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RE: Proposed Nuclear Power Plant Project in Close Proximity to Cadotte Lake Métis Nation

We write to reviewing staff of the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) and the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IIAC) in respect to Energy Alberta's Peace River contemplated nuclear energy generating project. The Cadotte Lake Métis Nation (CLMN) became aware of the Energy Alberta's intentions when viewing recent media reports. At this we are aware that the contemplated project would be located on the east and west side of the Peace River close to the confluence of the Cadotte River and Peace River. Below, we set out several factors of why CLMN should be fully engaged in all stages of the impact assessment and regulatory hearings to be conducted in relation to the contemplated project.

A) The Contemplated Project

As noted, the CLMN has reviewed several media online sources which state:

- 'Calgary-based company Energy Alberta...has been quietly working on a new proposal since late last year, including meeting with Premier Danielle Smith and other officials'.
- 'the company's plan is to build a nuclear power plant with two — and eventually as many as five — Candu reactors in Alberta's Peace Region...'
- 'A specific site has not yet been chosen, and the company is evaluating multiple locations about 25 kilometres north of the town of Peace River'.
- 'The reactors would have a lifespan of 60 to 70 years, and the total power plant would be licensed for a maximum output of 4,800 megawatts'.

- 'Energy Alberta's project hopes to use [Monark reactors](#), a new Candu design still in the design and approval phase. Gary Rose, executive vice-president of nuclear at AtkinsRéalis, has said he hopes the design will progress quickly enough to allow for a construction licence application by mid-2027....Each Monark reactor would produce 1,000 megawatts and have a lifespan of approximately 70 years.'
- 'The backup choice for Energy Alberta is the [Enhanced Candu 6](#) design, which was completed more than a decade ago but never found a buyer and has never been built'.
- Henuset said the company hopes to begin the regulatory process shortly.

(Source: <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/edmonton/private-sector-advances-proposal-for-large-scale-nuclear-power-plant-in-northern-alberta-1.7345039>
<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/edmonton/private-sector-advances-proposal-for-large-scale-nuclear-power-plant-in-northern-alberta-1.7345039>)

- 'Energy Alberta is a homegrown business, and we understand the culture and the way of thinking and doing things in this province. We are taking that first entrepreneurial step and, every day, just like the little engine that could, we say, "We think we can, we think we can," as we work to bring clean, reliable, made-in-Canada nuclear energy technology to Alberta': *Scott Henuset is president and CEO of Energy Alberta, an Alberta-based company working to bring reliable, clean, baseload nuclear power to Albertans through a project that would see the construction of two to six 1,000 MW CANDU reactors north of Peace River.*

(Source: <https://calgaryherald.com/opinion/columnists/opinion-albertas-can-do-spirit-could-develop-nuclear-energy>)

- 'Energy Alberta, a Calgary-based company, has unveiled a proposal to build a large-scale nuclear power plant in Alberta's Peace Region. If approved, this project would include two Candu reactors, with the potential to expand to as many as five, producing up to 4,800 megawatts of power. For perspective, that's nearly four times the output of Alberta's largest natural gas-fired power station'.
- 'The reactors Energy Alberta proposes have lifespans of 60 to 70 years, meaning that they're built to last and provide a stable energy supply for decades'.
- 'With a projected price tag around \$35 billion, Energy Alberta's nuclear proposal isn't a small investment. However, it's worth noting that this project will be funded entirely by private-sector capital...For a project that could potentially power nearly a third of Alberta's homes, this is an exciting development — private investment, public benefit, and a cleaner, more reliable energy supply.'
- 'As Energy Alberta moves forward with its planning, it's encouraging to see a diverse range of voices — from environmental advocates to community leaders — engaging in this dialogue. Alberta's nuclear proposal presents an opportunity to take the lead in Canada's evolving energy landscape, balancing progress with responsibility, and building a sustainable future for all Albertans'.

(Source: <https://www.miningandenergy.ca/read/albertas-nuclear-future>)

In considering the above noted media sources, it is clear that Energy Alberta has been engaged in discussions with Crown officials and is preparing to file a project description with federal agencies. Based on CLMN's preliminary understanding, the contemplated project would be regulated by the CNSC as a Class I nuclear facility which includes nuclear reactors, including nuclear power plants and research reactors, high-energy accelerator facilities, as well as facilities that handle, process or store large quantities of nuclear substances. (Source: [REGDOC-3.5.1, Licensing Process for Class I Nuclear Facilities and Uranium Mines and Mills, version 2](#))

B) The Cadotte Lake Métis Nation

The contemplated project would be located within CLMN's Traditional Territory and areas which the CLMN has historically and continues to use and rely on. In the following sections, the CLMN provides information to substantiate and support its request to the CNSC for engagement and consultation:

The Cadotte Lake Métis (CLMN) are an Indigenous (Aboriginal) People within the meaning of Canada's Constitution (*The Constitution Act, 1982*). The CLMN holds and actively exercises Métis rights through its Traditional Territory which encompasses the Lesser Slave Lake – Peace River region, the Project area and the Saddle Hills area.

As the Government of Canada (GOC) and the Government of Alberta (GOA) are aware, the CLMN is an historic community that meets the relevant standards and tests as set out in the Powley decision. (*R. v. Powley, [2003] 2 S.C.R. 207, 2003 SCC 43*). The GOC and GOA are in possession of and have constructive knowledge of information (e.g. information pertaining to historical and demographic information, proof of shared customs and traditions and collective identity among other things) that establishes the CLMN as a community with Métis rights. These facts regarding the CLMN is further supported by GOA policy and supporting guidance. The GOA's *Métis Harvesting Rights* policy, implemented in 2007, acknowledges,

'Some Métis in Alberta are the beneficiaries of constitutionally protected harvesting rights as described in Powley.'

(Source: Government of Alberta *Métis Harvesting Policy: Updated February 2019*)

This policy names the CLMN among the communities recognized by Alberta as "both historic and contemporary Métis communities", or in other words, that the CLMN is an historic rights bearing Métis community as per the *Powley decision*. The GOA *Métis Harvesting Rights* policy has been updated and under the new policy, GOA has issued *Métis* harvesting cards to a number of CLMN members. The stated objective of this policy is:

"The following Policy is designed to ensure that Métis people who might be beneficiaries of Aboriginal harvesting rights, as guaranteed by s. 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982, have the ability to hunt, fish and trap for food. The Government of Alberta aims to continue to ensure the protection and sustainability of these harvesting rights for eligible Métis individuals, while showing cultural sensitivity to the importance of this practice when enacting the Policy".

(Source: Government of Alberta *Métis Harvesting Policy: Updated February 2019*)

Given the CLMN's status as one of the historic rights bearing communities within Alberta, it has proceeded to submit information to the Government of Alberta under

Alberta's Métis Credible Assertion Process. The CLMN has tabled a body of documentation and research confirming the CLMN's historic and ongoing relationship with their Territory which satisfies the Cadotte Métis Nation's own community's criteria and standards based on their oral history and knowledge which has been passed on from generation to generation. The CLMN People:

- 1. know where they came from;*
- 2. know who their families and ancestors are and who they are related to;*
- 3. know where their families and ancestors lived on the land in the past;*
- 4. know the important hunting, fishing grounds and harvesting areas which sustained their ancestors and families;*
- 5. continue to use, occupy, travel across, rely on and take care of the lands of their ancestors and families;*
- 6. continue to exercise the full array of Métis rights such as harvesting;*
- 7. continue to maintain their distinct culture, practice and pass their traditions, practices and customs;*
- 8. can tell how their lands and the eco-systems they contain are changing and being degraded based on the close relationship with and intimate knowledge of their lands through time*

The evidence which the CLMN has put forward also satisfies and addresses the criteria of the Government of Alberta's Métis Credible Assertion Process which are:

- 1. Characterization of the Right: The characterization of the right defines the scope of the right being asserted and the location or geographic area;*
- 2. Identification of the Historic Rights-Bearing Community: The contemporary community must have its roots in an identifiable historic Métis community;*
- 3. Identification of the Contemporary Rights-Bearing Community: The community must self-identify as a Métis community and be a continuation of the historic community;*
- 4. Verification of Membership in the Contemporary Métis Community: Three components guide the identification of Métis rights-holders within a community;*
- 5. Identification of the Relevant Time: For a Métis community to be considered "historic" it must have existed prior to effective European control;*

6. *Was the Practice Integral to the Community's Distinctive Culture: Integral means that the practice, tradition, or custom was a central and significant part of the society's distinctive culture; and*
7. *Continuity Between the Historic Practice and the Contemporary Right: The contemporary practice should be in continuity with the historic practice.*

(Source: Government of Alberta – Website- Update December 13, 2019)

The fact of the CLMN's existence as an historic, rights bearing Métis community is established through the oral history of the CLMN People themselves, transmission of that oral history to successive generations and a growing repository of written source material relating to the CLMN's history, historical and contemporary land use patterns which include, but not limited to:

- Fortna, Peter. 2021. "Cadotte Lake Métis A Genealogical Narrative 1850–2000."
- Hanowski, Laura. Cadotte Lake Genealogies: Carifelle and Noskey, 2020.
- Malone, Molly. Cadotte Lake Métis Nation Historical and Contemporary Use and Occupancy Study, 2022.
- Reddekopp, G Neil. 1998. "The Origin and History of the Cree Communities of Little Buffalo and Loon Lake, Alberta." Alberta Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs Indian Land Claims Branch.
- Tough, Frank J., and Métis Archival Project (MAP) Lab. 2021. "Cadotte Lake Métis Historical Database." University of Alberta.

The above noted sources (with the exception of N. Reddekopp's report) are being treated as confidential documents at this time by the CLMN, however have been shared with the Government of Alberta as part Alberta's Métis Credible Assertion Process.

The CLMN hold and exercise a wide array of Métis rights or what are also termed by the community as Indigenous or Aboriginal rights. The CLMN have and continue to exercise these collective rights on the ground to meet the community's sustenance, livelihood, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, human health and safety needs and priorities. While the central role of some of the CLMN's rights and activities have changed over time and are practiced less than they once were (e.g. trapping for trade and commercial purposes), those rights are extant and remain intact. The challenge the CLMN has faced over the past two to three decades is having intact landscapes that contain the necessary range of ecological and cultural values, factors and criteria to support the meaningful exercise of their rights and practice of culture.

Due to the lack of consultation in the past, the CLMN has been provided very few opportunities to undertake cultural research within its own community. This has started to change. In 2022, the CLMN retained the Firelight Group, an independent external expert in conducting Indigenous rights and knowledge studies with Indigenous Governments. It prepared a report entitled '*Cadotte Lake Métis Nation Historical and Contemporary Use and Occupancy Study*' which was authored by Molly Malone, PHD who works for the Firelight Group. An initial set of 38 separate one-on-one interviews were undertaken with CLMN members to discuss and document contemporary land and resource use patterns. All of the participants in the study were confirmed to be descended

from the core families of the historic CLMN community. (Malone, 2022, 15)

Within the one-on-one interviews, researchers working with CLMN members identified the following 'Contemporary Use and Occupancy Values' / rights exercised by the CLMN which could be described in a narrative form and also mapped. The values documented and referenced constitute uses and practices which are integral and distinct to the culture of the CLMN, have a consistent character of practice over time, are practiced by consistent CLMN families and practices in consistent locations over time. The values documented, but are not limited to include:

Hunting and Trapping Values

Locations used to harvest small and large game, including beaver, bison, black bear, prairie chicken, deer, elk, fisher, lynx, marten, mink, moose, muskrat, pheasant, rabbit, squirrel, weasel, wolf, and wolverine; sites used for collecting duck eggs; locations used to process game that had been hunted or trapped; drying racks used to dry meat from harvested game; traplines previously owned and used by CLMN members and relatives; routes and areas used by CLMN members for hunting; and a smokehouse used for smoking moose meat.

Fishing Values

Locations where CLMN members have fished; harvesting sites for jackfish, mariah, perch, pickerel, rainbow and other trout, sucker, tullibee, whitefish and other fish species; drying racks and a smokehouse used for harvested fish; areas used for processing and smoking fish; and a fish spawning location on the Cadotte River.

Gathering Plants and Medicines Values

Areas used for picking blueberries, blackberries, cat tails, chokecherries, crabapples, saskatoon berries, strawberries, moose berries, wild onions, raspberry and other berries; locations used by CLMN members for harvesting medicines, including dandelion, fireweed, rosehips, spruce sap, diamond willow fungus and other fungi, strawberry vine, laboom, sage, plantain, wild chamomile, yarrow, mountain ash, rat root, red willow, willow, and rose; and areas used for collecting pine cones and birch bark.

Travel and Habitation Values

Current and prior homes of CLMN members; locations of cabins and campsites used by CLMN individuals, families and the wider community for hunting, trapping, fishing and gatherings; trails used to access areas used for hunting, trapping, collecting water, camping, and gathering materials for drum making; an old wagon road; and water routes used for trapping and fishing; and routes taken while on community canoe trips.

Cultural Continuity Values

Locations where CLMN members were born; areas where CLMN members participated in ceremonies, including tea dances, sweats, powwows, round dances, horse dances, pipe ceremonies and a wedding; areas where materials were gathered for making drums; burial locations of CLMN family members and ancestors; locations used for gatherings with family, the wider community and other neighboring communities; traditional place names; fresh water collection sources; and areas used for teaching and learning important cultural skills and knowledge, including travel routes, fishing, hunting,

trapping, processing harvested game and furs, drum making, canoeing, beading, hand games and preparing food. (Malone, 2020 34,35)

Notwithstanding the evidence gathered to date via the research with Firelight, the CLMN asserts that it has a broad range of inter-dependent rights which are contingent upon a range of eco-cultural values and healthy functioning landscapes being present within its Traditional Territory. Examples of the range of rights held by the CLMN and the values they are linked to include, but are not limited to:

Right to Hunt Large Mammals - General
Right to Hunt Moose
Right to Hunt Caribou
Right to Hunt Elk
Right to Hunt Black Bear
Right to Hunt Brown Bear
Right to Hunt Grizzly Bear
Right to Hunt Mule Deer
Right to Hunt White Tailed Deer
Right to Hunt Buffalo / Bison
Right to Hunt / Trap Small Mammals – General
Right to Hunt / Trap Rabbits
Right to Hunt / Trap Beaver
Right to Hunt / Trap Muskrat
Right to Hunt / Trap Lynx
Right to Hunt / Trap Weasels
Right to Hunt / Trap Marten
Right to Hunt / Trap Fisher
Right to Hunt / Trap Squirrels
Right to Hunt / Trap Marten
Right to Hunt / Trap Wolverine
Right to Hunt / Trap Wolves
Right to Hunt / Trap Coyotes
Right to Hunt Birds - General
Right to Hunt Partridge
Right to Hunt Geese
Right to Hunt Ducks
Right to Hunt Swans
Right to Hunt Whooping Crane
Right to Hunt Sandhill Cranes
Right to Hunt Wild Turkey
Right to Harvest Duck Eggs
Right to Fish – General
Right to Fish Jackfish / Northern Pike
Right to Fish Trout
Right to Fish Rainbow Trout
Right to Fish Bull Trout
Right to Fish Grayling
Right to Fish Pickerel / Walleye
Right to Fish Goldeye
Right to Fish Ling Cod
Right to Fish Whitefish
Right to Fish Sucker

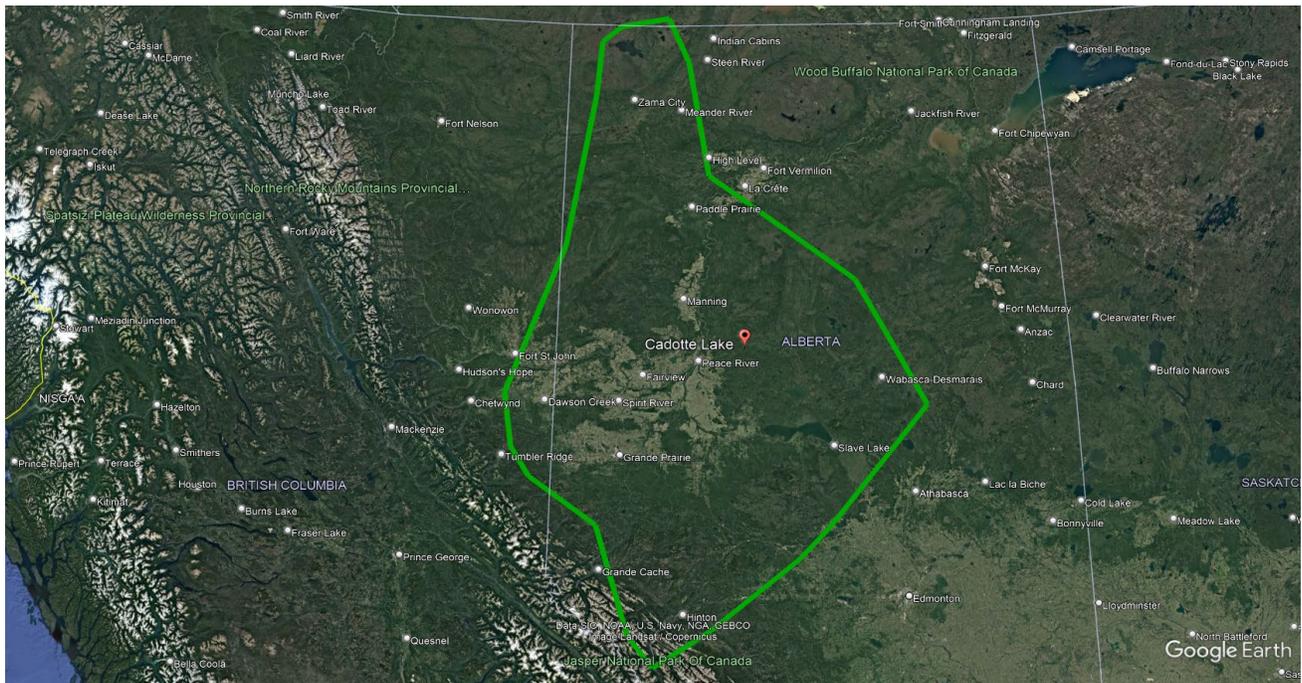
Right to Harvest Berries – General
Right to Harvest Saskatoon Berries
Right to Harvest Wild Strawberries
Right to Harvest Blueberries
Right to Harvest Raspberries
Right to Harvest Chokecherries
Right to Harvest Pincherries
Right to Harvest High and Lowbush Cranberries
Right to Harvest Plants – General
Right to Harvest Diamond Willow Fungus
Right to Harvest Chaga
Right to Harvest Rat Root
Right to Harvest Peppermint Tea
Right to Harvest Laboum
Right to Harvest Spruce Gum
Right to Harvest Sweet Grass
Right to Harvest Sage
Right to Harvest Wood – General
Right to Harvest Wood for Cabins
Right to Harvest Wood for Domestic Use
Right to Harvest Wood for Tepees
Right to Harvest Wood for Overnight Shelters
Right to Harvest Wood for Fuel - Camps
Right to Harvest Wood for Domestic Heating
Right to Quarry Rock – General
Right to Quarry Rock - Pipestone
Right to Quarry Rocks – Ceremonial Purposes
Right to Collect Potable Water - General
Right to Collect Potable Water – For Camp
Right to Collect Potable Water – Domestic Purposes
Right to Construct / Maintain / Live in Shelters - General
Right to Construct / Maintain / Live in Camps
Right to Construct / Maintain / Live in Cabins
Right to Construct / Maintain / Live in Temporary Shelters e.g. (Lean – To’s / Stick Houses)
Right to Travel and Access
Right to Travel to / Access Hunting, Fishing, Trapping and Harvesting Areas
Right to Build, Use and Maintain Trails
Right to Use Land / Water Travel Routes to Access Hunting, Fishing, Trapping and Harvesting Areas
Right to Practice, Maintain and Transmit Culture

Right to Manage Traditional Lands, Waters and Resources in accordance with CLMN customs, practices and traditional laws as supported by United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP)

Right to Make Decisions in Respect to Traditional Lands, Waters and Resources in accordance with CLMN customs, practices and traditional laws as supported by United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP)

Other rights that may be confirmed by way of jurisprudence, negotiation and or declaration / confirmation by the CLMN

CLMN values (rights exercised, cultural practices and associated eco-cultural values), identified by CLMN members and documented by the Firelight Group were found concentrated within the general area identified below:



Approximate Area in Which Mapped CLMN Contemporary Use and Occupancy Values Mapped Are Found to be Concentrated - Google Earth 2023 Projection

Note: The above map does not depict CLMN's Traditional Territory

Note: CLMN will issue official maps of the extent of its Traditional Territory in the near future

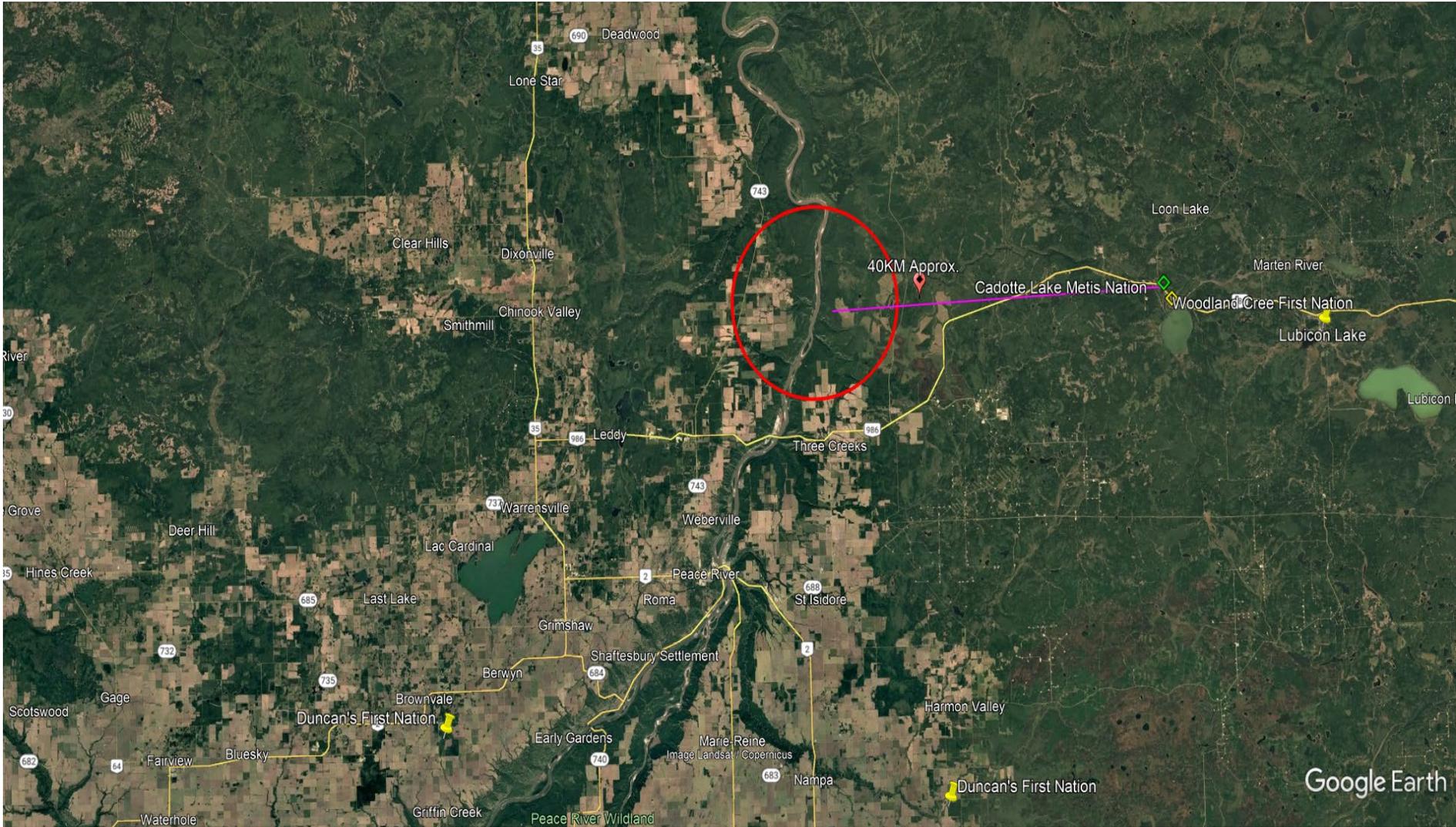
It is noted that the CLMN's consistent community land and resource use patterns established through the 1900's may be in the process of shifting and may shift given the sheer distances Indigenous People (including the CLMN) must now travel to harvest large game and other values with any degree of certainty given the increasing levels of industrial disturbance and activity on the landscape and the commensurate decline in harvesting success in more usual and accustomed

resource use areas in closer proximity to the community.

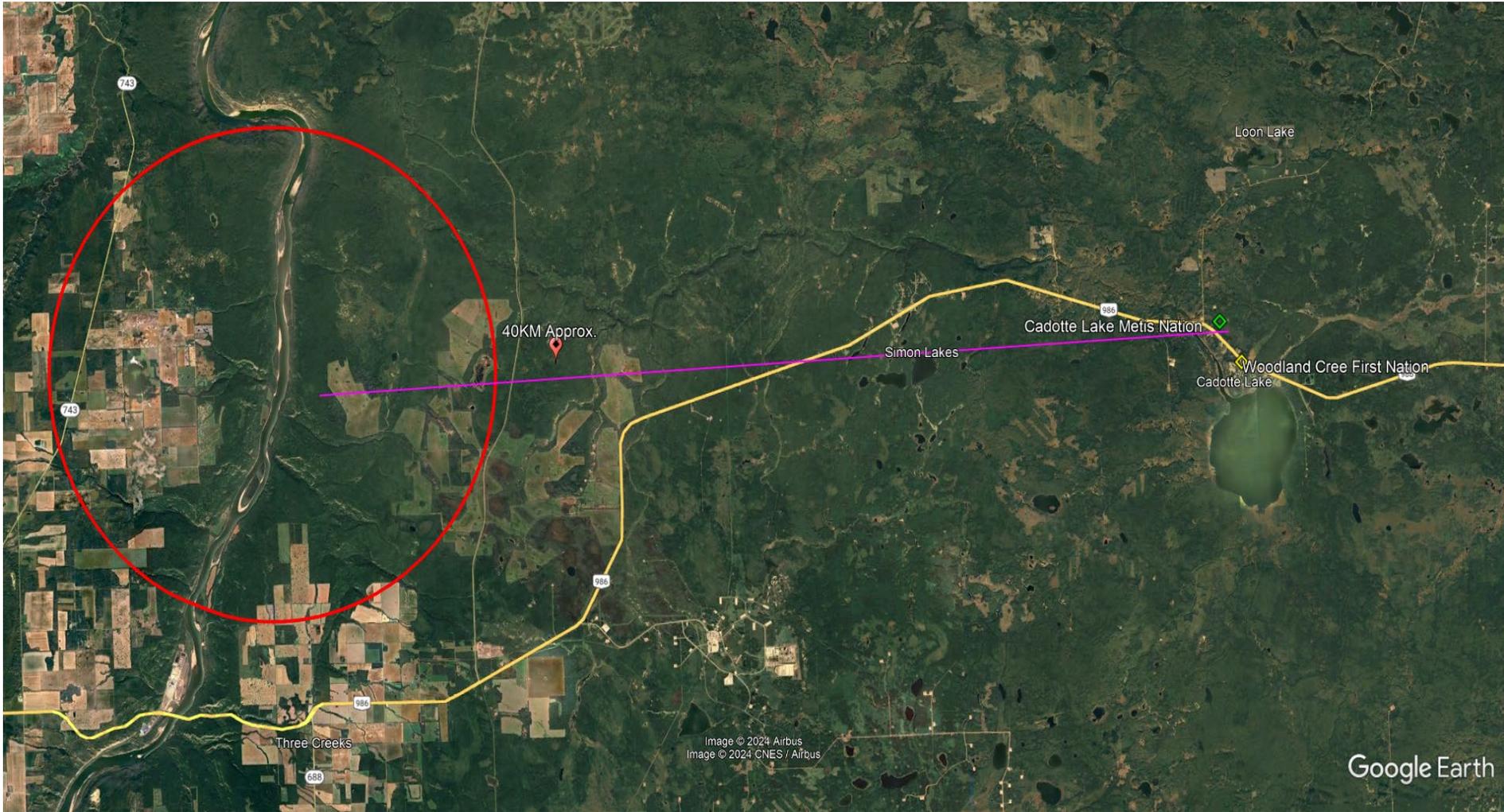
Based on the research and information the CLMN has assembled to date conducted via independent, external experts, the contemplated project development area would be located in area where there has and continues be an intense pattern of traditional land and resource use activity by CLMN members. The CLMN has a high degree of connection to this area and exercises its rights and practices its Métis way of life in the area.

C) Proximity of Contemplated Project to CLMN Community

At this time, the CLMN is not privy to project information or maps which confirm the project's location or extent of development area. Based on available sources and local discussions, it is clear that the plant would be located near the confluence of the Peace River and Cadotte River. This means that the project development area would be in close proximity to where our members live at Cadotte Lake and Peace River. The CLMN provides an orientation map for information purposes:



Regional Setting: Proximity of CLMN to Contemplated Project Development Area



Regional Setting: Proximity of CLMN to Contemplated Project Development Area – Close Up

The CLMN is an Indigenous Government (IGOV) most proximate to the contemplated project development area along with our neighbours and relatives at the Woodland Cree First Nation, the Duncan's First Nation and the Lubicon Nation. We note that numerous members also live within the nearby Town of Peace River.

D) Potential Array of Effects/Impacts from the Contemplated Project

The CLMN does not have access to any information about the location, the spatial extent of the project or information about potential effects. Notwithstanding it is reasonable to assume that the contemplated project would result in array of direct, indirect and cumulative effects/impacts.

Further to this, there are is a unique set of human health risk factors which need to be taken into account with local and Indigenous communities, including the CLMN. The below depicts images of large scale 6,550MW (generating name plate capacity) nuclear power plant located on the shores of Lake Huron – the Bruce Power Nuclear Generating Station A and B:



Bruce A and B Plants: Occupies Area of 932 ha (2300 acres)

Given the Bruce Power plant is an older class CANDU plant, it may have a larger footprint than the modern one being contemplated by Alberta Energy. With that said, the comparison is useful given the size of such plants and the amount of land they require.

At this time, the CLMN is of the view that it could be effected/impacted in the following way (below effects/impacts are set out as examples):

Potential Direct Effects/Impacts

- Loss of large game hunting area in footprint area
- Loss of large game hunting areas in close proximity to the community
- Loss of access to valuable hunting areas along Peace River valley and islands
- Loss of access to valuable hunting areas along the Carmon and Cadotte valleys
- Loss of migratory bird hunting on islands and back channels along Peace River
- Loss of migratory bird hunting on islands and back channels along Peace River in close proximity to the community
- Loss of large game habitat in above noted areas
- Loss of important moose habitat on slopes of Peace River valley
- Loss of migratory bird habitat in above noted areas
- Loss of access to Peace River fishing areas along Peace River
- Loss of access to Peace River fishing areas along Peace River in close proximity to community
- Potential localized effects to fish / fish habitat from instream works, water intake
- Loss of areas for gathering of medicines in close proximity to community
- Loss of areas for gathering undertaking cultural practices in close proximity to community
- Other

Potential Indirect Effects/Impacts

- Avoidance of large industrial plant environment in adjacent areas by community members as a result of altered landscape
- Avoidance of large industrial plant environment dominated Peace River valley by community members
- Avoidance of area due to establishment of security exclusion zone by community members
- Avoidance of area due to industrial lighting at night and plant noise by community members
- Changes to large game utilization of habitat / movement corridors area due to large scale changes and long term
- Large power T/L corridors extending from project site for many KMS allowing increased access and animal predation and human hunting success
- Increase vehicle / wildlife collisions in area/region with large workforce coming to and from worksite to towns/settlements
- Other

Potential Cumulative Effects/Impacts

- Project would be inserted into area heavily effected/impact landscape containing significant levels of agricultural, settlement, forestry, oil sands- heavy oil, transportation footprint and associated human activities – this level of activity has already harmed the CLMN people and their ability to use and rely on their traditional lands around Cadotte Lake

- The Peace River has been subjected to many changes over recent decades which has altered the natural flow regime of the Peace River
- Peace River water quality and quantity being is impacted on an ongoing basis by hydro-electric operations, water withdrawals from various users, treated water/ waste deposition from the Town of Peace River, agricultural run off, run of from forestry activity, Peace River sand and gravel operations, Mercer pulp mill effluent discharges
- Future changes to Peace River water quality and quantity with markedly warming temperatures and reduced flows from key tributaries such as the Wapiti and Smoky Rivers and reduced snow pack in the upper northern Rockies in BC;
- The CLMN has recently learned that the Government of Alberta is considering changes to the Alberta Water Act, which would allow for inter-basin transfers from the Peace River to southern drought stricken areas of southern Alberta
- Other

Potential Human Health Risk Considerations and Potential Community Avoidance

- Potential for accidents, malfunctions and catastrophic failure requiring risk assessment and impacts/effects to local populations
- On site storage and transportation over short and medium term of nuclear wastes
- Potential unknowns in operating new generation CANDU generating systems which have yet to be built and operated within Canada
- Increased seismicity/earthquakes in adjacent Harmon valley which correlates with uplift in oil and gas fracking operations
- Community avoidance of landscape and adjacent areas due to fears and perceptions related to toxic effects
- Other

The CLMN understands that the above noted potential effects/impacts (examples) will be addressed within an environmental/impact assessment to be conducted for the contemplated project. On the face of it, there are an array of potential effects/impacts to the CLMN's use of lands and resources, exercise of rights, our culture way Metis way of life which require comprehensive consideration and assessment.

E)Prior Federal Invitations to CLMN to Participate

Whereas the Government of Alberta (GOA) has yet to start formal consultations the CLMN on proposed developments and lands and resources matters, Government of Canada (GOC) agencies have opted to invite the CLMN to participate in recent federal impact assessment reviews and regulatory process. Examples of these include:

- The former National Energy Board (NEB) review of the NGTL 2021 System Expansion Project (completed)
- The former National Energy Board (NEB) review of the NGTL North Corridor Expansion Project (completed)
- The Canadian Energy Regulator (CER) review of the NGTL Valhalla North/Berland Project (completed)
- The Canadian Energy Regulator (CER) review of the Pembina Taylor to Gordondale Project (current)

E) CLMN Request of the CNSC/IIAC

The CLMN respectfully asserts that there are sufficient factors which warrant the Nation’s engagement in the environmental assessment / regulatory review of the contemplated Project. These factors include:

- The CLMN’s historical and ongoing use of its Traditional Territories and lands in close proximity to Cadotte Lake
- That the contemplated project will be sited within CLMN’s Traditional Territory and lands which the CLMN has and continues to use and rely on for sustenance, cultural, social and spiritual purposes
- The proximity of the contemplated project to the CLMN community based at Cadotte Lake and in Peace River
- The potential array of effects/impacts of the contemplated project on CLMN’s rights and interests
- Past and ongoing federal practice of involving the CLMN in reviews of projects/undertaking triggering federal assessment, decision making and consultation decisions

Given this, the CLMN request that CNSC/IIAC staff direct and or provide guidance to the proponent to ensure it is provided with a copy of a Project Description when filed and for the proponent and agency staff to engage fully with the CLMN as an historic rights bearing community and as a local IGOV.

The CLMN governing body and community would be happy to meet with CNSC and IIAC staff to discuss this matter in more depth. A standing invitation is also open to CSNC and IIAC staff to meet with us in the near term. We note that we have our Annual General meeting on January 18th, 2024 and we could arrange for you to make a brief presentation to the gathering.

We look forward to hearing from you in the coming weeks and we wish you, your families and colleagues the very best of the coming holiday season. Please feel free to contact me at cadottelakeMétisgroup@gmail.com.

With thanks,

<p><Original signed by></p> <p>_____</p> <p>Wendy Goulet President: Cadotte Lake Métis Nation</p>	<p><Original signed by></p> <p>_____</p> <p>Cadotte Lake Métis Nation Executive</p>
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CC: Cadotte Lake Métis Nation Elders, Youth and Community Members