together with SaskPower? There are opportunities behind the fence. Some First Nations have significant access to capital, and some do not. We can all explore how we can work together.

The group was encouraged to ask any questions of President & CEO Mike Marsh.

- *Dr. Bob Kayseas asked what are the timelines for the adoption of SMRs (Small Modular Reactors)?*

Mr. Marsh indicated that around 2028 to 2030 there may be the first SMRs deployed in Canada. Ontario likely will be first as they have the regulations in place for nuclear energy. Saskatchewan may be second or third sometime in the 2030s, based on the pace of the technology development and deployment.

- *James Leier asked what the implications of the Carbon tax are on the GHG emissions noted by SaskPower in the presentation?*

Mr. Marsh and Mr. Troy King indicated that at the current \$30 / Mt (Millions of tonnes) that works out to \$45 million. In 2020 it cost SaskPower customers about \$30 million and will just about double to \$60 million for customers next year.

- *Guy Lonechild noted the interest of First Nations in investing in power generation and distribution and the Federal government participation in First Nation projects.*

Mr. Marsh noted the big proposal from the four provinces (Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Ontario, and Alberta) to the federal government for SMR deployment. First Nations investment can touch one or many nations being part of a project as a group.

- *Kahkewistahaw First Nation Chief Evan Taypotat noted he is a residential school survivor. Chief Taypotat thanked Daystar First Nation Chief Phil Anaquod for being a mentor, and Dr. Bob Kayseas and Dr. Ken Coates for their insight and guidance of First Nations and Non-Indigenous people.*

*The Kahkewistahaw approach is based on First Nation perspectives and being honest. He noted that conserving energy and managing energy efficiency for him in the past included using tin foil on the window. He indicated that he does not know much about the power sector, other than you get a bill and if you do not pay the power bill, the power gets cut off. It is very important that SaskPower is reaching out to First Nations to help them understand the industry.*

*Kahkewistahaw First Nation pays about \$250,000 per year for power as a First Nation. First Nations and households pay for power. The Nation works with FNPA and other communities to know about power opportunities and the industry. Kahkewistahaw wants a piece of the power pie and to help make more pie.*

*For SaskPower it is important to understand there are differences in each First Nation. One First Nation may have a different governance and operation structure than another First Nation. The average salary of a SaskPower worker is \$102,000 per year and at Kahkewistahaw the average salary is \$46,000. The wealth of a community is connected to the health of a community.*

- *White Bear First Nations Chief Nathan Pasap thanked Guy Lonechild for his work and Elder Larry Oakes for the opening prayer. White Bear First Nations signed to Treaty #4 and is located in Treaty #2 territory. White Bear consists of four First Nations (Saulteaux, Cree,*

*Nakota and Dakota). Chief Pasap comes from Ochapowace First Nation and is registered on his mother's side.*

*He thanked Mike Marsh for his presentation and the information sharing. He discussed the 'Intellectual Reservation' and the interest of First Nations in clean and renewable power. Prior to colonization First Nations were in balance with the environment. Life was organic and everything was based on renewables.*

*In 50 years we need to think where we see Saskatchewan. You turn on the tap and can drink and turn on a switch and you have power.*

*Chief Pasap commended SaskPower for their commitment to working together. Guy Lonechild is facilitating the understanding of the power industry.*

*The oil and gas industry is sunsetting. White Bear First Nations wants to buy land for a larger power project and utilize future set asides through FNPA. White Bear can establish offices and corporate partnerships to understand the industry.*

*There is data that SaskPower can track and share such as Indigenous employment at all levels of the company, Indigenous procurement, and Indigenous community benefits. How many SaskPower senior staff have been to a reserve?*

*Renewable projects need to be built on partnerships. SaskPower needs to be open to that. Chief Pasap liked that SaskPower is interested in an inclusive and innovative approach.*

*It would be nice to have a follow-up meeting. Chief Pasap noted the interest of First Nations in large scale projects and the importance of future set-asides through First Nations Power Authority.*

Mr. Marsh noted that his team is prepared to have people come out to further engage with First Nation communities on topics of interest to them. SaskPower can talk about energy consumption and efficiency.

Mr. Marsh noted that FNPA may have a bigger role with First Nations on energy generation dialogue with First Nations. Typically, big projects have the economics to provide low costs forms of electricity. Larger utility scale projects could be a joint-venture or a consortium of First Nations. These projects tend to be driven through a competitive bid process or project area opportunity. Part of why SaskPower is committed to meaningful engagement is to explore opportunities to work together.

Going big is the cheapest way to buy power. The new option is for multiple First Nation communities to participate in larger projects.

## 2.7. Zone 1 Roundtable Power Engagement Discussions

FNPA CEO Guy Lonechild introduced the next segment of the session for a roundtable discussion on a range of topics that would be of interest to each First Nation. Topics include:

- Topic 1 - First Nations Perspectives about the current Power System
- Topic 2 - Are First Nations Interested in Clean & Renewable Power?
- Topic 3 - Role of First Nations in Saskatchewan's Energy Plan
- Plus, any other Participant's Views on Future Power Generation

Mr. Lonechild raised the question what is the role of First Nations' in Saskatchewan's Energy plan. He noted that the FNPA has been testing the role of the organization through its first 10 year Master Agreement with SaskPower from 2012 to 2022. The discussion with First Nations and SaskPower happening now is guiding development of the next 10 to 11 years relationship with SaskPower. We may not know what the exact power requirements will be over the next 10 years, but we do know that replacement is needed to retire coal fired power plants in Saskatchewan.

The changing shape of power in Saskatchewan can be done on a bi-lateral basis with First Nations engaging SaskPower and engaging the Federal government on a secondary basis. This dialogue can be strategically done with First Nations and the federal government. Set out a plan for power and express the level of participation of First Nations. SaskPower can be on board where a good rationale exists.

FNPA is hopeful discussions with SaskPower through a working group will set out the path after the provincial election. FNPA has engaged with SaskPower. Mr. Lonechild acknowledged the working group being formed with SaskPower and contributions of people such as Guy Bruce.

- *Guy Bruce thanked the First Nations, SaskPower, and FNPA for the opportunity to be part of this session and listen and learn.*
- *Chacachas First Nation Chief Peter Watson thanked Daystar First Nation Chief Phil Anaquod for his guidance, Dr. Bob Kayseas for his leadership, and Guy Lonechild for his hard work on behalf of First Nations. Chief Watson noted he has been an oil & gas man for 15 years and that oil & gas is in the twilight years now. He stressed the importance to keep our heads on a swivel to see what is out there.*

*Chief Watson noted a graveyard of large wind turbines in Manitoba. Northern Ontario had killed vegetation from mining salts. Northern Alberta has two football fields deep of a transportation route creating a serious environmental impact. Sometimes we do not know enough about the impact of large industry. People need jobs, not just during construction. Maintenance contracts and ongoing operations jobs are needed as well.*

*Chief Watson views all of Treaty 4 as our land. Before the signing of treaty, this was all our land. We need to take care of our land.*

- *Ocean Man First Nation Chief Connie Bigeagle acknowledged the Creator and that we are in Treaty 4 territory. She thanked Guy Lonechild and SaskPower for this day together. Ocean Man received reserve status only 30 years ago. Most of the houses at Ocean Man are in one area of the reserve. Most of the land on the reserve is open to development. There is lots of wind; we don't usually have campfires or we could set ablaze all the prairies.*

*Chief Bigeagle observed that it is difficult to fight with industry and Indigenous Services Canada to get things done. Some companies do not work with First Nations. Ocean Man is looking for companies that want to work with First Nations.*

- *Daystar First Nation Designate Phil Anaquod thanked the other First Nation Chiefs, SaskPower, and FNPA for the opportunity to communicate today. Chief Anaquod acknowledged the contributions of Dr. Bob Kayseas. He discussed the importance of involving elders in ceremonies for projects as part of the process to ask permission. He commented on the important context shared by Dr. Ken Coates about Treaties. Chief Anaquod identified the non-Indigenous Canadians as the treaty people and First Nations members as the First people.*

*There are many challenges related to power for First Nations to pay bills, have affordable pricing, and address hardships. In the 1960s there was no power at Daystar First Nation. When power came to the community, a sheet of paper was provided asking "do you want power?". His dad asked "at what cost?" (for power). The response to his dad was "the more you use it, the cheaper it will be".*

*Chief Anaquod discussed the placement and replacement of old power poles through First Nation communities. He noted that the road ahead must look at what is practical for First Nation communities.*

- *FNPA Chairperson Felix Thomas thanked each of the Chiefs for their insight and observations. He noted Chief Evan Taypotat's remarks on using tin foil on the window to control energy usage. He indicated that we are now trying to get caught up as First Nations. He referred to Grants-In-Lieu offered to municipalities in the past were not provided by Crown utilities to First Nation communities. He commented that sometimes the bureaucracy may limit the message moving to the top.*

*FNPA Chair Thomas noted First Nations gained additional power such as three phase power to service community buildings such as schools and health centres. There is a difference living on reserve and living off reserve. SaskPower has a net profit of \$205 million. The provincial government does not flow a portion of that profit back to First Nations. Power projects are*

*an opportunity to level out the playing field as First Nations do not receive grants-in-lieu and do not receive the same level of support as municipalities from the province. Perhaps taxation is an avenue to contributions from SaskPower on First Nations. That part of the dividend in the support given to municipalities is not present on reserve. It is a fuzzy relationship.*

*He noted that we need to all understand the background First Nations come from. We need to understand how to make it up and use economic reconciliation to move forward. Mentoring programs are very important for everyone. First Nation family members and kids need opportunities. A formalized system needs to be in place to ensure opportunities are there and realized. We are dealing with the fastest growing demographic (of First Nations youth). Ratepayers are benefiting except on reserve.*

- *Cowessess First Nation Councillor Richard Asaican commented on the Role of First Nations in Saskatchewan's Energy Plan needs to feature: 1. Inclusion, 2. Knowledge in Industry, 3. Building Capacity of First Nations. Support of First Nations in industry as consumers and shapers of the power industry; First Nations do not see ourselves as stakeholders, but as right's holders. The fear of the unknown gets erased as First Nations get involved. The role for First Nations can be part of the success in Saskatchewan's energy plan. Chief Taypotat's comment on using tin foil on the window is an example of using traditional knowledge in a First Nation. Our role is to shape part of that energy future.*
- *Grant Crawford (Director, Distribution Grid Asset Management & Planning) with SaskPower commented that we know we need to change. The world is changing around us, particularly on distributed and clean power generation. He expressed an interest to continuing to listen and understand. Mr. Crawford noted that SaskPower is looking at ways it can continue to engage in the future.*
- *Wayne Rude (Director, Aboriginal Relations) with SaskPower noted that SaskPower is non-taxable as a Crown and the grants-in-lieu are complex. SaskPower has come a long way. Mr. Rude indicated that he was there at the establishment of First Nations Power Authority in 2011. There is a legacy of coal fired power plants where it had been difficult to attract people further away from their reserve to work at Poplar River (near Coronach) or in Estevan. Mr. Rude indicated that he looks forward to being part of discussions Rachele Verret Morphy of SaskPower will be having with Guy Lonechild of FNPA to explore what the future looks like.*
- *Doug Opseth (Director, Generation Asset Management and Resource Planning) with SaskPower thanked Guy Lonechild and the Chiefs for their involvement in this process. He noted the industry is going to change over the next 10 years. SaskPower looks forward to working with First Nations for many years to come.*

- *Rachelle Verret Morphy (Vice-President, Corporate and Regulatory Affairs and General Counsel) noted she is a newcomer at SaskPower with 15 years at the Crown utility. She joked that her department was often thought of as the department of business prevention. Her area plays an important role to ensure things are done right. Her area has responsibility for Indigenous Engagement.*
- *Troy King (Vice-President, Finance and Business Performance and Chief Financial Officer) with SaskPower noted cities no longer receive grants-in-lieu and that SaskPower collects a tax for municipalities on costumers' utility bills. The renewable power side is fiercely competitive with prices falling and margins getting thinner and thinner. The power sector is challenging. There will be more opportunities as we look for more supply. SaskPower will work with First Nations to find opportunities to make things work.*
- *Leanne Jarocki (Public Engagement Consultant) with SaskPower thanked the Chiefs for coming to the session. She thanked Wayne Rude and Guy Lonechild for all their hard work getting to this point. She reminded the participants to fill out the session evaluation forms.*
- *Mark Peters (Director of Independent Power Production) with SaskPower noted as an engineer he is aware of the challenges and complexities to develop power projects. The dialogue here and now helps inform project planning and future decisions. He acknowledged UNDRIP (United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples) and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action to ensure "free, prior and informed" consent before development on Indigenous territories and Business and Reconciliation for meaningful engagement. He acknowledged the limited knowledge that he and others have regarding Indigenous people and his interest in making an effort to become more knowledgeable about Indigenous people and encourage others to do the same.*

## **2.8. Zone 1 Reflections on Power Engagement Discussions**

FNPA CEO Guy Lonechild noted the significance of what was shared in the interaction today in a Nation to Nation dialogue between the Chiefs and SaskPower.

### **2.8.1. Dr. Bob Kayseas, PhD Zone 1 Session Reflections**

Dr. Bob Kayseas commented after listening to the discussion today that there are many opportunities in Saskatchewan for First Nations in the power sector and some challenges for smaller projects. First Nations can pool resources to make things easier. When engagement like this occurs, it is important to talk about and understand the history. In 1988 the Indian Act was amended to allow the designation process to allow business on First Nations land; the historical impact of that change still exists today.

Dr. Kayseas expressed hope that Guy Lonechild and FNPA can help make information clearer on opportunities for First Nations. He is hoping that not just power generation, but renewal of the power grid is done in a manner that includes First Nations. First Nations University of Canada offers a Four Seasons of Reconciliation program that you can take at your desk. It is interactive and takes a few hours. First Nations University is willing to offer its support for a fee; nothing is free.

### 2.8.2. Dr. Ken Coates, PhD Zone 1 Session Reflections

Dr. Ken Coates thoughts upon listening to the discussion is that when you create a safe place like the one created today, things are very cordial. He believes the participants were far too polite. It was okay that everyone was comfortable. In the future it will be important to have a mixture of Indigenous and Non-Indigenous people at the same tables. This is like a get together in a small town, everybody needs to know each other and the areas each other is from.

What might a future look 30 years from now in the provincial power sector by 2050. How about half the power sector owned by Indigenous people and then the profits would stay here. This can be built as partners. Dr. Coates suggested what if Guy Lonechild is part of a conspiracy to buy back this country for First Nations; that would be a great plan for Saskatchewan.

Dr. Coates stated that if people walk around Saskatoon, they would not know which office building or hotel is owned by a First Nation. UNDRIP (United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples) needs to be talked about in your organization.

In the Yukon there is Topophilia, a Love of Place. We are not at the starting point; we are already down the track today. A whole bunch of us want to see you (First Nations) buy back this country.

### 2.9. Next Steps in the Nation-to-Nation Engagement Process noted in Zone 1

FNPA CEO Guy Lonechild asked each Chief to share their thoughts on the next steps building from today's Nation-to-Nation session with SaskPower. He thanked everyone here today and looked forward to hearing thoughts from the Chiefs on their interests, purchase options, and investment perspectives.

- *Kahkewistahaw First Nation Chief Evan Taypotat offered a couple of recommendations. 1. The SaskPower President & CEO does not have to be here all the time, but he can be copied to see the e-mail flows from time to time. 2. A regular quarterly or every six months (biannual) meeting with more Chiefs would be good. Perhaps 12 Chiefs at a set meeting date 4 to 5 months out in January when the weather is nice.*

- *Chacachas First Nation Chief Peter Watson noted communication and opportunities for construction and maintenance jobs and long-term meaningful careers is important. Chief Watson stated Let's work together. Chacachas First Nation is going to be building a new sub-division.*
- *Daystar First Nation Chief Phil Anaquod noted he had worked with Golder Associates and understands the phases of projects development. Meaningful engagement must ensure each phases of a project has an effective engagement process in real time to explain the project phases prior to a development proposal being presented. He noted that people may be quiet because they don't understand what you are talking about.*
- *Ocean Man First Nation Chief Connie Bigeagle noted that God helps those who help themselves. Ocean Man is doing things. The Nation is submitting a proposal in response to a SaskPower RFP. The Nation has a partner. Ocean Man is putting on a course for electricians to maintain projects. The Nation incorporated 'Second Wind' as a company to make it so and is ready for SaskPower to work with us.*
- *White Bear First Nations Chief Nathan Pasap thanked everybody for coming out today. Chief Pasap indicated he would like to sit down with SaskPower representatives and White Bear First Nation Chief and Council, to keep the dialogue going. Healthy generations are coming up. Look to the future, not the past. Corporate partners are starting to go above and beyond. We have to be our own champions. The generations coming up can do better as they did not have to endure the atrocities of ancestors such as residential schools that destroyed communities. Now First Nations are rising above, some of the old leadership have difficulty due to the history, now we have to move forward. We don't want free stuff, we want opportunity.*

FNPA CEO Guy Lonechild noted that FNPA has a young chemical engineer on staff and invited Joshua Thomas to share his thoughts with the group.

- *Joshua Thomas with FNPA noted he has only been with FNPA the past 6 months and has learned a lot during that time and appreciates the opportunity to work with FNPA and First Nations on power opportunities.*
- *Chief Evan Taypotat added his people do not want handouts, but want a hand up for First Nations through opportunities. A lot of people do not know about the power sector, give us (First Nations) an opportunity, our people want to earn.*

Mr. Lonechild discussed the wisdom shared by Chief Evan Taypotat. Mr. Lonechild noted the conflict with the Mi'kmaq fisherman out east and the importance of the Marshall in 1999. He expressed his hope that we can do better and that First Nations can have a stronger role in the economy.

SaskPower President & CEO Mike Marsh thanked everyone for attending and inviting SaskPower here today. He indicated that he did not know where the future will take us. There is a changing demographics mix. We are on a journey, let us see what we can do together. Mr. Marsh will find people at SaskPower to follow-up on today's conversation. SaskPower is looking for people with skills to be part of their apprenticeship programs (2 to 6 positions). In the past the location of projects can have challenges. SaskPower is prepared to discuss a range of topics with First Nations. Mr. Marsh indicated First Nations can contact him to find the right people to meet with.

The Zone 1 First Nations Engagement and Roundtable Session concluded after 3:00 p.m. on Tuesday, September 22, 2020.

### 3.0 Treaty 4 Zone Two Engagement Session Notes

#### 3.1. September 23, 2020 Session Attendance

SaskPower and First Nations Power Authority (FNPA) hosted a First Nations Engagement and Roundtable Session on Wednesday, September 23, 2020 at the Terrace Rotunda of Innovation Place located at 10 Research Drive in Regina.

A list of attendees is noted in the next table:

Exhibit 03.01 - SaskPower / FNPA Treaty 4 Zone Two Engagement Session Attendance List		
Attendee	Name	First Nation / Organization
1.	Chief Alvin Francis	Nekaneet Cree Nation
2.	Chief Byron Bitternose	George Gordon First Nation
3.	Councillor Lee-Anne Kehler	Kawacatoose First Nation
4.	Councillor Leon Wolfe	Muskowekwan First Nation
5.	Chief Todd Peigan	Pasqua First Nation
6.	Chief Mark Fox	Piapot First Nation
7.	Councillor Ross Allary	Ochapowace First Nation
8.	Lester Henry	Ochapowace First Nation member
9.	Lara Ludwig	SaskPower
10.	Mike Marsh	SaskPower
11.	Rachelle Verret Morphy	SaskPower
12.	Doug Opseth	SaskPower
13.	Troy King	SaskPower
14.	Courtney Balkwill	SaskPower
15.	Grant Crawford	SaskPower
16.	Wavell Starr	SaskPower
17.	Dr. Bob Kayseas	First Nations University of Canada
18.	Dr. Ken Coates	University of Saskatchewan
19.	Dickie Yuzicappi	Sioux Chef Catering
20.	Guy Bruce	FNPA
21.	Guy Lonechild	FNPA
22.	James Leier	FNPA
23.	Felix Thomas	FNPA
24.	Joshua Thomas	FNPA
25.	Tanya Grondin	FNPA
26.	Rebecca Agecoutay	FNPA
27.	Larry Oakes	Nekaneet Cree Nation
28.	Christina Swan	FNPA
Regrets	Name	First Nation / Organization
1.	Chief Clarence Bellegarde	Little Black Bear First Nation
2.	Chief Mary Ann Daywalker-Pelletier	Okanese First Nation
3.	Chief Frank Dieter	Peepeekisis Cree Nation
4.	Chief Michael Starr	Starblanket Cree Nation
5.	Shane Keepness	Muscowpetung First Nation
6.	Myke Agecoutay	Muscowpetung First Nation

Source: FNPA SaskPower First Nations Engagement Program Phase 1 Pilot Session Two Zones Report

### **3.2. Zone 2 Session Opening**

FNPA CEO Guy Lonechild commenced the Zone 2 Session on Wednesday, September 23, 2020 at 9:30 a.m. Dr. Bob Kayseas invited Elder Larry Oakes to deliver the opening prayer.

Elder Larry Oakes from Nekaneet First Nation provided an opening prayer to start the session. Elder Oakes extended greetings and noted the importance of health and safety during the COVID-19 global pandemic. He talked about the importance of masks. He noted spiritual help is available for people. He acknowledged the connections being developed among the people in the audience participating in the session. Elder Oakes discussed respecting the land and people by engaging with First Nation community members to show you around the land. First Nations people are willing to share their experiences. Nekaneet people are open to work with non-First Nations people in ceremonies. A lot of people in the cities need help to bring this knowledge to them. He expressed the importance of praying for young people.

James Leier with FNPA provided a safety moment regarding the location, parking, COVID-19 protocols, Wi-Fi, feedback forms, cleaning, and related matters.

### **3.3. Zone 2 Session Welcome Address**

#### **3.3.1. Chief Todd Peigan - Pasqua First Nation - Welcome Remarks**

Pasqua First Nation Chief Todd Peigan thanked Elder Oakes for the opening prayer. Chief Peigan congratulated George Gordon First Nation Chief Byron Bitternose on his re-election. Chief Peigan discussed his consideration of attending the session and subsequently the request to address the group. He noted that he is glad that SaskPower is meeting with the Chiefs today.

Chief Peigan invited the group to look through the windows outside at the sky, land, water, and air, noting the importance to protect that. When we do things right (major projects), we can be called radicals or people who do not want development. First Nations people strive to see that the environment is protected. Indigenous people want to engage on projects. We have to always look after tomorrow. The plans for projects have to be made with Indigenous people involved.

Chief Peigan noted that governments have Indigenous procurement strategies. He encouraged governments to dust it off and implement it (Indigenous procurement). File Hills Qu'Appelle Tribal Council has 11 First Nations involved in the FHQ Developments Ltd. The FHQ development corporation is seeking out power opportunities.

Chief Peigan stated that when we talk about engagements and procurements, we need to do more than talk. We need to get a concrete plan from A to B to Z, and implement it.

The Crowns should get together their sisters of SaskPower, SaskEnergy, and SaskTel and have First Nations present their businesses. These sessions could include industry as well. Friends of various First Nations can be involved. This can provide an opportunity to ask what businesses each Nation is involved in.

Chief Peigan noted when major projects work with First Nations this can work well. Examples of this include the \$400 million of Indigenous procurement for Enbridge Line 3 IAMC pipeline and \$300 million of Indigenous procurement by K+S Potash Canada. A number of companies do not know what each First Nation businesses exist and Nations may not understand the potential needs of industry, as people may be scared to ask.

Chief Peigan stated ‘first things first’, industry needs to share their plans and the effects on the sky, land, air, and water.

He noted that the provincial government is challenging the carbon tax; so what is the province’s implementation plan to address carbon. Pasqua First Nation is working with Husky taking methane out of their emissions to create clean air.

Chief Peigan encourages and challenges, like in Telemiracle, SaskPower can encourage their sister Crowns of SaskEnergy and SaskTel to have similar First Nations engagement sessions. The 74 Saskatchewan First Nations can provide presentations on how they fit into industry and major projects.

The Government of Canada replaced the National Energy Board with the Canada Energy Regulator. Chief Peigan sits on the 9 member [Indigenous Advisory Committee](#) (IAC) of the Canada Energy Regulator, which he helped craft policies for that committee. A call was issued for representation, and Chief Peigan responded to that call and was selected to be on the IAC. The job of the IAC is to engage Indigenous communities to know what can be included in these energy projects.

Chief Peigan discussed developing friendships between industry and First Nations leadership. We can sit as friends. He thanked his Indigenous brothers and sisters, and SaskPower for sitting with the Chiefs today. He noted that we can make our environment and businesses better. We can explore how we can sit together and craft that relationship. When you invite us (First Nations) to a session, you need to realize you are going to get heck, but afterwards get moving together.

### 3.3.2. CEO Guy Lonechild - First Nations Power Authority - Welcome Remarks

FNPA CEO Guy Lonechild thanked Elder Oakes for his opening prayer and remarked on the insight of Chief Todd Peigan’s address. Mr. Lonechild noted that yesterday the group that attended had

a good discussion. He noted that the previous day he expressed a lot of opinions, so that First Nations are not left out in the cold (). First Nations are doing what they can to build a better future and are interested in the opportunities in the power sector. Mr. Lonechild invited FNPA Chair Felix Thomas to provide opening remarks.

### 3.3.3. Chair Felix Thomas - First Nations Power Authority - Welcome Remarks

FNPA Chairperson Felix Thomas brought greetings on behalf of the FNPA Board of Directors, thanked Elder Larry Oakes for the opening prayer, welcomed the Chiefs and Councillors from the Treaty 4 Nations and the SaskPower Senior Management Team. He thanked Chief Todd Peigan for his remarks and contribution to Indigenous communities related to the energy sector.

Mr. Thomas noted that as a member of Kinistin Saulteaux Nation which like Nekanee Cree Nation is a fair distance from other First Nations and larger urban centres. Coming from a somewhat remote and small community (smaller First Nations membership) the community is often left alone compared to having other Nations close to each other. Communities near each other can have traditionalists and spiritualists near each other to help maintain traditions. Some medicine men are women. Medicine men and spiritualists can be specialists, not like a general practitioner as a doctor.

Mr. Thomas stated that not every First Nation wants to be involved in power production. First Nations have different governance structures Nation to Nation. Call a Chief to understand the structure of his / her Nation. SaskPower President & CEO Mike Marsh said yesterday that people can call him to connect with the right people at SaskPower regarding their interests and needs. SaskPower is the big brother to other Crowns. SaskPower has an interest to communicate, engage, build relationships, and 'meet in the middle'. We can come to the table with a number of realities. We need to fix things on both sides. We need to discuss situations and not assume we know all the information. Sometimes what people want can shift. Leadership can change.

He noted that accessibility to SaskPower can change the role of the First Nations Power Authority. In some cases, FNPA can be an advocate for some projects and some First Nations and in some cases FNPA does not need to be the advocate. Sometimes FNPA can help build capacity and some communities have the capacity to do their own projects.

Mr. Thomas gained an understanding that people spending more time at home (due to the COVID-19) reduce the demand for electricity at work or at other places. Some customers have been deferring payments to SaskPower due to COVID-19. He noted that he understands that SaskPower does not have a pandemic reserve, it has capital reserves to replace infrastructure.

He noted that we need more engagement of FNPA, the FNPA membership, and SaskPower to help First Nations know what is out there. First Nations are not against development. The treaties are about development.

The coming of the white man (settlers) had agriculture as the key industry for settlement and Treaties. Education levels have moved from grade 8 to grade 10 to University level as the times change for First Nations.

There are opportunities for First Nations to work with SaskPower on clean energy projects. We can work together and help find solutions so we both can benefit. Treaties are not about having more, but having enough, the same as everybody else.

Mr. Thomas noted some time ago when he was a young Chief for Kinistin Saulteaux Nation he went to meet the owner of Bourgault Industries Ltd. at Saint Brieux. He asked the owner 'what does it take for First Nations people to work here' and the owner responded 'show up'. The owner indicated that Bourgault will provide the training. At that time a number of Inland terminals were being built in the area. During a 2 week period of the continuous concrete pour Kinistin members worked 16 hour days. In Northern Manitoba a power project was being developed and after a few months some of the First Nations staff quit. During an exit interview the company tried to understand why and learned that some of the people leaving had earned enough money to support their lifestyle and were not concerned about earning any more than they needed. Some First Nations people are not interested in working full-time and others want to work full-time. There are differences First Nation to First Nation and within the people at First Nations.

Mr. Thomas thanked the leadership team of SaskPower for being at the sessions and the support of the process conveyed by President & CEO Mike Marsh, Rachelle Verret Morphy (Vice-President, Corporate and Regulatory Affairs and General Counsel), Mark Peters (Director of IPP Development), and the rest of the team. The comments from Mr. Peters and the willingness to learn is appreciated.

He noted that if you invite 74 First Nations, you should be happy if 1/3 come out to the meeting. As FNPA Chair and our CEO Guy Lonechild and I are able to take notes on power opportunities. FNPA has the capacity to support communities. We need the backstory and when we get it, we can be trailblazers from where we were to what we have now.

Mr. Thomas noted that the pandemic has shown that reserves are safe places away from the cities. First Nations need to engage now and then to exchange information as well as remind our partners of inherent rights and treaty rights.

### **3.4. Zone 2 Roundtable Session Co-Facilitator Remarks**

Guy Lonechild called upon the SaskPower / FNPA First Nations Engagement and Roundtable Session Co-Facilitators to provide a historical & current colonial context impacting Indigenous communities and Engagement Principles of “Meeting in the Middle”.

#### **3.4.1. Dr. Bob Kayseas, PhD Zone 2 Session Remarks**

Dr. Bob Kayseas, PhD, MBA, B. Admin., is a Professor, Vice-President Academic, and Interim President of First Nations University of Canada. Dr. Kayseas had each Chief or Council member introduce themselves to the group.

Dr. Kayseas described how busy a First Nation Chief or Council member are on any given day. He noted that a Chief or Councillor may deal with a broken window to dealing with Ottawa on the same day. He spoke about Chief Clarence Louie of Osoyoos Indian Band which is the biggest employer in the area (of British Columbia). The Lac La Ronge Indian Band has the Kitsaki Management Limited Partnership. Those are the big guys for development. There are lots more First Nations with development corporations that are growing. There are a number of First Nations with infant development corporations wanting to engage and grow. Some still have obstacles to work through the Indian Act.

Dr. Kayseas described the efforts of Fishing Lake First Nation’s development corporation. In 1988 the Indian Act was revised to provide a process to allow for the commercial use of designated land on a reserve. Fishing Lake has been working on replacing a store on reserve since 2016. In order to get financing the location needs to have land officially designated for that use. Fishing Lake is still working on a head lease to get the financing four years after starting the project.

He noted that there is so much variability between each First Nation. Each Nation has access to different levels of capital and there is lots of variability in development capacity as well.

#### **3.4.2. Dr. Ken Coates, PhD Zone 2 Session Remarks**

Dr. Ken Coates, PhD, MA, BA, is a Professor and Canada Research Chair in Regional Innovation, Johnson Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy, University of Saskatchewan; Fellow, Royal Society of Canada.

Dr. Coates started by acknowledging the significance of SaskPower bringing senior management here to meet with First Nations today. He noted it was great to see Chief Todd Peigan from Pasqua First Nation. Pasqua First Nation started to prepare for COVID-19 in December 2019 and implementing lock-down measures in February 2020, one month before the rest of Canada.

As a non-Indigenous person and an academic Dr. Coates noted he understands the importance of Indigenous procurement. The federal government has a number of procurement regions such as Atlantic Canada to ensure all parts of the country benefit from federal purchasing. The Canadian Council for Aboriginal Business (CCAB) suggested that 5% of Federal procurement come from Indigenous companies. The federal government expected there may be little capacity to reach that threshold of Indigenous purchasing. CCAB investigated that federal purchasing need and Aboriginal capacity to meet that need to find out what the capacity exists to meet that need. This included a capacity assessment of over 10,000 Aboriginal businesses. Based on the assessment Indigenous businesses could handle 24% of the federal government's procurement requirements. Right now, only about 1% of federal procurement comes from Indigenous businesses. So why not in Saskatchewan find out what First Nation businesses in this province could do out and what they are currently doing right now out of the level provincial procurement.

In 1670 First Nations were heavily involved in the fur trade. The Hudson Bay Company had some wrong ideas on seeking more First Nations involvement by trading tobacco and liquor to increase the supply volumes. Dr. Coates asked the question how do you describe affluence. The answer varies from person to person and on First Nation to non-Indigenous people. For some it is having a big house or owning a high end brand like a Mercedes. For Indigenous people it may mean do I have enough money to meet my basic needs. Hudson Bay found Indigenous suppliers liked to do about 1.5 hours of work per day as that is all they needed to provide for their families. They only traded enough furs to buy what they could carry home. Hudson Bay utilized alcohol and tobacco to secure additional time and fur, which resulted in a number of social problems.

Dr. Coates noted that there continue to be differences between Non-Indigenous people and Indigenous people on the definition of affluence and wealth. Time available to be with family, participate in ceremony, and have a balanced lifestyle is a key part of Indigenous values.

He noted that in Canada the Treaty process was started by Indigenous people. The First Nations wanted to avoid the wars that were happening in the United States with the calvary killing Indigenous people. The Government of Canada basically presented a deal and said sign it. First Nations asked for and negotiated for health care, education, housing, economic development, and other provisions. The federal government lost site and track of the agreed addendums promised for more than a decade.

The number one challenge for First Nations was that the Federal Government did not honor its agreement. The government did not like mobility, it wanted Indigenous people to live and stay on reserves. In 1945 the federal government introduced the mother's allowance with \$5 per month per child, which would be equivalent to about \$100 in current equivalent value. The

allowance was given to everyone, except First Nations; the First Nations were given a list of things they could buy at a store and only those items would be covered by the government. The federal government said if you want the allowance you have to stay home on the reserve only or send your children to residential schools. Residential schools took off in the 1950s and 1960s, but it also put First Nations in central places where Indigenous people could talk to each other. That led to protests as people were put together and were able to talk with each other about what was happening. Residential schools destroyed culture; they told students that Indigenous people living on reserve were dirty. The separation was impactful in the wrong way. Nuns, priests, and some pedophiles had the Indigenous children. Parents lost their capacity to be parents. Only now is there a first generation of Indigenous children being raised by their parents.

Dr. Coates noted that a significant Indigenous revitalization is underway. He indicated that he is a huge 'Idle No More' fan. The movement now is likely being driven by 27 year old women who are educated and powerful leaders. Young men still is an issue for First Nations regarding education levels. In 1970 there were 300 First Nations people enrolled in University in Canada, now there is 30,000 enrolled in Canada with 75% of them being women. First Nations women are now taking over leadership positions. There is a lack of Indigenous engineers as many engineering students still tend to be men. Young Indigenous men have limited education levels.

Dr. Coates referred to Dr. Kayseas' example of the community store. He noted the example provided yesterday by Chief Cadmus Delorme (Cowessess First Nation) about having to provide 400 reports per year to Ottawa for the programs run by that one First Nation. Federal paternalism is the worst form of micro-management.

He spoke of the cultural revitalization in South America. Over 400 years ago when the Catholic Church came to South America, the church would whip people if they used their own language. The church left many places 50 years ago and the culture and language came back; it was preserved underground.

He noted the importance of ceremony in First Nations; he advised SaskPower if they are invited into ceremony, please go. Just be ready to be part of a sweat lodge or other ceremony.

As noted in these sessions yesterday First Nations are not looking for handouts but for economic opportunities. Development corporations are vital to First Nations and have \$200 to \$300 million of assets to invest. Cameco has provided \$2 billion over 10 years to 5 northern communities for procurement, employment, and other contributions. The impact and benefit of the Kitsaki Management Limited Partnership and the 11 different companies it has is significant. First Nations that get started with business is not a stopping point, it is a growing point. Consortiums

of First Nations have a 10% Indigenous ownership of the Coastal Gas Link. There is potential for a 30% Indigenous ownership stake in trans Mountain pipeline.

Dr. Coates promoted the aspirations of First Nation communities that want opportunities. Collaboration is the key; the goal is long term partnerships. It is incredibly good to work with local First Nation businesses to keep the benefits here in Saskatchewan instead of sending the benefits to a company out of province. This would build prosperity for all of Saskatchewan.

The Marshall decision in 1999 provided fishing rights for Mi'kmaq fisherman. The Mi'kmaq has 15 fishing boats with 3 entirely with all female crews.

Dr. Coates noted that managing prosperity is a challenge; what to do with wealth is a consideration. New Zealand, Scandinavia, and Thailand are examples where Indigenous initiatives by government have good models for better Indigenous business opportunities. This is a chance for Saskatchewan to do things differently. SaskPower doing business with Indigenous companies builds successful Indigenous communities and benefits government.

### **3.5. Zone 2 Presentation by Mike Marsh, President & CEO, SaskPower**

FNPA CEO Lonechild introduced Mike Marsh, President & CEO of SaskPower to make a presentation on Planning a Sustainable Power System during An Unprecedented Period of Transformation. SaskPower President & CEO Mike Marsh indicated that he has worked 29 years at SaskPower.

Mr. Marsh thanked Elder Larry Oakes for the opening prayer and the First Nation Chiefs for attending the session. He noted being honored that each Chief took the time to be with the group today on Treaty Four Territory and the Home of the Métis. He indicated his hopes that this is just the start of more sessions with Saskatchewan First Nations, FNPA, and SaskPower.

# PLANNING A SUSTAINABLE POWER SYSTEM

## CONSIDERATIONS & OPPORTUNITIES

September 22 & 23, 2020

Treaty Four Territory, Regina

Presented by Mike Marsh, President & CEO



President & CEO Marsh acknowledged the important dialogue between FNPA CEO Guy Lonechild and SaskPower, and the leadership by FNPA Chair Felix Thomas over the years.

## THANK YOU FOR BEING HERE

“Meaningful engagement with Indigenous leaders and communities is one of many important steps toward planning a sustainable power system for future generations.”

- *Mike Marsh*  
*President & CEO, SaskPower*

Treaty Four is 146 years old this month (September 15). SaskPower is flying the Treaty Four flag above the front doors of head office in September.

Mr. Marsh acknowledged the dialogue from yesterday's session regarding SaskPower being the big brother among provincial Crown corporations. He noted how proud we can be of the journey SaskPower has made with Indigenous people the last few years. SaskPower has made significant changes to how it does business. This is just the beginning. SaskPower has moved the dial on Indigenous procurement. SaskPower will share what it is doing and what it has learned with the other Crown corporations at the next quarterly Crown meetings.

Mr. Marsh thanked Dr. Bob Kayseas and Dr. Ken Coates for their remarks. He noted Dr. Coates statement about what if SaskPower was owned by First Nations. He commented on the complexity of being a Crown corporation with its own board of directors, the linkage to the Crown Investments Corporation, and then the Government of Saskatchewan.

Many, if not all of you have heard SaskPower talk about the need to modernize and transform the province's power system. Mr. Marsh indicated that he would share what that transformation means to the people at SaskPower. A big part of today's discussion will focus on understanding what it means to you, as First Nations leaders, and what it means to your communities.

SaskPower has a focus on providing reliable sustainable power to the customers and communities we serve. SaskPower (referring to the SaskPower banner on stage) is focused on "Powering our future®".

Transforming our power system will involve a number of significant decisions. Decisions about electricity affect everyone in Saskatchewan in some way. That's why it's important to Mr. Marsh, SaskPower's Executive team and Board of Directors, that collectively we find ways to share information with each other and that we take the time to understand what's important to each other. And, as we plan something as long lasting as an electricity system, it's important to us that we continue to work together and keep our relationships strong.

## TRANSFORMATION: A SHIFT IN PERSPECTIVE



3

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When SaskPower talks about transformation, we tend to think about it from the perspective of the power system, which makes sense because that's our business. We think about the need to replace fossil fuels with cleaner power generation options. We think about modernizing an aging power grid so that it can deliver more of the types of services our customers expect.

But, to truly transform the power system, we are going to need to shift our perspective. We are going to need to look at the way we do things today, and be open to changing our approach, and re-thinking the way we manage our business. We also need to consider your perspectives, which we know might be much different from ours.

We will be looking to you to help us understand what's important to First Nations so that where we are able to, we can reflect those perspectives in our future plans.

## WHAT WE'D LIKE TO SHARE TODAY

- What we've accomplished together so far
- What's driving the need for transformation?
- How we're responding:
  - Power supply plan
  - Modernizing the grid
  - Renewed customer focus
- Planning considerations
- Opportunities



4

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To engage meaningfully, everyone needs to have the same information. So, for the next 30 minutes Mr. Marsh offered to give the group a snapshot of where we're at today.

He indicated he would touch on:

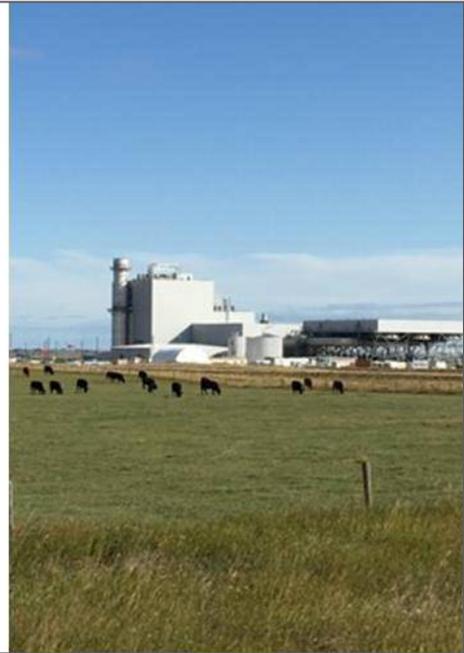
- The work we've done together so far;
- Some of the key drivers for change in the electricity industry;
- He will highlight some of the things we are doing to address these changes; and,
- He will go over the many things SaskPower needs to consider as we plan the future power system.

He indicated that he intends to leave time for the Chiefs questions and lots of good conversation about potential opportunities for us to work together.

## INDIGENOUS PROCUREMENT

- Over \$250 million since 2013
- Approximately \$50 million per year
- 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 



5

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Mr. Marsh noted that SaskPower spends about \$800 million per year in capital investments with about \$800 million to \$1 billion on average spent per annum each year for the past decade. The proportion of Indigenous procurement has been becoming more important each year.

SaskPower has reached over \$250 million of Indigenous procurement since 2013; or approximately \$50 million per year. Indigenous companies undertaking contract and sub-contract work throughout Saskatchewan.

In January 2020, SaskPower became a founding partner sponsor of the Saskatchewan Chamber of Commerce, Indigenous Engagement Charter.

## 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
- **Power Generation Partners Program**
  - 8 First Nations projects approved in 2019
- **MLTC Bioenergy Centre (under construction)**
- **Net Metering**
  - 11 Indigenous communities participating

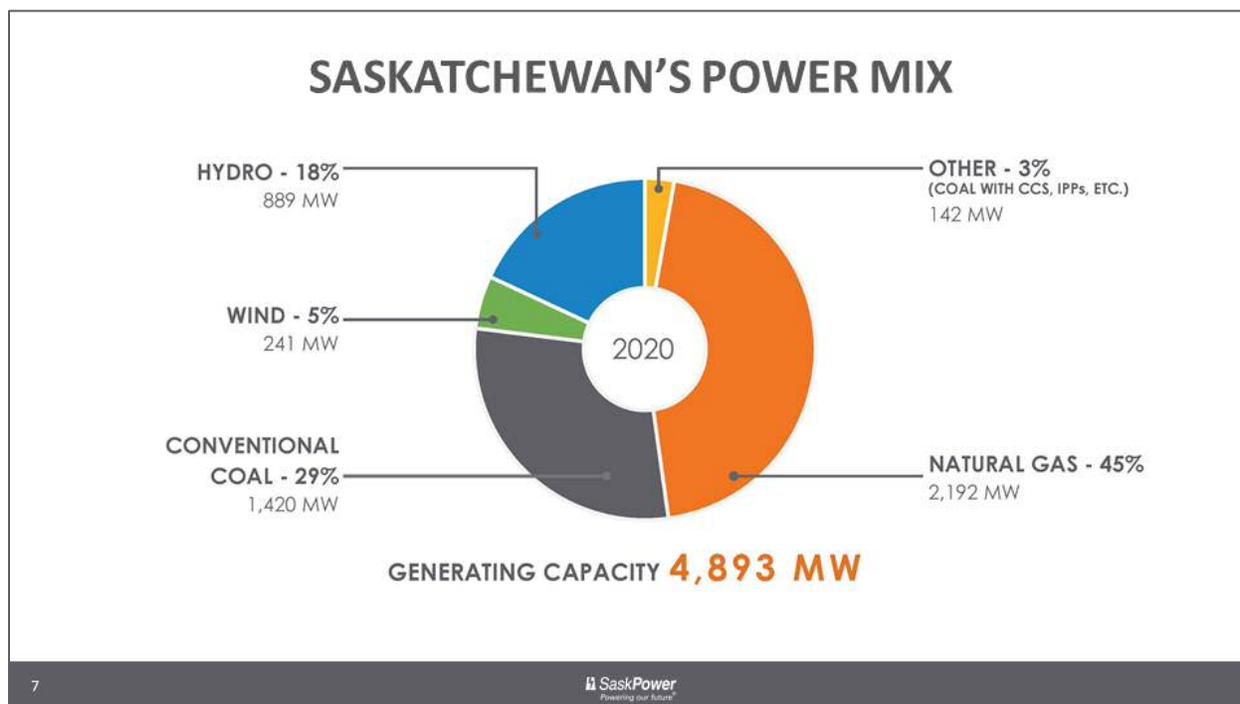


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Mr. Marsh highlighted to current level of Indigenous Power Generation in Saskatchewan.

- 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
  - Mr. Marsh noted the information shared by Cowessess First Nation Chief Cadmus Delorme yesterday on this project
- Power Generation Partners Program
  - 8 First Nations projects approved in 2019
- MLTC Bioenergy Centre (under construction)
  - Mr. Marsh noted the long journey to get the scale and economics right for this project which is under construction now
- Net Metering
  - 11 Indigenous communities participating



Before talking about where we are going in the future Mr. Marsh indicated he likes to start with where we are now.

This chart shows you where our power comes from today:

- about 45 per cent of our generation capacity today is natural gas;
- 29 per cent is conventional coal which used to be 65% 30 years ago;
- 18 per cent is hydro and about five per cent is wind.
- About three per cent is other sources such as heat recovery projects, as well as coal with carbon capture and storage.

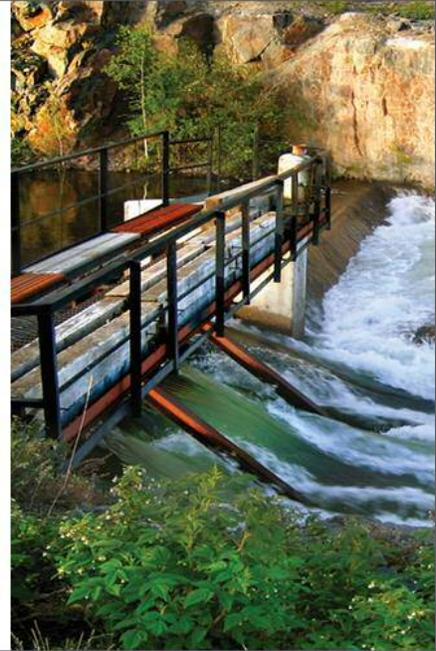
All in - that brings SaskPower's total installed capacity to a little over 4,800 megawatts.

He noted that last year (2019) marked SaskPower's 90th anniversary as the province's primary electricity provider. That means it took 90 years to build the current power system. It's a conventional power system - a system that's designed to generate electricity for, and deliver electricity to, customers.

But, the regulatory changes happening in our industry, largely driven by a need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to address climate change, are one of the reasons we need to transform this system...one that took 90 years to build. And, much of this will be done by 2030. The system is evolving from a conventional generation and one way distribution model.

## DRIVERS OF TRANSFORMATION

- Federal regulations: phase-out fossil fuels; drastically cut greenhouse gas emissions
- Changing customer needs: power rates and technology advances are moving customers toward self-generation
- Electrification of transportation and other sectors



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Federal regulations will eliminate conventional coal and could now limit natural gas generation. This has us re-thinking our earlier plans from 2015, when we announced that we'd reduce greenhouse emissions by 40 per cent from 2005 levels by 2030. We'll still reach that emissions reduction goal. We will most likely exceed that goal.

But the way we reach the goal - the generation options we use to replace conventional coal - might look a bit different. More recent changes to Federal regulations mean we might not add as much natural gas-fired generation as we'd planned. The key takeaway here is that we need to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions while providing reliable, cost-effective power for all customers.

Another reason we need to transform: our customers are changing the way they use electricity and the way they are thinking about electricity. Many want to be more environmentally responsible and sustainable, which leads them to consider solar or wind energy.

The third driver here is the rapid move to electrification of transportation and other sectors of the economy. Yesterday there was 300 electric vehicles in Saskatchewan. The forecast by 2040 is for the majority of vehicles to be electric. There needs to be lots of battery power and investment into battery technology for those forecasts to occur.



**HOW WE'RE RESPONDING**

- Power supply plan
- Grid modernization
- Re-focus on customer needs

 **Sustainable Electricity Company™** **PROGRESSIVE ABORIGINAL RELATIONS** **GOLD LEVEL**

 Canadian Council for Aboriginal Business

9  SaskPower  
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So what are we doing about this?

Mr. Marsh highlighted three areas to touch on today:

- Our electricity supply plan - our supply plan is always being updated to reflect changes to regulations and ways we can achieve even deeper cuts to greenhouse gas emissions.
- Grid modernization - this will allow for a two-way energy system and enable SaskPower to become a “platform” to move energy for those customers that choose to self-generate.
- And, we’ve put an emphasis on meeting the changing needs of our customers.

Mr. Marsh noted that residential, urban, rural, commercial, industrial, and First Nations each have different power needs from the grid.

All this work aligns with our focus as a sustainable electricity company. Last year we achieved this designation, established by the Canadian Electricity Association.

We’re committed to be an environmentally, socially and financially responsible company with a governance framework that identifies with the principles of sustainable development.

I’m also proud to say that SaskPower is certified at the gold level by the Canadian Council for Aboriginal Business. We are working hard to maintain that high standard.

## POWER SUPPLY PLAN

Customer preferences, regulations and economics require SaskPower to transition to non-emitting energy sources.

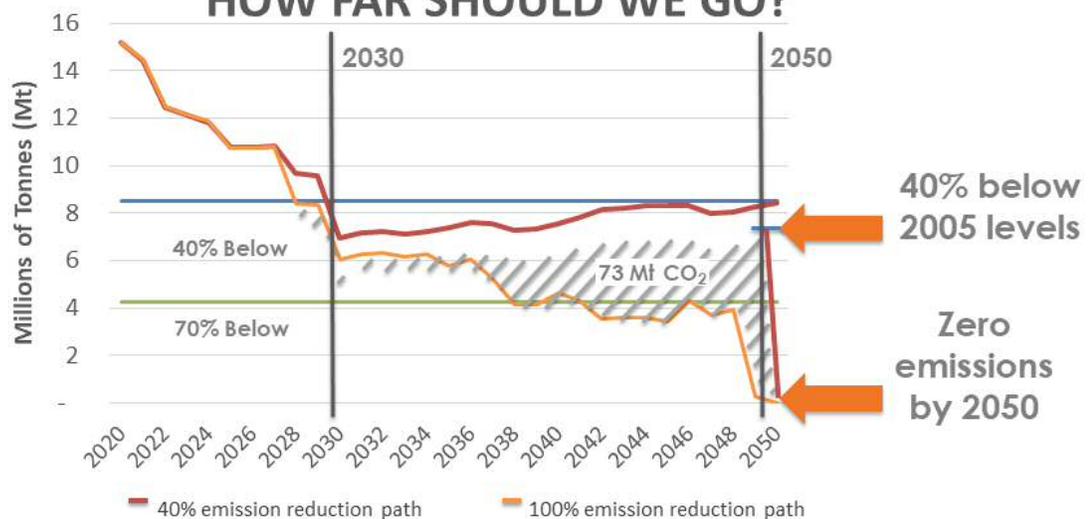
SaskPower is committed to early, ongoing and meaningful Indigenous engagement as we transform the province's power system.

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Mr. Marsh spoke about SaskPower's power supply plan.

## REDUCING GHG EMISSIONS: HOW FAR SHOULD WE GO?



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In 2015 we set a goal of reducing emissions from 15 million tonnes by 6 million tonnes or 40% from 2005 levels by 2030. We'll get there, we are confident of that. Beyond 2030, however, we anticipate needing to reduce GHG emissions much further.

There has been lots of focus by government and industry on achieving net zero emissions by 2050. Changing regulations is part of that. As banks consider financing power projects, part of the project financing evaluation includes looking at the environmental sustainability and the fuel source.

## EVALUATING ALL SUPPLY OPTIONS

- Available supply options: natural gas, coal with carbon capture and storage, cogeneration, imports from outside Saskatchewan (new transmission lines), wind, solar
- Emerging supply options: energy storage, hydro in Saskatchewan, customer generation, biomass, flare gas, geothermal, nuclear power from small modular reactors



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We are fortunate to have a number of available ways to produce power in Saskatchewan.

There really isn't an option we aren't looking at.

As we develop our supply plan, we need to make sure that we have the right mix of generation to provide power to our customers when they need it while ensuring we meet our GHG emissions targets, comply with federal regulations and keep rates as cost effective as possible.

That's what sustainability means to us.

## ROLE OF RENEWABLES

- Wind power expected to triple by 2023
- 80 MW of solar expected by 2022
- Hydro, biomass, geothermal opportunities being assessed



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SaskPower has increased wind generation recently by  $\uparrow$ 375 MW to 600 MW of wind by 2023.

The key point here is that we expect to add more solar than we'd planned.

We planned for 60 megawatts and today it looks like we'll reach 80 megawatts by 2022.

## BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM

- Storage needed to maximize use of wind and solar
- Planning a 20-megawatt (MW) system at Fleet Street Switching Station in NE Regina



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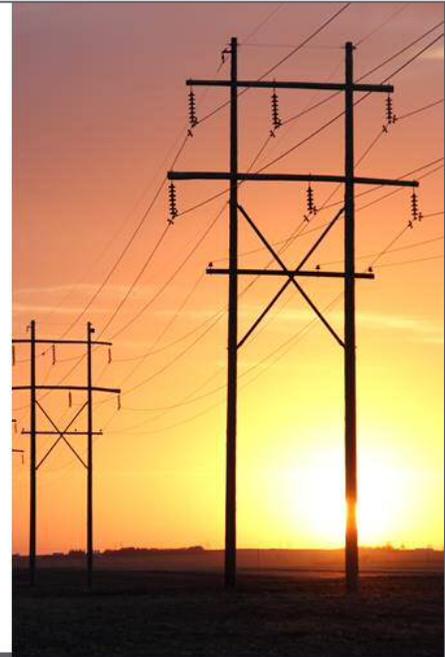
SaskPower is planning to build Saskatchewan's first utility-scale battery energy storage system. We'll locate a 20-megawatt/megawatt hour system within our Fleet Street switching station in northeast Regina. This type of technology stores energy for later use and can back up wind and solar power at a moment's notice. Mr. Marsh noted that Cowessess First Nation added battery storage to their power project.

We're applying for federal funding under the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program to share project costs. Access to program funding is important to these projects as they do not have the economics today to be fully standalone investments without additional support. This project will support 120-260 MW of additional wind power and up to 40 MW of hydro power imported from Manitoba.

- Project planning: underway.
- Infrastructure Canada conditional funding review: fall 2020.
- Procure technology: late 2020.
- Construction: spring 2021.
- Energization: spring 2022.

## ELECTRICITY IMPORTS

- Strengthening power line connections between Manitoba, Alberta and the United States allows us to add more renewable generation
- Establishes the framework for a zero-emissions grid
- Enables longer term revenue opportunities through power exports



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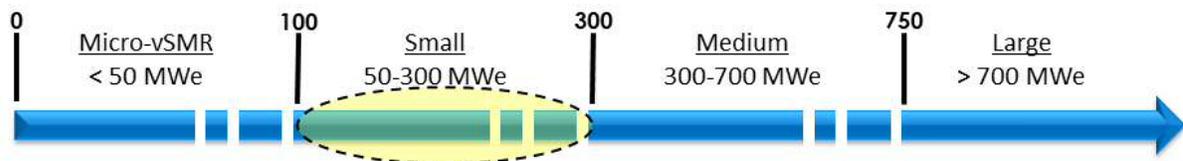
Allows for more renewable generation in Saskatchewan. Access through tie-ins to other power support is important to supplement supply and demand fluctuations. For example, when the wind drops off at a wind power site, within 15 minutes another source of power is needed to replace the loss of generation from the wind power site.

A viable baseload alternative to natural gas, which supports the potential for nuclear power from small modular reactors and an emissions-free grid.

Federal cost-sharing opportunities could help manage impacts to customer rates.

## NUCLEAR POWER FROM SMALL MODULAR REACTORS (SMRs)

- **Small:** 50-300 MWe per generating unit, smaller footprint which makes them a better fit for smaller power grids
- **Modular:** units designed to be made in a factory and delivered to project site for assembly, which reduces costs and risks to schedule
- **Reactor:** nuclear fission reactor; installed underground, which is one of the many enhanced safety features



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SaskPower has looked at the potential for nuclear power since the early 1970s. In the past, the larger units just haven't been a good fit for our system.

SMRs range from 50-300 MWe per generating unit; where a large coal-fired power unit generates about 300 MWe. SMRs are designed and built in factories and delivered to the site. Today, small modular reactors, are looking more and more attractive. The technology is very safe and is not like the nuclear power technology utilized during the Second World War.

Nuclear power has been at a scale much larger than the generation needed in Saskatchewan's current electrical system. SMRs are at a scale that better matches the scale of power generation needed in Saskatchewan and the current size of SaskPower generating sites.

There's still work to do but the Federal Government and the provinces of Saskatchewan, Ontario, New Brunswick and now Alberta are committed to evaluating the potential for this option as part of Canada's clean energy future.

Recent SaskPower SMR feasibility work:

- 2018: we participated in the development of the Canadian SMR Roadmap.
- 2019: SaskPower/Ontario Power Generation MOU to assess fleet-based deployment of SMRs in both provinces.
- 2019: CEO SMR Forum with Ontario Power Generation, Bruce Power, New Brunswick Power to engage the Federal government on SMR funding.

- 2020: we continue to monitor the technical and regulatory progress of SMR technology developers; we're participating in the Canadian SMR Action Plan, which will be released in November.

**PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS**

*Mission: reliable, cost-effective, sustainable power to our customers and the communities we serve.*

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No easy answers</li> <li>• All decisions involve trade-offs</li> <li>• Need to balance a range of needs and interests</li> <li>• Indigenous and public engagement a critical first step</li> </ul>	<div style="border: 1px solid #8ebf42; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Reduce emissions: how much more?</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #8ebf42; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Regulatory risk?</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #8ebf42; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Customer rates</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid #8ebf42; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Indigenous participation</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #8ebf42; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">How much self-generation?</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #8ebf42; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">How much power is needed and when?</div>
	<div style="border: 1px solid #8ebf42; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Technology availability</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #8ebf42; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Reliability</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #8ebf42; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">How important is energy self-sufficiency ?</div>	

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SaskPower has a large power grid with 157,000 kilometres of power lines connected to 27 generating sites.

As we plan the system - there are so many things to consider. These considerations are really the basis for our Indigenous and Public engagement program. It is important to have your input and know what's important to you. There is no "silver bullet."

A lot is going to happen over the next 30 years and we want people to understand the planning and changing nature of power in Saskatchewan.

## GRID MODERNIZATION

- Increase visibility, control and automation of the power grid
- Today: improved safety, reliability, efficiency and adaptability
- Future: two-way energy services and enhanced customer participation

“We are working to modernize a 90-year-old power system in the next 10 years to accommodate two-way power flow and support more customer generation.”

- *Tim Eckel, Vice-President  
Asset Management,  
Planning & Sustainability*



Mr. Marsh noted he has four slides left.

A critical part of transforming the power system is modernizing the power grid. Through this work, we'll improve visibility and control of the network, which will support improvements in service reliability (quicker restore times for power outages). Push notifications (through automated messages to cellular phones) will help us and you know about outages. It will also enable more customer generation, energy storage, and newer technology advances such as electric vehicle charging stations.

## RENEWED CUSTOMER FOCUS

- New Indigenous customer care program
- Customer energy solutions
- Developing renewable energy products
- Electric vehicles and charging stations



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As we work to transform the power system, we are renewing our focus on meeting customer needs through the collaborative development of programs and services they've asked for.

We've set up a new Indigenous customer care team to support the unique needs of some of our Indigenous customers. This program is in the pilot stage and has had some good success so far.

We're working with some of our commercial and industrial customers interested in self-generation and reducing their emissions and have started to talk with some of our larger customers about SaskPower's role in the electric vehicle market - specifically regarding charging stations.

## SASKPOWER AND FIRST NATIONS

- How can we continue to work together?
- Where are there opportunities to collaborate and participate?
- How do we continue this conversation?



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So, one of the questions I'm asked when I share our story is where do I see the role of the power utility going forward?

I guess how I'd answer that question is:

- I believe traditional utilities, like SaskPower, will continue to be important.

Others who are finding innovative ways to put energy on the grid will take a larger role.

All of us who have an interest in powering our future will be able to work together and find new, exciting and pioneering ways to provide energy to our customers.

We look forward to talking with you about how we can continue to work together, and how we can continue to keep the lines of communication open as we plan the power system for future generations.

A dark grey rectangular slide with the text "THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME" in white, bold, uppercase letters. The text is centered and flanked by two vertical green bars. Below the text is a thin white horizontal line. At the bottom of the slide is a green horizontal bar containing the SaskPower logo and tagline.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME



### 3.5.1. Zone 2 Traditional Meal Hosted by Sioux Chef Dickie Yuzicappi

The group took a break for a Traditional Meal provided by Sioux Chef Dickie Yuzicappi.

### 3.5.2. Zone 2 Discussion with Mike Marsh, President & CEO, SaskPower

The group was encouraged to ask any questions of President & CEO Mike Marsh.

- *Piapot First Nation Chief Mark Fox indicated his interest to gain more knowledge where SaskPower is heading. He noted the value in working with Guy Lonechild and FNPA. He stated that having the other Chiefs here with SaskPower senior management provides another opportunity to move on to the next step. It is important for us to build trust with each other.*

*Chief Fox wants to see equal opportunity for all First Nations in the power sector. Treaty 4 territory has a number of power opportunities. Piapot First Nation wants to invest locally into business ventures that operate here.*

*He noted that Piapot First Nation did not get power on reserve until the 1980s. Coming from there to where we are today is a big accomplishment (having better power and options in the power sector).*

*We want to share a piece of the pie. Chief Fox noted that Piapot First Nation applied for 10 MW project and has developed the project financing. The Nation is working on it together with SaskPower. Chief Fox noted the importance to keep the door open to power opportunities.*

Mr. Marsh noted SaskPower's commitment to Indigenous engagement, strong communications, and procurement with First Nations. He indicated that SaskPower can work with you (Chief Fox and other First Nations) to help in these areas. Indigenous procurement as a key area for SaskPower with weighting given on submissions with Indigenous participation as part of the procurement selection process. SaskPower is willing to help First Nations and has team members available to continue the dialogue with each First Nation.

- *George Gordon First Nation Chief Byron Bitternose noted that President & CEO Mike Marsh answered some of the questions regarding procurement contracts. Chief Bitternose indicated that all we (as First Nations) want is a chance to bid. As Dr. Coates explained there is a lot of red tape First Nations go through to advance projects. We need to pressure the government to take some of the red tape away. Chief Bitternose thanked SaskPower and FNPA for organizing this session today.*

Mr. Marsh spoke to some of the processes used by SaskPower and the importance that the documentation related to a \$100,000 item being simpler than that of a \$10 million item. SaskPower will work with First Nations and FNPA to ensure a good understanding of its processes and what is needed to do business with the Crown. He indicated a willingness to put Chief Bitternose (and other first Nations) in touch with the right people at SaskPower to help with the process.

- *Nekaneet Cree Nation Chief Alvin Francis praised the MOU (Memorandum of Understanding) signed to provide Nekaneet people training to be part of the SaskPower Chinook Power Project at Swift Current. Chief Francis indicated that he always found SaskPower to be co-operative and thanked President & CEO Mike Marsh for support keeping the doors open for partnerships. It helps when youth have pride. He noted that the Millennials are an odd group of people who are quite different that other generations.*

Mr. Marsh thanked Chief Francis for the work his First Nation has done with SaskPower. He noted that when SaskPower builds a power plant, the company is there for the long haul.

- *FNPA representative Joshua Thomas asked what President & CEO Mike Marsh thought would be the most viable option by 2050 to reach net zero emissions.*

Mr. Marsh indicated that we may not know yet what the most viable option would be to reach net zero by 2050, but SMRs (small modular reactors) and hydrogen are possibilities. People (companies) are doing a lot of investment into these types of new technologies and one of these may become the best option. Battery storage will become more

important. While we really don't know now about the future energy mix; as a province there are significant benefits to mine, process, and use uranium in nuclear power platforms like SMRs.

- *Pasqua First Nation Chief Todd Peigan encouraged SaskPower to work through FNPA to send out more statistical information to the Chiefs to help build an understanding of the industry and possibilities for Indigenous involvement.*

Mr. Marsh indicated that SaskPower is willing to communicate how their process works and any areas where that process can be changed. SaskPower is willing to work with each First Nation, work through joint sessions like this, and continue to work with Guy Lonechild and FNPA to assist First Nations on power sector opportunities.

- *Kawacatoose First Nation Councillor Lee-Anne Kehler noted that her community had a proposal for net metering which unfortunately was denied. Kawacatoose First Nation is working with Jenna Englot at FNPA on planning. The community has some solar. COVID-19 for students has been a struggle to work on-line; the students do better in hands-on learning settings. Kawacatoose First Nation has about 1/3 of its members living in Regina, 1/3 living in Saskatoon, and about 1/3 on reserve at Kawacatoose. Transportation is how their First Nation people get to work, which is good for the urban members and presents some challenges for the rural members.*

Mr. Marsh thanked Councillor Kehler and all the Chiefs and Councillors for their questions. He indicated that he will be following up with Rachelle Verret Morphy (Vice-President, Corporate and Regulatory Affairs and General Counsel) and Wayne Rude (Director, Aboriginal Relations) on a number of items from today's session.

### **3.6. Zone 2 Roundtable Power Engagement Discussions**

Dr. Bob Kayseas introduced the next segment of the session for a roundtable discussion on a range of topics that would be of interest to each First Nation. Topics include:

- Topic 1 - First Nations Perspectives about the current Power System
- Topic 2 - Are First Nations Interested in Clean & Renewable Power?
- Topic 3 - Role of First Nations in Saskatchewan's Energy Plan
- Plus, any other Participant's Views on Future Power Generation
- *Muskowekwan First Nation Councillor Leon Wolfe thanked FNPA and SaskPower for today's session. He indicated that Muskowekwan First Nation wants to get into the power industry business side as a producer of electricity and not just as users; their Nation wants to be a part of larger projects over the next 10 years.*

Mr. Marsh indicated that procurement for energy is a very competitive process where companies go to get the best price and technology to be sustainable in a small margin business. Power generation companies need to work hard to earn money. Cowessess First Nation can provide a case study of how this is done. Nations can offset local community load. There is good potential to aggregate investment with a group of First Nation communities into larger projects with better economics. In the power industry it is beneficial to 'Go Big or Go Home'. He noted that there always is an opportunity for First Nations to work with Guy Lonechild and the FNPA team to advance projects.

President & CEO Mike Marsh provided the example of \$40 to \$45 / Mwh the estimated production costs for the Swift Current Chinook Power Station project commissioned in 2019. Today wind can now generate electricity for \$30 to \$35 / Mwh; but wind is an intermittent source of power. SaskPower needs to ensure low cost power is available to keep customers on the grid by offering competitive pricing. SaskPower is happy to explore power generation opportunities with First Nations. Guy Lonechild and the FNPA team can provide data and information to help First Nations explore those power opportunities.

Dr. Kayseas noted the example of KDM Business Development Corporation (KDM represents Kawacatoose, Daystar and Muskowekwan First Nations) involvement provide certain services for BHP Billiton's Jansen Project.

- *Pasqua First Nation Chief Todd Peigan noted the presentation about transition of the power sector. He indicated that often first thoughts about larger projects can be 'oppose, oppose, oppose'; now it is about looking at the information. When you look at an assessment of Indigenous people that oppose development, consider the impacts on land, air, and water. What if there was a process to look at these areas? Have a system in place.*

*For example, reduction of methane gas from landfills. What are the 74 First Nations doing (at their own landfills and in other environmental concerns)? The First Nations have members that oppose oil & gas, but want to drive or fly. What if we gave First Nation members methods to improve the environment?*

*Politics can get in the way. The Saskatchewan Government is opposed to the Carbon Tax. What are we doing to clean the environment? We need to be realists. We cannot all afford to drive a Tesla electric car that can only drive 3 hours, so our people would not be able to attend a pow wow. We need oil & gas and clean air, land & water.*

*We can go to the bureaucrats, as the Ministers ask their bureaucrats what they think. Thirty (30) years is a long ways away to net zero. Let's look for the technology to get us there.*

Mr. Marsh noted that the electrical sector accounts for about 20% of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions in Saskatchewan (15 Million tonnes [Mt] / 75 Mt), oil & gas ~25%, with the balance being transportation, industry, agriculture, buildings, waste, and light manufacturing. SaskPower has the Power Generation Partner Program (PGPP) with partners prepared to pay a premium to reduce GHG emissions.

He indicated that a lot of the direction regarding GHG emissions involves discussions with various Ministry and elected officials. SaskPower is prepared to invest in reliable, clean energy, that is affordable. Incentives can help advance clean energy; such as energy conservation in buildings. Coal companies are seeing the shift today in environmental policies and the next 20 to 30 years gas (natural) companies will begin seeing the impact of these policy changes.

Dr. Kayseas thanked SaskPower President & CEO Marsh and senior staff and commented that other First Nation communities in central and northern Saskatchewan will be clamoring to be part of similar engagement sessions once they find out about these sessions.

- *Nekaneet Cree Nation Chief Alvin Francis also noted the 'Go Big or Go Home' phrase stated by President & CEO Marsh. He stated that sometimes you have to start small. Maple Creek is a small town. This process can be like a co-operative. Nations can send youth to observe and learn. Some people need to get their hands dirty (doing the work). It is important to show people every (power) option. There needs to be some kind of a cooperative. Remote locations need power options and can participate in pilot projects. In his community, it may cost up to \$260,000 to build a home and solar costs are not feasible.*

Mr. Marsh stated that they are beginning to look at different models for power. The costs are coming down. Technology is enabling how SaskPower distributes electricity. A small portion of power can be through different models. Even oil companies with oil wells everywhere may be able to adopt models for a portion to use different power models in the future.

FNPA CEO Guy Lonechild acknowledged a number of good comments and information was shared by the group in the spirit of reconciliation. He noted that there are lots of opportunities in the power sector. There is potential for the purchase of existing assets and expand those facilities. He thanked SaskPower for the openness it has provided to other opportunities. He mentioned S-10 and S-20 regulations in Saskatchewan regarding flare gas venting reduction options. He added that we have heard loud and clear that a formalized engagement process needs to be in place.

Dr. Kayseas invited SaskPower representatives to share their comments based on the discussion.

- *Troy King (Vice-President, Finance and Business Performance and Chief Financial Officer) with SaskPower discussed the procurement opportunities and the inclusion of Indigenous procurement as one of 17 indicators on the SaskPower Corporate Balanced Scorecard. The target was 5% and now is over 8% (8.5% for 2019-2020) and so far, this year has been about 10.6%. Indigenous procurement is about \$50 million; with 63% procured through a competitive process.*
- *Rachelle Verret Morphy (Vice-President, Corporate and Regulatory Affairs and General Counsel) noted many of the earlier comments from the Chiefs and presenters and agreed that prosperous Indigenous communities means a prosperous Saskatchewan. She commented that SaskPower working with Indigenous companies means more prosperous companies in Saskatchewan.*
- *Grant Crawford (Director, Distribution Grid Asset Management & Planning) with SaskPower noted that there is work ongoing on the planning side that benefits from early and ongoing engagement. He added that Mr. Marsh's and Mr. Lonechild's have noted that there are a lot of changes underway in the power industry, which means that there are a lot of opportunities in the sector. These opportunities can lead to more discussion at the table.*
- *Doug Opseth (Director, Generation Asset Management and Resource Planning) with SaskPower stated that he has been able to learn the perspectives and relationships of the Chiefs the past two days. He did not know some of the governance requirements that First Nations operate under.*
- *Courtney Balkwill (Manager, Independent Power Producer (IPP) Development) with SaskPower indicated that the session was very informative and that she hoped this is the first of many more days of engagement to come.*
- *Lara Ludwig (Manager, Public Engagement & Stakeholder Consultation) with SaskPower stated that it is good to see open hearts and open minds at SaskPower and First Nation leaders sharing in a discussion about our power future.*
- *Wayne Rude (Director, Aboriginal Relations) with SaskPower indicated that other parts of Canada want to have an organization like First Nations Power Authority. Saskatchewan benefits from having FNPA. SaskPower and FNPA are moving forward together.*
- *Wavell Starr (Indigenous Relations Consultant) with SaskPower commended the First Nation leaders (Chiefs and Councillors) and SaskPower senior management for participating in the discussions today. He indicated that if there is anything SaskPower's team can do; they would*

*be happy to help you. Mr. Starr acknowledged the efforts of Chief Alvin Francis and Nekaneet Cree Nation at the Chinook Power Station (Swift Current) and that a pipe ceremony is also being planned for the Great Plains Power Station project in Moose Jaw as well.*

An additional comment came from one of the participants.

- *Lester Henry introduced himself as a member of Ochapowace First Nation as an advisor to Ochapowace First Nation Councillor Ross Allary and Councillor Shelley Bear.*

FNPA CEO Guy Lonechild thanked each of the Chiefs and Councillors for participating in the session today. He noted the importance of prayer and ceremony in First Nations activities and business. He thanked Elder Larry Oakes for the prayer at today's meeting.

### **3.7. Zone 2 Reflections on Power Engagement Discussions**

FNPA CEO Guy Lonechild noted the significance of what was shared in the interaction today in a Nation to Nation dialogue between the Chiefs and SaskPower.

#### **3.7.1. Guy Bruce with FNPA Zone 2 Reflections**

Guy Bruce provided his reflections on the discussions over the past two days. Yesterday he stated that he was here to listen to the Chiefs.

Mr. Bruce noted that he started out as an engineer in training. It is important for young people to be engaged; especially women in engineering.

Mr. Bruce observed that he heard at the session a number of things he did not know. For example that in the 1950s is when the residential school boom started which was also when the boom for SaskPower services occurred with rural electrification. The 1970s was the Saskatchewan's first "commodity super-cycle" and when and when development of the large coal-fired power plants started. We started seeing the errors of residential schools then. In the 1980s, SaskPower did research into wind turbines; and now 40 years later they are everywhere.

In the mid 2000s government began encouraging the attraction of private capital into power projects. Why not keep that investment from here? The past two days included great conversations about keeping investment here with First Nations.

In 2011 Mr. Bruce attended the MOU (Memorandum of Understanding) signing between Guy Lonechild, then on behalf of Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations (FSIN), and Brad Wall, then on behalf of the Government of Saskatchewan that enabled the establishment of First Nations Power Authority. Mr. Bruce noted that Guy Lonechild's first day of work at First Nations Power Authority was the last day of work for him at SaskPower.

Mr. Bruce stated that he has a 5 year old grandchild who indicated that she would like to be Prime Minister or an astronaut when she grows up; to which Mr. Bruce said ‘why not both’. He noted that a child can become a scientist or an engineer first, then become an astronaut, and then become the Prime Minister. He hoped every family could have these conversations and added the next day his grandchild indicated she wanted to be a dress designer.

Mr. Bruce concluded that over the past two days, the conversation was very positive and constructive and that we (SaskPower, FNPA, and the area First Nation Chiefs) are getting to know each other, are becoming friends, but we are not quite family yet, as we are not arguing yet.

### 3.7.2. CEO Guy Lonechild - First Nations Power Authority - Zone 2 Session Reflections

FNPA CEO Guy Lonechild stated that to all be working together, we really have to listen to what people are saying and feel those words. Internally, we need to listen, build collaboration, and build trust; we need to do that as First Nations within FNPA. He noted the comments from Chiefs wanting more sessions with SaskPower, and that the potential to meet 2 to 4 times per year is a good idea. It is timely to do ceremonies with SaskPower.

Mr. Lonechild reminded people to fill out the session evaluation forms and thanked the Chiefs for coming out today.

### 3.7.3. Chair Felix Thomas - First Nations Power Authority - Zone 2 Session Reflections

FNPA Chairperson Felix Thomas thanked the senior managers from SaskPower to take the two days to meet with area Chiefs. He thanked the Chiefs for coming here while dealing with COVID-19 and various community needs. He noted that some things are expenses and some things are investments. Renovations and retrofitting houses for energy efficiency are investments.

Mr. Thomas stated that as we move forward, we work on building a society and quality of life, we will need to build capacity of our Indigenous kids and grandkids to go forward; especially females in engineering. First Nations need to take self-governance and be self-sufficient.

He noted that females are keepers of traditions and are keepers of family. First Nations need to encourage youth to graduate high school and get a university degree. Mr. Thomas stated that he is not an Elder, but will get to be elderly.

Regarding interest in sessions in other areas; there is a need to have sessions in the north and central regions. Not all Chiefs could make it; those (Chiefs) who did can share information. A mutual understanding is building; we can learn each Nations story and experience.

Mr. Thomas thanked everyone for their input. He added when 2030 or 2040 comes, we can each look back and say, 'I was at that meeting' 'I was here' (today).

#### 3.7.4. Dr. Bob Kayseas, PhD Zone 2 Session Reflections

Dr. Bob Kayseas thanked FNPA CEO Guy Lonechild, SaskPower President & CEO Mike Marsh and all who came out to the session today.

#### 3.7.5. Dr. Ken Coates, PhD Zone 2 Session Reflections

Dr. Ken Coates thanked SaskPower senior managers for spending so much time with the group; and noted that the people in the room really appreciate SaskPower spending the time with them. He acknowledged the work of FNPA on behalf of First Nations with industry and SaskPower. He praised the sincerity of the Chiefs who want to get involved and make progress. The Chiefs would likely agree to the sincerity of SaskPower.

### **3.8. Next Steps in the Nation-to-Nation Engagement Process noted in Zone 2**

Dr. Ken Coates noted that we may not know what all the next steps are, but we want to take them together. There has to be room for doing some things different. He noted the importance of infrastructure for First Nations. He stated that 'If you (First Nations) are not proactive in the future, the future will happen to you'; you have a chance to create a future together. If you (as First Nations and SaskPower with FNPA) take one small part of your effort and work on one small aspect together, good things will happen.

First Nations could look at SMRs (Small Modular Reactors); it requires some capacity to explore different energy options. You can look at the future together.

He noted that the last few days can be looked at as a point of convergence. You can get young people together. You can get together on Zoom (online video conferencing). He encouraged all present to work on that future together.

## 4.0 Key Observations from First Nations Two Zones Engagement

### 4.1. FNPA and SaskPower First Nations Engagement Program Phase 1 Two Zone Pilot Sessions

On September 22 & 23, 2020 SaskPower and First Nations Power Authority (FNPA) held two sessions for Proper Nation-to-Nation Engagement. Invitations were sent out to 19 First Nations with 11 First Nations represented by Chiefs or Council representatives at the sessions. A total of 26 people attended the first session and 28 people the second session.

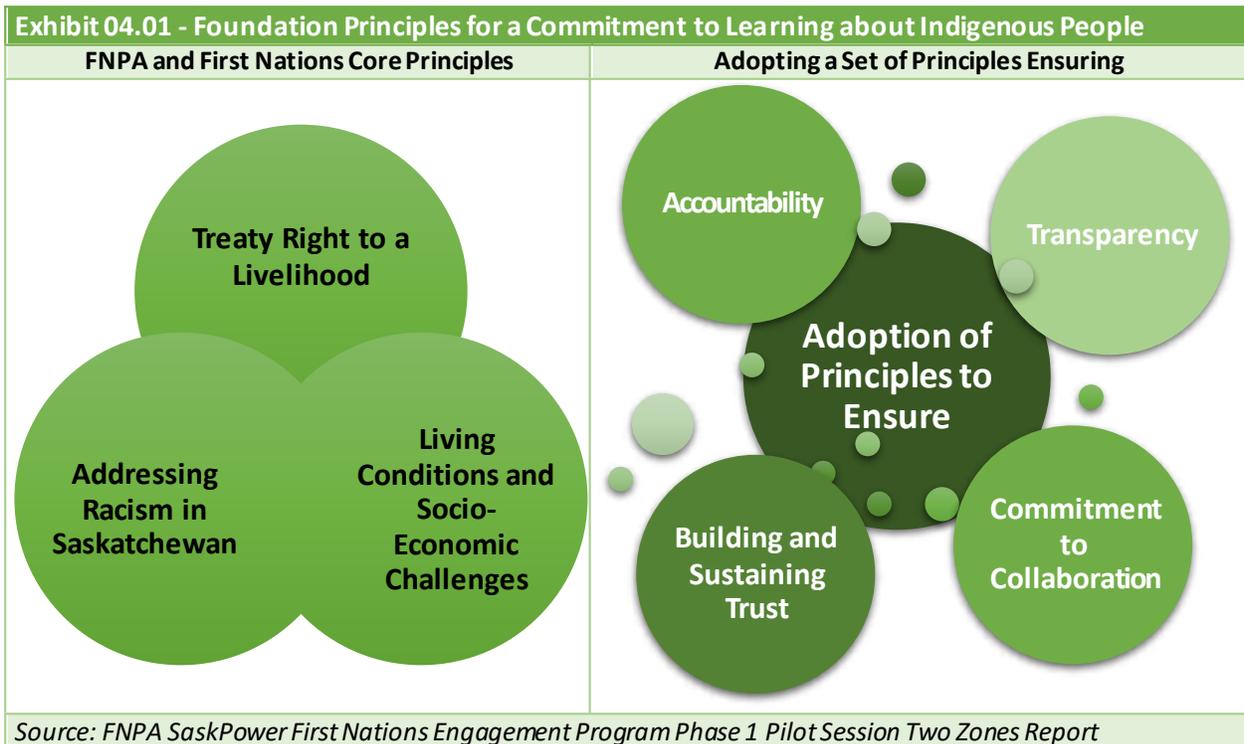
Detailed notes of the discussions at each session are included in this FNPA SaskPower First Nations Engagement Program Phase 1 Pilot Session Two Zones Report.

It is noted that a range of potential topics could have been raised at the engagement sessions and did not come up in the discussions. As such FNPA and SaskPower can have follow-up discussions to determine how to address certain topics that were not raised at the initial two sessions.

### 4.2. Meeting in the Middle

SaskPower and First Nations Power Authority “Meeting in the Middle” - Engagement Strategy and Action Plan was implemented to reflect the nature of long-term relationships in clean energy options, the relationship between First Nations and Saskatchewan’s Crown Corporations and what this relationship can build towards a Clean Energy Future in Saskatchewan. FNPA will help to rebuild relationships between First Nations and SaskPower as a Crown Corporation while striving to build trusting relationships between Indigenous communities and their organizations. To do so, our vision for a clean energy future must include voices from Indigenous people that promote respect for the environment, the water, the land, the animals and air we breathe. Our vision is to address important matters relating to meaningful engagement addressing UNDRIP’s Free, Prior and Informed Consent, Opportunity for Redress and Respect for Mother Earth thereby addressing a commitment to Indigenous people as rightsholders in Saskatchewan.

To advance this commitment, the First Nations Power Authority looks to provide this opportunity to provide a safe ethical space framework for building stronger relationships. Elder Willie Ermine from Sturgeon Lake First Nation in Saskatchewan describes ‘ethical space’ as a space, “formed when two societies, with disparate worldviews, are poised to engage each other. It is the thought about diverse societies and the space in between them that contributes to the development of a framework for dialogue between them that contributes to the development of a framework for dialogue between human communities”.



Through this process SaskPower can develop a number of commitments and actions towards building a stronger relationship with Indigenous people, communities, and businesses.

#### 4.3. Proper Nation-to-Nation Engagement

By extension of the Provincial Government and the Government of Canada, SaskPower can recognize that all relations with Indigenous peoples need to be based on the respect, recognition and implementation of their right to self-determination, including the inherent right of self-government. This principle is widely supported elsewhere in Canada as a priority of recognition in a renewed nation-to-nation, government to government relationship, and is relevant to all Crown relationships. As set out by the courts, an Indigenous nation or rights-holding group is a group of Indigenous people sharing critical features such as language, customs, traditions, and historical experience at key moments in time like first contact, assertion of Crown sovereignty, or effective control.

SaskPower must learn more about ‘The Indigenous Peoples’ of Saskatchewan.

The Government of Canada and by extension, the provincial and territorial governments, which includes crown corporations and their agencies recognize that reconciliation is a fundamental purpose of Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982. Reconciliation is an ongoing process through which Indigenous peoples and the Crown work cooperatively to establish and maintain a

mutually respectful framework for living together, with a view to fostering sustainable Indigenous nations within a strong Canada. Reconciliation frames the Crown's actions in relation to Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and informs the Crown's broader relationship with Indigenous peoples. The Government of Canada's approach to reconciliation is guided by the UN Declaration, the TRC's Calls to Action, its own constitutional values, and Ministry of Justice Principles of Government of Canada's Relationships with Indigenous Peoples recognition of rights, respect, co-operation, and partnership as the foundation for transformative change. This collaboration with Indigenous peoples must be reciprocated by provincial and territorial governments as these rights under section 35 are a full box of rights and holds a promise that Indigenous Nations will become full partners in Confederation on the basis of fair and just reconciliation between Indigenous peoples and the Crown.

Principles respecting the Government of Canada's relationship with Indigenous peoples are noted in the text below.

The Government of Canada recognizes that:

1. All relations with Indigenous peoples need to be based on the recognition and implementation of their right to self-determination, including the inherent right of self-government.
2. Reconciliation is a fundamental purpose of section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.
3. The honour of the Crown guides the conduct of the Crown in all of its dealings with Indigenous peoples.
4. Indigenous self-government is part of Canada's evolving system of cooperative federalism and distinct orders of government.
5. Treaties, agreements, and other constructive arrangements between Indigenous peoples and the Crown have been and are intended to be acts of reconciliation based on mutual recognition and respect.
6. Meaningful engagement with Indigenous peoples aims to secure their free, prior, and informed consent when Canada proposes to take actions which impact them and their rights on their lands, territories, and resources.
7. Respecting and implementing rights is essential and that any infringement of section 35 rights must by law meet a high threshold of justification which includes Indigenous perspectives and satisfies the Crown's fiduciary obligations.
8. Reconciliation and self-government require a renewed fiscal relationship, developed in collaboration with Indigenous nations, that promotes a mutually supportive climate for economic partnership and resource development.
9. Reconciliation is an ongoing process that occurs in the context of evolving Indigenous-Crown relationships.
10. A distinctions-based approach is needed to ensure that the unique rights, interests and circumstances of the First Nations, the Métis Nation and Inuit are acknowledged, affirmed, and implemented.

Source: [www.justice.gc.ca](http://www.justice.gc.ca)

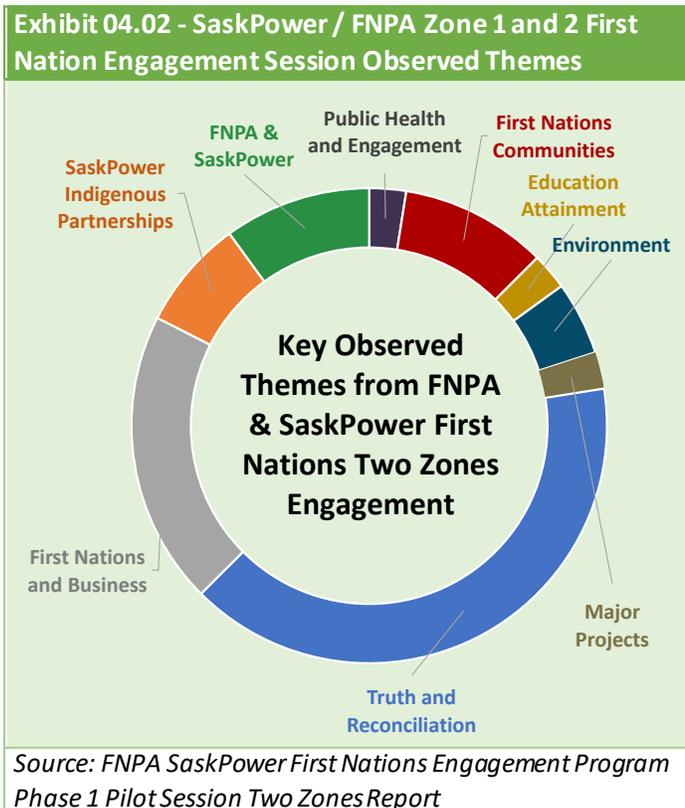
#### 4.4. FNPA and SaskPower Zone One and Two Sessions Observed Themes

There were several key observations noted from the two session discussions which fit under the following nine themes:

- Public Health and Engagement
- First Nations Communities
- Education Attainment
- Environment
- Major Projects
- Truth and Reconciliation
- First Nations and Business
- SaskPower Indigenous Partnerships
- FNPA & SaskPower

#### 4.5. FNPA and SaskPower Zone One and Two Sessions Key Observations

Discussion took place on a number of matters regarding power, the environment, historical challenges and consequences of colonialism on Indigenous communities, the significance of meaningful engagement, connections through FNPA and SaskPower to First Nations, and the opportunities for First Nation communities and businesses in Saskatchewan's power future.



Twenty-four key observations noted from the two session discussions are noted as follows:

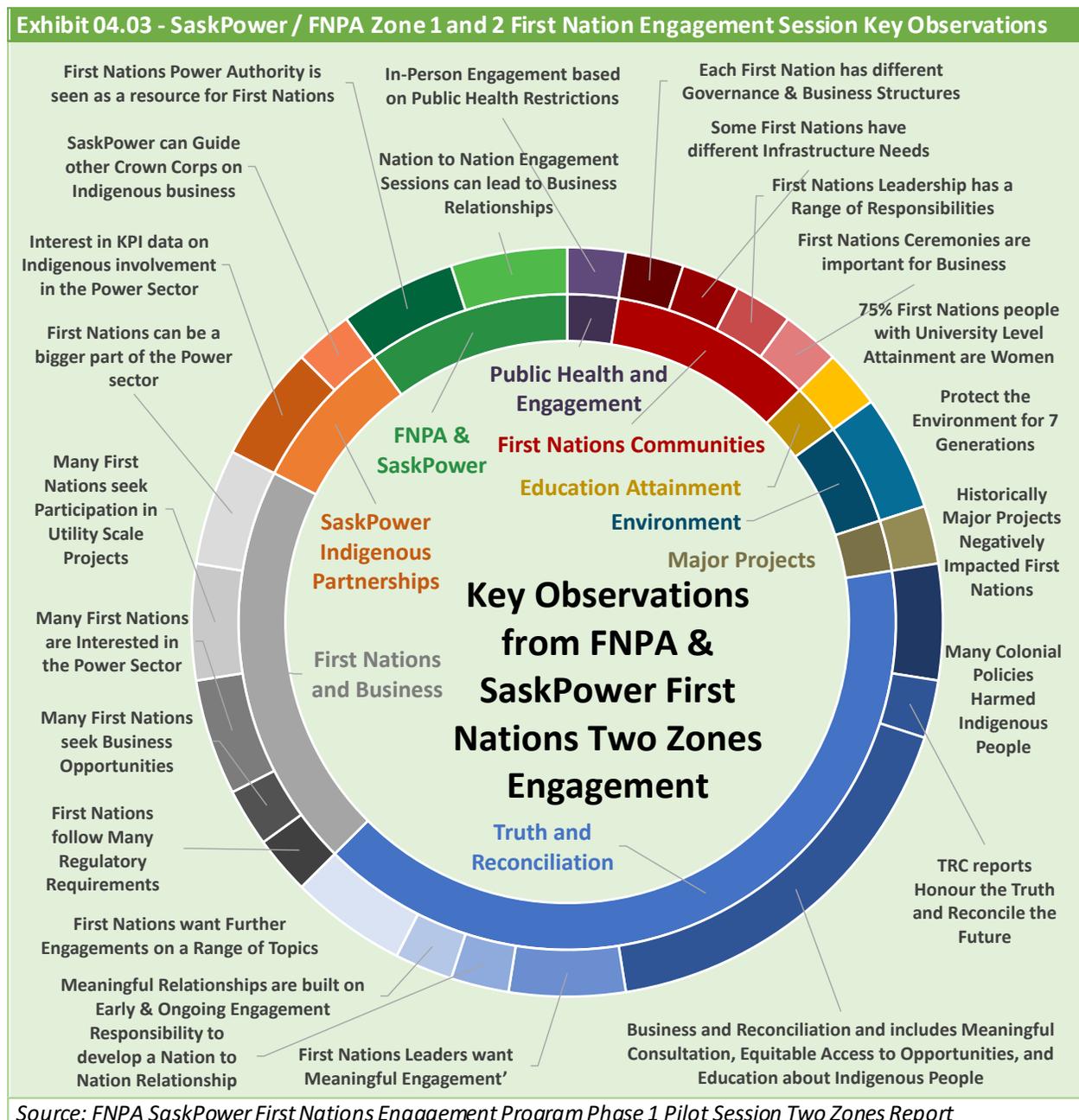
- Due to COVID-19 **the ability for additional in-person engagement will depend on the future level of public health restrictions** in the province.
- **Each First Nation is different and has different governance and business structures.**
- **Some First Nations have different infrastructure capacity and needs** with a number of First Nations receiving power service much later than other Saskatchewan communities.
- **First Nations Leadership (Chief & Council) has a significant range of responsibilities** such as governance, operations & maintenance, education, health, social, justice, culture, recreation, youth & elders, housing, finance, administration, land use, community development, economic development, business development, and resources development.
- **Indigenous ceremonies are important for First Nations culture and business.**
- Indigenous education levels are increasing. However, **75% of First Nations people with university level education are women and few are choosing STEM programs.**
- **Decisions undertaken should be done to respect and protect the environment for the next seven generations** by never losing sight of the sky, the water, the land, and the air.
- **Historically major projects in Canada have had negative impacts on First Nation communities and the environment.**
- **A number of colonial policies** such as residential schools **created significant hardships, disrupted the lifestyle, and devastated the culture of Indigenous people.**
- **The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada has provided a series of key documents to Honour the Truth and Reconcile the Future** including Principles of Reconciliation and Calls to Action that can build a productive Nation to Nation relationship for First Nations, government, industry, and all Canadians.
- Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action #92 is on **Business and Reconciliation and includes meaningful consultation, equitable access to opportunities, and education regarding Indigenous people.**
- **First Nations leaders want** to be part of the next step to “Meeting in the Middle” with a **commitment to meaningful engagement to ensure ‘free, prior, and informed consent’** as

noted in the Business and Reconciliation #92 Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada Calls to Action.

- **There is an opportunity and responsibility to develop a productive Nation to Nation relationship.**
- **Meaningful engagement and good Nation to Nation relationships are built on early and ongoing engagement prior to the Duty to Consult** when a plan or decision is under consideration for a major project that impacts Indigenous rights, land, or resources.
- Meaningful Nation to Nation Engagement is important and **further engagements with First Nations is desired on a range of topics.**
- **There are a number of regulatory requirements that First Nations need to follow** in order to proceed with certain major projects such as land designation, access to capital, and various authorizations for investments based on the nature of a particular project or venture.
- **First Nations are actively pursuing business opportunities and development** to secure a number of benefits for their communities including business investments, supplier contracts, jobs, increased financial resources, and other community benefits.
- **First Nations are very interested in being active players in the power sector** including investment in power generation and distribution, self generation, supply chain participation, employment, and education and training of future leaders.
- New power projects have to be reliable, clean, sustainable, and large enough to be efficient and keep rates cost effective; **First Nations want to participate in the Utility Scale projects.**
- **First Nations can be a bigger part of a bigger scale of Power sector** through strategic initiatives such as further power generation set asides.
- There is an **interest in information and data on Indigenous involvement in the power sector** from employment, supplier, and investment levels.
- **SaskPower can play a leadership role with the other Crown corporations to learn about Indigenous businesses** in Saskatchewan.
- **First Nations Power Authority is seen as a resource to help First Nations** know about the industry, build capacity, and pursue power opportunities.

- The SaskPower & FNPA **Nation to Nation Engagement Session is the right way to establish business relationships**, develop friendships, and build a better Saskatchewan family.

An illustration of the key observations noted from the two session discussions is presented in the following exhibit.



## 5.0 Recommendations from First Nations Two Zones Engagement

The recommendations noted in this First Nations Engagement Program Phase 1 Pilot Session Two Zones 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.

### 5.1. FNPA and SaskPower First Nations Engagement Program

SaskPower provided the First Nations Power Authority a concept paper for Planning a Sustainable Power System: Multi-Year Stakeholder Engagement Program. Phase 1 of the Stakeholder Engagement Program for SaskPower took place on September 22 & 23, 2020 with engagement planned with 19 First Nations from two (2) pilot zones in Southern Saskatchewan. The initial plan was for a series of nine (9) preliminary engagement sessions with direction regarding the seven (7) other potential zones to be determined based on the results of the initial engagements.

***Recommendation #1. THAT SaskPower work with FNPA to continue to deliver ongoing and meaningful engagement to all Saskatchewan First Nations at a regional level in the noted regional zones followed up by community level discussions as appropriate.***

The experience of the FNPA and SaskPower First Nations Engagement Phase 1 Two Zone Pilot Sessions is that not all First Nation Chiefs or Council representatives will be available to attend sessions in a particular region of the province. FNPA is suggesting that an online web-based video discussion be arranged with First Nations unable to attend a session in a particular zone or region.

***Recommendation #2. THAT SaskPower work with FNPA to host a subsequent abbreviated online engagement session with First Nation Chiefs unable to attend a session in a particular zone or region.***

### 5.2. Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Call to Action #92

Between 2007 and 2015 the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC) examined the historical impact of the residential schools' system on Indigenous people and communities. In June 2015, the 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. In December 2015, the TRC released its entire 6-volume final report about the terrible history of Indian Residential Schools and its sad legacy.

During the FNPA and SaskPower Zone One and Two First Nations Engagement Sessions the impact of Residential Schools and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the TRC “Calls to Action” were noted including ‘Call to Action #92’ on Business and Reconciliation noted below.

### Business and Reconciliation

92. We call upon the corporate sector in Canada to adopt the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as a reconciliation framework and to apply its principles, norms, and standards to corporate policy and core operational activities involving Indigenous peoples and their lands and resources. This would include, but not be limited to, the following:
- i. Commit to meaningful consultation, building respectful relationships, and obtaining the free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous peoples before proceeding with economic development projects.
  - ii. Ensure that Aboriginal peoples have equitable access to jobs, training, and education opportunities in the corporate sector, and that Aboriginal communities gain long-term sustainable benefits from economic development projects.
  - iii. Provide education for management and staff on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal–Crown relations. This will require skills based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

*Source: Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action, 2015*

**Recommendation #3. THAT SaskPower fully examine TRC 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.**

### 5.3. Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Principles of Reconciliation

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC) also identified 10 Principles of Reconciliation.

#### Principles of Reconciliation

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada believes that in order for Canada to flourish in the twenty-first century, reconciliation between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canada must be based on the following principles.

1. The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is the framework for reconciliation at all levels and across all sectors of Canadian society.
2. First Nations, Inuit, and Métis peoples, as the original peoples of this country and as self-determining peoples, have Treaty, constitutional, and human rights that must be recognized and respected.
3. Reconciliation is a process of healing of relationships that requires public truth sharing, apology, and commemoration that acknowledge and redress past harms.
4. Reconciliation requires constructive action on addressing the ongoing legacies of colonialism that have had destructive impacts on Aboriginal peoples' education, cultures and languages, health, child welfare, the administration of justice, and economic opportunities and prosperity.
5. Reconciliation must create a more equitable and inclusive society by closing the gaps in social, health, and economic outcomes that exist between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians.
6. All Canadians, as Treaty peoples, share responsibility for establishing and maintaining mutually respectful relationships.
7. The perspectives and understandings of Aboriginal Elders and Traditional Knowledge Keepers of the ethics, concepts, and practices of reconciliation are vital to long-term reconciliation.
8. Supporting Aboriginal peoples' cultural revitalization and integrating Indigenous knowledge systems, oral histories, laws, protocols, and connections to the land into the reconciliation process are essential.

9. Reconciliation requires political will, joint leadership, trust building, accountability, and transparency, as well as a substantial investment of resources.
10. Reconciliation requires sustained public education and dialogue, including youth engagement, about the history and legacy of residential schools, Treaties, and Aboriginal rights, as well as the historical and contemporary contributions of Aboriginal peoples to Canadian society.

*Source: Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: What we have learned: Principles of truth and reconciliation, 2015*

***Recommendation #4. THAT SaskPower fully examine TRC Principles of Reconciliation between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canada.***

#### **5.4. The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (“the Declaration”) outlines the human rights of Indigenous peoples around the world. The Declaration affirms the collective and individual rights of Indigenous peoples, including the rights to self-determination, self-government, and non-discrimination.

Former Private Member’s Bill C-262 is being used as the starting point to draft new legislation by the Government of Canada. The new legislation has a context for Natural Resources that is consistent with reconciliation and needs to be part of ongoing project development.

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN DRIP) was a topic also discussed at the FNPA and SaskPower Zone One and Two First Nations Engagement Sessions.

***Recommendation #5. THAT SaskPower follow the development and potential adoption of Federal legislation related to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples for Canada and fully examine ‘the Declaration’ once it becomes law.***

#### **5.5. The Environment and Power**

The environment was seen as a key issue to the First Nations representatives at the Zone One and Zone Two engagement sessions. Active stewardship of the sky, the water, the land, and the air was equally important to First Nations and SaskPower. SaskPower has made significant commitments and investments to ‘Creating a Cleaner Power Future’ and anticipates doing even more over the next 30 years by 2050.

**Recommendation #6. THAT SaskPower continue to implement, monitor, report, review, adjust, and renew its commitment to ‘Creating a Cleaner Power Future’ going forward and update First Nations on its progress on its commitment to environmental stewardship.**

### **5.6. Indigenous Participation in the Power Sector**

Many First Nations are actively pursuing business opportunities through a Development Corporation or led by Chief and Council. There are First Nations actively looking for investment opportunities, development partnerships, supplier relationships, and employment opportunities for Indigenous people.

A number of First Nations viewed SaskPower as a leader among Crown Corporations that can encourage other Crown Corporations such as SaskTel, SaskEnergy, and Saskatchewan Government Insurance to follow SaskPower’s lead in working with Indigenous communities and businesses.

**Recommendation #7. THAT SaskPower continue to work with FNPA to define and deliver pathways for First Nations to participate in power generation, transmission, and supply chains.**

SaskPower has established a number of key performance indicators (KPIs) including Indigenous procurement performance measures on its balanced scorecard. In 2016 16.3% of Saskatchewan’s population (175,015 people) were Aboriginal.

**Recommendation #8. THAT SaskPower target increasing the level of Indigenous Procurement and encourage other Crown Corporations to pursue similar targets based on the percentage of Indigenous people in the province.**

### **5.7. Forging a Nation to Nation Relationship with Indigenous Communities**

Many First Nation Chiefs expressed an interest on developing an ongoing dialogue with SaskPower. Community capacity varies with some First Nations having advanced business structures and others developing their capacity. Some communities rely on First Nations Power Authority as a resource for participation in the power sector while other communities are ready to act independently on power opportunities.

Given the level of interest in follow-up discussion, the concept of an Indigenous Power Opportunities Committee of Chiefs to work with FNPA and SaskPower has been identified. A group of up to a dozen representatives of First Nations, FNPA, and SaskPower could meet 2 or 3

times per annum to further discuss various aspects of the power sector and opportunities for First Nations communities' participation in the industry.

***Recommendation #9. THAT SaskPower and FNPA develop a Terms of Reference for a potential Indigenous Power Opportunities Committee of First Nation Chiefs, FNPA, and the Major Crown Corporations representatives for further consideration as a follow-up action.***

A number of communities have individual power related needs to discuss with SaskPower from time to time. SaskPower senior managers expressed an interest in having appropriate team members available to discuss these matters with First Nations as required.

***Recommendation #10. THAT SaskPower communicate with First Nations, in partnership with FNPA where appropriate, on an ongoing basis regarding facilitating individual discussions at a First Nation level on particular topics of interest to each Nation to continue to build a positive Crown Corporation to First Nation Relationship.***

#### **5.8. Next Steps for the FNPA and SaskPower First Nations Engagement Program**

First Nations Power Authority and SaskPower will continue to work together to review the notes, key observations, recommendations, and act based on the FNPA SaskPower First Nations Engagement Program Phase 1 Pilot Session Two Zones Report.

As noted during the Zone 1 session, SaskPower, FNPA, and First Nations are not at the starting point, rather these partners are already heading down the track towards a stronger relationship by 'Meeting in the Middle'. 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.

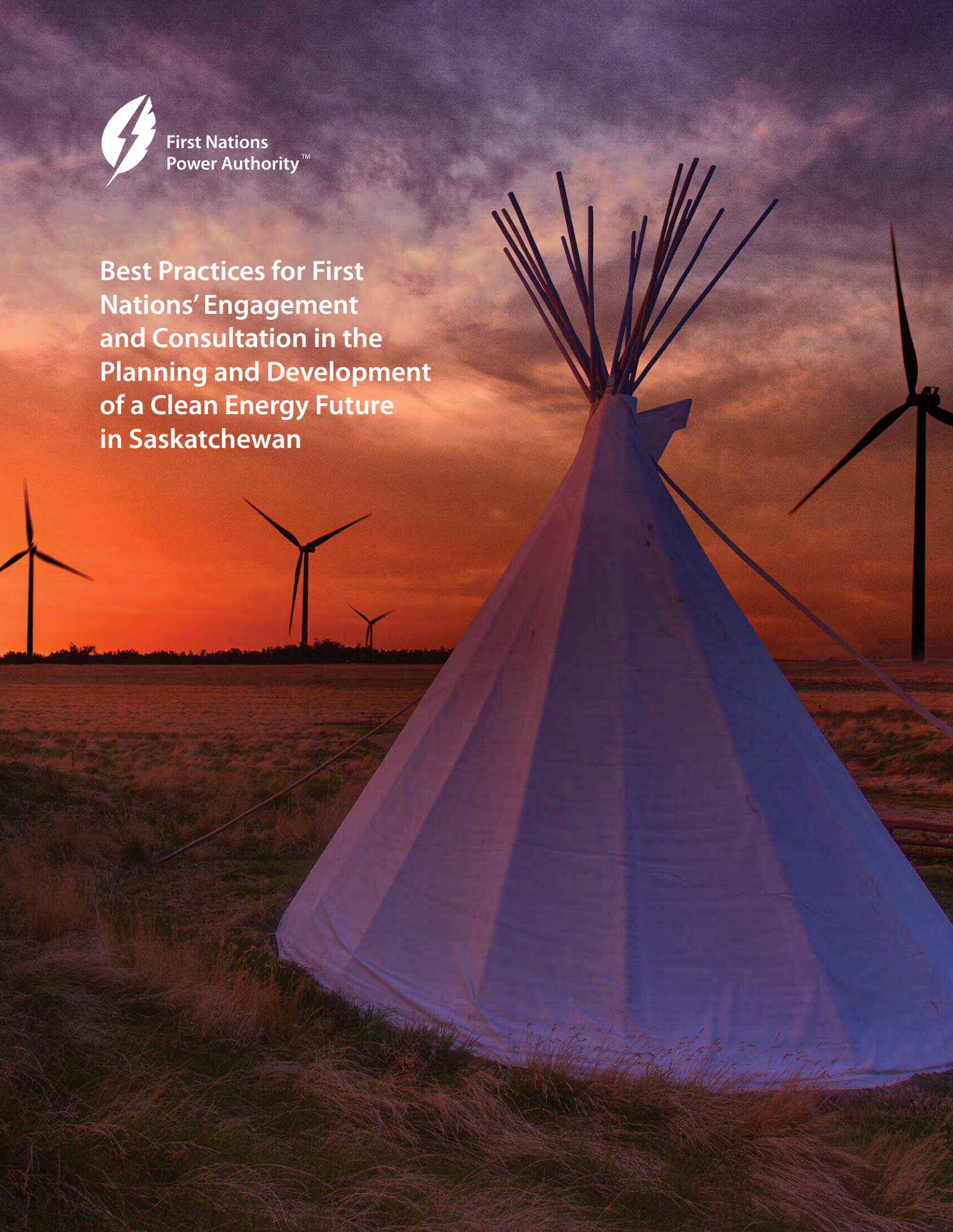
## **Appendix A: “Best Practices for First Nations’ Engagement and Consultation in the Planning and Development of a Clean Energy Future in Saskatchewan”**

prepared by the First Nations Power Authority in June 2019 for SaskPower and Natural Resources  
Canada



First Nations  
Power Authority™

**Best Practices for First Nations' Engagement and Consultation in the Planning and Development of a Clean Energy Future in Saskatchewan**





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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

First Nations Power Authority (FNPA) wishes to thank both SaskPower and Natural Resources Canada for the opportunity to engage with various First Nations and Tribal Councils throughout the Treaty Territories of Saskatchewan to learn more about what engagement means to them as SaskPower moves to build a clean energy future and reduce carbon emissions.

We also wish to thank the First Nations and Tribal Councils who took the time to meet with us and provide the important feedback we received as we conducted these sessions. We greatly appreciate the thoughtful and insightful messages we heard. We know that making our world a cleaner and greener place for future generations will require a spirit of partnership and collaboration as well as understanding a variety of perspectives and needs of all the people who call Saskatchewan home. We believe this report will assist SaskPower as they maneuver through a changing and often challenging legal (including legislative) and political landscape.





## INTRODUCTION

This report has been developed in the spirit of reconciliation arising from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC): Calls to Action and against the backdrop of recent legal and political change globally and nationally.

This report has been created through a cooperative funding process between SaskPower and Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) in partnership with the First Nations Power Authority (FNPA). The work undertaken to develop this report has allowed FNPA to identify and recommend best practices for respectful, proper and effective consultation and engagement with First Nations in a conversation about the future of electricity in Saskatchewan; giving primary consideration to the expectations and requirements of First Nations leaders, rights holders, organizations and communities. FNPA believes that this document will also serve to assist reconciliation efforts in Saskatchewan and help to build the relationship between First Nations and SaskPower.

For the purpose of this document the term clean energy is meant to describe an electricity generation source that has zero or near zero emissions. This includes renewable generation options, such as wind, solar, hydro and geothermal and it also includes non-renewable generation options such as nuclear power. In Canada, nuclear power is generated using uranium, which is a non-renewable resource, but when used to create electricity generates zero carbon dioxide emissions. In this document, 'renewable energy' means energy/electricity which is derived from natural processes that are regenerative over short periods of time and cannot be depleted. The most common renewable energy resources are biomass, geothermal, hydropower, solar, and wind.

### About SaskPower

SaskPower is a Saskatchewan Crown Corporation and the principle electricity utility for the province. Like many electricity utilities in Canada and around the world, SaskPower is experiencing a period of significant change driven primarily by the need to reduce emissions and comply with a federally legislated phase-out of conventional coal-fired electricity generation.

SaskPower has set a goal to reduce emissions by 40% from 2005 levels by 2030. To meet this goal, the corporation needs to consider the full range of clean generation options and

upgrade and modernize its aging infrastructure to meet the province's increased demand for electricity and respond to changing customer needs and expectations.

It's important to SaskPower that the province's future power system benefits from the input and feedback of First Nations customers and partners. Learnings from this report will help SaskPower understand First Nations perspectives, interests and concerns and identify ways to co-navigate a pathway to a sustainable electricity future for Saskatchewan.

### First Nations Power Authority

First Nations Power Authority (FNPA) is a non-profit, membership-based corporation which was established to create a landscape favourable to Indigenous inclusion in the power sector. Created in 2011, FNPA was mandated to facilitate the development of First-Nations-led power projects and promote Indigenous participation in procurement opportunities within Saskatchewan.

In order to facilitate this mandate, FNPA successfully negotiated a mutually beneficial, long-term Master Agreement with the Crown utility, SaskPower. This one-of-a-kind contract with a North American power utility is a 10-year agreement and provides guidance on how the FNPA and SaskPower will work together to share information and identify opportunities.

Through unique partnerships, FNPA creates business and investment opportunities for its membership in the power sector. By reducing development risk, FNPA creates a facilitated pathway with customizable options for their long-term economic benefit. FNPA's role is to provide knowledge and expertise as well as build relationships between Indigenous business interests and industry. From an initial idea to a commissioned power project, FNPA is here to help. By engaging world-class power generation developers, FNPA is a central point of expertise for Indigenous business to add a balanced supply of power generation types with environmental sustainability to Canada's electricity infrastructure.

Many power project developments occur in the traditional territories of First Nations. By proactively partnering in power developments, First Nations can create long-term sustainable value for their members through investment, employment, infrastructure and new business opportunities.

<sup>1</sup> Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada. (2012). Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada interim report. Winnipeg: Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada.



## PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

SaskPower and NRCan aim to understand how the First Nations of Saskatchewan wish to be engaged with respect to the planning and development of the Province's future electricity system and the transition to a clean energy future by 2030 and beyond. SaskPower and NRCan are aware that there is a great amount of diversity across the many First Nations of Saskatchewan and that a one-size-fits-all approach to engagement will not necessarily suffice. An Engagement Plan was developed to outline the approach for engagement with First Nations. To further develop the initial report, this report outlines the questions asked and the information gathered to hear the diverse perspectives of First Nations in Saskatchewan on what meaningful consultation and engagement means as SaskPower plans to roll out the development of a clean energy future and replace conventional coal-fired power generation by 2030 and beyond.

The engagement sessions and development of the report were undertaken against the backdrop of a changing legal, regulatory and political landscape. Of note is the recent Federal Court of Appeal decision regarding the construction of the Trans Mountain Pipeline expansion, which underlined the requirement for proper and effective Indigenous consultation and engagement at an early stage as part of any plans for future energy development in Canada. Furthermore, this work was undertaken in light of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)<sup>2</sup>, which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on Thursday, September 13, 2007, and which Canada officially adopted in May of 2016 after abstaining for almost 10 years. UNDRIP enshrines (according to Article 43) the rights that, "constitute the minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world." Unlike other human rights charters that emphasize individual rights, UNDRIP protects collective rights and safeguards the individual rights of Indigenous people. UNDRIP is the product of almost 25 years of deliberation by U.N. member states and Indigenous groups<sup>3</sup>. Additionally, the TRC, which was established in June 2008 as part of the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement, identified 94 Calls to Action regarding reconciliation between Canadians and Indigenous peoples.

Currently, there is no process or legislative guide for how the principals of UNDRIP and the TRC might be expressed within an environmental assessment process in Canada. Since most provinces and federal government use the environmental assessment process to inform their consultation and engagement processes with First Nations, this report hopes to inform future engagement with SaskPower. In May 2016, Canada affirmed its support of UNDRIP, which aligns with the principles set out in the Calls to Action as expressed in the TRC, and set out to identify the need for change, including legislative as it pertains to a number of policy areas, including Indigenous engagement.

Call to Action number 43 of the TRC states, "We call upon federal, provincial, territorial and municipal governments to fully adopt and implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People as the report for reconciliation." Since UNDRIP has been given full support of Canada, the portions of the TRC will now be implemented pursuant to Bill 69, *Impact Assessment Act*, should it become legislation. Call to Action number 92 of the TRC aims to ensure that Canada's Indigenous peoples are fully engaged in corporate sector activities involving Indigenous peoples as well as their lands and resources. Interestingly, this recommendation lines up with what we heard from First Nations in the engagement sessions.

<sup>2</sup> UN General Assembly, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly, 2 October 2007, A/RES/61/295, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/471355a82.html> [accessed 3 April 2019]

<sup>3</sup> [https://indigenousfoundations.web.arts.ubc.ca/un\\_declaration\\_on\\_the\\_rights\\_of\\_indigenous\\_peoples/](https://indigenousfoundations.web.arts.ubc.ca/un_declaration_on_the_rights_of_indigenous_peoples/)



Call to Action number 92 states:

We call upon the corporate sector in Canada to adopt the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as a reconciliation report and to apply its principles, norms, and standards to corporate policy and core operational activities involving Indigenous peoples and their lands and resources. This would include, but not be limited to, the following:

- i. Commit to meaningful consultation, building respectful relationships, and obtaining the free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous peoples before proceeding with economic development projects.
- ii. Ensure that Aboriginal peoples have equitable access to jobs, training, and education opportunities in the corporate sector, and that Aboriginal communities gain long-term sustainable benefits from economic development projects.
- iii. Provide education for management and staff on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal–Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

The challenge for governments and Crown corporations now is how to adequately honour and protect Aboriginal and Treaty rights upheld under section 35.1 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*<sup>4</sup> through existing consultation and engagement processes in light of UNDRIP and the TRC. It is clear that greater understanding is needed directly from the First Nations rights holders. As the original people existing for millennia in what is now Canada, Indigenous people have a great deal of knowledge about the land, water and relationships that connect all living things to the earth and can best direct how engagement should proceed.

While we did not hear specific feedback on cumulative effects on Aboriginal and Treaty rights as a result of past decisions of the Crown in this survey, we have heard comments outside of the survey that some First Nations believe their lands have been greatly impacted as a result of decades of Crown decisions. We heard there must be reconciliatory actions put into place to address these impacts and early discussions with the Indigenous rights holders on potential new impacts. The existing consultation and accommodation practices are insufficient to address cumulative impacts.

Furthermore, it is noted that the recently released Canadian Roadmap for Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) also calls for early and ongoing Indigenous engagement and consultation as a requirement in the potential future development of this emerging near-zero emissions electricity generation technology. SaskPower has identified the need for authentic and robust engagement with Indigenous leaders, communities, groups and organizations as well as all Saskatchewan stakeholders as the utility evaluates the full range of generation options available to meet the province's, and SaskPower's, emissions reduction goals in 2030 and beyond.

The report sets out a roadmap for respectful, effective, ongoing engagement and consultation with First Nations in Saskatchewan with respect to the Province's future electricity system as SaskPower transitions to a clean energy future.

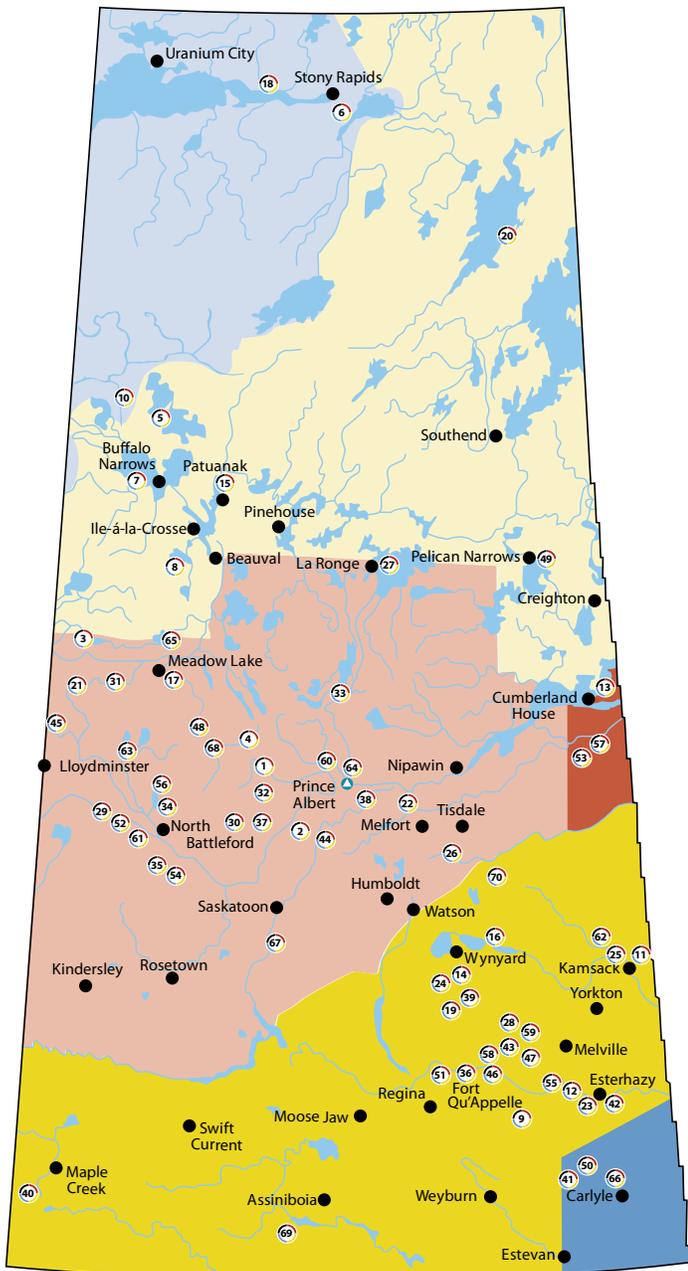
<sup>4</sup> The Constitution Act, 1982, being Schedule B to the Canada Act 1982 (UK), 1982, c 11.



## TREATY AREAS & FIRST NATIONS OF SASKATCHEWAN

According to Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) there are 70 recognized First Nations in Saskatchewan. The Federation of Sovereign Indigenous Nations recognizes 74 First Nations in Saskatchewan with traditional territory in each treaty area of Treaty 2, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10. The Saskatchewan Indigenous Cultural Centre in Saskatchewan notes there are eight language groups of what is now known as Saskatchewan: Plains Cree, Swampy Cree, Woodland Cree, Dene, Saukteaux, Dakota, Nakota and Lakota. With respect

to communications, the Office of Treaty Commissioner has a great deal of information on its website, including a document called, "ayisnowak A Communications Guide kâ-isi-pîkiskwâtoyahk" which serves as a communications guide, created in partnership between the City of Saskatoon and the Office of the Treaty Commissioner to advance reconciliation in Treaty 6 territory. While the guide is meant to be used in Treaty 6 territory, it provides very good information pertaining to how to communicate and engage in all treaty territories.



1. Ahtahkakoop Cree Nation
2. Beardy's and Okemasis First Nation
3. Big Island Lake Cree Nation
4. Big River First Nation
5. Birch Narrows First Nation
6. Black Lake First Nation
7. Buffalo River Dene Nation
8. Canoe Lake Cree First Nation
9. Carry The Kettle First Nation
10. Clearwater River Dene First Nation
11. Cote First Nation
12. Cowessess First Nation
13. Cumberland House Cree Nation
14. Day Star First Nation
15. English River First Nation
16. Fishing Lake First Nation
17. Flying Dust First Nation
18. Fond du Lac Denesuline First Nation
19. George Gordon First Nation
20. Hatchet Lake First Nation
21. Ministikwan Lake Cree Nation
22. James Smith Cree Nation
23. Kahkewistahaw First Nation
24. Kawacatoose First Nation
25. Keeseekoose First Nation
26. Kinistin Saukteaux Nation
27. Lac La Ronge First Nation
28. Little Black Bear First Nation
29. Little Pine First Nation
30. Lucky Man Cree Nation
31. Makwa Sahgaiehan First Nation
32. Mistawasis First Nation
33. Montreal Lake Cree Nation
34. Moosomin First Nation
35. Mosquito, Grizzly Bear's Head, Lean Man First Nation
36. Muscowpetung First Nation
37. Muskeg Lake Cree Nation
38. Muskoday First Nation
39. Muskowekwan First Nation
40. Nekaneet First Nation
41. Ocean Man First Nation
42. Ochapowace First Nation
43. Okanesee First Nation
44. One Arrow First Nation
45. Onion Lake Cree Nation
46. Pasqua First Nation
47. Peepeekisis Cree Nation
48. Pelican Lake First Nation
49. Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation
50. Pheasant Rump Nakota First Nation
51. Piapot Cree Nation
52. Poundmaker Cree Nation
53. Red Earth First Nation
54. Red Pheasant First Nation
55. Sakimay First Nations
56. Saukteaux First Nation
57. Shoal Lake Cree Nation
58. Standing Buffalo First Nation
59. Star Blanket Cree Nation
60. Sturgeon Lake First Nation
61. Sweetgrass First Nation
62. The Key First Nation
63. Thunderchild First Nation
64. Wahpeton Dakota Nation
65. Waterhen Lake First Nation
66. White Bear First Nation
67. Whitecap Dakota First Nation
68. Witchehan Lake First Nation
69. Wood Mountain First Nation
70. Yellow Quill First Nation

For more details on First Nations in Saskatchewan, please visit [aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100020616/1100100020653](http://aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100020616/1100100020653).



## THE ENGAGEMENT PLAN AND PROCESS

In developing this report, FNPA created an Engagement Plan (the Plan) which set out how FNPA planned to meet with various First Nations to inquire as to how they wish to be engaged in future discussions on a clean energy future with SaskPower. We developed a draft survey, and FNPA set out to execute the Plan. FNPA contacted several First Nations and Tribal Councils and arranged to meet with them to obtain key feedback on how they view engagement and what such an engagement process might look like from their perspective. Attempts were made to engage as many First Nations from all the treaty territories of Saskatchewan, including Treaty 10, 8, 6, 5 and 4. There are no First Nations communities in Treaty 2 in Saskatchewan, although several Nations have traditional territory there.

In the engagement process, we met with several First Nations and two Tribal Councils representing a total 32 First Nations. We received information back representing a total of 21 First Nations in Saskatchewan, and one Tribal Council who will be developing a consolidated report as approved by their Nation members whom we met with in February in Treaty 4 territory. After the presentation, the survey was emailed to that Tribal Council, as they did not have time at the engagement session to provide full answers on the survey. This Tribal Council represents 11 First Nation members. It was optional for each Nation or Tribal Council to provide their names for the purposes of this report.

In this engagement process, FNPA provided general information about SaskPower and FNPA through a Power Point presentation and provided "Defined Terms" so there was a common understanding of certain words used in the survey as agreed upon by SaskPower and FNPA. We explained why we were going through this process and what would be done with the results. We reviewed the survey at the sessions and obtained information that has been delivered in this report.

### Special Considerations

Throughout the process, FNPA has been mindful of the importance of relationship building with the First Nations in the engagement process to ensure we obtained the quality of information we were seeking. In undertaking this engagement process, we were aware that FNPA has carefully developed relationships with many First Nations in Saskatchewan, and we believe we are uniquely positioned to undertake this work and are grateful for the opportunity. FNPA continues to nurture relationships with First Nations as we build more capacity in the renewable and clean energy space.

It was important to FNPA that we engaged in face-to-face discussions at the pace the Nations wished to proceed. On one hand, we did not want the participants to feel rushed, but we also were cognizant of their often tight timelines and agendas. We ensured the participants felt valued, were heard and that we were not there simply to mine them for information. We believe that we left them with the assurance that this information will be used to ensure their wishes for adequate future engagements with SaskPower regarding planning, and that developing a clean energy future will be a top consideration for SaskPower.

### What We Asked

The survey was presented at each session with First Nations in hard copy and was reviewed in the PowerPoint presentation as well. Due to the time constraints of gathering the information for this process, we asked the participants to answer the survey and return them at the end of each session.

We asked some general questions to understand who they were, which Nation they represented, what their role was, what treaty territory they were from, if they consented to providing their Nations' name and if they had a Consultation or Engagement Guideline in place.



The specific questions asked were:

1. Has your Nation ever engaged SaskPower regarding a Clean Energy project on your reserve or traditional territory? (YES/NO) If NO skip to number 4.
2. If yes, what type of Clean Energy project did you engage on?
3. If Yes, did you feel you were able to adequately communicate with SaskPower? (YES/NO) Explain:
4. If your Nation was to be engaged by SaskPower regarding a Clean Energy project or Saskatchewan's plan for a Clean Energy future generally, who would you view as the appropriate person(s) to be engaged?
  - a. The elected Chief and Council
  - b. The hereditary Chief (if appropriate)
  - c. Both elected and hereditary Chief
  - d. The Nation (Community level) only
  - e. The Nation (Community level) with referendum
  - f. The Chief and Council with presentations at the Community level
5. If your Nation was to engage with SaskPower as SaskPower plans the future electricity system, what would you like to discuss? What would you tell SaskPower they should be thinking about?
6. How early in the process of planning, developing and approving a Clean Energy project would your Nation wish to be consulted/engaged?
7. How important is it that your Nation is provided free, prior and informed consent as defined in UNDRIP in relation to any Clean Energy projects within the area of your traditional territory?
  - a. Low importance
  - b. Somewhat important
  - c. Important
  - d. Very important
  - e. Of utmost importance
8. If your Nation were to engage in a future Clean Energy discussion with SaskPower about a Clean Energy future, who should be considered to be present at the actual engagement sessions with SaskPower?
  - i. The Nation at community level
  - ii. Chief and Council
  - iii. Hereditary Chief/Councillors
  - iv. Traditional knowledge keepers
  - v. Women's Commission or similar
  - vi. Youth Commission or similar
  - vii. Elders
  - viii. A combination of the above (which combination)
9. In any engagement process regarding Clean Energy planning and development, what values, setting and protocols would you consider to be important?
10. What outcomes in a future engagement process on Clean Energy do you feel are important for your Nation?
11. Other comments that might assist SaskPower in understanding the requirements of your Nation in a future engagement process with SaskPower.

The participants that we met with were very thoughtful in their comments. We have provided those responses as an Appendix.



## SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS RE: WHAT WE HEARD

We heard some very valuable feed back in this process. To summarize the major themes we created the word cloud in the executive summary from responses provided in questions 10 and 11. We heard feedback that strongly supports the recommendation noted in Call to Action number 92 of the TRC – that First Nations want meaningful consultation, to build respectful relationships and to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before proceeding with economic development projects.

First Nations want equitable and fair access to jobs, training, education, scholarships, partnerships and long-term sustainable benefits. We heard they want safe, honest and clear discussions early in the process and want to be heard. As the TRC points out, Indigenous people have occupied this land for millennia, and they have key Indigenous knowledge and perspectives that they want to express as Saskatchewan moves to a clean energy future.

As SaskPower moves forward with their clean energy future into 2030 and beyond, we have developed the following practical recommendations to consider when engaging First Nations.

The recommendations, considerations and rationale noted below are based on our interpretation of what we heard. They are not in any order of importance as different Nations may have different views and perceptions based on their historic relationship with the Crown, the amount of industrial activity and development in the traditional territory and previous engagement and/or consultation history. We would suggest that the recommendations be used as a guide and that specific engagement strategies be determined in furtherance of relationship building. It has been our experience in working with many First Nations in Saskatchewan, that they are eager to educate those who wish to learn more about how to engage with them effectively. We would expect successful future sessions where the key recommendations have been adhered to.

Recommendation #1	Rationale
Engage early and often, commencing at pre-planning stages.	First Nations want SaskPower to go to their Nations and spend time in the community to build a relationship based on mutual trust and respect. Most First Nations want free, prior and informed consent. They want to understand what SaskPower’s plans are for the future. If partnership opportunities exist, First Nations want be able to plan early.
Considerations	Rationale
Don’t leave engagement too late, as First Nations need time to plan, review, process and possibly hire outside expertise as they move through the process.	The respondents indicated they did not want surprises and want to be informed early so they can adequately respond and inform the community.
Recommendation #2	Rationale
Involve leadership and community.	It was indicated that the Chief and Council should be the first place to start future engagements, but each Nation should be asked who should attend due to some variation in responses. For instance, some wanted community meetings as well.
Considerations	Rationale
Don’t forget to ask if special consideration should be given to Elders or traditional knowledge keepers, as they have intimate knowledge and express the values of the Nations.	More traditional Nations often defer to Elders and traditional knowledge keepers in decision-making and rely on them to understand culturally sensitive matters in relation to the information presented. They add a level of historic understanding and traditional information/teachings.



Recommendation #3	Rationale
Be attentive to traditional protocols.	Ask who should be consulted regarding what protocols should be provided as well as when and how to provide them.
Considerations	Rationale
Avoid assuming that protocols will be same for all the Nations. For instance, some require tobacco and Elder presence and others may not. Some may require a pipe or smudge ceremony.	Some Nations have very specific requirements in order to discuss land or water matters, and getting engagements off to a good start will begin with asking the right questions and following through. Building good relationships is a process and must be based on trust and mutual respect.
Recommendation #4	Rationale
Involve Elders and traditional knowledge keepers.	If indicated, ensuring Elders and/or traditional knowledge keepers are involved early will avoid delays or misunderstandings later in the process. They can often help maneuver through difficult issues.
Considerations	Rationale
To ensure smooth and respectful engagements, avoid going outside of protocols. Expect a timeline that may be unpredictable or change.	Many First Nations believe if an outsider fails to take the time to respect protocols, they are not showing respect within their territories and trust may not be garnered.
Recommendation #5	Rationale
Provide enough time and capacity funding to engage.	Many of the respondents stated they would need adequate time and require capacity funding as well as community costs covered when they are engaged, as financial capacity of usually quite limited. Furthermore, arrangement of community meetings takes time and incurs administration costs to arrange. Occasionally, Nations will request community funding for powwows, etc.
Considerations	Rationale
Avoid assuming the Chief and Council and their Elders/administration have financial capacity to host engagement sessions without some capacity funding. The less adequate the funding, the more delays and greater likelihood extensions will be required.	The costs to arrange meetings and have administration and Elders involved can be more than some Nations can deal with. As well, holding a community meeting usually involves meals, beverages, prizes and other costs. Having experts can also be costly, and few have internal expertise.



Recommendation #6	Rationale
Ensure early, honest, open and frequent communication.	As part of relationship building, early, open, honest and frequent communication is critical. Often, First Nations have a mistrust of Crown entities and, as such, building such dialogue will take time.
Considerations	Rationale
Most First Nations are not that interested in surveys, so going that route may be part of the process but not the process itself.	First Nations wish to be heard and want a real, involved and informed discussion. Early and frequent face-to-face discussions are best.
Recommendation #7	Rationale
Consider economic partnerships and revenue sharing.	Partnerships were identified as an outcome of any future discussion on clean energy in Saskatchewan, as First Nations believe many such projects will be on their traditional territory and that they should benefit economically.
Considerations	Rationale
Do not refer to the NRTA, 1930 or written treaties as justification for not having this discussion.	Many First Nations do not view the NRTA, 1930 as a valid law and see it and the written treaties as invalid representations of what they believe they discussed at the time of Treaty. While this may be a Crown position, it will not benefit SaskPower or NRCan to raise this during engagement or consultation sessions.
Recommendation #8	Rationale
Consider scholarships, business and employment opportunities.	First Nations want to ensure the members of their Nations benefit from clean energy projects that may arise on their traditional territories in the form of contracts, business partnerships, scholarships and employment opportunities.
Considerations	Rationale
Consider providing capacity funding so First Nations can hire professionals to assist in business/commercial agreements	Most First Nations will require extra financial support to hire expertise in developing commercial agreements.



Recommendation #9	Rationale
Be prepared to address electricity bills.	Respondents were very concerned about electricity bills. This should be addressed if possible, as most of the Nations we spoke to are convinced they pay more than other residents in the province.
Considerations	Rationale
This issue came up a few times in our sessions and it is recommended that SaskPower be prepared for the discussion so the Nations feel they are being heard and engagement time lines are not affected.	Avoiding the discussion could impede relationship building and future engagement sessions.
Recommendation #10	Rationale
Be aware of diversity amongst First Nations in Saskatchewan.	There is a great deal of diversity in the province and many tribal and language groups. Even at the community level, you will find diverse views on clean energy and how engagement should occur. Asking questions and building relationships will assist in learning about such differences. Some Tribal Councils are very diverse, with several language groups and tribal histories.
Considerations	Rationale
Don't assume all First Nations hold the same views or have the same opinions on clean energy or how to engage with SaskPower.	Depending on their past experience, cultural practices, effects of colonization, language and personal experience, a variety of views and perspectives can be held and/or expressed.
Recommendation #11	Rationale
Acknowledge Indigenous history and settler impacts, territory, Aboriginal and Treaty rights and be sure to thank Elders.	It is good practice to acknowledge the history of Indigenous peoples and their relationship to the land as well as treaty territory during any meetings with First Nations. If with a Tribal Council, there may be several territories, tribal groups and language groups to acknowledge. Understand the relationships between settlers and First Nations and the impact of those relationships. Thank Elders for their prayers.
Considerations	Rationale
Avoid diminishing colonial impacts and First Nations' need to be understood in this regard.	Building mutual trust depends on this understanding and acknowledgment.



## CONCLUSION

Our conclusion is that First Nations in Saskatchewan are very interested in having discussions through future engagement sessions with SaskPower and NRCan about the clean energy future of Saskatchewan and how they can be involved. First Nations see themselves as key partners at all levels and appear to look forward to participating in the clean energy space going forward. The feedback we heard supports the findings of the Calls to Action in the TRC, in particular number 92, as noted above. We heard that it is of utmost importance that First Nations receive, "free, prior and informed consent," as set out in UNDRIP.

We believe the engagement sessions we had with the respondents allowed us to gather information and provide an adequate review of what will be required by First Nations in Saskatchewan as well as what their perspectives are with respect to future engagements and energy security in Saskatchewan.

We trust that the report provides sufficient information to start planning such consultation/engagements with First Nations in Saskatchewan. We sincerely believe we can create a better future for all with meaningful discussion and partnership. In the spirit of partnership, the First Nations Power Authority wishes to thank SaskPower and Natural Resources Canada for the opportunity to conduct this work for the mutual benefit of all residents in the province of Saskatchewan.

Megwetch on behalf of the Members, Staff and Board of Directors of the First Nations Power Authority.

Guy Lonechild, President

APPENDIX A  
**KEY MESSAGE  
WE HEARD**



**1. Has your Nation ever engaged SaskPower regarding a Clean Energy project on your reserve or traditional territory? (YES/NO) If NO skip to number 4.**

A number of First Nations answered "yes" to this question in Treaty 4 and 6.

**2. If yes, what type of Clean Energy project did you engage on?**

Some responses we received to this question included:

- Engagement in Treaty 4 territory on a wind/battery with solar add-on to produce 200MW of power under the RFP process.
- A Tribal Council in Treaty 6 noted that they have not yet been engaged on clean energy projects but had a series of meetings with FNPA on possibilities.
- A First Nation in Treaty 6 noted there has been some discussion with SaskPower about installing solar panels on a 4 plex at the Nation.

We are currently waiting on the response from a Tribal Council in Treaty 4 territory.

**3. If yes, did you feel you were able to adequately communicate with SaskPower? (YES/NO). Explain.**

The answers we obtained to this question were mixed, with approximately 70% stating they were able to adequately communicate with SaskPower. Some responses included:

- A Tribal Council in Treaty 6 territory noted: "SaskPower was responsive, and an MOU has been drafted with FNPA that will lay out a partnership working relationship".
- A First Nation in Treaty 4 territory noted: "No – we were made to fit into the boxes of the programs that we were eligible for. However, we had higher aspirations and more detailed long-term plans, which we haven't had the opportunity to incorporate – limits efficiency, effectiveness and economies of scale. Lack of transparency of the SaskPower programs and process". Another person from the same Nation simply wrote, "No" without further explanation.

We are currently waiting on the responses from a Tribal Council in Treaty 4 territory.

**4. If your Nation was to be engaged by SaskPower regarding a Clean Energy project or Saskatchewan's plan for a Clean Energy future generally, who would you view as the appropriate person(s) to be engaged? (Check)**

- a. The elected Chief and Council
- b. The hereditary Chief (if appropriate)
- c. Both elected and hereditary Chief
- d. The Nation (Community level) only
- e. The Nation (Community level) with referendum
- f. The Chief and Council with presentations at the Community level

Most of the responses (95%) stated they would like to see the engagement occur with the elected Chief and Council with presentations to the Community or with the elected Chief and Council only.

A Tribal Council in Treaty 6 territory noted such engagements should be with the Chief and Council only.

Responses from a large northern First Nation with several communities stated it should be a combination of elected Chief and Council, hereditary Chief, the Nation (Community level only) and all responses from this Nation commented that engagement should be with Chief and Council with presentations to the Community.

**5. If your Nation was to engage with SaskPower as SaskPower plans the future electricity system, what would you like to discuss? What would you tell SaskPower they should be thinking about?**

Some comments we heard from Treaty 6 territory First Nations included:

- "Effectively communicating with the Nation; building relationships with the Nation is foundational.
- "Employment; provide opportunities for the First Nations"
- "Communication and visits to keep each other informed on any changes"
- "Lower power bills; partnerships in solar, water turbine and wind; education for Band members"
- "What benefits would we/or could we receive? High power bills and not enough money coming back to the people who pay for power"

*(continued on the next page)*



- “Partnerships, scholarships, street lights through the community, engaging own community members in power efficiency, cost-saving method”
- “Opportunities for renewable energy; contract services; workshop with communities regarding energy efficiency”
- “Solar; employment to operate solar and set up; training opportunities for FN on solar power; ensure SaskPower negotiates with FN fairly; must get permission to be on FN territory”
- “Turbine power on the Churchill River”
- “Clean energy; affordable energy in the North – north of Prince Albert”
- “More jobs for the Nations”
- “Aboriginal procurement; partnership; funding to engage; natural resource sharing; community-based partnership”
- “Funding power bills”
- “What would partnerships be like? Project would cost the First Nation. What would be the best saving cost on the Nation?”
- “Resource and partnership revenue sharing”
- “Buy energy off of the FN; power BTC”
- “Aboriginal sharing and projects have our own community-based projects; fairness in First Nations billing”

A Tribal Council in Treaty 6 territory as well as a First Nation in Treaty 4 territory both provided the following response:

- SaskPower plans for the future electricity system should be thinking about the following:
  - a. Increase funding to FNPA so they can work with First Nations in a meaningful way
  - b. First Nations Treaty Rights toward energy sovereignty
  - c. Green energy funds for northern projects
  - d. Solutions to high cost of heating/electricity in northern communities
  - e. FNPA education/awareness of community workshops on green energy
  - f. Assistance with Community Readiness and green energy audits
  - g. Assistance with the development of green energy projects/proposals
  - h. Identification of investors and partners on projects

We are currently waiting on the responses from a Tribal Council in Treaty 4 territory.

### 6. How early in the process of planning, developing and approving a Clean Energy project would your Nation wish to be consulted/engaged?

Several First Nations in Treaty 6 Territory provided the following responses:

- “As soon as possible”
- “At the planning stage”
- “Pre-planning – provide FNPA with info so they can share with 74 Nations”
- “Pre-planning stage via focus groups, tribal council, treaty territory, etc.”
- “At the start of the project”
- “From beginning to end and immediately if my FN opts to into this”

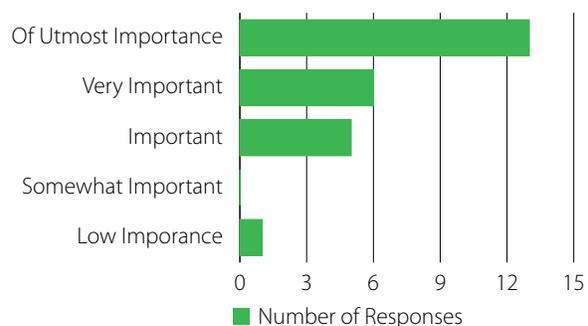
A Tribal Council in Treaty 6 Territory provided the following response:

- “First Nations’ engagement should be done early in the process of planning, developing, implementing, and evaluation.”

We are currently waiting on the responses from a Tribal Council in Treaty 4 territory.

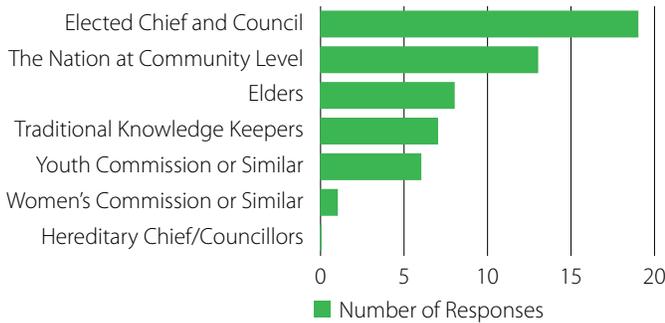
### 7. How important is it to your Nation that your Nation be provided “free, prior and informed consent” as defined in UNDRIP in relation to any Clean Energy projects within the area of your traditional territory?

- a. Low importance
- b. Somewhat important
- c. Important
- d. Very important
- e. Of utmost importance





**8. If your Nation were to engage in a future Clean Energy discussion with SaskPower about a Clean Energy future, who should be considered to be present at the actual engagement sessions with SaskPower?**



**9. In any engagement process regarding Clean Energy planning and development, what values, setting and protocols would you consider to be important?**

Several First Nations in Treaty 6 Territory provided the following responses:

- "Mutual respect; honesty and trust"
- "Sit with the Elders, protect all; earning the Elders' respect"
- "Protocol – tobacco and traditions"
- "Smudging"
- "Initial engagement with elected leadership, followed by a presentation to the community... Elder to give welcome and thank-you prayer; provide food; door prayer; tobacco for Elder; honorarium for the Elder; BCR (Band Council Resolution/Motion) approving the engagement"
- "Community involvement; meals and gifts (door prizes); funding for protocol"
- "Open communication"
- "Nation-to-Nation engagement; request for discussion with leadership; members assembly; facilitation of process; include Elders; provide food and prizes; to be at the process for planning and development; acknowledgement of the Treaty territory; formal procedure to begin with a signed BCR"
- "Face-to-face discussions"
- "Money to help facilitate and educate membership prior to the consultation/engagement"
- "Come to community"
- "Traditional protocols on First Nations land; be involved in traditional protocol"

- "Come to a pipe ceremony, bring tobacco and offer it to our community for dialogue; open discussion on any long-term impacts"
- "Environmental impacts (land and water impacts)"
- "Safe, clean air; renewable resources"
- "Community meetings and online survey"
- "Respect for the land, water and air"
- "Shut downs; reports annual"

A First Nation in Treaty 4 Territory provided the following response:

- "Invest in gaining FN social trust well ahead of projects. If there are good relationships formed ahead of time that people trust, then when there are stumbling blocks there is enough trust to get through it. FN's need separate engagement as rights holders, but FN's should be invited to it at community-level steering committee (landowners, RM's, Town's, etc. surrounding projects)."

A Tribal Council in Treaty 6 Territory provided the following response:

- Values, setting and protocols should include:
  - a. Respect for the environment based on traditional ecological knowledge
  - b. Sharing and meaningful engagement of northern First Nations
  - c. Clear reciprocal communication processes
  - d. Local community settings for engagement sessions
  - e. Identification of local coordinators for engagement sessions
  - f. Translation services and equipment for on-site engagement sessions
  - g. Adherence to community protocols and OCAP Principles – Ownership, Control, Access and protection of Local Knowledge Sharing
  - h. Adherence to (our Nation)/FSIN consultation policy
  - i. Collaborative planning and co-development of agendas

We are currently waiting on the responses from a Tribal Council in Treaty 4 territory.



**10. What outcomes in a future engagement process on clean energy do you feel are important for your Nation?**

Several First Nations in Treaty 6 Territory provided the following responses:

- "Opportunity for benefit agreements; sponsorship for community events; capacity funding/engagement funding; scholarship opportunities"
- "Future talks with SaskPower"
- "Resource revenue sharing; sponsorship; engagement/capacity funding; youth scholarship; post-secondary scholarship"
- "Education funding; community sponsorship; engagement costs; funding agreements"
- "Employment; impact benefit agreements; sponsorships; community engagement"
- "Everyone in agreement"
- "Work sponsorship; powwows; costs"
- "Helping with schooling"
- "Safe, clear outcome"
- "Follow-up; meaningful engagement; piece of the pie"
- "Transparency; financial support; rent on the use of the land"
- "Meaningful engagement; follow up on the pros and cons; share information"
- "We want to be involved in all aspects of planning, ongoing procurement partnerships"
- "To be heard and not just told that they hear us but to actually see them move ahead with what FN people need"
- "That our Nation was informed properly and consent from our people is unanimous; continued dialogue involvement, employment for our people and great cost-saving benefit"
- "How will this affect future discussions; partnerships going forward?"
- "Safety and health"
- "Moving forward in partnership"
- "Clean and affordable energy"
- "More seats for the Nations on Boards"

A First Nation in Treaty 4 Territory provided the following responses:

- "Clearly articulate opportunities for FN's to get organized for us to participate economically before it's too late"
- "Tangible improvements to benefit the actual community"

- "Think outside the box on projects"
- "There are too many silos at SaskPower"

A Tribal Council in Treaty 6 Territory provided the following response:

- "Wide-spread engagement session information communicated through various communication channels in a timely manner"
- "Appropriate funding mechanisms for First Nations to participate in engagement sessions"
- "Clear and concrete recommendations that can be used for policy development"
- "Reader-friendly reports that are comprehensible to the general public"
- "Education and awareness on the importance of clean energy projects"
- "Information on First-Nations-owned clean energy projects that have demonstrated results"
- "Avoidance of surveys in favour of face-to-face engagement sessions"

We are currently waiting on the responses from a Tribal Council in Treaty 4 territory.

**11. Other comments that might assist SaskPower in understanding the requirements of your Nation in a future engagement process with SaskPower.**

Several First Nations in Treaty 6 Territory provided the following responses:

- "The current process of selecting RFP for renewable energy projects is very limiting, not only to non-Aboriginal projects, but to Aboriginal projects. If SaskPower is serious about renewable energy, I feel they should open the process up to more opportunity"
- "Partnership"
- "Resource revenue sharing"
- "Post-secondary scholarships"
- "Looking at the best for the community and the future of our Nations"
- "Education"
- "Capacity funding"
- "Honest and transparent; meaning involvement and engagement with follow-up to the Nation"

*(continued on the next page)*



- "We want to develop a solid relationship at the planning stage; use proper traditional protocol; reconciliation; free, prior and informed consent"
- "Come in with the need of wanting change not broken promises; reimbursement for use of our land; start giving back to the community"
- "A way of cost saving for power bills; continued engagement; opportunities for the community; some resources to come back to the community; we want reconciliation for the power poles in our community; to be clearly informed and consent"
- "Know the people and their traditional ways and values; be patient; give us all the information; reconciliation; prior consent"
- "Must consider each of our communities as individuals (we have 6)"
- "Engage door to door"
- "Respect our language, culture and lands; more involvement"

A First Nation in Treaty 4 Territory provided the following responses:

- "For example, the Red Lily Project Moosomin near CFN never consulted with the FN in its establishment. We didn't know it was even coming until the turbines went up. This is not how we would like to see projects developed in the future because almost ALL projects"
- "Bitter taste in my mouth from 2012 175MW wind award to Algonquin that still has not been built and has been giving concessions to move sites; when there was credible FN's partnerships who also bid into the competition; (we) bid in a quality site with TransAlta we could have delivered on; still not project today"
- "We host a Construction/Renewable Energy Day for our high school students at (the Nation) high school from grades 6-12. We welcome SaskPower to come out and join our day as a guest speaker for our event in May 2019"
- "Be creative with FN's and don't make us fit into a program box. For example, PGPP vs. concept presented on virtual net metering/consolidated billing; we are trying to be innovative to leverage federal funding and SaskPower stalemates us on innovation and makes us fit into boxes"

A Tribal Council in Treaty 6 Territory provided the following response:

- "(Our) First Nations must be involved in the co-development of future Engagement processes on clean energy rather than a top-down approach with limited collaboration; Northern priorities, challenges and needs must be given serious consideration given the high cost of heating/electricity in the PAGC Region"
- "PAGC First Nations require Capacity Building dollars and Green Energy Office Infrastructure funds; Multi-year plans with appropriate funding to sustain green energy projects"

We are currently waiting on the responses from a Tribal Council in Treaty 4 territory.



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## **Appendix B: “Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action”**

Prepared by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, 2015



Truth and  
Reconciliation  
Commission of Canada

# **Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action**







Truth and  
Reconciliation  
Commission of Canada

# **Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action**



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**2015**

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, 2012

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# Calls to Action

In order to redress the legacy of residential schools and advance the process of Canadian reconciliation, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission makes the following calls to action.

## Legacy

### CHILD WELFARE

1. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to commit to reducing the number of Aboriginal children in care by:
  - i. Monitoring and assessing neglect investigations.
  - ii. Providing adequate resources to enable Aboriginal communities and child-welfare organizations to keep Aboriginal families together where it is safe to do so, and to keep children in culturally appropriate environments, regardless of where they reside.
  - iii. Ensuring that social workers and others who conduct child-welfare investigations are properly educated and trained about the history and impacts of residential schools.
  - iv. Ensuring that social workers and others who conduct child-welfare investigations are properly educated and trained about the potential for Aboriginal communities and families to provide more appropriate solutions to family healing.
  - v. Requiring that all child-welfare decision makers consider the impact of the residential school experience on children and their caregivers.
2. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with the provinces and territories, to prepare and
  - publish annual reports on the number of Aboriginal children (First Nations, Inuit, and Métis) who are in care, compared with non-Aboriginal children, as well as the reasons for apprehension, the total spending on preventive and care services by child-welfare agencies, and the effectiveness of various interventions.
3. We call upon all levels of government to fully implement Jordan's Principle.
4. We call upon the federal government to enact Aboriginal child-welfare legislation that establishes national standards for Aboriginal child apprehension and custody cases and includes principles that:
  - i. Affirm the right of Aboriginal governments to establish and maintain their own child-welfare agencies.
  - ii. Require all child-welfare agencies and courts to take the residential school legacy into account in their decision making.
  - iii. Establish, as an important priority, a requirement that placements of Aboriginal children into temporary and permanent care be culturally appropriate.
5. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to develop culturally appropriate parenting programs for Aboriginal families.

### EDUCATION

6. We call upon the Government of Canada to repeal Section 43 of the *Criminal Code of Canada*.
7. We call upon the federal government to develop with Aboriginal groups a joint strategy to eliminate

educational and employment gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians.

8. We call upon the federal government to eliminate the discrepancy in federal education funding for First Nations children being educated on reserves and those First Nations children being educated off reserves.
9. We call upon the federal government to prepare and publish annual reports comparing funding for the education of First Nations children on and off reserves, as well as educational and income attainments of Aboriginal peoples in Canada compared with non-Aboriginal people.
10. We call on the federal government to draft new Aboriginal education legislation with the full participation and informed consent of Aboriginal peoples. The new legislation would include a commitment to sufficient funding and would incorporate the following principles:
  - i. Providing sufficient funding to close identified educational achievement gaps within one generation.
  - ii. Improving education attainment levels and success rates.
  - iii. Developing culturally appropriate curricula.
  - iv. Protecting the right to Aboriginal languages, including the teaching of Aboriginal languages as credit courses.
  - v. Enabling parental and community responsibility, control, and accountability, similar to what parents enjoy in public school systems.
  - vi. Enabling parents to fully participate in the education of their children.
  - vii. Respecting and honouring Treaty relationships.
11. We call upon the federal government to provide adequate funding to end the backlog of First Nations students seeking a post-secondary education.
12. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to develop culturally appropriate early childhood education programs for Aboriginal families.

#### **LANGUAGE AND CULTURE**

13. We call upon the federal government to acknowledge that Aboriginal rights include Aboriginal language rights.

14. We call upon the federal government to enact an Aboriginal Languages Act that incorporates the following principles:
  - i. Aboriginal languages are a fundamental and valued element of Canadian culture and society, and there is an urgency to preserve them.
  - ii. Aboriginal language rights are reinforced by the Treaties.
  - iii. The federal government has a responsibility to provide sufficient funds for Aboriginal-language revitalization and preservation.
  - iv. The preservation, revitalization, and strengthening of Aboriginal languages and cultures are best managed by Aboriginal people and communities.
  - v. Funding for Aboriginal language initiatives must reflect the diversity of Aboriginal languages.
15. We call upon the federal government to appoint, in consultation with Aboriginal groups, an Aboriginal Languages Commissioner. The commissioner should help promote Aboriginal languages and report on the adequacy of federal funding of Aboriginal-languages initiatives.
16. We call upon post-secondary institutions to create university and college degree and diploma programs in Aboriginal languages.
17. We call upon all levels of government to enable residential school Survivors and their families to reclaim names changed by the residential school system by waiving administrative costs for a period of five years for the name-change process and the revision of official identity documents, such as birth certificates, passports, driver's licenses, health cards, status cards, and social insurance numbers.

#### **HEALTH**

18. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to acknowledge that the current state of Aboriginal health in Canada is a direct result of previous Canadian government policies, including residential schools, and to recognize and implement the health-care rights of Aboriginal people as identified in international law, constitutional law, and under the Treaties.
19. We call upon the federal government, in consultation with Aboriginal peoples, to establish measurable goals to identify and close the gaps in health outcomes

between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities, and to publish annual progress reports and assess long-term trends. Such efforts would focus on indicators such as: infant mortality, maternal health, suicide, mental health, addictions, life expectancy, birth rates, infant and child health issues, chronic diseases, illness and injury incidence, and the availability of appropriate health services.

20. In order to address the jurisdictional disputes concerning Aboriginal people who do not reside on reserves, we call upon the federal government to recognize, respect, and address the distinct health needs of the Métis, Inuit, and off-reserve Aboriginal peoples.
21. We call upon the federal government to provide sustainable funding for existing and new Aboriginal healing centres to address the physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual harms caused by residential schools, and to ensure that the funding of healing centres in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories is a priority.
22. We call upon those who can effect change within the Canadian health-care system to recognize the value of Aboriginal healing practices and use them in the treatment of Aboriginal patients in collaboration with Aboriginal healers and Elders where requested by Aboriginal patients.
23. We call upon all levels of government to:
  - i. Increase the number of Aboriginal professionals working in the health-care field.
  - ii. Ensure the retention of Aboriginal health-care providers in Aboriginal communities.
  - iii. Provide cultural competency training for all health-care professionals.
24. We call upon medical and nursing schools in Canada to require all students to take a course dealing with Aboriginal health issues, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, and Indigenous teachings and practices. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

## JUSTICE

25. We call upon the federal government to establish a written policy that reaffirms the independence of the

Royal Canadian Mounted Police to investigate crimes in which the government has its own interest as a potential or real party in civil litigation.

26. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to review and amend their respective statutes of limitations to ensure that they conform to the principle that governments and other entities cannot rely on limitation defences to defend legal actions of historical abuse brought by Aboriginal people.
27. We call upon the Federation of Law Societies of Canada to ensure that lawyers receive appropriate cultural competency training, which includes the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal-Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.
28. We call upon law schools in Canada to require all law students to take a course in Aboriginal people and the law, which includes the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal-Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.
29. We call upon the parties and, in particular, the federal government, to work collaboratively with plaintiffs not included in the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement to have disputed legal issues determined expeditiously on an agreed set of facts.
30. We call upon federal, provincial, and territorial governments to commit to eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in custody over the next decade, and to issue detailed annual reports that monitor and evaluate progress in doing so.
31. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to provide sufficient and stable funding to implement and evaluate community sanctions that will provide realistic alternatives to imprisonment for Aboriginal offenders and respond to the underlying causes of offending.
32. We call upon the federal government to amend the Criminal Code to allow trial judges, upon giving reasons, to depart from mandatory minimum sentences and restrictions on the use of conditional sentences.

33. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to recognize as a high priority the need to address and prevent Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD), and to develop, in collaboration with Aboriginal people, FASD preventive programs that can be delivered in a culturally appropriate manner.
34. We call upon the governments of Canada, the provinces, and territories to undertake reforms to the criminal justice system to better address the needs of offenders with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD), including:
  - i. Providing increased community resources and powers for courts to ensure that FASD is properly diagnosed, and that appropriate community supports are in place for those with FASD.
  - ii. Enacting statutory exemptions from mandatory minimum sentences of imprisonment for offenders affected by FASD.
  - iii. Providing community, correctional, and parole resources to maximize the ability of people with FASD to live in the community.
  - iv. Adopting appropriate evaluation mechanisms to measure the effectiveness of such programs and ensure community safety.
35. We call upon the federal government to eliminate barriers to the creation of additional Aboriginal healing lodges within the federal correctional system.
36. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to work with Aboriginal communities to provide culturally relevant services to inmates on issues such as substance abuse, family and domestic violence, and overcoming the experience of having been sexually abused.
37. We call upon the federal government to provide more supports for Aboriginal programming in halfway houses and parole services.
38. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to commit to eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal youth in custody over the next decade.
39. We call upon the federal government to develop a national plan to collect and publish data on the criminal victimization of Aboriginal people, including data related to homicide and family violence victimization.
40. We call on all levels of government, in collaboration with Aboriginal people, to create adequately funded and accessible Aboriginal-specific victim programs and services with appropriate evaluation mechanisms.
41. We call upon the federal government, in consultation with Aboriginal organizations, to appoint a public inquiry into the causes of, and remedies for, the disproportionate victimization of Aboriginal women and girls. The inquiry's mandate would include:
  - i. Investigation into missing and murdered Aboriginal women and girls.
  - ii. Links to the intergenerational legacy of residential schools.
42. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to commit to the recognition and implementation of Aboriginal justice systems in a manner consistent with the Treaty and Aboriginal rights of Aboriginal peoples, the *Constitution Act, 1982*, and the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, endorsed by Canada in November 2012.

## Reconciliation

### **CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS AND THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE**

43. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to fully adopt and implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as the framework for reconciliation.
44. We call upon the Government of Canada to develop a national action plan, strategies, and other concrete measures to achieve the goals of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.

### **ROYAL PROCLAMATION AND COVENANT OF RECONCILIATION**

45. We call upon the Government of Canada, on behalf of all Canadians, to jointly develop with Aboriginal peoples a Royal Proclamation of Reconciliation to be issued by the Crown. The proclamation would build on the Royal Proclamation of 1763 and the Treaty of Niagara of 1764, and reaffirm the nation-to-nation relationship between Aboriginal peoples and the Crown. The proclamation would include, but not be limited to, the following commitments:

- i. Repudiate concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous lands and peoples such as the Doctrine of Discovery and *terra nullius*.
  - ii. Adopt and implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as the framework for reconciliation.
  - iii. Renew or establish Treaty relationships based on principles of mutual recognition, mutual respect, and shared responsibility for maintaining those relationships into the future.
  - iv. Reconcile Aboriginal and Crown constitutional and legal orders to ensure that Aboriginal peoples are full partners in Confederation, including the recognition and integration of Indigenous laws and legal traditions in negotiation and implementation processes involving Treaties, land claims, and other constructive agreements.
46. We call upon the parties to the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement to develop and sign a Covenant of Reconciliation that would identify principles for working collaboratively to advance reconciliation in Canadian society, and that would include, but not be limited to:
- i. Reaffirmation of the parties' commitment to reconciliation.
  - ii. Repudiation of concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous lands and peoples, such as the Doctrine of Discovery and *terra nullius*, and the reformation of laws, governance structures, and policies within their respective institutions that continue to rely on such concepts.
  - iii. Full adoption and implementation of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as the framework for reconciliation.
  - iv. Support for the renewal or establishment of Treaty relationships based on principles of mutual recognition, mutual respect, and shared responsibility for maintaining those relationships into the future.
  - v. Enabling those excluded from the Settlement Agreement to sign onto the Covenant of Reconciliation.
  - vi. Enabling additional parties to sign onto the Covenant of Reconciliation.

47. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to repudiate concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous peoples and lands, such as the Doctrine of Discovery and *terra nullius*, and to reform those laws, government policies, and litigation strategies that continue to rely on such concepts.

**SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT PARTIES AND THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES**

48. We call upon the church parties to the Settlement Agreement, and all other faith groups and interfaith social justice groups in Canada who have not already done so, to formally adopt and comply with the principles, norms, and standards of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as a framework for reconciliation. This would include, but not be limited to, the following commitments:
- i. Ensuring that their institutions, policies, programs, and practices comply with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
  - ii. Respecting Indigenous peoples' right to self-determination in spiritual matters, including the right to practise, develop, and teach their own spiritual and religious traditions, customs, and ceremonies, consistent with Article 12:1 of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
  - iii. Engaging in ongoing public dialogue and actions to support the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
  - iv. Issuing a statement no later than March 31, 2016, from all religious denominations and faith groups, as to how they will implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
49. We call upon all religious denominations and faith groups who have not already done so to repudiate concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous lands and peoples, such as the Doctrine of Discovery and *terra nullius*.

**EQUITY FOR ABORIGINAL PEOPLE IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM**

50. In keeping with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, we call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Aboriginal organizations, to fund the establishment of Indigenous law institutes for the development, use, and

understanding of Indigenous laws and access to justice in accordance with the unique cultures of Aboriginal peoples in Canada.

51. We call upon the Government of Canada, as an obligation of its fiduciary responsibility, to develop a policy of transparency by publishing legal opinions it develops and upon which it acts or intends to act, in regard to the scope and extent of Aboriginal and Treaty rights.
52. We call upon the Government of Canada, provincial and territorial governments, and the courts to adopt the following legal principles:
  - i. Aboriginal title claims are accepted once the Aboriginal claimant has established occupation over a particular territory at a particular point in time.
  - ii. Once Aboriginal title has been established, the burden of proving any limitation on any rights arising from the existence of that title shifts to the party asserting such a limitation.

#### **NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RECONCILIATION**

53. We call upon the Parliament of Canada, in consultation and collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, to enact legislation to establish a National Council for Reconciliation. The legislation would establish the council as an independent, national, oversight body with membership jointly appointed by the Government of Canada and national Aboriginal organizations, and consisting of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal members. Its mandate would include, but not be limited to, the following:
  - i. Monitor, evaluate, and report annually to Parliament and the people of Canada on the Government of Canada's post-apology progress on reconciliation to ensure that government accountability for reconciling the relationship between Aboriginal peoples and the Crown is maintained in the coming years.
  - ii. Monitor, evaluate, and report to Parliament and the people of Canada on reconciliation progress across all levels and sectors of Canadian society, including the implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's Calls to Action.
  - iii. Develop and implement a multi-year National Action Plan for Reconciliation, which includes research and policy development, public education programs, and resources.

- iv. Promote public dialogue, public/private partnerships, and public initiatives for reconciliation.

54. We call upon the Government of Canada to provide multi-year funding for the National Council for Reconciliation to ensure that it has the financial, human, and technical resources required to conduct its work, including the endowment of a National Reconciliation Trust to advance the cause of reconciliation.
55. We call upon all levels of government to provide annual reports or any current data requested by the National Council for Reconciliation so that it can report on the progress towards reconciliation. The reports or data would include, but not be limited to:
  - i. The number of Aboriginal children—including Métis and Inuit children—in care, compared with non-Aboriginal children, the reasons for apprehension, and the total spending on preventive and care services by child-welfare agencies.
  - ii. Comparative funding for the education of First Nations children on and off reserves.
  - iii. The educational and income attainments of Aboriginal peoples in Canada compared with non-Aboriginal people.
  - iv. Progress on closing the gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities in a number of health indicators such as: infant mortality, maternal health, suicide, mental health, addictions, life expectancy, birth rates, infant and child health issues, chronic diseases, illness and injury incidence, and the availability of appropriate health services.
  - v. Progress on eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal children in youth custody over the next decade.
  - vi. Progress on reducing the rate of criminal victimization of Aboriginal people, including data related to homicide and family violence victimization and other crimes.
  - vii. Progress on reducing the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in the justice and correctional systems.
56. We call upon the prime minister of Canada to formally respond to the report of the National Council for Reconciliation by issuing an annual "State of Aboriginal Peoples" report, which would outline the government's plans for advancing the cause of reconciliation.

## PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING FOR PUBLIC SERVANTS

57. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to provide education to public servants on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal–Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

## CHURCH APOLOGIES AND RECONCILIATION

58. We call upon the Pope to issue an apology to Survivors, their families, and communities for the Roman Catholic Church's role in the spiritual, cultural, emotional, physical, and sexual abuse of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis children in Catholic-run residential schools. We call for that apology to be similar to the 2010 apology issued to Irish victims of abuse and to occur within one year of the issuing of this Report and to be delivered by the Pope in Canada.
59. We call upon church parties to the Settlement Agreement to develop ongoing education strategies to ensure that their respective congregations learn about their church's role in colonization, the history and legacy of residential schools, and why apologies to former residential school students, their families, and communities were necessary.
60. We call upon leaders of the church parties to the Settlement Agreement and all other faiths, in collaboration with Indigenous spiritual leaders, Survivors, schools of theology, seminaries, and other religious training centres, to develop and teach curriculum for all student clergy, and all clergy and staff who work in Aboriginal communities, on the need to respect Indigenous spirituality in its own right, the history and legacy of residential schools and the roles of the church parties in that system, the history and legacy of religious conflict in Aboriginal families and communities, and the responsibility that churches have to mitigate such conflicts and prevent spiritual violence.
61. We call upon church parties to the Settlement Agreement, in collaboration with Survivors and representatives of Aboriginal organizations, to establish permanent funding to Aboriginal people for:
- i. Community-controlled healing and reconciliation projects.

- ii. Community-controlled culture- and language-revitalization projects.
- iii. Community-controlled education and relationship-building projects.
- iv. Regional dialogues for Indigenous spiritual leaders and youth to discuss Indigenous spirituality, self-determination, and reconciliation.

## EDUCATION FOR RECONCILIATION

62. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments, in consultation and collaboration with Survivors, Aboriginal peoples, and educators, to:
- i. Make age-appropriate curriculum on residential schools, Treaties, and Aboriginal peoples' historical and contemporary contributions to Canada a mandatory education requirement for Kindergarten to Grade Twelve students.
  - ii. Provide the necessary funding to post-secondary institutions to educate teachers on how to integrate Indigenous knowledge and teaching methods into classrooms.
  - iii. Provide the necessary funding to Aboriginal schools to utilize Indigenous knowledge and teaching methods in classrooms.
  - iv. Establish senior-level positions in government at the assistant deputy minister level or higher dedicated to Aboriginal content in education.
63. We call upon the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada to maintain an annual commitment to Aboriginal education issues, including:
- i. Developing and implementing Kindergarten to Grade Twelve curriculum and learning resources on Aboriginal peoples in Canadian history, and the history and legacy of residential schools.
  - ii. Sharing information and best practices on teaching curriculum related to residential schools and Aboriginal history.
  - iii. Building student capacity for intercultural understanding, empathy, and mutual respect.
  - iv. Identifying teacher-training needs relating to the above.
64. We call upon all levels of government that provide public funds to denominational schools to require such schools to provide an education on comparative religious studies, which must include a segment on

Aboriginal spiritual beliefs and practices developed in collaboration with Aboriginal Elders.

65. We call upon the federal government, through the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, and in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, post-secondary institutions and educators, and the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation and its partner institutions, to establish a national research program with multi-year funding to advance understanding of reconciliation.

#### **YOUTH PROGRAMS**

66. We call upon the federal government to establish multi-year funding for community-based youth organizations to deliver programs on reconciliation, and establish a national network to share information and best practices.

#### **MUSEUMS AND ARCHIVES**

67. We call upon the federal government to provide funding to the Canadian Museums Association to undertake, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, a national review of museum policies and best practices to determine the level of compliance with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and to make recommendations.
68. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, and the Canadian Museums Association to mark the 150th anniversary of Canadian Confederation in 2017 by establishing a dedicated national funding program for commemoration projects on the theme of reconciliation.
69. We call upon Library and Archives Canada to:
- i. Fully adopt and implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and the *United Nations Joint-Orientlicher Principles*, as related to Aboriginal peoples' inalienable right to know the truth about what happened and why, with regard to human rights violations committed against them in the residential schools.
  - ii. Ensure that its record holdings related to residential schools are accessible to the public.
  - iii. Commit more resources to its public education materials and programming on residential schools.
70. We call upon the federal government to provide funding to the Canadian Association of Archivists to undertake, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, a national review of archival policies and best practices to:

- i. Determine the level of compliance with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and the *United Nations Joint-Orientlicher Principles*, as related to Aboriginal peoples' inalienable right to know the truth about what happened and why, with regard to human rights violations committed against them in the residential schools.
- ii. Produce a report with recommendations for full implementation of these international mechanisms as a reconciliation framework for Canadian archives.

#### **MISSING CHILDREN AND BURIAL INFORMATION**

71. We call upon all chief coroners and provincial vital statistics agencies that have not provided to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada their records on the deaths of Aboriginal children in the care of residential school authorities to make these documents available to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation.
72. We call upon the federal government to allocate sufficient resources to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation to allow it to develop and maintain the National Residential School Student Death Register established by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada.
73. We call upon the federal government to work with churches, Aboriginal communities, and former residential school students to establish and maintain an online registry of residential school cemeteries, including, where possible, plot maps showing the location of deceased residential school children.
74. We call upon the federal government to work with the churches and Aboriginal community leaders to inform the families of children who died at residential schools of the child's burial location, and to respond to families' wishes for appropriate commemoration ceremonies and markers, and reburial in home communities where requested.
75. We call upon the federal government to work with provincial, territorial, and municipal governments, churches, Aboriginal communities, former residential school students, and current landowners to develop and implement strategies and procedures for the ongoing identification, documentation, maintenance, commemoration, and protection of residential school cemeteries or other sites at which residential school children were buried. This is to include the provision of

appropriate memorial ceremonies and commemorative markers to honour the deceased children.

76. We call upon the parties engaged in the work of documenting, maintaining, commemorating, and protecting residential school cemeteries to adopt strategies in accordance with the following principles:
- i. The Aboriginal community most affected shall lead the development of such strategies.
  - ii. Information shall be sought from residential school Survivors and other Knowledge Keepers in the development of such strategies.
  - iii. Aboriginal protocols shall be respected before any potentially invasive technical inspection and investigation of a cemetery site.

#### **NATIONAL CENTRE FOR TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION**

77. We call upon provincial, territorial, municipal, and community archives to work collaboratively with the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation to identify and collect copies of all records relevant to the history and legacy of the residential school system, and to provide these to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation.
78. We call upon the Government of Canada to commit to making a funding contribution of \$10 million over seven years to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation, plus an additional amount to assist communities to research and produce histories of their own residential school experience and their involvement in truth, healing, and reconciliation.

#### **COMMEMORATION**

79. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Survivors, Aboriginal organizations, and the arts community, to develop a reconciliation framework for Canadian heritage and commemoration. This would include, but not be limited to:
- i. Amending the Historic Sites and Monuments Act to include First Nations, Inuit, and Métis representation on the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada and its Secretariat.
  - ii. Revising the policies, criteria, and practices of the National Program of Historical Commemoration to integrate Indigenous history, heritage values, and memory practices into Canada's national heritage and history.

- iii. Developing and implementing a national heritage plan and strategy for commemorating residential school sites, the history and legacy of residential schools, and the contributions of Aboriginal peoples to Canada's history.

80. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, to establish, as a statutory holiday, a National Day for Truth and Reconciliation to honour Survivors, their families, and communities, and ensure that public commemoration of the history and legacy of residential schools remains a vital component of the reconciliation process.
81. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Survivors and their organizations, and other parties to the Settlement Agreement, to commission and install a publicly accessible, highly visible, Residential Schools National Monument in the city of Ottawa to honour Survivors and all the children who were lost to their families and communities.
82. We call upon provincial and territorial governments, in collaboration with Survivors and their organizations, and other parties to the Settlement Agreement, to commission and install a publicly accessible, highly visible, Residential Schools Monument in each capital city to honour Survivors and all the children who were lost to their families and communities.
83. We call upon the Canada Council for the Arts to establish, as a funding priority, a strategy for Indigenous and non-Indigenous artists to undertake collaborative projects and produce works that contribute to the reconciliation process.

#### **MEDIA AND RECONCILIATION**

84. We call upon the federal government to restore and increase funding to the CBC/Radio-Canada, to enable Canada's national public broadcaster to support reconciliation, and be properly reflective of the diverse cultures, languages, and perspectives of Aboriginal peoples, including, but not limited to:
- i. Increasing Aboriginal programming, including Aboriginal-language speakers.
  - ii. Increasing equitable access for Aboriginal peoples to jobs, leadership positions, and professional development opportunities within the organization.
  - iii. Continuing to provide dedicated news coverage and online public information resources on issues of concern to Aboriginal peoples and all Canadians,

including the history and legacy of residential schools and the reconciliation process.

85. We call upon the Aboriginal Peoples Television Network, as an independent non-profit broadcaster with programming by, for, and about Aboriginal peoples, to support reconciliation, including but not limited to:
- i. Continuing to provide leadership in programming and organizational culture that reflects the diverse cultures, languages, and perspectives of Aboriginal peoples.
  - ii. Continuing to develop media initiatives that inform and educate the Canadian public, and connect Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians.
86. We call upon Canadian journalism programs and media schools to require education for all students on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal-Crown relations.

#### **SPORTS AND RECONCILIATION**

87. We call upon all levels of government, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, sports halls of fame, and other relevant organizations, to provide public education that tells the national story of Aboriginal athletes in history.
88. We call upon all levels of government to take action to ensure long-term Aboriginal athlete development and growth, and continued support for the North American Indigenous Games, including funding to host the games and for provincial and territorial team preparation and travel.
89. We call upon the federal government to amend the Physical Activity and Sport Act to support reconciliation by ensuring that policies to promote physical activity as a fundamental element of health and well-being, reduce barriers to sports participation, increase the pursuit of excellence in sport, and build capacity in the Canadian sport system, are inclusive of Aboriginal peoples.
90. We call upon the federal government to ensure that national sports policies, programs, and initiatives are inclusive of Aboriginal peoples, including, but not limited to, establishing:
- i. In collaboration with provincial and territorial governments, stable funding for, and access to, community sports programs that reflect the diverse

cultures and traditional sporting activities of Aboriginal peoples.

- ii. An elite athlete development program for Aboriginal athletes.
  - iii. Programs for coaches, trainers, and sports officials that are culturally relevant for Aboriginal peoples.
  - iv. Anti-racism awareness and training programs.
91. We call upon the officials and host countries of international sporting events such as the Olympics, Pan Am, and Commonwealth games to ensure that Indigenous peoples' territorial protocols are respected, and local Indigenous communities are engaged in all aspects of planning and participating in such events.

#### **BUSINESS AND RECONCILIATION**

92. We call upon the corporate sector in Canada to adopt the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as a reconciliation framework and to apply its principles, norms, and standards to corporate policy and core operational activities involving Indigenous peoples and their lands and resources. This would include, but not be limited to, the following:
- i. Commit to meaningful consultation, building respectful relationships, and obtaining the free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous peoples before proceeding with economic development projects.
  - ii. Ensure that Aboriginal peoples have equitable access to jobs, training, and education opportunities in the corporate sector, and that Aboriginal communities gain long-term sustainable benefits from economic development projects.
  - iii. Provide education for management and staff on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal-Crown relations. This will require skills based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

#### **NEWCOMERS TO CANADA**

93. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with the national Aboriginal organizations, to revise the information kit for newcomers to Canada and its citizenship test to reflect a more inclusive history of the diverse Aboriginal peoples of Canada, including

information about the Treaties and the history of residential schools.

94. We call upon the Government of Canada to replace the Oath of Citizenship with the following:

I swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada, Her Heirs and Successors, and that I will faithfully observe the laws of Canada including Treaties with Indigenous Peoples, and fulfill my duties as a Canadian citizen.









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