## Fisher River Cree Nation Technical Review Comments

## Lake Manitoba and Lake St. Martin Outlet Channels Project

Reference IR#	EIS Guideline Reference	EIS Reference	Context and Rationale	The Proponent is Required to
Fisher River Cree Nation	1.3	1.4 PROJECT LOCATION	EIS States "While the Project does not occupy federal lands, the proposed Project crosses lands used for traditional purposes by Lake St. Martin FN, Little Saskatchewan FN, Dauphin River FN, Pinaymootang FN and Peguis FN." Fisher River Cree Nation should be included as well.	The EIS should be corrected to reflect the omission.
Fisher River Cree Nation	5.0	1.5.3 Indigenous Peoples	The Indigenous communities of Dauphin River FN, Dauphin River Northern Affairs Community (NAC), Lake St. Martin FN, Pinaymootang FN and Little Saskatchewan FN are located in the Project region and are directly affected by the proposed Project. In addition, Peguis FN uses lands in proximity to the Project and has a Community Interest Zone (CIZ) just outside of the region. Other Indigenous groups potentially affected by the Project are discussed in Chapter 5. Fisher River Cree Nation should be included as well as it is "directly affected"	
Fisher River Cree Nation		Figure 1B-1 (Map)	Error on Map of Project Region (and other maps throughout the EIS). Fisher River Cree Nation IR 41A , which abuts Peguis First Nation Reserve, is shaded pink and labeled as Peguis First Nation Reserve on several maps.	Correct error.
Fisher River Cree Nation	2.2	2.3.1.2 , 2.4.1, 3.1, 3.2	The EIS states that alternative options that had been studied included dikes, reservoirs, diversion channels, channel improvements, modifications to land use, as well as the purchase of vulnerable properties where protection measures were not practical across the	The Proponent is requested to provide details , including cost benefit analyses, of the wetland restoration option study and other options considered.

basins. However, it provides no specific details regarding the	
alternatives and the reasons they were rejected.	
MB Infrastructure's report (Assiniboine River & Lake Manitoba Basins	
January 2016 Flood Mitigation Study – Final Report KGS 12-0300-011)	
states "It was found that the estimated cost of wetland restoration to	
obtain a 20% to 30% reduction in flow on the Assiniboine River would	
range between \$1.0 billion to \$1.5 billion. With such high costs, large	
scale wetland restoration was not identified as a cost effective	
mitigation option."	
It appears from the wide range in cost estimate that there was no	
detailed study done or any cost benefit analysis. There are significant	
financial benefits associated with this type of flood protection model	
or a combination of wetland restoration and various flood mitigation	
measures.	
An alternative that should be considered is the continuance of the	
Lake Manitoba flood mitigation programs that were initiated after the	
2011 flood to capture the remaining flood mitigation benefits. Full	
uptake in that program did not take place due to expectations that a	
Lake Manitoba outlet would be built in the near future. To reduce the	
impacts of the upper Assiniboine Basin flood impacts on Lake	
Manitoba via the Portage Diversion, a large-scale micro storage water	
retention program involving wetland creation and restoration could	
be instituted in the Assiniboine River basin.	
As an example, the Red River Basin Commission, an international,	
multijurisdictional organization, has achieved significant water	
retention in the Red River Basin through the promotion and	
endorsement of wetland restoration and micro storage projects	
within the basin. Their ultimate goal is to retain one million acre-feet	
storage in the Red River basin to achieve flood reduction benefits on	
the main stem of the Red River.	
The potential benefits of such a large-scale program, if applied to the	
Assiniboine River and Lake Manitoba basins would include	
incremental and ongoing flood mitigation, while at the same time	
restoring drained wetlands and establishing new wetlands. The	

Fisher River Cree Nation	5.3	3.1 Project Description	<ul> <li>wetlands would create new fish and wildlife habitat and enhance existing habitat; they would reduce greenhouse gases, provide drought protection, improve water quality by filtering out harmful nutrients, and reduce water conveyance infrastructure costs.</li> <li>This type of alternative, instead of simply moving a problem from one region of the province to another, would address the problem at its sources. Rather than creating a multitude of environmental concerns, which the LMB-LSM Outlet Channels Proposal does, this solution would create significant environmental, economic and social benefits without facing the many types of issues associated with the LMB-LSM Channels proposal.</li> <li>It is recommended that the Proponent revisit the alternative option of creating and restoring wetlands and reservoirs, which would include engaging a consultant with experience in valuing wetlands and associated ecological goods and services to provide a financial estimate of the potential benefits from such an option.</li> <li>EIS Statement "Although the proposed Project will work collaboratively with existing flood protection infrastructure</li> </ul>	We are unclear as to the context of this statement. However, is there not a need for the Project
			throughout the Assiniboine River and Lake Manitoba drainage basins, its objective relies on independent operation to relieve flooding in areas that remain vulnerable. As such, the Project is not considered to be an extension or expansion of other flood control measures constructed in Manitoba."	operations to work collaboratively with L. Winnipeg Regulation in times of high water levels on both L. Winnipeg and L. Manitoba?
Fisher River Cree Nation	3.0	3.2. Scope of the Project	The CEAA Guidelines define the Project scope to include the construction, operation, decommissioning, and abandonment of the following Project components that will be described in this chapter: – road works including, re-alignment and/or construction of provincial highways and roads and municipal roads incidental to the Project The new Access Road is certainly incidental to the Project, and many potential impacts resulting from the Channels Project are similar to those affected by the Access Road (e.g. moose, wildlife, wetlands). The VCs established for the Project should be assessed together with	How will impacts from the St. Martin Access Road be addressed in conjunction with the Project effects?

			the Access Road rather than being ignored or considered in the cumulative effects assessment section.	
Fisher River Cree Nation	7.1.4	3.4.3.2 Channel Inlet and Outlet	The EIS says that "the inlet will include excavation into Lake St. Martin starting approximately 800 m from shore to allow a smooth transition from the lakebed to the start of the channel. The outlet will include excavation from the shoreline to a distance located approximately 400 m into Sturgeon Bay on Lake WinnipegRock-filled jetties will likely be required for a short distance from the shoreline and will extend into the lake parallel to the channel excavation to protect the channel entrance from erosion."	Advise whether the engineering has been done to determine whether the siting of the jetties or groynes will result in erosion and accretion occurring at locations along the shores of Sturgeon Bay. The EIS provides some general information regarding control of sediment during the excavation and construction of the jetties; however, advise whether the Proponent will compensate the commercial fishers and subsistence if the constructions adversely impact their fishing operations and practices.
Fisher River Cree Nation	7.1.7	3.5.2.1 Clearing	The EIS states that "The current plan to address clearing material is as follows: • Timber from which forest products can be manufactured (merchantable timber) will be cleared of limbs and neatly stockpiled piled within the work limits.	Where will the timber go? Will it be available for local timber operators and for firewood for residents in affected communities.
Fisher River Cree Nation	2.3	Appendix 5A, Table 5A.8. Appendix 5C	The EIS contains the following statements: "Manitoba Infrastructure's initial assessment has determined that Fisher River Cree Nation (FRCN) is less likely to experience potential impacts to the exercise of Aboriginal and Treaty Rights, due to their proximity to the Project and resource use by members within and adjacent to the Project Development Area (PDA) or the Local Assessment Area (LAA). It is Manitoba Infrastructure's current understanding that this community's primary use is concentrated on Lake Winnipeg as it relates to fishing and water related activities, and has expressed water-related concerns. Manitoba Infrastructure will share information with Fisher River Cree Nation on the Project throughout the consultation process with in person meetings, as required."	<ol> <li>Explain the rationale for the "lesser impact" classification for FRCN. (Note to MI: FRCN assumes it is classified at the "lesser impact" level, but are not entirely certain as FRCN is grouped with the "highly impacted" First Nations in other parts of the EIS.</li> <li>Furthermore, CEAA had determined on a preliminary basis that the depth of the duty to consult with Fisher River Cree Nation in relation to the Project was at the high end of the consultation spectrum. (August 16, 2018 letter)</li> <li>Please clarify the classification terms used in MI's initial assessment and what each classification</li> </ol>

	experience potential impacts", exclude FRCN from the list of directly	signifies in terms of depth of consultation.
	affected First Nations, and categorize FRCN as a "lesser affected First	3 Clarify what First Nations fall within each
	Nation". This is not consistent with MI's classification of other First	classification
	Nations. For example, the summary for FRCN's immediate neighbor to	
	the south, Peguis First Nation, states "Manitoba Infrastructure's initial	
	assessment has determined that Peguis First Nation (PFN) is highly	
	likely to experience potential impacts to the exercise of Aboriginal and	
	Treaty Rights, due to their proximity to the Project and resource use	
	by members within and adjacent to the Project Development Area	
	(PDA) or the Local Assessment Area (LAA). "	
	The EIS provides no detail whatsoever regarding the Initial	
	Assessment that MI undertook regarding potential impacts on FRCN's	
	aboriginal and treaty rights, nor is there any description of MI's Initial	
	Assessment process anywhere in the EIS.	
	We would expect that the initial assessment process and rationale for	
	any conclusions resulting from the assessment would be discussed	
	with us. It appears that MI's determination regarding the potential	
	impact of the Project on FRCN was based on their "understanding that	
	the community's primary use is concentrated on Lake Winnipeg as it	
	relates to fishing and water related activities."	
	This is not accurate. Obviously the potential impact of the Project on	
	FRCN's fishing grounds and FRCN fishers who operate out of McBeth	
	Point fishing station is a major concern since more than 150 fishing	
	quotas are held by FRCN members. Any adverse impact to the fish or	
	fishers would have a devastating effect on the entire FRCN	
	community. However, FRCN has informed MI and the province on	
	various occasions of the traditional practices carried out by members	

	within the project area and FRCN's extensive economic interests in
	the area. FRCN has identified to MI numerous concerns regarding
	potential effects of the Project on those traditional practices. The
	following are some basic facts that MI should have considered in its
	initial assessment:
	FRCN and the Manitoba Government have a consultation
	protocol agreement that covers an extensive portion of the
	Project Area. The MB-FRCN Consultation Protocol Agreement,
	signed August 7, 2013 by the Minister of Aboriginal and
	Northern Affairs and Fisher River Cree Nation Chief and
	Council, contains a map of a Notice Area to which the terms
	and conditions of the agreement apply.
	• FRCN has extensive economic interests in the project area.
	These include FRCN's timber quota allocations in FMU #41,
	their exclusive resource tourism (outfitting) licences in GHA
	21, 25 and L. Winnipeg, their commercial fishing station and
	fishing grounds at McBeth Point.
	Other important interests that would potentially be affected
	by the Project include FRCN's Conservation Lands Initiative,
	numerous recreational, social and cultural interests, and their
	historical land uses and occupations.
Fisher River	To complete Manitoba's consultation process (Phases II, III, and IV), a There is an error in the date. Chief and Council
Cree Nation	final consultation work plan and budget was developed by Manitobaapproved the work plan and budget the week of JuneInfrastructure and FRCN and agreed upon in the fall of 2019.15, 2020. A signed copy from the province had notbeen received as of June 19.19.

Fisher River		The EIS should provide a much more detailed
Cree Nation	The Government of Canada's manual "Aboriginal Consultation and	description of the accommodation component of
	Accommodation Updated Guidelines for Federal Officials to Fulfill the	consultation, including examples of the types of forms
	Duty to Consult March 2011" says this:	accommodations can take. MB's new draft policy on
Cree Nation	<ul> <li>Accommodation Updated Guidelines for Federal Officials to Fulfill the Duty to Consult March 2011" says this:</li> <li>"The courts have said that consultation would be meaningless if, from the outset, it excluded any consideration of the potential need to accommodate the concerns raised by Aboriginal groups. Consultation may reveal a need to accommodate. Accommodation may take many forms.</li> <li>The primary goal of accommodation is to avoid, eliminate, or minimize the adverse impacts on potential or established Aboriginal or Treaty rights, and when this is not possible, to compensate the Aboriginal community for those adverse impacts. In some circumstances, appropriate accommodation may be able to rely on what the industry proponent does in terms of accommodation, to fulfill, in whole or in part, the Crown's duty to consult, and where appropriate, accommodate.</li> <li>Where it is not possible to avoid, eliminate, or substantially reduce adverse impacts, it may be appropriate to compensate the Aboriginal group for any adverse impacts on their potential or established Aboriginal group for any adverse impacts on their potential or established Aboriginal group for any adverse impacts on their potential or established Aboriginal group for any adverse impacts on their potential or established Aboriginal group for any adverse impacts on their potential or established Aboriginal or Treaty rights. Compensation could take a variety of forms including habitat replacement; providing skills, training or employment opportunities for members of the Aboriginal group; land</li> </ul>	description of the accommodation component of consultation, including examples of the types of forms accommodations can take. MB's new draft policy on consultation and accommodation provides good wording.
	exchanges; impact-benefit agreements; or cash compensation. "	
	exchanges; impact-benefit agreements; or cash compensation. "	
	The EIS, however, does not address how Indigenous groups may be	
	accommodated when impacts cannot be eliminated, or substantially	

	reduced. The EIS concludes there will be negligible residual effects on First Nations' treaty and aboriginal rights. However, if the initial assessments of VCs are flawed, which we feel to be the case in several instances, then the proposed mitigation measures are inadequate and the conclusion that the effects on treaty and aboriginal rights will be negligible is wrong.	
Fisher River 5.0 Cree Nation	Covid-19 has restricted the ability to meet with Elders, Traditional Knowledge Holders and Traditional Healers. Although efforts are being made to conduct consultation through more complex and time consuming processes (e.g. mailouts, e-mails, web site and teleconferences), full and meaningful consultation has not concluded and nor will it be by the deadline for the EIS response. The estimated date to complete consultation with FRCN membership and provide a consultation report to MB is September/October 2020. MB has engaged FRCN in several Sec. 35 consultations over the past 4 - 5 years, specifically respecting L. Winnipeg Regulation, Moose Hunting Closure, Night Hunting Ban, LMB-LSM Channel Project Access Road, and the Channel Project Hydro Distribution Line and Control Structure. In all cases FRCN submitted comprehensive consultation reports to MB in a timely manner, along with proposed mitigation and accommodation measures as had been requested. To date, MB has not provided FRCN with responses to many of the concerns raised, nor has MB advised FRCN of its decisions regarding FRCN's mitigation and accommodation proposals.	Advise when FRCN's outstanding concerns will be addressed and when FRCN can expect decisions regarding their outstanding mitigation and accommodation proposals. Explain how comments and concerns that may arise from FRCN's consultation with Elders and members will be considered with respect to mitigation and accommodations.

Fisher River Cree Nation	7.4	6.4.2.2 and all others involving EMPs	MI is developing a comprehensive Environmental Management Program (EMP) that incorporates several plans that will outline mitigation methods and measures to reduce or prevent potential effects to surface water during Project construction and operation (e.g. Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP), Debris Management Program (DMP), Sediment Management Program (SMP), etc.)	How can we comment on mitigation measures when the management plans for the various VCs have not been made completed or in many cases not even started? When will these be available? What involvement will Indigenous Communities have in developing the plans?
Fisher River Cree Nation	7.4	6.3.4.3	Shoreline erosion is a process that will continue following construction of the Project. However, a reduction in lake levels and reduction in the frequency and level of flood events due to the Project will occur. This is expected to have a neutral effect on shoreline erosion.	Explain this statement.
Fisher River Cree Nation	7.4	6.4.1 Scope of Assessment	EIS: "Surface water is included as a VC for the Project because there is the potential for changes to drainage conditions, channel regimes, water levels, sediment transport and yield, and open-water areas because of the Project. There is also the potential for the Project to affect water quality in Lake Manitoba, Lake St. Martin and Lake Winnipeg. The LAA does not extend far enough north. It should include Fisher River Cree Nation's traditional fishing grounds around Saskatchewan Point and McBeth Point, or the north half of Sturgeon Bay.	Request that the LAA be extended to include Fisher River Cree Nation's traditional fishing grounds around Saskatchewan Point and McBeth Point, or the north half of Sturgeon Bay.
Fisher River Cree Nation	7.4	6.4.7.2 Changes in Regional Flow and Water Levels	EIS: "The operation of the LMOC and LSMOC alters the timing and location of outflows to Sturgeon Bay but does not change the volume of water that needs to be passed through the system. The Project is designed as a mitigation project to modify regional flows and water levels in order to reduce flooding on Lake Manitoba, Lake St. Martin and the Fairford and Dauphin Rivers. No additional mitigation to effects on regional flows and water levels is required."	The LAA did not extend far enough north. It should include Fisher River Cree Nation's traditional fishing grounds around Saskatchewan Point and McBeth Point, or the north half of Sturgeon Bay.
Fisher River Cree Nation	7.1.4	6.5, 6.10, 6.13, 6.4.1.2, 6.4.7.2	Fisher River Cree Nation and other First Nations have expressed concerns about the water levels in Lake Winnipeg and Lake St. Martin. FRCN is concerned about the increased risk of flooding on the Fisher	Fisher River Cree Nation requests that Manitoba Infrastructure do further analysis of how the increased water flowing into L. Winnipeg can potentially impact

River, and at FRCN's cottage development and youth camps on Fisher	the Fisher River, including the Fisher River Cree Nation
Вау.	community, as well as FRCN's cottage lot subdivision
An analysis by Manitoba Hydro is referenced in the EIS in Section	and youth camps on the shores of Fisher Bay north of
6.4.7.2 (subsection Sturgeon Bay and Lake Winnipeg North Basin). This	the community.
analysis concluded that any potential changes in water levels are not	
expected to be discernible in the context of existing water level	
variations. As a result, potential flooding effects on Lake Winnipeg	
were not considered further. However, the Hydro analysis and	
statement referred to downstream effects at the north end of L.	
Winnipeg and the Nelson R. It did not address potential for higher	
water levels in the Fisher Bay and flooding along the Fisher River.	
Manitoba Infrastructure Hydraulic Simulations Review: In reviewing	
the EIS hydraulic simulations for a 212cms (7500 cfs) Lake Manitoba	
Outlet Channel (LMOC) and a 326 cms (11,500 cfs) Lake St Martin	
Outlet Channel (LSMOC) the following changes in existing conditions	
are expected for the waterways and lakes of the Lake Manitoba Basin	
water regime:	
- Fairford River median flow will drop 21.8% from 1942 cfs to	
1518 cfs.	
- Fairford River monthly flood flows, for 5% greater, will be	
3000 to 4000 cfs lower, approximately 45% in April and 53% in	
October.	
- Dauphin River median flow will drop 16% from 2051 cfs to	
1723 cfs	
- Dauphin River monthly flood flows, for 5% greater, will be	
4000 to 6000 cfs lower, approximately 43% in May and 54% in	

October.	
<ul> <li>In the drought extreme, 95% greater than, the monthly level of Lake Manitoba and Lake St Martin is virtually unchanged, Lake Manitoba general being 0.1 feet lower most of the year.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>In the flood extremes, 5% greater than, the monthly level of Lake Manitoba will generally be 0.5 feet lower in the summer and 1.0 feet lower in the winter</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>In the flood extremes, 5% greater than, the monthly level of Lake St Martin will generally be 0.2 to 1.2 feet lower in the summer and 1.3 to 2.1 feet lower in the winter</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>On average, 50 percentile, the monthly level of Lake Manitoba will generally be 0.25 feet lower in the summer and 0.20 feet lower in the winter.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>On average, 50 percentile, the summer monthly level of Lake</li> <li>St Martin will generally be 0.0 to 0.2 feet lower and in the winter 0.3 feet lower in the winter.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Lake Winnipeg for a 2011 flood with the channels in place would have experienced an increased peak by .07 metres in July 2011.</li> </ul>	
The above statistics indicate the greatest impact to water regimes will be to the Fairford and Dauphin Rivers. It is generally understood the best year classes for the pickerel fishery is the high spring flood flow	
years. This may prove the same for white fish spawning in the fall. In terms of Lake Winnipeg, a .07 meter (2.75 inch) increase in peak water level for the 2011 flood in July cannot be evaluated as to impact	

			these flood risk maps had been provided, incremental flood impacted lands and infrastructure could be assessed under wind affected Lake Winnipeg levels.	
Fisher River Cree Nation	7.2.2	6.4.7.3 Changes in Regional and/or Local Fluvial Geomorpholo gy and Shoreline Geomorpholo gy	The EIS states that the construction of the inlet and outlets for the outlet channels will require excavation of the lake bottom in these areas, and operation of the outlet channels will require that these areas be maintained at the constructed elevations to provide conveyance of flows as designed for each channel. These local shoreline changes could alter existing wind, wave and ice action, sediment transport, or beach forming processes in these areas. Changes to shoreline geomorphology in Sturgeon Bay will occur due to the construction of the LSMOC outlet area and operation of the LSMOC. The EIS goes on to say that "The environmental protection plans (EPPs), project environmental requirements (PERs), waste management plan, construction decommissioning plan, hazardous materials management plan and emergency response plan will include mitigation measures that will protect surface water resources, and mitigation measures specific to the protection of surface water resources will be outlined in the Surface Water Management Plan (SMMP) and the Sediment Management Plan may be developed to address any material entering, within or exiting the LMOC and LSMOC, including floating or submerged (e.g., driftwood, plants), suspended sediment or bed load moved by flowing water."	The technical review of the EIS requires assessment of proposed mitigation measures for impacts to the various VCs. When will the environmental management plans be available to review?
Fisher River Cree Nation	7.2.2	6.4.7.5 Changes in Regional and/or Local Sediment and Debris Transport	The overall changes in sediment erosion, transport and deposition due to the Project are expected to be localized in nature, minor and not measurable. The overall amount of sediment and debris in the Lake Manitoba–Lake St. Martin–Lake Winnipeg system is not expected to be altered, but it is expected to be distributed differently. The EMP for the Project includes a Debris Management Program that includes Best Management Practices (BMPs), mitigation measures and	Fisher River Cree Nation requests that Manitoba Infrastructure do further analysis of the flow of sediment and expand the LAA for all value pathways to include the areas north of Sturgeon Bay and east to include McBeth Point.

	monitoring plans to address potential effects of the Project due to changes in the presence or transport of debris. The LAA did not extend far enough north. It should include Fisher River Cree Nation's traditional fishing grounds around Saskatchewan Point and McBeth Point, or the north half of Sturgeon Bay.	
Fisher River Cree Nation	Fisher River Cree Nation and other First Nations expressed concerns that the Project's additional flow and larger channels would lead to an increase in sediment, debris, silt and erosion in surface water. A common concern raised by fishers is the impact to the Lake Winnipeg fishery caused by the release of sediment and debris when the LSMOC is in operation. Spring operation will cause a sediment plume in the Sturgeon Bay area affecting spawning grounds due to sediment deposition on spawning substrate. Given that Lake Winnipeg north windstorm flows do move sediment north to south there is a possibility that a sediment plume can migrate to McBeth Point and the traditional commercial and subsistence fishing grounds of Fisher River Cree First Nation. Current google map satellite imagery shows sediment flow; however the date the satellite imagery was taken is unknown. The impact of this potential northern transport of sediment to Fisher River Cree First Nation traditional fishing grounds is corroborated by the fact that the fishers noticed a significant amount of moss and sediment in their nets for a period of three or more years following the opening of the 2011 emergency outlet channel. This seriously impacted harvest yields and fishers' expenses.	Fisher River Cree Nation requests that Manitoba Infrastructure do further analysis of the flow of sediment and expand the LAA for all value pathways to include the areas north of Sturgeon Bay and east to include McBeth Point.

Fisher River Cree Nation	EIS states: "Dauphin River First Nation, Little Saskatchewan First Nation and others have identified a natural bottleneck at the Narrows between the north and south basins of L. St. Martin. There is a real concern that water will not be able to move through this natural feature quick enough to allow the LSMOC to stop flooding in Lake St. Martin."	This is an extremely serious but obvious issue, and one would have expected that it would have been addressed at the very beginning of the assessment process. What is the outcome of the assessment of this issue? Is there a feasible solution?
Fisher River Cree Nation	<ul> <li>Erosion and Ice Jamming: Historical records reveal a predominance of floods from 1995 to 2014 in the Assiniboine and Lake Manitoba basin, which suggest that the outlet channels will be operated frequently in the future. Based on simulations using the historical flow records, the outlet channels would have to be operated an average of 4,000 cfs for each of the following winters (76/77, 06/07, 10/11, 11/12, 14/15/15/16, 17/18).</li> <li>The preceding points raise a number of concerns in terms of operations and maintenance of the channels and the channels' impact to the environment. These issues are summarized as follows:</li> <li>a) Given that the Lake Manitoba Outlet Channel (LMOC) will have water in the channel on a continuous basis in the reach between the control structure (just downstream of Highway #6) and Lake Manitoba, a permanent vegetative cover will not establish. This reach will be conducive to erosion and downstream sedimentation due to sustained, long duration, consecutive high flow flood events.</li> <li>b) The Lake St Martin Outlet Channel (LSMOC) will be a dry channel except during flood operations. During high, sustained flows a vegetative channel cover will likely not be adequate in areas of sandy soils requiring rock armour protection. The EIS does not mention</li> </ul>	What are the mitigation plans for potential ice jams.

			erosion protection for sandy soils.	
			c) Given that rule 5 of the operating rules permits the operation of the	
			channels in the winter months between the dates of December 1 and	
			April 30 <sup>th</sup> , ice jamming at control structures, drop structures and	
			bridges could have a significant impact in terms of reducing channel	
			capacity increased damage to infrastructure notential over-tonning	
			of channel banks causing querland supplify notantial impact to reade	
			of channel banks causing overland runon, potential impact to roads	
			and increased erosion and sedimentation. The EIS does not discuss	
			ice jam mitigation measures.	
Fisher River	7.4	6.4.11.2	Monitoring Plans – applies to all VCs that require follow-up and	Are monitoring plans being developed? Who will be
Cree Nation		Surface Water	monitoring.	responsible for monitoring? Are there opportunities
				for local residents to get monitoring jobs?
Fisher River	1.3	Figure 64.B-2	Surface Water Spatial Boundary Map – Spatial boundary for surface	Will MI undertake a full assessment of the potential
Cree Nation			water should extend north past Saskatchewan Pt. and east past	impact of surface water in the proposed areas?
			McBeth Pt. and include Fisher Bay and the Fisher River. The impact of	
			the EOC on fishers operating out of McBeth Point has been reported	
			to MI and others in government several times.	
Fisher River	7.1.12	Appendix 6D	L. Manitoba Water from the Assiniboine River watershed routed	What will be done to mitigate the TP load that passes
Cree Nation		Existing	through the Portage Diversion has been identified as the largest	into L. Manitoba through the Portage Diversion, and
		Conditions for	source of phosphorus loading to Lake Manitoba when the Portage	ultimately into L. Winnipeg?
		Surface Water	Diversion is flowing; in 2011, more than 60 percent of the Total	Will MI investigate the sources of TN in the Waternen
		6D.4.1 Lake	Phosphorus (TP) load to Lake Manitoba was transported by the	River, and what will be done to mitigate the now of
		Manitoba	Marsh in 2011, as well as in other wet years, but an increase in	IN INCOL. St. Martin and L. Winnipeg?
			average TP was not found in the water quality sampling done at the	
			station located at the Narrows in Lake Manitoba	
			The Waterben River was identified as the largest source of TN loading	
			The tracenter was identified as the infgest source of the folduling	

Fisher River Cree Nation	7.1.12	6D.4.2 6D.4.2 6D.4.3 6D.4.4 6D.4.5	A number of parameters exceeded the Manitoba Water Quality Standards, Objectives, and Guidelines (MWQSOGs) for the protection of aquatic life (PAL) (MCWS 2011), the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) guidelines for the protection of freshwater aquatic life (CCME 1999), or the MWQSOGs/Health Canada aesthetic objective for drinking water (Health Canada 2017) in water samples tested at Fairford River, L. St. Martin, Dauphin River and Sturgeon Bay	What will be done to improve the quality of water in Fairford River, L. St. Martin, Dauphin River, and Sturgeon Bay.
Fisher River Cree Nation	7.1.12	6D.4.2 6D.4.2 6D.4.3 6D.4.4 6D.4.5	A total of 58 types of pesticides were analyzed at selected sites in the Fairford River, Dauphin River and Sturgeon Bay (NSC and KGS Group 2016b). Glyphosate was detected at all sites sampled on July 16 and July 17, 2011, and October 28 and October 29, 2011; all other pesticides for which sufficient sample was collected to conduct the analysis were below analytical detection limits on these dates (NSC and KGS Group 2016b). This is very disturbing data. Glyphosate (Roundup) is a very controversial pesticide in numerous countries (including Canada and the U.S.) despite being approved by Health Canada if application instructions are followed. Instructions specifically say to avoid application of Glyphosate in and around water or where it may enter streams or water bodies. Obviously instructions aren't being followed. Sources are likely drainage or spring run-off from agriculture, and applications of the chemical along hydro rights-of-way, roads, forest management areas etc.	What will be done to stop the flow of pesticides into Fairford R., Dauphin R., L. St. Martin and Sturgeon Bay which leads to further contamination of L. Winnipeg?
Fisher River Cree Nation	7.1.4	6I.1 Appendix 6I IMPACTS OF CHANNELS	Hydro's letter says "The differences in water levels on Lake Winnipeg and water bodies downstream of Lake Winnipeg associated with the LSM/LMB Channels Project are not expected to be discernible in the context of existing water level variations."	An assessment needs to be done on potential impacts of the Project's increased water flow into L. Winnipeg on Fisher Bay and the Fisher River during high north wind events
		PROJECT ON DOWNSTREA	This letter does not say that there will be no impact on Fisher Bay and Fisher River during north or northwest high wind events.	

		M WATER LEVELS (MANITOBA HYDRO 2019)		
Fisher River Cree Nation	7.1.4	7.2.4.2	EIS: "Sediment introductions to Lake St. Martin and Lake Winnipeg will be unavoidable anytime the water control structure gates are open. These will likely include highly localized sediment introductions at the channel outlets when they are in use. The EIS concludes that the residual effects of sediment deposition on fish and fish habitat are expected to be negligible."	Effects on fish and fishers were far from negligible in 2011-2014. An assessment needs to be done on an expanded area that includes Fisher River Cree Nation fishing grounds with respect to sediment and debris.
Fisher River Cree Nation	7.1.7	8.2.4.5 Change in Wetland Functions	EIS: "Unmitigated wetland loss will be compensated following provincial wetland offsetting requirements of The Water Rights Act Project clearing and channel construction is estimated to result in the loss of 995.9 ha of wetland area in the RAA" THE WATER RIGHTS ACT (C.C.S.M. c. W80) Regulation 126/87 requires that the proponent pay compensation to the province as follows: Required Payment = 2 x number of acres x \$6,000. Alternatively, the Proponent may enter into an agreement with an approved service provider to pay for the restoration or enhancement of one or more wetlands by the service provider in accordance with section 5, which is restoration or enhancement of 2 x the acres removed or altered. The minister may enter into an agreement with The Manitoba Habitat Heritage Corporation or any other person or organization The Crown is bound by this Act. The EIS does not provide any details regarding compensation for wetland loss or alteration and options for replacement wetlands. MI should provide opportunities for Indigenous communities to a) be involved in selecting areas for wetland enhancement and or creation; and b) access contracts for wetland enhancement or new development.	Detailed information is required on wetland loss or alteration compensation amounts, and opportunities for Indigenous communities to enter into contracts for creation of new wetlands or enhancement of existing wetlands. Information should also include wetland loss or alteration resulting from development of the Access Road.

		-		
Fisher River	7.3.4	8.3.1 Scope of	EIS: "Pinaymootang First Nation and Fisher River First Nation and	Moose populations are at a critically low level. A more
Cree Nation		the	members of the public expressed concerns in relation to the effects of	robust study of moose is needed, along with details of
		Assessment	the Project on particularly big game (e.g., moose and elk), that have	potential effects of the Project on moose, and
			declined in response to past flooding and ongoing high-water levels	mitigation measures specifically focused on
			(see Chapter 5). As a result, hunting and trapping opportunities are	addressing the effects on moose
			now limited or non-existent for some species and areas."	
			Moose was identified as one of the four focus species within the	
			Wildlife VC: however, there was very little data provided	
Fisher River	734	8314	FIS: "I $\Delta \Delta$ is a 1 km buffer around the PDA and Lake St. Martin	Because of the decreasing moose population factor, a
Cree Nation	7.5.4	Boundaries	charaling. The size of the huffer is based on measurable effects on	more extensive study is required focused exclusively
cree Nation		8262	migratory birds (o.g., songbirds and waterbirds; Benitiz longs et al	on moose in denth assessments of notantial impacts
		Change in	2010) alk (Starlia 2006) and magoa (Laurian at al. 2008)	of the Project on moose and moose habitat and how
			PAA is a 12 km buffer around the LAA. The boundary is based on the	impacts can be mitigated. The LAA should be
		Παριτατ	largest reported home range size for non-migratory moose (97 km <sup>2</sup> )	expanded far beyond 1 km because of the special
			Hauge and Keith 1981)	attention required for moose and moose babitat
			An indirect loss or alteration of wildlife babitat is expected through	attention required for moose and moose habitat.
			sensory disturbance edge effects and altered wetland function that	
			can result in babitat avoidance and reduced babitat effectiveness for	
			wildlife including migratory birds SAB massa alk and furboarers in	
			areas adjacent to the DDA "	
			Moose was identified as one of the four important wildlife species to	
			be focused on; however, there was little study done on moose	
			populations specifically in the Project area, minimal assessment of	
			potential impacts from the Project on moose and moose habitat, and	
			inadequate levels of mitigation proposed.	
Fisher River	7.3.4	8.3.7.1	Based on the assessment of the proposed effects of the Project on	We do not agree with the conclusion that the residual
Cree Nation		Significance of	wildlife (including migratory birds) and the proposed mitigation	effects are considered not significant.
		Residual	measures, the residual effects are considered not significant as the	Moose is unquestionably the most important wildlife
		Environmental	Project is not expected to threaten the viability of a wildlife species.	species in the region and in view of the fact that the
		Effects from		moose population is at a critical low in the Project
		the Project		Area, any impact on moose would be extremely
				serious. It is recommended that a comprehensive

				study be carried out specifically on moose and moose habitat.
Fisher River Cree Nation	7.1.12	9.4 Economy	The EIS states that Manitoba Infrastructure will follow an open tendering process for Project procurement, and that Manitoba Infrastructure will work with First Peoples Development Inc., a non- profit organization that connects First Nations Sub-Agreement Holders with employment and training initiatives, to identify and explore opportunities for working with Indigenous groups on Manitoba Infrastructure projects. FRCN is not a First Peoples Development Inc. sub-agreement holder. MI should work directly with FRCN and other interested First Nations to identify and secure training and employments for members.	MI should work directly with Fisher River Cree Nation to identify and secure training and employment.
Fisher River Cree Nation	5.0	9.4.4.2 Change in Provincial Economy Table 9.4-14 Table 9.4-15	EIS Tables show Direct Construction Employment for Manitobans = 1640 person years valued at \$131 million. Mitigation: Project specific mitigation measures to manage effects to the regional economy include the following:• adhere to government procurement policies and procedure with respect to labour, and goods and services.	How does an open tendering process help to provide jobs and contracts for local residents? How does an open tendering process accommodate Indigenous communities for the Project's adverse impacts to their aboriginal and treaty rights?
Fisher River Cree Nation	7.1.12	9.5.4.2 Change in Human Health	Information presented in the groundwater and surface water assessment (Chapter 6, Section 6.4) indicates that Project activities related to construction and operation of the Project are not anticipated to result in changes in surface water quality or groundwater quality (Section 6.4.6.7). Therefore, the human health risks associated with the consumption of groundwater, surface water and/or aquatic country foods will not be affected by Project activities. These results further indicate that the Project will have no residual effects on groundwater or surface water quality and consequently the Project will have no residual effects on human health risk associated with exposures to chemicals in groundwater, surface water or aquatic country foods. Therefore, mitigation measures to address potential	Explain the assessment conclusions that there will be no residual effects on human health when Appendix 6D data indicates otherwise.

			<ul> <li>changes in human health risks related to changes in water chemistry are not required.</li> <li>This assessment contradicts data in Appendix 6D which shows that <ul> <li>L. Manitoba Water from the Assiniboine River watershed routed through the Portage Diversion has been identified as the largest source of phosphorus loading to Lake Manitoba when the Portage Diversion is flowing; and</li> <li>The Waterhen River was identified as the largest source of TN loading to Lake Manitoba; and</li> <li>A number of parameters exceeded the Manitoba Water Quality Standards, Objectives, and Guidelines (MWQSOGs) for the protection of aquatic life (PAL) (MCWS 2011), the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) guidelines for the protection of freshwater aquatic life (CCME 1999), or the MWQSOGs/Health Canada aesthetic objective for drinking water (Health Canada 2017) in water samples tested at Fairford River, L. St. Martin, Dauphin River and Sturgeon Bay; and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
			<ul> <li>A total of 58 types of pesticides were analyzed at selected sites in the Fairford River, Dauphin River and Sturgeon Bay (NSC and KGS Group 2016b). Glyphosate was detected at all sites sampled on July 16 and July 17, 2011, and October 28</li> </ul>	
			and October 29, 2011.	
Fisher River	7.1.12	9.5.5.1	A significant effect on human health would be one that results in	See comments in previous item.
Cree Nation		Significance of	exposures that exceed objectives established by relevant regulatory	
		Residual	organization(s) and are likely to result in a long-term change in the	
		Environmental	nealth of an identified receptor(s).	
		the Project	auality, groundwater quality, soil quality, torrestrial country food	
		the Project	quality or aquatic country food quality. As a result, the Project will	
			have no significant residual effects on human health from airborne	
			dispersion of contaminants.	

<b></b>	6.0			
Fisher River	6.0	10.2.3 Project	EIS: "Relying on the results of other VC assessments to understand	If assessments of some VCs were flawed or
Cree Nation		Interactions	effects on TLRU has limitations. First, there is often a lack of clear or	incomplete, then other assessments that are based on
		with TLRU	complete concordance between other VCs and TLRUIn many	the flawed or incomplete assessments will be invalid.
			cases, species assessed by the vegetation, wildlife, and fish and fish	In this case, Fisher River Cree Nation is of the opinion
			Habitat VCs were selected based on their status as species of	that the lack of study and assessment of moose and
			management concern, rather than their traditional use potential.	moose habitat makes the conclusions regarding
			Further, the assessment of effects on plant, animal, or fish species	wildlife to be premature.
			does not capture the conditions that influence the act of harvesting.'	
			MITIGATION - Project-specific environmental management plans and	
			monitoring programs will be developed and implemented to mitigate	
			potential Project-related effects to wildlife.	
			Residual effects of the Project on the availability of traditional	
			resources for current use will occur during both construction and	
			operation and maintenance. Overall, effects are predicted to be	
			adverse due to a loss in habitat for harvested resources, but low in	
			magnitude as it is anticipated that current land and resource use	
			practices will be able to continue with minor alteration of behaviour	
			by Indigenous peoples.	
Fisher River	6.0	10.2.5	"Indigenous Consultation Approach and Current Status". Further	How will the "further information" be considered and
Cree Nation		Determination	information obtained regarding residual effects on availability of	incorporated into Project planning and regulatory
		of Significance	traditional resources and significance of effects will be considered	reporting?
		U U	against the results of the EIS and incorporated into Project planning	Who determines if it is appropriate, and based on
			and regulatory reporting as appropriate.	what criteria?
Fisher River	6.0	10.3.3.2	Economy • Manitoba Infrastructure will work with First Peoples	MI should work directly with Fisher River Cree Nation
Cree Nation			Development Inc., a non-profit organization that connects First	(and other Indigenous communities that wish to work
			Nations Sub-Agreement Holders with employment and training	directly with MI) to identify and secure training and
			initiatives, to identify and explore opportunities for working with	employment for FRCN members.
			Indigenous groups on Manitoba Infrastructure projects.	
Fisher River	6.0	10.4.3	Residual effects on Aboriginal and Treaty rights are anticipated as a	If some VC assessments are inadequate (e.g. moose
Cree Nation		Assessment of	result of the disposition or conversion of Crown Land and changes to	and moose habitat, surface water, sediment and
		Effects on	TLRU (changes in the sites, resources, and access relied upon to	debris transfer, human health, cumulative effects
		Aboriginal and	practice activities such as hunting and fishing). Minimal disruption to	assessments, etc.) then so too is the assessment of
		Treaty Rights	the ability to exercise rights is anticipated and the seriousness of	effects on aboriginal and treaty rights.

			effects is categorized as minor.	Fisher River Cree Nation is of the opinion that
				extensive re-assessments are required.
Fisher River	7.6.3	11.1.2.2	Upgrade to the Lake St. Martin Access Road is included in the	The cumulative effects assessment should include the
Cree Nation		Project	cumulative effects review as a current project that may have an	effects of the EOC as well.
		Inclusion List	impact on the Project VCs.	The section does not consider specific decisions,
				action of the Crown e.g. LWR, Moose Hunting Closure,
				Night Hunting ban, Peat Harvest Licensing, and
				probably other issues. E.g. government buy back
				program for fishing quotas and the effects on the
				socio-economic condition of communities.
Fisher River	7.6.3	11.12.7	The EIS states that " cumulative effects from past and future	
Cree Nation			projects are anticipated to availability, access, and cultural sites or	
			areas. However, with the implementation of appropriate mitigations,	
			residual cumulative effects are predicted to be not significant, and	
			Traditional Land and Resource Use activities are likely to continue	
			within the LAA at or near current levels."	
			Cumulative effects need to be assessed for each individual Indigenous	
			group, as effects will vary depending on geographic location,	
			traditional practices, traditional use areas, and what other activities or	
			decisions have taken place or will be taking place in each of their TLRU	
			areas that may affect their community. For example, mitigations that	
			may be acceptable to a First Nation in one part of the Project Area	
			may not be acceptable to a First Nation in another part, simply	
			because of their different traditional land and resource uses.	
			The conclusions reached in a cumulative effects analysis for a	
			particular VC may not be valid if the initial VC assessment was flawed.	
Fisher River	7.6.3	11.12.7	The EIS states that "Manitoba Infrastructure does not view as	MI is requested to take any steps necessary to ensure
Cree Nation			necessary the implementation of additional cumulative effects	that Fisher River Cree Nation receives responses to
			management measures, including those directly outside its care and	outstanding concerns from past consultations, and
			control based on jurisdictional responsibility."	that Fisher River Cree Nation receives clear and
			Aitnough Mi is the proponent, Mi is also acting for the Crown in Right	definitive decisions regarding their mitigation and
			of Manitoba. Therefore, MI has a legal duty to address the	accommodation proposals.

			outstanding cumulative effects issues related to prior consultations involving other departments of the provincial government.	
Fisher River Cree Nation	7.6.3	11.16	The EIS states that "Cumulative effects were determined for all VCs that had residual effects In all cases, the Project effects are the dominant contributor to the future cumulative effects and the Project effect characterizations describe the cumulative effects. The cumulative effects are mitigated with the mitigation proposed for the Project effects. As such, the Project contribution to cumulative effects is not significant for all VCs. " The cumulative effects analyses considered the incremental effects of the Project on each VC; it has not, in our opinion, sufficiently considered the cumulative effects of the combined incremental effects of the past and future actions or changes referred to. Firstly, the spatial boundaries for assessment of several VCs (e.g. water, fish, etc.) were not adequate in that they did not extend into FRCN's areas of concern that were affected by the LSM EOC in the past and are expected to be affected by the Project. Secondly, the cumulative effects on the individual Indigenous groups have not been considered. In the case of Fisher River Cree Nation, cumulative effects of past infringements on FRCN's aboriginal and treaty rights from MB's actions and decisions previously commented on. The cumulative effect on a First Nation located in another area where some other action or decision occurred that didn't affect FRCN. One of the major issues raised by members at consultation meetings is the gradual erosion of their aboriginal and treaty rights resulting from various decisions and actions of the province. A few examples provided by the members included the proposed mose hunting closure, the proposed night hunting ban, and approvals of past harvesting licenses.	Fisher River Cree Nation requests that spatial boundaries for all VCs be extended to cover the areas of concern to FRCN, and that the assessments and cumulative effects analyses be redone.

Fisher River		11.14	"Effects on Aboriginal and treaty rights may occur where the Project	Fisher River Cree Nation disagrees with this analysis.
Cree Nation		ABORIGINAL	has a residual effect on traditional harvesting or on physical activities	The moose hunting closure and night hunting ban, for
		AND TREATY	associated with traditional use. Therefore, the cumulative effects on	example, infringe on FRCN's aboriginal and treaty
		RIGHTS	TLRU would be the same as cumulative effects on Aboriginal and	rights. Peat harvesting licensing removes a huge area
			treaty rights. These are discussed in Section 11.12."	of land and resources from FRCN's immediate
				traditional territory. All of these, and more, should be
				taken into account in the cumulative impact
				assessment on FRCN's aboriginal and treaty rights.
				Each First nation or Indigenous group will have
				experienced other impacts in their immediate regions.
				Therefore, cumulative impact assessments should be
				done on a community by community basis.
Fisher River		11.16	This only deals with impacts of residual effects on future events	A new assessment of cumulative effects should be
Cree Nation		CONCLUSIONS		done.
Fisher Diver	714		A Curfeee Meter Meritering Dian will be developed on meritering	Will Indiana and communising the involved in
Fisher River	7.1.4	12.4.1.2	A Surface water Monitoring Plan will be developed on monitoring	developing the monitoring plans and doing the
			tomporary diversions and snow accumulations (see Section 2.7). The	monitoring?
		Tryurology	Project EMD (Section 3.7) also includes sediment, debris, and ice	inomoring:
			management plans	
Fisher River	71/	12/13	Adverse changes to overall surface water quality are not predicted in	How are the excessive amounts of phosphates
Cree Nation	7.1.4	Surface Water	the regional or local area waterways as the composition and volume	nitrates pesticides etc. described in Annendix going to
		Quality	of water being transported from Lake Manitoba to Sturgeon Bay is not	be mitigated?
		200007	altered by Project construction or operation as all flows from the Lake	
			Manitoba basin will enter Sturgeon Bay with or without the Project.	
			Manitoba Infrastructure is developing an Aquatic Effects Monitoring	
			Plan (AEMP) for the Project, which will include continued collection of	
			surface water samples from regional and local waterways, and	
			analyses of a suite of parameters to provide information on surface	
			water quality in the Project area during Project construction,	
			operation and maintenance activities.	

Fisher River	9.2	12.5 FISH AND	A monitoring program for fish and fish habitat will be implemented as	Will Indigenous communities be involved in
Cree Nation		FISH HABITAT 12.5.1	part of the Environmental Management Program (EMP),	developing the monitoring plans and doing the monitoring?
Fisher Diver	7.2.2	12.0	A menitoring plan for vegetation will be implemented as one of the	Mill Indiana and a manusitical balance balance
Fisher River	7.2.3		A monitoring plan for vegetation will be implemented as one of the	will indigenous communities be involved in
Cree Nation			(EMD) as described in Section 2.7. The EMD will prossribe measures	monitoring?
		IZ.0.1 Durpose and	(EMP), as described in Section 3.7. The EMP will prescribe measures	monitoring
		Pui pose anu Objectivos	vogotation. The EMP will include a Vogotation Monitoring Plan (VMP)	
		Objectives	that will provide detailed methods on how predicted changes to	
			vegetation species diversity, wetlands will be verified and how the	
			effectiveness of mitigation strategies (e.g., revegetation) will be	
			evaluated	
			Wetland mapping of the LMOC PDA will be evaluated to identify all	
			potentially affected wetlands. Wetland compensation may include	
			wetland creation, and wetland enhancement or restoration.	
			Effectiveness of wetland compensation will be conducted as part of	
			post-construction revegetation monitoring.	
Fisher River	9.2	12.7 WILDLIFE	The wildlife assessment identifies changes to habitat availability and	Will Indigenous communities be involved in
Cree Nation		12.7.1	potential changes in mortality risk and movement during the	developing the monitoring plans and doing the
		Purpose and	construction and operation of the Project. A monitoring program for	monitoring?
		Objectives	wildlife will be implemented as part of the Environmental	
			Management Program (EMP	
Fisher River	6.0	12.13	Monitoring requirements specific to traditional land and resource use	Monitoring requirements should be specific to each
Cree Nation		TRADITIONAL	(TLRU) have not yet been identified. The current planned approach	First Nation community as their traditional practices
		LAND AND	will be to share the results of other relevant monitoring (fisheries,	and areas in which they exercise their rights will differ.
		RESOURCE	wildlife, etc.) with communities as part of the ongoing engagement	
		USE	process. If any need for follow-up and monitoring related to TLRU is	
			identified, Manitoba Infrastructure will discuss this with Indigenous	
			groups.	
Fisher River	6.0	12.15	As with other issues important to Indigenous peoples and	Monitoring requirements should be specific to each
Cree Nation		ABORIGINAL	communities, the current approach to monitoring regarding	First Nation community as their traditional practices
		AND TREATY	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights will be based on sharing information with	and areas in which they exercise their rights will differ.
		RIGHTS	communities, developing TLRU studies, and sharing the results of	

			other relevant monitoring with communities as part of the ongoing engagement process (see Section 5.3.5 and Appendix 5C). This will also be used to share and discuss the anticipated effects of the Project and efficacy of proposed mitigation. If any issues regarding Aboriginal and Treaty Rights arise, Manitoba Infrastructure will discuss this with Indigenous groups.	
Fisher River Cree Nation	5.0	13.3.2.4 Jobs and Human Influence	The Project has received financing and investment from both the provincial and federal government and will provide skills and training opportunities for the construction workforce, as well as economic opportunities for local businesses.	Information regarding skills and training opportunities should be shared with all communities.