

# Appendix 30-A

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## Summary of Indigenous Consultation

Table 30-A.1: Summary of the Results of the Tsuut'ina Nation Consultation Related to Aboriginal Interests and Other Matters of Concern

Tsuut'ina Nation Rights and Related Interest/VC	Tsuut'ina Nation Perspectives on Rights and Interests/VC	Proponent Response	Summary of Proposed Measures to Avoid, Mitigate, or Otherwise Manage Effects	Summary of Proposed Measures to Avoid, Mitigate, or Otherwise Manage Effects	Status of Issue / Path Forward
Cumulative Effects Assessment - Mitigation Measures	<p>Issue provided in the Draft Effects Assessment Response – Traditional Land Use Study – Site Visit Report October 25, 2021</p> <p>The surrounding communities and people may still rely on wild game for food and survival during hunting seasons, as local hunters harvest and consume these animals. Natural Cumulative effects are important to protect for all future generations.</p>	<p>Updates added to Chapter 30 to reflect consultation and on-going engagement.</p> <p>Section 30.5 details our preliminary understanding of Tsuut'ina Nation's rights and interests and how feedback received from Tsuut'ina Nation was incorporated into the effects assessment process.</p> <p>Where Tsuut'ina Nation highlighted the further consideration of the cumulative effects of the Project in relation to the past and present projects and activities related to coal mining, further clarity on what projects and activities were included in the cumulative effects assessment was provided to Tsuut'ina Nation as a follow up to the feedback received. Section 30.7.4 includes updated maps and further details on those projects and activities included in the assessment process.</p> <p>Where information was available on Tsuut'ina Nation's perspectives, they have been included in Sections 30.6 to 30.10.</p> <p>Key issues that remain outstanding and are included in the opportunities for future engagement are the concerns regarding the overall potential cumulative effects within the Elk Valley due to on-going activities.</p>	<p>In addition to the mitigations outlined in the specific VC chapters, the following mitigation measures are proposed to reduce the potential cumulative impacts on the Tsuut'ina Nation's rights and interests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Best management practices and procedures related to each VC of interest are based on Tsuut'ina Nation perspectives shared with respect to the principles of reclamation and restoration including the design of mitigation measures for cumulative effects as outlined in the various specific VC chapters in the Application/EIS.</li> <li>• Restoration and progressive reclamation at various phases of the Project related to cumulative effects in an effort to address the usually slow reclamation progress in the Elk Valley.</li> <li>• As part of the cumulative effects mitigation and the overall impact management measures, NWP will encourage the participation of the Tsuut'ina Nation on the applicable Project Advisory, Environmental Stewardship and Reclamation Planning committees.</li> <li>• NWP is also committed to supporting the establishment of more new conservation lands than the loss of existing conservation lands. New lands may be privately held by NWP, an Indigenous Nation, or a recognized conservation organization.</li> <li>• Confirming and implementing the Indigenous Impact Management Plan that outlines mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, reduce, and/or offset potential direct and indirect impacts of the Project on the Tsuut'ina Nation's rights and related interests and utilizes adaptive management approaches for follow-up strategies and monitoring programs.</li> <li>• Consideration of collaborative strategies for addressing the cumulative effects where applicable, with Tsuut'ina Nation, the identified Indigenous Communities, other proponents, and regulatory agencies.</li> </ul>	<p>Within the ATRI RSA, lands have experienced and are experiencing past disturbances as a result of mining, forestry, agricultural/commercial/ residential development, and natural disturbances (e.g., avalanches, forest fires). Based on the results of the relevant VC potential residual cumulative effects assessments and in consideration of potential regional mitigation measures as well as the requirements of Section 5(1)(c) of CEA Act, 2012, potential residual cumulative effects are anticipated to occur as they relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The use of lands and resources for traditional purposes (i.e., fishing, hunting and trapping, harvesting and gathering);</li> <li>• Physical and cultural heritage, and structures, sites, or things of historical, archaeological, paleontological, or architectural significance; and</li> <li>• Social, health, and economic conditions.</li> </ul> <p>Though potential residual cumulative effects to VC or VC groups that may be of interest to the Tsuut'ina Nation are not assessed as significant, a conservative approach to the assessment of residual cumulative effects on the Tsuut'ina Nation indicates residual cumulative effects may occur. Residual cumulative effects assessments for potential cumulative effects are presented in Sections 30.7.4.4.1 to 30.7.4.4.5.</p> <p>The Project has the potential to impact the Tsuut'ina Nation's rights and interests related to cumulative effects that may result in cumulative impacts addressed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ While the degree in severity of impact on the Tsuut'ina Nation's rights for the use of lands and resources for fishing and fish opportunities is rated as low to moderate, the cumulative impacts are rated as moderate.</li> <li>○ The Project in combination with other reasonably foreseeable future projects and activities is not anticipated to result in measurable cumulative residual Project effects that will reduce the ability and opportunity of the Tsuut'ina Nation to practice their rights and interests related to fishing within the ATRI RSA over the already existing reduced ability that has been previously identified (Section 30.7.4.2).</li> <li>○ The cumulative impacts have been assessed as moderate due to the on-going impacts of past and present projects and activities in combination with other reasonably foreseeable future projects and activities, on watercourses in the Elk Valley, the limited information currently available on the current and potential use of lands and resources within the ATRI RSA, and the uncertainty regarding the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Issue has been considered in the effects assessment and is documented in Chapter 30 of the application.</p> <p>NWP provided a detailed description of the cumulative effects assessment methodology and overview of the projects and activities included in the assessment process that relate to past, present, and the reasonable future developments.</p> <p>NWP is committed to ongoing communication on this issue through future consultation and engagement with the Tsuut'ina Nation.</p>

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Tsuut'ina Nation Rights and Related Interest/VC	Tsuut'ina Nation Perspectives on Rights and Interests/VC	Proponent Response	Summary of Proposed Measures to Avoid, Mitigate, or Otherwise Manage Effects	Summary of Proposed Measures to Avoid, Mitigate, or Otherwise Manage Effects	Status of Issue / Path Forward
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation in the Elk Valley Cumulative Effects Management Framework as co-led by the KNC and other relevant regional cumulative effects initiatives, where appropriate.</li> <li>• Supporting possible opportunities to augment VC-specific monitoring programs to include responses to concerns raised by the Tsuut'ina Nation utilizing adaptive management approaches for follow-up strategies.</li> <li>• Adopting management practices and measures to meet regional planning objectives, where practicable, over the course of the Project.</li> <li>• Supporting the recognition of Indigenous stewardship and governance in the Elk Valley and respecting Tsuut'ina Nation perspectives on their use of lands and resources for traditional purposes.</li> <li>• Continued consultation and engagement with the Tsuut'ina Nation over the course of the Project to identify and understand current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes within the ATRI LSA and ATRI RSA.</li> <li>• Opportunity for ceremonies on the land prior to construction of project infrastructure as well as opportunities for harvesting and gathering within the Project footprint prior to construction for Indigenous community members.</li> </ul>	<p>implications of regional climatic changes that may impact fish habitat availability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The cumulative impact is determined as moderate due to the lack of information available from the Tsuut'ina Nation regarding their opportunity to conduct traditional fishing within the Project footprint at this time.</li> <li>○ It is expected that their ability to know and teach the Tsuut'ina way of living can continue outside of the Project footprint during all Project phases.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hunting and Trapping: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ While the degree in severity of impact on the Tsuut'ina Nation's rights and interests for the use of lands and resources for hunting and trapping is rated as low to moderate, the cumulative impacts are rated as moderate.</li> <li>○ The Project in combination with other reasonably foreseeable future projects and activities is not anticipated to reduce the ability and opportunity of the Tsuut'ina Nation to practice rights and related interests related to hunting and trapping within the ATRI RSA.</li> <li>○ The wildlife and wildlife habitat conditions within the regional study areas of relevant wildlife species of interests including their ecology, habitat availability, and distribution, and occurrence and abundance, are well understood at the scale of the VC regional study areas (e.g., Terrestrial RSA).</li> <li>○ The moderate rating also reflects that the Tsuut'ina Nation have not provided any specific information to date regarding their use of the Project footprint for hunting and trapping for traditional purposes or whether they have an interest in using the area in the future.</li> <li>○ It is expected that their ability to know and teach the Tsuut'ina way of living can continue outside of the Project footprint during all Project phases.</li> <li>○ Uncertainty also exists regarding the implications of regional climatic changes that may impact wildlife habitat availability.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Harvesting and Gathering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The degree in severity of impact on the Tsuut'ina Nation's rights and interests for the use of lands and resources for harvesting and gathering is rated as moderate to reflect the cumulative impacts.</li> <li>○ The Project, in combination with other reasonably foreseeable future projects and activities, is not anticipated to result in measurable residual Project effects to reduce the ability and opportunity for the Tsuut'ina Nation to practice their rights and interests related to harvesting and gathering within the ATRI RSA.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The opportunity to harvest and gather within the ATRI RSA is dependent on the location of ecosystems and plant species of interest as well as the access to these areas.</li> <li>○ Due to on-going impacts of past and present projects and activities in combination with other reasonably foreseeable future projects and activities, on the Elk Valley, the limited information currently available on the use of lands and resources within the ATRI RSA, the uncertainty regarding the implications of regional climatic changes that may impact terrestrial ecosystems and vegetation communities, the changes in the accessibility to harvest and gather in the ATRI RSA that may potentially impact the ability to undertake cultural and traditional practices for community members, and the importance of available lands for traditional practices, the cumulative impacts have been assessed as moderate.</li> <li>○ The cumulative impact is also determined as moderate due to the information available from the Tsuut'ina Nation regarding their opportunity to conduct traditional harvesting and gathering activities within the Project footprint at this time. It is expected that their ability to know and teach the Tsuut'ina way of living can continue outside of the Project footprint during all Project phases.</li> <li>● Physical and Cultural Heritage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ While the degree in severity of impact on the Tsuut'ina Nation's rights and interests related to physical and cultural heritage resources and structures, sites, or things of historical, archaeological, paleontological, or architectural significance is rated as moderate to high, the cumulative impacts are rated as moderate.</li> <li>○ There is potential for physical and cultural heritage resources and structures, sites, or things of historical, archaeological, paleontological, or architectural significance to be located with the ATRI RSA and as such, a potential for development of reasonably foreseeable future projects and activities to overlap with these resources and sites.</li> <li>○ At this time, the locations of these resources and sites require further consultation with the Indigenous Communities within the ATRI RSA, other than those documented as part of the Project Archaeological Baseline Assessment within the Project footprint and the Archaeological LSA (Chapter 16).</li> <li>○ It is anticipated that mitigation measures to identify heritage resources will be implemented as part of current and reasonably foreseeable future projects and activities prior to development.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Within the ATRI RSA, the location of physical and cultural heritage and of structures, sites, or things that are of historical, archaeological, paleontological, or architectural significance are currently unknown outside of the Project footprint and Archaeological LSA.</li> <li>○ Should reasonable foreseeable future projects and activities be carried out within the ATRI RSA and mitigation measures be implemented to protect and avoid physical and cultural heritage and any structure, site, or thing that is of historical, archaeological, paleontological, or architectural significance (i.e., no permanent loss), the residual cumulative effects to physical and cultural heritage and to any structure, site, or thing that is of historical, archaeological, paleontological, or architectural significance arising from the Project in combination with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects and activities during all phases are not anticipated to be significant.</li> <li>○ The cumulative impact is determined as moderate due to the lack of information available from the Tsuut'ina Nation regarding their opportunity to conduct traditional activities within the Project footprint at this time. It is expected that their ability to know and teach the Tsuut'ina way of living can continue outside of the Project footprint during all Project phases.</li> <li>● Social, Health, and Economic Conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The degree in severity of impact on the Tsuut'ina Nation's social, health, and economic conditions is rated as low to reflect the cumulative impacts.</li> <li>○ The assessment of residual cumulative effects of the Project in combination with those of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects and activities on wildlife and human health concluded no significant adverse cumulative effects on terrestrial, aquatic, and human health.</li> <li>○ Additionally, no adverse residual effects on social, health, and economic conditions were predicted, therefore no cumulative effect to social, health, and economic conditions are expected to occur.</li> <li>○ The residual cumulative effects on social, health, and economic conditions arising from the Project in combination with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects and activities during all phases are also considered not significant.</li> <li>○ The cumulative impact is determined as low due to the lack of information available from the Tsuut'ina Nation regarding their opportunity to conduct traditional activities related to country food consumption within the Project footprint at this time.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ It is expected that their ability to know and teach the Tsuut'ina way of living can continue outside of the Project footprint during all Project phases.</li> </ul> <p>Continued consultation with the Tsuut'ina Nation, as well as through the development of potential follow-up and monitoring and adaptive management measures as necessary is expected to improve the confidence rating and the severity of impact on the Tsuut'ina Nation's rights and interests.</p>	

Table 30-A.2: Comments Received from Tsuut'ina Nation on the Draft Effects Assessment and Recommendations Addressed

Date Received	Comment No.	EIS Section Title	Indigenous Community Comment on EIS Section	Comments/Updates Related to Comments in EIS - Chapter 30	NWP's Response to Comment / Disposition to Issue
Oct-25-2021	1	TLU – Site Visit Report	<p>Community Profile:                      The Tsuut'ina Nation are proud and fearless Peoples, the Elders speak of a time when Tsuut'ina was part of a larger Athabaskan language speaking group, the oral narrative told of a great divide which split the group, some went north such as the Slavey and Denesuline, others went south such as the Navajo and Apache. Tsuut'ina is unique in its location; its traditional territory is vast and beyond Canada's borders. At the signing of Treaty 7 in 1877, the Tsuut'ina Nation was assigned reserve lands; however Chief Bullhead refused the location, with only twenty-four hours to accept, he instructed his scouts to run and mark the boundary of lands he had envisioned. The land he favored was a camping site, where there was an abundance of water, wooded area, and animals to hunt; it bordered the Elbow River to the north and Wolf Creek to the south. The scouts marked the area with logs and later used the logs to build the first log homes.</p> <p>Chief Bullhead's decision is considered Tsuut'ina first sovereign act, to determine one's own land base through perseverant and convincing lobbying, resulted in Canada's first Supplementary Treaty in 1883 and formal designation was made in 1888. To solidify Tsuut'ina's chosen land, Chief Bullhead asked that each man, woman, and child bring a stone, as they placed the stone, they were counted, this monument symbolically ensures that each person and their families belong to the land and that they would live in prosperity and safety for generations to come.</p> <p>This monument is still here today; we have added stones periodically to continue the tradition and to honor the legacy of Chief Bullhead. The Tsuut'ina Nation is a progressive and innovative, with recent economic opportunities it has strengthen the Nation, resulting in newly built homes, increased employment, improved education, culture, and language promotion, and has prompt the diversification of their economic base.</p> <p>Despite the growth Tsuut'ina is like all Nations, it has its social challenges, but they are determined in their sovereignty.</p>	<p>Update added to Section 30.6.2 History and Ethnography:</p> <p>The Tsuut'ina Nation are an Athapaskan group that are part of the more northerly Dane-zaa ('Beaver Indians') Nation (Clark, 1977; Wilson and Hale, 1988). As reported by Tsuut'ina Nation, the Elders speak of a time when Tsuut'ina was part of a larger Athabaskan language speaking group, the oral narrative told of a great divide which split the group, some went north such as the Slavey and Denesuline, others went south such as the Navajo and Apache (Tsuut'ina Nation Council [TNC], 2021).</p> <p>Update added to Section 30.6.5 Community, Reserve, and Traditional Territory:</p> <p>Tsuut'ina is unique in its location; its traditional territory is vast and beyond Canada's borders. At the signing of Treaty 7 in 1877, the Tsuut'ina Nation was assigned reserve lands. Chief Bullhead refused the location, with only twenty-four hours to accept, he instructed his scouts to run and mark the boundary of lands he had envisioned. The land he favored was a camping site, where there was an abundance of water, wooded area, and animals to hunt; it bordered the Elbow River to the north and Wolf Creek to the south. The scouts marked the area with logs and later used the logs to build the first log homes (TNC, 2021). The Tsuut'ina Nation is part of Treaty 7 long with the Stoney Nakoda (Bears paw, Chiniki, Wesley), Kainai, Piikani, and Siksika Nations (ATRIS, 2020). Treaty 7 or the Blackfoot Treaty of 1877 covers a large part of southern Alberta and Figure 30.6-1 shows the Treaty 7 area, as well as the Tsuut'ina Nation Traditional Territory. It is important to note that Figure 30.6-1 depicts a snapshot in time, and the concept of the extent of Tsuut'ina Nation traditional territories is based on an evolving understanding of the landscapes that were occupied by Tsuut'ina Nation ancestors and may not fully reflect up to date views of the Tsuut'ina Nation.</p> <p>Originally, the Siksika, Kainai, and Tsuut'ina Nations were given a common Reserve, averaging 6 km in width, located on the north side of the Bow River, 32 km northwest of Blackfoot Crossing and downstream to the junction of the Red Deer River with the South Saskatchewan (Tsuut'ina Nation Police Service [TNPS], n.d.). While the Tsuut'ina and Kainai Nations originally shared a reserve with the Siksika Nation, Chief Bullhead, head chief of the Tsuut'ina Nation, insisted on the Tsuut'ina members having their own land base. In 1882, a new reserve was surveyed along Fish Creek and the Elbow River, an area which the Tsuut'ina Nation had always considered their homelands (TNPS, n.d.). Chief Bullhead's decision is considered Tsuut'ina first sovereign act, to determine one's own land base through perseverant and convincing lobbying, resulted in Canada's first Supplementary Treaty in 1883 and formal designation was made in 1888 (TNC, 2021). The new supplementary treaty was made with the Tsuut'ina Nation for these lands, which cover an area 29 km east to west and 11 km north to south. This was the origin of the present day Tsuut'ina Nation reserve lands (TNPS, n.d.). To the Tsuut'ina Nation, the selection of present day Tsuut'ina Nation lands by Chief Bullhead is an important historical event, where, as the first in Canada, their nation determined the location of their land base (V. Meguinis, personal communication, March 4, 2021). To solidify Tsuut'ina's chosen land, Chief Bullhead asked that each man, woman, and child bring a stone, as they placed the stone, they were counted, this monument symbolically ensures that each person and their families belong to the land, and that they would live in prosperity and safety for generations to come (TNC, 2021).</p>	N/A
	2	TLU – Site Visit Report	REDACTED	Redacted as TLU provided in lieu of comments on EIS - Chapter 30	N/A

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	3	TLU – Site Visit Report	REDACTED	<p>Update added to Section 30.6.6.2.2 Hunting and Trapping – Current Use:</p> <p>Due to prior mining in the Grassy Mountain area in the 1940s and 1950s, Tsuut'ina Nation members have shifted their attention to areas that are less disturbed (Benga, 2015a). Today, while Tsuut'ina Nation still use the Crowsnest Pass area for hunting, the scale is reduced compared to past levels of hunting. As reported through the traditional land use study conducted within the Project footprint, elk, grizzly bear, black bear, sheep, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and Whisky Jack bird were hunted previously in the area (TNC, 2021).</p> <p>Updated in Section 30.6.6.3.2 Harvesting and Gathering – Current Use:</p> <p>Plant species that the Tsuut'ina Nation gather include blueberry, cranberry (highbush and lowbush), huckleberry (highbush and lowbush), raspberry, gooseberry, strawberry, lingonberry, kinnikinnick (bearberry), sweet pine, lodgepole pine, cedar, juniper, bear root, muskeg tea, shrubs, red willow, thistle, wild nettle, poplar, sweetgrass, tree fungus, root, and bark (Benga, 2015b; National Energy Board, 2018). These alpine plants are usually found at higher elevations and not elevations near Tsuut'ina Nation Reserve. June was noted as a favourable month for harvesting alpine plants (Benga, 2016). As reported through the traditional land use study conducted within the Project footprint, additional plant species harvested include fireweed, pearly everlasting, wild carrot, wild sarsaparilla, spruce, whitebark pine, baneberry, elderberry, thimbleberry, and dog berry (TNC, 2021).</p>	N/A
	4	TLU – Site Visit Report	REDACTED	Redacted as TLU provided in lieu of comments on EIS - Chapter 30	N/A
	5	TLU – Site Visit Report	REDACTED	<p>Related updates in Section 30.9 Indigenous Impact Management Plan:</p> <p>Following the assessment of the Project effects on Tsuut'ina Nation and the cumulative effects assessment, this section describes the Indigenous Impact Management Plan that will be implemented as a result of the outcomes of the assessment processes outlined in Section 30.3.</p> <p>Impact management measures identified for the potential impacts on the Tsuut'ina Nation's rights and interests are based on Tsuut'ina Nation's site assessment study, publicly available information, and preliminary consultation and engagement activities summarized in Section 30.5 (IAAC, 2021b; Appendix 30-A, Tables 30.A-1 and 30.A-2). As previously identified, the Tsuut'ina Nation's rights and interests are defined as those outlined in the correspondence from the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada, indicating the Agency's preliminary understanding of the nature and extent of the Tsuut'ina Nation's rights and interests as described in Section 30.5.4. As noted in Section 30.5.4, under the terms of Treaty 7, the Tsuut'ina Nation have an established right to hunt for which the mitigation measures and key commitments identified in relation to the use of land and resources for traditional purposes for hunting and trapping has been addressed in Section 30.9.2. Continued consultation and engagement with the Tsuut'ina Nation to further identify and adapt mitigation measures to address impacts on their rights and related interests within the Project footprint and the ATRI LSA are expected to refine this process throughout the Project life-cycle.</p> <p>Specific and detailed mitigation for VCs related to Tsuut'ina Nation's rights and interests can be referenced in the respective effects assessment VC chapters. The nature and extent of the recommended VC mitigation measures are influenced by several factors including the anticipated magnitude or extent of the environmental effects, the expected effectiveness of mitigation, the level of certainty in the environmental effects predictions, and the resulting potential for impact on the</p>	N/A

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				<p>Tsuut'ina Nation's rights and interests. As the potential for, and consequences of, adverse environmental effects increases; so, does the comprehensiveness of the recommended measures.</p> <p>Based on the assessment of the potential environmental effects of the Project, that consider Project-related residual effects and residual cumulative effects for the applicable VCs of interest (e.g., Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat VCs) and anticipated effects to non-VC groups (i.e., broad ecosystem types), and after implementation of the mitigation measures outlined in this section, as well as additional information (certain intermediate and receptor VCs) included in the assessment, the potential impacts of the Project on the Tsuut'ina Nation's rights and interests are addressed in Section 30.10. It is to be noted that the effectiveness of these measures has not been confirmed by the Tsuut'ina Nation to date.</p> <p>NWP is committed to an ongoing dialogue with the Tsuut'ina Nation, including commitments to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Best management practices and procedures related to each VC of interest including the design of mitigation measures as outlined in the Application/EIS.</li> <li>• Follow-up, monitoring and offsetting and compensation programs related to anticipated residual effects of select VCs.</li> <li>• Implementation of the engagement agreement between NWP and the Tsuut'ina Nation.</li> <li>• Confirmation and implementation of the Indigenous Impact Management Plan that outlines mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, reduce, and/or offset potential direct and indirect impacts of the Project and utilizes adaptive management approaches for follow-up strategies and monitoring programs.</li> <li>• Consideration of collaborative strategies for addressing the cumulative effects where applicable, with the Tsuut'ina Nation, the identified Indigenous Communities, other proponents, and regulatory agencies.</li> <li>• Follow the spirit and intent of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and its guiding principles.</li> <li>• Support the recognition of Indigenous stewardship and governance in the Elk Valley.</li> <li>• Recognize and respect the deep personal, community, and cultural attachment of the Tsuut'ina Nation to the land and resources where NWP does business.</li> <li>• Incorporate NWP's understanding of Indigenous interests, values, knowledge, and ways of knowing into NWP decision making where practicable. To this end, NWP is committed to the Canadian Council for Aboriginal Business' Progressive Aboriginal Relations program.</li> </ul> <p>In addition to the mitigations outlined in the specific VC chapters, the following mitigation measures are proposed to reduce the potential impact on the Tsuut'ina Nation's rights and interests based on the response to the concerns raised by the Tsuut'ina Nation and the identified Indigenous Communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engaging with the Tsuut'ina Nation to refine the Indigenous Impact Management Plan specific to the rights-based activities and other interests (e.g., cultural activities, hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering, and cultural heritage) exercised by the Tsuut'ina Nation within the Project footprint.</li> <li>• The Indigenous Impact Management Plan will further describe cross-cultural awareness training, which will be developed in collaboration where practicable, with the Tsuut'ina Nation. This training is expected to build awareness and reduce potential adverse interactions with the identified Indigenous Communities and will include cultural awareness education and training for staff and on-the-ground personnel during the applicable phases of the Project.</li> </ul>	

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting possible opportunities to augment VC-specific monitoring programs to include responses to concerns raised by the Tsuut'ina Nation utilizing adaptive management approaches for follow-up strategies.</li> <li>• Participation in the Elk Valley Cumulative Effects Management Framework as co-led by the KNC.</li> <li>• Encouraging the participation of the Tsuut'ina Nation to the applicable Project Advisory, Environmental Stewardship, and in the Environmental Monitoring Committee to review, shape, and steer monitoring activities and to guide future priorities.</li> <li>• Encouraging the participation of the Tsuut'ina Nation in the Reclamation Planning Committee to review how traditional knowledge has been incorporated, including Indigenous traditional use and cultural expression as part of the Project closure goals.</li> <li>• Supporting access to the Project site and provide applicable available resources for the Indigenous-Guardians Program to develop and lead monitoring programs related to the Project.</li> <li>• Incorporating feedback from the Tsuut'ina Nation in the development of an Access Management and Monitoring Program which would address any concerns raised regarding access to areas that might be temporarily restricted due to safety concerns (e.g., in the Project footprint during construction and operations) by creating alternatives to guarantee access to key land use areas. NWP will establish No Unauthorized Entry (NUE) areas in order to ensure worker and public safety within and near the Project.</li> <li>• Supporting the establishment of conservation lands that may be privately held by NWP, an Indigenous Community, or a recognized conservation organization.</li> <li>• Supporting Indigenous work related to land and resource use planning objectives in proximity to the Project and following the EAC, NWP will support Indigenous work related to land and resource use planning objectives for consideration during the relevant Project phases.</li> <li>• Providing access to requested reports and identify feedback opportunities where applicable including the various mitigation and monitoring plans as well as those related to the Indigenous Impact Management Plan.</li> </ul> <p>For each potential impact as previously described and assessed in Section 30.7, the specific mitigation measures identified that relate to Tsuut'ina Nation's rights and interests are listed in the following sections and are also summarized in Table 30.9-1.</p>	