

ATTACHMENT 3: FOX LAKE CREE NATION POSITION PAPER

**Fox Lake Cree Nation Position on
Manitoba Hydro's Proposal to Construct BiPole III and
Keewatinoow Converter Station on Fox Lake Cree Homeland
August, 2012**

Proviso

Manitoba Hydro has requested that Fox Lake accommodate Manitoba Hydro's timelines for submission of the Environmental Impact Statement for the Bipole III/Keewatinoow Converter Station project (the "Project") by providing information regarding Fox Lake's main concerns with the Project. Although the initial request was made without Manitoba Hydro having provided Fox Lake Cree Nation ("FLCN") with all the pertinent information, regarding the Project, a number of issues have changed since the initial letter was drafted in December 2011. Fox Lake's position continues to be valid as of Summer 2012 when Fox Lake Cree Nation Negotiations Office received the BiPole III Transmission Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Although the EIS was received in May 2012, Fox Lake was never part of the process, and as a result, has identified major concerns and knowledge gaps in the EIS. These major problems require further need for scientific study and inclusion of our *aski keskentamowin* studies into the final report. These concerns will be outlined below. Nonetheless, Fox Lake continues to negotiate with Manitoba Hydro on this Project.

However, FLCN's agreement to provide the preliminary information in this document shall *not* be interpreted as support for the Project. Nor shall it be interpreted as agreement that the concerns identified herein are exhaustive. As such, it is agreed between FLCN and Manitoba Hydro that the information provided in this document is entirely without prejudice to FLCN's rights with respect to the Project. FLCN only recently received and reviewed the Environmental Impact Statement, which may reference information in this document and does not endorse any of the provisions thereof.

The ability of FLCN to comment meaningfully on the Project is further hampered by delays in the negotiation of the terms of FLCN's role and rights as the leading First Nation proponent in the proposed Conawapa Hydro-Electric Generating Station. The Province of Manitoba and Manitoba Hydro have long since promised these negotiations. The role of FLCN in the Conawapa project has important implications for the Bipole III/Keewatinoow Converter Station, as well all as all other Manitoba Hydro projects in FLCN's homeland and traditional territory. No discussion or consultation in relation to any project can be considered to be complete until FLCN's rights in Conawapa have been addressed.

Purpose

FLCN will outline its preliminary views and position on Manitoba Hydro's proposal to construct BiPole III and the Keewatinoow Converter Station on our homeland and traditional territory. It was the original intent of Manitoba Hydro to present and include FLCN position in its document the *Socio-Economic Technical Report Component*. However, FLCN's position and views cannot be adequately represented in a joint document and therefore we will set out our position on the proposed construction within this document.

It is important that both Manitoba Hydro and the Regulators understand FLCN's worldview and our understanding of the interrelationship between humans and the environment and

of our responsibility to protect *Aski*, which is a Cree word for the land, water, resources, animals and their interrelationships for future generations. The timeframe surrounding the submission of this document prevents any significant level of detail with respect to the adverse effects that Fox Lake Cree Nation will experience and any specific mitigation efforts required as a result of the Project. However, we endeavor to describe how we foresee the effects of further destruction and damage of the Project on *Aski* and how the effects of previous constructions will be compounded to have even further effects on the people of FLCN.

Manitoba Hydro's Current Proposal

Manitoba Hydro is proposing the construction of BiPole III high voltage direct current (HVDC) and Keewatinoow Converter Station on FLCN homeland and traditional territory, Resource Management Area under the 2004 Impact Settlement Agreement, and Community Interest Zone under the 1997 Treaty Land Entitlement Framework Agreement. The proposed constructions would follow the construction of Manitoba's hydroelectric generating stations situated on and around FLCN homeland and traditional territory. These are: Kelsey, built on the Kische Sipi (Nelson River) in 1960; Kettle (1971); Long Spruce (1977), Jenpeg (1977) and Limestone (1990) Generating Stations as well as two converter stations, Henday and Radisson, and two sets of transmission lines, BiPole I and II, which are all additional constructions built to transport electricity to southern Manitoba and elsewhere in North America.

The proposed project infrastructure and development includes:

1. Final preferred route of the BiPole III HVDC transmission line
2. Keewatinoow Converter Station
3. The AC collector line
4. Ground Electrode line
5. Ground Electrode site (NES6)
6. Construction power line (KN36)
7. Construction power station site (at the end of the KN 36)
8. Keewatinoow Construction Camp Site
9. Keewatinoow Start-up Camp Site
10. Manitoba Hydro and Contractor Work Area Site
11. Keewatinoow lagoon (under a separate license –Approved as of June 2012)
12. Access roads
13. Deposit sites (burrow deposits and quarry stockpiles)
14. Excavation sites (rock quarries and wells)

The proposed line would begin south of the present day Conawapa Camp (approximately 25 km north of the Bird Reserve) at the Keewatinoow Converter Station. The Project would include the HVDC transmission line, energy conversion facilities, and system connections. Although Manitoba Hydro indicates the construction is for reliability purposes, Manitoba Hydro's forecast loads, including export to the United States and Ontario, necessitate a new transmission infrastructure to transport electricity from the Keeyask and proposed Conawapa constructions.

Working Definition of Wellness

Wellness or *mino pimatisiwin* is a concept that refers to the overall health of a people and Aski. Human health is dependent upon the health of Aski including our perceptions of the health of Aski; therefore, it is our responsibility to care for and nurture Aski so that it can provide for future generations. *Mino pimatisiwin* constitutes a balance of human relationships with the ability to harvest, keep warm and consume foods from Aski.

Mino pimatisiwin, as our right and responsibility, and knowing that our survival as a community has been compromised as a result of previous Manitoba Hydro projects, forms the basis of our position on the proposed constructions. The ultimate goal of FLCN's position is that *mino pimatisiwin* must be restored and maintained. FLCN must be able to again find balance within itself as a community but also with Aski.

Specifically, a focus on *mino pimatisiwin* will include:

- Human health and social wellbeing
- Socio-economic prosperity
- Integrity of culture and language
- Integrity of governance and autonomy
- Protection of Aski
- Protection of FLCN Aski

Meaningful involvement in processes that affect FLCN as a community and its relationship with Aski are significant in our efforts to live *mino pimatisiwin*. FLCN must have active involvement in all aspects of the Project. These include,

1. FLCN's active involvement in defining terms utilized in the negotiations, e.g., what constitutes "partnership", "baseline" and "cumulative impacts" and "shared responsibility" for aspects of the constructions.
2. The consultation process *must* provide adequate time for FLCN to absorb all of the necessary information on each specific negotiated topic, its relationship to other topics being negotiated, its possible adverse effects and potential benefits to FLCN, to, in turn, consult with the larger FLCN community, and to properly participate in informed decision-making.
3. Timely, detailed, relevant and appropriate information and personnel on proposed constructions including constructions plans.
4. FLCN-driven research and studies on the potential impacts of the proposed constructions on human and Aski health and wellness, from a FLCN theoretical and methodological perspective.
5. Consideration of potential impacts in terms of FLCN history and in terms of an accumulation of risk hypothesis.
6. Participate in the timing and scheduling of events and the opportunity to act as opposed to "react" in negotiations, signifying that equal weight is given to community interests and development plans as Manitoba Hydro construction interests and development plans.
7. Adequate resources and expertise to ensure proper engagement in decision-making processes.

8. Adequate time for meaningful community-level engagement, information sharing, and decision-making. This may include meetings, workshops, weekly activities, newsletters and more.

The relationship between Fox Lake and Manitoba Hydro extend back to the early 1960's when Manitoba Hydro first arrived in our territory. Therefore, given the historical relationship between FLCN and Manitoba Hydro, it is critical that FLCN be given the time and opportunity to ensure the involvement of our community and in particular our Elders and their *Aski Keskentamowin* (knowledge of Aski). Involvement must occur in conceptualizing, planning, and monitoring activities, including infrastructural development; ensuring that the knowledge of both genders and diverse generations are included in the activities that will allow for such meaningful engagement and discussions to transpire. FLCN is rebuilding itself as a community and a people. Manitoba Hydro, as a major protagonist in the destruction of *Aski* and our people, must take a proactive role in FLCN's rebuilding process and therefore, must include FLCN and its people.

The management and development of resources to improve the quality of life of people, nationally and internationally, must not be to the detriment of the integrity of FLCN and *Aski*. A process must be established for effectively dealing with conflict and for addressing the diverse views and opinions of FLCN so that safety is assured and issues may be resolved meaningfully and to the satisfaction of FLCN. The consultation process must respect and incorporate FLCN cultural differences and overall wellness and community development interests.

FLCN Position on Manitoba Hydro Constructions

As a Nation, we do not see Manitoba Hydro constructions as a series of disconnected activities, rather, we see all of the constructions as one big construction project, which began on FLCN homeland and traditional territory more than 50 years ago and which has intensified considerably in recent years. Although we have lived our lives consistently in the shadow of these constructions and we continue to raise our families here, we have been excluded from community development activities previously and are now only peripherally involved. Manitoba Hydro has not treated FLCN as equal partners sharing in governance and economic prosperity, but rather as a problem to be solved, compensated and mitigated. This must change so that we are partners in growth in all aspects of a unified community that benefits from the constructions.

The sheer magnitude of the constructions and the fact that every generation is seeing continual construction and further destruction on *Aski* limits community development other than those that take into consideration that the territory is now fundamentally a Manitoba Hydro project. The Manitoba Hydro settlement of Gillam was specifically set up to meet the operational needs of Manitoba Hydro. Significant amounts of resources continue to be dedicated to the interests and needs of the town of Gillam resulting in the systemic exclusion of FLCN. With this reality, our position focuses on FLCN *mino pimatisiwin* within the context of an ongoing Manitoba Hydro project.

Fifty years of Manitoba Hydro constructions on *Aski* has left devastating effects on *mino pimatisiwin*. With each construction came new development to enhance the power generating potential of the Province of Manitoba. However, with each new project, our people have become progressively weaker and *Aski* has become increasingly depleted. Historically, we have been excluded from meaningful engagement in the constructions and

from potential benefits of the structures. Manitoba Hydro's focus has been on mitigation and compensation activities and not on partnership and prosperity. The focus of discussions must change so that the latter are goals for discussions between FLCN and Manitoba Hydro. Clarity regarding what partnership means and what it will entail in terms of FLCN wellness and overall prosperity in face of continual constructions on Aski is of crucial importance, particularly considering past experiences and unresolved traumatic stresses associated with these for members of the Nation and their families.

FLCN must reclaim the power and wellbeing that has been lost in the long history of Manitoba Hydro constructions and initiate a strategy for increased wellness, thriving community development, social, cultural, and economic prosperity. For such reclamation and development to occur, the current model of offsetting programs is insufficient. The process will require better evolution mechanisms.

The Adverse Effects of Hydro Developments

Fox Lake members are promised numerous potential benefits from the hydro-electric development projects initiated by Manitoba Hydro. Some of the benefits that Fox Lake has indeed received included short-term employment, specialized training opportunities, a re-installation of self-worth and a renewed work ethic that comes from employment and the pride to support own families. Some form of community involvement can also be empowering, if done adequately, but this has not been the case with the BiPole III EIS where community input into the drafting process was clearly absent. Fox Lake Cree Nation members are hesitant or doubtful about the potential benefits stemming from any future Manitoba Hydro projects because Aski is compromised and long-term job security as well as sustainable economic business opportunities based on reclamation are not part of the proposed items. In spite of this, Fox Lake has entered into discussions with Manitoba Hydro on an Agreement that will compensate FLCN for the Adverse Effects of this project. The position of the people of Fox Lake is the acknowledgment that they have minimal impact on future developments in their homeland – and with each project, the community hopes that equal power at the negotiating table will one day affect change. The turmoil, the social disruption and the disconnect that divide many of our community members, are direct consequences of Manitoba Hydro's handling of each project. Hydro-electric development projects are seen by FLCN members as giving a false sense of opportunities because members believe that their only future is with Manitoba Hydro. Therefore, how will the new constructions reflect, further impact or deviate from a history of non-inclusion and lack of real choice in developing a FLCN controlled future?

Each successive generation since the initial constructions of the early 1960s has seen a further demise of natural lands and resources and alongside this, a forced transformation of culture, language, ways of life – knowing and trusting in the ways of the world. All of these losses have become embodied in personal health and interpersonal relationships. Impact assessment has been the subject of intense study over the past several years, although the true extent of the damage is not yet determined scientifically, nor is it clearly understood even by the people themselves.

Manitoba Hydro constructions have caused severe trauma to FLCN with symptoms ranging in severity between individual members. Trauma has resulted from:

- Construction of dams

- Destruction of Aski,
- Forced adaptation to drastic changes to the surrounding environment way of life
- Change of lifestyle
- Blatant disregard of Inniniwak morals and values
- Mass influx of workers into the Fox Lake area
- Discrimination policies and practices at institutional as well as individual levels
- Lack of meaningful inclusion of the community into matters that concern our livelihood, our lives, the lives of our children
- Multiple levels of violence
- Sexual and physical exploitation of our women as well as children and youth
- Appropriation of our cultural and intellectual knowledge, including knowledge of the land and resources

Trauma has immediate negative effects to health processes including appraisal processes, coping mechanisms, neuronal activity, lifestyles, parenting and family behaviors, and physical, psychological and spiritual health.

As a consequence of Manitoba Hydro and the governments' failure to acknowledge and include FLCN in the discussions, planning and mitigation of impacts, FLCN's spiritual and epistemological systems were seriously compromised and fractured. The impacts of Manitoba Hydro and governments' actions on our people will be felt for generations. Therefore, FLCN's right to examine all actions affecting community, individuals and Aski must be thought through on the potential effects the actions will have for the next seven generations. That FLCN continues to struggle with its identity is a testament to the severity of the implications of exclusion. The ramifications of identity loss include emotional scarring, social and cultural breakdown, increased violence, alcohol and substance addictions and unacceptable standards of living. Our health, social and cultural standards, once balanced are now diminished, making it extremely difficult to recover to the thriving community we once were.

In Fox Lake, traumas continue to occur at every level of personal and collective wellbeing including: vehicle and hit-and-run incidents, drownings, house fires, violence, rape; imposed poverty, marginalization, prejudice and discrimination, disorganization, exclusion from employment and other economic activities and governance, respectively. There is a legacy of immediate and intergenerational impacts of traumatic events in FLCN history with Manitoba Hydro constructions.

For us, collective trauma has been relived with each successive Manitoba Hydro project, a condition that will be relived again with the proposed constructions. Our collective trauma is more than post-memory, it is layers of trauma existing within living memory. Within the psyches of our people, we see the unresolved trauma generation after generation. The culmination of all of this exacts a heavy toll on FLCN health and wellbeing – this must be resolved and wellness must be reclaimed.

The Adverse Effects Agreement that Fox Lake signed with Manitoba Hydro on the Keeyask construction can offer a number of insightful lessons for addressing the adverse effects of the Project. The Keeyask AEA provided for programming meant to target aspects of the mental, cultural, and environmental health of Fox Lake. The current implementation of

these programs is revealing the limitation of those programs, both in scope and resourcing. A cultural awareness workshop to workers at the start of employment does little to address ingrained biases and perspectives. A sincere effort must be made to not only enhance those programs but to go beyond social programming and focus on rebuilding a community and a people and ultimately building a unified community that consists of both Gillam and Fox Lake. These efforts cannot be done by FLCN alone; it requires the redirection of current resources as well as additional resources.

In addition to the adverse effects of Manitoba Hydro constructions, there are obstacles associated with the current system of support provided by Manitoba Hydro to FLCN. The employment, training and business opportunities provided to FLCN do not include the necessary resources required in order for FLCN to be able to take advantage of these opportunities. The supports as they are currently structured, assume a level of readiness in FLCN, which simply do not currently exist. Substantive issues limiting employment, training and business opportunities must be addressed in order to ensure that actual benefits are provided to FLCN. All employment, training and business opportunities must not be limited to construction phases of the projects, but also in the operation phases and into the long-term future. Further, a diversity of opportunities must also be considered, with FLCN actively engaged in the process of determining what are the necessary, appropriate and desirable opportunities for community social, cultural, business, and economic development.

Transformation of Cree Homeland Territory

The onslaught of Manitoba Hydro constructions has brutally transformed FLCN homeland and traditional territory. The transformation was evident following the initial constructions of the 1960s as revealed in FLCN historical interviews by members describing returns to the community after years in residential school, not being able to recognize any sense of the 'home' they left behind. Researchers have studied an effect that corporate mining has had on Indigenous nations worldwide known as "solastalgia." Solastalgia is a term coined by Albrecht (2003) describing a form of psychic or existential distress caused by environmental damage, such as that which occurs through mining. As opposed to nostalgia, which is the melancholia or homesickness experienced by individuals when separated from home, solastalgia is the distress produced by environmental change impacting on people while they are directly connected to their home environment; i.e. it is the feeling of homesickness that occurs when one is already at home.

Previous Manitoba Hydro constructions have left gaping wounds on Aski. Consistent with the cumulative impacts theory noted above, each subsequent construction further aggravates already vulnerable environments. "Side-effects" to environmental health have been detected. Environmental impacts range from being permanent to semi-permanent and requiring remedial measures in order to reverse the damage or, at least, stop further progression of the damage.

With the constructions, come various additional permanent and transitory constructions. These are the converter stations, electrode sites, worker camps, sewage lagoons, transmission lines, roads and highways, excavation sites (including rock quarries and wells), and deposit sites (i.e., burrow deposits and quarry stockpiles). Each of these constructions poses its own list of nuisances and the damage they leave on Aski remaining long after they have served their original purpose. The immediate and long-term implications of the

proposed activities must be carefully considered based on complete access to appropriate technological information.

Significant environmental impacts of the proposed constructions are predicted based on the findings from FLCN impacts studies and historical knowledge such as: cumulative habitat alteration, fragmentation and loss, which translate into animal displacements and mortality, and by extension, long-term population declines. Noise, road and human construction activities will magnify the negative effects. Species of greatest concern, whose habitat constitute the entire area to be transformed include: lake sturgeon, brook trout, which currently spawn and live out various periods of their life stages in the Limestone River, and Goose, Tiny, McMillan and Swift Creeks; migratory birds, which utilize the proposed construction area during spring and fall migrations; as well as woodland caribou, currently listed under SARA but not acknowledged by Manitoba Hydro as woodland, Pen Island and barren ground caribou, which calf, reside and seasonally migrate through the proposed construction area. The area is home, as well, to a variety of plant species including wild ginger, blueberries, cloudberry, raspberries and Labrador tea, all of which are highly valued by FLCN. In addition, our burial grounds are located within the BiPole III project area as our culturally-relevant stories, sacred sites and places of our oral histories. As these pieces of our being are part of our intangible cultural heritage (as defined by UNESCO), they require respect and protection by Fox Lake and Manitoba Hydro. Our advisors are also re-examining the BiPole III EIS to incorporate the data gathered in the Fox Lake Final Traditional Knowledge Report.

Prior to Manitoba Hydro constructions, the territory was abundant with plants and animal species that included multiple types of berries and other edible and medicinal plants, moose, fur-bearing animals, brook trout, sturgeon, migratory birds and animals. The constructions have extirpated species from some areas and endangered others. An example is the once plentiful brown trout that no longer exists anywhere in the Kettle, Limestone and Butneau Rivers nor the Sky Pilot, Brook, Wilson, Leslie or Mile 328 Creeks. Although modest recovery of some species is evident, it cannot be assured that recovery with future developments will occur. As well, insufficient studies have been made to determine the effects of direct currents on a cellular and/or biological level and how these high voltage direct currents may affect wildlife and migration patterns.

No one can be certain of the point at which cumulative species displacement and loss coupled with habitat transformation and loss will result in irreversible ecosystem damage, and after a half-century of non-stop construction it can be hypothesized that that time is fast approaching or has already been reached. The maintenance of intact and functioning ecosystems has immense value to FLCN, which if lost or diminished is incommensurable with monetary compensation. Thus far, the current methods of environmental impact assessment have fallen short in terms of adequately documenting, predicting, mitigating, and monitoring the extent of the cumulative impacts.

Loss of Aski-based Activities

The proposed construction area is one of intense Aski-based activity for members of FLCN. Relevant activities include but are not limited to: trapping, hunting, fishing, harvesting, travelling, camping, recreation, social and spiritual gatherings, and living in general. As our Fox Lake Final Traditional Knowledge Report shows, the land is not devoid of human presence: Fox Lake Inniniwak have used the spaces and places of their homeland extensively. This fact however, was not mentioned in the EIS at all.

Constructions, including the “side-effects” of constructions have and will continue to greatly impact our traditional Aski-based activities. Beyond the impacts of the physical constructions, increased accessibility to pristine areas resulting from the construction of roads, transmission lines, and other linear features may also lead to destruction caused by over-harvesting by outsiders. The economic implications of these impacts and compromises to Cree food consumption are predicted to be substantial, based again on experiences with the previous constructions. This increased access to our lands and resources has motivated us to develop our own Aski Management Plan where our own people will work as Aski Officers ensuring that no abuses against Aski are made. This community-led conservation team will function according to Fox Lake Aski Protocols to safeguard our resources for our people and our future generations. Details of our plan are part of our Access Management Plan, however, funding for this initiative should be largely contributions from Manitoba Hydro.

General living and governance activities are also considered within this section on Aski-based activities. FLCN treaty settlements have been seriously impacted as a result of Manitoba Hydro constructions, historically. The proposed area is identified as potential treaty land. Therefore, the extent to which Aski will be impacted by further constructions poses a major threat to FLCN security.

The Health and Social Consequences of Environmental Change

The continued practice of Aski-based activities is critical for our overall wellness. Physical, intellectual, social, spiritual, health and healing benefits are derived from a people’s connection to Aski. Lands and water are associated with the creation and sustainability of our values, the forging and reinforcing of kinship relations, passing on of place-specific knowledge, and the maintenance of personal and group identity. Wellness is intrinsically connected to Aski and the health of its resources. Availability, quality and diversity of natural flora and fauna are of critical importance to human wellness, and yet have been so readily dismissed in the race towards technological and other political/economic developments.

The developments have also negatively impacted on our safety and on the aesthetics of both natural (outdoor) and built (indoor) environments. Predictability of the environments has been compromised, leading, over the decades, to significant injury and death tolls. Elders often refer to aspects of the natural environment as “spoiled.” In our view, much has already been lost, and must be re-established, in terms of aesthetics, safety and nourishment.

A lack of predictability of the environment, caused by Manitoba Hydro construction negatively affects the relationship between humans and Aski. This lack of predictability has negative health and social effects by nature of distancing people from the knowledge they have traditionally held regarding what to expect from Aski. Manitoba Hydro constructions have thus impacted language, human-land interactions, the behaviour of Aski and its implications to ways of living off the land.

That ecosystems experience “flips” comes from basic ecology theory. Humans can alter ecosystems and they will continue to provide us with the “services” we need to survive (e.g., clean water) but often only to a certain point. Once a threshold has been surpassed the ecosystem may transform into something else that may or may not be desirable to us, and it

is very difficult to predict when and how it will be transformed. For us, a relevant question is how much destruction can Aski tolerate before mino pimatisiwin is no longer attainable?

Fox Lake's Critiques of the BiPole III EIS:

- Lack of inclusion of the community in the entire research, writing and presentation process prior to filing to the Clean Environmental Commission (CEC)
- Lack of references to Fox Lake Traditional Knowledge Studies in their local resources use area. In fact, ignorance of the entire document is evident.
- No mention of how the Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge was used and presented in the document. Indeed, it is difficult to see how Fox Lake's interests are reflected in any way
- Since the concentration of construction activities and the long-term impacts are in Fox Lake's homeland, there is little effort to identify these issues and how they differ from other areas affected by the transmission lines only
- Most maps in the EIS do not show Fox Lake uses on the land nor the First Nations itself. For example, maps appear as devoid of humans because neither Bird nor Fox Lake are part of the landscape and the maps
- Much of the information appears to be guesses or "armchair biology" and very little data actually gathered from the site
- Manitoba Hydro describes how First Nations will be impacted by the BiPole III Project but no voices from Fox Lake are incorporated.
- Little focus is made on important species such as brook trout and lake sturgeon
- The name Keewatinoow is inappropriate and should be changed
- No mention of past rehabilitation
- No discussion ensued in regards to leasing Fox Lake's land to Manitoba Hydro for the transmission line
- Manitoba Hydro is not respecting the boundaries of traplines, rather, only relying on the RMAs. Fox example, J.Massan's trapline #18 is located in Split Lake's RMA
- Inappropriately calling the Fox Lake Keewatinow Converter Station and BiPole III – Aski Kescentamowin Report as "Additional Information in Support of the BiPole III Transmission Project. The views in this report may contradict this title and only show that our report was not read by Manitoba Hydro.

Conclusion

To address adverse effects of the proposed Project, funding and benefits must be provided to achieve the following objectives:

1. Community and individual health and wellness
2. Health of Aski
3. Aesthetically beautiful and functional landscapes and natural surroundings
4. Richness of language and culture
5. Rebuilding of intergenerational relationships, communication and trust
6. Housing, public meeting places and other building infrastructures supportive of thriving social, economic, political, spiritual and cultural spheres of community life
7. Information and communication systems technology

8. Community safety
9. Excellent and diverse education, training, and employment
10. Food security and culturally-relevant foods sovereignty
11. Freedom, equity of human rights; respect for diversity of individual expression regarding gender, religion or spiritual expression
12. Community expansion and the right to define inclusion into community with ever widening criteria
13. Diversity in entrepreneurship, social and sustainable community economic development
14. FLCN-driven Aski planning and implementation including Project affected environmental reclamation and rehabilitation
15. Meaningful collaboration in regional and national cultural, scientific, economic and political programs
16. FLCN-driven reclamation of Cree heritage beyond reserve boundaries
17. Rebuilding and establishment of our government and autonomy
18. Implementation of FLCN's 9-point step plan for sturgeon recovery strategy for the lower Nelson River below Keeyask
19. Acknowledgement, respect and inclusion of our traditional knowledges and intellectual property without appropriation or encumbrance

FLCN must be given meaningful opportunities to benefit economically from the Project. The opportunities must be in those areas where Fox Lake and its members have targeted the expertise and training to maximize advantage and benefit from such opportunities. For example, in the context of the Converter Station, FLCN has strategic partnerships that give it expertise to be an active participant in the realization of the project. FLCN views participation as key in assisting in the prevention of imbalances in benefits experienced by FLCN in relation to past projects. It would also give FLCN a legacy of expertise, personnel and resources that it can carry forward into future projects for both Manitoba Hydro and others. FLCN acknowledges that the relationship between itself and Manitoba Hydro through projects such as Keeyask have improved, but FLCN continues to believe and therefore insists that improvements can be made and Keewatinow Converter Station presents as an excellent opportunity for such improvements. While FLCN values continued adverse effects compensation, FLCN believes that business opportunities provide a similar value and impetus for FLCN in attaining *mino pimatisiwin*.

FLCN has survived, despite years of exclusion and marginalization from hydro development in our territory. Hydro development has brought and will continue to bring both temporary and long term disruption to our lives. The impact will remain with FLCN, long after the construction.

FLCN will continue to survive after the hydro structures are once again built in our territory. Regardless of compensation, we will be left with the daily reminder that our landscape will forever be altered and we will be left with to their own devices to again live *mino pimatisiwin*.

It is our hope that by providing our preliminary views, position, goals and objectives for future Manitoba Hydro constructions, that Manitoba Hydro and the Province of Manitoba will have an understanding for the need for sufficient adverse effects measures and the business and employment opportunities to assist FLCN to regain its health as a community but also for the health of Aski and *mino pimatisiwin*.