



# What's Next for Manitoba?

Navigating the Law to Protect the Environment: Event Report

Project Team: Heather Fast, Glen Koroluk, Patricia Fitzpatrick,  
Byron Williams, and Katrine Dilay.

Event Date: November 18, 2023

## Executive Summary

In November 2023, the *Navigating the Law: What's Next for Manitoba?* event was held by the Manitoba Eco-Network, The University of Winnipeg, and the Public Interest Law Centre as part of the Navigating the Law to the Protect the Environment Project: Part 2. This half-day in-person event was held at the St. Boniface Library in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The purpose of the event was to bring experts, legal professionals, and community members together to discuss the future of environmental law in Manitoba. The event focused on identifying legal tools Manitobans would like to see used more in our province and are interested to learn more about. This gathering was also intended to help identify priorities and establish a basis for future, more focused discussions about environmental law reform and advocacy in Manitoba.

The event was attended by forty participants including interested citizens, academic experts, and representatives from a range of different environmental and legal organizations.

### Findings

Discussion coalesced around six areas of interest:

- Environmental Rights;
- Impact Assessment;
- Indigenous Governance and Stewardship;
- Meaningful Public Engagement;
- Monitoring and Enforcement; and
- Using the Courts.

Participants were asked to consider why changes were needed in each area, and identify, in with support from the table lead, what changes would be of greatest use in Manitoba. This report summarizes the findings for each area on a one-page fact sheet, which can be used in subsequent activities and events focused on environmental law reform in Manitoba.

### Next Steps

This event was the start of our collective efforts to facilitate law reform in Manitoba. Feedback received from participants will be used by the project partners to identify future topics for educational events and law reform and advocacy activities.

## Project Overview

[Navigating the Law to Protect the Environment](#) is an ongoing educational series which provides information to activists, lawyers, students, and community members about a variety of environmental law topics. By making the insights of experts in this field publicly available, we hope to improve Manitobans' legal knowledge and help increase public engagement in legal processes and reforms related to environmental law.



## Acknowledgements

Thanks to the Manitoba Law Foundation for providing funding for this Project.

Project Team: Heather Fast, Glen Koroluk, Patricia Fitzpatrick, Byron Williams, and Katrine Dilay.

We also appreciate the help received from the volunteer moderators and note-takers who helped facilitate the workshop. Special thanks to: Sheldon McLeod, John Sinclair, Chris Klassen, Anna Evans-Boudreau, Emily Peterson, Alex Bastin, Lizzie Tough, and Heather Taylor.

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## Introduction

This Report provides a summary of the information provided and feedback gathered during the *Navigating the Law: What's Next for Manitoba?* event held on November 18, 2023. It was organized by the Manitoba Eco-Network, The University of Winnipeg, and the Public Interest Law Centre as part of the Navigating the Law to the Protect the Environment Project: Part 2. This half-day event was held at the St. Boniface Library in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The purpose of the gathering was to bring experts, legal professionals, and community members together to discuss the future of environmental law in Manitoba. The event focused on identifying legal tools Manitobans would like to see used more in our province and are interested to learn more about. It was also intended to help identify priorities and establish a basis for future, more focused discussions about environmental law reform and advocacy in Manitoba.

The day started with three presentations from the project team, followed by two working group sessions (punctuated by lunch), and a short wrap up at the end. An overview of the agenda is included as Appendix A.

The event was attended by 40 people, including interested citizens, academic experts and university students from the University of Manitoba and University of Winnipeg, and representatives from different environmental and legal organizations such as local ENGOs, Indigenous organizations, the Natural Resources Institute, private law firms, the MBA Environmental, Energy and Resources Law Section, the Public Interest Law Centre, and Robson Hall Faculty of Law.

## Opportunities in Manitoba: What We Heard

Three presentations from members of the Navigating the Law project team set the stage for the discussion sessions held later in the day. Byron Williams, Director of the Public Interest Law Centre began with an overview of current access to justice challenges faced by Manitobans seeking to engage in environmental legal processes. He also discussed the benefit of citizens taking a multi-tool advocacy approach when facing complicated environmental issues like energy and climate change, critical mineral developments, and mining. Dr. Patricia Fitzpatrick, University of Winnipeg, then followed with a discussion of emerging opportunities for public engagement following the fall provincial election and change in government. See Appendix 2 for a copy of both slide decks.

Heather Fast, Policy Advocacy Director at the Manitoba Eco-Network, gave the final presentation which provided an overview of the six topics Participants would be discussing in the workshop part of the event:

- Environmental Rights
- Impact Assessment
- Indigenous Governance and Stewardship
- Meaningful Public Engagement
- Monitoring and Enforcement
- Using the Courts

After the presentations, participants were divided up into six self-selected groups, based on the topics they in which were most interested. Two 45-minute discussion periods were held to engage on two different topics. A moderator and note taker were assigned to each table to help facilitate and document the conversation. A summary of the discussion is provided, in sequence, below.

## What We Heard: Environmental Rights

The legal recognition of environmental rights is an approach used by governments around the world to extend basic human rights protections and recognize the dependence of humans on the environment to meet our basic needs. While there is no consensus on what the right to a healthy environment means, there is broad recognition that environmental rights have the potential to improve meaningful public involvement in environmental governance processes and empower citizens to access environmental justice and better protect the environment and their health.

### **Why Are Legal Changes Needed?**

There are a number of reasons for which environmental rights, such as the right to a healthy environment, should be legally recognized in Manitoba. A key theme that emerged was the recognition that Manitobans need more legal tools that empower citizens to participate in legal processes and influence law and policy reform. Many participants spoke about the lack of capacity that citizens, Indigenous organizations, and ENGOs currently have to engage in legal and legislative processes. The recognition of environmental human rights was seen by many as a means of creating more legal tools and government supports for citizens.

Participants also recognized the potential for a rights-based approach to:

- Facilitate more Indigenous collaboration and leadership, and influence the incorporation of Indigenous worldviews into environmental decision-making processes.
- Broaden society's perspective in terms of the role of nature and the value of non-human entities.

### **What changes are needed?**

To ensure a rights-based approach in Manitoba reflects the needs of citizens and provides them with the tools and supports required to better access environmental justice, participants identified:

- The importance of public consultation and plain language communication to ensure new legal tools and protections meet expectations.
- Youth should be meaningfully engaged.
- The need for a broad approach so human rights, Indigenous rights, and the rights of nature are all protected at the same time.
- Environmental rights law should be developed with "two-eyed seeing"<sup>1</sup>.
- Capacity issues and existing barriers (e.g., high costs) that might prevent needs tools from being used need to be addressed.
- An implementation strategy should be developed by government.

### **Topics of Interest for Future Educational Legal Resources/Activities**

Participants suggested that there is a need for more public education on the right to a healthy environment and that legal educators could play an important role. Specific themes and topics participants were interested in learning more about include:

- The legal recognition of rights for nature (e.g., Magpie River in Quebec).
- Successful legal approaches that have been used in other jurisdictions (e.g., Ontario, USA).
- How to campaign and discuss environmental rights with elected officials.

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<sup>1</sup> "Two-Eyed Seeing refers to learning to see from one eye with the strengths of Indigenous ways of knowing and from the other eye with the strengths of Western ways of knowing and to using both of these eyes together." [Bartlett, Marshall, and Marshall, "Two-Eyed Seeing and other lessons learned within a co-learning journey of bringing together indigenous and mainstream knowledges and way of knowing" (2012) J Environ Stud Sci, 335]

## What We Heard: Impact Assessment

Impact assessment is a legal process used by governments at the provincial, territorial, and federal levels in Canada to understand the potential positive and negative effects of proposed projects on people and the environment. During an impact assessment process, government considers a wide range of factors and proposes measures to mitigate projects' adverse effects. The benefits of impact assessment include increasing protections for human health, reducing risks of harming the environment, avoiding negative effects, increasing positive effects, and enhanced understanding about project impacts from the input of Indigenous peoples and the public.

### **Why are changes needed?**

The primary reason participants identified a need for law reform in this area is that Manitoba's process is out of date and in need of stronger environmental protection measures. Participants also discussed the recent changes that have occurred at the federal level that could result in fewer federal impact assessments occurring in Manitoba. This means that the provincial process will be relied on more than ever, so we need a strong provincial law. Other reasons for strengthening Manitoba's current process include:

- Assessment processes play an important role in determining appropriate environmental protection mechanisms and ensuring environmental damage is minimized.
- The need for public stakeholders to have more involvement in environmental assessment decisions.
- Existing problems with Indigenous Consultation processes. Reforms are needed to ensure Indigenous communities can meaningfully participate and exercise free, prior and informed consent.

### **What changes are needed?**

Most of the reform suggestions made by participants focused on fixing perceived problems with the current process under *The Environment Act*. Areas of suggested improvement include:

- The addition of provisions for regional and strategic assessment.
- Preventing project splitting.
- Adding provisions that address sustainable development.
- Developing different triggers than the current classes of development approach.
- Expanding the criteria for participant funding.
- Adding more information to the public registry, including monitoring and follow-up data.
- More plain language summaries of the information relied on by decision-makers (e.g., technical reports).

Participants also identified the potential benefit of developing cooperation agreements with other jurisdictions. It was suggested that provincial regulators should consider models of assessment used in other jurisdictions like Nunavut and in Europe.

### **Topics of Interest for Future Educational Legal Resources/Activities**

Participants noted that the Manitoba Law Reform Commission published a helpful report on the provincial environmental assessment process in 2015. It was suggested that more public information is needed about available resources, including the public registry, and the different ways through which the public can participate in the provincial assessment process. Participants were interested in learning more about the updates that are needed to modernize Manitoba's environmental assessment process.

## What We Heard: Indigenous Governance and Stewardship

The importance of Indigenous leadership and involvement in environmental governance processes has been long recognized in the environmental community. There is a need to update Canadian environmental laws to align with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP) and ensure Indigenous communities are enabled to determine whether or not to give their Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC). There is also a need for the adoption of more Indigenous led approaches, like the development of Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas (IPCAs).

### **Why are changes needed?**

Participants indicated a number of reasons that systemic changes are needed to better facilitate Indigenous governance and Indigenous led management approaches, in particular:

- The need to facilitate Reconciliation and fully implement the Calls to Action (e.g., 92).
- Ongoing problems with current consultation practices used by government and industry.
- The need for more meaningful Indigenous participation and action, including more decisions made at the community level.
- There have been noticeable negative changes to the environment on reserves due to natural resource activities (e.g., peat moss) around First Nations (e.g., Monkman Island, Duck Bay).
- Current approaches are siloed.

### **What changes are needed?**

Overall, participants agreed that the role of Indigenous governments and organizations in environmental governance processes should be expanded, and that there should be movement towards self-governance. When identifying potential law and policy reform opportunities, participants suggested:

- We should look to Indigenous communities who have facilitated and implemented successful changes as models of best practice.
- Youth should play a leadership role.
- There is a need for changes that bridge the gap between Indigenous traditional knowledge and environmental science.
- UNDRIP should be fully implemented at the provincial level, including FPIC.
- There is a need to implement changes that break down current barriers to participation.

### **Topics of Interest for Future Educational Legal Resources/Activities**

Participants identified the importance of legal literacy and capacity to support communities engaging in environmental governance processes. Topics of interest include:

- How can we get Indigenous voices more involved in legal action?
- How do different types of development harm people and the environment, and how can Indigenous communities use legal tools to protect themselves?
- What kind of environmental information should Indigenous communities be collecting?
- How is the government collaborating with Indigenous communities to achieve environmental commitments (e.g., conservation goals)?
- How do we share knowledge? What tools can we use to bring First Peoples together and connect with other organizations (e.g., ENGOs, Chamber of Commerce)?

## What We Heard: Meaningful Public Engagement

For the public to be meaningfully involved in decisions with the potential to impact their health or the environment, citizens must have the opportunity to engage throughout the entire process, have easy access to plain language information, receive capacity building supports if needed (e.g., funding, expert assistance), and see their feedback directly reflected in the reasons for a decision. The benefits of meaningful public engagement include: an increased range of information available for decision-makers, required consideration of public interests by decision-makers, and greater accountability, effectiveness and fairness in decision-making processes.

### **Why are changes needed?**

Participants were discouraged by the limited opportunities for public engagement currently provided in provincial environmental decision-making processes. There was also consensus that current participation opportunities like Clean Environment Commission hearings, were not adequate. Participants suggested that communities are not getting the information they need to meaningfully engage, and often the public doesn't know about a decision until after it's been made. Advocates feel like they are always playing catch-up. Barriers to participation identified include:

- Accessibility issues – e.g., lack of hard copy information, the need for internet access to get information which can be challenging in rural and northern areas.
- A lack of participant funding and other capacity building measures.
- The need for expert assistance to fully engage (e.g., lawyers, technical experts).

### **What changes are needed?**

In order to facilitate meaningful engagement in provincial environmental governance processes, participants identified a range of changes needed, such as:

- More access to information from independent sources and non-industry sources.
- Facilitating youth leadership – there is a need to mobilize them to help develop a different approach.
- Encouraging the participation of stakeholders who will be listened to (e.g., lawyers).
- Development of a communication and resource network that includes ENGOs and Indigenous organizations.
- Amendments to the CEC hearing process, and more decision-making powers for the CEC.
- More participant funding that is automatic, not discretionary.
- Use of social media to communicate with public.
- More transparency and accountability of decision-makers.

### **Topics of Interest for Future Educational Legal Resources/Activities**

Participants were interested in learning more about:

- Public education approaches and advocacy campaigns.
- Engaging in the legislative process and lobbying elected officials.
- How to maximize grassroots community efforts and mobilize the public.
- CEC processes, with specific educational opportunities for youth.
- Mobilizing groups of people not typically engaged in environmental advocacy.
- Sustainable development legislation reform.



## What We Heard: Monitoring and Enforcement

Monitoring processes are used by the government, industry, and public stakeholders to ensure that mitigation measures are successful, and the negative consequences of a development are minimized. Enforcement mechanisms are the legal tools at the disposal of government to investigate and impose consequences on the people and corporations who violate environmental law requirements. This includes investigations, monetary fines, and jail time, among other remedies.

### **Why are changes needed?**

Participants identified a number of problems with current environmental monitoring and enforcement practices that need to be addressed through legal and policy change. Participants discussed a range of barriers, such as:

- A lack of clarity about who is responsible for monitoring and enforcement practices.
- Limited public access to monitoring and enforcement data.
- A perception of bias in the government towards industry interests and a lack of independent oversight of monitoring and enforcement practices.
- There is limited to no data about the long term and cumulative impacts of environmental developments.
- The public needs access to more plain language information.

### **What changes are needed?**

Overall, participants emphasized the need for more public access to monitoring and enforcement data, including more plain language information about current processes and expansion of current public registries. Participants also agreed that more monitoring and enforcement activities should be undertaken by government. There was agreement that more transparency and accountability is needed from both government and industry. Other suggestions for policy and legal changes addressed:

- The need for independent oversight of both monitoring and enforcement practices. This could involve regular review by an independent body like the Auditor General or the Clean Environment Commission.
- Stronger legal remedies for non-compliance with license conditions (e.g., higher fines for those who break the law).
- There is a need for a robust environmental rehabilitation and remediation fund to pay cleanup costs.
- More support for community involvement and citizen science. For example, independent community monitoring programs (e.g. Lake Winnipeg Foundation).

### **Topics of Interest for Future Educational Legal Resources/Activities**

Participants were interested in learning more about:

- Opportunities for public involvement in monitoring and enforcement activities.
- Existing legal requirements (e.g., what proponents are responsible for monitoring, what governments are responsible for enforcing).
- How to access monitoring and enforcement data.
- How to use environmental data in legal processes.

## What We Heard: Using the Courts

There is growing public interest in the available legal tools, like court proceedings, that can be used to protect the environment and human health. This includes access to legal remedies that will help create change and/or remediate environmental damage. Participants discussed various legal mechanisms of interest such as: environmental rights, class action lawsuits, public trust doctrine, judicial review, injunctions, and tortious lawsuits. Benefits of being able to initiate court proceedings include: access to an impartial decision-maker, being able to hold polluters responsible for harmful actions, access to a broader range of enforcement tools, a documented legal record of wrongful actions, and the opportunity to influence positive legal change.

### **Why are changes needed?**

Participants discussed a range of different challenges currently facing members of the public and community organizations interested in using court processes for environmental purposes. For a majority of participants, changes were needed to address these challenges, such as: a lack of participant funding and high court costs, limited legal standing, and little to no access to legal support and expert evidence. Other identified reasons for change include:

- A lack of trust in government due to public perception of regulatory capture.
- Existing legislative approaches are weak.
- More enforcement tools and opportunities are needed.
- The need for independent oversight and independent decision-makers.
- Court proceeds are an opportunity to influence positive legal change (e.g., public trust doctrine, environmental rights).
- Could improve public ability to hold government and industry accountable.

### **What changes are needed?**

As noted above, participants identified a need for changes that address existing barriers to public participation in court processes. Other necessary changes discussed include:

- Recognition of the public trust doctrine.
- The need for an expansive and creative approach when thinking about ways to increase public involvement in court proceedings.
- More use of judicial review to hold decision-makers accountable.
- An expansion of criminal law mechanisms to improve environmental enforcement options.
- Recognition of environmental rights (e.g. the right to a healthy environment) to expand public standing to engage in court processes.

### **Topics of Interest for Future Educational Legal Resources/Activities**

Participants were interested in learning more about:

- Existing opportunities to use the courts (e.g., toxic torts, judicial review).
- Public advocacy and how to influence legal changes to both legislation and the common law.
- Existing legal remedies available through court processes.

## Moving Forward

At the end of the event, participants were invited to complete an online post-event survey. A total of six participants provided responses. All participants felt the event met expectations in whole (50%) or in part (50%). All respondents agreed with the six table topics chosen for discussion.

**Format:** We received positive comments on the way the event was structured. For example:

- “The mix of facilitators and participants ensured a wide range of discussion. People were very motivated and had much to share. I learned from each and every person I met.”
- “The speakers were excellent, the participants were active and engaged, the moderators were efficient and the material were professionally designed and presented”
- “the presentations are very informational.”

Overall, participants appreciated the workshop format used (n=4), but some were interested in a full-day event and/or follow-up event (n=2). For example, one respondent indicated, “I am hoping to have some follow-up in-depth workshop”.

**Ideas for next time:** We received feedback from respondents about the types of information they would like to see at future environmental law education events. Respondents were interested in learning more about specific legal mechanisms (n=2) and the skills needed to undertake a comprehensive advocacy campaign (n=2).

Suggested topics for future workshops include:

- habitat destruction (and associated species loss) and invasive species (n=3)
- more discussion about environmental law reform (n=3)
- critical minerals (n=1)
- toxics (n=1)

This survey feedback, in combination with the other input received during Part 2 activities, will help us better understand the environmental legal needs and interests of Manitobans moving forward.

Overall, event participants indicated a strong interest in learning more about all six topics discussed: Environmental Rights; Impact Assessment; Indigenous Governance and Stewardship; Meaningful Public Engagement; Monitoring and Enforcement; and Using the Courts.

Common themes for suggested changes to Manitoba’s environmental laws and policies include the need for: funding and other supports to address capacity problems currently limiting public engagement; more public access to plain language legal information and environmental data, independent oversight of environmental decision-making processes, and more transparency and accountability from government and industry.

We hope to use the insights gained from the community through this event in subsequent activities and events focused on environmental law reform in Manitoba. For more information about future Navigating the Law Project activities and to access resources and recordings of past webinars, activities please see the Manitoba Eco-Network website here:

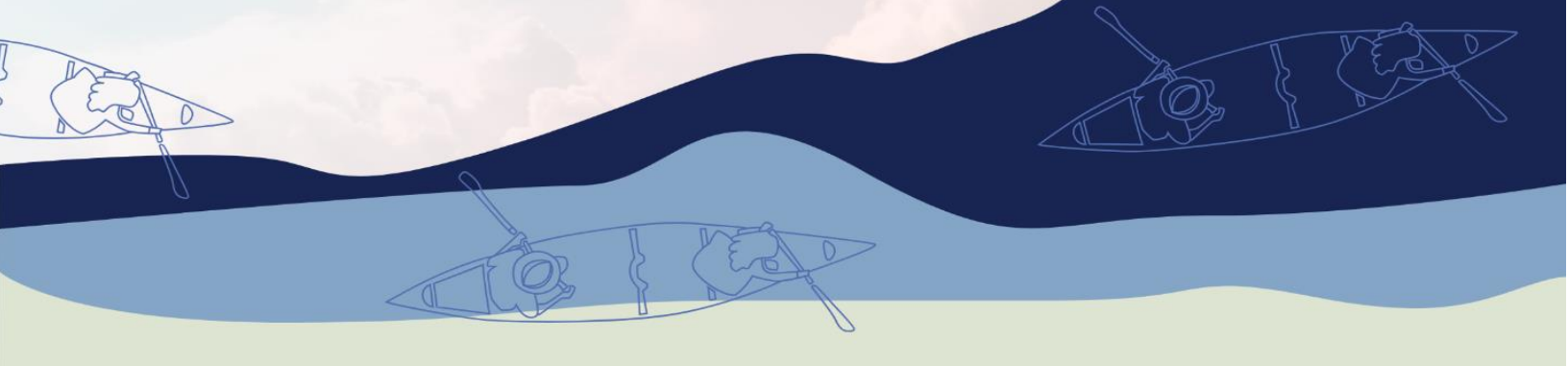
<https://mbeconetwork.org/what-we-do/navigating-the-law/>

## Appendix A: Event Agenda

NAVIGATING THE LAW TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

# What's Next for Manitoba?

Saturday, November 18, 2023  
10:00 AM to 2:00 PM CDT  
St. Boniface Library – 100-131  
Provencher Blvd., Winnipeg, MB



Join the Manitoba Eco-Network, the Public Interest Law Centre, and the University of Winnipeg—as well as experts, legal professionals, and community members—to discuss the future of environmental law in Manitoba. This event will focus on identifying legal tools Manitobans would like to see used more in our province and are interested to learn more about. This gathering will help identify priorities and establish a basis for future, more focused discussions about environmental law reform in MB.

10:00-10:15: Registration/Check-in

10:15-11:00: Presentations

- Public Interest Law Centre – Gaps in Legal Services
- Dr. Patricia Fitzpatrick – Potential Reform Opportunities
- Heather M. Fast – What have we heard from the Community?

11:00-11:15: Break

11:15-12:00: Group Discussion #1 – Identifying Tools of Interest – Part 1

12:00-12:15: Lunch is Served

Menu: Stew (vegan, bison), bannok, cookies, fruit.

12:15-1:00: Group Discussion #2 – Identifying Tools of Interest – Part 2  
(pick a different table than part 1)

1:00-1:40: Whole Group Discussion – Group Discussion Outcomes  
Event Wrap-up/Closing Remarks

# Appendix B: Slide Decks from Introductory Presentations

## Presentation #1

Access to Environmental Justice and Multi-tool Systemic Advocacy

Public Interest Law Centre  
November 18, 2023



Community Engagement and Identified Gaps in Access to Environmental Justice

Major Community Engagement 2021

Identified Challenges in Access to Environmental Justice related to:

- Legal advocacy support
- Law Reform and Legal Research
- Information support to navigate the systems
- Sustainable coalitions

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PILC Response

Developing new relationships with community and First Nation organizations	New litigation or advocacy files (Forestry, Silica Extraction, Protection of Water, Energy Strategy/Bill 36)	Innovative partnership with best practice treaty and aboriginal rights practitioners and with certain private sector service providers
Ongoing research partnerships (monitoring and follow-up, impact assessment, cumulative effects assessment, water power, integrated resource planning)	Ongoing discussions with well regarded environmental law research provider about a Manitoba presence	Navigating the Law projects with Manitoba Eco-Network

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## Multi-tool Systemic Advocacy – Forestry Case Study



Issues: Unlawful 16-year failure to have approved 20-year Forest Management Plan, adverse cumulative effects on environment compromising exercise of treaty and aboriginal rights, intact areas under threat

Potential advocacy tools:

- Judicial review of licensing decision
- Direct Participation in forestry and environmental decision making process
- Political advocacy
- Protected Areas
- Research moose habitat, timber supply, hydrology, climate change, cumulative effects
- First Nations governance
- Revenue sharing
- S. 35 litigation related to failure to exercise due diligence and cumulative effects
- Clean Environment Commission (CEC) process

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## Multi-tool Systemic Advocacy – Important Minerals Case Study

Issue: Significant proposed projects relating to mineral extraction, weak provincial environmental assessment and licensing regime, important issues related to safe drinking water, community health and well being

Potential Advocacy Tools:

- CEC hearing on silica extraction
- Advocacy at the municipal level
- Judicial Review
- Political advocacy
- Research into Critical Minerals Strategies
- Law reform to strengthen protection of aquifers
- Potential referral to CEC for public process for advice on critical minerals strategy

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## Multi-tool Advocacy Strategy – Energy and Climate Change Case Study

Issue: The planet is burning. Manitoba has failed to develop a credible Energy Strategy or Integrated Resource Plan for Manitoba Hydro. Important opportunities are being lost due to Efficiency Manitoba legislative scheme.

Potential Advocacy Tools:

- Participate in Public Utilities Board processes related to Hydro capital plans, rate proposals and Efficiency Manitoba
- Kill Bill 36 campaign
- Research good practice integrated resource planning
- Political advocacy for public, evidence-based Integrated Resource Plan process

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## Integrated Resource Plan Ask



1. Direct the Public Utilities Board to undertake a public process, consistent with its own rules of practice and procedure and established practices, for a comprehensive review of Manitoba Hydro's Integrated Resource Plan. The public process should take into account the Government of Manitoba's Energy Roadmap, the possibility of more ambitious demand-side reduction targets, and consider the extensive analysis prepared for your predecessor by Dunskey Energy+ Climate Advisors.

2. Release in full all reports and analysis prepared for the Government of Manitoba by Dunskey Energy + Climate Advisors.

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## Significant Access to Environmental Justice Gaps Remain

Ongoing need for increased resources for

- Legal advocacy support
- Law Reform and Legal Research
- Information support to navigate the system
- Sustainable coalitions

Achieving objectives will be heavily reliant on creative, cost-effective multi-tool advocacy aimed at addressing systemic issues

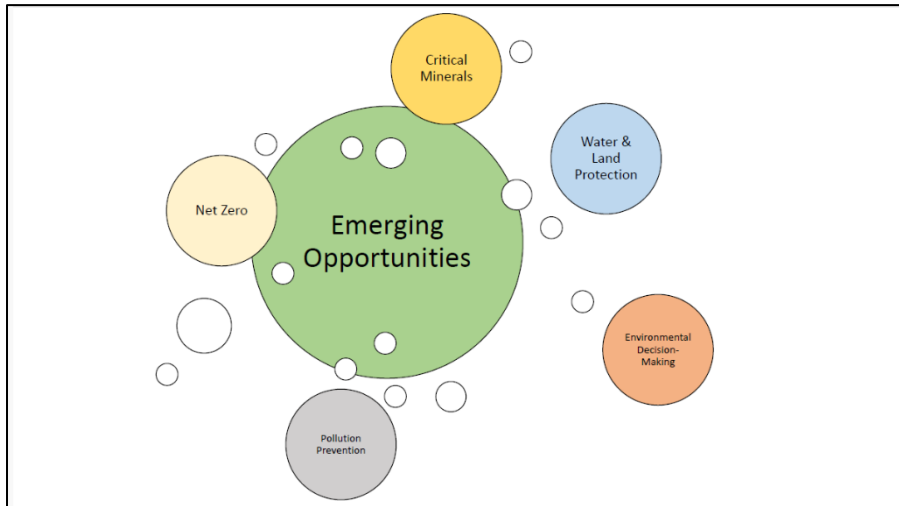
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## Thank you

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## Presentation #2



### Net Zero

**Provincial Government** ↑

**Environment & Climate Change**

- Make Manitoba a leader in Clean Energy
- Implement Affordable Home Energy Program
- Introduce EV rebate
- Net zero by 2050 plan
- Net zero grid by 2035

**Finance, Hydro & PUB**

- PUB to regulate gas Prices
- Introduce EV rebates
- <Integrated Resource Plan>

**Economic Development**

- Expand clean energy economy

**Transportation & Infrastructure**

- Build Infrastructure to grow economy

**Labour & Immigration**

- <Revisit Building Codes>

**Natural Resources Canada**

- Clean Energy Regulations (consultations recently closed)
- Greener Homes Initiative
- Offshore Renewable Energy Regulations
- <Planned> consultation on managing COI in the delivery of the EnerGuide Rating System
- Varies consultations by the Canadian Energy Regulator

**Innovation, Science and Economic Development**

- Standard for EV

**Federal Government** ↓

### Critical Minerals

**Provincial Government** ↑

**Economic Development**

- Develop a “real” critical minerals strategy

**Municipal and Northern Relations & Indigenous Economic Development**

- Collaborate on a “real” critical mineral strategy

**Environment and Climate Change**

- Oil Sands Effluent consultation


**Impact Assessment Agency**

- Various Mining Proposals, including Strange Lake REE

**Federal Government** ↓



## Water & Land Protection




Provincial Government

<p><b>Environment &amp; Climate Change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect Lake Winnipeg &amp; safeguard health of all waterways</li> <li>• Work with Indigenous Communities to protect 30% of landscape by 2030</li> <li>• Protect &amp; invest in parks</li> </ul>	<p><b>Fisheries and Oceans</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marine Spatial Planning &amp; Marine Conservation</li> <li>• Varies species for the Species at Risk Act</li> <li>• Land Use Planning Program</li> </ul>
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Federal Government

## Environmental Decision-Making




Provincial Government

<p><b>Finance, Hydro &amp; PUB</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repeal Bill 36</li> <li>• Strengthen PUB</li> <li>• &lt;Send IRP to PUB&gt;</li> </ul> <p><b>Environment &amp; Climate Change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;update Environment Act&gt;</li> <li>• &lt;introduce an Environmental Bill of Rights&gt;</li> </ul>	<p><b>Impact Assessment Agency</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic changes to Act to comply with SCC</li> <li>• Physical Activities Regulations</li> <li>• Designated Classes of Projects Regulation</li> <li>• Cost Recovery Regulations</li> </ul> <p><b>Environment &amp; Climate Change Canada</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;Possible response to federal court decision on plastics&gt;</li> </ul>
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Federal Government

## Pollution Prevention



Provincial Government

<p><b>Transportation &amp; Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North End Water Pollution Control Centre</li> </ul> <p><b>Municipal and Northern Relations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with municipalities to improve waste water treatment</li> </ul>	<p><b>Environment &amp; Climate Change Canada</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modernization of the Pulp and Paper Regulations</li> </ul>
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Federal Government

## Useful websites



### Federal

- <https://www.canada.ca/en/government/system/consultations.html>
- Impact Assessment Registry (<https://iaac-aeic.gc.ca/050/evaluations>)

### Provincial

- Engage Manitoba
- Manitoba Public Registry (<https://www.gov.mb.ca/sd/eal/registries/index.html> )
- Public Utilities Board (<http://www.pubmanitoba.ca/v1/> )
- Manitoba Orders in Council (<https://oic.gov.mb.ca/oic> )