

MMM Group Limited



BIPOLE III TRANSMISSION PROJECT: SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE REPORT

Prepared for: Manitoba Hydro
Transmission Licensing and Environmental
Assessment Department

COMMUNITIES
TRANSPORTATION
BUILDINGS
INFRASTRUCTURE

Submitted by:



November 2011 | 5509033.202

BIPOLE III TRANSMISSION PROJECT EXISTING SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT BASELINE REPORT

Prepared for:

Manitoba Hydro

Submitted by:

MMM Group Limited

November 2011

5509033.202



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Bipole III Study Area	1
1.2	Purpose and Function of the Socio-Economic Baseline Data Report	1
2.0	REPORT ORGANIZATION	2
3.0	COMMUNITY PROFILES.....	2
3.1	Final Preferred Route Communities.....	3
4.0	BIPOLE III SOCIO-ECONOMIC OVERVIEW.....	4
4.1	Overview of Settlement in the Bipole III Study Area	4
4.2	Overview of Final Preferred Route Communities.....	11
5.0	KEY PERSON INTERVIEWS.....	18

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 4-1 Bipole III Study Area Population Breakdown	8
Figure 4-2 Bipole III Study Area Percentage of Dwellings Occupied	8
Figure 4-3 Bipole III Study Area Age Characteristics.....	9
Figure 4-4 Educational Attainment of Bipole III Study Area Persons and Manitobans	9
Figure 4-5 Most Prevalent Industries of Manitoba and Bipole III Study Area	10
Figure 4-6 Most Prevalent Occupations in Manitoba and the Bipole III Study Area	10
Figure 4-7 Bipole III Study Area Unemployment Rates	11
Figure 4-8 Final Preferred Route Communities Population Breakdown.....	15
Figure 4-9 Final Preferred Route Communities Percentage of Dwellings Occupied	15
Figure 4-10 Final Preferred Route Communities Age Characteristics.....	16
Figure 4-11 Educational Attainment of Bipole III Study Area Persons and Manitobans	16
Figure 4-12 Most Prevalent Industries of Manitoba and Bipole III Study Area	17
Figure 4-13 Most Prevalent Occupations in Manitoba and the Bipole III Study Area	17
Figure 4-14 Final Preferred Route Communities' Unemployment Rates.....	18

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4-I Bipole III Study Area Communities.....	4
Table 4-II Summary of Socio-Economic Baseline Data for Bipole III Study Area	6
Table 4-III Bipole III Study Area Industry and Occupation Summary	7
Table 4-IV Bipole III Final Preferred Route Communities	11
Table 4-V Summary of Socio-Economic Baseline Data for Bipole III Final Preferred Route Communities Summary	13
Table 5-I Comprehensive List of KPIs	19

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A – Community Profiles

Appendix B – Key Person Interviews

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Bipole III Study Area

Manitoba Hydro has proposed the development of the Bipole III Transmission Project, a new 500kV high voltage direct current (HVdc) transmission line to be located on the west side of Manitoba. The Bipole III Transmission Line will originate at the new Keewatinoow Converter Station site, near the future Conawapa Generating Station, located on the Nelson River approximately 90 km downstream of Gillam. The preferred Right-of-Way (ROW) is to be routed to the west and southwest of lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba, continue eastwards and southeast of Winnipeg, and terminate at a new converter station on the Riel Site, immediately east of the Red River Floodway in the Rural Municipality of Springfield (**Figure 1-1, Bipole III Study Area Alternative Routes**). Attendant facilities, at the northern end of the transmission line, would include new 230 kV transmission lines interconnecting the new Keewatinoow Converter Station with the existing northern collector system, the Henday Converter Station and the Long Spruce Generating Station with each requiring new individual ground electrodes.

The Bipole III HVdc transmission line will be built on steel towers within a 66 m wide ROW over a total length of approximately 1,384 km. The highly diverse socio-economic study area includes many diverse regions of Manitoba and including all alternative routes and sub-routes is approximately 135,670 km² and represents approximately 21 percent of Manitoba's provincial land mass. The Preferred Route Area (25 km from edge of ROW of the Preferred Route) is 68,477 km² which is 10.54 percent of Manitoba's area.

1.2 Purpose and Function of the Socio-Economic Baseline Data Report

The Socio-Economic Baseline Report presents socio-economic characteristics and conditions, of the Bipole III Study Area and Preferred Route Area, gathered and presented for rural municipalities, towns, villages, incorporated communities, First Nations and Aboriginal groups in the study areas.

Socio-economic baseline information is required for:

- ▶ Selection of a preferred project route.
- ▶ Assessing the socio-economic effects of the project.
- ▶ Identification of mitigation and enhancement measures to address identified effects.

More specifically, the Baseline Report presents information for future analysis aimed at identification of potential effects, analysis of effects and provision of effective mitigation which will be provided in the Environmental Impact Statement.

Baseline data presented herein is distinct from other socio-economic information included in discipline-specific Specialist Reports and focuses on two major areas presented as appendices to the Baseline Report:

- ▶ Community Profiles (**Appendix A**) - which identifies all relevant communities in the study area and summarizes key socio-economic features.
- ▶ Key Person Interviews (KPI) (**Appendix B**) - which summarizes all interviews completed with representatives of communities, First Nations and other specifically designated interests.

2.0 REPORT ORGANIZATION

The Socio-Economic Baseline Data Report is principally a compilation of raw and partially summarized data from diverse reliable sources. Its intention is to provide factual data for further, more detailed analysis. For reasons of clarity and ease of use, the report has been organized into two parts; the main report designed to provide introductory information and, the appendices which provide detailed information. The appendices are entitled with the two topics immediately above and, are designed to be self-contained to facilitate focusing and concentration by report users.

3.0 COMMUNITY PROFILES

General characteristics of Rural Municipalities (RM's), Incorporated Communities, Northern Affairs Communities and First Nation Communities found within the Bipole III Study Area and the Preferred Route Area are presented in **Appendix A**. Statistics for in this appendix were obtained from the 2006 Canadian Census of Population. In addition to the general characteristics within the Preferred Route Area, statistics were also shown for communities near the Alternative Routes.

Northern Affairs Communities and First Nation Communities found within the Bipole III Study Areas are described in detail in **Appendix A**. Statistics presented in this appendix were also obtained from the 2006 Canadian Census of Population. In addition to the specific characteristics for the Preferred Route Communities, statistics are also presented for communities near the Alternative Routes.

Statistics Canada community data has multiple reporting levels. Census Sub-Divisions were used to determine baseline information regarding the study area and the communities found within its boundaries (Note that Statistics Canada figures have been rounded and results are considered adequate for the purposes of this report).

Specific location data was derived using PCensus-Canada for ArcView Software. This software allows for statistics to be rendered for specific locations not within an organized territory. Northern Affairs Community Council statistics were derived by this method to ensure representative data for the Socio-Economic communities. These communities are considered to be Designated Places in Census reporting. Designated Places communities are normally small communities or settlement that does not meet the criteria established by Statistics Canada to be a census subdivision or urban area (Stats Canada, 2009).

3.1 Final Preferred Route Communities

Following determination of the Bipole III Final Preferred Route, a list of potential communities which met the criteria below were included in the Final Preferred Route Community List for the purpose of the Bipole III Socio-Economic Baseline reporting (**Figure 1-2, Bipole III Preferred Route Area**):

- ▶ Rural Municipalities traversed by the Final Preferred Route, and RMs within 20-25km of the edge of the ROW of the Preferred Route.
- ▶ Any town, incorporated community or village located within the boundaries of an RM traversed by the Preferred Route.
- ▶ First Nations, incorporated northern towns and communities recognized under the Northern Affairs Act located within close proximity of Bipole III Facilities.
- ▶ First Nations, incorporated northern towns and communities recognized under the Northern Affairs Act with Resource Management Areas and/or Registered Trapline Areas traversed or within close proximity to the Bipole III facilities.

A detailed summary of Final Preferred Route Communities can be found in **Section 4.2 Overview of Settlement near the Final Preferred Route**.

The Final Preferred Route Communities baseline summaries (**Appendix A**) included more detailed data collection including incorporation of Key Person Interviews, Traditional Knowledge, population projections, and age-sex population distribution.

4.0 BIPOLE III SOCIO-ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

4.1 Overview of Settlement in the Bipole III Study Area

The Bipole III Study Area comprises 159 communities in northern, western and south western Manitoba. Communities include Cities, Towns, Villages, Northern Affairs Communities and First Nation Communities, as listed in **Table 4-I**.

Table 4-I Bipole III Study Area Communities	
Rural Municipalities	
RM of Alonsa	RM of Mountain North
RM of Birtle	RM of Mountain South
RM of Blanshard	LGD of Mystery Lake
RM of Cartier	RM of North Cypress
RM of Clanwilliam	RM of North Norfolk
RM of Cornwallis	RM of Ochre River
RM of Daly	RM of Odanah
RM of Dauphin	RM of Park North
RM of Dufferin	RM of Park South
RM of Ellice	RM of Portage la Prairie
RM of Elton	RM of Ritchot
RM of Ethelbert	RM of Rosedale
RM of Gilbert Plains	RM of Rosburn
RM of Glenella	RM of Rosser
RM of Grandview	RM of Russell
RM of Grey	RM of Saskatchewan
RM of Hamiota	RM of Shell River
RM of Hanover	RM of Shellmouth-Boulton
RM of Harrison	RM of Shoal Lake
RM of Headingley	RM of Silver Creek
RM of Hillsburg	RM of South Cypress
RM of Kelsey	RM of South Norfolk
RM of Lakeview	RM of Springfield
RM of Langford	RM of St. Francois Xavier
RM of Lansdowne	RM of Ste. Anne
RM of Lawrence	RM of Ste. Rose
RM of MacDonald	RM of Strathclair
RM of McCreary	RM of Swan River
RM of Miniota	RM of Taché
RM of Minitonas	RM of Victoria
RM of Minto	RM of Westbourne
RM of Mossey River	
Cities, Towns and Villages	
City of Winnipeg	Town of Gladstone
Town of Birtle	City of Thompson
Town of Erickson	Town of Carberry
Town of Rivers	Village of MacGregor
City of Dauphin	City of Portage la Prairie

Town of Carman	Town of Rosburn
Village of St. Lazare	Town of Russell
Town of Ethelbert	Village of Binscarth
City of Flin Flon (Part)	Town of Rapid City
Town of Gilbert Plains	Town of Roblin
Town of Gillam	Town of Shoal Lake
Town of Grandview	Town of Snow Lake
Village of St. Claude	Village of Glenboro
Town of Hamiota	Village of Notre Dame de Lourdes
Town of The Pas	Town of Treherne
Town of Neepawa	Town of Ste. Anne
Town of Niverville	Town of Ste. Rose du Lac
Village of McCreary	Town of Swan River
Town of Minitonas	Village of Benito
Town of Minnedosa	Village of Bowsman
Village of Winnipegosis	
Northern Affairs Communities	First Nations
Baden	War Lake First Nation
Barrows	Birdtail Sioux First Nation
Camperville	Chemawawin First Nation
Cormorant	Dakota Plains First Nation
Crane River	Dakota Tipi First Nation
Duck Bay	Ebb and Flow First Nation
Easterville	Fox Lake Cree Nation
Meadow Portage	Gambler's First Nation
National Mills	Keeseekoowenin First Nation
Pelican Rapids	Long Plain First Nation
Pikwitonei	Mathias Colomb First Nation
Powell	Mosakahiken Cree Nation
Red Deer Lake	Nichawayasikh Cree Nation (Nelson House)
Sherridon	O-Chi-Chak-Ko-Sipi First Nation
Thicket Portage	Opaskwayak Cree Nation
Wabowden	Pine Creek First Nation
Moose Lake	Rolling River First Nation
Spence Lake	Sandy Bay First Nation
Herb Lake Landing	Sapotaweyak Cree Nation
Westgate	Sioux Valley Dakota Nation
Dawson Bay	Swan Lake First Nation
Ilford	Wuskwi Sipi First Nation
Nelson House	Tataskweyak Cree Nation (Split Lake)
	Tootinaowaziibeeng Treaty Reserve
	Waywaseecappo First Nation
	York Factory First Nation

Table 4-II provides a summary of relevant community characteristics in comparison to the Province of Manitoba. The following table includes all communities within the Bipole III Study Area.

Table 4-II Summary of Socio-Economic Baseline Data for Bipole III Study Area								
Data Category	Data Set***	Manitoba and Bipole III Study Area Summary		Bipole III Study Area Summary Breakdown				
		Manitoba Total	Bipole III Study Area Total	Rural Municipalities	Cities, Towns & Villages	City of Winnipeg	Northern Affairs Communities	First Nation Communities
Population								
Total Population	100%	1,148,401	858,934	117,902	83,322	633,451	3,056	21,203
Average Population Change from 2001 - 2006 (%)	100%	2.6	-0.5	-2.7	-2.61	2.2	-7.1	7.6
Median Age of Population**	100%	38.1		41.7	45.5	38.7		23.5
Aboriginal Identity (persons)	20%	175,395	111,335	10,485	16,455	63,745	2,410	18,240
Dwellings								
Total Number of Occupied Private Dwellings	20%	448,780	341,989	39,931	34,929	261,135	926	5,068
Dwellings Requiring Major Repair (%)	20%	10.3	21.4	12.8	9.5	8.5	28.2	47.8
Average number of Rooms per Dwelling	20%	6.3	6.0	7.0	6.4	6.0	5.1	5.5
Average Household Size	20%	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.4	3.2	3.7
Demographics								
Average Number of People within Census Family	20%	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.6
Total Population between 0 -14 (persons)	100%	448,780	161,555	26,015	16,545	111,020	915	7,060
Total Population between 15-64 (persons)	100%	761,340	573,535	77,670	50,830	432,380	1,770	10,885
Total Population over 65 (persons)	100%	161,890	119,670	12,980	15,790	90,055	160	685
Education – Highest Level of Schooling for Population 15 years and over								
Total Population 15 years and over	20%	908,450	683,555	91,185	64,395	514,780	1,975	11,220
No Diploma/Degree/Certification (persons)	20%	267,745	182,865	32,025	22,770	119,015	1,240	7,815
High School Completion (persons)	20%	242,200	187,320	24,355	15,915	145,350	255	1,445
Apprenticeship/Trade Certificate or Diploma (persons)	20%	88,560	65,125	9,740	7,220	47,280	185	700
College, CEGEP or other non-University Certificate or Diploma (persons)	20%	136,735	105,205	13,240	9,720	81,190	180	875
University Degree (persons)	20%	136,465	114,745	8,270	6,135	99,910	70	360
Labour Force								
Potential Labour Force	20%	908,450	683,750	91,190	64,375	514,780	1,975	11,430
Employed	20%	577,710	440,217	65,737	38,515	331,805	645	3,515
Unemployed	20%	33,570	24,335	2,200	2,340	18,255	280	1,260
Participation Rate (%)	20%	67.3	59.1	73.2	59.2	68.0	50.9	44.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	20%	5.5	13.9	3.5	6.0	5.2	30.1	24.7
Income								
Persons 15 years and over with income	20%	865,400	650,445	83,745	62,120	493,310	1,250	10,020
Median income after tax persons 15 years and over	20%	\$21,805	\$17,494	\$19,279	\$20,512	\$23,175	\$14,727	\$9,778
Median Income Persons 15 years and over	20%	\$21,805	\$18,821	\$20,786	\$22,247	\$26,015	\$15,255	\$9,805
% of low income before tax - all persons	20%	16.7	19.0	12.1	12.9	21.0	48.8	0

** Median Age Calculation - Statistics Canada provides statistical community summaries in age groupings (ex. 0-4 years of age). Therefore without raw data, median age cannot be calculated for some communities. Median ages presented within this table are from the 2006 community profiles (www.statcan.gc.ca/)

***The census information is collected either from 100% of the population or on a 20% sample basis (from a random sample of one in five households) with the data weighted up to provide estimates for the entire population. For any given geographic area, the weighted population, household, dwelling or family total or subtotal may differ from that shown in reports containing data collected on a 100% basis. Such variation (in addition to the effect of random rounding) will be due to

sampling. Note that, on Indian reserves and in remote areas, most data were collected on a 100% basis.

Note: Statistical Information gathered for Manitoba, Winnipeg, Rural Municipalities, Cities, Towns, Villages and First Nation communities was taken from the Statistics Canada Website - www.statcan.gc.ca - 2006 Community Profiles. Please refer to Reference list for each community reference.

Note: Statistical information gathered for Northern Affair Community Councils was adapted from Statistics Canada, 2006 Canadian Census, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 95-561-XCB, (November 4, 2008).

Note: Due to rounding it is possible that statistics will not equal the totals provided in the table. Percentages may also not equal 100% due to rounding.

Table 4-III Bipole III Study Area Industry and Occupation Summary								
Data Category	Data Set***	Manitoba and Bipole III Study Area Summary		Bipole III Final Preferred Route Summary Breakdown				
		Manitoba Total	Bipole III Study Area Total	Rural Municipalities	Cities, Towns & Villages	City of Winnipeg	Northern Affairs Communities	First Nation Communities
Industry (3 most prevalent)*								
Industry (most prevalent)	20%	Health care and social assistance	Health care and social assistance	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Health care and social assistance	Health care and social assistance	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Public administration
Number of persons in specific industry		75,910	57,520	15,515	6,415	43,560	155	890
Industry (2nd most prevalent)	20%	Retail trade	Retail trade	Health care and social assistance	Retail trade	Retail trade	Public administration	Health care and social assistance
Number of persons in specific industry		65,475	50,495	6,650	5,230	39,510	150	800
Industry (3rd most prevalent)		Manufacturing	Manufacturing	Manufacturing	Accommodation and food services	Manufacturing	Educational services	Educational services
Number of persons in specific industry	20%	62,585	48,075	6,225	3,450	38,660	110	680
Occupations (3 most prevalent)*								
Occupations (most prevalent)	20%	Sales and services	Sales and services	Unique to primary industry	Sales and services	Sales and services	Trades, transport and equipment operators	Sales and services
Number of persons in specific occupation		148,340	114,130	14,645	11,395	87,920	190	1,240
Occupations (2nd most prevalent)	20%	Business, finance and administration	Business, finance and administration	Sales and services	Trades, transport and equipment operators	Business, finance and administration	Sales and services	Trades, transport and equipment operators
Number of persons in specific occupation		104,440	84,515	13,390	6,610	69,355	185	795
Occupations (3rd most prevalent)	20%	Trades, transport and equipment operators	Trades, transport and equipment operators	Trades, transport and equipment operators	Business, finance and administration	Trades, transport and equipment operators	Unique to primary industry	Social science, education, government service or religion
Number of persons in specific occupation		90,285	64,695	12,330	5,415	44,770	175	640

*For complete industry and occupation statistics refer to the supporting Study Area and Final Preferred Route supporting data table (Appendix B).

***The census information is collected either from 100% of the population or on a 20% sample basis (from a random sample of one in five households) with the data weighted up to provide estimates for the entire population. For any given geographic area, the weighted population, household, dwelling or family total or subtotal may differ from that shown in reports containing data collected on a 100% basis. Such variation (in addition to the effect of random rounding) will be due to sampling. Note that, on Indian reserves and in remote areas, most data were collected on a 100% basis.

Note: Statistical Information gathered for Manitoba, Winnipeg, Rural Municipalities, Cities, Towns, Villages and First Nation communities was taken from the Statistics Canada Website - www.statcan.gc.ca - 2006 Community Profiles. Please refer to Reference list for each community reference.

Note: Statistical information gathered for Northern Affair Community Councils was adapted from Statistics Canada, 2006 Canadian Census, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 95-561-XCB, (November 4, 2008).

Note: Due to rounding it is possible that statistics will not equal the totals provided in the table. Percentages may also not equal 100% due to rounding.

From a geographic perspective, the population breakdown of the Bipole III Study Area (see **Figure 4-1**) indicates that the majority of the population lies in the City of Winnipeg (633,451 people), lowest numbers are located in Northern Affairs Communities (3,056 people). The median age of population varies by community type from 45.5 - 23.5 years of age, with the highest and lowest being Cities, Towns and Villages and, First Nation Communities respectively.

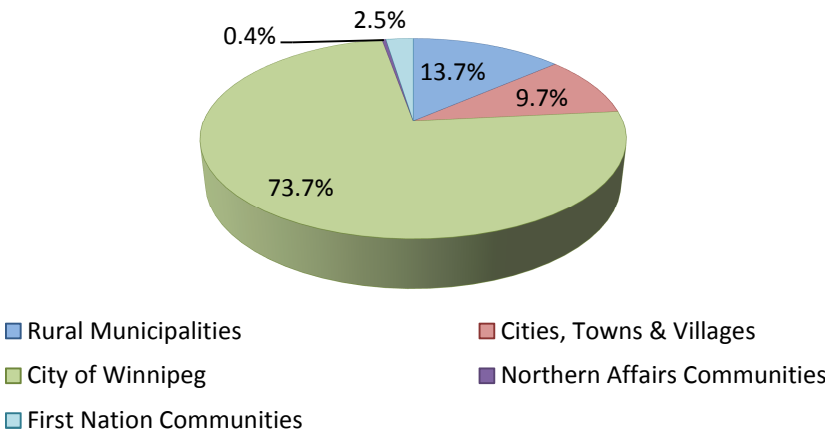


Figure 4-1 Bipole III Study Area Population Breakdown

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

The majority of occupied dwellings in the Bipole III Study Area are located in Winnipeg (261,135). The highest percentage of dwellings requiring repair are in First Nation Communities (47.8 percent), while the smallest percentage of dwellings in need of repair are in the City of Winnipeg, as illustrate in **Figure 4-2**.

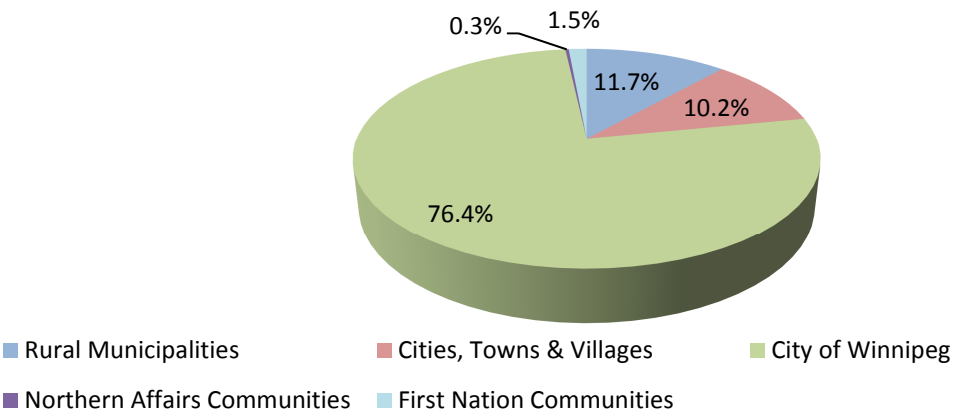


Figure 4-2 Bipole III Study Area Percentage of Dwellings Occupied

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

The Bipole III Study Area is primarily composed of adults aged 15 to 65. The median age of adults ranges by community type with the youngest median age in First Nation Communities (23.5 years old) and the oldest in Cities, Towns and Villages (45.7 years old). **Figure 4-3** illustrates proportion of the population by age group.

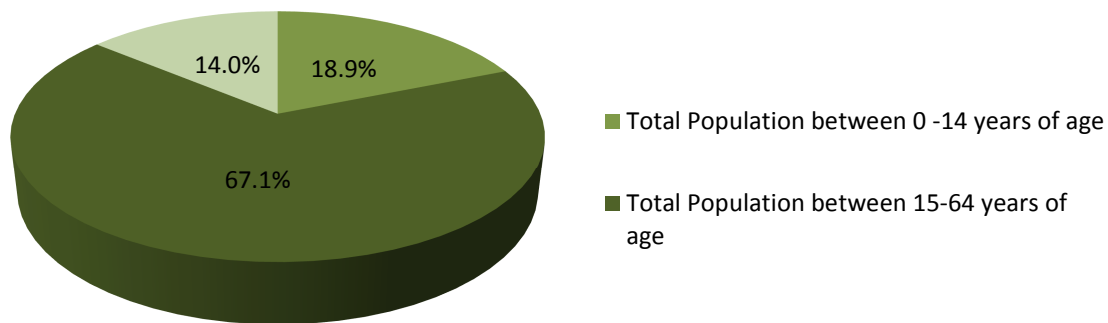


Figure 4-3 Bipole III Study Area Age Characteristics

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

The educational attainment of communities within the Bipole III Study Area and all of Manitoba are compared in **Figure 4-4**. Approximately 75.24 percent of Manitoba's population aged 15 and older resides within the Bipole III Study Area. The majority of persons in Manitoba and the Bipole III Study Area have not completed more than their high school diploma.

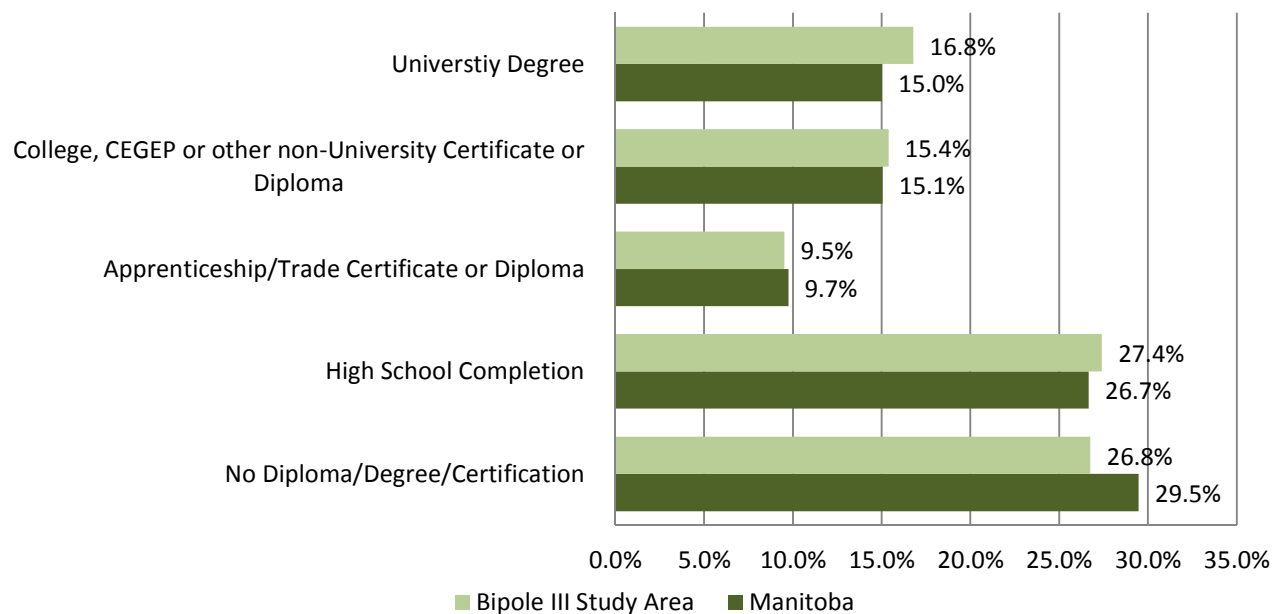


Figure 4-4 Educational Attainment of Bipole III Study Area Persons and Manitobans

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

The most prevalent industry in the Bipole III Study Area is manufacturing (**Figure 4-5**), while the most prevalent occupations are as trades, transport and equipment operators (**Figure 4-6**). There are 650,455 people having reported an income in 2006 and an average pre-tax income of \$18,821. The average unemployment rate of the Bipole III Study Area is 13.9 percent and a breakdown by community type is provided in **Figure 4-7**.

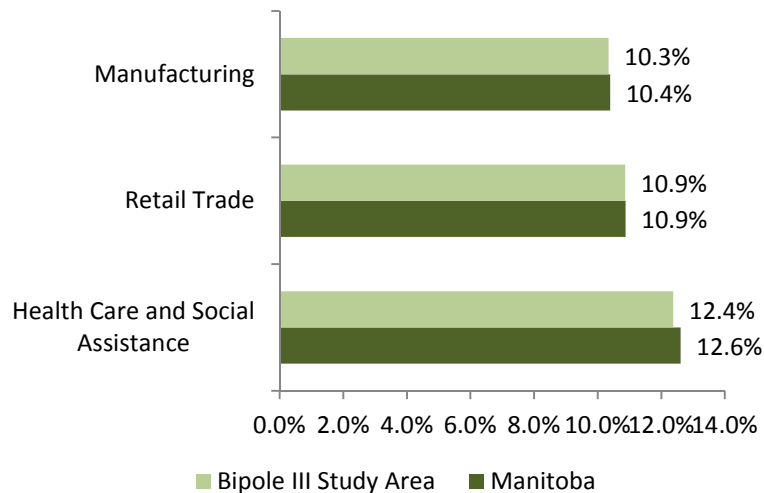


Figure 4-5 Most Prevalent Industries of Manitoba and Bipole III Study Area

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

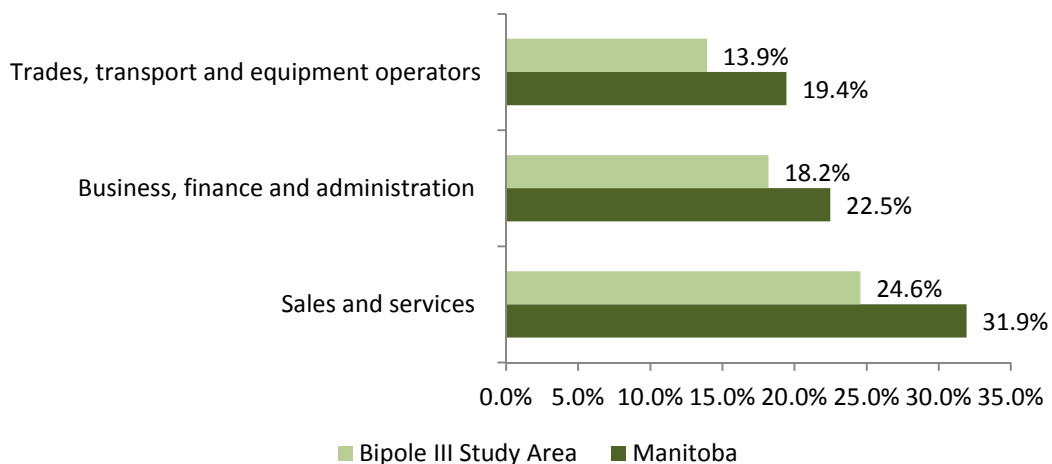


Figure 4-6 Most Prevalent Occupations in Manitoba and the Bipole III Study Area

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Figure 4-7 Bipole III Study Area Unemployment Rates

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

4.2 Overview of Final Preferred Route Communities

There are 72 communities which are near the Final Preferred Route, including 21 Rural Municipalities, 15 Cities, Towns and Villages, 21 Northern Affairs Communities and 17 First Nations. The Preferred Route originates at the northern converter station near the Town of Gillam and continues west across Manitoba. The route then follows closely along the western edges of Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipegosis, before turning easterly to the Riel Converter Station east of the City of Winnipeg. Contained within **Table 4-IV** below are the communities considered in the Final Preferred Route Summary are:

Table 4-IV Bipole III Final Preferred Route Communities			
Rural Municipalities	Cities, Towns and Villages	Northern Affairs Communities	First Nations
RM of Alonsa	Town of Carman	Baden Community Council	War Lake First Nation (Ilford)
LGD of Mystery Lake	City of Portage la Prairie	Barrows Community Council	Chemawawin First Nation
RM of Dufferin	City of Thompson	Camperville Community Council	Dakota Plains First Nation
RM of Grey	Town of Gillam	Cormorant Community Council	Dakota Tipi First Nation
RM of Hanover	Town of Gladstone	Crane River Community Council	Ebb and Flow First Nation
RM of Kelsey	Town of Minitonas	Dawson Bay Community Council ²	Fox Lake First Nation
RM of Lakeview	Town of Niverville	Duck Bay Community	Long Plain First Nation

		Council	
RM of Lawrence	Town of Snow Lake	Easterville Community Council	Mosakahiken Cree Nation (Moose Lake 31A)
RM of MacDonald	Town of Ste. Anne	Herb Lake Landing	O-Chi-Chak-Ko-Sipi First Nation (Crane River 51)
RM of Minitonas	Town of The Pas	Ilford	Opaskwayak Cree Nation
RM of Mossey River	Town of Treherne	Meadow Portage Community Council	Pine Creek First Nation
RM of Mountain North	Village of MacGregor	Moose Lake	Sandy Bay First Nation
RM of Mountain South	Village of Notre Dame de Lourdes	National Mills Community Council	Sapotaweyak Cree Nation (Shoal River 65A)
RM of North Norfolk	Village of St. Claude	Pelican Rapids Community Council	Swan Lake 7 First Nation
RM of Portage la Prairie	Village of Winnipegosis	Pikwitonei Community Council	Tataskweyak Cree Nation (Split Lake 171 Part)
RM of Ritchot		Powell Community Council	Wuskwi Sipihk First Nation (Swan Lake 65C)
RM of South Norfolk		Red Deer Lake Community Council	York Factory First Nation (York Landing)
RM of Springfield		Spence Lake	
RM of Ste. Anne		Thicket Portage Community Council	
RM of Taché		Wabowden Community Council	
RM of Westbourne		Westgate	

The following section highlights the socio-economic baseline conditions for the 78 communities near the Preferred Route (**Table 4-V**).

Table 4-V Summary of Socio-Economic Baseline Data for Bipole III Final Preferred Route Communities Summary								
Data Category	Data Set***	Bipole III Study Area and FPR Summary		Bipole III Final Preferred Route Summary Breakdown				
		Bipole III Study Area Total	FPR Communities	Rural Municipalities	Cities, Towns & Villages	City of Winnipeg	Northern Affairs Communities	First Nation Communities
Population								
Total Population	100%	858,934	773,254	73,867	45,259	633,451	2,958	17,719
Average Population Change from 2001 - 2006 (%)	100%	-0.5	-0.2	-4.1	-0.5	2.2	-6.6	8.1
Median Age of Population**	100%		35.6	39.2	41.2	38.7		23.4
Aboriginal Identity (persons)	20%	111,335	100,280	7,590	11,335	63,745	2,410	15,200
Dwellings								
Total Number of Occupied Private Dwellings	20%	341,989	308,058	24,226	17,688	261,135	886	4,123
Dwellings Requiring Major Repair (%)	20%	21.4	21.7	13.2	7.8	8.5	29.6	49.2
Average number of Rooms per Dwelling	20%	6.0	6.1	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.4	5.6
Average Household Size	20%	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.4	3.2	3.8
Demographics								
Average Number of People within Census Family	20%	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.7
Total Population between 0 -14 (persons)	100%	161,555	145,530	17,600	10,185	111,020	885	5,840
Total Population between 15-64 (persons)	100%	573,535	520,065	47,575	29,270	432,380	1,705	9,135
Total Population over 65 (persons)	100%	119,670	103,980	7,255	5,945	90,055	155	570
Education - Highest Level of Schooling for Population 15 years and over								
Total Population 15 years and over	20%	683,555	616,350	56,050	34,075	514,780	1,870	9,575
No Diploma/Degree/Certification (persons)	20%	182,865	158,015	19,715	11,485	119,015	1,170	6,630
High School Completion (persons)	20%	187,320	170,410	14,795	8,810	145,350	255	1,200
Apprenticeship/Trade Certificate or Diploma (persons)	20%	65,125	57,790	6,110	3,750	47,280	175	475
College, CEGEP or other non-University Certificate or Diploma (persons)	20%	105,205	95,345	8,010	5,280	81,190	160	705
University Degree (persons)	20%	114,745	109,080	5,425	3,360	99,910	70	315
Labour Force								
Potential Labour Force	20%	683,750	616,365	56,065	34,085	514,780	1,870	9,565
Employed	20%	440,217	397,287	40,007	21,990	331,805	620	2,865
Unemployed	20%	24,335	22,535	1,455	1,475	18,255	225	1,125
Participation Rate (%)	20%	59.1	59.2	70.9	65.0	68.0	49.0	43.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	20%	13.9	13.7	5.1	6.3	5.2	27.1	25.0
Income								
Persons 15 years and over with income	20%	650,445	587,295	51,620	32,785	493,310	1,250	8,330
Median income after tax persons 15 years and over	20%	\$17,494	17,560	\$20,096	\$22,890	\$23,175	\$11,782	\$9,859
Median Income Persons 15 years and over	20%	\$18,821	18,962	\$21,312	\$25,383	\$26,015	\$12,204	\$9,894
% of low income before tax - all persons	20%	19.0	0.2	12.8%	0.1	0.2	0.488	0
Industry (3 most prevalent)*								
Industry (most prevalent)	20%	Health care and social assistance	Health care and social assistance	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Health care and social assistance	Health care and social assistance	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Public Administration

Table 4-V Summary of Socio-Economic Baseline Data for Bipole III Final Preferred Route Communities Summary								
Data Category	Data Set***	Bipole III Study Area and FPR Summary		Bipole III Final Preferred Route Summary Breakdown				
		Bipole III Study Area Total	FPR Communities	Rural Municipalities	Cities, Towns & Villages	City of Winnipeg	Northern Affairs Communities	First Nation Communities
Number of persons in specific industry		57,520	51,660	7,395	3,650	43,560	155	480
Industry (2nd most prevalent)	20%	Retail trade	Retail trade	Manufacturing	Retail Trade	Retail trade	Public Administration	Health care and social assistance
Number of persons in specific industry		50,495	45,695	4,820	2,755	39,510	115	425
Industry (3rd most prevalent)		Manufacturing	Manufacturing	Health care and social assistance	Educational Services	Manufacturing	Educational Services	Educational Services
Number of persons in specific industry	20%	48,075	45,320	3,920	2,040	38,660	110	400
Occupations (3 most prevalent)*								
Occupations (most prevalent)	20%	Sales and services	Sales and services	Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	Sales and service occupations	Sales and services	Management occupations	Sales and service occupations
Number of persons in specific occupation		114,130	102,975	8,270	6,440	87,920	720	705
Occupations (2nd most prevalent)	20%	Business, finance and administration	Business, finance and administration	Sales and service occupations	Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	Business, finance and administration	Occupations unique to primary industry	Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations
Number of persons in specific occupation		84,515	79,070	7,870	3,715	69,355	190	430
Occupations (3rd most prevalent)	20%	Trades, transport and equipment operators	Trades, transport and equipment operators	Occupations unique to primary industry	Business, finance and administration occupations	Trades, transport and equipment operators	Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion
Number of persons in specific occupation		64,695	57,325	6,825	3,175	44,770	160	345

** Median Age Calculation - Statistics Canada provides statistical community summaries in age groupings (ex. 0-4 years of age). Therefore without raw data, median age cannot be calculated for some communities. Median ages presented within this table are from the 2006 community profiles (www.statcan.gc.ca/)

***The census information is collected either from 100% of the population or on a 20% sample basis (from a random sample of one in five households) with the data weighted up to provide estimates for the entire population. For any given geographic area, the weighted population, household, dwelling or family total or subtotal may differ from that shown in reports containing data collected on a 100% basis. Such variation (in addition to the effect of random rounding) will be due to sampling. Note that, on Indian reserves and in remote areas, most data were collected on a 100% basis.

Note: Statistical Information gathered for Manitoba, Winnipeg, Rural Municipalities, Cities, Towns, Villages and First Nation communities was taken from the Statistics Canada Website - www.statcan.gc.ca - 2006 Community Profiles. Please refer to Reference list for each community reference.

Note: Statistical information gathered for Northern Affair Community Councils was adapted from Statistics Canada, 2006 Canadian Census, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 95-561-XCB, (November 4, 2008).

Note: Due to rounding it is possible that statistics will not equal the totals provided in the table. Percentages may also not equal 100% due to rounding.

*For complete industry and occupation statistics refer to the supporting Study Area and Final Preferred Route supporting data table (Appendix B).

***The census information is collected either from 100% of the population or on a 20% sample basis (from a random sample of one in five households) with the data weighted up to provide estimates for the entire population. For any given geographic area, the weighted population, household, dwelling or family total or subtotal may differ from that shown in reports containing data collected on a 100% basis. Such variation (in addition to the effect of random rounding) will be due to sampling. Note that, on Indian reserves and in remote areas, most data were collected on a 100% basis.

Note: Statistical Information gathered for Manitoba, Winnipeg, Rural Municipalities, Cities, Towns, Villages and First Nation communities was taken from the Statistics Canada Website - www.statcan.gc.ca - 2006 Community Profiles. Please refer to Reference list for each community reference.

Note: Statistical information gathered for Northern Affair Community Councils was adapted from Statistics Canada, 2006 Canadian Census, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 95-561-XCB, (November 4, 2008).

Note: Due to rounding it is possible that statistics will not equal the totals provided in the table. Percentages may also not equal 100% due to rounding.

From a geographic perspective, the population breakdown of the FPR communities (see **Figure 4-8**) indicates that the majority of the population lies in the City of Winnipeg (633,451 people), lowest numbers are located in Northern Affairs Communities (2,958 people).

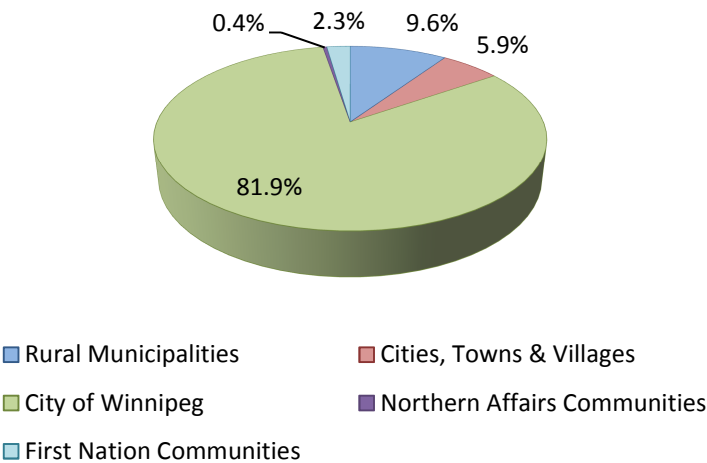


Figure 4-8 Final Preferred Route Communities Population Breakdown
 Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

The majority of occupied dwellings in FPR Communities are located in Winnipeg (261,135) (**Figure 4-9**). The highest percentage of dwellings requiring repair are in First Nation Communities (49.2 percent), while the smallest percentage of dwellings in need of repair are in the City of Winnipeg.

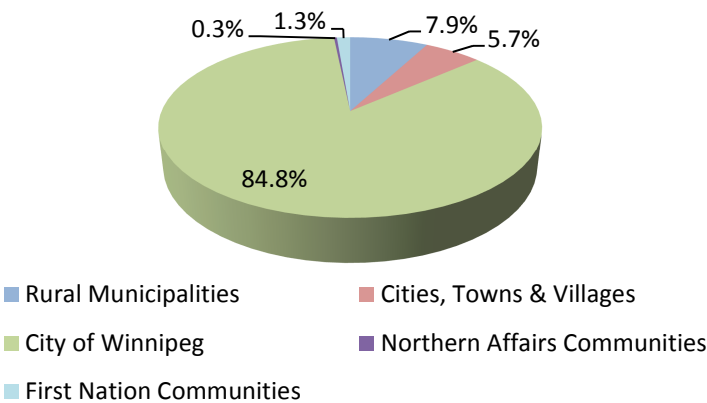


Figure 4-9 Final Preferred Route Communities Percentage of Dwellings Occupied
 Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

The FPR communities are primarily composed of adults aged 15 to 65. **Figure 5-3** illustrates the proportion of all FPR communities' population by age group.

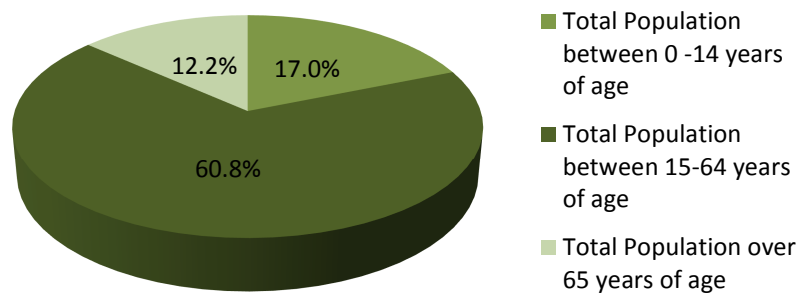


Figure 4-10 Final Preferred Route Communities Age Characteristics

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

The educational attainment of communities within FPR communities and the Bipole III Study Area are compared in **Figure 4-11**. Approximately 90.2 percent of the Bipole III Study Area population aged 15 and older resides within the FPR communities. The majority of persons in FPR communities and the Bipole III Study Area have not completed more than their high school diploma.

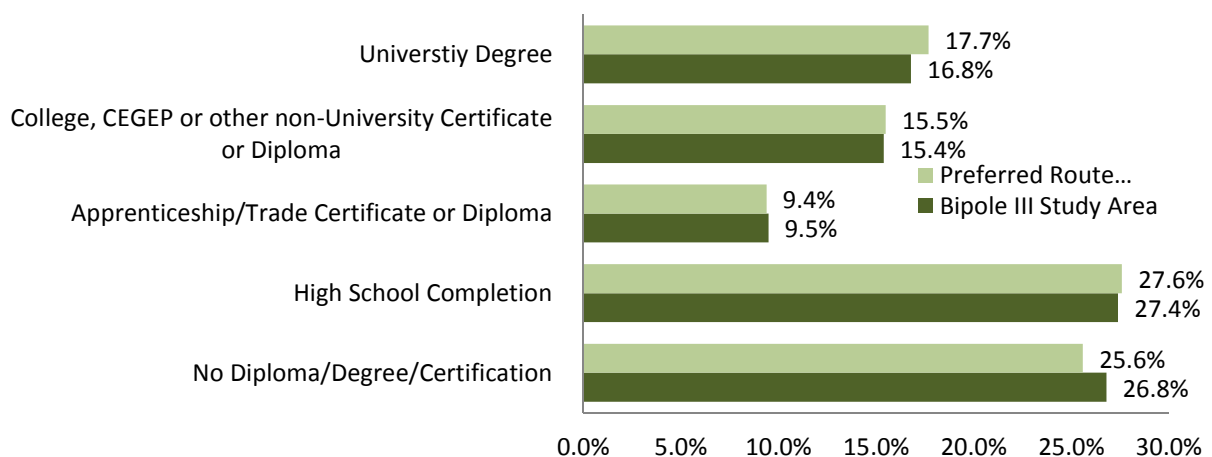


Figure 4-11 Educational Attainment of Bipole III Study Area Persons and Manitobans

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

The most prevalent industry in the Bipole III Study Area and amongst FPR communities is manufacturing (**Figure 4-12**), while the most prevalent occupations are as trades, transport and equipment operators (**Figure 4-13**). There are 587,295 people having reported an income in 2006 and an average pre-tax income of \$18,962 amongst FPR communities. The average

unemployment rate of FPR communities is 13.7 percent and a breakdown by community type is provided in **Figure 4-14**.

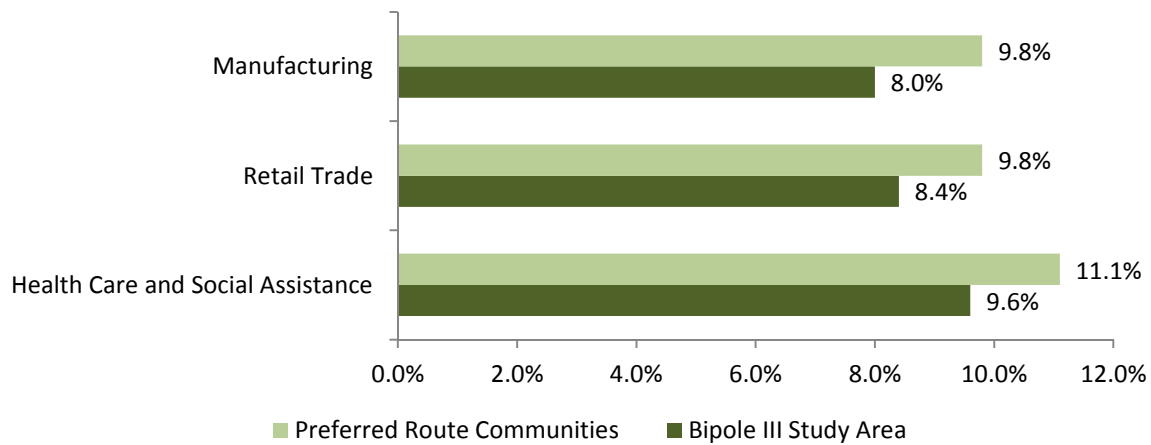


Figure 4-12 Most Prevalent Industries of Manitoba and Bipole III Study Area

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

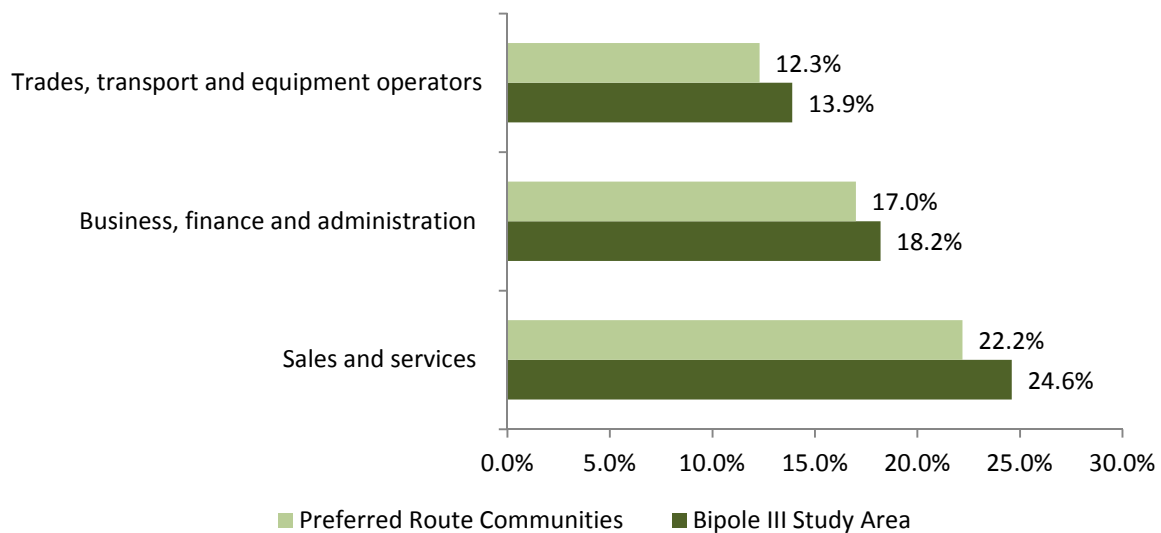


Figure 4-13 Most Prevalent Occupations in Manitoba and the Bipole III Study Area

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

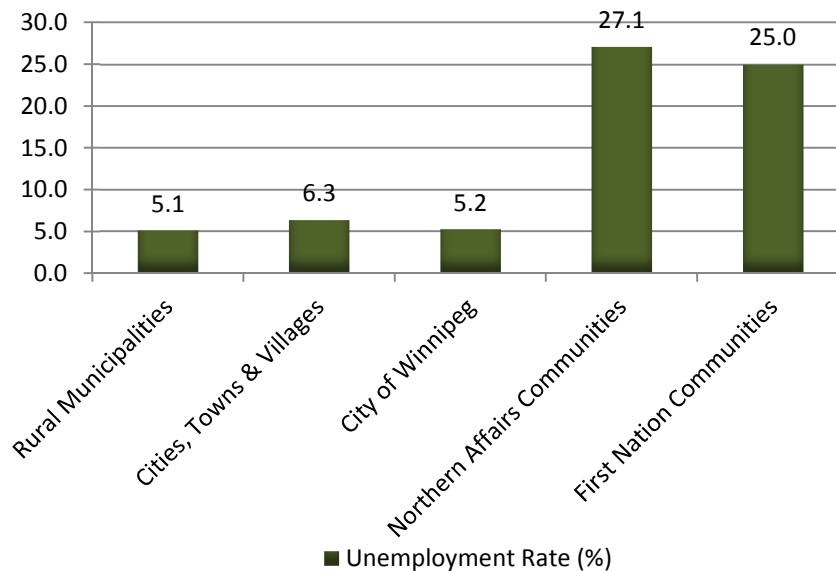


Figure 4-14 Final Preferred Route Communities' Unemployment Rates

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

5.0 KEY PERSON INTERVIEWS

In order to identify, organize and address public concerns, Manitoba Hydro developed the Key Person Interviews Program (KPIP). The overall purpose of the KPIP was to gain important and more precise input from those who may be potentially affected by the Bipole III Transmission Project. The Environmental Assessment Consultation Program introduced the KPIP and outlined the above noted purpose in Round Four. Stakeholders were determined based on the potential direct or indirect effects of the project and proximity to the Preliminary Preferred Route (PPR). The KPI program ran from August 2010 to February 2011 and consisted of 53 interviews with 83 participants from RM's, towns, villages, trappers and industry in the vicinity of the PPR. The KPIP invited a variety of participants to contribute in the program, with a high degree of success. Approximately 56 letters were sent to stakeholders to participate in the KPIP, of which 53 had responded.

RMs traversed by the PPR were approached to participate in the process. In addition, towns and villages within the traversed RMs which were less than 25 km from the PPR were also contacted for interviews. Specific interviewees were determined for each Municipality or Community based on their ability to best answer questions on behalf of the jurisdiction and could be viewed as the voice of the majority. Interviewees were predominantly reeves, mayors and ward councillors.

Industry representatives who participated in the process were predominantly those who had been in contact with the EA project team through past and present rounds of the EA consultation process. Trappers from the Manitoba Trappers Association (MTA) were selected based on trap lines that were in the vicinity of the PPR. Trappers were contacted using information provided by the MTA and the Manitoba Hydro Aboriginal Relations Department.

Appendix B – Key Person Interviews contains all KPI baseline data, and presents a detailed summary of the approach, results and feedback received through this program. **Table 5-I** below lists all interviews that were completed as part of the KPIP:

Table 5-I Comprehensive List of KPIs		
INTERVIEW TYPE	COMMUNITY/ORGANIZATION	INTERVIEW COMPLETION
Community	Town of Gillam	12/9/2010
Community	City of Thompson	1/13/2011
Community	LGD of Mystery Lake	1/12/2011
Community	RM of Kelsey	03/09/11
Community	The Pas	03/09/11
Community	RM of Minitonas	10/26/2010
Community	Town of Minitonas	10/26/10
Community	RM of Mountain	1/5/2011
Community	RM of Mossey River	10/26/2010
Community	Village of Winnipegosis	10/5/2010
Community	RM of Lawrence	10/25/2010
Community	RM of Alonsa	1/11/2011
Community	RM of Lakeview	9/27/2010
Community	RM of Westbourne	9/28/2010
Community	Town of Gladstone	1/10/2011
Community	RM of Portage la Prairie	10/25/2010
Community	Town of MacGregor	12/10/2010
Community	RM of North Norfolk	12/10/2010
Community	RM of South Norfolk	10/21/2010
Community	Town of Treherne	12/13/2010
Community	Village of St. Claude	1/7/2011
Community	Village of Notre Dame de Lourdes	11/5/2010
Community	RM of Grey	10/6/2010
Community	RM of Dufferin	10/5/2010
Community	Town of Carman	10/5/2010
Community	Town of Niverville	9/28/2010
Community	RM of Macdonald	02/22/2011
Community	RM of Ritchot	10/22/2010
Community	RM of Hanover	11/15/2010

Table 5-I Comprehensive List of KPIs		
INTERVIEW TYPE	COMMUNITY/ORGANIZATION	INTERVIEW COMPLETION
Community	RM of Ste. Anne	12/22/2010
Community	Town of Ste. Anne	10/29/2010
Community	RM of Taché	11/12/2010
Community	RM of Springfield	12/22/2010
Special Community Services	Manitoba Hydro Community Liaison, Gillam	12/8/2010
Special Community Services	Burntwood Regional Health Authority, Thompson	1/12/2011
Special Community Services	Gillam Airport	12/9/2010
Special Community Services	Gillam Hospital	12/9/2010
Special Community Services	Gillam RCMP Detachment	12/10/2010
Special Community Services	Thompson Regional Airport Authority	01/12/2011
Special Community Services	Thompson RCMP Detachment	01/12/2011
Industry	OmniTRAX Canada, Inc.	11/01/2011
Industry	University College of the North, Thompson	01/13/2011
Industry	Manitoba Lodges and Outfitters Association	10/18/2010
Trapper	MTA Zone 1 – Stu Jansson	11/04/2010
Trapper	MTA Zone 4 – Ron Buhler	11/02/2010
Trapper	MTA Zone 4 – Glen Roberts	11/24/2010
Trapper	MTA Zone 7 – Fred Fitzner	10/23/2010
Trapper	Individual Trapper (Robert Beardy)	1/12/2011
Trapper	Individual Trapper (John Donald)	11/23/2010
Trapper	Individual Trapper (Jack Massan)	1/12/2011
Trapper	Individual Trapper (Raymond Mayham)	1/12/2011
Trapper	Individual Trapper (James Nabess)	11/23/2010
Trapper	Individual Trapper (Scott Wishart)	11/23/2010

Subsequent to summarizing the KPIs (in Section 6 of **Appendix B**), the KPI Questionnaires were tabulated by individual questions, separated by topic for each Community/Organization. The tables were created to allow provide detailed analysis and are included in **Appendix B-6** .

BIPOLE III TRANSMISSION PROJECT
EXISTING SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT:
BASELINE REPORT

APPENDIX A: COMMUNITY PROFILES

Prepared for:

Manitoba Hydro

Submitted by:

MMM Group Limited

November 2011

5509033.202

STANDARD LIMITATIONS

This report was prepared by MMM Group Limited (MMM) for the account of Manitoba Hydro (the Client). The disclosure of any information contained in this report is the sole responsibility of the client. The material in this report reflects MMM's best judgment in light of the information available to it at the time of preparation. Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibility of such third parties. MMM accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by a third party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report.

APPENDIX A: COMMUNITY PROFILES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	COMMUNITY PROFILES.....	2
1.1	Introduction.....	2
2.0	COMMUNITY PROFILE DATA.....	5
3.0	POPULATION PYRAMIDS	6
4.0	POPULATION PROJECTIONS	6
5.0	BIPOLE III STUDY AREA PREFERRED ROUTE COMMUNITIES..	7
5.1	Town of Gillam.....	7
5.2	Fox Lake First Nation.....	10
5.3	Tataskweyak Cree Nation (Split Lake 171)	12
5.4	York Factory First Nation (York Landing).....	15
5.5	War Lake First Nation and Ilford Community Council	16
5.6	City of Thompson.....	18
5.7	LGD of Mystery Lake.....	21
5.8	Pikwitonei.....	22
5.9	Thicket Portage.....	24
5.10	Wabowden.....	26
5.11	Town of Snow Lake.....	28
5.12	Herb Lake Landing	29
5.13	Opaskwayak Cree Nation	30
5.14	Cormorant	33
5.15	Town of The Pas.....	35
5.16	Mosakahiken Cree Nation (Moose Lake 31a)	41
5.17	Moose Lake Community Council.....	43

5.18	Chemawawin First Nation.....	44
5.19	Easterville Community Council	47
5.20	Dawson Bay Community Council.....	50
5.21	Westgate Community Council	52
5.22	Red Deer Lake Community Council	55
5.23	National Mills Community Council	58
5.24	Powell Community Council	61
5.25	Barrows Community Council.....	63
5.26	Baden Community Council	66
5.27	Pelican Rapids	69
5.28	Sapotaweyak Cree Nation (Shoal River 65A)	71
5.29	Wuskwi Sipiik First Nation (Swan Lake 65C).....	73
5.30	RM of Mountain (North)	76
5.31	RM of Minitonas.....	78
5.32	Town of Minitonas.....	81
5.33	RM of Mountain (South).....	83
5.34	Pine Creek First Nation.....	86
5.35	Duck Bay Community Council.....	90
5.36	Camperville Community Council.....	92
5.37	Village of Winnipegosis	97
5.38	Meadow Portage Community Council	100
5.39	Spence Lake Community Council	101
5.40	RM of Lawrence	101
5.41	Crane River Community Council.....	104
5.42	O-Chi-Chak-Ko-Sipi First Nation (Crane River 51).....	105
5.43	Ebb and Flow First Nation	107
5.44	RM of Alonsa.....	109
5.45	Sandy Bay First Nation	112
5.46	RM of Lakeview.....	114

5.47	RM of Westbourne.....	116
5.48	Town of Gladstone	118
5.49	RM of Portage la Prairie.....	121
5.50	City of Portage la Prairie.....	124
5.51	Long Plain First Nation	125
5.52	Dakota Plains First Nation.....	129
5.53	Dakota Tipi First Nation	131
5.54	RM of North Norfolk	135
5.55	Village of MacGregor	138
5.56	RM of South Norfolk.....	141
5.57	Town of Treherne	143
5.58	Village of St. Claude.....	146
5.59	Village of Notre Dame de Lourdes.....	149
5.60	Swan Lake First Nation (Swan Lake 7)	152
5.61	RM of Grey	153
5.62	RM of Dufferin.....	155
5.63	Town of Carman	157
5.64	RM of Macdonald.....	159
5.65	RM of Ritchot	162
5.66	Town of Niverville.....	165
5.67	RM of Hanover	167
5.68	RM of Ste. Anne.....	170
5.69	Town of Ste. Anne	173
5.70	RM of Taché	175
5.71	RM of Springfield.....	178
5.72	City of Winnipeg	182
6.0	BIPOLE III STUDY AREA COMMUNITIES	182
6.1	Birdtail Sioux First Nation	182

6.2	RM of Birtle	182
6.3	Town of Birtle.....	183
6.4	RM of Blanshard.....	183
6.5	RM of Cartier	183
6.6	RM of Clanwilliam.....	183
6.7	Town of Erickson.....	184
6.8	RM of Cornwallis	184
6.9	RM of Daly	184
6.10	Town of Rivers.....	185
6.11	RM of Dauphin	185
6.12	City of Dauphin.....	185
6.13	RM of Ellice	186
6.14	Village of St. Lazare	186
6.15	RM of Elton.....	186
6.16	RM of Ethelbert.....	186
6.17	Town of Ethelbert	187
6.18	City of Flin Flon	187
6.19	Gamblers First Nation.....	187
6.20	RM of Gilbert Plains	188
6.21	Town of Gilbert Plains	188
6.22	RM of Glenella.....	188
6.23	RM of Grandview	189
6.24	Town of Grandview	189
6.25	RM of Hamiota	189
6.26	Town of Hamiota.....	189
6.27	RM of Harrison.....	190
6.28	RM of Headingley	190
6.29	RM of Hillsburg.....	190
6.30	RM of Langford.....	191

6.31	Keesseekoowenin Ojibway Nation	191
6.32	Mathias Colomb First Nation	191
6.33	Town of Neepawa	192
6.34	Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation (Nelson House 170)	192
6.35	RM of Lansdowne.....	192
6.36	RM of McCreary	193
6.37	Village of McCreary	193
6.38	RM of Miniota	193
6.39	RM of Minto	194
6.40	Town of Minnedosa.....	194
6.41	RM of North Cypress.....	194
6.42	Town of Carberry.....	195
6.43	RM of Ochre River	195
6.44	RM of Odanah	195
6.45	RM of Park (North) –Municipality has amalgamated with the RM of Shell River ..	195
6.46	RM of Park (South)	196
6.47	City of Portage la Prairie.....	196
6.48	RM of Rosedale.....	196
6.49	RM of Rossburn.....	197
6.50	Town of Rossburn	197
6.51	RM of Rosser	197
6.52	RM of Russell.....	197
6.53	Town of Russell	198
6.54	Rolling River First Nation	198
6.55	Village of Binscarth	198
6.56	RM of Saskatchewan.....	199
6.57	Town of Rapid City.....	199
6.58	RM of Shell River	199
6.59	Sherridon Community Council	199

6.60	Sioux Valley Dakota Nation	200
6.61	Town of Roblin.....	200
6.62	RM of Shellmouth – Boulton	200
6.63	RM of Shoal Lake.....	201
6.64	Town of Shoal Lake.....	201
6.65	RM of Silver Creek.....	201
6.66	Town of Snow Lake	202
6.67	RM of South Cypress	202
6.68	Village of Glenboro	202
6.69	RM of St. Francois Xavier	202
6.70	RM of Ste. Rose	203
6.71	Town of Ste. Rose du Lac.....	203
6.72	RM of Strathclair.....	203
6.73	RM of Swan River	204
6.74	Town of Swan River	204
6.75	Tootinaowaziibeeng Treaty Reserve (Valley River 63A).....	204
6.76	Village of Benito	204
6.77	Village of Bowsman	205
6.78	RM of Victoria	205
6.79	Waywayseecappo First Nation	205
7.0	LOCAL ECONOMIC BASE.....	206
7.1	Labour Force Estimates	206
8.0	INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	206
8.1	Hotels/Motels	206
8.2	Lodges/Resorts/Cabins	209
8.3	Ambulance	210
8.4	Fire Departments.....	211
8.5	RCMP Detachments/Police Detachments.....	212

8.6	Infrastructure and Services Estimates	214
9.0	PERSONAL, FAMILY AND COMMUNITY LIFE	214
9.1	Health.....	214
9.1.1	Burntwood RHA	215
9.1.2	Nor-Man RHA	215
9.1.3	Parkland RHA	215
9.1.4	Assiniboine RHA.....	215
9.1.5	Central RHA.....	216
9.1.6	South Eastman RHA.....	216
9.1.7	North Eastman RHA	216
9.2	Hospitals & Clinics.....	218
9.3	Senior Citizen Homes/Suites	220
9.4	Personal, Family and Community Life Estimates.....	222
	REFERENCES	223

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1-I Bipole III Study Area Communities	2
Table 1-II Bipole III Preferred Route Communities	4

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1 – Bipole III Study Area and Alternative Routes

Map 2 – Bipole III Final Preferred Route

Map Series 100 – 1-6 Bipole III Final Preferred Route Communities

APPENDICES

Appendix A1 – Bipole III Study Area Baseline Communities Statistics

Appendix A2 – Bipole III Study Area Industry and Occupation Communities Statistics

Appendix A3 – Final Preferred Route Communities Statistics

Appendix A4 – Final Preferred Route Communities Statistics

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
CLER	Community Led Emissions Reduction Program
CSD	Census Sub-Division
DARE	Drug Abuse Resistance Education
EMS	Emergency Measures Services
FLCN	Fox Lake Cree Nation
FPR	Final Preferred Route
HWY	Highway
IBA	Important Bird Area Program
INAC	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
KOFN	Keeseekoowenin Ojibway First Nation
LGD	Local Government District
LP	Louisiana Pacific Corporation
LPFN	Long Plain First Nation
LUD	Local Urban District
NACC	Northern Affairs Community Council
NADAP	National Addiction and Drug Awareness Program
NCN	Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation
OCN	Opaskwayak Cree Nation
PBDC	Paskwayak Business Development Corporation
PMU	Pregnant Mares' Urine
PR	Provincial Road
PTH	Provincial Trunk Highway
RM	Rural Municipality
ROW	Right-of-Way
SPL	Spruce Products Limited
TLE	Treaty Land Entitlement
UCN	University College of the North

1.0 COMMUNITY PROFILES

1.1 Introduction

This Appendix outlines the general characteristics of Rural Municipalities (RM's), Incorporated Communities, Northern Affairs Communities and First Nation Communities found in the Bipole III Study Area and in the vicinity of the Final Preferred Route (FPR). Statistics presented in this appendix were obtained from the 2006 Canadian Census of Population.

The Bipole III Study Area's three alternative routes were used in the route selection process. All communities are listed in **Table 1-1**. Map 1 illustrates the Bipole III Study Area and includes the three alternative routes.

Table Error! No text of specified style in document.-1 Bipole III Study Area Communities

Rural Municipalities	
RM of Alonsa	RM of Mountain North
RM of Birtle	RM of Mountain South
RM of Blanshard	LGD of Mystery Lake
RM of Cartier	RM of North Cypress
RM of Clanwilliam	RM of North Norfolk
RM of Cornwallis	RM of Ochre River
RM of Daly	RM of Odanah
RM of Dauphin	RM of Park North
RM of Dufferin	RM of Park South
RM of Ellice	RM of Portage la Prairie
RM of Elton	RM of Ritchot
RM of Ethelbert	RM of Rosedale
RM of Gilbert Plains	RM of Rosserburn
RM of Glenella	RM of Rosser
RM of Grandview	RM of Russell
RM of Grey	RM of Saskatchewan
RM of Hamiota	RM of Shell River
RM of Hanover	RM of Shellmouth-Boulton
RM of Harrison	RM of Shoal Lake
RM of Headingley	RM of Silver Creek
RM of Hillsburg	RM of South Cypress
RM of Kelsey	RM of South Norfolk
RM of Lakeview	RM of Springfield
RM of Langford	RM of St. Francois Xavier
RM of Lansdowne	RM of Ste. Anne
RM of Lawrence	RM of Ste. Rose
RM of MacDonald	RM of Strathclair
RM of McCreary	RM of Swan River
RM of Miniota	RM of Tache
RM of Minitonas	RM of Victoria
RM of Minto	RM of Westbourne

RM of Mossey River	
Cities, Towns and Villages	
City of Winnipeg	Town of Gladstone
Town of Birtle	City of Thompson
Town of Erickson	Town of Carberry
Town of Rivers	Village of MacGregor
City of Dauphin	City of Portage la Prairie
Town of Carman	Town of Rossmore
Village of St. Lazare	Town of Russell
Town of Ethelbert	Village of Binscarth
City of Flin Flon (Part)	Town of Rapid City
Town of Gilbert Plains	Town of Roblin
Town of Gillam	Town of Shoal Lake
Town of Grandview	Town of Snow Lake
Village of St. Claude	Village of Glenboro
Town of Hamiota	Village of Notre Dame de Lourdes
Town of The Pas	Town of Treherne
Town of Neepawa	Town of Ste. Anne
Town of Niverville	Town of Ste. Rose du Lac
Village of McCreary	Town of Swan River
Town of Minitonas	Village of Benito
Town of Minnedosa	Village of Bowsman
Village of Winnipegosis	
Northern Affairs Communities	First Nations
Baden	War Lake First Nation
Barrows	Birdtail Sioux First Nation
Camperville	Chemawawin First Nation
Cormorant	Dakota Plains First Nation
Crane River	Dakota Tipi First Nation
Duck Bay	Ebb and Flow First Nation
Easterville	Fox Lake Cree Nation
Meadow Portage	Gambler's First Nation
National Mills	Keeseekoowenin First Nation
Pelican Rapids	Long Plain First Nation
Pikwitonei	Mathias Colomb First Nation
Powell	Mosakahiken Cree Nation
Red Deer Lake	Nichawayasikh Cree Nation (Nelson House)
Sherridon	O-Chi-Chak-Ko-Sipi First Nation
Thicket Portage	Opaskwayak Cree Nation
Wabowden	Pine Creek First Nation
Moose Lake	Rolling River First Nation
Spence Lake	Sandy Bay First Nation
Herb Lake Landing	Sapotawayak Cree Nation
Westgate	Sioux Valley Dakota Nation
Dawson Bay	Swan Lake First Nation
Ilford	Wuskwi Sipihk First Nation
Nelson House	Tataskweyak Cree Nation (Split Lake)
	Tootinaowaziibeeng Treaty Reserve

	Waywaseecappo First Nation
	York Factory First Nation

All Bipole III Study Area community summaries (*Section 5.0 and Section 6.0*) are included in this appendix. The communities are separated into Preferred Route Communities and remaining Study Area Communities. The Preferred Route Communities are presented in order from north to south following the Final Preferred Route for the Bipole III Transmission Project.

The Preferred Route Communities summaries (*Section 5.0*) provide a detailed description of relevant socio-economic background information. The information is a compilation of:

- Statistics from the 2006 Census,
- Population projections and age-sex distributions derived from Statistics Canada data, and
- Community summaries developed from Key Person Interviews or community reference materials.

Preferred route communities (*Section 5.1-5.72*), with the detailed summaries, are indicated in **Table 1-II**. Map 2 is of the Final Preferred Route, while Map Series 100 provides breaks down the Final Preferred Route into six sections to identify the communities which are within 25km of the edge of the Right-Of-Way.

Table Error! No text of specified style in document.-II Bipole III Preferred Route Communities

Rural Municipalities	Cities, Towns and Villages	Northern Affairs Communities	First Nations
RM of Alonsa	Town of Carman	Baden Community Council	War Lake First Nation (Ilford)
LGD of Mystery Lake	City of Portage la Prairie	Barrows Community Council	Chemawawin First Nation
RM of Dufferin	City of Thompson	Camperville Community Council	Dakota Plains First Nation
RM of Grey	Town of Gillam	Cormorant Community Council	Dakota Tipi First Nation
RM of Hanover	Town of Gladstone	Crane River Community Council	Ebb and Flow First Nation
RM of Kelsey	Town of Minitonas	Dawson Bay Community Council ²	Fox Lake First Nation
RM of Lakeview	Town of Niverville	Duck Bay Community Council	Long Plain First Nation
RM of Lawrence	Town of Snow Lake	Easterville Community Council	Mosakahiken Cree Nation (Moose Lake 31A)
RM of MacDonald	Town of Ste. Anne	Herb Lake Landing	O-Chi-Chak-Ko-Sipi First Nation (Crane River 51)
RM of Minitonas	Town of The Pas	Ilford	Opaskwayak Cree Nation

RM of Mossey River	Town of Treherne	Meadow Portage Community Council	Pine Creek First Nation
RM of Mountain North	Village of MacGregor	Moose Lake	Sandy Bay First Nation
RM of Mountain South	Village of Notre Dame de Lourdes	National Mills Community Council	Sapotaweyak Cree Nation (Shoal River 65A)
RM of North Norfolk	Village of St. Claude	Pelican Rapids Community Council	Swan Lake 7 First Nation
RM of Portage la Prairie	Village of Winnipegosis	Pikwitonei Community Council	Tataskweyak Cree Nation (Split Lake 171 Part)
RM of Ritchot		Powell Community Council	Wuskwi Sipiik First Nation (Swan Lake 65C)
RM of South Norfolk		Red Deer Lake Community Council	York Factory First Nation (York Landing)
RM of Springfield		Spence Lake	
RM of Ste. Anne		Thicket Portage Community Council	
RM of Taché		Wabowden Community Council	
RM of Westbourne		Westgate	

2.0 COMMUNITY PROFILE DATA

Statistics Canada presents data for communities at a variety of reporting levels. Census Sub-Divisions were used to determine baseline information for communities within the study area. Statistics Canada data is presented in multiples of five. Due to the rounding of the statistics, some totals in tabulations that follow may not be representative of the exact value of the count.

Where applicable, estimations of data are present when using PCensus-Canada for ArcView Software. The software is designed to capture centroids (a central point) within a given Census Sub-Division (CSD). Centroids may or may not fall within the defined boundaries. Where a centroid is captured within the boundaries of the defined study area the data of the entire CSD is incorporated into the profile by the software. If a portion of a CSD is captured within the defined boundaries but the centroid is not, prorating occurs and edge effects are addressed. For example, if 10% of the CSD is captured within the defined area, 10% of the entire profile will be included into the overall profile of the study area. Although this statistical “estimating” method may not be completely accurate from a geographic perspective, the results are to be acceptable relative to the scale of the Project.

Known changes in boundaries or errors in counts have been noted with this report. Statistics Canada suggests that profiles be used with caution. Population and dwelling counts may have been adjusted yet subsequent data in the profile has not. (Statistics Canada 2007).

3.0 POPULATION PYRAMIDS

Population pyramids were created based on information obtained from the 2006 Canadian Census (Statistics Canada 2007). The population pyramids break down the total population by into 18 age categories. Each category is represented as a percentage of the total population for the community. Population pyramids are designed to determine if a community's population is can be viewed as an equilateral triangle. An expansive population pyramid has a broad base, indicating a high proportion of children, a significant proportion of persons in their reproductive years, and a low proportion of older persons. A stable population pyramid is structured with stabilizing indentations, reflecting slow growth over an extended period of time. Stationary populations have pyramids which are narrow at the base and have an approximate equal number of people in each age group, with declining numbers of people in the higher-aged segments of the pyramid there is a distinct 'tapering off' profile. A declining population is indicated by a population pyramid which has a high proportion of older persons and a declining number of younger people.

4.0 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Each was calculated using Statistics Canada's 2006 Census of Population. Base populations of low, medium, and high growth rates were used to project population to the year 2030 for all communities where growth rates were calculated for during the 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006 Censuses (Statistics Canada 2007).

Northern Affairs Community Council population projections were not prepared because of data limitations. There are no population changes recorded in the Canadian Censuses for Northern Affairs communities. The population of Northern Affairs Communities are represented in Regional Census Subdivisions. As such, the following communities are represented in the corresponding Regional Subdivisions.

Community	Region Subdivision Containing Community Population Information
Pikwitonei	Division 22
Thicket Portage	Division 22
Wabowden	Division 22
Sherridon	Division 21
Easterville	Division 21
Dawson Bay	Division 19
Westgate	Division 19
Red Deer Lake	Division 19

National Mills	Division 19
Powell	Division 19
Baden	Division 19
Barrows	Division 19
Pelican Rapids	Division 19
Duck Bay	Division 19
Camperville	Division 19
Meadow Portage	Division 19

The low, medium, and high growth rates used were selected based on Statistics Canada average annual population change since the 1991 Census year. There is an approximate one percent difference between low and medium growth rate projections. At the low population growth rate, the 2006 population numbers would more than double by the year 2060. The medium growth rate is based on a population growth trend from 1986 to 2006, spanning a 20 year period. These tabulations are used to develop the most realistic projections over a long-term period. The high growth rates were selected by adding the average total percentage increase from 1996 to 2009. The high growth rate projection appears somewhat excessive

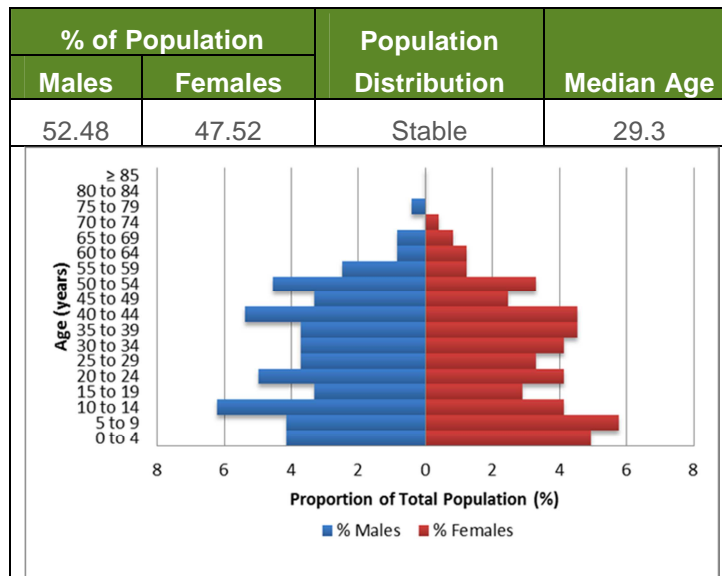
5.0 BIPOLE III STUDY AREA PREFERRED ROUTE COMMUNITIES

5.1 Town of Gillam

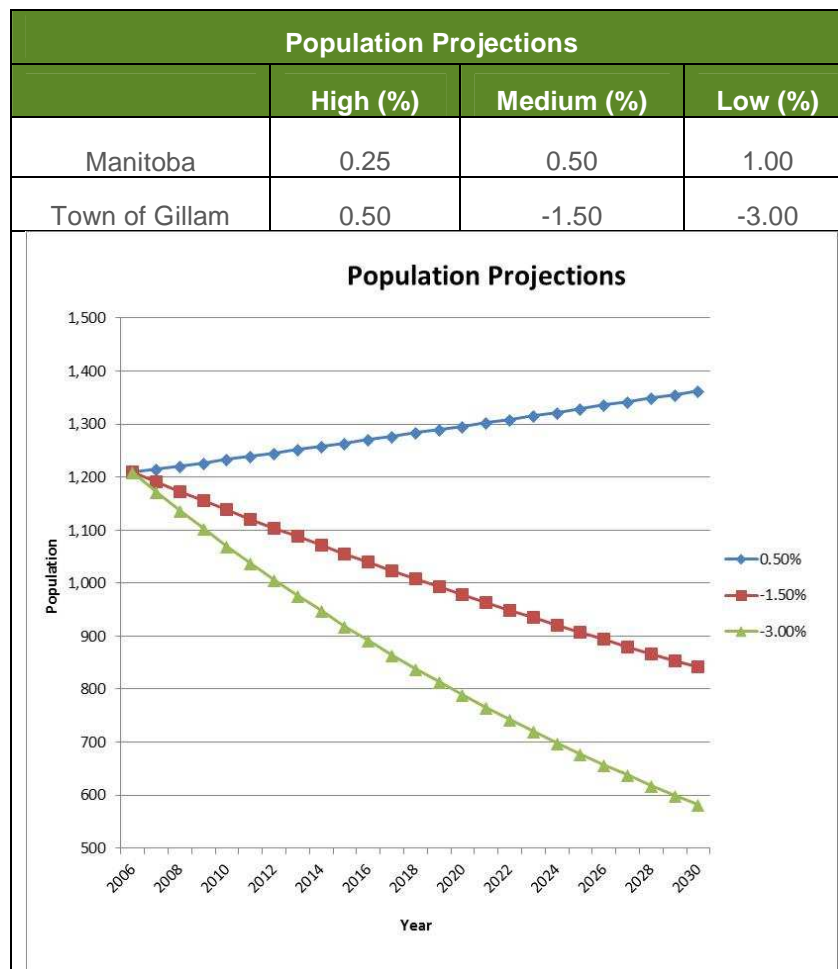
The Town of Gillam is located along the Lower Nelson River in the northeast portion of the Project area. The Town of Gillam has a population of 1,209 persons, with a population change of 2.6% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 580 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 435 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.9 persons. On average, there are 6.7 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 10.3%. The total potential labour force of the Town of Gillam is 855 persons with 610 people being employed, a participation rate of 77.8% and unemployment rate of 8.3%. As of 2006, there were 815 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$38,311 and 9.2% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

Gillam is located with the traditional territory of Fox Lake (Bird) The town is an operating centre for Manitoba Hydro's Nelson River generating and converters stations (InterGroup Consultants Inc 2009).

The highest percentage of the total male population is in the 10 to 14 years of age category (6.29%) and females is in the 5 to 9 years of age category (5.79%). (Statistics Canada 2007)



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Key Person Interviews were conducted December 9 and 10, 2010 (see *Appendix B, Section 1.4.1*) with:

- ▶ The Town of Gillam,
- ▶ Manitoba Hydro Community Liaisons,
- ▶ Gillam Airport,
- ▶ Gillam Hospital, and the
- ▶ Gillam RCMP

Gillam's local economy, health and well-being and community life were discussed. It was noted that the economy of the Town of Gillam is currently in a state of stability and is projected to grow significantly in upcoming years. The Town is on the verge of experiencing a significant amount of construction and development, much of this in relation to the various proposed Manitoba Hydro projects with completion dates expected within 10 to 15 years.

Additional developments include the construction of the Town's first privately-owned apartment block and the expansion of the local hotel. There is presently no land available for residential development. A recent study indicates that over the next few years, the community will be in need of approximately 140 more homes.

Housing in Gillam includes apartment buildings, trailer courts and housing units; some properties are designated for Manitoba Hydro workers. Residential developments currently underway include single-family lots in three new subdivisions in close proximity to the Trailer Court. These subdivisions would consist of approximately 400 lots in total. In order to accommodate the potential for future population growth, the Town will need to expand and extend its water and wastewater infrastructure. Gillam Services is responsible for maintaining corporate housing and other corporate facilities in Gillam (InterGroup Consultants Inc 2009).

Major development projects in the area include Manitoba Hydro projects, the conversion of the VIA Rail Station into the Gillam Town Office and a community museum, a new shopping centre and a new daycare. The new Town Centre will provide an ideal location for small business owners; it will be a mixed-use development with commercial businesses and residential suites. It was expressed that the most successful businesses in Gillam are those that have the capacity to offer a variety of services.

The majority of temporary workers in Gillam live on the construction camp, approximately an hour and a half out of town. Some workers regularly travel into Gillam, supporting the local economy; but once construction work is complete, it is anticipated these workers will leave the region.

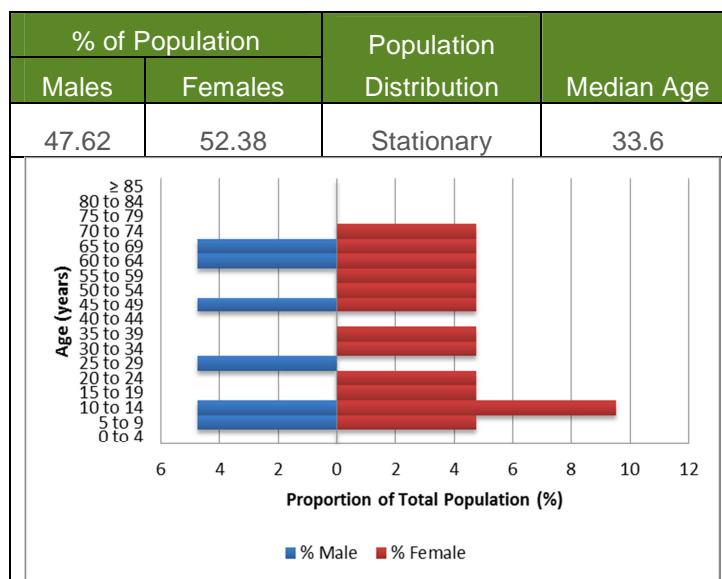
Gillam Hospital wait times are fairly long. The hospital currently has one doctor. The Gillam RCMP detachment indicated that Alcohol, drugs and crimes such as break and enters are problematic throughout the community.

The proposed Keewatinooow construction camp is near Gillam and Fox Lake (Bird) will be a self-contained 'start-up' camp for the first 19 months of construction (InterGroup Consultants Inc 2011b). Following that time frame, there will be a main facility built for the remaining 36 month construction period. The camp will likely house approximately 500 workers and the facility will include amenities such as a kitchen/diner, recreation complex, outdoor recreation fields, beverage room, etc. (InterGroup Consultants Inc 2011b).

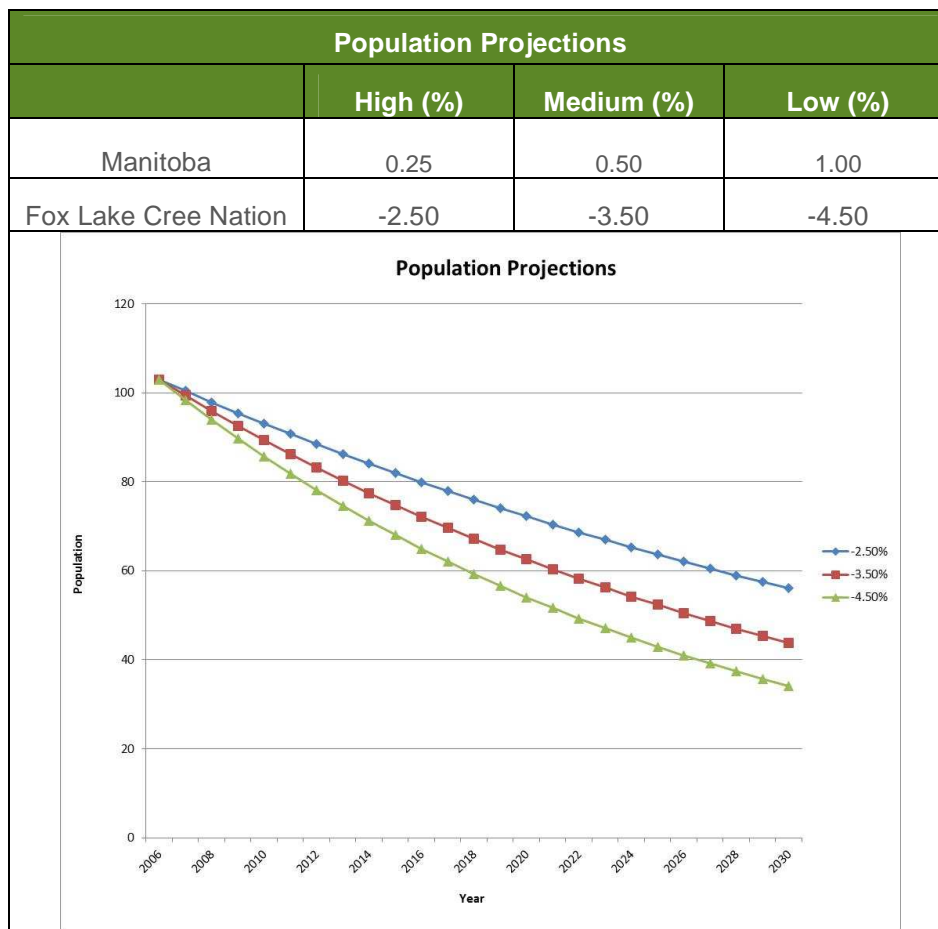
5.2 Fox Lake First Nation

Fox Lake First Nation is in the northeast portion of the Bipole III Project area. Fox Lake First Nation has a population of 103 persons, with a population change of -28.5% from 2001-2006. Area and data suppression resulted in the deletion of all information for the specified geographic area with a population below a specified size determined by Statistics Canada. However data is included in higher level geographic areas such as provinces. (Statistics Canada 2007)

Population projections for Fox Lake First Nation indicate that the community has an expansive population with the greatest number of females being 10 to 14 years of age, while the maximum number of males in any age range is 5 persons.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Fox Lake Cree Nation (FLCN) was established in 1974 when it separated from York Factory First Nation. The community is located in approximately 192km northeast of Thompson, Manitoba along the Kischipi River. The community has reserve land in Bird where some community members reside. The language spoken in the community is Cree, and the community has access to the railway and is located near Gillam, MB (INAC 2005, 45)..

The proposed Keewatinow construction camp is near Gillam and Fox Lake (Bird), will be a self-contained 'start-up' camp for the first 19 months of construction (InterGroup Consultants Inc 2011b). Following that time frame, there will be a main facility built for the remaining 36 month construction period. The camp will likely house approximately 500 workers and the facility will include amenities such as a kitchen/diner, recreation complex, outdoor recreation fields, beverage room, etc. (InterGroup Consultants Inc 2011b).

All major amenities are available to the community either in Bird, or in Gillam. FLCN has a health office, Fox Lake Native Spiritual School (K-8 School). Gillam/Bird has piped water services available from the Nelson River which is treated (INAC 2005, 45). Water also comes from the Limestone River. There is a water treatment facility in Bird which is serviced by FLCN. A landfill is located in Gillam, as well as a Manitoba Hydro landfill. The community is accessible by roads, trains and airplanes (Gillam

Airport) (INAC 2005, 45). The community has First Nation Constables; RCMP services are based out of Gillam.

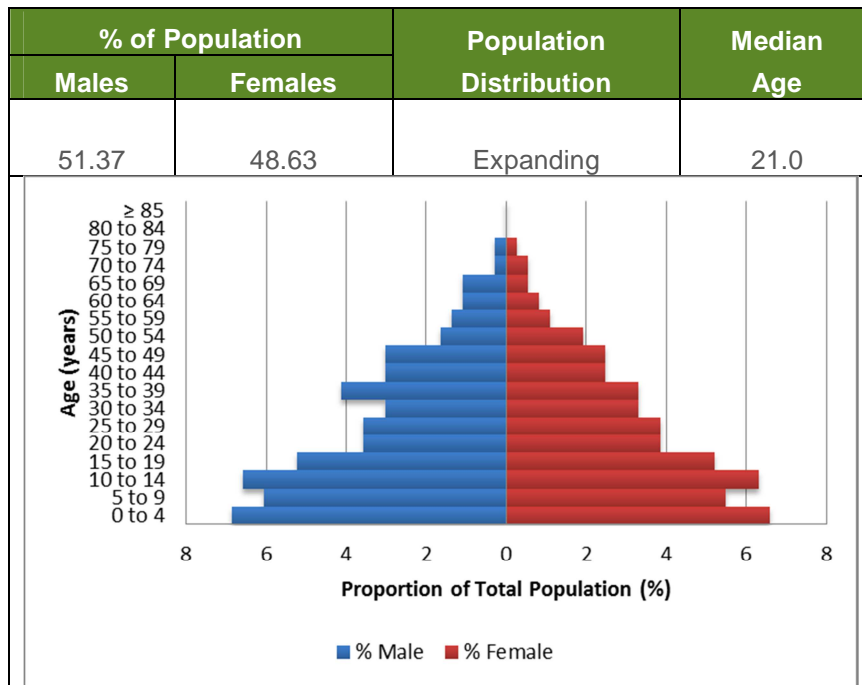
In Key Person Interviews conducted with community members of FLCN, in December 2010, topics discussed included medicine and berry picking, caribou, fishing, waterfowl, moose, wildlife and heritage sites (Fox Lake Cree Nation 2011, 14). Medicine and berry picking has been undertaken by community members for many years. Interviewees noted that plants used included Seneca root, Labrador tea, sage, sweet grass, and berries (Fox Lake Cree Nation 2011, 12). Residents pick berries at many locations, including along roads. The plants are used for medicines, food and insect repellent (Fox Lake Cree Nation 2011, 11-12).

In Fox Lake, hunting of caribou from late fall to winter is primarily for three species of caribou (Woodland, Barren, and Pen Island) (Fox Lake Cree Nation 2011, 13). The migration patterns of caribou were noted by the interviewees. Caribou crossings occur near Bird and the Conawapa Construction Camp (Fox Lake Cree Nation 2011, 13). The hunters note that the caribou also swim across the Kischi Sipi at Horseshoe Bay (Fox Lake Cree Nation 2011, 14-15).

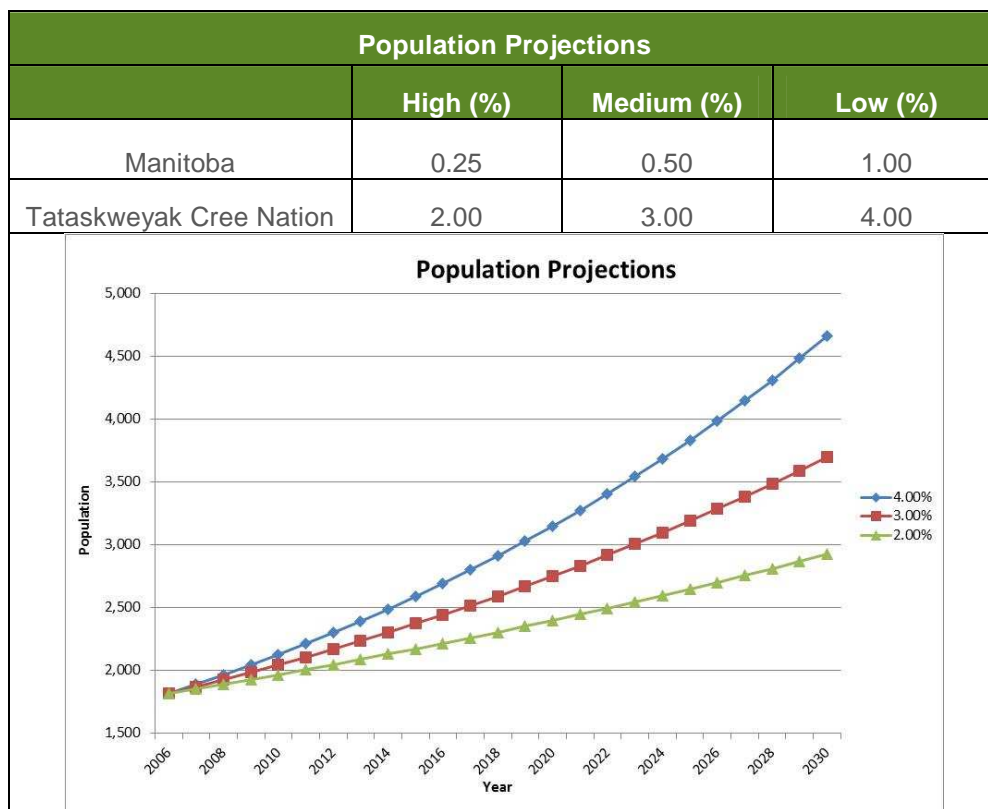
Interviewees also discussed fishing; spawning occurs in smaller creeks around the community. Brook Trout and Pickerel were noted as species that are caught in the region (Fox Lake Cree Nation 2011, 16). A cultural activity that is important to the community is waterfowl hunting. Goose hunting is an important traditional activity the community participates in annually in the spring (Fox Lake Cree Nation 2011, 17). Moose hunting also occurs within the FLCN community and feeding locations for moose were noted by interviewees. Small animals are also hunted and used for food such as beaver, muskrat and rabbit. Animals trapped include martin, beaver, fox, wolf and lynx. Near Conawapa Road, ptarmigans, spruce hens, and stick chickens are hunted. (Fox Lake Cree Nation 2011, 16-18).

5.3 Tataskweyak Cree Nation (Split Lake 171)

Tataskweyak Cree Nation (TCN) is located between the City of Thompson and the Town of Gillam. Tataskweyak Cree Nation has a population of 1,819 persons, with a population change of 15.1% from 2001-2006. There were 370 occupied private dwellings. Dwelling, wage and taxation information was suppressed for the community due to the population size. (Statistics Canada 2007)



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

TCN conducted a study on *Bipole III Right-of-Way and Expected Impacts*. The study included interviews with elders, resource users, youth, and other members of the community. The interviews discussed resource use in the vicinity of the Preliminary Preferred Route (PPR). Resource users indicated that activities such as hunting, trapping and plant harvesting are prevalent in the region. Community members commute to isolated areas surrounding the community on numerous trails (Tataskweyak Cree Nation 2010). Activities have been centered on the major water bodies in the region including the Nelson River and the Churchill River which both run through the Split Lake Resource Management Area (Tataskweyak Cree Nation 2010). Within the Split Lake Resource Management Area, there are trapping areas indicated by interviewees surrounding the Split Lake Reserve Land, Waskaiawaka Lake, Limestone Lake, and the Nelson River (Tataskweyak Cree Nation 2010). The participants identified cabins within the trapping area. Most cabins were located around the Split Lake Reserve Land, which is located west of Gillam.

The community is a partner in AMISK Construction, with War Lake First Nation and Sigfusson Northern Limited. The company is currently completing infrastructure projects in the community. Previously completed infrastructure projects include the construction of St. John the Baptist Anglican Church which opened in September of 2009 (Tataskweyak Cree Nation 2010). In September of 2010, the community reported that work related to the Keeyask Generating Station was postponed, however work on the Provincial Road, PR280 was moved forward to allow for training and employment opportunities within the community (Tataskweyak Cree Nation 2010). Other projects in the approval phase or under construction include (Tataskweyak Cree Nation 2010):

- ▶ Water and Sewer Upgrades
- ▶ New nurses residence
- ▶ Constables building
- ▶ Ongoing repairs to Chief Sam Cook School from a former fire

Employment opportunities for the community include jobs generated from the Community Employment & Training Program. As well, there are numerous businesses in the community and in the surrounding area that residents are involved with (Tataskweyak Cree Nation 2010):

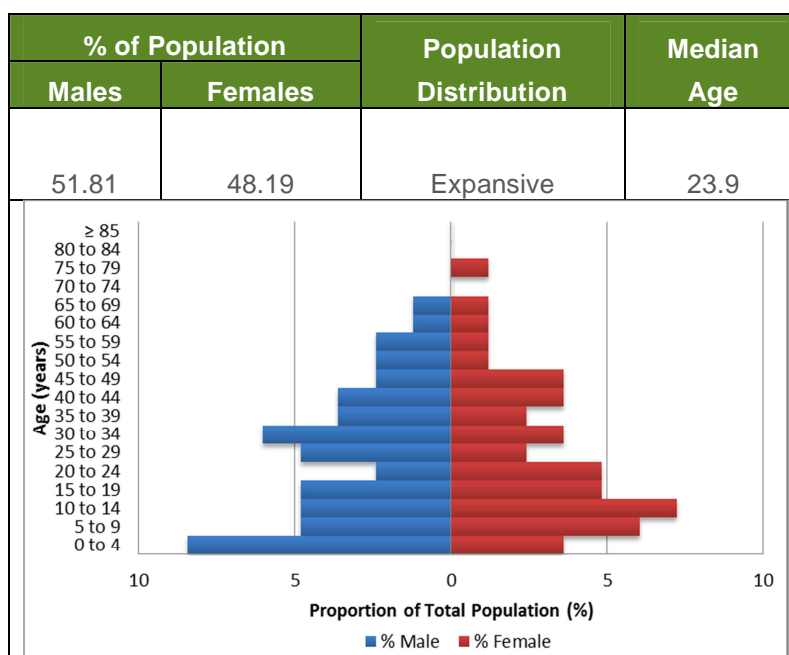
- ▶ TC Building Materials
- ▶ Aboriginal Strategies LLP
- ▶ Keewatin Railway Company
- ▶ Wawatay Inn (Thompson, MB)

There are many recreation activities in the community. Events include fishing derbies, summer day camps for youth, hockey tournaments, and big game hunting contests (Tataskweyak Cree Nation 2010). The community produces the Tataskweyak Journal which provides the community with updates on recent activities occurring in the community (Tataskweyak Cree Nation 2010).

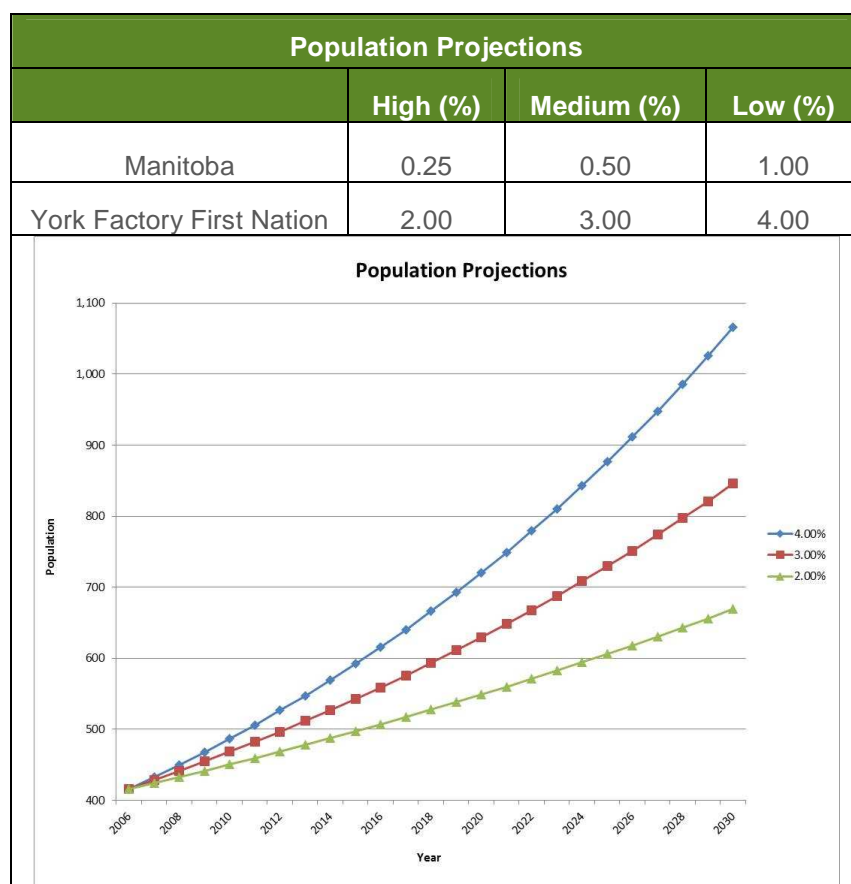
Water bodies which have had studies conducted include Split Lake and Gull Lake.

5.4 York Factory First Nation (York Landing)

York Factory First Nation is along the eastern shores of Split Lake. York Factory First Nation has a population of 416 persons, with a population change of -1.2% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 415 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 115 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 3.6 persons. On average, there are 5.9 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 39.1%. The total potential labour force of York Factory First Nation is 270 persons with 140 people being employed, a participation rate of 63% and unemployment rate of 17.6%. As of 2006, there were 255 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$12,432 and 0% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

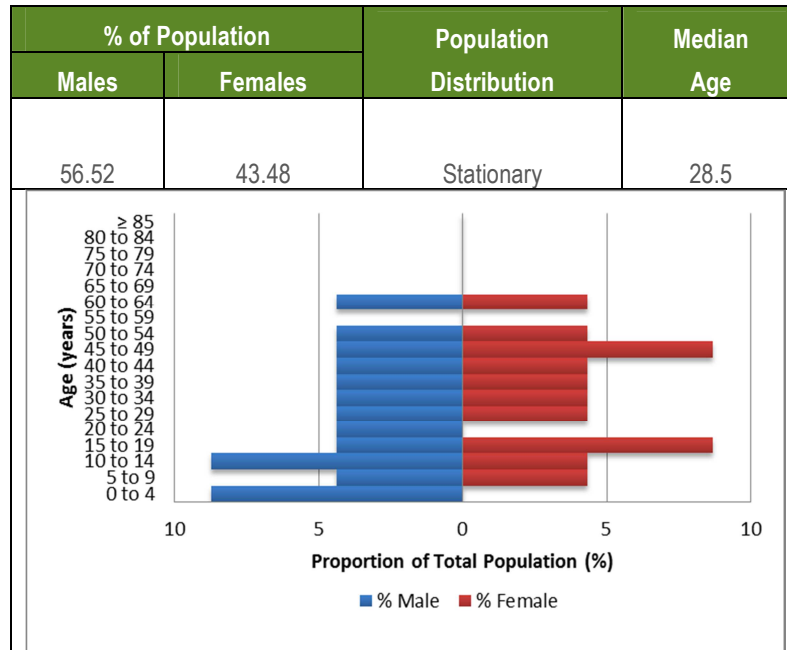
York Factory First Nation is part of the Keewatin Tribal Council and governed by an elected Chief and four councillors and is signatory to the 1910 adhesion to Treaty 5. Their native language is Cree. The economic base is trapping and hunting. York Factory offers a recreational facility to the local residents, which includes a regulation size indoor hockey rink, with a concession stand. This provides recreation year round and can be used for indoor functions in the summer (York Factory First Nation 1996). First Nation members attend the George Saunders Memorial School which offers levels K4-S4. The community obtains water from the Aiken River. The First Nation employs three band constables and has one water delivery truck with firefighting capabilities and ancillary firefighting equipment (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada 2005).

5.5 War Lake First Nation and Ilford Community Council

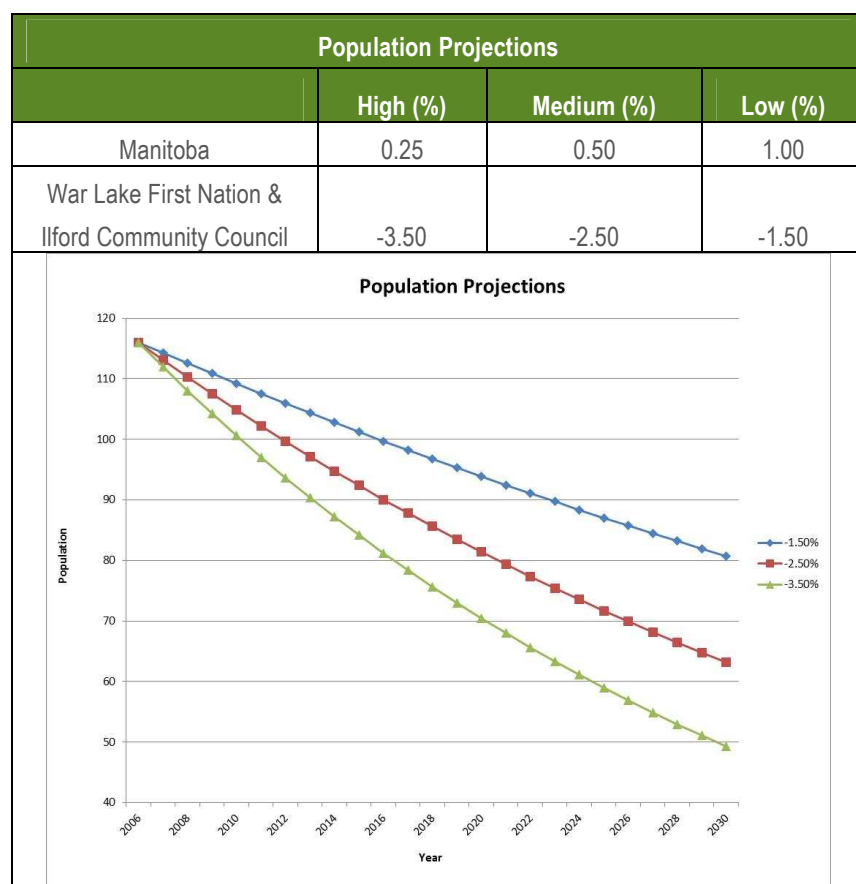
The Community of Ilford is located within the War Lake First Nation Resource Management Area. War Lake First Nation has a population of 116 persons, with a population change of -18.9% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 110 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 30 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 3.3 persons. On average, there are 6.1 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 33.3%. The total potential labour force of War Lake First Nation is 85 persons with 40 people being

employed, a participation rate of 47.1% and unemployment rate of 0%. Wage and taxation information was suppressed for the community due to the population size. (Statistics Canada 2007)

Information for Ilford and War Lake indicates that there are no people over the age of 65.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

War Lake First Nation is part of the Keewatin Tribal Council. The community had originated as a construction and service centre during the building of the Hudson Bay Railway, then served as a marshaling point during the Island Lake gold rush and for the network of winter freight roads going east from Ilford (Keewatin Tribal Council 2008). The economic base is commercial fishing and trapping. Within the community is a school, child and family services and recreational facilities. The First Nation has a water treatment plant and homes in the community have piped water. Sewage and garbage disposal is utilized by nearby a lagoon and landfill site respectively.

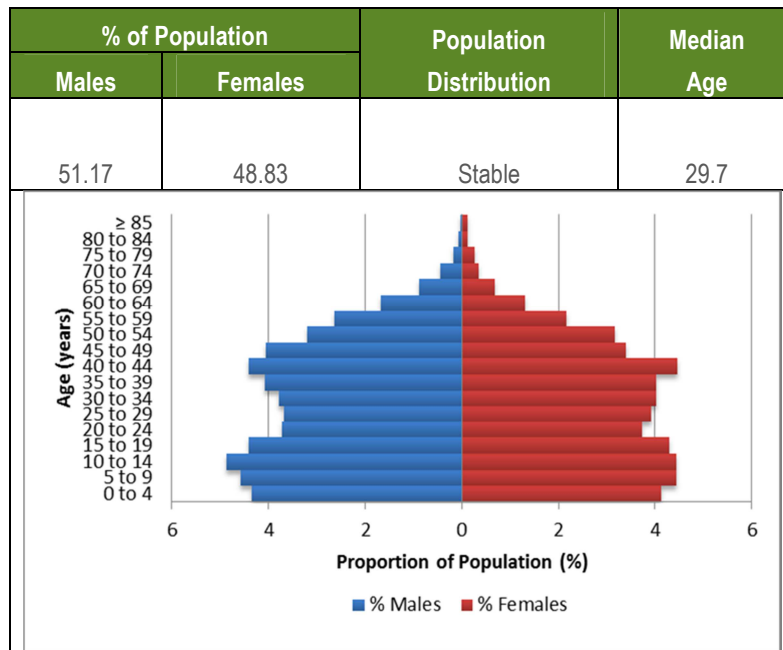
Ilford originated as a construction and service centre during the building of the Hudson Bay Railway; later it served as a marshalling point for prospectors during the Island Lake gold rush, and then as a similar marshalling point. The community is represented by a mayor and council under *The Northern Affairs Act*. The residents attend the Julie Lindal School and recreational facilities include a gymnasium, multi-purpose building and skating rink. The economy is based on fishing, trapping and the service sector (Government of Manitoba 2003).

5.6 City of Thompson

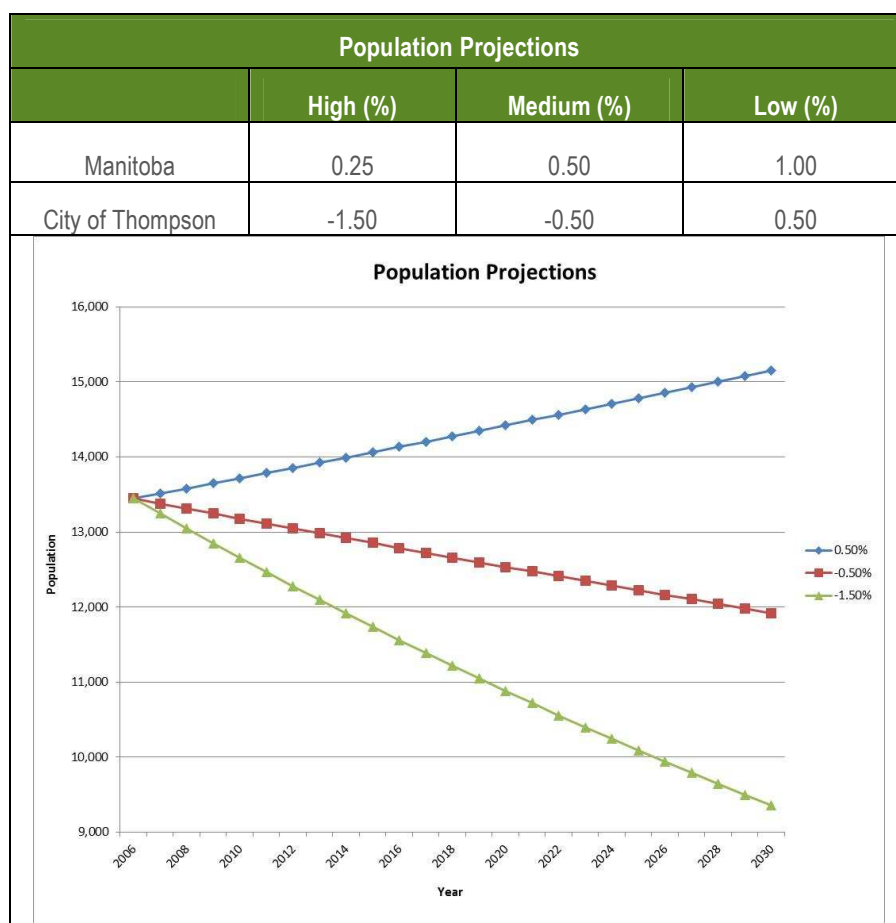
The City of Thompson is located within the Local Government District (LGD) of Mystery Lake. The City of Thompson has a population of 13,446 persons, with a population change of 1.4% from 2001-

2006. Within the community, 4,915 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 4,810 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.8 persons. On average, there are 6.1 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 10.2%. The total potential labour force of the City of Thompson is 9,790 persons with 6,975 people being employed, a participation rate of 76.5% and unemployment rate of 6.9%. As of 2006, there were 9305 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$30,399 and 15.2% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The community has the highest percentage of the male population in the 5 to 9 years of age group (4.57%) and the highest percentage of the female population in the 40 to 44 years of age category (4.46%). The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40-60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In Key Person Interviews conducted on January 13th, 2010 with the City of Thompson, it was noted that the economy of the City is currently in a state of growth. Over the past year, the community has experienced a significant influx of residential, commercial and industrial construction and development.

The City of Thompson was originally established as a nickel-mining community in the late 1950s. Since this time, Vale (originally Inco), the local nickel mining company, has been one of the community's major employers.

Thompson Unlimited has aided in the diversification of Thompson's economy by recruiting new businesses and industries (such as cold weather-testing and jet engine-testing) into the area.

There are two new hotels and the Mamweetok Friendship Centre under construction. The most significant future development project in the area is the expansion of the University College of the North (UCN). The City is also completing a major project in conjunction with UCN. Together they are completing the final stage of the recreation complex.

The City's most significant challenge regarding labour is the lack of skilled trades-people and service workers in the community.

There are a wide range of outdoor recreational activities both in and around Thompson. The region's major recreational area is Paint Lake Provincial Park, located approximately 30 minutes south of Thompson. Burntwood River is also used for recreational purposes, but has not been frequently utilized in recent years. There are several snowmobile and quad trails both in and around the city. Members of the community currently access the area where the transmission line is proposed to be constructed primarily for recreational purposes (snowmobiling, riding ATVs, hunting, and hiking).

The City of Thompson recently completed a *Sustainable Community Plan* and a *Master Park Plan*. Thompson was also one of the 12 communities approved by the Government of Manitoba for the Community Led Emissions Reduction Program (CLER).

The overall health and well-being of Thompson is quite strong. The level of emergency services within the community is very high.

5.7 LGD of Mystery Lake

The LGD of Mystery Lake is located south of Thompson. The LGD of Mystery Lake was enumerated incorrectly and whose population recount indicated a population of 0.

Population Projections			
	High (%)	Medium (%)	Low (%)
Manitoba	0.25	0.50	1.00
LGD of Mystery Lake	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview (see *Appendix B, Sec. 6.1.3*), conducted on January 12, 2010 it was noted that the economy of the LGD of Mystery Lake is currently stable. The Thompson Airport is located in the LGD and is in a state of growth. This is largely due to the recent changes to the Northern Nutritional Program. Thompson will now be a distribution hub for the North, with the majority of goods passing through the airport. This will increase the number of flights leaving Thompson and the amount of time cargo is stored on site.

The LGD also has a landfill which supports the airport and surrounding area. It is predicted that it will continue to grow as it will most likely become the regional landfill as surrounding sites are decommissioned.

The most recent development project within the LGD is the jet engine-testing facility (presently in the first stages of development). The airport is also home to several cold weather-testing sites. The potential for the development of an asphalt plant within the LGD is presently being explored. All past development projects within the LGD and surrounding areas have been economically beneficial. Waste created during developments goes to the LGD landfill, which in turn is beneficial for the LGD.

The LGDs major areas of usage (airport, landfill and jet engine-testing facility) are located at an ample distance from the proposed transmission line.

A Sustainable Community Plan was recently completed for the LGD and the City of Thompson. The LGD and the City of Thompson were also recently approved by the Government of Manitoba for the Community Led Emissions Reduction Program (CLER).

The health of the community appears to be diminishing; nutrition is very poor and diabetes is prevalent. The LGD relies on the City of Thompson for all emergency services (fire, ambulance, and RCMP). The level of service is very high.

Trappers would most likely be the only community members who would access the area of the proposed route. Individuals currently utilize the entire shore line and a portion of the lake for recreational purposes, near Wabowden, Sasagui Rapids and Setting Lake. These areas are all easily accessible by Provincial Trunk Highway (PTH) 6.

5.8 Pikwitonei

The community of Pikwitonei is located east southeast of Thompson. The community of Pikwitonei has a population of 96 persons, with a population change of -22.2% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 100 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 36 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.7 persons. On average, there are 6.5 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 10.0%. The total potential labour force of the community of Pikwitonei is 70 persons with 0 people being employed, a participation rate of 21.4% and unemployment rate of 0%. Wage and taxation information was suppressed for the community due to the population size. (Statistics Canada 2007)

Population distribution information for the community of Pikwitonei was obtained through the use of PCensus (Tetrad Computer Applications Inc. 2007). Pikwitonei has a small population with no adults over the age of 71. The highest percentage of the female population is in the 11 to 14 years of age category (10.53%). All male categories with people are calculated as 5.26%.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Population Projections			
	High (%)	Medium (%)	Low (%)
Manitoba	0.25	0.50	1.00
Pikwitonei	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In group interviews conducted in Pikwitonei on May 17, 2010 (NLHS 2011) community members discussed local knowledge and use of specific resources. The groups mention the seasonality and locations of where people from the community fish commercially, have fishing camps, and spawning occurs. They discuss water quality in the area around Pikwitonei, noting sources of potable water

Outfitting, trapping and hunting are activities the people from Pikwitonei participate in. The groups identify species of mammal that are sought after for their fur and meat specifically where caribou herds have been seen. They list the species of bird and mammal that are found in the region and changes in wildlife populations. They discuss past and present modes of transportation used while trapping and discuss the trap line systems.

Plants are another resource that people from Pikwitonei harvest. The group mentions species of plants they gather and note areas where they collect plants for dietary and medicinal purposes. They describe the various environments in which certain plants grow and the seasons in which certain species of plants are picked. The group talks about the use of trees for firewood and for building log cabins. As well, group members identify types of wood harvested and forest fires near the community.

The workshop participants talk about landforms, rocks and minerals in the area around Pikwitonei. They point out the location of a large rock in a scenic area known as Standing Stone and local gravel sources and recreational sand beaches. The groups discuss heritage resources they are aware of around the community. They talk generally about old settlements, graveyards, burials and artifacts found in the area. They describe in greater detail an old abandoned settlement at Natawahunan Lake that housed fifteen families from Split Lake, York Landing and Cross Lake.

Community members have noticed changes to their community over time. They note that in the past there were many stores in Pikwitonei and there were job opportunities in the town itself. Today the population of the community has shrunk as more people move to Thompson for work and to be closer to health care facilities. Jobs that are available include trapping, work at the nursing station, airport or school and babysitting.

Transportation is an issue of concern and living in a remote community such as Pikwitonei has its disadvantages. It was noted that the use of the winter road was shortened by a month in the previous winter due to an early thaw.

Resource use around the community was discussed. There is a catch and release sturgeon tagging program that provides seasonal employment to people from the community. There are areas that are fished commercially around Pikwitonei and angling areas used by tourists.

Fur-bearing mammals are sought after and fur prices have declined over time. There are species of birds and mammals that are sought after and the seasons when they are hunted. There is a declining population of sturgeon, a species of fish that at one time formed a large part of the diet and sturgeon at one time was commercially fished around Pikwitonei. Heritage resources have been found, including pictographs, artifacts and burials. Certain aspects of the culture have been lost over time including knowledge of medicines and the preparation of animal hides. There have been changes in populations of certain animals. Transportation routes have been used over time, including waterways and portages and some of these old routes are used as snowmobile trails. Trees are used for firewood; as many people in Pikwitonei use wood as a cost-effective way to heat their homes. It was noted that wood-heat is better for health.

5.9 Thicket Portage

The community of Thicket Portage is located south of the city of Thompson. The community of Thicket Portage has a population of 156 persons, with a population change of 13.9% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 130 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 35 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 3.4 persons. On average, there are 6.4 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 10.0%. The total potential labour force of the community of Thicket Portage is 100 persons with 45 people being employed, a participation rate of 70% and unemployment rate of 35.7%. Wage and taxation information was suppressed for the community due to the population size. (Statistics Canada 2007)



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Population Projections			
	High (%)	Medium (%)	Low (%)
Manitoba	0.25	0.50	1.00
Thicket Portage	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In group interviews conducted on June 16th, 2010 with Thicket Portage (NLHS 2011) community members discussed local knowledge of the environment, the economy, history and culture.

Water bodies are used as a means of transportation in all seasons and are a source of livelihood through fishing and trapping. Numerous portages used in the past are still commonly used by community members. Spawning areas and times of spawning for specific species of fish are indicated during the interview. The participants explain the importance of commercial, sport, and recreational fishing. Carp have had a negative effect on native fish populations in water bodies surrounding Thicket Portage. Dams have increased debris, which leads to more accidents and destruction of commercial fishing gear. They discuss the loss of Paint Lake for commercial fishing. Many recreational fishers come to the lakes and take enough fish so as to impact the livelihoods of the local commercial fishers..

Most community members, young and old have trapping licenses. Lands on trap lines and cabins are being encroached upon by a provincial park and denuded by local logging companies. The group lists the different types of fur-bearing animals that are trapped, and in some cases indicate specific areas or habitats where species can be found. They talk about the population cycles of certain

species of fur-bearers. The group explains that the overall health of the animals are good, but there are some sick and diseased animals caught on occasion.

The group mentions that logging used to be an important part of the local economy. There was once several saw mills operating in the area, and the wood was shipped south by train. In the present day, the local logging company encroaches on their traditional lands and trap lines. The group also explains the use of different kind of trees for firewood and describes where they are harvested. They mention that pulpwood is an important resource in the area.

The group list different types of berries and indicate where they can be found. They mention that many people used to sell berries for supplementary income in the past, but today they are only picked for personal use. One participant notes that Sabomin Lake is named after gooseberries because of their abundance in that area. The group discusses a number of different medicinal herbs and their uses. They list a number of birds that can be seen in the area, but do not mention any personal use for birds. The group notes that in recent years there have been woodland caribou in the area, which they do not remember seeing 50 years prior. The group talks about the importance of moose hunting in the area. Moose populations have diminished due to the loss of habitat as a result of logging. There are outfitting operations near Thicket Portage, but the community is not involved.

The participants discuss heritage sites in the area; graves from the 1918 Spanish Flu epidemic found near the Nelson River, an old HBC store at Burnt Point, a trading post called Chatham House, rock paintings, burial sites and an old railway.

The group discusses social and cultural changes in the community. They state that fishing and trapping is still prevalent. Despite advancements in technology, most community members are actively involved in these traditional activities. They mention that carnivals, organized sports, graduation celebrations, and fishing derbies serve to bring the community together. They recall how organized baseball brought different communities together in the past. At one time, residents relied on traditional healers using local medicines. It can be difficult to get help in emergency situations because weather conditions may prevent Air Medivac operations.

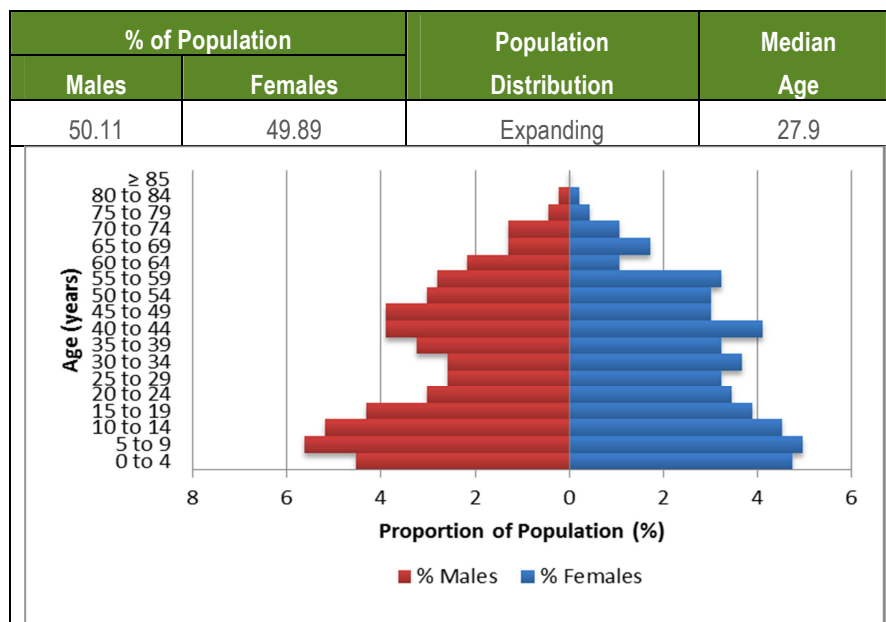
The group talks about the location of gravel and sand pits. Some soils in the area allow for gardening, but little gardening is done anymore. Mining is important in the area, and an ore body was potentially found near McLaren Creek. Community members want to be involved economically in any potential mining activities.

5.10 Wabowden

The community of Wabowden is located along PTH 6 south of Thompson. The community of Wabowden has a population of 516 persons, with a population change of 0.2% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 380 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 181 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.8 persons. On average, there are 6 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 40.0%. The

total potential labour force of the community of Wabowden is 385 persons with 150 people being employed, a participation rate of 54.5% and unemployment rate of 31%. As of 2006, there were 385 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$19,335 and 27.7% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The population of Wabowden was not calculated directly. Wabowden is classified as part of Census Division 22 Unorganized in the 2006 Canadian Census. The population pyramid for Division 22 includes multiple communities. The highest percentage of the total male population and total female population are in the 5 to 9 years of age category, with 5.61% and 4.96% respectively. As well, there are no people indicated over the age of 85 years old (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Population Projections			
	High (%)	Medium (%)	Low (%)
Manitoba	0.25	0.50	1.00
Wabowden	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

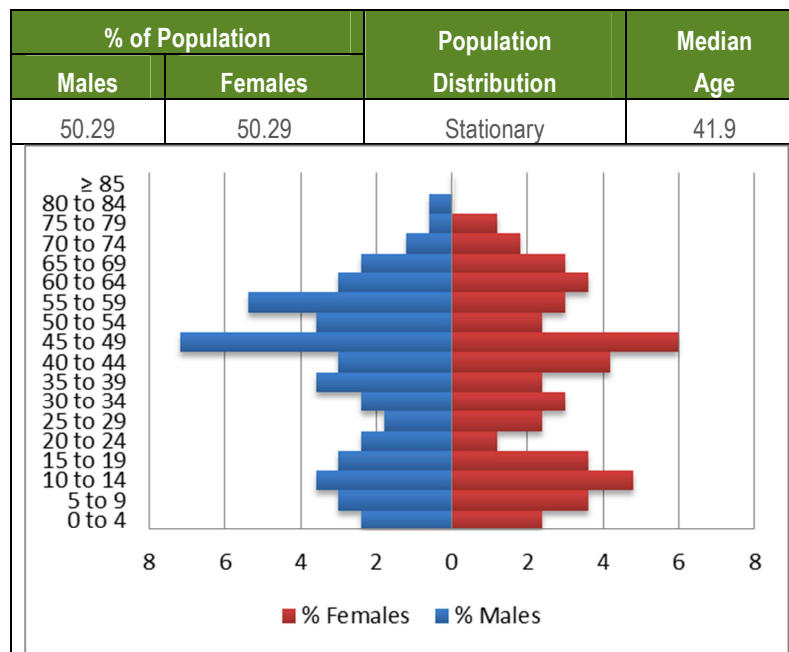
The community of Wabowden is located in central northern Manitoba. Wabowden is represented by a mayor and council. The community has amenities including fire, police (Wabowden RCMP Detachment), and medical services. Community based services include hydro, telephone, water from Bowden Lake, waste disposal, and the Mel Johnson School.

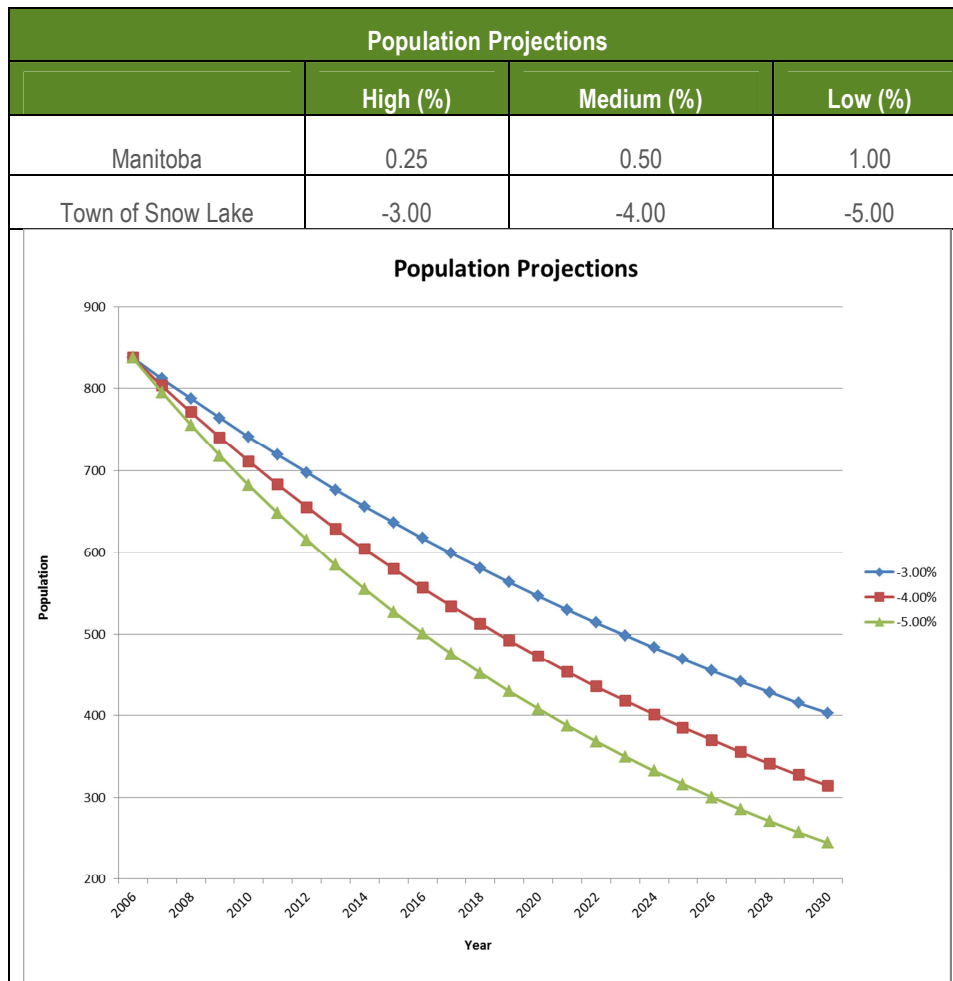
Solid waste disposal is transported to a site two miles north of the community. The water obtained from Bowden Lake is treated and stored in a reservoir which is connected to distribution lines around the community.

Recreation facilities include baseball diamonds, beaches, parks, recreation complex, and golfing. The community is located in the Manitoba Nickel Belt. Former activities included nickel mining and logging operations. Commercial fishing is a major source of income for residents. Wabowden has a fish station which services surrounding communities in the Nelson and Grass River Watersheds. Other economic activities include trapping and growing wild rice.

5.11 Town of Snow Lake

The Town of Snow Lake has a population of 837 persons, with a population change of -30.7% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 55 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 355 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.2 persons. On average, there are 6.6 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 8.5%. The total potential labour force of the Town of Snow Lake is 665 persons with 375 people being employed, a participation rate of 59.4% and unemployment rate of 5.1%. As of 2006, there were 645 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$34,696 and 6.5% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)





5.12 Herb Lake Landing

The community of Herb Lake is located north west of The Pas. Statistics for Herb Lake are represented in the Census Subdivision “Town of Snow Lake.

Community members of Herb Lake Landing participate in a Traditional Knowledge Workshops and discussed water bodies frequently used around the community, including Wekusko Lake, Buzz Lake and Puella Bay. Wekusko Lake, which is extremely important to the community as it is their source of water; historically, the lake was used for freighting and commercial fishing.

The group members speak about the variety of fish found near the community, pickerel and jack being the predominant species harvested in past commercial fishing efforts. They note that Grass River and Buzz Lake have become popular tourist spots in recent years for anglers and the group expresses concern that these waterways have been overfished as a result.

The group members discuss industries that have been in operation, both in the past and presently, near the community. They describe the location of an old saw mill and current wild rice harvesting on

Puella Bay. Areas of timber harvesting along the Grass River are also discussed. They speak about the locations of present-day diamond drilling operations and gold mines in the area. They mention tourists who come to rock climb on nearby limestone ridges located between Herb Lake Landing and Buzz Lake.

The group discusses various species of amphibians, reptiles, crustaceans, mollusks and birds found in their community. They talk about fur-bearing and non-furbearing mammals in the area, noting that in the past people used to eat a variety of wild meats, however moose meat is now the only wild component of their diet. They describe locations for hunting and trapping and note that trapping is no longer economically viable but is still practiced as a hobby by people in the area.

In addition to fauna in the area, group members describe various species of flowers, berries and fungi. They note that the medicinal use of plants began only in the recent past after some group members attended a workshop with a plant expert from the community of Barrows, MB. Berries have been traditionally collected and eaten when available and the locations of berry patches are discussed.

Several heritage resources are talked about, including locations of former saw mills, camps (both historic mining and pre-European contact period sites), artifact discoveries (i.e. pemmican pouch), trails and both marked and unmarked burials found outside of known cemeteries.

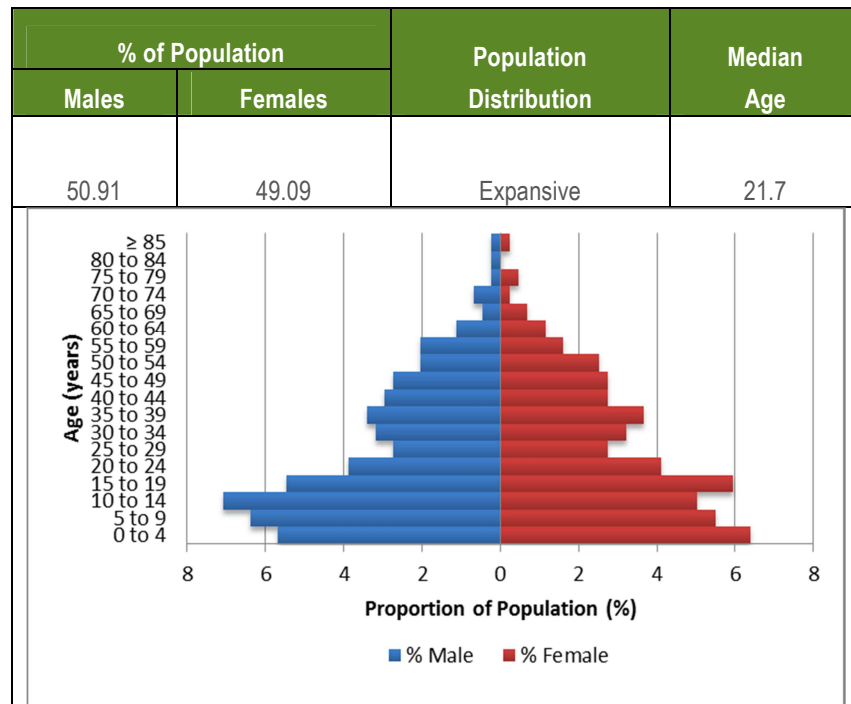
People from the community participate in several activities together. In the past they held fishing derbies and games. Presently they hold suppers, picnics, pioneer days; Canada Day celebrations and have even participated and placed first in the Heart and Stroke Foundation's Fun Challenge, an initiative that promotes community health.

5.13 Opaskwayak Cree Nation

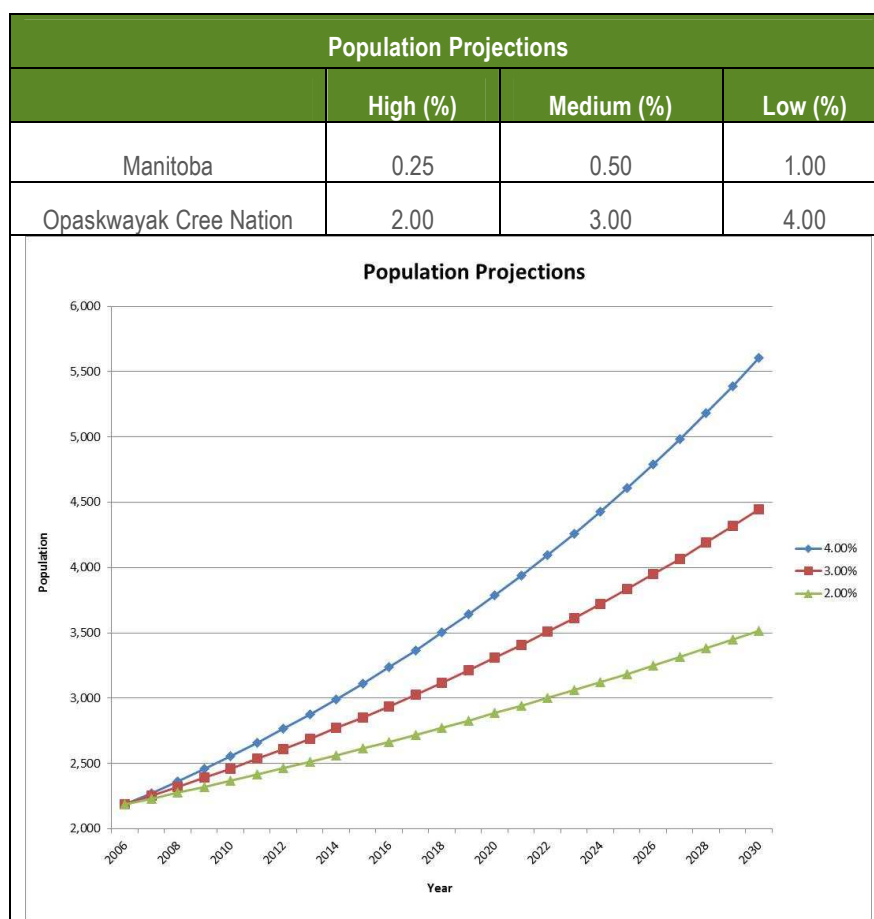
Note: Within the Opaskwayak Cree Nation (OCN), 5 enumerations were undertaken (21A, 21B, 21C, 21E & 21I). The enumeration of 21E is completed whereas 21A, 21B, 21C and 21I are suppressed or the enumeration was incomplete. The following profile is done for 21E as a representation of Opaskwayak Cree Nation (Statistics Canada 2007).

OCN is located near the Town of The Pas. Opaskwayak Cree Nation has a population of 2,578 persons, with a population change of 44.7% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 2,425 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 660 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 3.3 persons. On average, there are 3.0 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 31.5%. The total potential labour force of Opaskwayak Cree Nation is 1,620 persons with 690 people being employed, a participation rate of 184.4% and unemployment rate of 64.7%. Wage and taxation information was suppressed for the community due to the population size. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The highest percentage of the male population is in the 10 to 14 years of age group (7.08%) and the highest percentage of the female population (Statistics Canada 2007) is in the 0 to 4 years of age group (6.39%) (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

OCN is located in north-western Manitoba. The community is located at the junction of the Saskatchewan and Pasquia Rivers. OCN is the second largest employer in the major surrounding area (OCN 2011). The community is self-governed and has elections bi-annually for the Chief and 12 councillors. The community has many amenities for its residents including the Otineka Mall, OCN Shell, Aseneskak Casino and Kikiwak Inn (OCN 2011). The Paskwayak Business Development Corporation (PBDC) was mandated in 1987 to promote economic activity for the community. Major operations of the PBDC are to promote development and plan commercial and investment opportunities for the community (OCN 2011).

The community administration includes many services for the community such as:

- ▶ Emergency Services (Fire, police)
- ▶ Housing
- ▶ Public Works
- ▶ Animal Control
- ▶ Gaming
- ▶ Lands Department,
- ▶ Life Skills,

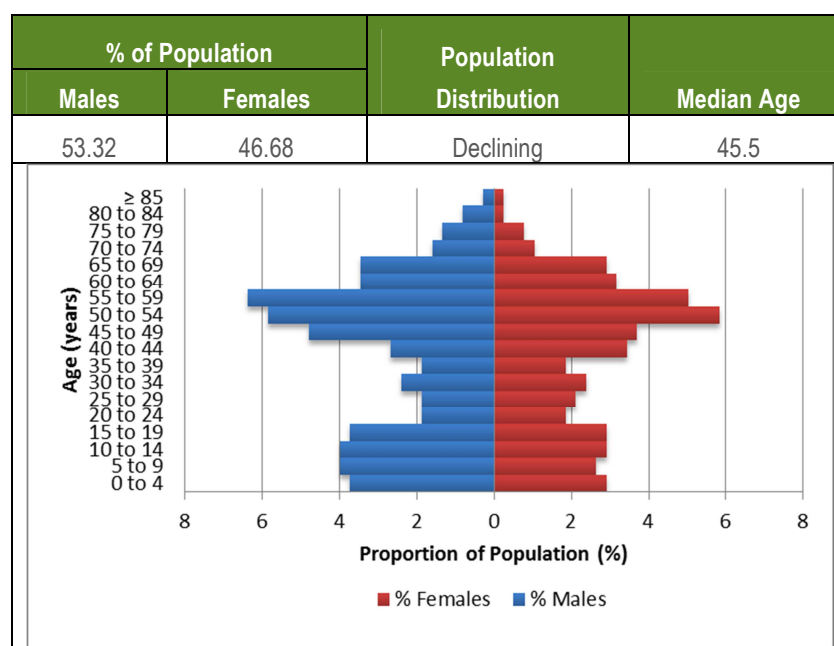
- ▶ Treaty Land Entitlements, and
- ▶ Memberships.
- ▶ Public services offered by the community include (OCN 2011):
- ▶ Recreation services,
- ▶ Health authority and social services,
- ▶ Hilda Young Child Care Centre,
- ▶ Employment and Training,
- ▶ Child & Family Services, and
- ▶ The Rod McGillivray Memorial Care Home

Community events offered by OCN include the Opaskwayak Indian Days, Pow-Wow Competitions, and The Pas Trappers Festival. Recreational areas operated by the community include the Big Eddy, Moose Park, Pike Lake and Riverside Park (OCN 2011). The community also recently added the OCN Walking Trail which begins at the OCN Arbour Site and ends at Pike Lake (OCN 2011).

5.14 Cormorant

The community of Cormorant is located northeast of The Pas. The community of Cormorant has a population of 334 persons, with a population change of -16.5% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 410 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 120 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 3.1 persons. On average, there are 5.6 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 65.0%. The total potential labour force of the community of Cormorant is 235 persons with 130 people being employed, a participation rate of 61.7% and unemployment rate of 10.3%. As of 2006, there were 235 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$19,492 and 55.8% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

Cormorant is classified as part of Census Division 21 Unorganized which includes multiple communities. The highest percentage of the total male population is in the 55 to 59 years of age group (6.37%) and the highest percentage of the female population is in the 50 to 54 years of age category (5.84%). The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40 to 60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Population Projections			
	High (%)	Medium (%)	Low (%)
Manitoba	0.25	0.50	1.00
Cormorant	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In an interview conducted on March 30, 2010 with ten community members from Cormorant (NLHS 2011), local knowledge and use of specific resources are discussed. Important waterways around Cormorant where various species of fish are known to spawn are indicated. Community members fish commercially and domestically. Water quality has changed and resulted in silt and sediment build-up and potential mercury in fish.

Trapping is another activity that people from Cormorant participate in. The groups describe areas that are trapped and the species of fur-bearing mammal that are sought after. Trapper's cabins are identified and government operated programs based in the area pay trappers for catching a certain quota of muskrat.

In addition to trapping and fishing, the land and waterways around Cormorant are also used for hunting and outfitting. Caribou are found in the area, and animals hunted are used for food, clothing, and artistic endeavours. In recent years, there have been concerns over the safety of eating the organs of certain species of ungulates due to high concentrations of cadmium.

Plant harvesting is another activity that people in Cormorant participate in for dietary, medicinal, and economic purposes. Medicinal properties of certain species of plant are identified; workshop participants speak of plant medicines being sold and some residents who use plants to make crafts which they sell to supplement household income.

The group discusses the use of trees for logging and for firewood. Many people in Cormorant use wood to heat their homes. The group lists the different species of tree that are used for firewood and discuss how each type of tree burns differently. The workshop participants also talk about how various insects, chemicals and fungi affect trees in the region.

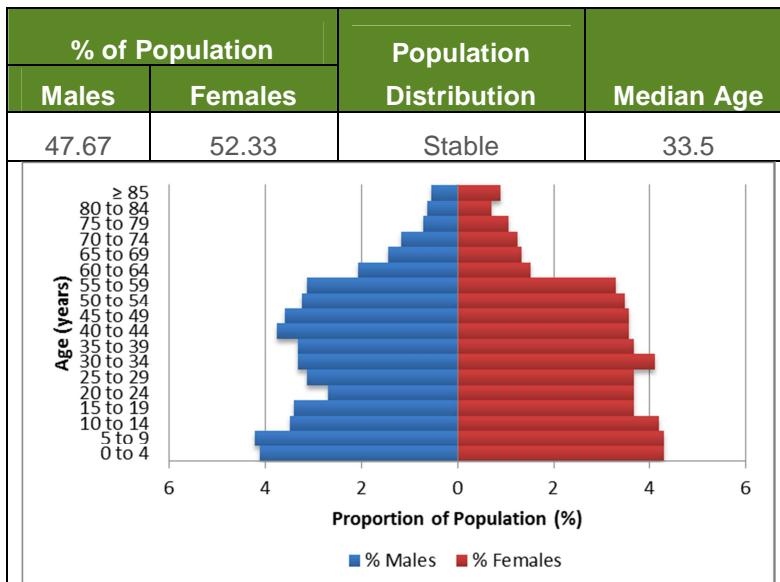
The workshop participants talk about landforms, rocks and minerals and soil in the area around Cormorant. Bluffs along the lakes are used as navigational aids when they travel on waterways.

The community members mention that there are few job opportunities available in Cormorant and people must leave the community for work.

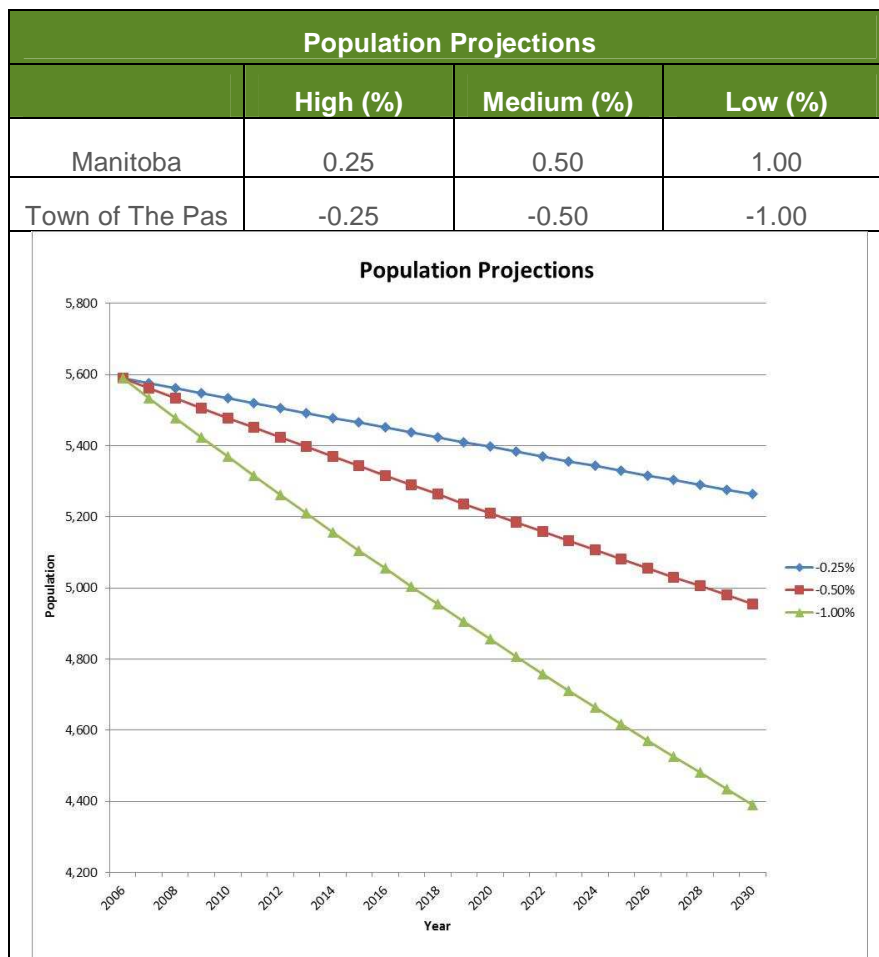
5.15 Town of The Pas

The Town of The Pas is located in the Municipality of Kelsey. The Town of The Pas has a population of 5,589 persons, with a population change of -3.6% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 2,240 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 2,205 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.5 persons. On average, there are 6.1 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 1.8%. The total potential labour force of the Town of The Pas is 4,145 persons with 2,675 people being employed, a participation rate of 69.5% and unemployment rate of 7.3%. As of 2006, there were 3980 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$27,665 and 16.3% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The highest number of males is in the category of 5 to 9 years of age with 4.2% and the highest percentage of the female population is in the 0 to 4 and 5 to 9 years of age group with 4.29% each. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40 to 60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In an interview conducted on March 9, 2011 with the Economic Development Officer for the Town of The Pas, the economy was indicated as stable; however, there is an opportunity for slow growth related to the expansion of the University College of the North (UCN). The wellness centre construction was completed in the past few years and has been positive for the well-being of the community. The Pas has undergone discussions for a proposed phased-residential development project; the plan is currently in the development stages.

Downsizing and job losses at Tolko Industries, the local forest products facility, were considered a major economic event for the community. There has been an increase in the level of health services and in the programming at UCN which has then created an increase in housing demand. As a result, UCN has become the largest employer in The Pas.

Availability of new jobs in the carpentry and truck driving sectors were indicated. Jobs are available in the community, but training may be required to prepare people to become work-ready. There are also challenges in retaining retail staff in the town. The Nor-Man Regional Health Authority (RHA), Tolko Industries and UCN are the largest employers for the town. There are significant government employment opportunities in The Pas; which is the regional hub for this sector. A partnership between UCN and the Federal and Provincial government has been developed to create a strategy, which would identify training needs in the community.

Regarding commercial resource uses, there are agricultural operations near the town and there is potential for new mining development in the area. The town may serve as a housing and transportation hub for new and existing mining employees in the areas of The Pas and north to Snow Lake in the near future. Positive economic impacts may balance potential environmental effects to wildlife, water and air quality from industrial resource development.

An overall renewal plan is needed for community infrastructure to meet sewer, water, roads and sidewalks upgrades. The town has a residential and industrial subdivision planned for their airport site near Clearwater Lake.

Types of outdoor recreation include hunting, snowmobiling, fishing, ATV, cross-country skiing and hiking and it was noted that more people are buying and using ATVs in the area. There are designated trails for ATVs/snowmobiles. The region near the proposed location of the project contains important natural features for wildlife, fishing and vegetation which are often used recreationally. Community events in the town include the Northern Manitoba Trappers Festival, Bill Bannock Winter Fishing Derby, Agricultural Society festival, Opaskwayak Indian Days and numerous hockey tournaments.

The town has participated in sustainable development initiatives including a recycling program and climate change awareness with the implementation of “no idling” zones. The town landfill operates an Eco-Centre at the landfill where residents can safely dispose of oil, filters and containers.

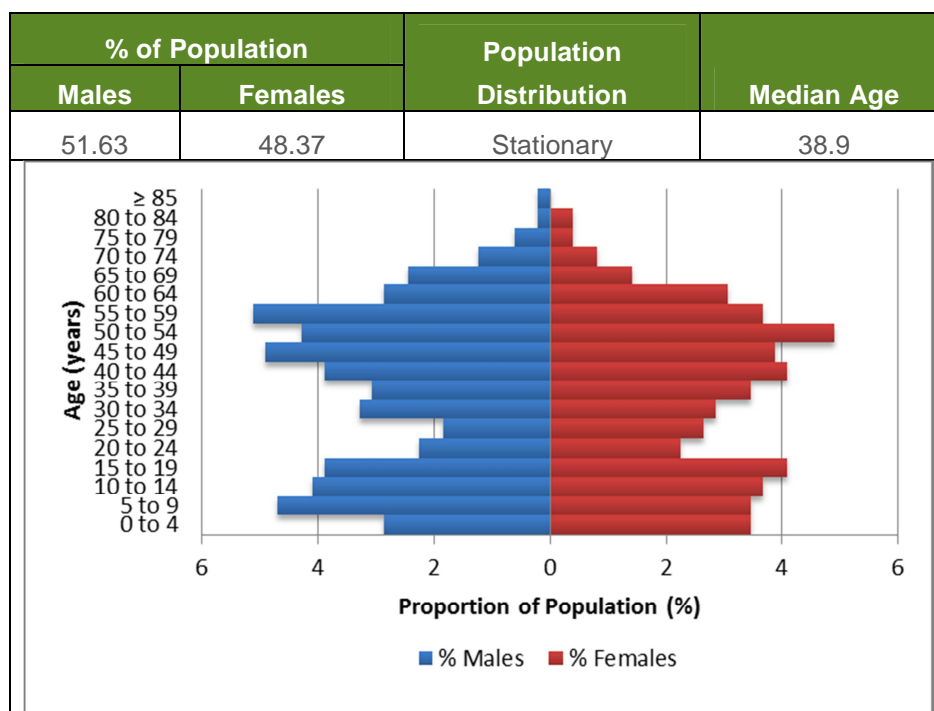
The health of the community has declined over the past 10 years due to the prominence of illness such as diabetes and high blood pressure. Seasonal depression is a condition associated with the long cold winters and is experienced by town residents. As well, there was reference to an increase in seasonal allergies.

The town provides a volunteer fire department to its residents and has agreements to service the surrounding communities of Kelsey, Clearwater Lake, and Rocky Lake. Police service costs are shared by the Town and the RM of Kelsey; funds are paid to the RCMP. The level of police service provided by the RCMP is adequate for the town and there is a 911-ambulance service for the town and surrounding communities.

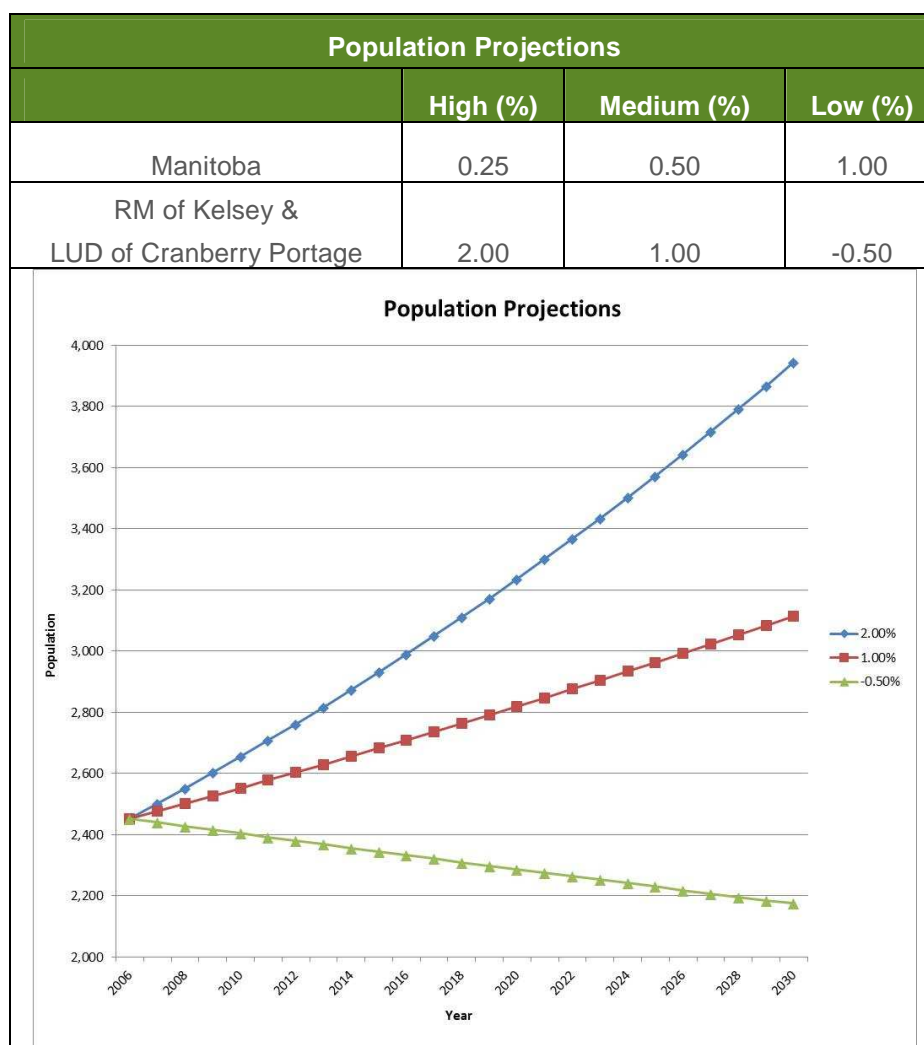
Community members access the project area at all times of the year. RM of Kelsey (Includes the Local Urban District (LUD) of Cranberry Portage)

The RM of Kelsey is located south of Clearwater Lake Provincial Park. The RM of Kelsey has a population of 2,453 persons, with a population change of -2.7% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 1,055 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 910 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.7 persons. On average, there are 6.5 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 20.9%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Kelsey is 1,885 persons with 1,235 people being employed, a participation rate of 74.5% and unemployment rate of 12.1%. As of 2006, there were 1785 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$24,108 and 12.9% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The highest number of males is in the category of 55 to 59 years of age with 5.1%, and the highest percentage of females is in the 50 to 54 years of age category with 4.9% of the total population. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the RM is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40 to 60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted on March 9, 2011, the economy of the RM of Kelsey was in a state of growth due to increased agricultural prices and a new 30-house subdivision. There is potential for future coal mining development in the southern portion of the RM that could result in material shipping along with the grain produced in the area. From the rural water project, it was determined that there was a need to double the size of the water cistern to increase the water load supplied to the RM. Water is also supplied to the OCN which has had community expansion as well.

Past regional economic events include the shutdown of the local sawmill. A potential future mining camp will be developed in the Snow Lake area and the RM could become the settlement community for these workers. There are land subdivision opportunities within the RM that can accommodate new residential developments; this would require more water system capacity upgrades.

Tolko Industries currently employs the majority of people in the RM. Other significant workforces are the Town of The Pas and the UCN. Fewer young people are entering the construction sector as compared to the past. It was mentioned in the interview that past training strategies for the workers

have not provided good results. It was suggested that course selections for training purposes should be determined based on employee aptitude and the requirements to fulfill the job description.

In the past, during major projects, the local hotels were full and the local machine rental shops were busy. It was noted that machinery and supplies are often sourced and loaded in Winnipeg, Edmonton or Saskatoon and pass through the community in transit to work sites in the region. Tradespeople such as carpenters and electricians are lacking in the area. There is a regional training program at the Cranberry Portage school for students from outside the RM; this program provides basic skills without a formal trade certification.

The current land use near the proposed ROW is predominately cattle farming and rural residential housing. RM residents can access a community recreation center and swimming pool for leisure activities. Outdoor activities include fishing, snowmobiling and hunting for ducks, geese and moose. The Trappers Festival brings people together in February for a celebration and there is a community poker derby and the OCN Indian Days in summer.

The Kelsey Conservation District delivers programs for manure management and community garden plots. The RM participates in the community recycling program and is active in promoting waste reduction initiatives to minimize impact on the landfill. The aquifer that supplies the RMs water is excellent quality.

The deer and moose populations are at a stable level, the geese are overpopulated and the duck population is currently low.

The interviewee indicated a high rate of cancer in the community. Many people are starting to use the community wellness centre, which could potentially have a positive impact on personal health and well-being. People use an outdoor walking path in the Town of The Pas for exercise during the summer.

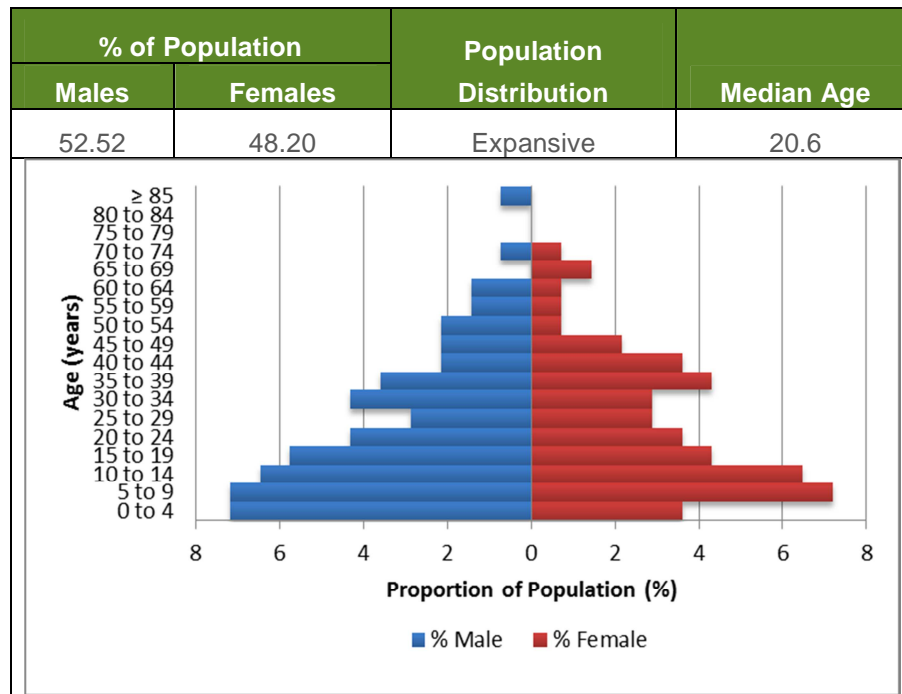
Emergency services available in the RM include a fire department, ambulance services and a hospital located in The Pas. There are Medivac emergency flights arranged through the hospital and forest fire-fighting and emergency measures operations in the community. It was noted that high health and safety standards and tailgate meetings for workers have helped to minimize accidents and emergencies.

5.16 Mosakahiken Cree Nation (Moose Lake 31a)

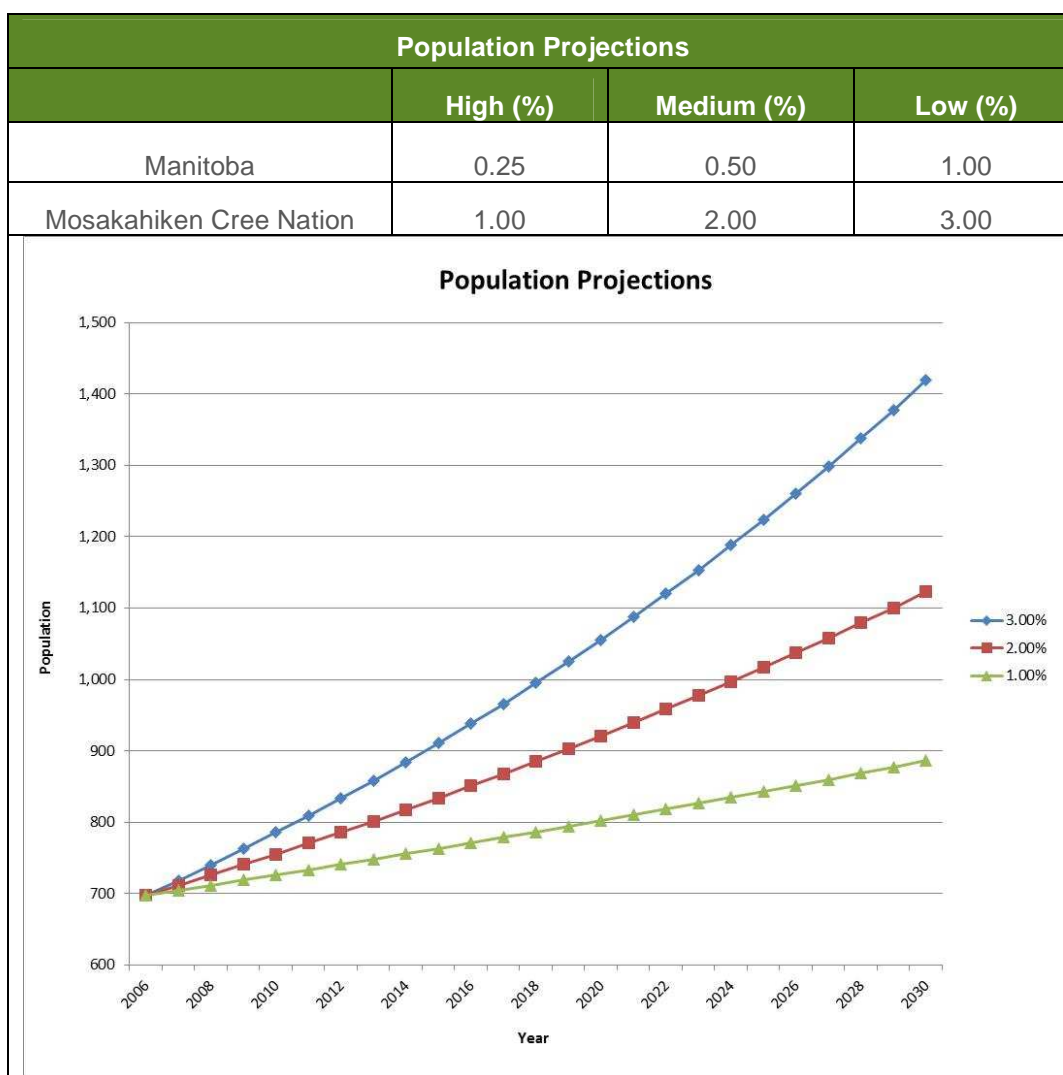
Mosakahiken Cree Nation is located east of the Town of The Pas. Mosakahiken Cree Nation has a population of 698 persons, with a population change of -5.7% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 695 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 165 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 4.1 persons. On average, there are 5.4 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 57.6%. The total potential labour force of Mosakahiken Cree Nation is 425 persons with 115 people being employed, a

participation rate of 37.6% and unemployment rate of 28.1%. As of 2006, there were 390 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$10,976 and 0% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

Information for Moose Lake indicates that there are people in all age groups excluding 75 to 84 years of age. The highest numbers of males are in the 0 to 4 and 5 to 9 years of age groups with 7.19% each, and the highest percentage of females is in the 5 to 9 years of age group with 7.19% (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Mosakahiken Cree Nation is governed by elected Chief and Councillors who normally serve a two-year term and is signatory to Treaty 5 signed in 1875. Their native language is Cree. First Nation members attend Rod Martin School, which offers kindergarten to grade 9 offered by the Frontier School Division. A health care centre is located on-reserve and Child and Family services is provided through the Cree Nation Child and Family Caring Agency. Water is either supplied through private wells, water delivery truck or piped water with potable water supply that is purchased. A local RCMP detachment is present onsite with one First Nation constable (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada 2004).

5.17 Moose Lake Community Council

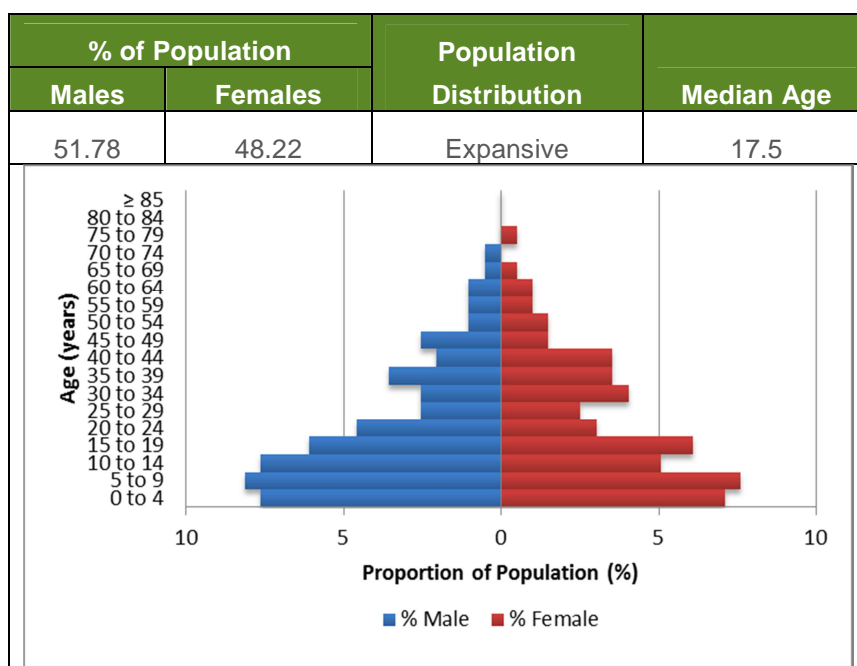
The community of Moose Lake has a population of 205 persons, with a population change of -3.3% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 105 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There was an average household size of 3.3 persons. On average, there are 5.9 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 30.0%. The total potential

labour force of the community of Moose Lake is 95 persons with 35 people being employed, a participation rate of 57.9% and unemployment rate of 36.4%. Wage and taxation information was suppressed for the community due to the population size.

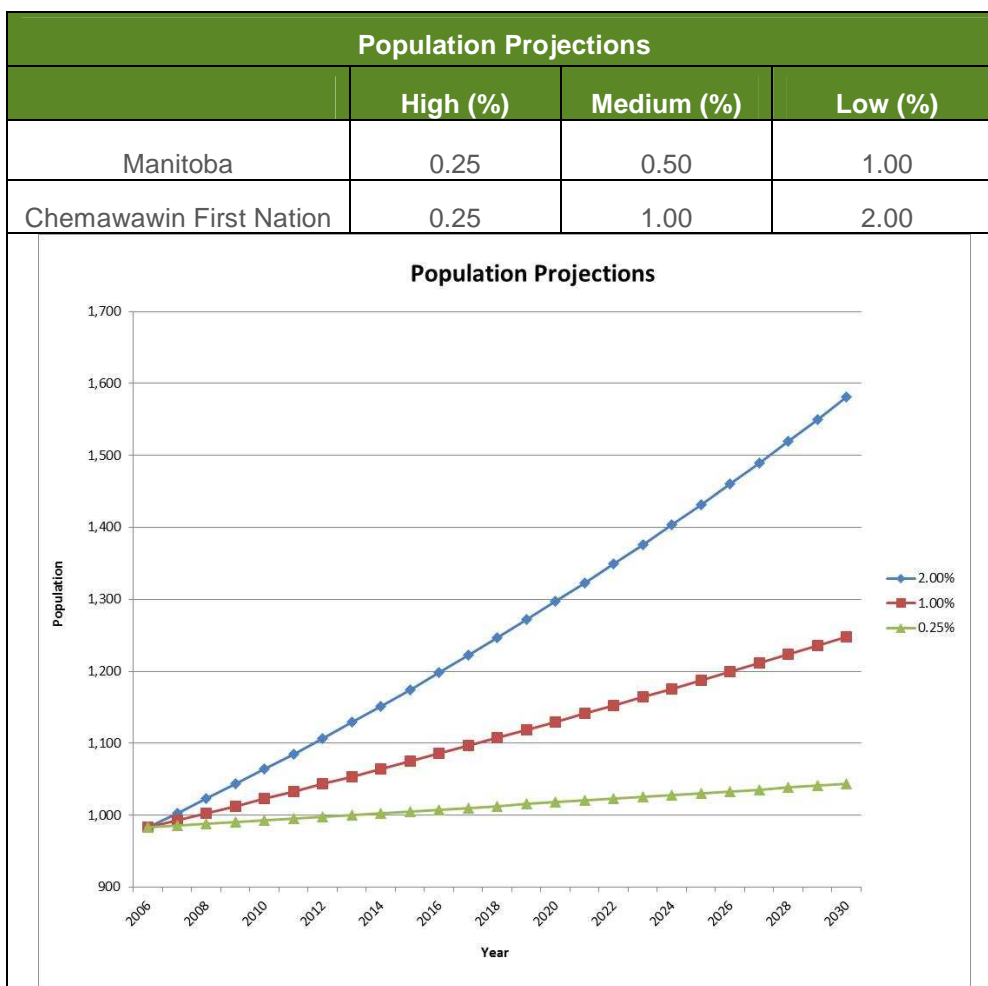
5.18 Chemawawin First Nation

Chemawawin First Nation is located along PTH 6 on the northern shore of Lake Winnipegosis. Chemawawin First Nation has a population of 1,001 persons, with a population change of 7.25% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 970 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 218 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 4.8 persons. On average, there are 6.5 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 38.1%. The total potential labour force of Chemawawin First Nation is 560 persons with 180 people being employed, a participation rate of 57.1% and unemployment rate of 43.8%. As of 2006, there were 505 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$15,392. (Statistics Canada 2007)

Information for Chemawawin First Nation indicates that there are no people over the age of 79. The highest number of males and females are in the 5 to 9 years of age group with 8.12% and 7.61% respectively (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In group interviews conducted on June 8, 2010 in Easterville (NLHS 2011), community members from Chemawawin and Easterville discussed a variety of environmental, economic, and socio-cultural issues. They spoke of the importance of the water bodies in their area in terms of transportation, commercial and recreational fishing, and general environmental health. Although they describe many different water bodies, Cedar Lake is where many people from the community make their livelihood from commercial fishing. Spawning areas and times for specific fish species are identified. They explain that the water quality of Cedar Lake has been compromised by pollution and note the presence of slime and algae in most of the lake.

The participants explain that their community area is barren and rocky; the small amounts of soil are mostly clay, which has made it difficult for people to continue the gardening that was done traditionally at the Old Post (the former town site). They explain that it is necessary to import black soil. Significant limestone and amber deposits are also identified in the area.

The group talks about the timber in the region. They name the species and describe locations of trees that are still present in the area; it is mentioned that some residents still harvest wood for heating and fuel. Some people in the community collect driftwood for carving and diamond willow for

selling or making into crafts. The participants discuss a variety of plants that are harvested in the area for ceremonial and medicinal use. They describe several medicines that are made from different types of trees, and note that Seneca root is collected and sold. It is noted that many of the community's wild berries have been lost due to flooding and land-clearing activities; most berry-picking today is done at berry farms.

The group talks about the history of trapping in the area. Species of fur-bearing animals that are harvested, the seasons and locations in which trapping is done, and how the number and type of species have changed over time are described. It is explained that most people in the community were trappers in the past; these numbers have declined significantly due to low profitability.

The participants explain that although the numbers have decreased, hunting is still a relatively common activity. Moose is the most commonly hunted species. The groups talk about waterfowl and where they are commonly found. They mention that bird hunting is an activity done by most community members. One participant explains how fluctuating water levels in Cedar Lake have adversely affected nesting success of waterfowl.

The groups frequently refer to the Old Post as an important cultural heritage site that is still an important area for fishing. An old portage trail that passes by the geyser is discussed, and an Aboriginal settlement at Clear Bay, which has already been partially excavated.

The participants talk about social and cultural change. The participants describe health problems of the community, with diabetes being of major concern.

In a key person interview conducted on June 9, 2010 with an anonymous participant (NLHS 2011), discussions are related to the use of plants, the effects of flooding, and cultural change. It is mentioned that a much wider variety of medicinal plants were used in the past to treat all types of illness. The location of berries and other types of edible plants such as Seneca root is indicated and their historical and contemporary usage is discussed. It is stated that programs run through the school that promote interaction between the elders and youth, do not fully replicate the old methods of inter-generation cultural transmission.

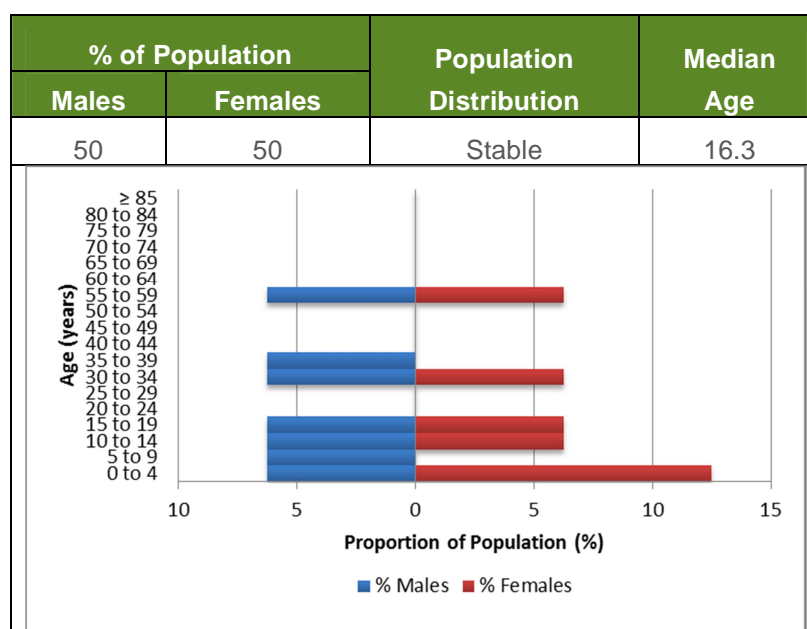
In another key person interview conducted on June 9, 2010 with an anonymous participant (NLHS 2011), discussions are related to fishing and hunting in the area. The interviewee describes historic fishing methods, equipment, and the locations where specific species of fish were found in the past. It is observed that the increased efficiency of fishing fleets have led to overfishing which has become a serious problem. The importance of sport fishing as another means of income apart from commercial fishing is noted. The interviewee also speaks about moose hunting and conservation; hunting locations are indicated and it is mentioned that the use of snowmobile has made this activity easier and faster resulting in a significant decrease in the moose population. It is noted that barren-ground caribou have moved into the area due to the abundance of food. Local bear outfitters bring income into the community.

In a key person interview conducted on June 9, 2010 (NLHS 2011), a comparison of the health, culture, and medicine of the past and present are discussed. The community has access to a doctor only once a year and there was minimal sickness among the community when they were located at the Old Post. The interviewee explains that a change in diet was responsible for the increase in sickness as well as the appearance of new diseases. There are stories of the power and knowledge of medicine men that healed people in the community with cures usually involving concoctions of various herbs and medicinal plants.

In a key person interview conducted on June 9, 2010 (NLHS 2011), environmental, economic, and socio-cultural changes that have occurred in the community of Chemawawin are discussed. There are pristine areas for hunting moose, duck, and geese. Duck and goose eggs were used as food resources in the past. The interviewee talks about experiences with commercial fishing and identifies several fish camps, but also notes that many more island camps are inundated. Fishing has always been an important part of life in the community and that one can still make a good living off of fishing today.

5.19 Easterville Community Council

The Community of Easterville is located north of the Chemawawin First Nation along PTH 60. The community of Easterville has a population of 80 persons, with a population change of 0% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 45 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 15 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 4 persons. On average, there are 0 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 15.0%. The total potential labour force of the community of Easterville is 30 persons with 20 people being employed, a participation rate of 83.3% and unemployment rate of 0%. Wage and taxation information was suppressed for the community due to the population size. (Statistics Canada 2007)



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Population Projections			
	High (%)	Medium (%)	Low (%)
Manitoba	0.25	0.50	1.00
Easterville Community Council	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In group interviews conducted on June 8, 2010 in Easterville (NLHS 2011), community members from Chemawawin and Easterville discussed a variety of environmental, economic, and socio-cultural issues. They communicate the importance of the water bodies in the area in terms of transportation, commercial and recreational fishing, and general environmental health. Although they describe many different water bodies, Cedar Lake in particular, is where many community members generate their livelihoods from commercial fishing. Spawning areas and times for specific fish species are identified. They explain that the water quality of Cedar Lake has been compromised by pollution and note the presence of slime and algae in most of the lake.

The participants explain that their community area is barren and rocky. The small amounts of soil around the community is predominately clay, which has made it difficult for residents to continue traditional gardening as previously done at the Old Post. They explain that it is necessary to import black soil. Significant limestone and amber deposits are also identified in the area.

The groups talk about the timber in the area. They name the species and describe locations of trees that are still present in the region, and mention that some community members continue to harvest wood for heating and fuel. Some people in the community collect driftwood for carving and diamond

willow for selling or making into crafts. The participants discuss a variety of plants that are harvested in the area for ceremonial or medicinal use. They describe several medicines that are made from different types of trees, and note that Seneca root is collected and sold. It is noted that many of the community's wild berries have been lost due to flooding and land-clearing activities; most berry-picking today is done at berry farms.

The groups talk about the history of trapping in the area. Species of fur-bearing animals that are harvested, the seasons and locations in which trapping is done, and how the number and type of species have changed over time are described. It is explained that most people in the community were trappers in the past; these numbers have declined significantly due to low profitability.

The participants explain that although the number of hunters has decreased, it is still a relatively common activity. Moose is the most commonly hunted species. The groups talk about waterfowl and where they are commonly found. They mention that bird hunting is an activity done by most community members. One participant explains how fluctuating water levels in Cedar Lake has adversely affected the nesting success of waterfowl.

The groups frequently refer to the Old Post as an important cultural heritage site; it is still an important area for fishing. An old portage trail that passes by the geyser is discussed, and an Aboriginal settlement at Clear Bay, which has already been partially excavated.

The participants talk about social and cultural change. The participants describe health problems of the community, with diabetes being of major concern.

In a key person interview conducted on June 9, 2010 with an anonymous participant (NLHS 2011) discussions are related to the use of plants, the effects of flooding, and cultural change. It is mentioned that a much wider variety of medicinal plants were used in the past to treat all types of illness. The interviewee indicates the location of berries and other types of edible plants such as Seneca root and talks about their historical and contemporary usage. It was noted that programs that run through the school that promote interaction between the elders and the youth, do not fully replicate the old methods of inter-generation cultural transmission.

In another key person interview conducted on June 9, 2010 with an anonymous participant (NLHS 2011), discussions are related to fishing and hunting in the area. The interviewee describes historic fishing methods, equipment, and the locations where specific species of fish were found in the past. It is observed that the increased efficiency of fishing fleets have led to overfishing which has become a serious problem. The importance of sport fishing as another means of income apart from commercial fishing is noted. The interviewee also speaks about moose hunting and conservation; hunting locations are indicated and it is mentioned that the use of snowmobile has made this activity easier and faster resulting in a significant decrease in the moose population. It is noted that barren-ground caribou have moved into the area due to the abundance of food. There are also local outfitters for bear hunting which bring income into the community.

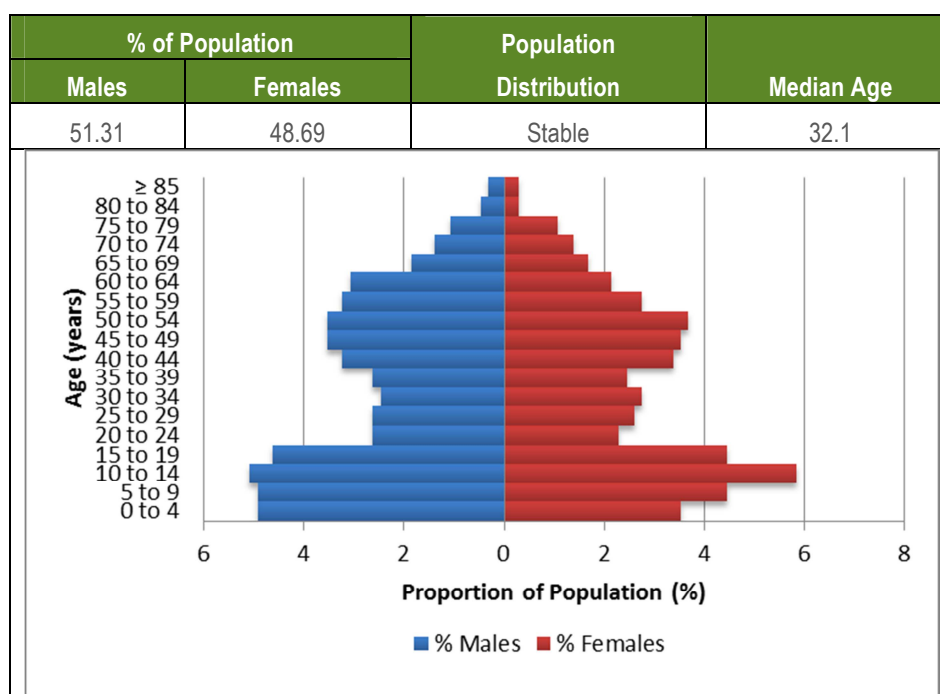
In a key person interview conducted on June 9, 2010 (NLHS 2011), a comparison of the health, culture, and medicine of the past and present are discussed. The community has access to a doctor only once a year and there was minimal sickness among the community when they were located at the Old Post. The interviewee explains that a change in diet was responsible for the increase in sickness as well as the appearance of new diseases. There are stories of the power and knowledge of medicine men who healed people in the community with cures usually involving concoctions of various herbs and medicinal plants.

In a key person interview conducted on June 9, 2010 (NLHS 2011), environmental, economic, and socio-cultural changes that have occurred in the community of Chemawawin are discussed. There are pristine areas for hunting moose, duck, and geese. Duck and goose eggs were used as food resources in the past. The interviewee talks about experiences with commercial fishing and identifies several fish camps, but also notes that many more island camps are inundated. Fishing has always been an important part of life in the community and that one can still make a good living off of fishing today.

5.20 Dawson Bay Community Council

There is currently no available statistical information for the Dawson Bay Community Council. The community falls within the Unorganized Division 19. 2006 Census information does not include detailed population distribution data (Statistics Canada 2007). Area and data suppression resulted in the deletion of all information for the specified geographic area with a population below a specified size determined by Statistics Canada. However data is included in higher level geographic areas such as provinces.

Dawson Bay is classified as part of Unorganized Census Division 19 which includes multiple communities in the north western portion of Manitoba. The population in Division 19 has people in all age categories. The highest number of males is in the 0 to 4 and 10 to 14 years of age groups with 5.07% each, and the highest number of females is in the 10 to 14 years of age category with 5.68%. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40 to 60 years of age in 2006.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Population Projections			
	High (%)	Medium (%)	Low (%)
Manitoba	0.25	0.50	1.00
Dawson Bay	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In group interviews conducted on February 10, 2010 with Dawson Bay community members (NLHS 2011), discussions included knowledge and use of specific resources. Established as a fishing community, commercial fishing remains a key source of income for many families in Dawson Bay. Group members described various species of fish in both rivers and lakes and their spawning locations. They point out areas that are commercially, domestically and recreationally fished and mention the seasons in which these activities are done.

Another important activity the groups discusses is trapping. They discuss species of animals that are trapped within the Red Deer Shoal River fur block and the seasons when certain species are sought after. They talk about transportation methods used to access trap lines and locations of trapper's cabins. It is noted that there are fewer trappers now than in the past due to the decreased fur price caused by a lack of demand in recent years.

The groups list a variety of mammal species that inhabit the area around Dawson Bay and discuss the species which form part of their diet. They describe hunting transportation methods used. The group has noticed a decrease in populations of several species of mammals over time, most notably rabbit, woodland caribou and moose. Overhunting is attributed to the decrease of moose in the area.

The group also discusses migratory and non-migratory bird populations that are found in the surrounding area. Nesting sites, birds that are hunted for food and a rare species of bird that have been spotted in the area (Ruddy Turnstone Sandpiper).

The group discussed a variety of species of berries, herbs, roots, trees and other plants collected. Locations where these plants are harvested and the use of them for subsistence, firewood, traditional medicines and economic gain are discussed. The group expressed a great deal of remorse over the loss of traditional knowledge with respect specific to plant cures passed down throughout generations by the Elders. Sweet grass is noted in particularly as a plant species of importance to the community, both traditionally and economically.

The group has a discussion about heritage resources around the community. Burials along Overflowing River and on The Bluff are noted. An old salt mill previously operating in the area and its machinery are still visible on site. A rock shelter that had been carved into limestone is also briefly discussed. Another community member notes the location of an old burial site that has lost its marker over time.

In a key person interview conducted on February 10, 2010 with an anonymous Dawson Bay community member (NLHS 2011), knowledge and use of specific resources were discussed. The interviewee describes plant harvesting locations, seasons and the various species of plant that are collected and provides some description of what plants are used for particular ailments and how certain medicines are made. Plant harvesting provides an opportunity for family bonding. In a key person interview conducted on February 10, 2010 with an anonymous Dawson Bay community member (NLHS 2011), knowledge and use of specific resources were discussed. Anonymous describes how the saline water in Lake Winnipegosis has given fish a unique and highly marketable taste. Changes in the fishing industry and its technologies are noted to have helped make the jobs easier than in previous generations.

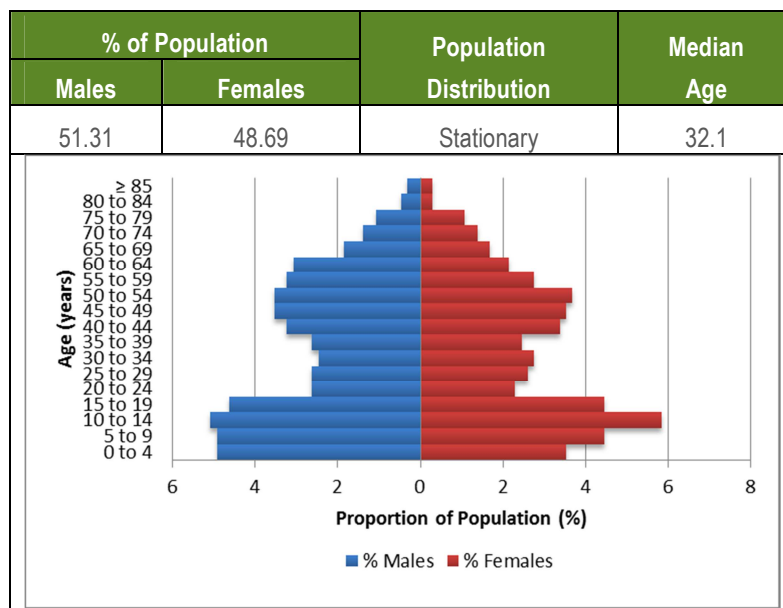
Anonymous notes that the ageing residents must often leave the community to be closer to healthcare services; the nearest physician is 80 miles away. In a key person interview conducted on February 10, 2010 in the community of Dawson Bay (NLHS 2011) it was described how community members have undertaken many economic endeavors over time including heavy equipment operation, agriculture, trapping and salt mining. The location of the salt mine near the community was described and it was noted that the mine was in operation during 1920s-30s. An artesian well continues to bubble through the ground near the salt flats; this resource is not currently utilized.

5.21 Westgate Community Council

There is no available statistical information at the Designated Place Reporting Level for Westgate falls within Unorganized Division 19. (Statistics Canada 2007). Area and data suppression resulted in the deletion of all information for the specified geographic area with a population below a specified

size determined by Statistics Canada. However data is included in higher level geographic areas such as provinces.

Westgate is classified as part of Unorganized Census Division 19 which includes multiple communities in the north western portion of Manitoba. The population in Division 19 has people in all age categories. The highest number of males is in the 0 to 4 and 10 to 14 years of age groups with 5.07% each, and the highest number of females is in the 10 to 14 years of age category with 5.68%. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40 to 60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Population Projections			
	High (%)	Medium (%)	Low (%)
Manitoba	0.25	0.50	1.00
Westgate Community Council	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In group interviews conducted June 24, 2010 in Barrows (NLHS 2011), historical and contemporary information and knowledge was gathered from members of the communities of Powell, Baden, Westgate, Red Deer Lake, and National Mills pertaining to regional economics, the environment, and society.

The participants describe a number of important lakes, rivers, and creeks that are used for transportation, fishing, trapping, and recreation. They explain the basic hydrology of the region and

note that Red Deer Lake is the most important water body because it is the only one with commercial fishing. Lake systems in the Porcupine Hills, trapping and the collecting of medicinal plants are discussed. Interviewees describe spawning areas and explain fish migration routes in great detail. They explain that all communities near to Red Deer Lake utilize its resources. Interviewees speak of the pollution entering the water system from cities through major lakes such as Lake Winnipeg.

The participants identify several unique geological formations in the area, including the protected area of the Baden Escarpment, a locally known area called Big Rock, beaches, petrified wood and a network of caves. They describe how experiences with farming and construction have given them knowledge of the soils and terrain. They explain that the earth in the area has a wide variety ranging from clay to light soil to gravel ridges. The group details the significant exploration for coal in the area as well as a limestone quarry and gravel pits. Significant salt flats in the area used by wildlife are noted. The participants talk about ancient sea shells that were found 16 feet deep in clay while digging wells.

The participants describe the history of logging in the area; it was the backbone of the regional economy for many years and continues to possibly be the most important local industry. They explain that National Mills in particular had an extremely high output of lumber. Interviewees name different species of trees which were used for lumber in the past and explain how the use of different types of trees has changed over time. The group explains how many of the easier tree cuts have already been made and the trees that are left are harder to access, making it increasingly difficult to acquire profits. The group discusses the use of timber resources not only for large and small-scale commercial logging, but also for firewood. They discuss the merits of different fuel woods and agree that tamarack is the most favourable choice but is suffering from insect infestations. They talk about forest fires, and how they salvage wood from burn areas.

The groups discuss a variety of plants which are harvested; they comment on the sharp decline of blueberries and identify specific locations. Interviewees identify a number of medicinal and ceremonial plants, as well as berries and tree fruits which are collected and preserved for food. The group discusses gardening and farming in the area; during the summer months they grow a variety of vegetables as a leisure activity and to reduce food costs.

The participants discuss various types of indigenous wildlife. They comment on species of reptiles and amphibians preferred habitats. The group describes a number of different birds and note the seasons and regions in which they are seen which include the Ducks Unlimited control marsh. Interviewees mention the significant increase in the numbers of snow geese observed; in particular, an interviewee employed in the agriculture sector noted that the increase in snow geese has resulted in significant crop loss.

The groups explains that trapping activity is still customary in the area, but has been greatly reduced; large-scale trapping is no longer practiced because it is not economically viable. They explain that the loss of large-scale trapping has resulted in a dramatic beaver population increase, which has had

various negative effects on hydrology and water-borne diseases. They mention that bear, moose, deer, and elk are the main big-game hunted species that. They talk about the recent decrease in moose population as a result of over-hunting and the influx of wolves.

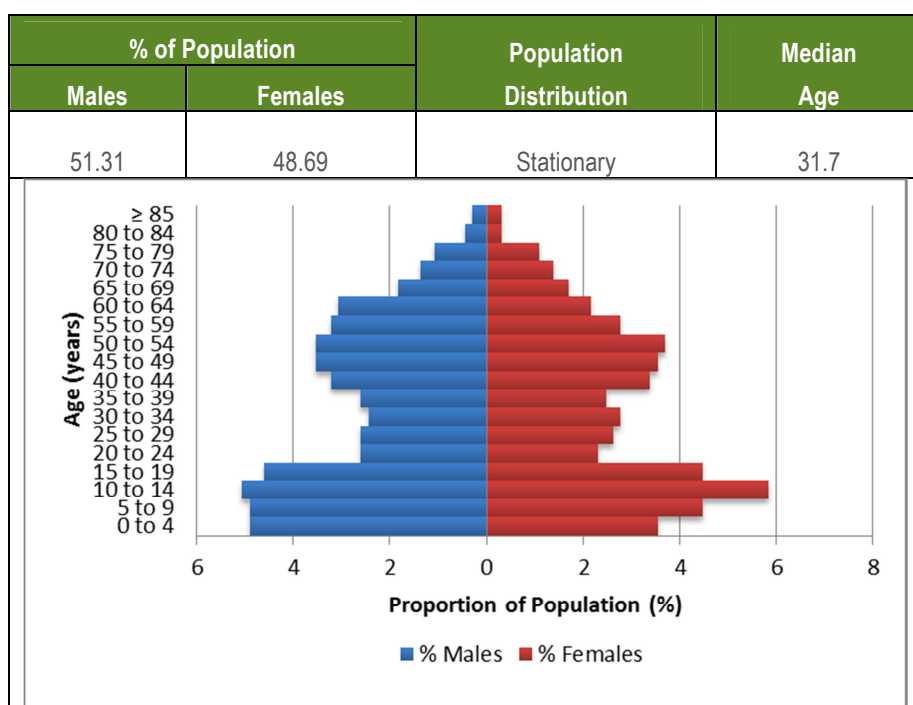
The participants describe a number of heritage sites. They mention a particular five thousand year old burial site which they believe is already in the process of becoming a heritage site. The interviewees mention that there are aboriginal burial sites surrounding the shores of Red Deer Lake. The participants also mention the location of an 1850's trading post.

The participants discuss health problems in the community such as diabetes and cardiac disease and explain that poor diet is the cause. Interviewees express concern regarding chemicals in store bought vegetables and meat, and talk about efforts within the community to raise local poultry and vegetables. A number of different game and fishing derbies bring several small communities together in the area. Community culture and efforts to pass knowledge to the next generation through activities like camping, fishing, hunting, trapping, and gardening is discussed.

5.22 Red Deer Lake Community Council

The community of Red Deer Lake is north of the Porcupine Forest Reserve. The community of Red Deer Lake has a population of 33 persons, with 11 occupied private dwellings. (Statistics Canada 2007) Area and data suppression resulted in the deletion of all information for the specified geographic area with a population below a specified size determined by Statistics Canada. However data is included in higher level geographic areas such as provinces.

Red Deer Lake is classified as part of Unorganized Census Division 19 which includes multiple communities in the north western portion of Manitoba. The population in Division 19 has people in all age categories. The highest number of males are in the 0 to 4 and 10 to 14 years of age groups with 5.07% each, and the highest number of females is in the 10 to 14 years of age category with 5.68%. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the "baby boom" which includes people approximately 40 to 60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Population Projections			
	High (%)	Medium (%)	Low (%)
Manitoba	0.25	0.50	1.00
Red Deer Community Council	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In group interviews conducted June 24th, 2010 in Barrows (NLHS 2011), historical and contemporary information and knowledge was gathered from members of the communities of Powell, Baden, Westgate, Red Deer Lake, and National Mills pertaining to regional economics, the environment, and society.

The participants describe a large number of important lakes, rivers, and creeks that are used for transportation, fishing, trapping, and recreation. They explain the basic hydrology of the region and note that Red Deer Lake is the most important water body, and is also the only one with commercial fishing. They also talk about lake systems in the Porcupine Hills and the importance of water bodies in trapping and the collecting of medicinal plants. They describe spawning areas and explain the fish migration routes in detail. They explain that all the communities near to Red Deer Lake use its resources. They also mention that pollution is entering the water system from cities through major lakes such as Lake Winnipeg.

The participants identify several unique geological formations in the area, including the protected area of the Baden Escarpment, a locally known area called Big Rock, beaches, petrified wood and a

network of caves. Interviewees describe how their experiences with farming and construction have given them knowledge of local soils and terrain; the earth in the area has a wide variety of soils that range from clay to light soil to gravel ridges. They explain that the earth in the area has a wide variety ranging from clay to light soil to gravel ridges. The group details the significant exploration for coal in the area as well as a limestone quarry and gravel pits. Significant salt flats in the area used by wildlife are noted. The participants talk about ancient sea shells that were found 16 feet deep in clay while digging wells.

The participants describe the history of logging in the area; it was the backbone of the regional economy for many years and continues to possibly be the most important local industry. They explain that National Mills in particular had an extremely high output of lumber. Interviewees name different species of trees which were used for lumber in the past and explain how the use of different types of trees has changed over time. The group explains how many of the easier tree cuts have already been made and the trees that are left are harder to access, making it increasingly difficult to acquire profits. The group discusses the use of timber resources not only for large and small-scale commercial logging, but also for firewood. They discuss the merits of different fuel woods and agree that tamarack is the most favourable choice but is suffering from insect infestations. They talk about forest fires, and how they salvage wood from burn areas.

The groups discuss a variety of plants which are harvested; they comment on the sharp decline of blueberries and identify specific locations. Interviewees identify a number of medicinal and ceremonial plants, as well as berries and tree fruits which are collected and preserved for food. The group discusses gardening and farming in the area; during the summer months they grow a variety of vegetables as a leisure activity and to reduce food costs.

The participants discuss various types of indigenous wildlife. They comment on species of reptiles and amphibians preferred habitats. The group describes a number of different birds and note the seasons and regions in which they are seen which include the Ducks Unlimited control marsh. Interviewees mention the significant increase in the numbers of snow geese observed; in particular, an interviewee employed in the agriculture sector noted that the increase in snow geese has resulted in significant crop loss.

The groups explains that trapping activity is still customary in the area, but has been greatly reduced; large-scale trapping is no longer practiced because it is not economically viable. They explain that the loss of large-scale trapping has resulted in a dramatic beaver population increase, which has had various negative effects on hydrology and water-borne diseases. They mention that bear, moose, deer, and elk are the main big-game hunted species that. They talk about the recent decrease in moose population as a result of over-hunting and the influx of wolves.

The participants describe a number of heritage sites. They mention a particular five thousand year old burial site which they believe is already in the process of becoming a heritage site. The

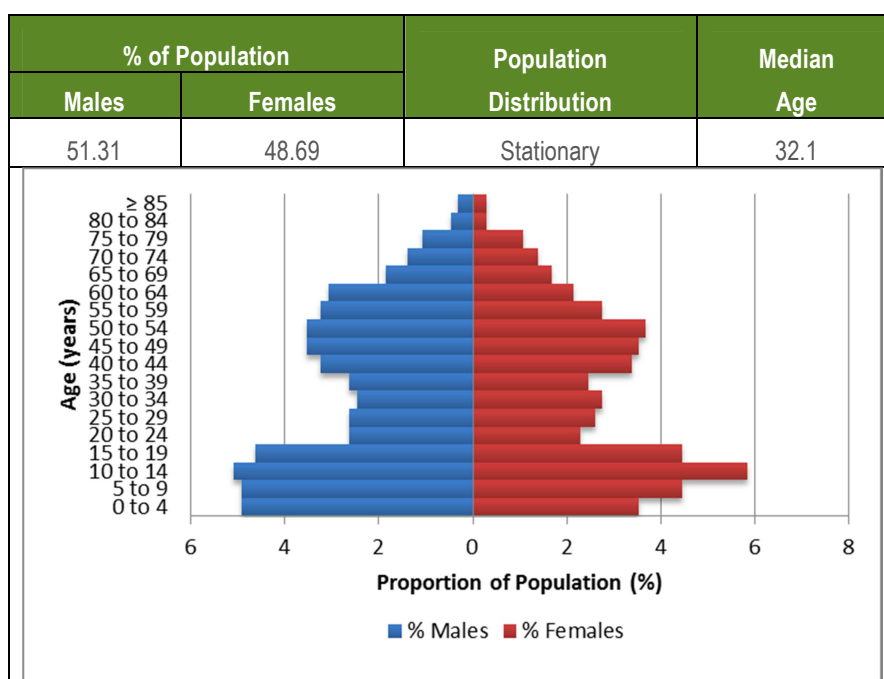
interviewees mention that there are aboriginal burial sites surrounding the shores of Red Deer Lake. The participants also mention the location of an 1850's trading post.

The participants discuss health problems in the community such as diabetes and cardiac disease and explain that poor diet is the cause. Interviewees express concern regarding chemicals in store bought vegetables and meat, and talk about efforts within the community to raise local poultry and vegetables. A number of different game and fishing derbies bring several small communities together in the area. Community culture and efforts to pass knowledge to the next generation through activities like camping, fishing, hunting, trapping, and gardening is discussed.

5.23 National Mills Community Council

The community of National Mills is located north of the Porcupine Forest Reserve. The community of National Mills has a population of 18 persons and there were 4 occupied private dwellings. Area and data suppression resulted in the deletion of all information for the specified geographic area with a population below a specified size determined by Statistics Canada. However data is included in higher level geographic areas such as provinces.(Statistics Canada 2007)

National Mills is classified as part of Unorganized Census Division 19 which includes multiple communities in the north western portion of Manitoba. The population in Division 19 has people in all age categories. The highest number of males is in the 0 to 4 and 10 to 14 years of age groups with 5.07% each, and the highest number of females is in the 10 to 14 years of age category with 5.68%. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the "baby boom" which includes people approximately 40 to 60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Population Projections			
	High (%)	Medium (%)	Low (%)
Manitoba	0.25	0.50	1.00
National Mills Community Council	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In group interviews conducted June 24th, 2010 in Barrows (NLHS 2011), historical and contemporary information and knowledge was gathered from members of the communities of Powell, Baden, Westgate, Red Deer Lake, and National Mills pertaining to regional economics, the environment, and society.

The participants describe a large number of important lakes, rivers, and creeks that are used for transportation, fishing, trapping, and recreation. They explain the basic hydrology of the region and note that Red Deer Lake is the most important water body, and is also the only one with commercial fishing. They also talk about lake systems in the Porcupine Hills and the importance of water bodies in trapping and the collecting of medicinal plants. They describe spawning areas and explain the fish migration routes in detail. They explain that all the communities near to Red Deer Lake use its resources. They also mention that pollution is entering the water system from cities through major lakes such as Lake Winnipeg.

The participants identify several unique geological formations in the area, including the protected area of the Baden Escarpment, a locally known area called Big Rock, beaches, petrified wood and a network of caves. Interviewees describe how their experiences with farming and construction have

given their knowledge of local soils and terrain; the earth in the area has a wide variety of soils that range from clay to light soil to gravel ridges. They explain that the earth in the area has a wide variety ranging from clay to light soil to gravel ridges. The group details the significant exploration for coal in the area as well as a limestone quarry and gravel pits. Significant salt flats in the area used by wildlife are noted. The participants talk about ancient sea shells that were found 16 feet deep in clay while digging wells.

The participants describe the history of logging in the area; it was the backbone of the regional economy for many years and continues to possibly be the most important local industry. They explain that National Mills in particular had an extremely high output of lumber. Interviewees name different species of trees which were used for lumber in the past and explain how the use of different types of trees has changed over time. The group explains how many of the easier tree cuts have already been made and the trees that are left are harder to access, making it increasingly difficult to acquire profits. The group discusses the use of timber resources not only for large and small-scale commercial logging, but also for firewood. They discuss the merits of different fuel woods and agree that tamarack is the most favourable choice but is suffering from insect infestations. They talk about forest fires, and how they salvage wood from burn areas.

The groups discuss a variety of plants which are harvested; they comment on the sharp decline of blueberries and identify specific locations. Interviewees identify a number of medicinal and ceremonial plants, as well as berries and tree fruits which are collected and preserved for food. The group discusses gardening and farming in the area; during the summer months they grow a variety of vegetables as a leisure activity and to reduce food costs.

The participants discuss various types of indigenous wildlife. They comment on species of reptiles and amphibians preferred habitats. The group describes a number of different birds and note the seasons and regions in which they are seen which include the Ducks Unlimited control marsh. Interviewees mention the significant increase in the numbers of snow geese observed; in particular, an interviewee employed in the agriculture sector noted that the increase in snow geese has resulted in significant crop loss.

The groups explain that trapping activity is still customary in the area, but has been greatly reduced; large-scale trapping is no longer practiced because it is not economically viable. They explain that the loss of large-scale trapping has resulted in a dramatic beaver population increase, which has had various negative effects on hydrology and water-borne diseases. They mention that bear, moose, deer, and elk are the main big-game hunted species that. They talk about the recent decrease in moose population as a result of over-hunting and the influx of wolves.

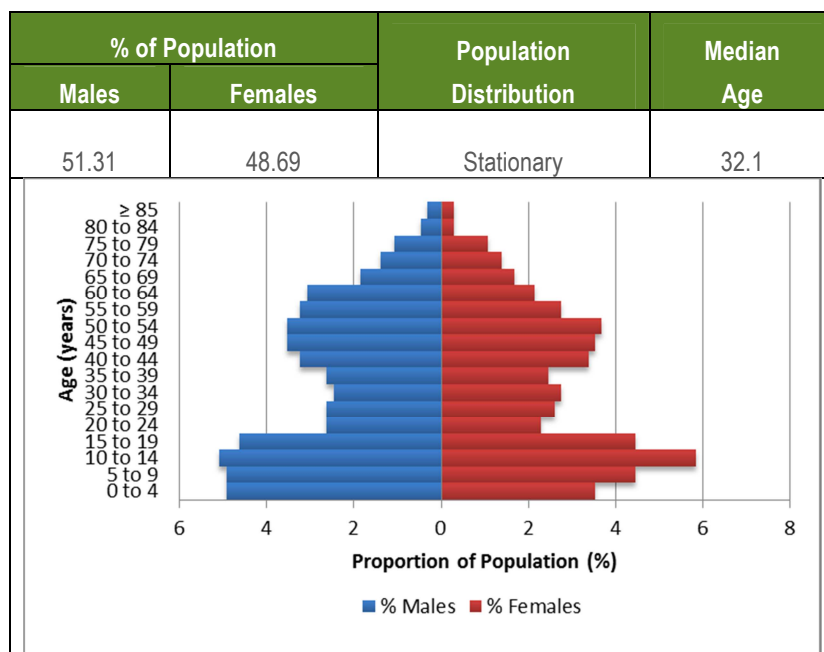
The participants describe a number of heritage sites. They mention a particular five thousand year old burial site which they believe is already in the process of becoming a heritage site. The interviewees mention that there are aboriginal burial sites surrounding the shores of Red Deer Lake. The participants also mention the location of an 1850's trading post.

The participants discuss health problems in the community such as diabetes and cardiac disease and explain that poor diet is the cause. Interviewees express concern regarding chemicals in store bought vegetables and meat, and talk about efforts within the community to raise local poultry and vegetables. A number of different game and fishing derbies bring several small communities together in the area. Community culture and efforts to pass knowledge to the next generation through activities like camping, fishing, hunting, trapping, and gardening is discussed.

5.24 Powell Community Council

The community of Powell is north of the Porcupine Forest reserve. The community of Powell has a population of 20 persons and there were 6 occupied private dwellings. Area and data suppression resulted in the deletion of all information for the specified geographic area with a population below a specified size determined by Statistics Canada. However data is included in higher level geographic areas such as provinces. (Statistics Canada 2007)

Powell is classified as part of Unorganized Census Division 19 which includes multiple communities in the north western portion of Manitoba. The population in Division 19 has people in all age categories. The highest number of males is in the 0 to 4 and 10 to 14 years of age groups with 5.07% each, and the highest number of females is in the 10 to 14 years of age category with 5.68%. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40 to 60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Population Projections			
	High (%)	Medium (%)	Low (%)
Manitoba	0.25	0.50	1.00
Powell Community Council	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In group interviews conducted June 24th, 2010 in Barrows (NLHS 2011), historical and contemporary information and knowledge was gathered from members of the communities of Powell, Baden, Westgate, Red Deer Lake, and National Mills pertaining to regional economics, the environment, and society.

The participants describe a large number of important lakes, rivers, and creeks that are used for transportation, fishing, trapping, and recreation. They explain the basic hydrology of the region and note that Red Deer Lake is the most important water body, and is also the only one with commercial fishing. They also talk about lake systems in the Porcupine Hills and the importance of water bodies in trapping and the collecting of medicinal plants. They describe spawning areas and explain the fish migration routes in detail. They explain that all the communities near to Red Deer Lake use its resources. They also mention that pollution is entering the water system from cities through major lakes such as Lake Winnipeg.

The participants identify several unique geological formations in the area, including the protected area of the Baden Escarpment, a locally known area called Big Rock, beaches, petrified wood and a network of caves. Interviewees describe how their experiences with farming and construction have given them knowledge of local soils and terrain; the earth in the area has a wide variety of soils that range from clay to light soil to gravel ridges. They explain that the earth in the area has a wide variety ranging from clay to light soil to gravel ridges. The group details the significant exploration for coal in the area as well as a limestone quarry and gravel pits. Significant salt flats in the area used by wildlife are noted. The participants talk about ancient sea shells that were found 16 feet deep in clay while digging wells.

The participants describe the history of logging in the area; it was the backbone of the regional economy for many years and continues to possibly be the most important local industry. They explain that National Mills in particular had an extremely high output of lumber. Interviewees name different species of trees which were used for lumber in the past and explain how the use of different types of trees has changed over time. The group explains how many of the easier tree cuts have already been made and the trees that are left are harder to access, making it increasingly difficult to acquire profits. The group discusses the use of timber resources not only for large and small-scale commercial logging, but also for firewood. They discuss the merits of different fuel woods and agree that tamarack is the most favourable choice but is suffering from insect infestations. They talk about forest fires, and how they salvage wood from burn areas.

The groups discuss a variety of plants which are harvested; they comment on the sharp decline of blueberries and identify specific locations. Interviewees identify a number of medicinal and ceremonial plants, as well as berries and tree fruits which are collected and preserved for food. The group discusses gardening and farming in the area; during the summer months they grow a variety of vegetables as a leisure activity and to reduce food costs.

The participants discuss various types of indigenous wildlife. They comment on species of reptiles and amphibians preferred habitats. The group describes a number of different birds and note the seasons and regions in which they are seen which include the Ducks Unlimited control marsh. Interviewees mention the significant increase in the numbers of snow geese observed; in particular, an interviewee employed in the agriculture sector noted that the increase in snow geese has resulted in significant crop loss.

The groups explain that trapping activity is still customary in the area, but has been greatly reduced; large-scale trapping is no longer practiced because it is not economically viable. They explain that the loss of large-scale trapping has resulted in a dramatic beaver population increase, which has had various negative effects on hydrology and water-borne diseases. They mention that bear, moose, deer, and elk are the main big-game hunted species that. They talk about the recent decrease in moose population as a result of over-hunting and the influx of wolves.

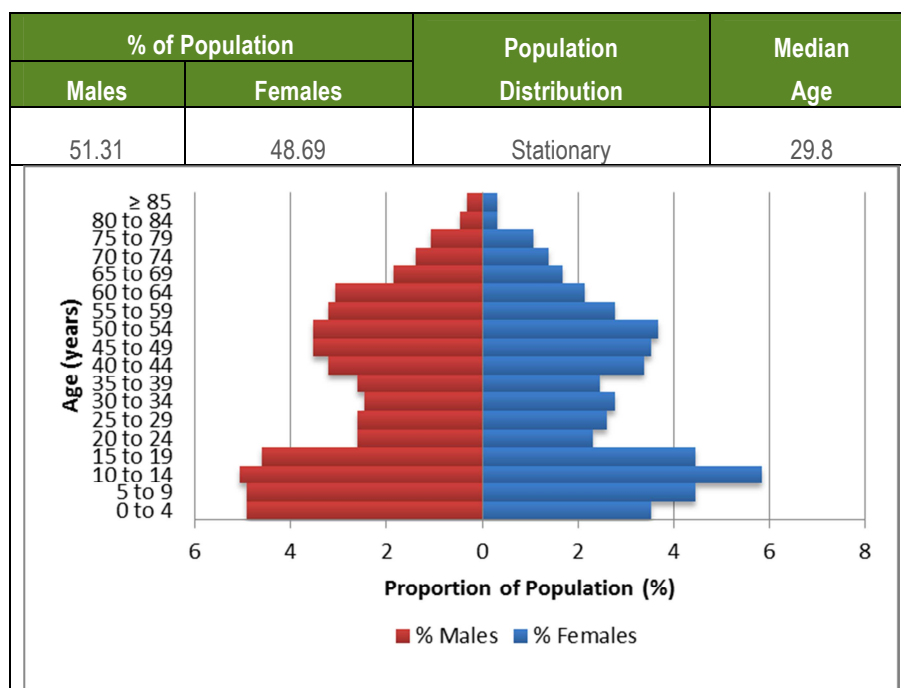
The participants describe a number of heritage sites. They mention a particular five thousand year old burial site which they believe is already in the process of becoming a heritage site. The interviewees mention that there are aboriginal burial sites surrounding the shores of Red Deer Lake. The participants also mention the location of an 1850's trading post.

The participants discuss health problems in the community such as diabetes and cardiac disease and explain that poor diet is the cause. Interviewees express concern regarding chemicals in store bought vegetables and meat, and talk about efforts within the community to raise local poultry and vegetables. A number of different game and fishing derbies bring several small communities together in the area. Community culture and efforts to pass knowledge to the next generation through activities like camping, fishing, hunting, trapping, and gardening is discussed.

5.25 Barrows Community Council

The community of Barrows is north of the Porcupine Forest Reserve. The community of Barrows has a population of 120 persons, with a population change of -12.6% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 105 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 42 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.8 persons. On average, there are 5.6 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 15.0%. The total potential labour force of the community of Barrows is 75 persons with 40 people being employed, a participation rate of 60% and unemployment rate of 22.2%. Wage and taxation information was suppressed for the community due to the population size. (Statistics Canada 2007)

Barrows is classified as part of Unorganized Census Division 19 which includes multiple communities in the north western portion of Manitoba. The population in Division 19 has people in all age categories. The highest number of males is in the 0 to 4 and 10 to 14 years of age groups with 5.07% each, and the highest number of females is in the 10 to 14 years of age category with 5.68%. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40 to 60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Population Projections			
	High (%)	Medium (%)	Low (%)
Manitoba	0.25	0.50	1.00
Barrows Community Council	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In group interviews conducted with community members from Barrows on February 18, 2010, (NLHS 2011) the groups describe resources and the social environment of the community. Spawning locations and species of fish in the area are identified. Economically, pickerel is the most important species to the commercial fishing industry. The groups describe local water quality and note that pollution from agricultural land in Saskatchewan washes into their river system on occasion.

The groups discuss a variety of animal species that inhabit the traditional lands, noting where they can be found throughout the seasons. They discuss rare species of bird found around the

community, including whippoorwill, blue heron and barred owls have brought eco-tourists to the area. There has been a dramatic decrease in the population of moose. This is primarily attributed to over hunting and the clear-cutting of local forests which in turn, destroys critical habitat. There is mention of a decline in the number of local deer; this is potentially caused by an unknown neurological disease affecting wildlife populations.

Another major activity that the groups discuss is trapping; demand for fur and prices have had an impact on which animals are sought after. Due to low prices, wolf and beaver are not frequently trapped and therefore their populations have risen. The group talks about species of animals that are currently trapped within individual trap lines as well as within the Red Deer Shoal River Registered Trap Line (RTL). They note the seasons when certain species are trapped and discuss transportation methods used to access trap lines both in the past and presently.

Species of berries, roots, trees, and grasses collected are identified; plant harvesting locations and the environments in which certain plants are found are noted. It is mentioned that few community members practice traditional medicine and most of this knowledge has been lost. The interviewees discuss the use of plants for subsistence, firewood, traditional medicines and economic gain. Sweet grass is a particularly important plant for them; it is sold both locally and for export which helps supplement the income of many community members.

The interviewees list different types of rocks and minerals that are found in the region. They identify locations of salt deposits and note the location of a salt mining operation that had occurred in the past. The group discusses gravel pits found in the area. They mention that exploration for coal has begun in the region and talk about where soap stone is found. The group notes that soap stone is important economically as it is a medium for carvings.

Heritage resources are discussed including the location of an old store/fort which in operation until approximately 100 years ago. The group members also note the location of historic sites in the nearby community of Red Deer Lake that have been marked by plaques.

The population of Barrows has decreased over time. There is concern amongst group members of the health of people in the community. They have noticed an increase in cases of type I and II diabetes. They believe the increase in cases of diabetes is both hereditary as well as the result of a change in diet from wild to processed foods. It is indicated that traditional medicine practices are rarely used.

In the past, people from the community often found work in the logging industry. Presently few people in the area work as loggers. The groups note that logging companies often bring their own crew and don't hire from local communities. There are minimal jobs available outside of natural resource industries. This lack of employment opportunities has led to many people leaving the community on a permanent basis in search of steady work.

In a key person interview conducted on February 19, 2010 with an anonymous Barrows community member (NLHS 2011), hunting, trapping and types of vegetation in the region were discussed. As a hunter, Anonymous discusses the locations and seasonality of hunting in the area and notes the species of bird and mammal hunted. Bear, while populous, are infrequently hunted by area residents. Over time Anonymous has noticed a change in weather patterns and notes that the weather has become unpredictable and directly affects hunting. Anonymous describes traps and lists the various species of fur-bearing mammals that are sought out. The location of a trapper's cabin in the area is noted. In addition to procuring animals, Anonymous uses plant resources, such as blueberries, in the area. The location where sweet grass is harvested is noted; sweet grass is an important resource for Elders in nearby reserves and is also sold by community members as an additional source of income.

In a key person interview conducted on February 19, 2010 with an anonymous community member from Barrows (NLHS 2011), it was noted that there have been many changes in the community over time. In the past, there were many amenities and local businesses in the community. When Anonymous was young, the population of Barrows was nearly six times as large as it is presently. It was noted that there are few local job opportunities available and residents often look elsewhere for work.

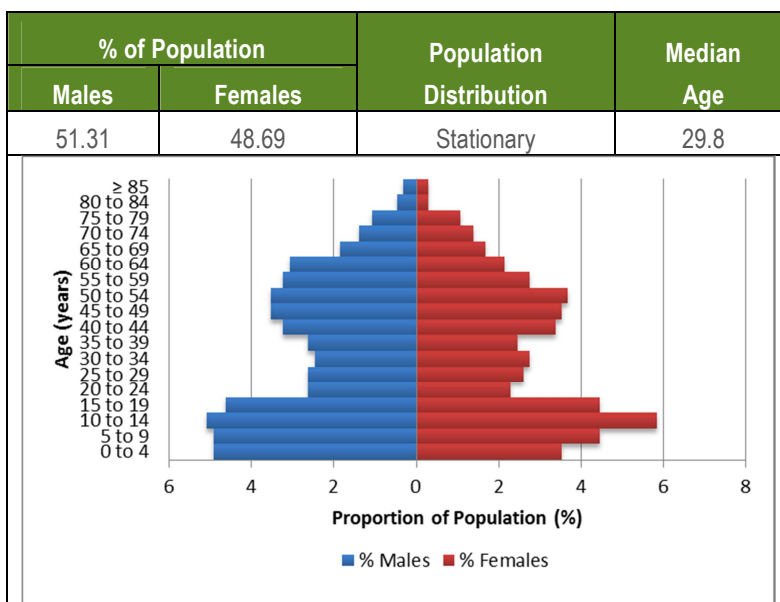
In a key person interview conducted on February 19, 2010 with an anonymous community member from Barrows (NLHS 2011), it was mentioned that courses are currently being offered in the area. The interviewee indicated their participation in a non-timber forestry products course offered in National Mills. The course teaches how to identify and preserve plants for future generations by using only certain parts. Anonymous mentions that several educational courses have been made available to community members in recent years. In addition to the non-timber forestry products course, Anonymous has taken a course offered by individuals from Cranberry Portage on carving soap stone.

In a key person interview conducted on February 19, 2010 in Barrows (NLHS 2011), various species of harvested herbs, berries and roots and their environments were described.. . Plant harvests change on a yearly basis and this is mainly dependent on weather patterns. Certain plants are used medicinally and other plants like sweet grass are used traditionally in cultural ceremonies. the area around the community is an extremely rich region for sweet grass growth, with approximately fifty% %of the world's sweet grass being grown in Manitoba between Overflowing River and Mafeking.

5.26 Baden Community Council

The community of Baden is north of the Porcupine Forest Reserve. The community of Baden has a population of 29 persons and there were 10 occupied private dwellings. Area and data suppression resulted in the deletion of all information for the specified geographic area with a population below a specified size determined by Statistics Canada. However data is included in higher level geographic areas such as provinces.(Statistics Canada 2007)

Baden is classified as part of Unorganized Census Division 19 which includes multiple communities in the north western portion of Manitoba. The population in Division 19 has people in all age categories. The highest number of males is in are in the 0 to 4 and 10 to 14 years of age groups with 5.07% each, and the highest number of females is in the 10 to 14 years of age category with 5.68%. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40 to 60 years of age in 2006.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Population Projections			
	High (%)	Medium (%)	Low (%)
Manitoba	0.25	0.50	1.00
Baden Community Council	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In group interviews conducted June 24th, 2010 in Barrows (NLHS 2011), historical and contemporary information and knowledge was gathered from members of the communities of Powell, Baden, Westgate, Red Deer Lake, and National Mills pertaining to regional economics, the environment, and society.

The participants describe a large number of important lakes, rivers, and creeks that are used for transportation, fishing, trapping, and recreation. They explain the basic hydrology of the region and note that Red Deer Lake is the most important water body, and is also the only one with commercial fishing. They also talk about lake systems in the Porcupine Hills and the importance of water bodies

in trapping and the collecting of medicinal plants. They describe spawning areas and explain the fish migration routes in detail. They explain that all the communities near to Red Deer Lake use its resources. They also mention that pollution is entering the water system from cities through major lakes such as Lake Winnipeg.

The participants identify several unique geological formations in the area, including the protected area of the Baden Escarpment, a locally known area called Big Rock, beaches, petrified wood and a network of caves. Interviewees describe how their experiences with farming and construction have given them knowledge of local soils and terrain; the earth in the area has a wide variety of soils that range from clay to light soil to gravel ridges. They explain that the earth in the area has a wide variety ranging from clay to light soil to gravel ridges. The group details the significant exploration for coal in the area as well as a limestone quarry and gravel pits. Significant salt flats in the area used by wildlife are noted. The participants talk about ancient sea shells that were found 16 feet deep in clay while digging wells.

The participants describe the history of logging in the area; it was the backbone of the regional economy for many years and continues to possibly be the most important local industry. They explain that National Mills in particular had an extremely high output of lumber. Interviewees name different species of trees which were used for lumber in the past and explain how the use of different types of trees has changed over time. The group explains how many of the easier tree cuts have already been made and the trees that are left are harder to access, making it increasingly difficult to acquire profits. The group discusses the use of timber resources not only for large and small-scale commercial logging, but also for firewood. They discuss the merits of different fuel woods and agree that tamarack is the most favourable choice but is suffering from insect infestations. They talk about forest fires, and how they salvage wood from burn areas.

The groups discuss a variety of plants which are harvested; they comment on the sharp decline of blueberries and identify specific locations. Interviewees identify a number of medicinal and ceremonial plants, as well as berries and tree fruits which are collected and preserved for food. The group discusses gardening and farming in the area; during the summer months they grow a variety of vegetables as a leisure activity and to reduce food costs.

The participants discuss various types of indigenous wildlife. They comment on species of reptiles and amphibians preferred habitats. The group describes a number of different birds and note the seasons and regions in which they are seen which include the Ducks Unlimited control marsh. Interviewees mention the significant increase in the numbers of snow geese observed; in particular, an interviewee employed in the agriculture sector noted that the increase in snow geese has resulted in significant crop loss.

The groups explains that trapping activity is still customary in the area, but has been greatly reduced; large-scale trapping is no longer practiced because it is not economically viable. They explain that the loss of large-scale trapping has resulted in a dramatic beaver population increase, which has had

various negative effects on hydrology and water-borne diseases. They mention that bear, moose, deer, and elk are the main big-game hunted species that. They talk about the recent decrease in moose population as a result of over-hunting and the influx of wolves.

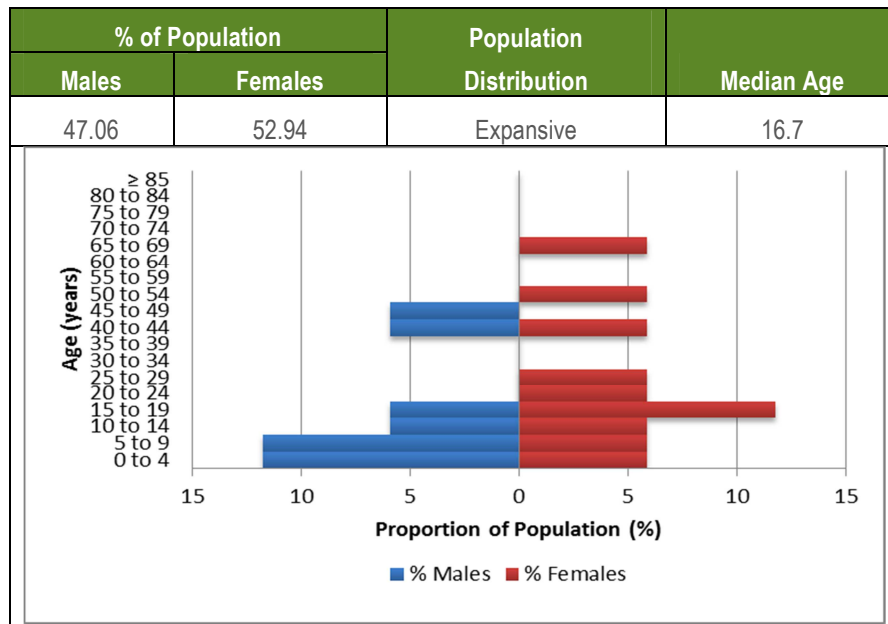
The participants describe a number of heritage sites. They mention a particular five thousand year old burial site which they believe is already in the process of becoming a heritage site. The interviewees mention that there are aboriginal burial sites surrounding the shores of Red Deer Lake. The participants also mention the location of an 1850's trading post.

The participants discuss health problems in the community such as diabetes and cardiac disease and explain that poor diet is the cause. Interviewees express concern regarding chemicals in store bought vegetables and meat, and talk about efforts within the community to raise local poultry and vegetables. A number of different game and fishing derbies bring several small communities together in the area. Community culture and efforts to pass knowledge to the next generation through activities like camping, fishing, hunting, trapping, and gardening is discussed.

5.27 Pelican Rapids

The community of Pelican Rapids is northeast of the RM of Mountain (North). The community of Pelican Rapids has a population of 111 persons, with a population change of -27.6% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 70 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 27 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 4.2 persons. On average, there are 6.8 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 10.0%. The total potential labour force of the community of Pelican Rapids is 45 persons with 0 people being employed, a participation rate of 22.2% and unemployment rate of 100%. Wage and taxation information was suppressed for the community due to the population size. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The population pyramid for Pelican Rapids is incomplete due to an incomplete enumeration during the 2006 Census.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Population Projections			
	High (%)	Medium (%)	Low (%)
Manitoba	0.25	0.50	1.00
Pelican Rapids	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a group interview conducted on March 15, 2010 (NLHS 2011), knowledge and use of specific resources by seven members of the community of Pelican Rapids were discussed. Important waterways around Pelican Rapids and sources of potable water were indicated. They discussed the locations of both fresh and salt water springs, fish spawning locations and seasons for commercial and domestic fishing. Species of fish, reptile, amphibian, mollusk and crustacean common near the community were indicated. They mention the locations of snake pits and clam beds in the area and note that clams are harvested for various purposes.

Trapping and hunting are other activities that people from Pelican Rapids participate in. The groups describe areas that are trapped and the species of fur-bearing mammal that are sought after. The group also talks about hunting and outfitting, and the seasons when hunting occurs in the area. They list the species of bird and mammal that are found in the region, areas where caribou herds are located and how certain bird populations have lost habitat due to forest fires in the area.

Plants are harvested by people from Pelican Rapids. The groups mention species of plant they gather and note areas where they collect plants for dietary, medicinal, and economic purposes. They talk about the seasons when they collect these plants and note the importance of the Kettle Hills as a traditional blueberry and Seneca root picking area.

The group discusses the use of trees for logging and firewood. They point out locations of old sawmills that the softwood lumber industry had used in the past. They briefly discuss where community members gather firewood and note that many people in Pelican Rapids use wood to heat their homes.

The workshop participants talk about landforms and rocks and minerals in the area around Pelican Rapids. They point out locations of rock ridges and caves in the area. They note that the caves are important due to their cultural folklore. The group also discusses the importance of the kettle stones found in the Kettle Hills as a part of their cultural landscape.

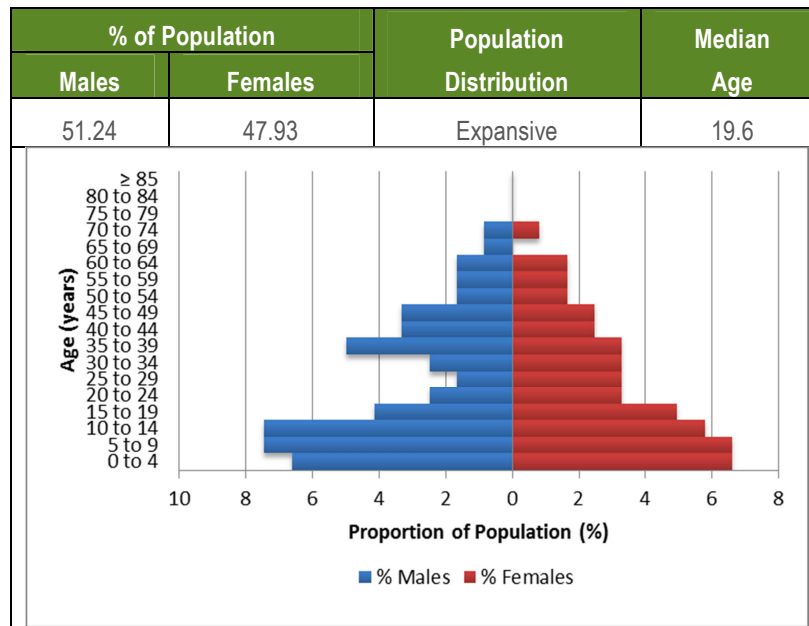
The group discusses heritage resources they have found or have noticed in and around the community. They identify the location of building foundations from an old World War II Prisoner of War camp, the place where ancestors settled on Swan Lake, and artifacts.

People from the community participate in several activities together including fishing derbies, a winter festival and softball tournaments. Community members also participate in events with the neighboring community of Sapotaweyak Cree Nation. Community members have noticed changes to their health over time, including increases in cases of cancer, diabetes and childhood obesity, and attribute this to advances in technology. Jobs that are available in Pelican Rapids may include occasional work with the highways department and as a firefighter.

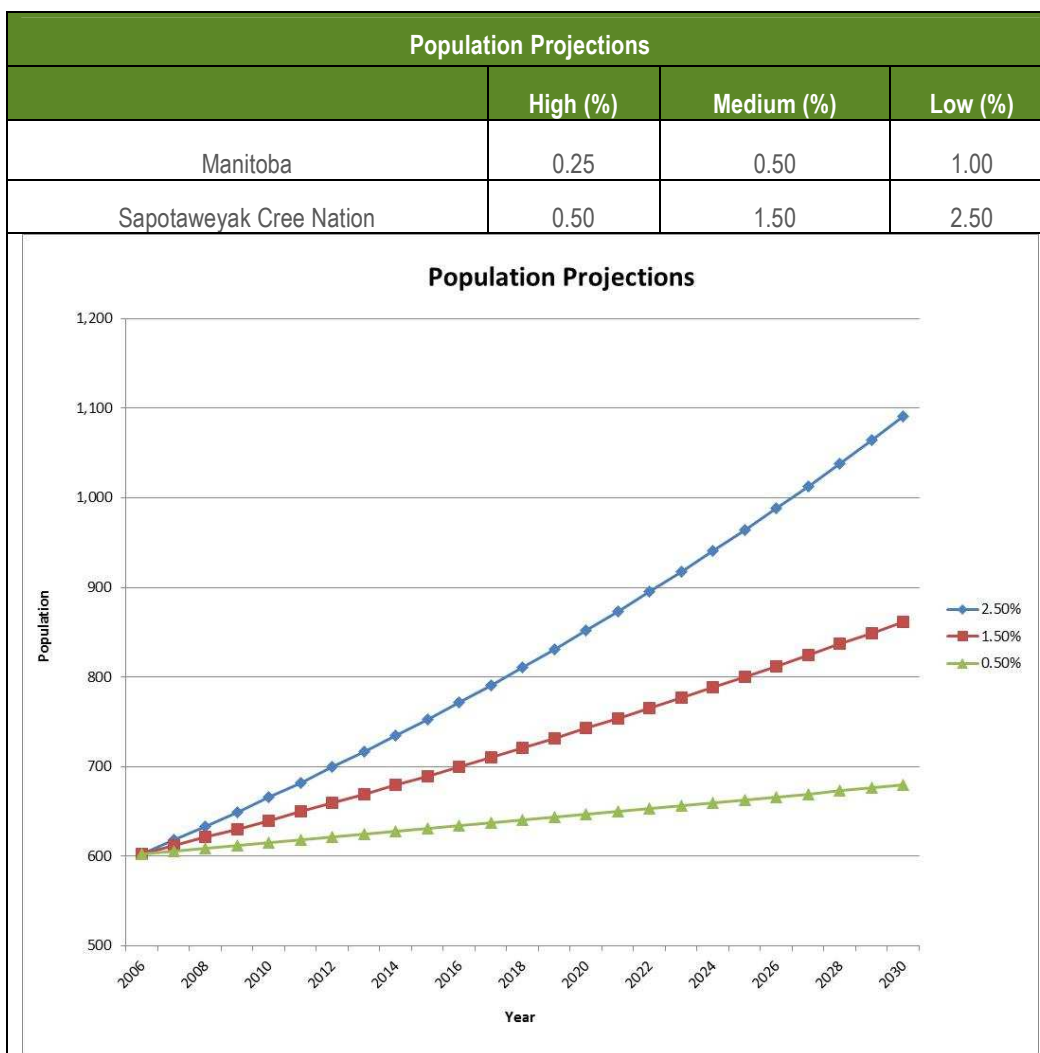
5.28 Sapotaweyak Cree Nation (Shoal River 65A)

Sapotaweyak Cree Nation is along the southern shores of the northwest basin of Lake Winnipegosis. Sapotaweyak Cree Nation has a population of 603 persons, with a population change of -8.5% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 595 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 185 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 3.2 persons. On average, there are 4.8 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 43.2%. The total potential labour force of Sapotaweyak Cree Nation is 355 persons with 90 people being employed, a participation rate of 45.1% and unemployment rate of 46.9%. As of 2006, there were 320 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$11,976 and 0% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

Information for Sapotaweyak Cree Nation indicates that there are no people over the age of 74. The highest number of males and females are in the 5 to 9 years of age group with 7.44% and 6.61% respectively (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

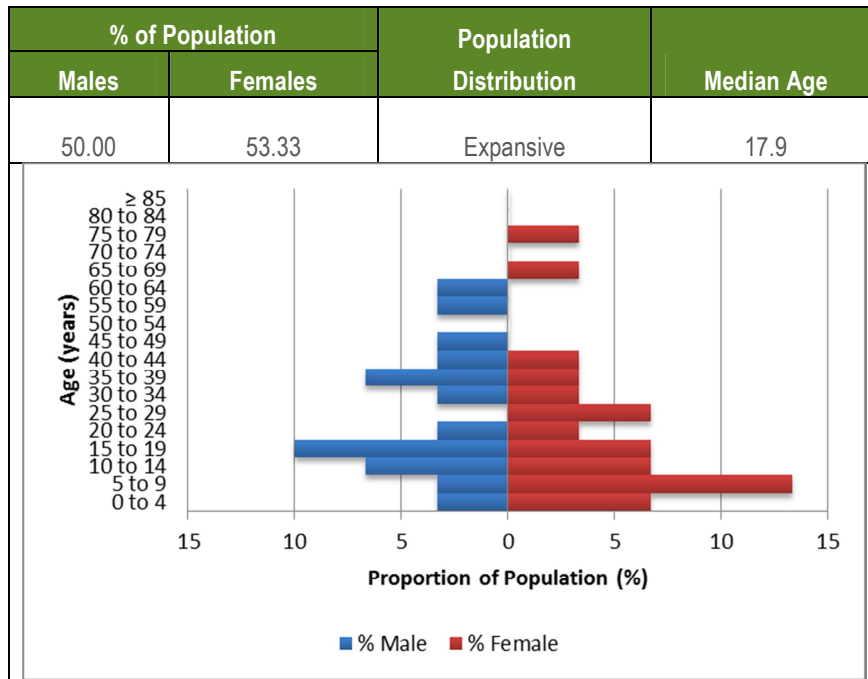


Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

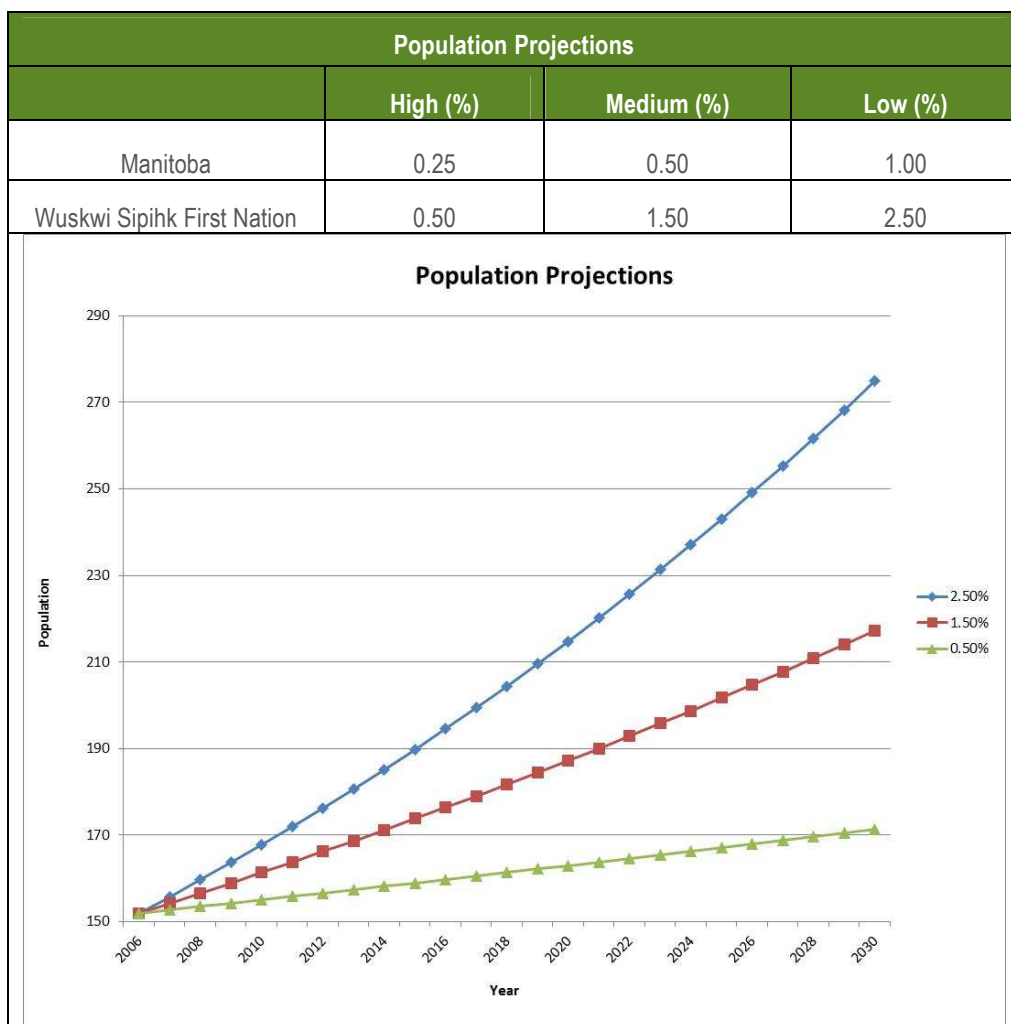
5.29 Wuskwi Sipiik First Nation (Swan Lake 65C)

Wuskwi Sipiik First Nation is on the eastern shores of the Municipality of Mountain North. Wuskwi Sipiik First Nation has a population of 152 persons, with a population change of 4.1% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 150 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 30 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 4.4 persons. On average, there are 3.9 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 66.7%. The total potential labour force of Wuskwi Sipiik First Nation is 90 persons with 10 people being employed, a participation rate of 27.8% and unemployment rate of 40%. Wage and taxation information was suppressed for the community due to the population size. (Statistics Canada 2007)

Information for the community indicates that there are no people over the age of 79. The highest numbers of males are in the 10 to 14 years of age group with 7.25% and the highest number of females in the 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 years of age groups with 5.8% (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



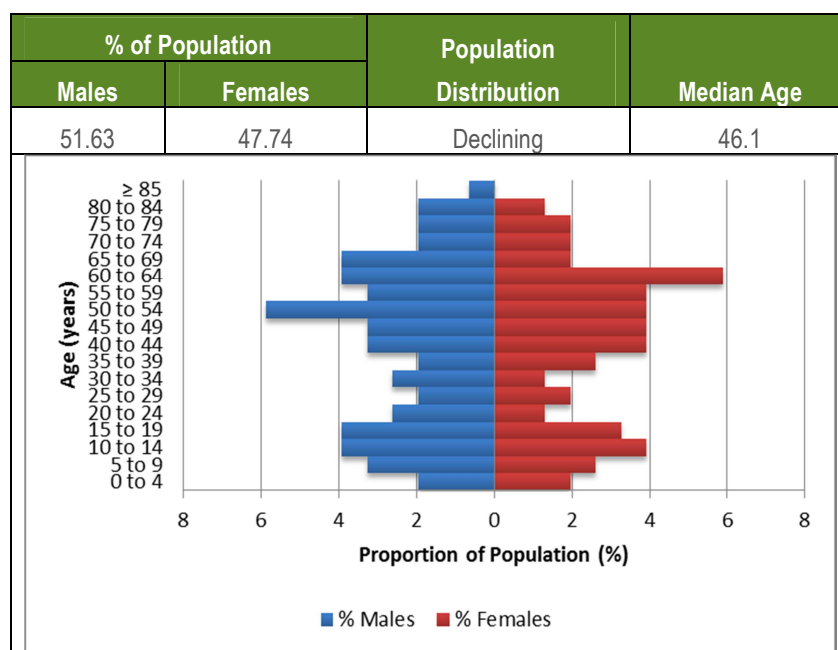
Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Wuskwi Sipihk First Nation is governed by elected Chief and Council members who normally serve a two year term. They were originally part of the Sapotaweyak Cree Nation, became a separate reserve in September, 1825 and is signatory to Treaty 4 signed in 1874. Their native language is Cree. They rely on fishing and trapping as their economic base. First Nation members attend the Wuskwi Sipihk School in Birch River, which offers levels K4 – 8 or off-reserve schools in or near Winnipeg, Manitoba. A health centre is located within the reserve staffed with a community health representative. Facilities include an administration office, ball diamond and play ground. The community obtains water from the Woody River or shallow wells. The water is treated and delivered to individual residences and buildings through a piped distribution system. And sewage disposal is piped to a sewage treatment plant where it is treated then discharged into the Indian Birch River. The First Nation has a fire truck and volunteer fire department (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada 2005, 140).

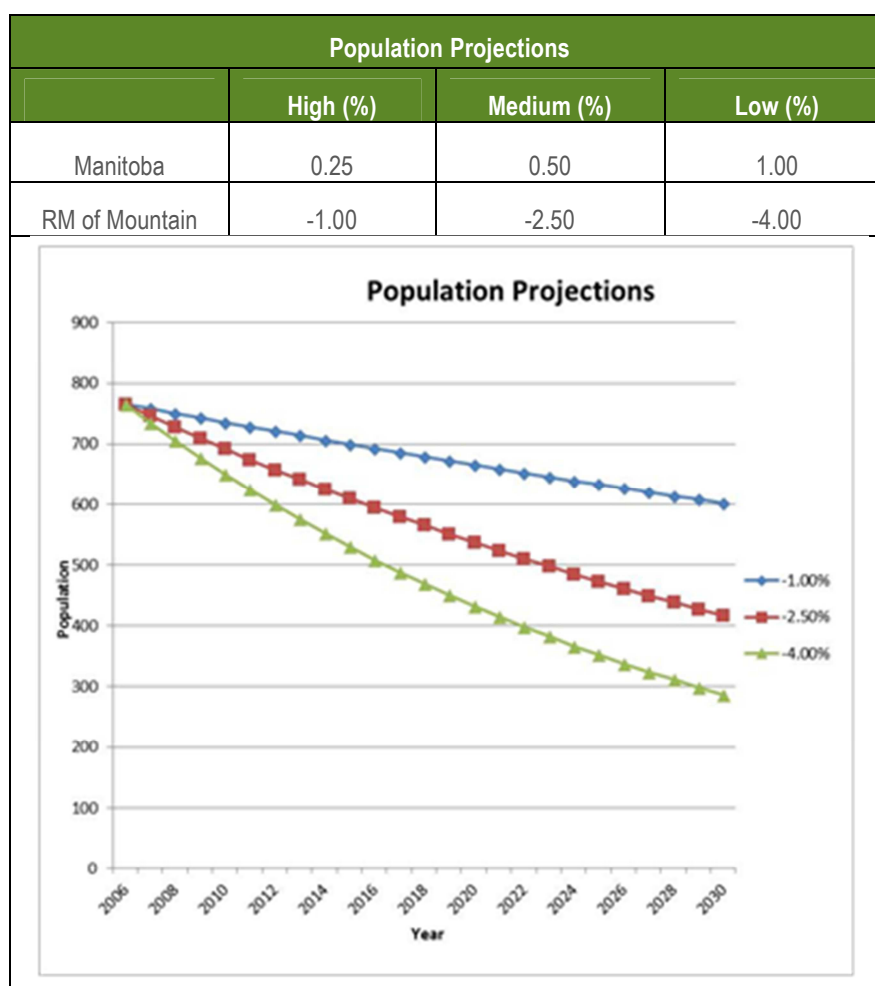
5.30 RM of Mountain (North)

The Municipality of Mountain (North) is north of Duck Mountain Provincial Park. The RM of Mountain (North) has a population of 766 persons, with a population change of -19% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 425 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 335 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.2 persons. On average, there are 6.1 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 26.9%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Mountain (North) is 665 persons with 305 people being employed, a participation rate of 54.9% and unemployment rate of 17.8%. As of 2006, there were 630 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$15,381 and 14.4% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

Information for the RM of Mountain (North) indicates that there are people in all age categories. The highest number of males is in the category of 50 to 54 years of age with 5.88% and the highest number of females is in the category of 60 to 64 years of age also with 5.88%. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the RM is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40 to 60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted January 5, 2011 it was noted that the economy in the RM of Mountain (North and South) is in a general state of decline except for the agricultural sector which remains stable. Most inhabitants primarily engage in agriculture, tourism and logging operations. The projected decline in the economy is due to resource depletion from extensive logging practices and the occupational decline of the mining industry. The RM has also faced a steady reduction in population due to these factors.

Infrastructure upgrades in the RM of Mountain have included funding for the LUD Birch River Gravity Sewer System. This project entails the installation of a gravity sewage system for Birch River as private well water is contaminated due to leaking sewage mounds and fields. The project is slated for completion in summer 2011. Besides the Birch River Gravity Sewer System project, there are no recently completed or future construction or infrastructure developments in Mountain except the maintenance of roads, services and bridges.

The Municipality's tax base could reduce with Wuskwi Sipihk Cree Nation moving into the RMs jurisdiction due to Treaty Land Entitlement (TLE) implementation. Another factor shadowing the Municipality's state of financial and population decline is the U.S. economy. There are approximately

30 outfitters in the Swan Valley established for hunters of white-tail deer, moose, bear and water fowl as well as the associated local businesses.

Pre-existing 230Kv Transmission lines to the north of the RM have become a part of the landscape and have presented no issues for the residents. The industry which employs the highest local labour force is in the agricultural sector. Louisiana Pacific, an oriented strand board production facility plant in Minitonas is the closest major employer but has seen an influx in lay-offs recently. The logging industry is at a stand-still; the nature of current land-use has been virtually exhausted with unsustainable forestry practices. Porcupine and Duck Mountain have reduced logging. If harvest is controlled and sustained it can create ideal moose habitat.

There has been a significant community recreational use of snowmobiles and ATVs in Mountain. There is a winter carnival in Bellsite and Birch River which has a snowmobile derby and dogsled races. The summer carnival in Pine River has an ATV derby. Other activities include camping near Porcupine Mountain and Steep Rock Lake which are not in the vicinity of the Project.

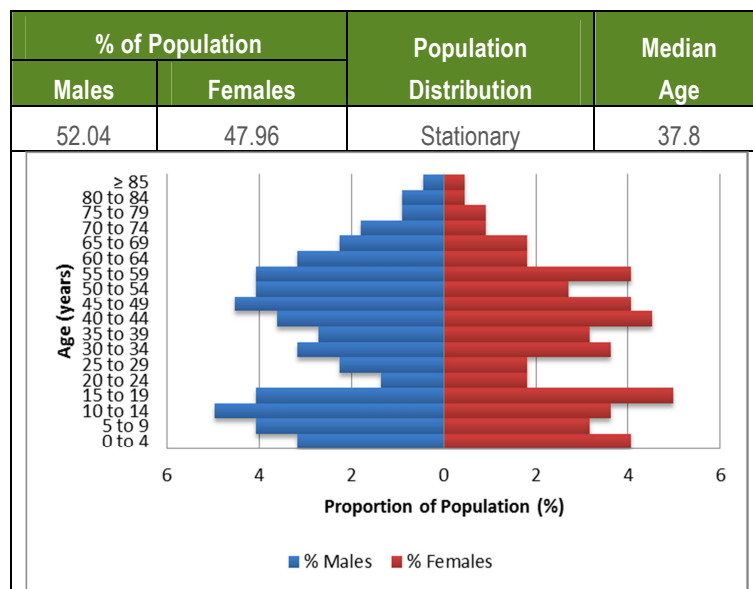
The community's sustainable development program has been fairly well received with an intermediate level of participation in the recycling program. The health and wellbeing of the community is perceived to be good. Recent ambulance and emergency services out of Mafeking have produced a greater level of confidence and emergency response times are now under a half an hour in the north. Fire departments are reliant on volunteers. In the south, the fire department is located in Pine River with ambulance service out of Winnipegosis, Swan River and Dauphin. RCMP services are seen as adequate for the region.

There are no current or planned land-use or development adjacent to or in the vicinity of the FPR. Main Market Road east of the 5 mile corner to PTH 10 is gravel and maintained by Sapotaweyak in winter months. With TLE negotiations, they are now responsible with road maintenance which is sometimes not maintained up to winter standards. Further south, Highway 271 can have some flooding and 'soft spots' in the spring due to low land. In general, roadways are sufficiently maintained.

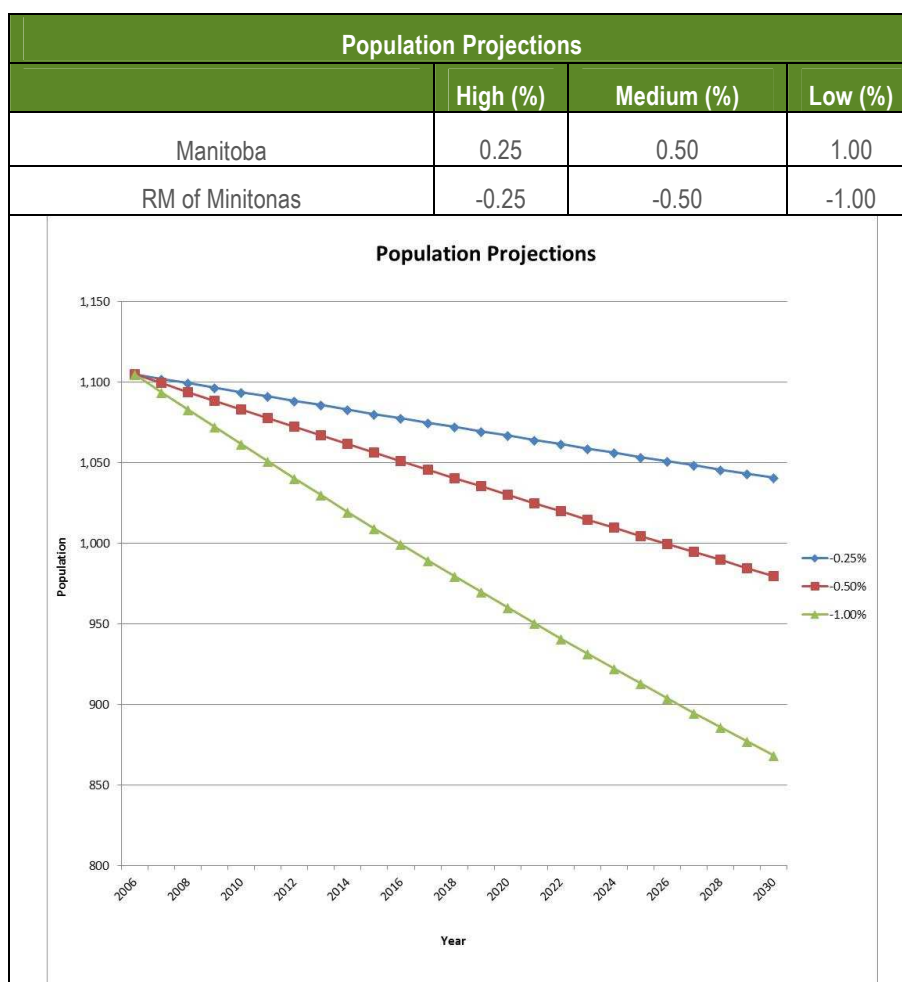
5.31 RM of Minitonas

The Municipality of Minitonas is north of the Duck Mountain Provincial Park. The RM of Minitonas has a population of 1,105 persons, with a population change of -4.1% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 90 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 385 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.9 persons. On average, there are 7.1 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 13.0%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Minitonas is 885 persons with 632 people being employed, a participation rate of 77.2% and unemployment rate of 4.5%. As of 2006, there were 805 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$20,118 and 12.5% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

Information for the RM of Minitonas indicates that there are people in all age categories. The highest number of males is in the range of 10 to 14 years of age with 4.98% and the highest number of females is in the range of 15 to 19 years of age also with 4.98%. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the RM is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40 to 60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted on October 26, 2010 with the Reeve, the overall economy of the RM was currently noted to be in a state of decline, given the status of world economy. Locally, businesses are faced with increased freight costs and the challenge of being a significant distance away from a major urban centre. The loss of the estrogen production pregnant mares' urine (PMU) industry, the Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and a decrease in hog sales have all negatively affected industry in the RM of Minitonas in recent years. However, the grain agricultural market is growing positively in the area. There are plans to build a treatment lagoon in the Town of Minitonas, and a health center in the Swan Valley in 2011 and infrastructure upgrades continue to be made. The building of a Louisiana Pacific mill and the addition of full time work it created for local residents was considered a significance economic event. Bringing in smaller businesses such as Tim Horton's and Mark's Work Wearhouse to the area have been positive initiatives for the community.

Agriculture and logging are the largest employers in the community. The RM plans to increase services available at the hospital in Minitonas to include specialized medical services that will bring in people from The Pas, Yorkton or Dauphin. Commercial users found in the area are loggers and outfitters.

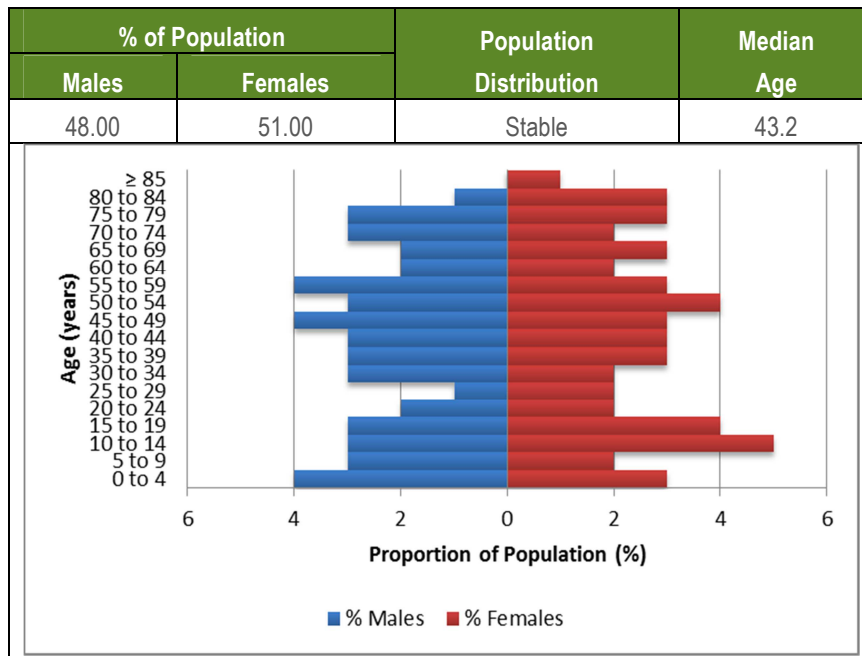
Outdoor activities in the RM include skiing, snowmobiling, trail riding, fishing, camping, bird watching, hunting, hiking, and trail rides. Hiking trails are found in Thunder Hill and there are other trails for snowmobiling and mountain biking. The RM has implemented a recycling program including the recycling of tires, glass and cardboard.

The interviewee indicated the community is healthy; however a high percentage of the Aboriginal population has diabetes. Adequate emergency services exist in the RM, with fire departments in Minitonas, Bowsman and Swan River, an ambulance in Swan River and a Handi-van in Minitonas.

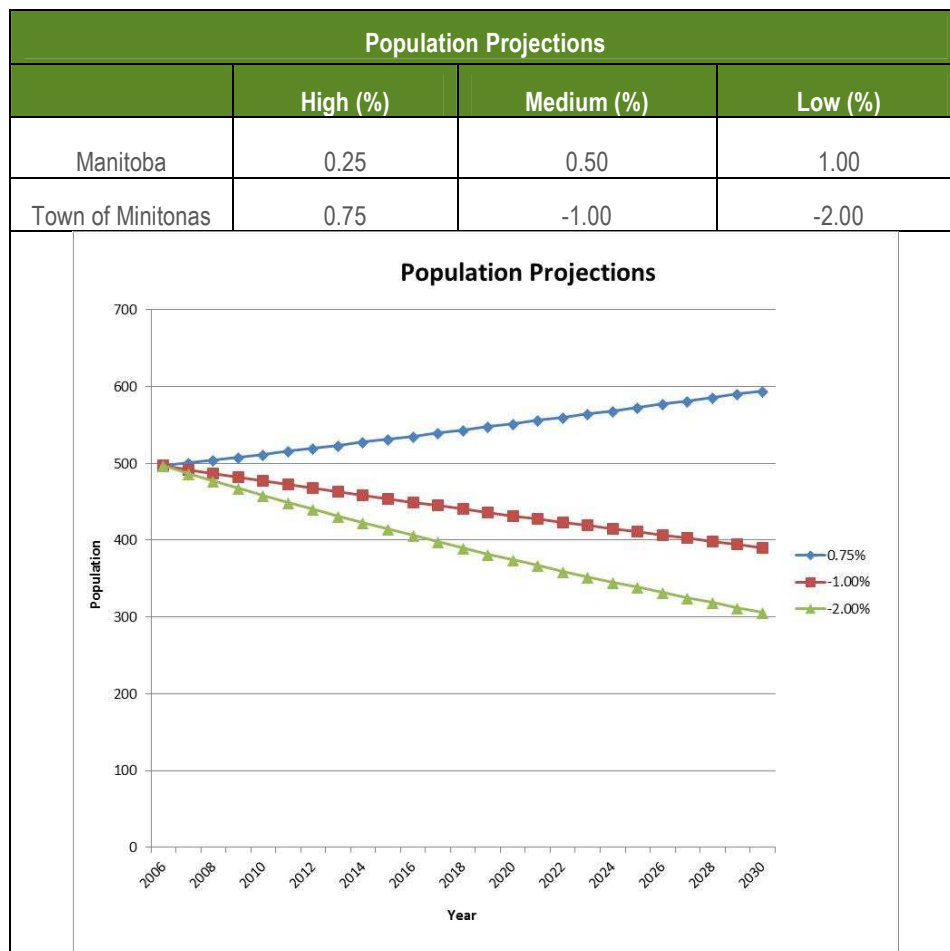
5.32 Town of Minitonas

The Town of Minitonas is in the municipality of Minitonas, north of Duck Mountain Provincial Park. The Town of Minitonas has a population of 497 persons, with a population change of -7.6% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 75 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 225 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.2 persons. On average, there are 5.9 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 8.9%. The total potential labour force of the Town of Minitonas is 390 persons with 185 people being employed, a participation rate of 52.6% and unemployment rate of 9.8%. As of 2006, there were 375 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$19,891 and 11% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The Town of Minitonas has a large elderly population of approximately 32% of the total population being over the age of 50. The highest number of males is 4% and is found in the 0 to 4, 45 to 49 and 55 to 59 years of age groups. The highest number of females is found in the 10 to 14 years of age group with 5%. The large percentage of adults over the age of 40 in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40 to 60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted on October 26, 2010, it was noted that the economy of the Town of Minitonas is in a state of decline since the 1970s. Current challenges faced include the frequent plant closures at Louisiana Pacific (LP), youth moving to the west (Alberta) for employment opportunities, closure of local businesses and grain elevators and possibly loss of the hockey team which brought tourists to the town in the past.

However, a rebound has been observed since the population reaches a plateau. This can be attributed to initiatives taken to attract manufacturing and knowledge-based industry to the region, a steady housing market and the opening of three new businesses and economic modernization for the lumber industry to meet global market demand.

Recent developments in the Town of Minitonas include improving the well water system, a water treatment lagoon expansion, arena and curling rink upgrades and implementation of geothermal heating and cooling at the town hall. Future upgrades include the water treatment lagoon and existing roads. Agriculture, forestry and education are the largest employment sectors in Minitonas. Swan Valley School association employs 330 people in their K-12 schools. There are also post-secondary institutions in the area including University College of the North, Assiniboine Community College and Campus Manitoba which the community sees as a benefit for furthering education. The town has experienced the loss of 100 full time jobs since 1970. Agricultural mechanization and reliance on Swan River (approximately 20 km west of the Town of Minitonas) for employment are two possible causes. Local businesses face high transportation costs as a result of their distance from a major city centre.

Some avenues being explored currently to boost the local economy include promoting the town as a tourist attraction and improving educational programs to attract local Aboriginal communities and youth to participate, and implementing new skill development programs.

Outdoor activities in the Town of Minitonas include soccer and softball. Fishing occurs at over 60 lakes in the local region. The community is noted as aging and not as physically active as it once had been. High prevalence of diabetes in the local aboriginal population continues to be a health concern.

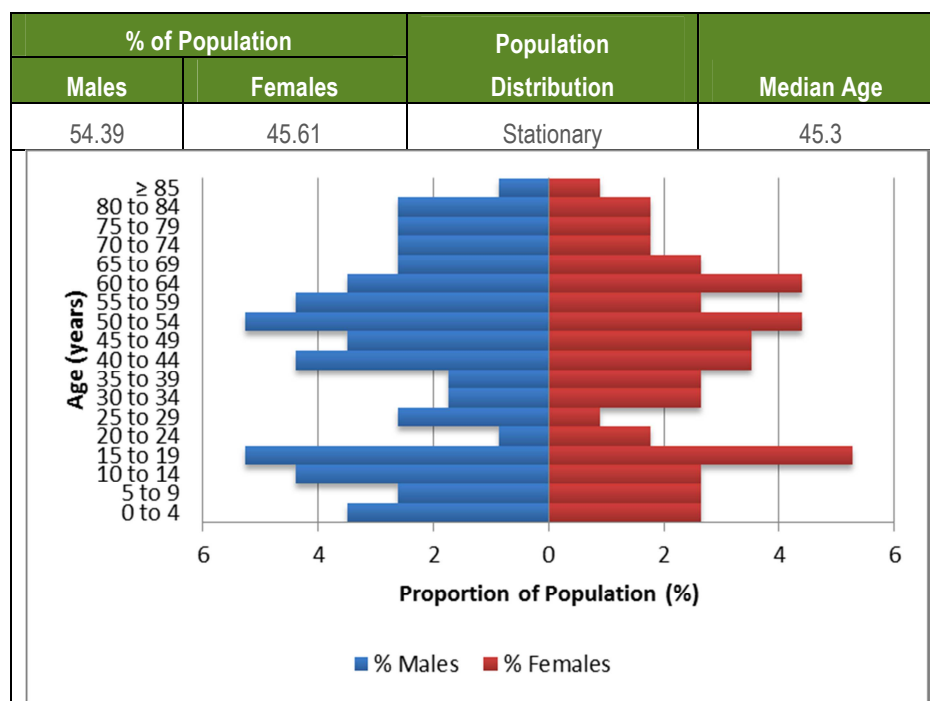
The town has a proactive approach to waste management and has implemented a recycling and composting program at the waste disposal facility. A joint fire department with the RM of Minitonas located in the town and ambulance services from the Parkland Regional Health Authority provide for adequate emergency services.

5.33 RM of Mountain (South)

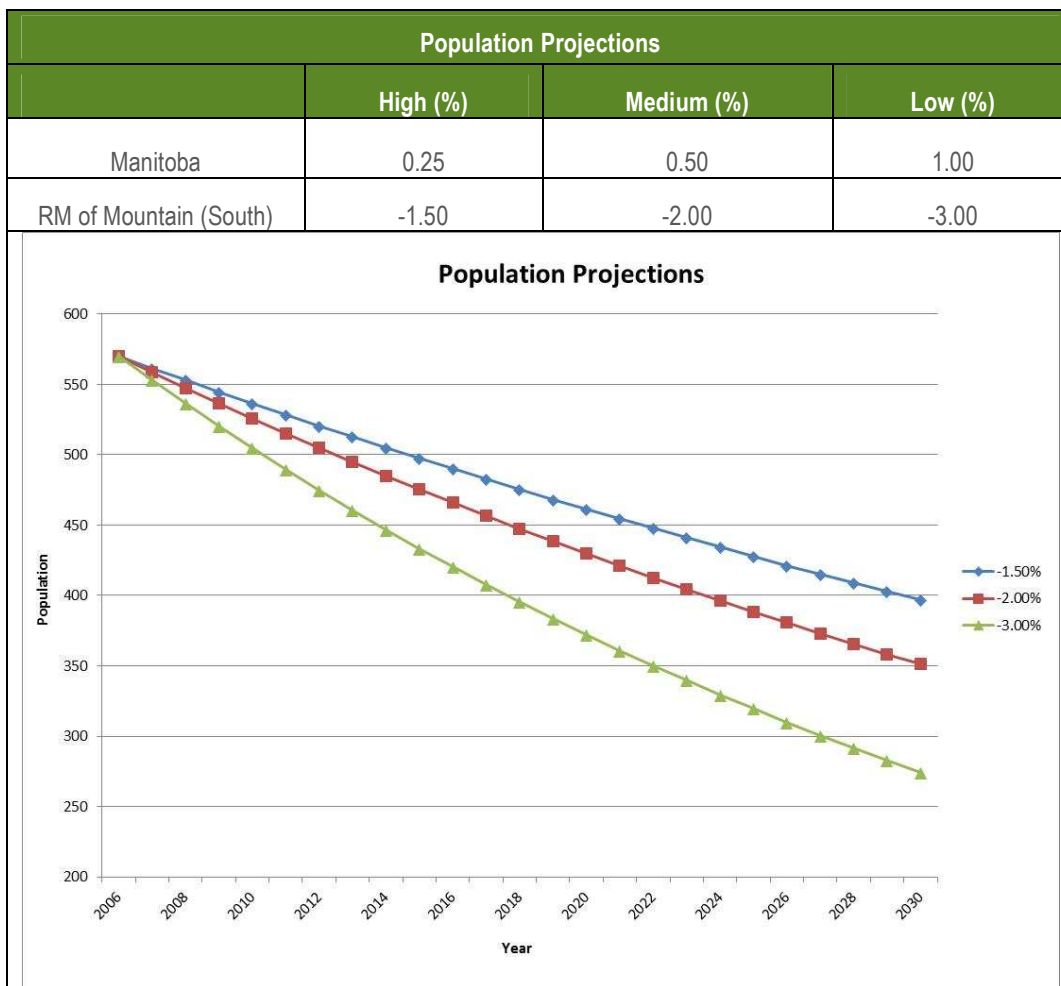
The Municipality of Mountain (South) is northeast of Duck Mountain Provincial Park. The RM of Mountain (South) has a population of 570 persons, with a population change of -11.4% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 75 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 230 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.5 persons. On average, there are 5.2 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 28.3%.

The total potential labour force of the RM of Mountain (South) is 460 persons with 225 people being employed, a participation rate of 54.3% and unemployment rate of 8%. As of 2006, there were 435 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$17,595 and 25.4% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The RM of Mountain has a large elderly population of approximately 45% of the total population being over the age of 50. The highest number of males is in the categories 15 to 19 and 50 to 54 years of age each comprising 5.26% of the total population. The highest percentage of the female population is in the 15 to 19 years of age category with 5.26%. The large percentage of adults over the age of 40 in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40 to 60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted January 5, 2011 it was noted that the economy in the RM of Mountain (North and South) is in a general state of decline except for the agricultural sector which remains stable. Most inhabitants primarily engage in agriculture, tourism and logging operations. The projected decline in the economy is due to resource depletion from extensive logging practices and the occupational decline of the mining industry. The RM has also faced a steady reduction in population due to these factors.

Infrastructure upgrades in the RM of Mountain have included funding for the LUD Birch River Gravity Sewer System. This project entails the installation of a gravity sewage system for Birch River as private well water is contaminated due to leaking sewage mounds and fields. The project is slated for completion in summer 2011. Besides the Birch River Gravity Sewer System project, there are no recently completed or future construction or infrastructure developments in Mountain except the maintenance of roads, services and bridges.

The Municipality's tax base could reduce with Wuskwi Sipihk Cree Nation moving into the RM's jurisdiction due to Treaty Land Entitlement (TLE) implementation. Another factor shadowing the Municipality's state of financial and population decline is the U.S. economy. There are approximately

30 outfitters in the Swan Valley established for hunters of white-tail deer, moose, bear and water fowl as well as the associated local businesses.

Pre-existing 230Kv Transmission lines to the north of the RM have become a part of the landscape and have presented no issues for the residents. The industry which employs the highest local labour force is in the agricultural sector. Louisiana Pacific, an oriented strand board production facility plant in Minitonas is the closest major employer but has seen an influx in lay-offs recently. The logging industry is at a stand-still; the nature of current land-use has been virtually exhausted with unsustainable forestry practices. Porcupine and Duck Mountain have reduced logging. If harvest is controlled and sustained it can create ideal moose habitat.

There has been a significant community recreational use of snowmobile and ATVing in Mountain. There is a winter carnival in Bellsite and Birch River which has a snowmobile derby and dogsled races. The summer carnival in Pine River has an ATV derby. Other activities include camping near Porcupine Mountain and Steep Rock Lake which are not in the vicinity of the Project.

The community's sustainable development program has been fairly well received with an intermediate level of participation in the recycling program. The health and wellbeing of the community is perceived to be good. Recent ambulance and emergency services out of Mafeking have produced a greater level of confidence and emergency response times are now under a half an hour in the north. Fire departments are reliant on volunteers. In the south, the fire department is located in Pine River with ambulance service out of Winnipegosis, Swan River and Dauphin. RCMP services are seen as adequate for the region..

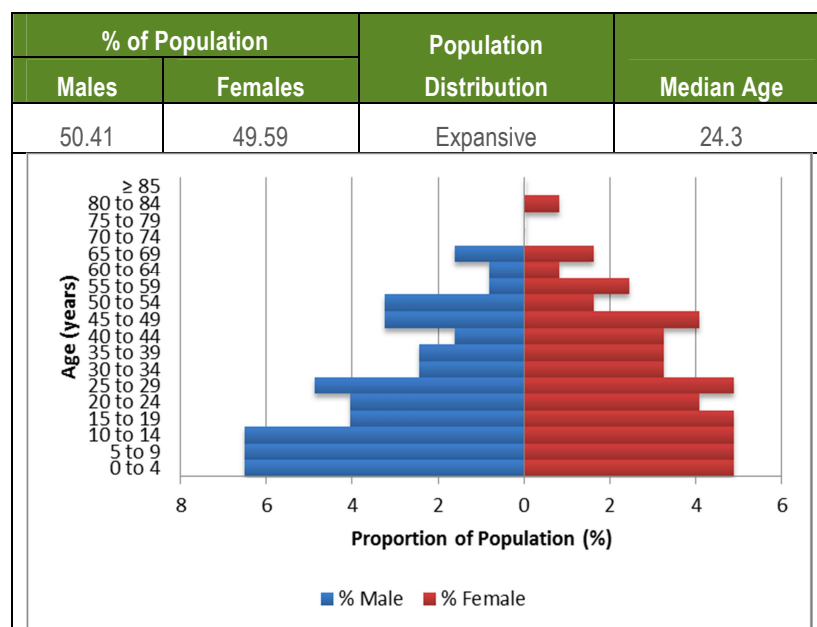
There is no current or planned land use or development adjacent to or in the vicinity of the Final Preferred Route. Roadways within the RM can accommodate all phases of the project. There is minimal concern with some 'soft spots' on PTH 10. Main Market Road east of the 5 mile corner to PTH 10 is gravel and maintained by Sapotaweyak in winter months. With TLE negotiations, they are now responsible with road maintenance which is sometimes not maintained up to winter standards. Further south, Highway 271 can have some flooding and 'soft spots' in the spring due to low land. In general, roadways are sufficiently maintained.

5.34 Pine Creek First Nation

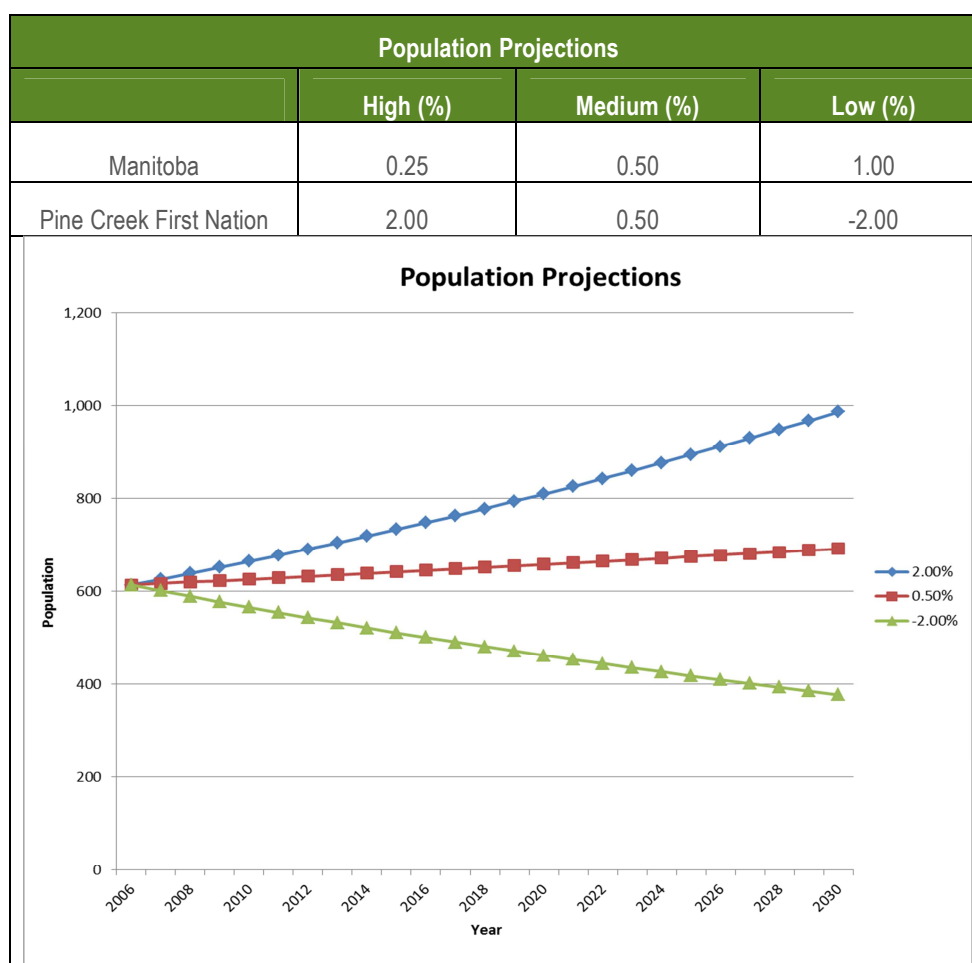
Pine Creek First Nation is on the western shore of the southern basin of Lake Winnipegosis. Pine Creek First Nation has a population of 614 persons, with a population change of -11.8% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 610 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 205 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 3 persons. On average, there are 5.3 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 56.1%. The total potential labour force of Pine Creek First Nation is 400 persons with 90 people being employed, a participation rate of 31.2% and unemployment rate of 32%. As of 2006, there were 370 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$7,779 and 0% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

Information for Pine Creek indicates that there are few people over the age of 70. The highest number of males is in the categories of 0 to 4, 5 to 9, and 10 to 14 years of age all comprising 6.5% of the total population. The highest percentage of females is 4.88% and is equal for the following age groups:

- ▶ 0 to 4 years of age
- ▶ 5 to 9 years of age
- ▶ 10 to 14 years of age
- ▶ 15 to 19 years of age
- ▶ 25 to 29 years of age



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In group interviews conducted on March 25, 2010 with community members from Pine Creek First Nation (NLHS 2011), knowledge and use of specific resources was discussed. Various aspects related to aquatic life are discussed including fish species, their spawning locations and habitat. They note that several fish populations have depleted over time and attribute this to overfishing. The members of the community express concern over the change in water quality in Lake Winnipegosis in recent years. Community members indicated that farming and dam projects (i.e. Grand Rapids, Mossey River) may have had profound negative impacts on the water bodies in their traditional area.

Many members of the groups have knowledge of trapping but note that there are fewer trappers now than in the past. They discuss the seasons they trapped, the species they traditionally trapped and discuss how there is presently a poor market for furs thus lowering the price of pelts. Beaver and timber wolf populations have increased dramatically, while rabbit populations have decreased.

The groups discuss hunting as another component of their lifestyle. They describe the species of birds and mammals that are hunted, the locations they hunt and the seasons they hunt. Additionally, some people in the community share hunted animals with community members whereas others will keep the meat for themselves. Some animal populations are dwindling and certain species are

becoming sick and have a different taste. Endangered, protected and sacred species of bird are also discussed. Bird species that are not native to the area are beginning to be spotted, namely the trumpeter swan and turkey vulture.

Cultural practices amongst community members have changed over time. In the past, people used to plant vegetable gardens but today this practice has been largely given up. Other lost cultural practices include salt making and maple sugaring. It is also noted that few people in the community use forest products to make crafts presently. Forestry in the region includes two main logging companies (LP and SPL). Diseases and insects affect trees in the area.

While several practices have been lost over time, many people in the community still gather plants for sustenance and medicinal purposes. Blueberry picking is cited as an activity that is still widely practiced by community members and is seen as an extremely important activity for social cohesion. The group discusses the other traditional berries and herbs that are picked, general and specific harvesting areas and changes they've noticed to certain plant species over time. It is noted that people from other communities come into the area to pick sweet grass for export into America.

In a key person interview conducted on March 26, 2010 with an anonymous Pine Creek community member (NLHS 2011), knowledge and opinions regarding traditions were discussed. Aboriginal traditional knowledge is actively taught to youth in Pine Creek through programs put on by elders and through school programs. Traditional drumming, dancing, and language programs exist for children in the community. Activities are often taught to youth in their traditional language to help them become more fluent. The youth also participate in gathering traditional plants and are taught how they are used to make various medicines.

A key person interview conducted on March 26, 2010 (NLHS 2011) noted several economic development endeavours that have been undertaken by community members in past years, including raising buffalo, elk and boar. These have failed due to mismanagement, rampant poaching and lack of government support as funding for economic development is significantly less than funding for social programs. The population of Pine Creek is transient as residents must often look outside of the community for jobs. The interviewee describes how the landscape has changed drastically to that of swamp, alkali and rock.

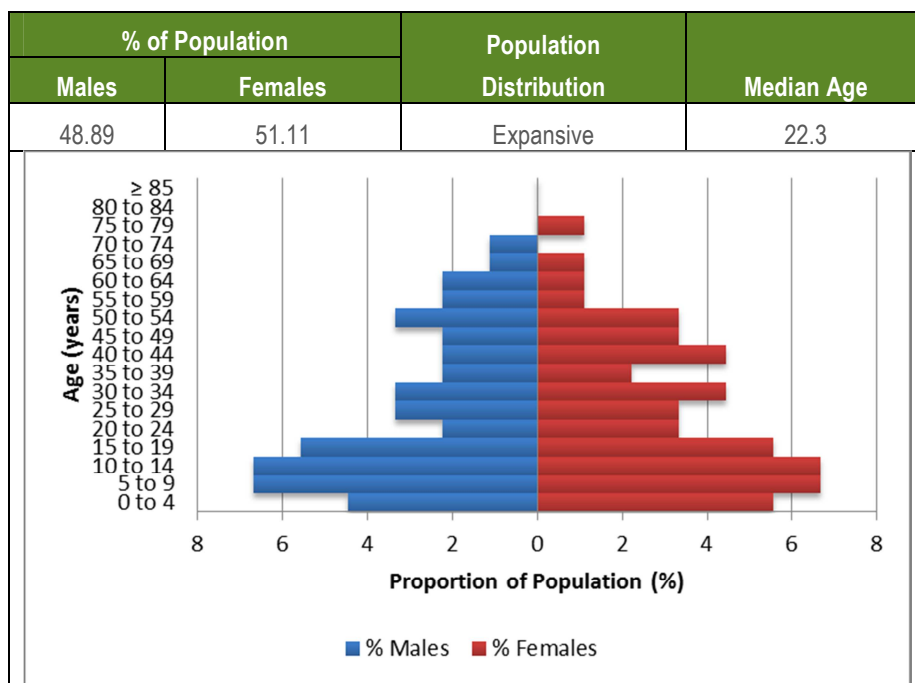
A key person interview conducted on March 26, 2010 discussed knowledge and use of specific resources. The commercial fishing industry on the lake is no longer profitable due to lack of fish and people have to go farther away from the community to catch fish for sustenance. This has become problematic as access to alternate fishing lakes (i.e. Lake Dauphin) is restricted by the federal government. In the past, furs sold for a higher price than today's market and permitted bulk supply purchases. Certain populations of animals have declined over time and people refrain from hunting dwindling species. Overhunting and poaching are contributing factors to the decrease in the moose population. Blueberry picking is common and there has been a change in the size of the blueberries.

over time due to global warming. The residential school system has had a devastating effect on life in the community. Education funding has been cut and only a few graduates receive funding to attend post-secondary institutions. Those who do not get funding turn to drugs, alcohol, become pregnant early and ultimately become involved in the social welfare system. It is difficult for younger generations to understand what residential school survivors have experienced and the Truth and Reconciliation testimonials may help create understanding.

5.35 Duck Bay Community Council

The community of Duck Bay is northeast of the northern boundary of the RM of Mountain (south). The community of Duck Bay has a population of 447 persons, with a population change of -1.5% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 430 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 125 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 3.7 persons. On average, there are 5.4 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 95.0%. The total potential labour force of the community of Duck Bay is 285 persons with 45 people being employed, a participation rate of 24.6% and unemployment rate of 35.7%. As of 2006, there were 285 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$11,152 and 51.7% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The population of Duck Bay has no individuals over the age of 79. The majority of individuals are 6 to 19 years of age which comprises, and 34.68% of the population is under 20 years of age (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Population Projections			
	High (%)	Medium (%)	Low (%)
Manitoba	0.25	0.50	1.00
Duck Bay Community Council	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Group interviews were conducted on September 16, 2010 with community members from Duck Bay (NLHS 2011). The interviews discussed knowledge and use of resources.

Community members commercially and recreationally fish. People from the community are paid to remove beaver dams annually from streams, creeks and rivers to allow spawning fish through. Frogs have been harvested for bait as well as for food for visiting Americans. Changes seen to populations of fish over time include an influx of bullhead catfish, an invasive species, in the area. Sources of potable water, freshwater springs, ice thickness and water quality around Duck Bay are noted. The location of an old fish hatchery is pointed out and the group members feel strongly that the community is presently in need of a fish hatchery to re-stock Lake Winnipegosis.

Trapping and hunting are activities that people from Duck Bay participate in. Trapping is currently done to keep the tradition alive rather than a source of household income. The groups also talk about hunting and outfitting in the area. The traditional hunting area has shrunk as private owners buy large parcels of land in the area. Certain species of wild bird eggs form part of their traditional diet. Many species of birds and mammals are found in the region. Areas identified during the interview included bird nesting sites, lodges, hunting cabins, and migration paths.

Plants are harvested by residents of Duck Bay for economic, dietary and medicinal purposes. An important blueberry harvesting spot is in the Kettle Hills. The area is not only important to their community, but to other communities as well, including Camperville, Birch River, Indian Birch, Pine Creek and Sapotaweyak. Families have camped in the Kettle Hills for generations during the picking season and the groups explain that people respect the informal boundaries of each other's traditional family camping spots. Social activities such as jamborees and marriage ceremonies are also held in the Kettle Hills.

Trees are used for firewood, building material and artistic endeavors. Wood is harvested, but diseases affect trees near Duck Bay. The community members express concern about logging that is occurring near Duck Bay. Land which has been logged has negatively affected animal habitat in the area.

There are gravel pits and salt flats near Duck Bay. Mineral exploration has occurred in close proximity to the community but there are no active mines in operation.

Medicines picked by some residents may not be collected underneath power lines due to local concerns about potential health effects from the contamination of soils from chemicals used on wood poles.

Artifacts and burials are found near the community. A local resident from Camperville is known to collect artifacts. As well, archaeological digs have been conducted in the vicinity of Duck Bay. Structures near the community include an old settlement, trading posts, burials and a monument near the community that commemorates the massacre of a priest.

Community members have noticed changes to their health over time, including increases in cases of type two diabetes in youth and increases in cancer. Traditional activities such as dancing, shooting and making bannock promote social cohesion in the community. Job opportunities for Duck Bay residents include fishing, trapping, guiding and jobs at the local hotel.

A key person interview conducted on September 17, 2010 with an anonymous community member from Duck Bay (NLHS 2011), knowledge and use of specific resources in the region are discussed. The participant notes that certain species of fish caught while angling are specifically used to demonstrate filleting techniques to the youth. Local people harvest firewood along the roadways near the community and many homeowners in Duck Bay prefer to use wood heat as it is more cost-effective than electric heat. Language is one aspect of their culture that has nearly been lost over time. It is believed that the youth in the community should spend more time with their elders so they can learn the language.

In a key person interview conducted on September 17, 2010 (NLHS 2011) , knowledge and use of specific resources in the region are discussed. There has been an influx of carp, an invasive species, in the water bodies of the area. The commercial fishing industry was discussed and, noted which species of fish are marketable. The Camper-Duck fur block is where trapping occurs for local residents. A change to the community over time which has been observed, is people used to follow a seasonal round across the landscape. Problems that people in his community face today to fundamental flaws with educational, law enforcement and governmental agencies in the region.

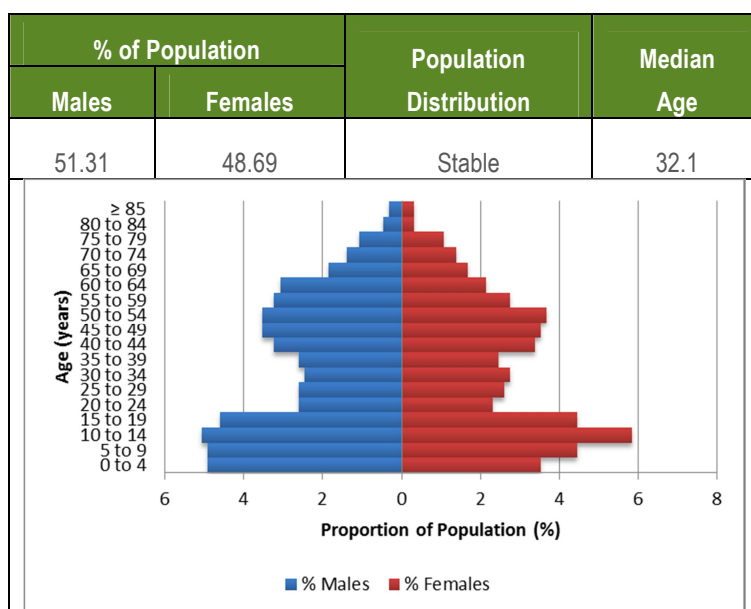
In a key person interview conducted on September 17, 2010 (NLHS 2011), knowledge and use of specific resources in the region are discussed. Agricultural practices have had a negative impact on waterways in the area as waste from livestock is washed into streams and lakes. Decreases in fur prices have led to an explosion in populations of certain fur-bearing mammals, namely beaver and timber wolves. The community lacks jobs and stores for economic growth. The high prices for store-bought goods have led people to traditional activities such as hunting and medicine picking. Some aspects of culture lost over time include the Saulteaux language and salt-making.

5.36 Camperville Community Council

The community of Camperville is in the north-eastern portion of the RM of Mountain (South). The community of Camperville has a population of 507 persons, with a population change of -3.2% from

2001-2006. Within the community, 495 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 170 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.9 persons. On average, there are 5.6 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 70.0%. The total potential labour force of the community of Camperville is 350 persons with 65 people being employed, a participation rate of 31.4% and unemployment rate of 40.9%. As of 2006, there were 345 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$11,040 and 60% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

Camperville is classified as part of Unorganized Census Division 19 which includes multiple communities in the north western portion of Manitoba. The population in Division 19 has people in all age categories. The highest number of males is in are in the 0 to 4 and 10 to 14 years of age groups with 5.07% each, and the highest number of females is in the 10 to 14 years of age category with 5.68%. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40 to 60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Population Projections			
	High (%)	Medium (%)	Low (%)
Manitoba	0.25	0.50	1.00
Camperville	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Group interviews conducted on September 30, 2009 (NLHS 2011) with community members of Camperville discussed knowledge and use of specific resources.

Plants harvested by community members are for subsistence, for traditional medicines and for economic gain. Aboriginal groups from across North America come to the area to harvest certain herbs like sage and sweet grass for use in pow-wows and sweat lodges. Blueberry gathering is an important activity economically as well as for family bonding.

The group discusses a variety of animal species that inhabit their traditional land and where they can be found. Who, how, where, when and what they hunt depends on treaty status. A decrease in several species of birds and mammals has been observed.

The group notes a large number of snakes inhabit the Camperville area which help keep the rodent population down, therefore decreasing likelihood of diseases that rodents carry.

Another major activity that the group discusses is trapping which has declined due to the poor economic gain from the activity. Presently most trapping is done when there are bounties for Ridges on the landscape are used to access trapping areas and are steadily becoming ingrown from lack of use.

The group has a lengthy discussion about heritage resources they have found or have noticed in and around the community. Arrow heads, burials, an old trapper's cabin foundation and trails have been located near the community. Locations of several buildings that once stood within Camperville were also discussed, including the stores, the schools and the saw mills.

Cultural practices amongst community members have changed over time. In the past, people used to plant vegetable gardens but have since stopped due to an increase in theft and vandalism in the community. Other lost cultural practices include salt-making and log house building.

Water bodies frequently used for fishing differ from those used for hunting. Various aspects of fish are discussed including species, spawning locations and how areas for spawning have been disrupted by both animal and man-made dams. They note where they go angling and where they fish for personal consumption. Members of the community hold commercial fishing licenses, but also fish recreationally. The commercial fishing industry is seen as having low economic gain. The members of the community express concern over the inability to drink straight from the lake. Presently, the water is muddy, choked with algae and requires purification. Waterways would potentially be better protected if farmers stopped spraying chemicals on the land because it is believed that this caused large number of fish deaths in the past.

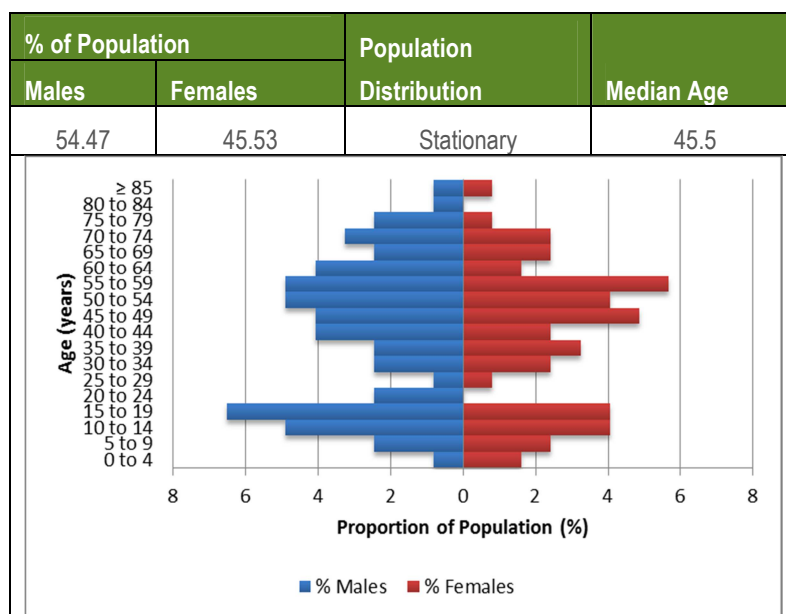
In a key person interview conducted on October 7, 2010 (NLHS 2011), community activities and the economics of the region are discussed. The logging industry has had a significant impact on areas where plants are harvested, both through their cutting practices and through use of chemicals. In the past, several cultural practices were forcefully suppressed by both religious and government agencies. Traditional activities such as pow-wows and sweat lodges are beginning to be practiced again. Today the community bonds through various leisure activities including Métis Days, dances, baseball tournaments and fishing derbies. There are very few job opportunities available to people in

Camperville. A few positions are available for carpenters and the commercial fishing industry does not pay enough to provide for one's family.

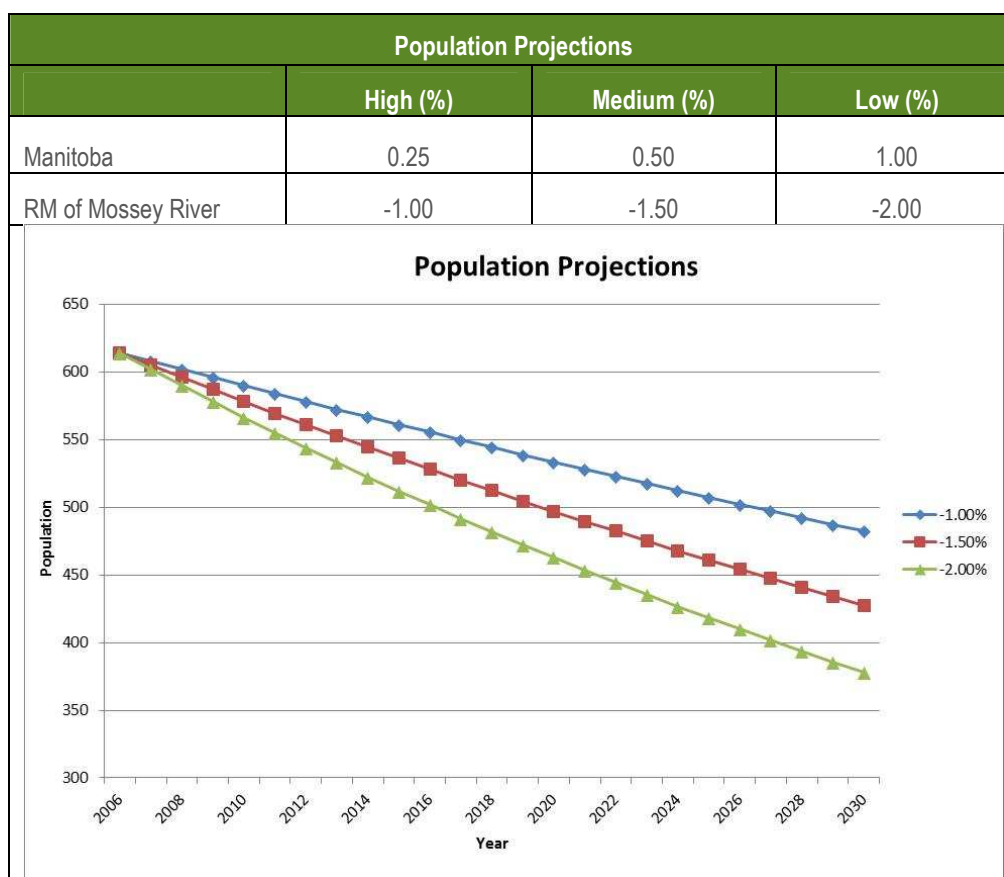
In a key person interview conducted on October 7, 2010 (NLHS 2011) community activities and the economics of the region were discussed. There are fewer elderly people in Camperville as compared to the past. Correlations with diet changes being a contributing factor are indicated. In the past, people practiced traditional medicine and believed it was a reason why people lived longer. Economic opportunities for community members are minimal except for seasonal work. Today, commercial fishing and cash crops like blueberries, Seneca root and cranberry bark provide sources of income. RM of Mossey River

The Municipality of Mossey River is north of Lake Dauphin. The RM of Mossey River has a population of 614 persons, with a population change of -10.5% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 20 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 240 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.6 persons. On average, there are 7.3 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 10.4%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Mossey River is 520 persons with 370 people being employed, a participation rate of 76% and unemployment rate of 6.3%. As of 2006, there were 515 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$15,642 and 10.7% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The community has less than 30% of its total population under the age of 25. The highest percentage of the male population is in the 15 to 19 years of age category comprising 6.50% and the highest percentage of the female population is in the 55 to 59 years of age category comprising 5.69% of the total population. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the "baby boom" which includes people approximately 40 to 60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted on October 26, 2010, the RM of Mossey River was noted as having a stagnant economy due to its large dependence on the agriculture industry. The community is faced with the challenge of youth moving away to large urban centres for employment. Initial

investments required for developments in the RM are low because of the low land prices, low property taxes and a low cost of living. Distance from urban centres is a challenge for existing businesses. Small logging activities have occurred on private land; however demand has decreased for wood products. Commercial fishing has declined as well due to decreasing fish populations.

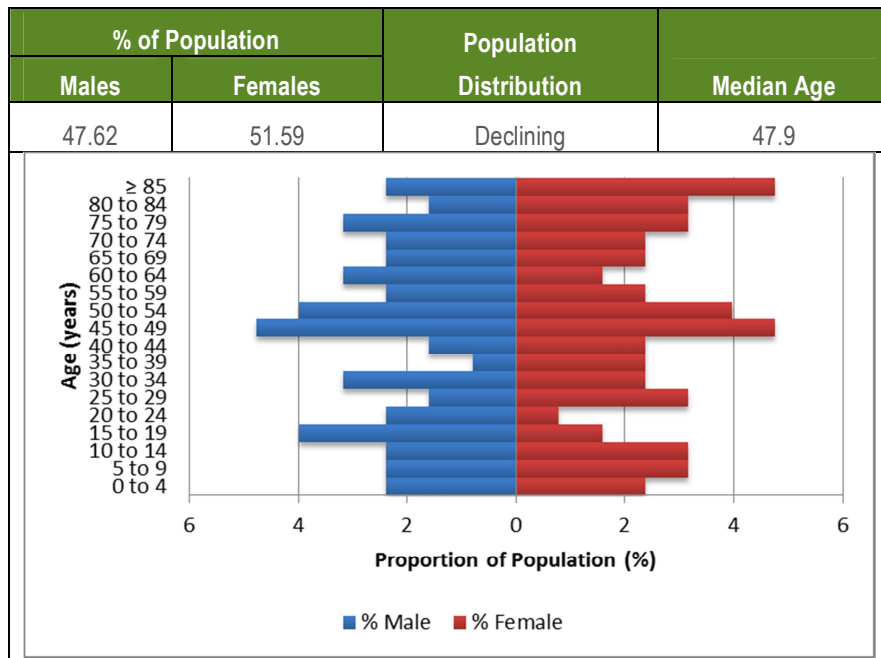
Recent developments include improvements to Highway 20. These improvements have given the highway an A1 classification with future upgrades to reach an R10 classification on Highway 20 from Dauphin through the RM Mossey River. Municipal roads and infrastructure allow access to approximately 50% of the RM. Future infrastructure plans include improving bridges, replacing flood damaged structures and improving road capacity. Future infrastructure developments being explored include improvements to the wireless cell phone coverage in the RM.

Common outdoor activities in the community include ATV riding, snowmobiling and hockey. The community has developed a recycling program for residents. The health of the RM is satisfactory. There is a fire hall in Fork River. Ambulance services for the RM of Mossey River are based out of the Village of Winnipegosis located along the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis, north of Fork River. Secondary ambulance services come from Dauphin, MB if necessary.

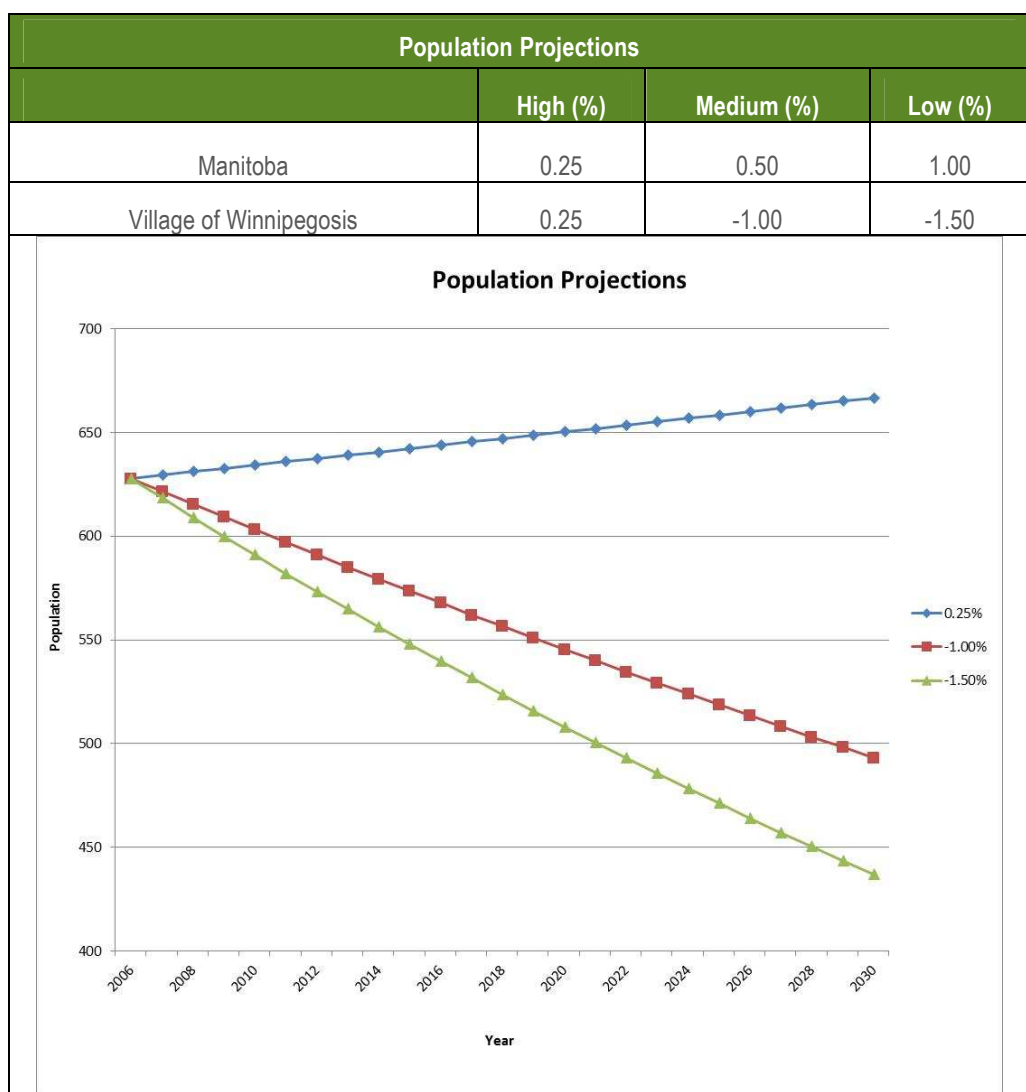
5.37 Village of Winnipegosis

The Village of Winnipegosis is in the Municipality of Mossey River. The Village of Winnipegosis has a population of 628 persons, with a population change of 1.1% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 190 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 290 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.1 persons. On average, there are 5.1 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 3.4%. The total potential labour force of the Village of Winnipegosis is 490 persons with 195 people being employed, a participation rate of 51% and unemployment rate of 22%. As of 2006, there were 465 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$19,687 and 19.3% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The community has less than 30% of its total population under the age of 30. The highest percentage of the male population is in the 15 to 49 years of age category and the highest percentage of the female population is in the 45 to 49 and 85 years and older categories. All three categories comprise 4.76% of the total population. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40 to 60 years of age in 2006.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted with Mayor Vern Murkin on October 5, 2010, the economy of the Village of Winnipegosis was noted as being in a state of decline, probably due to a decrease in population over the last twenty years.

In 2009, the Village built a new skating rink and is currently in the process of upgrading their sewer systems.

Health care and education systems are the largest employers in the area. The community needs to attract more people to the area and keep resident's shopping in the community instead of commuting to Dauphin. Resource users in the area include loggers and fishermen. Outdoor activities include snowmobiling on trails and fishing at the various lakes in the area.

The Village is included in the Parkland Regional Recycling Program, which has reduced the amount of waste in the landfill. Winnipegosis continues to upgrade road infrastructure annually and has plans to expand the Winnipegosis Edna Medd Museum in order to increase tourism to the area. Due to

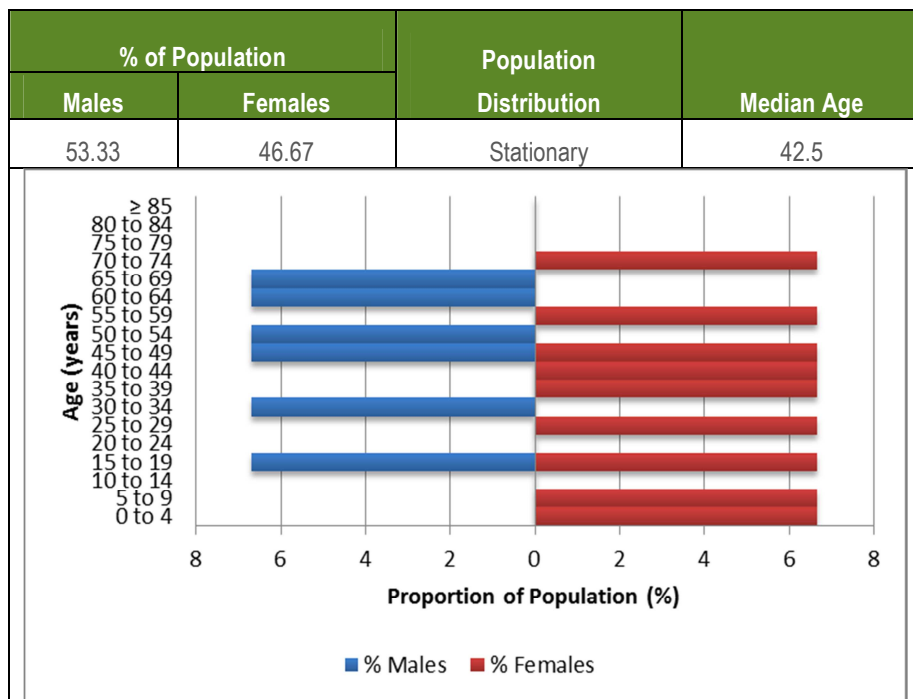
recent fees associated with waste disposal, the Village is now charging schools and local businesses for the disposal of their waste.

With the introduction of the senior's center to the village it is thought that resident health has improved. There is a fire department, RCMP detachment and ambulance all based out of the Village.

5.38 Meadow Portage Community Council

The community of Meadow Portage is between Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipegosis. The community of Meadow Portage has a population of 70 persons, with a population change of -12.5% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 25 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 25 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.8 persons. On average, there are 6.7 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 10.0%. The total potential labour force of the community of Meadow Portage is 60 persons with 40 people being employed, a participation rate of 66.7% and unemployment rate of 0%. Wage and taxation information was suppressed for the community due to the population size. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The community of Meadow Portage has a stationary population distribution. The 2006 Census results indicate that there are 5 people in each of the age categories indicated. As well, there are no people over the age of 74 indicated in the census (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Population Projections			
	High (%)	Medium (%)	Low (%)
Manitoba	0.25	0.50	1.00
Meadow Portage Community Council	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Meadow Portage is currently governed by a mayor and council under *The Northern Affairs Act*. Meadow Portage originally developed as a ranching and agricultural community. Ranching, farming, livestock and commercial fishing are central to the economy of the community. Recreational facilities within the community include a ball diamond, community hall, outdoor rink and playground. Water is pumped once a year when there is minimum turbidity from Lake Manitoba into a reservoir where it is filtered and chlorinated and pumped and stored in the pump house. Residents can then pick up quantities as required. Sewage is treated by means of septic tank and fields by individual home owners. Residents are transported to either the Winnipegosis School or Rorketon School (Government of Manitoba 2003).

5.39 Spence Lake Community Council

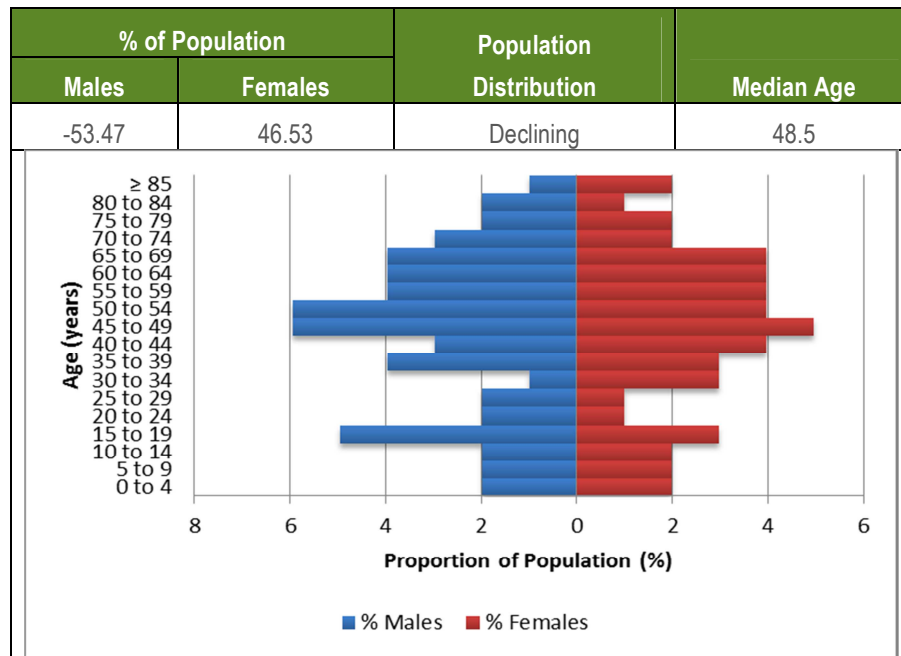
The community of Spence Lake has a population of 54 persons, with a population change of 22.7% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 20 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 25 occupied private dwellings. On average, there are 5.7 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is unknown. The total potential labour force of the community of Spence Lake is 50 persons with 20 people being employed, a participation rate of 50% and unemployment rate of 40%. Wage and taxation information was suppressed for the community due to the population size.

5.40 RM of Lawrence

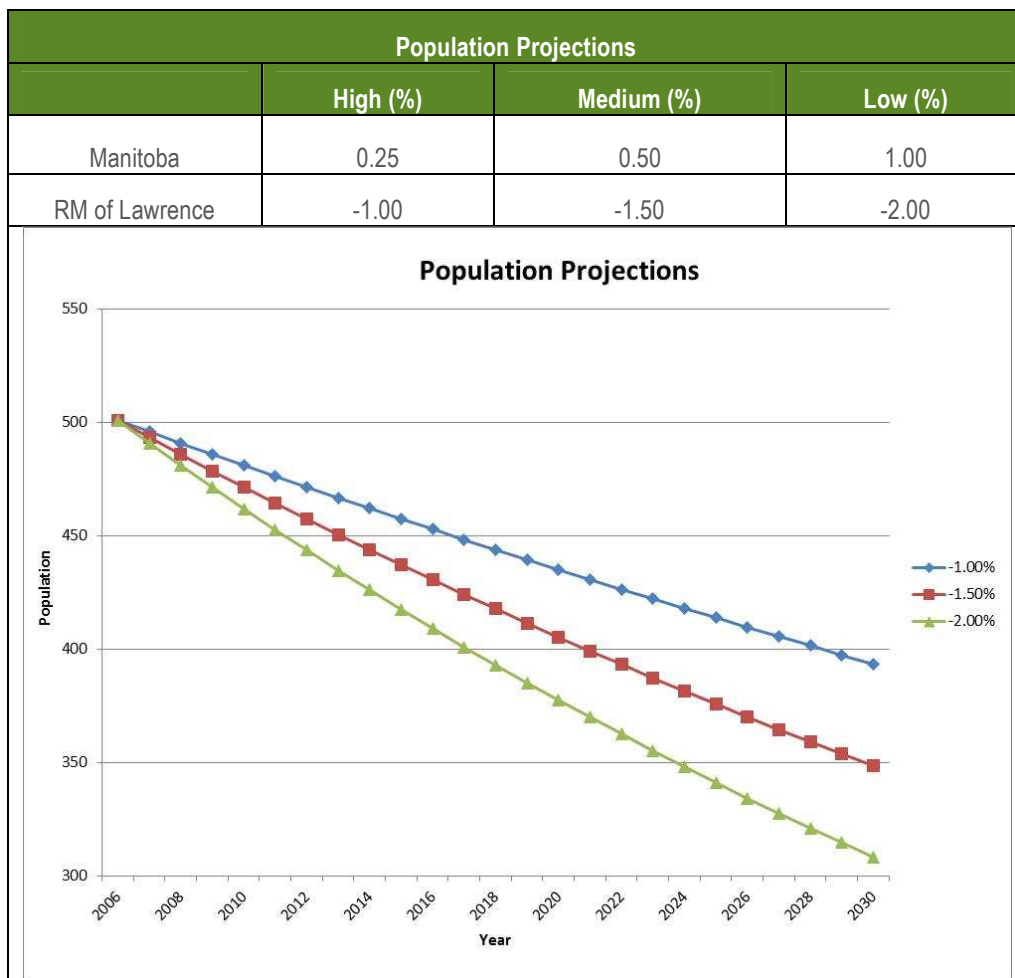
The Municipality of Lawrence is between Lake Manitoba and Lake Dauphin. The RM of Lawrence has a population of 501 persons, with a population change of -7.2% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 65 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 225 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.2 persons. On average, there are 6.2 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 15.6%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Lawrence is 455 persons with 260 people being employed, a participation rate of 63.7% and unemployment rate of 8.6%. As of 2006, there were 440 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$13,229 and 24% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The community has less than 30% of its total population under the age of 30. The pyramid indicates that there are people in all age groups within the RM. The highest percentages of the male population are in the 45 to 49 and 50 to 54 years of age groups with 5.94% of the total population,

and the highest percentage of the female population is in the 45 to 49 years of age category with 4.95%. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40 to 60 years of age in 2006.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted with Fred Taylor on October 26, 2010, it was noted that the economy of the RM of Lawrence is in a minor state of decline. The livestock industry needs to stabilize itself before the area will see an improvement. There are many significant water resource management projects currently underway and the maintenance of existing infrastructure in the towns is ongoing. Over the years agriculture production has been static with both the grain and livestock industries.

A sewage lagoon is being developed, which is currently the only infrastructure project in the community as there are large capital costs required for the small community. Approximately 50% is federal funding for the lagoon with rate payers funding the remainder.

Healthcare system is the largest employer in the community. There is a struggle to maintain local businesses due to a smaller proportion of the population constituting skilled workers. There are contractors for infrastructure work and a marginal number of timber contractors in the area.

The area in the vicinity of the proposed route is livestock agriculture and forage production.

Outdoor activities include skating, hockey, cross country skiing, snowmobiling, ATV riding, game hunting and the use of a multiuse complex. There are trails for cross country skiing, ATV riding and snowmobiling.

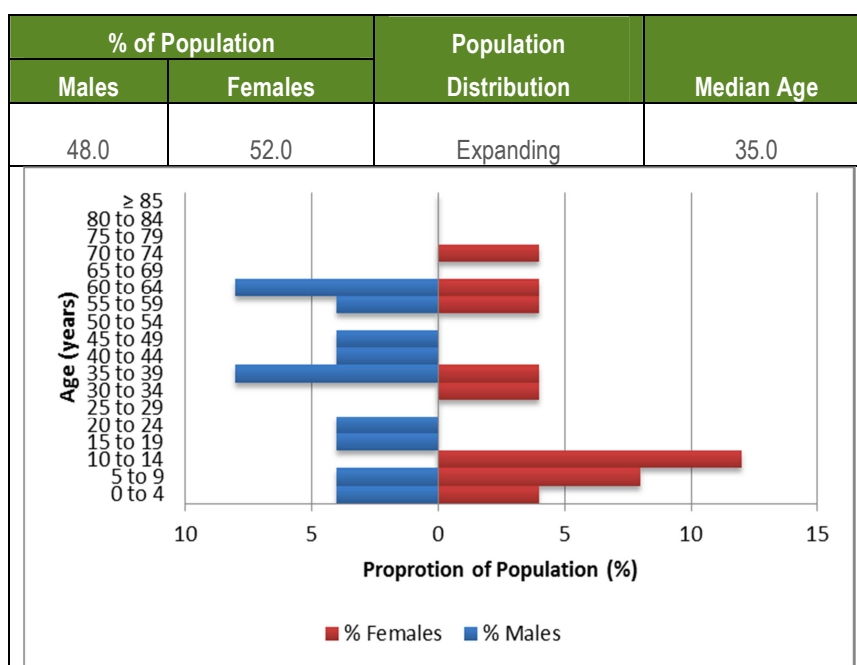
The community initiated an extensive recycling program approximately six years ago with different areas for handling and processing including use of an oil depot. There are plans to upgrade the program and to keep all activities including the lagoon in one centralized area.

With several programs targeted at community health and well-being, the RM of Lawrence was noted to be very healthy. These programs target seniors and youth in the community to improve and promote healthy eating, gardening and healthy alternatives. Emergency services are considered adequate, with a fire hall is in Rorketon, MB and ambulance based out of Ste. Rose du Lac, MB.

5.41 Crane River Community Council

The community of Crane River is north of the northern boundary of the RM of Alonsa. The community of Crane River has a population of 162 persons, with a population change of -22.9% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 95 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 54 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.7 persons. On average, there are 4.5 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 15.0%. The total potential labour force of the community of Crane River is 90 persons with 30 people being employed, a participation rate of 33.3% and unemployment rate of 0%. Wage and taxation information was suppressed for the community due to the population size. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The population of Crane River is expanding, with the largest portion of females aged 10 to 14 (12.00%). The largest portion of males is 8.00% of the total population in the age ranges of 35 to 39 and 60 to 64 years of age. The community has no males over the age of 64 and no females over the age of 74 based on the 2006 Census information (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Population Projections			
	High (%)	Medium (%)	Low (%)
Manitoba	0.25	0.50	1.00
Crane River	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

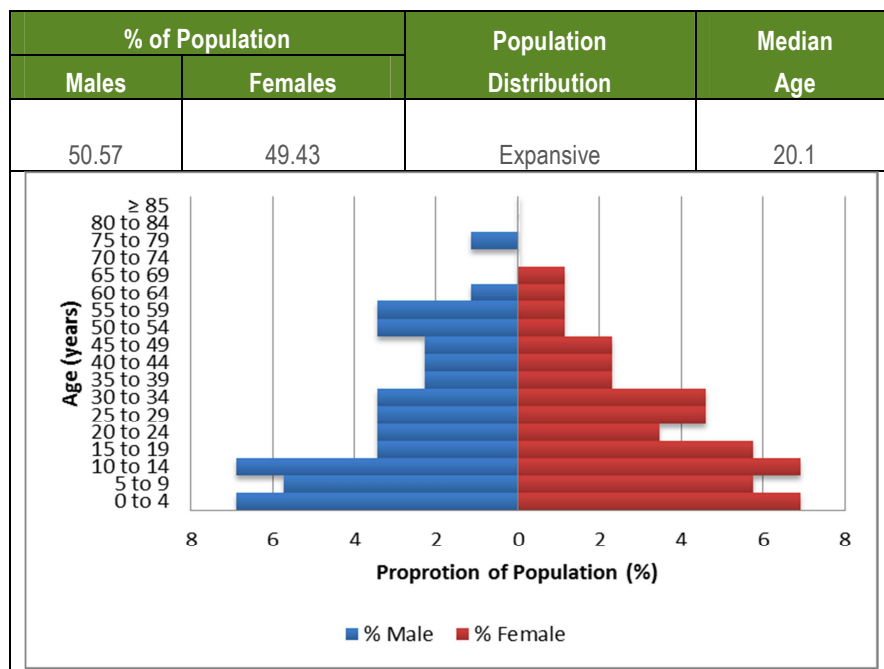
The community of Crane River economy focuses on commercial fishing, ranching, trapping and local services. Most commercial fishing is winter fishing and trapping is done in open areas adjacent to the community. Recreational facilities include a ball diamond, community hall, gymnasium, horse race track, indoor skating rink and playground facilities. There are a number of annual community events that take place, such as the Community Gardening Project, summer baseball evenings, summer job programs and much more. Crane River has been governed by a Mayor and Council members under The Northern Affairs Act since 1969 (Government of Manitoba 2003).

5.42 O-Chi-Chak-Ko-Sipi First Nation (Crane River 51)

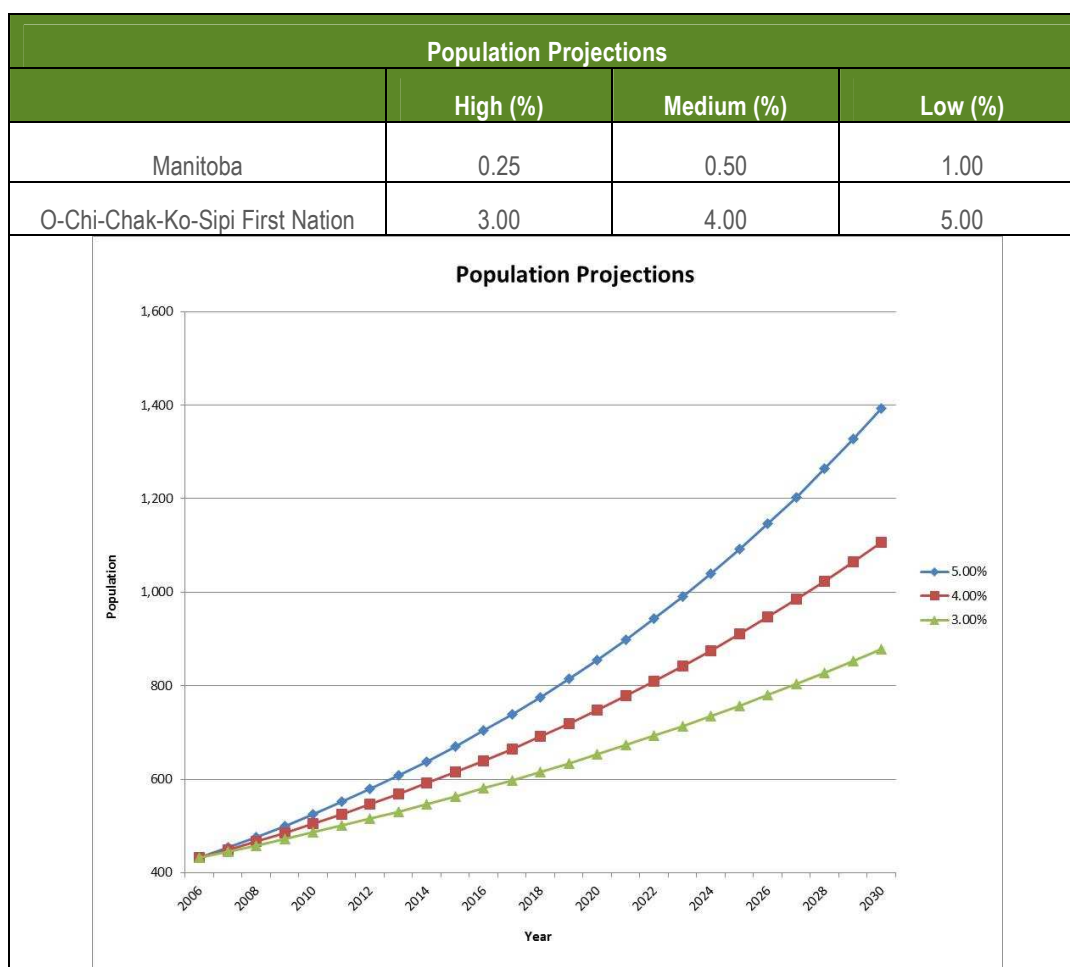
O-Chi-Chak-Ko-Sipi First Nation is northeast of Lake Dauphin. O-Chi-Chak-Ko-Sipi First Nation has a population of 432 persons, with a population change of 20.7% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 415 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 105 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 4 persons. On average, there are 5.7 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 47.6%. The total potential labour force of O-Chi-Chak-Ko-Sipi First Nation is 245 persons with 100 people being employed, a participation rate of 63.3% and unemployment rate of 38.7%. As of 2006, there were 230 persons 15

years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$16,000 and 0% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

O-Chi-Chak-Ko-Sipi First Nation has an expansive population with the majority of males and females under 19 years of age (48.3% of the total population). The largest age groups for males and females are in the 0 to 4 and 10 to 14 years of age. There are no males or females over the age of 79 indicated in the 2006 Census (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

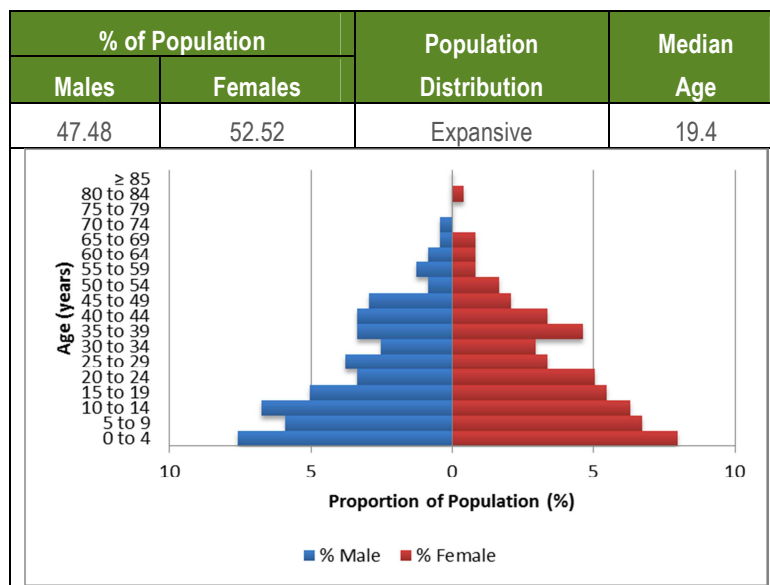
The O-Chi-Chak-Ko-Sipi First Nation still hunt, fish and trap for a livelihood, but since there is a year round access to outside communities, many have left the reserve to find employment (Anishinabe History 2009-2011). The First Nation is governed by elected Chief and Council who normally serve a two year term and is signatory to Treaty 2 signed in 1871. Their native language is Ojibway. Students attend Donald Ahmo School offering kindergarten to grade 8. A health office is present on-reserve with a community health representative and Child and Family Services is provided through the West Region Child and Family Services Inc. The community obtains water from Lake Manitoba and is filtered and chlorinated in a small treatment facility.

5.43 Ebb and Flow First Nation

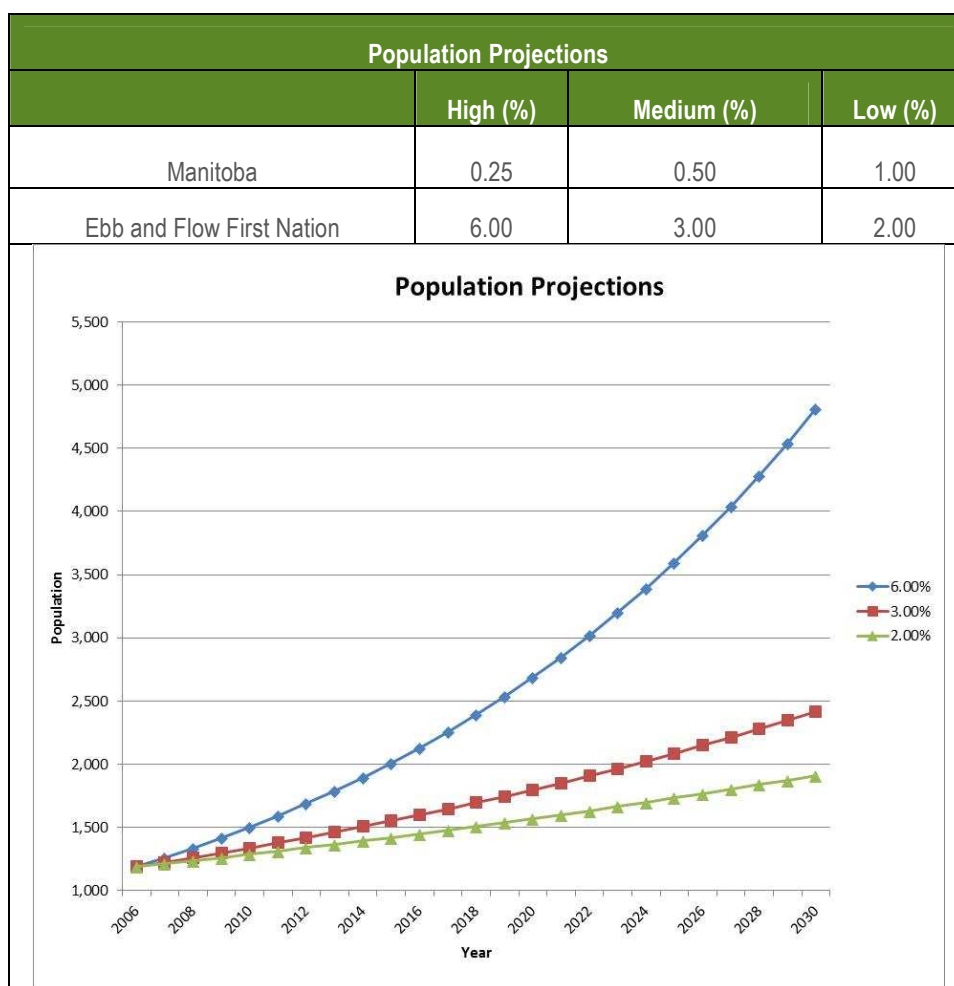
Ebb and Flow First Nation is located east of the RM of Alonsa on Lake Manitoba. Ebb and Flow First Nation has a population of 1,189 persons, with a population change of 20% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 1,185 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 290 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 4.1 persons. On average, there are 5.9 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 48.3%. The total potential labour force of Ebb and Flow First Nation is 700 persons with 160 people being

employed, a participation rate of 32.9% and unemployment rate of 30.4%. As of 2006, there were 610 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$7,328 and 0% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

Information for Ebb and Flow First Nation indicates that there are few people over the age of 70 in the community. The highest number of males and females are 0 to 4 years of age, comprising 7.56% and 7.98% of the total population respectively (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

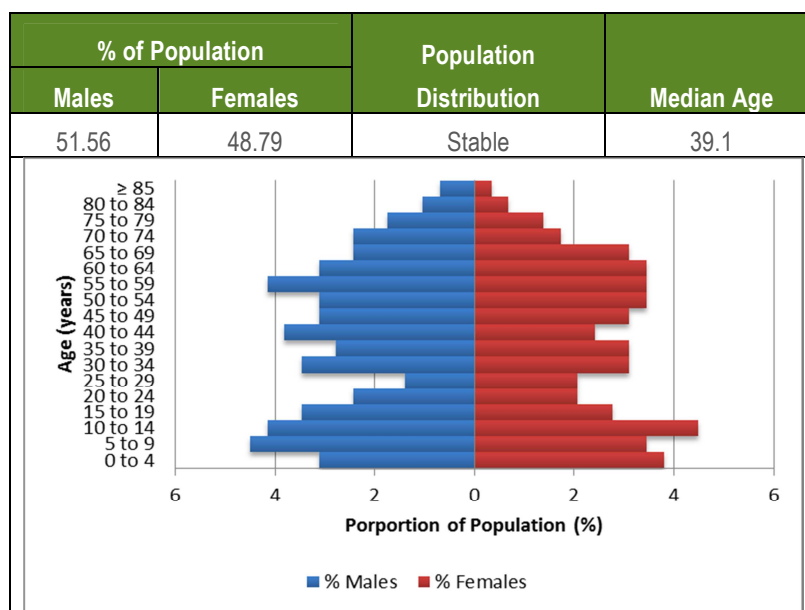
Ebb and Flow First Nation is governed by elected Chief and Councils, which normally serve a two year term. Their native language is Ojibway. First Nation members attend the Ebb and Flow school which offers kindergarten to grade 9. A health office is located within the reserve with a community health representative. Child and Family services is provided through the West Region Child and Family Services. The community residents obtain water from Lake Manitoba which receives full treatment. Water is either piped to homes or homes have cisterns. The main sewage disposal is through septic fields and there is one landfill onsite. The community employs one First Nation constable (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada 2004).

5.44 RM of Alonsa

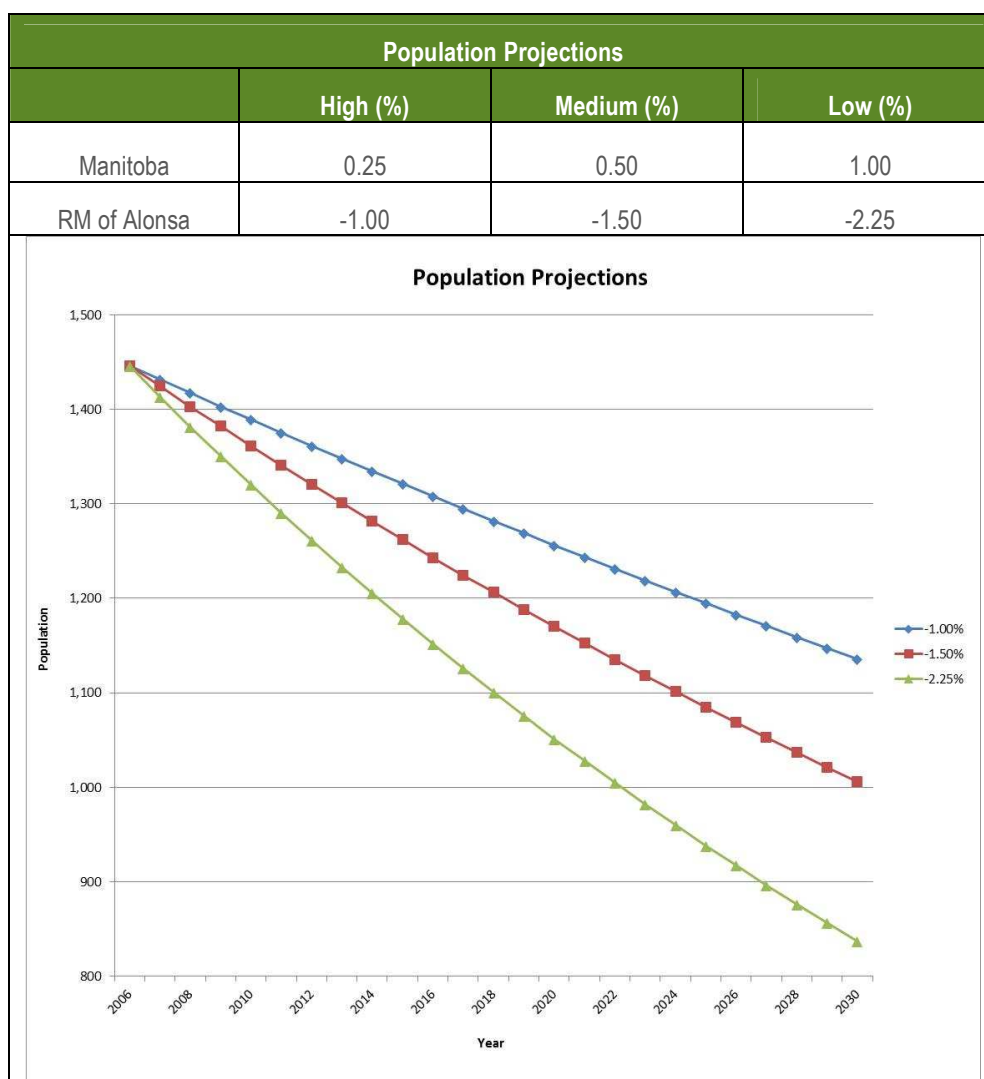
The Municipality of Alonsa is on the western coast of Lake Manitoba. The RM of Alonsa has a population of 1,446 persons, with a population change of -11.9% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 815 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 540 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.7 persons. On average, there are 6.4 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 19.4%. The total potential

labour force of the RM of Alonsa is 1,085 persons with 530 people being employed, a participation rate of 55.8% and unemployment rate of 12.4%. As of 2006, there were 995 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$14,288 and 45.5% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The population statistics for the RM of Alonsa indicate that there are residents in all 18 age categories. The community has the highest percentage of the male population in the 5 to 9 years of age group comprising 4.50% of the total population and the highest percentage of the female population is in the 10 to 14 years of age category, which comprises 4.50% of the total population. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40-60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted January 11, 2011 it was noted that the economy of the RM of Alonsa is currently in a state of decline due to its declining population. Alonsa is a farming community with predominantly cereal crop and cattle farming on the agricultural land. Cottage developments in Beckville, Halls Beach and Narrows West as well as the RM of Alonsa Wastewater Treatment Lagoon Project are the only recent development projects within the municipality.

Due to its location, the municipality often competes with Portage la Prairie for economic activity and employment opportunities. Strategies to increase employment in the region could include encouraging carpentry and construction businesses to establish in the area to support the construction of future cottage developments. Commercial resource users in the community are CertainTeed Canada Inc., a gypsum open-pit mine in Amaranth which employs four people from Winnipeg.

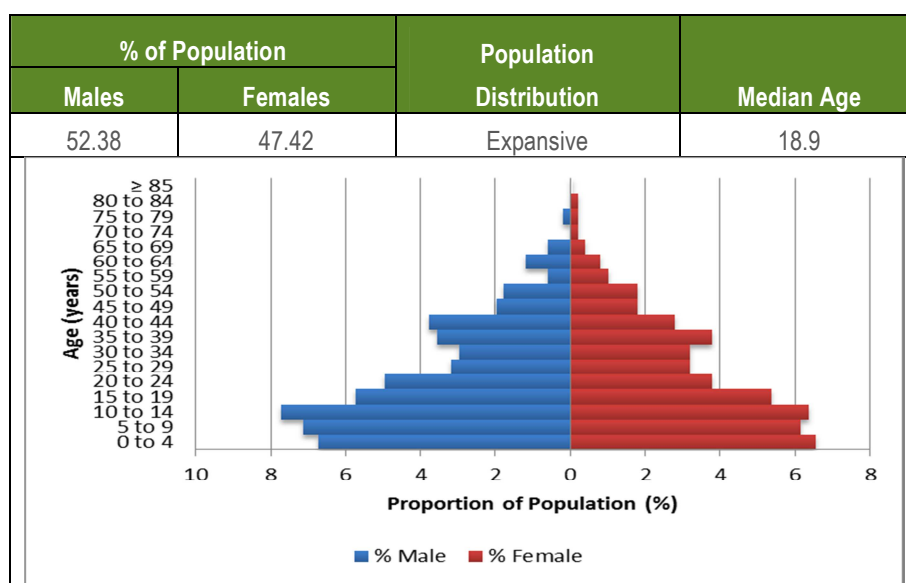
The community participates in numerous outdoor recreational activities (skating, hockey, soccer, etc). There are no known marked ATV or snowmobile trails within the RM There is a bird watching/observational area in Reedy Creek and nature observation trails in the region.

The overall health and well-being of the community is in good. There is a small clinic with a nurse in the RM, but there is no doctor present. The nearest emergency services are located in Ste. Rose du Lac, Portage la Prairie and Gladstone. Fire services are covered through Eddystone and Amaranth, while RCMP detachments are in Amaranth and Ste. Rose du Lac.

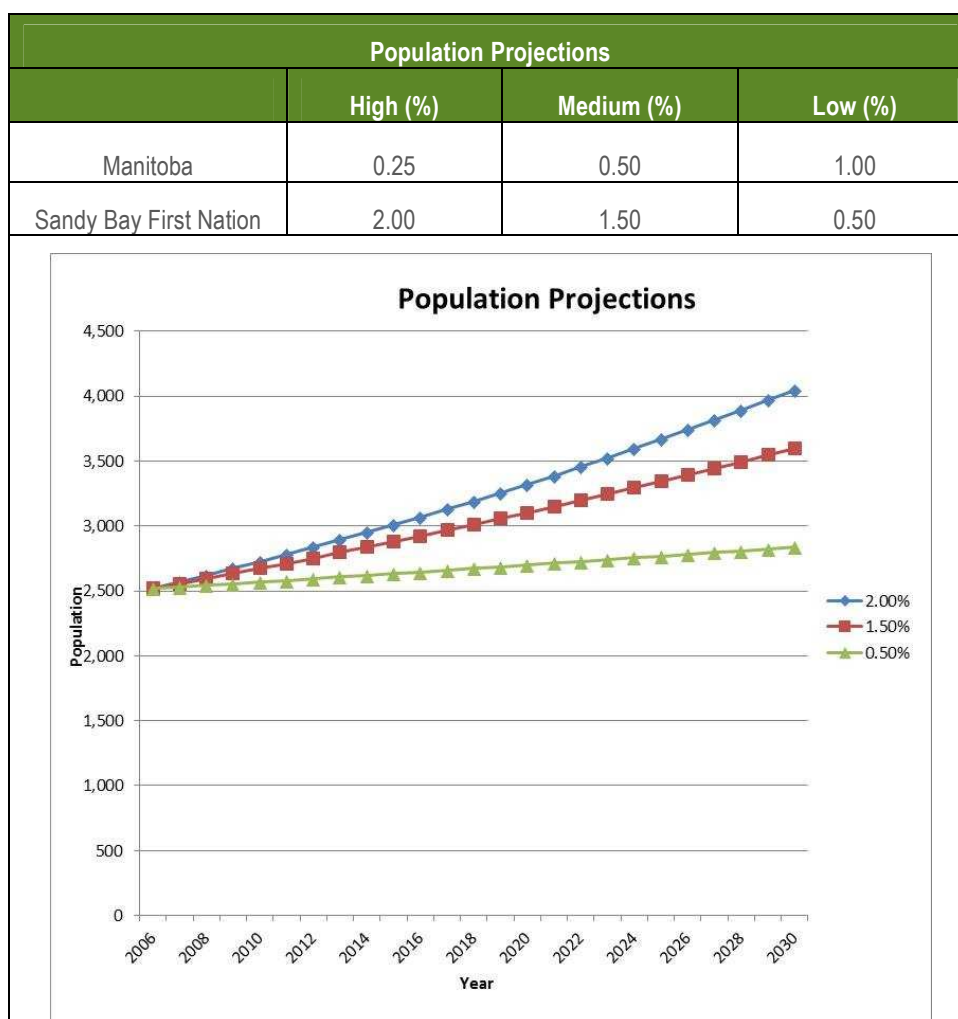
5.45 Sandy Bay First Nation

Sandy Bay First Nation is along the west shore of Lake Manitoba in the municipality of Alonsa. Sandy Bay First Nation has a population of 2,518 persons, with a population change of 2.9% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 2,510 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 510 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 5 persons. On average, there are 5.5 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 65.7%. The total potential labour force of Sandy Bay First Nation is 1,495 persons with 275 people being employed, a participation rate of 24.7% and unemployment rate of 27%. As of 2006, there were 1435 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$5,003 and 0% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

Information for Sandy Bay First Nation indicates that there are no people over the age of 84 in the community. The highest numbers of males are 5 to 9 and 35 to 39 years of age, both comprising 5.97% of the total population and the highest numbers of females are 0 to 4 years of age and comprise 5.97% of the total population (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

The original members of the Sandy Bay Ojibway First Nation emigrated from the Sault Ste. Marie area and settled along the shores of Lake Manitoba. They survived by means of fishing, hunting and gathering of wild berries and rice. Agriculture played a part in their livelihood, with planting and harvesting of corn and squash. Traditional summer gathering to celebrate harvesting and enjoy social interaction are reflected in present day powwows. The “Sandy Bay Ojibway First Nation Powwow” is generally held in late august where competitions demonstrate a range of traditional dancers with prizes awarded. A full range of entertainment and family oriented activities are a complimentary part of the festive gathering. The Sandy Bay First Nation community had remained strong and resolute in its preservation of language and traditional roots, with a high percentage of its members fluent in their native language of Ojibway (Sandy Bay Ojibway First Nation n.d.). The First Nation is governed by elected Chief and Council who normally serve a two year term and is signatory to Treaty 1 signed in 1871 (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada 2004).

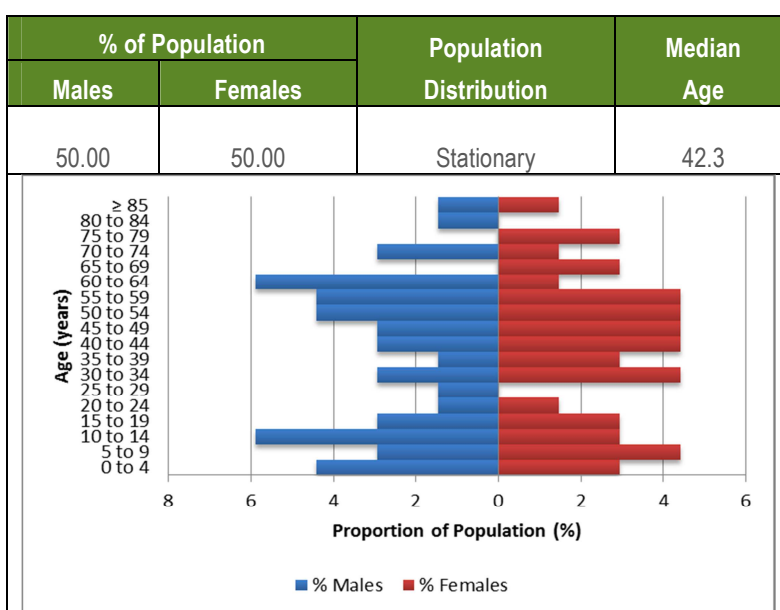
5.46 RM of Lakeview

The Municipality of Lakeview is on the southwest coast of Lake Manitoba. The RM of Lakeview has a population of 342 persons, with a population change of -10.9% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 100 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 145 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.4 persons. On average, there are 6.1 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 10.3%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Lakeview is 265 persons with 170 people being employed, a participation rate of 66% and unemployment rate of 0%. As of 2006, there were 265 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$17,622 and 10.1% of all persons reporting low income before taxation.

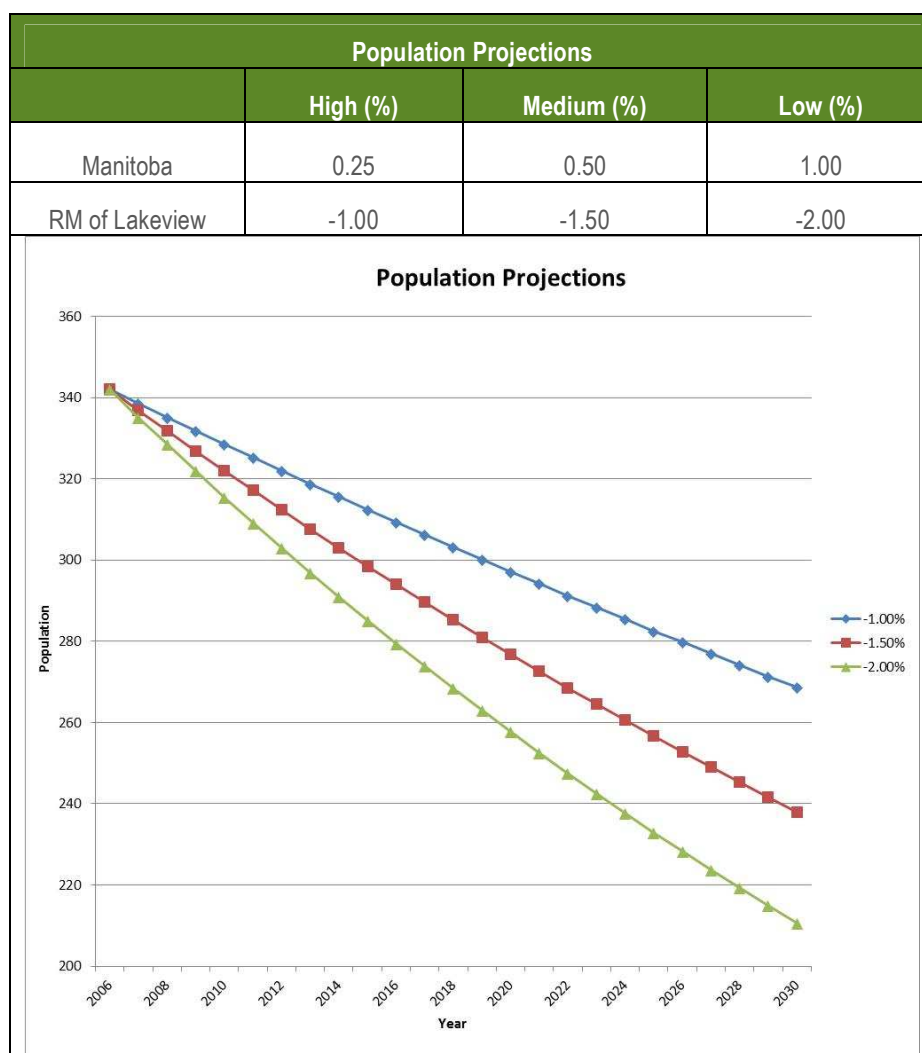
The highest percentage of the total male population is in the 10 to 14 and 60 to 64 years of age categories, both comprising 5.88% of the total population. Females are distributed equally at 4.41% of the total population in the following age groups:

- 5 to 9 years of age
- 30 to 34 years of age
- 40 to 44 years of age
- 45 to 49 years of age
- 50 to 54 years of age
- 55 to 59 years of age

The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40 to 60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted September 27, 2010 it was noted that the economy in the Town of Langruth is in a state of decline. The area has experienced residents moving away, loss of local businesses, loss of the railway and grain elevator. Potential future developments include the Important Bird Area program (IBA), windmill development in the RM and ecotourism such as birding around Jackfish Lake.

The community of Langruth has also recently upgraded their local rink. Other planned developments include construction of a water treatment plant in the town of Langruth, and community pasture which was turned into a cooperative recently.

Employment in the community has decreased due to local business closures and agricultural mechanization. However, the largest employment sector in the area is still the agriculture industry; however there has been an increase in the number of people working from home with the introduction of high speed internet access. Local businesses can offer good friendly service to all their customers in hope of increasing profits as Langruth faces the same issues of other small rural

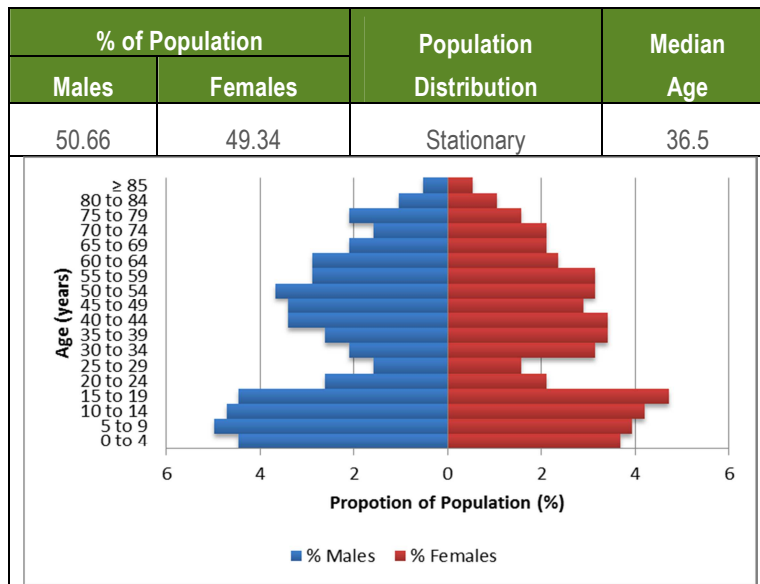
towns of residents commuting to bigger urban centres. The pipeline companies offer substantial benefits to the RM, provide a good tax base and additional community initiatives.

Outdoor recreational activities in the area in the RM include snowmobiling along the lake, hunting in the community pasture and marsh, hiking and cross country skiing and fishing. The importance of wildlife, especially the western portion of the RM where there is less agricultural land was also noted. Piping Plover and Pink Lady Slipper were noted as species that important to residents in the RM. Emergency services in the area include a volunteer fire department in Langruth and ambulance service 10 miles north.

5.47 RM of Westbourne

The Municipality of Westbourne is west of the south basin of Lake Manitoba. The RM of Westbourne has a population of 1,906 persons, with a population change of -5.5% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 15 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 555 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.6 persons. On average, there are 6.7 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 5.4%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Westbourne is 1,405 persons with 1,070 people being employed, a participation rate of 76.5% and unemployment rate of 0%. As of 2006, there were 1065 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$18,257 and 16.4% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The population statistics for the RM of Westbourne indicate that there are resident in the community in all 18 age categories. The community has the highest percentage of the male population in the 5 to 9 years of age group which comprises 4.99% of the total population and the highest percentage of the female population is 15 to 19 years of age category which comprises 4.72% of the total population. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40-60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted with Reeve David Single on September 28, 2010. It was noted that the economy of the RM of Westbourne is stable; however the agricultural industry was negatively impacted in the year 2010 due to low crop yield. The town of Gladstone has continued to grow with an increase in the number of businesses and houses in the area. With the RM's close proximity to Portage la Prairie and Neepawa, it was suggested that increased migration to the RM of Westbourne could result from commuters travelling to and from work in Portage la Prairie and Neepawa.

Current developments in the area include a rural water project that is on hold until future federal funding can be secured and new developments in Gladstone including the new community centre. Road infrastructure and drainage are two areas that the RM continues to improve annually.

The largest employment sector within the RM is the agriculture industry. The area has lost several small businesses and residents who now commute to neighbouring towns with more amenities.

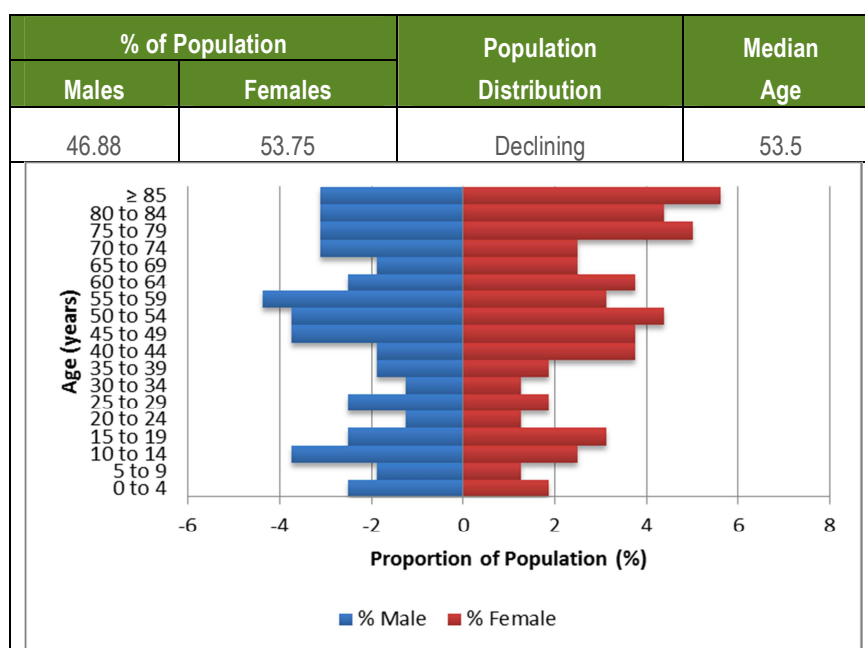
Campgrounds are located near the FPRand many outdoor activities occur in the area. Waterfowl hunting occurs in the Big Grass Marsh along with big game hunting along the proposed transmission line. There are cottages and cabins in the area. It was indicated that most of the land along the line was owned Hutterite colonies.

The Town of Gladstone and the RM of Westbourne have a joint recycling program that collects household waste.

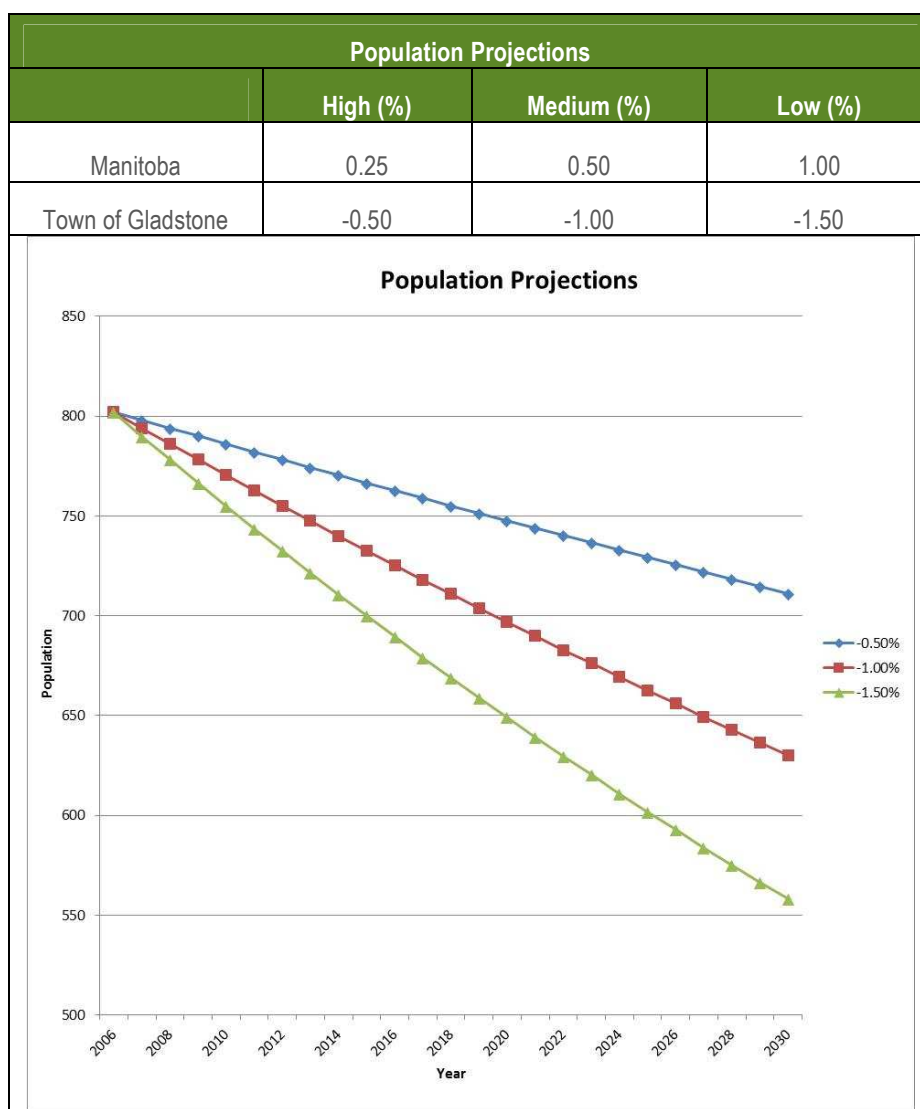
5.48 Town of Gladstone

The Town of Gladstone is in the Municipality of Westbourne. The Town of Gladstone has a population of 802 persons, with a population change of -5.4% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 40 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 375 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2 persons. On average, there are 6.4 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 17.3%. The total potential labour force of the Town of Gladstone is 655 persons with 370 people being employed, a participation rate of 57.3% and unemployment rate of 0%. As of 2006, there were 640 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$18,238 and 16.9% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The community has less than 26% of its total population under the age of 30. The highest percentage of the male population is in the 55 to 59 years of age category comprising 4.38% and the highest percentage of the female population is greater than 84 years of age category comprising 5.63% of the total population. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the "baby boom" which includes people approximately 40 to 60 years of age in 2006.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted January 10, 2011 it was noted that the Town of Gladstone's economy is currently in a state of growth. Further development (including a 100 lot subdivision) in the residential housing sector is necessary to accommodate the aging population. The Town also has plans to promote an industrial park development district in 2011. However, there are limited additional lands for residential, commercial or industrial development within the community.

Projects recently completed within the town include: a community centre in 2008 (\$2.4-million dollars); a 10-plex and 4-plex rental unit (\$2-million dollars); a new Credit Union building (over \$2-million dollars); restoration and construction of a provincial and federal heritage building renovated into government offices and studio suites (over 2-million dollars); and a trucking depot and car wash (over \$1 million dollars).. There have been no known adverse effects as a result of their development.

An Amish community relocating closer to the town has become a notable economic event, as it has significantly increased Gladstone's tax-base. There has also been a considerable amount of immigration of new Canadians into the community. There is presently a shortage in the availability of employment opportunities for skilled and general labourers, professionals and casual positions. The Seven Regions Health Centre Hospital and the local school division are Gladstone's largest employers.

There are no commercial resource users in Gladstone. The land in the vicinity of the PPR is primarily potato and cereal crop agricultural land with no known development plans for this region.

The Town of Gladstone and surrounding region have many outdoor recreational activities. A few of these include: cross-country skiing; snowshoeing; curling; baseball; and swimming, with groomed trails for ATVs, snowmobiling and skiing. All recreational facilities are located in the northwest corner of the Town. The Project is not anticipated to have any effect on local recreational activities.

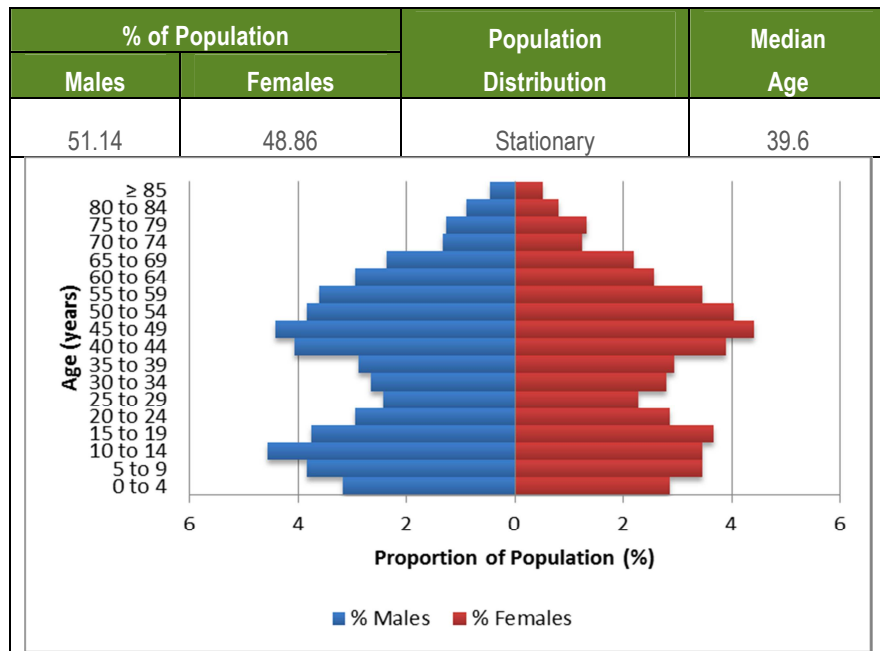
The health and well-being of Gladstone is strong overall. They have adequate and accessible health-care services. The community has a 50-bed personal care home, a 12-bed transitional facility (The Seven Regions Health Centre Hospital) and a 26-unit seniors living apartment block.

The Bipole III PPR is currently accessed by cottagers in the neighbouring region. Big Point Retreat boasts over 120 cottages and has been occupied for over 110 years.

5.49 RM of Portage la Prairie

The Municipality of Portage la Prairie is south of the southern basin of Lake Manitoba. The RM of Portage la Prairie has a population of 6,793 persons, with a population change of 0% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 1,000 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 2,185 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.6 persons. On average, there are 7 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 12.4%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Portage la Prairie is 5,340 persons with 3,790 people being employed, a participation rate of 72.8% and unemployment rate of 2.4%. As of 2006, there were 4450 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$28,266 and 8.5% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The population statistics for the RM of Portage la Prairie indicate that there are resident in the community in all 18 age categories. The community has the highest percentage of the male population in the 10 to 14 years of age group which comprises 4.56% of the total population and the highest percentage of the female population is 45 to 49 years of age category which comprises 4.42% of the total population. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the "baby boom" which includes people approximately 40-60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted with Reeve Toby Trimble and Councillor Roy Tufford on October 25, 2010, it was noted that the economy of the RM of Portage la Prairie is growing at a faster pace than in the past and is expected to continue improving. Recent developments in the area include a recently completed recreation facility in town and regional water projects. The RM of Portage la Prairie has been affected negatively in the past by agricultural failures, the closing of the Southport military base and closure of local businesses. Positive economic contributors to the RM include the Simplot processing facility located just south of the city of Portage la Prairie. Local employment is a positive contributor to the economy and has helped Portage la Prairie benefit surrounding communities.

The RM has no on-going or future development plans other than making continual improvements to the regional water service. The only infrastructure issue the RM has faced is the impact and degradation of municipal roads from construction traffic.

The largest employers in the RM of Portage are Simplot Canadian Potato Plant and Southport, a not-for-profit property management and development company with potatoes being the prominent industry. Businesses face competition from larger commercial operations in Winnipeg. Residents of surrounding communities shop in Portage, creating a need for the local businesses.

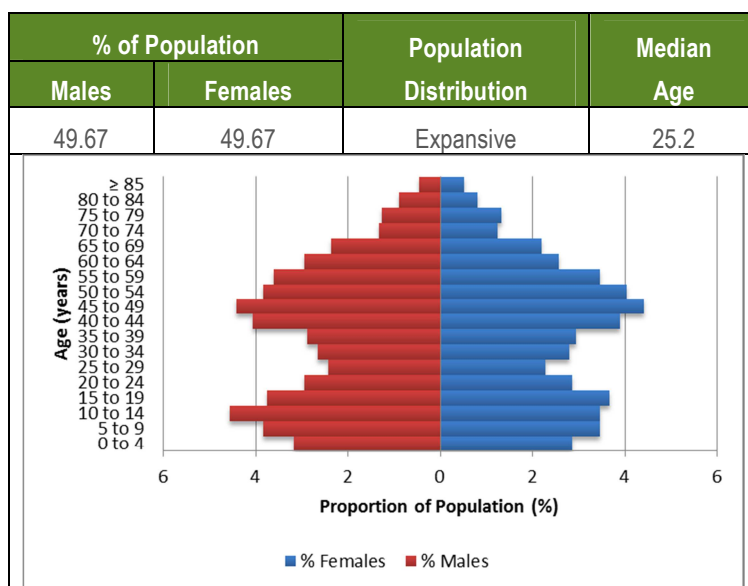
Outdoor activities in the RM include snowmobiling on trails maintained by a local Sno-Man Club. Delta Marsh is located within the RM and is known for being a habitat for geese, ducks and deer. Lady Slippers found in ditches were the vegetation of importance identified all through the RM.

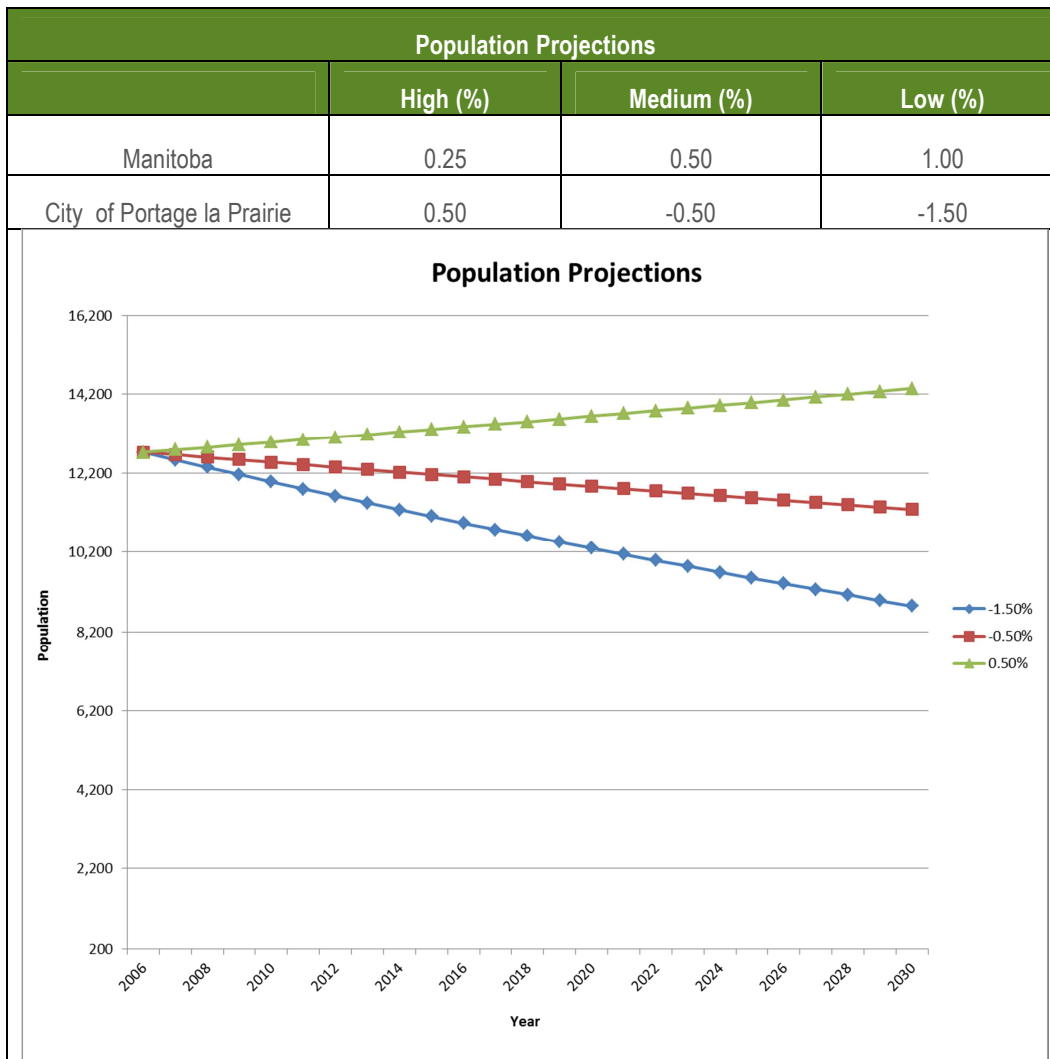
The town has a recycling program for members within the town and the neighboring hamlets also have recycling programs however out of town residents are able to drop off their recyclables.

Resident health in the RM was identified as good; however there is a high occurrence of Multiple Sclerosis in the area. Emergency services are adequate in the area with the RCMP, Ambulance and fire departments located in the city.

5.50 City of Portage la Prairie

The City of Portage la Prairie has a population of 12,728 persons, with a population change of -1.9% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 2,580 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 5,215 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.3 persons. On average, there are 6.7 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 8.2%. The total potential labour force of the City of Portage la Prairie is 9,585 persons with 5,900 people employed, a participation rate of 65.5% and unemployment rate of 6%. As of 2006, there were 9340 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$23,613 and 17.7% of all persons reporting low income before taxation.





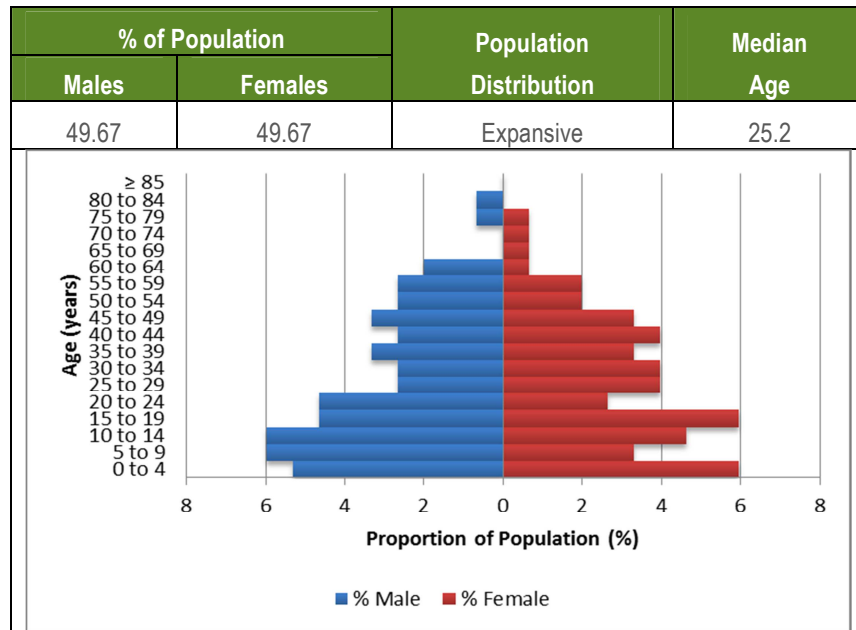
5.51 Long Plain First Nation

*Note from Statistics Canada: Use with Caution -After the release of the 2001 or 2006 Census population and dwelling counts, errors are occasionally uncovered in the data. It is not possible to make changes to the 2001 or 2006 Census data presented in these tables (Statistics Canada, 2006). Changes are denoted with (*).*

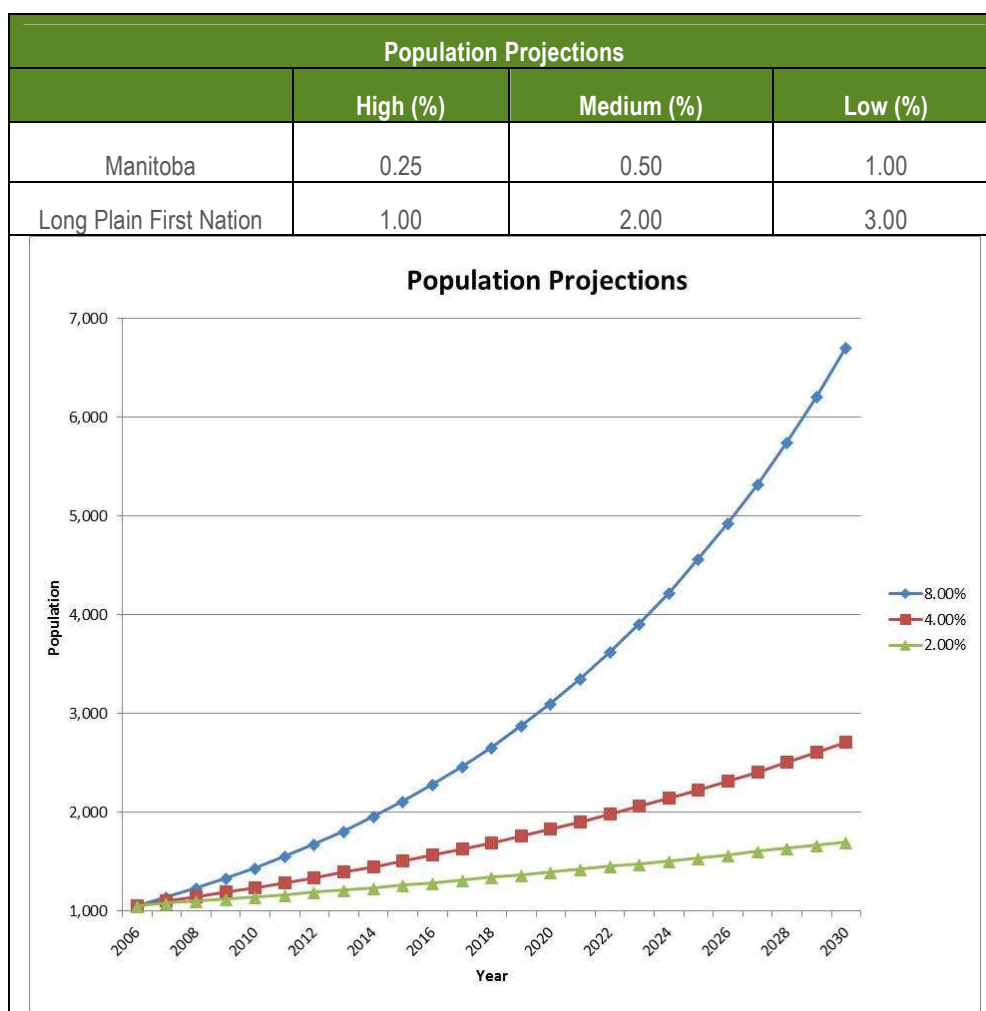
Long Plain First Nation is within the Municipality of Portage la Prairie. Long Plain First Nation has a population of 1,058 persons, with a population change of 1.3% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 745 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 255 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 3 persons. On average, there are 5.7 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 62.7%. The total potential labour force of Long Plain First Nation is 515 persons with 115 people being employed, a participation rate of 27.2% and unemployment rate of 21.4%. As of 2006, there were 480 persons 15

years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$3,348 and 0% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The highest percentage of the male population is in the 5 to 9 and 10 to 14 years of age categories, which both comprise 5.96% of the total population. And for females, it is in the 15 to 19 years of age category which comprises 5.96% of the total population (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Long Plain First Nation band members are descendants of the Ojibway Nation. The community is located along the Assiniboine River between the RM of Portage la Prairie and the RM of South Norfolk. The community has two Reserves (one as the main community and an urban reserve in Portage la Prairie). The Chief and Council include the Chief and four council members (LPFN 2011). The community is involved with the Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council, Southern Chiefs Organization and the Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs Secretariat Inc.

The Chief and Council have a long-term development plan and five-year capital plan. There are many services and amenities in the community. Departments organized under the Chief and Council include (LPFN 2011):

- ▶ Finance and Administration
- ▶ Housing
- ▶ Economic Development
- ▶ Education and Training
- ▶ Future Development

► Policing and Emergency Response Unit (Dakota Ojibway Police Services)

There are many community services available including a comprehensive range of social programs and health services. The Long Plain First Nation also funds a recreation program for youth in the community. Community owned businesses include a store and two gas service stations (LPFN 2011). The Arrowhead Development Corporation is a capital corporation that is responsible for economic and business development aspects of the community (LPFN2011).

The community conducted a Traditional Knowledge program for the Project. The program included knowledge gathering from interviewees on topics related to current and traditional land use.

The major water body recognized by Long Plain First Nation is the Assiniboine River. The river was used historically for drinking water; however agricultural activities have decreased its quality (LPFN 2011, 7). The community reserve is approximately 12, 000 acres however future agreement may include an additional 22, 000 acres (LPFN 2011, 9). The community leases some of the land to local farmers in the region for crops such as canola, beans, sunflowers, corn and wheat (LPFN 2011, 9). The community also has historical farmers which were indicated during the interviews.

The interviews also included discussion of historical sites. Historical sites identified by the community included the Yellow Quill Trail, Round Plain, unmarked burial sites, historic artifact locations and Sundance sites (LPFN 2011, pp12-16).

The community also indicated plant, shrub and fruit trees used by the community including many types of berries. The community indicated that pesticides used on crops have altered the berries in the region. Other vegetables and fruits were also found on the reserve historically, but have since stopped growing (LPFN 2011, 18). Medicinal herbs are used by the community for traditional ceremonies (LPFN 2011, 22). Some plants are in limited supply now such as sage because of development surrounding the community (LPFN 2011, 22).

Hunting for mammals, waterfowl and trapping of small fur-bearing animals has been done by the community. Currently, community members travel to hunting locations near Rossendale, Carberry Hills and Lavenham for hunting (LPFN 2011, pp25-28). Interviewees indicated that the meat from animals hunted is often sold by community members. Trapping of beaver, muskrat, mink, rabbits and foxes occurred in the past on the land. The interviewees indicated that people relied on trapping as their livelihood.

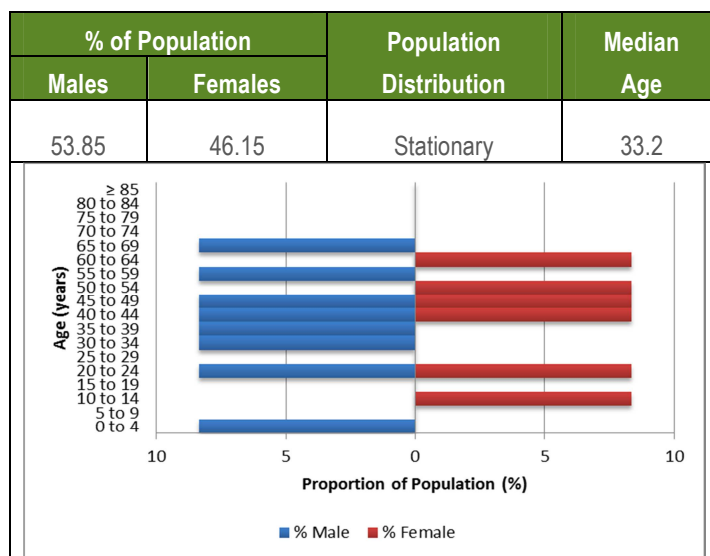
Fishing was done in the past for as a food source, however poor water quality in the Assiniboine River resulted in people no longer eating the fish (LPFN 2011, 25). Common fish species caught in the past included pickerel, catfish, gold eye, mariya, suckers, burbot, jackfish, northern pike and sturgeon (LPFN 2011, 25).

The community indicated that traditions such as medicine picking and healing have been lost through the generations (LPFN 2011, 29). People today often require social assistance programs as sources of economic gain have been lost (LPFN 2011, 29).

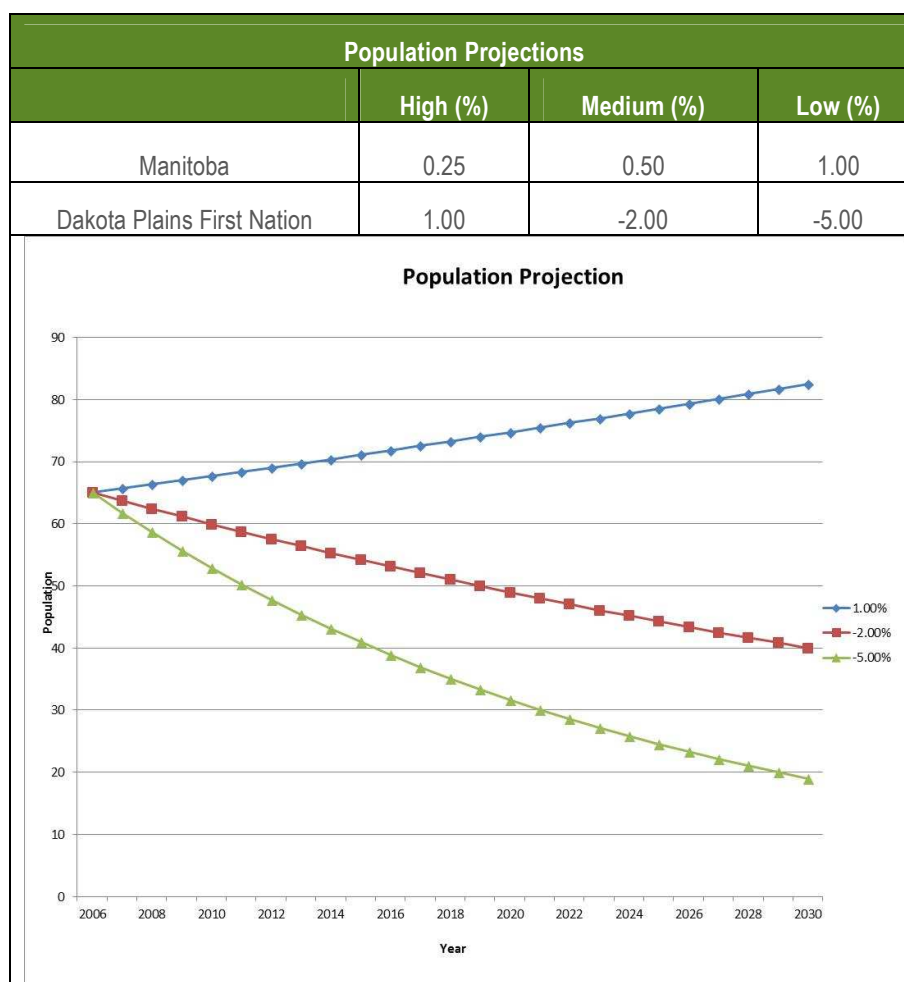
5.52 Dakota Plains First Nation

Dakota Plains First Nation is south of the City of Portage la Prairie. Dakota Plains First Nation has a population of 65 persons, with a population change of -39.8% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 65 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 30 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.2 persons. On average, there are 5.0 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 66.7%. The total potential labour force of Dakota Plains First Nation is 45 persons with 10 people being employed, a participation rate of 22.2% and unemployment rate of 0%. Wage and taxation information was suppressed for the community due to the population size. (Statistics Canada 2007)

A population pyramid was created based on information obtained from the 2006 Canadian Census (Stats Canada 2006). This pyramid breaks down the total population by age and sex into 18 age categories. The population pyramid for Dakota Plains First Nation is incomplete due to an incomplete enumeration during the 2006 Census (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Group interviews were conducted on November 16th 2010 (NLHS 2011) with community members from Dakota Plains First Nation. The interviews discussed knowledge and use of resources. Environmental and cultural knowledge, practices, beliefs, and change in the community are discussed. The major emergent topics are: environmental degradation due to agriculture; declines in wildlife health, hunting and traditional culture; burial grounds, and loss of cultural topics.

The Assiniboine River is of importance to the community, water levels of the river have diminished drastically over time, resulting in changes in fish species composition and abundance. During spring, the river water levels have sometimes been much higher; it is associated with the loss of trees along the river banks. There has also been a decline in catfish in a creek that runs through the community is also noted. With regard to resource use associated with the river, commercial fishing was once done in the area but is no longer economically viable and therefore has been discontinued. Trapping was at one time also done on the river, but little or no trapping is done at present due to declines in muskrat and beaver populations coupled with the decline of the fur market.

Increased regulations, inactivity, privatization of land, and the availability of food from stores has created a sharp decline in hunting among community members. Hunting waterfowl, upland birds, and

big game in the past was important for food and cultural cohesion through sharing. Waterfowl and upland bird eggs are still gathered, and community members hunt for elk and moose primarily.

The community noted a former abundance of amphibians, reptiles, mollusks, and crustaceans. Of these, only the mollusks and crustaceans were used as resources. Many species of birds including raptors, waterfowl, upland birds, and song birds are still seen in abundance. Community members specify migration of waterfowl has been altered due to agriculture-related landscape and habitat changes. The prairie chicken is mentioned as having suffered severe losses within the past 60 years due to the prevalence of agricultural chemicals.

Changes are noted in plant species richness, diversity, abundance, and distribution. The community relied heavily on natural and agriculturally produced plants in the past. Onset of health problems such as diabetes was related to the loss of traditional foods. There was a former lumber industry in the area that was operated by a community saw mill, most of the timber was harvested 30 or 40 years ago. Wild plants, both edible and medicinal are found in the region and loss of access to traditional harvesting areas has negatively impacted culture.

Participants explain that cultural erosion in the community is largely due to: the lack of knowledge transmission to younger generations; federal policies that do not take cultural traditions into consideration; and the commercialization of gatherings and ceremonies. Key losses are the language, the family as a cultural unit, and meaningful community and inter-community gatherings.

The participants outline the extent and boundaries of their traditional land and explain that their former nomadic lifestyle often confounds the precise identification of heritage sites. Nevertheless, some burial areas around the Rosendale Bridge are described with the caveat that there may be many more in the area that are as of yet unidentified. They also mention a nearby house and old school buildings and the Yellowquill Trail.

In a key person interview conducted on November 17, 2010 (NLHS 2011) opportunities for economic development to reverse negative trends toward reliance on welfare were noted. Other factors that drove cultural change including technology, the residential school system and politics were also discussed.

The importance of reviving the Dakota language and traditions in order to induce social healing was noted.

5.53 Dakota Tipi First Nation

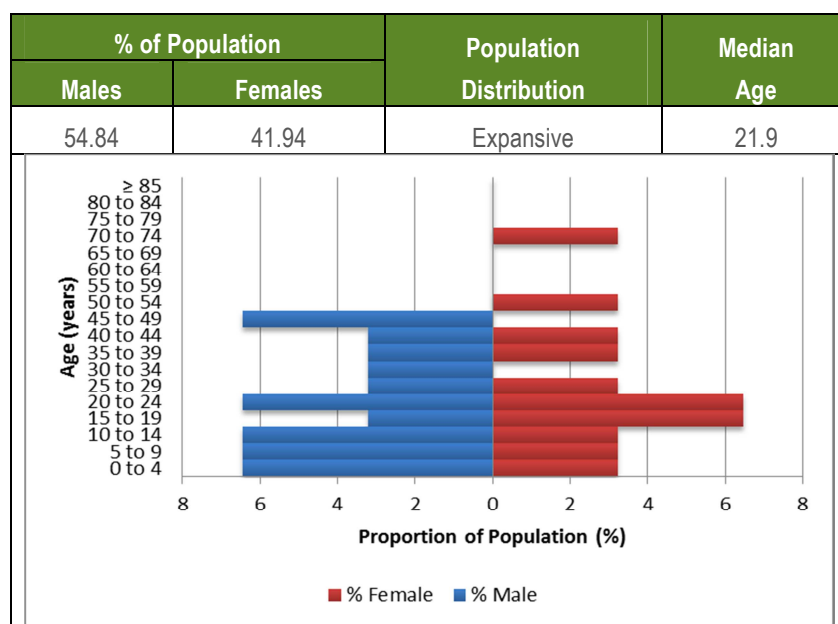
Dakota Tipi First Nation is within the Municipality of Portage la Prairie. Dakota Tipi First Nation has a population of 156 persons. A population change from 2001-2006 cannot be calculate. Within the community, 150 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 40 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 3.9 persons. On average, there are 6.4 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 37.5%. The total potential

labour force of Dakota Tipi First Nation is 105 persons with 35 people being employed, a participation rate of 33.3% and unemployment rate of 0%. Wage and taxation information was suppressed for the community due to the population size. (Statistics Canada 2007)

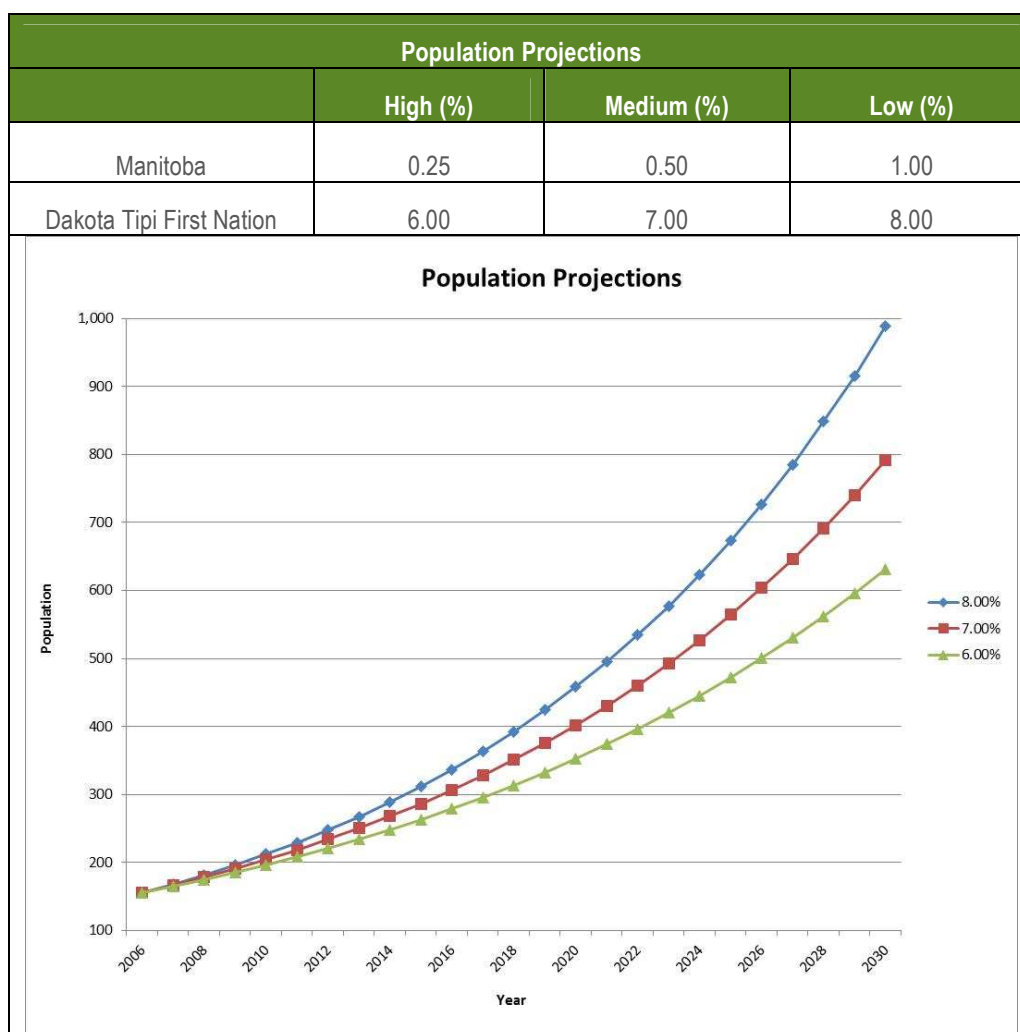
There are no males over the age of 55 indicated, and no females older than 54, excluding the age group from 55 to 59 years of age. The highest percentage of the total male population is in multiple categories and is 6.45% of the total population for each of the following age categories:

- ▶ 0 to 4 years of age
- ▶ 5 to 9 years of age
- ▶ 10 to 14 years of age
- ▶ 20 to 24 years of age
- ▶ 45 to 49 years of age

The highest percentages of the total population for females are in the 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 years of age categories, which each comprise 6.45% of the total population (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Group interviews were conducted on November 16th 2010 with community members from Dakota Tipi First Nation (NLHS 2011). The Assiniboine River and Lake Manitoba are important water bodies for the community with regards to transportation, fishing, and environmental health of the area. The degradation of the river's water quality over time has been a result of agricultural chemicals and feedlot effluent, which is of particular concern to those with water wells. The community currently fishes in Westbourne near the river diversion. The group also mentions that commercial fishing was done near Flee Island in Lake Manitoba, but has been discontinued for economic reasons. The group also discusses the location of freshwater springs in the area. The participants mention that there are clams, abalone, and crawfish in the area that were once used extensively, but are now only eaten on rare occasion.

The group discusses the abundance of salamanders, particularly in the Crescent Lake area. They also describe the seasonality and location of frogs, lizards, snakes, and turtles that live in the area. In particular, the groups mention that skinks should receive special attention because they believe them to be a species of skink unique to the area.

The participants list a number of birds including raptors, waterfowl, upland birds and song birds. The decline in many types of birds is related to agriculture and the construction of the Portage Diversion in the 1970s in terms of habitat loss and increased use of chemicals. In particular, they mention that the loss of Saskatoon berries has negatively impacted several bird populations. A bird of cultural importance to the community is the bald eagle. Hunting of waterfowl occurs on

The group talks about how hunting changed over time. Many community members don't take up hunting or no longer hunt because of their difficulties in getting around new hunting regulations. The groups states that big game such as deer, elk, and moose is still hunted by some in the community, but bird hunting has declined sharply. There were fur-bearing species that were trapped in the past, but it is no longer economically viable to trap or sell furs. They also explain that hunting, fishing, and trapping were traditionally done all at the same time on Flee Island in the southern portion of Lake Manitoba.

In the past, timber was collected for firewood and used in ceremonies, particularly the Sun Dance. Several varieties of willow were used in making crafts, as well sap from maple trees was collected in the past in order to make maple syrup, but this practice no longer occurs.

There is a wide variety of bush and ground berries that can be found in the area. For economic reasons, the collection and sale of certain ornamental fruits and flowers (bittersweet in particular) that was done in the past. With regard to medicines, some healers still have specific knowledge of a wide variety of medicinal plants. With regard to medicinal plants, the group mentions that the most commonly harvested are ginger root, sage, sweet grass, and cedar.

The group describes a number of heritage sites identified include the Old Sioux Village, Fort Lorraine, Flee Island, and Koko Platz. Less well known areas include the burial ground of a baby that was buried fairly recently in the traditional style, a burial ground for Ojibwas that were shot by a farmer friend of the Sioux in the past, burials near Cameron, and the old Grand Trunk Railroad, which is a spiritually significant area. The road from Emerson up old Highway 75 was a Sioux immigration route along which burial mounds from fighting with groups of Métis can still be seen. They talk about the importance of language in cultural identity and express the need to revive the Dakota language program in the community. They also talk about many of the social problems such as various addictions that exist in the community.

In terms of health, the participants state that the loss of the traditional diet and its replacement by high fat and sugar intake has resulted in diabetes. They also mention that the increasingly sedentary lifestyle is associated with the decline in community health.

In a key person interview conducted on November 24, 2010 (NLHS 2011), town politics and economics are discussed. Increasingly divided factions within the community have created a political situation that is defunct and impedes the development of beneficial social programs. The divided situation prevents social cohesion in the community. Leadership must set aside political differences and work together to get the town's economy and social programs back up to a functioning level. In

terms of economics, the closure of the bingo palace has negatively impacted community employment and income.

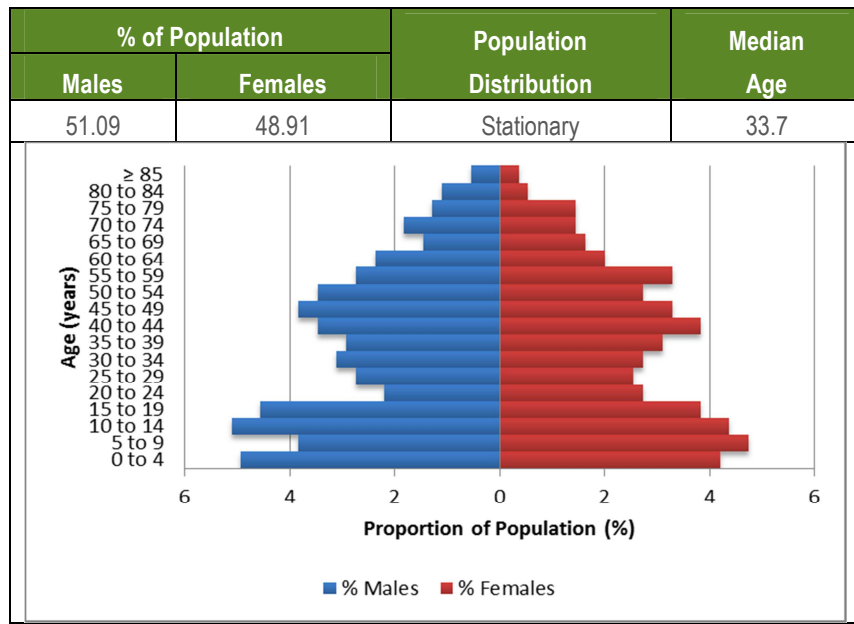
In a key person interview conducted on November 24, 2010 (NLHS 2011) burial grounds were identified around High Bluff, Matheson, Old Sioux Village, and Sisson's Farm. The economic history of Dakota Tipi once had 100% employment rate, owing to the operation of a variety of different industrial endeavours. Decline in employment and development resulted in the collapse of the local economy.

A key person interview conducted on November 24, 2010 (NLHS 2011) recounted historical information about the community of Dakota Tipi. People used to make their living from selling firewood and crafts, and doing agriculture (including sugar beets). The participants talk at length about the importance of agriculture to the people of Dakota Tipi. In the past, many community members relied upon agriculture for their living in and around the community. They explain that some people grew traditional crops such as hominy corn in the community and some people owned land in various surrounding areas including one area near Lake Manitoba where they grew grain and raised cattle. The participants talk about several different heritage sites. They discuss the location of the old town site and another site to which the town was moved due to flooding (lot 99). They also discuss several different burial grounds, including the most recent traditional burial practice of a stillborn baby put into a tree approximately 74 years ago. They mention Fort La Reine and the surrounding historical buildings as another heritage site. They also mention Flee Island as an area that was traditionally used for camping, trapping, and hunting. They discuss the seasonal use of St. Ambrose, where they stayed during the spring floods.

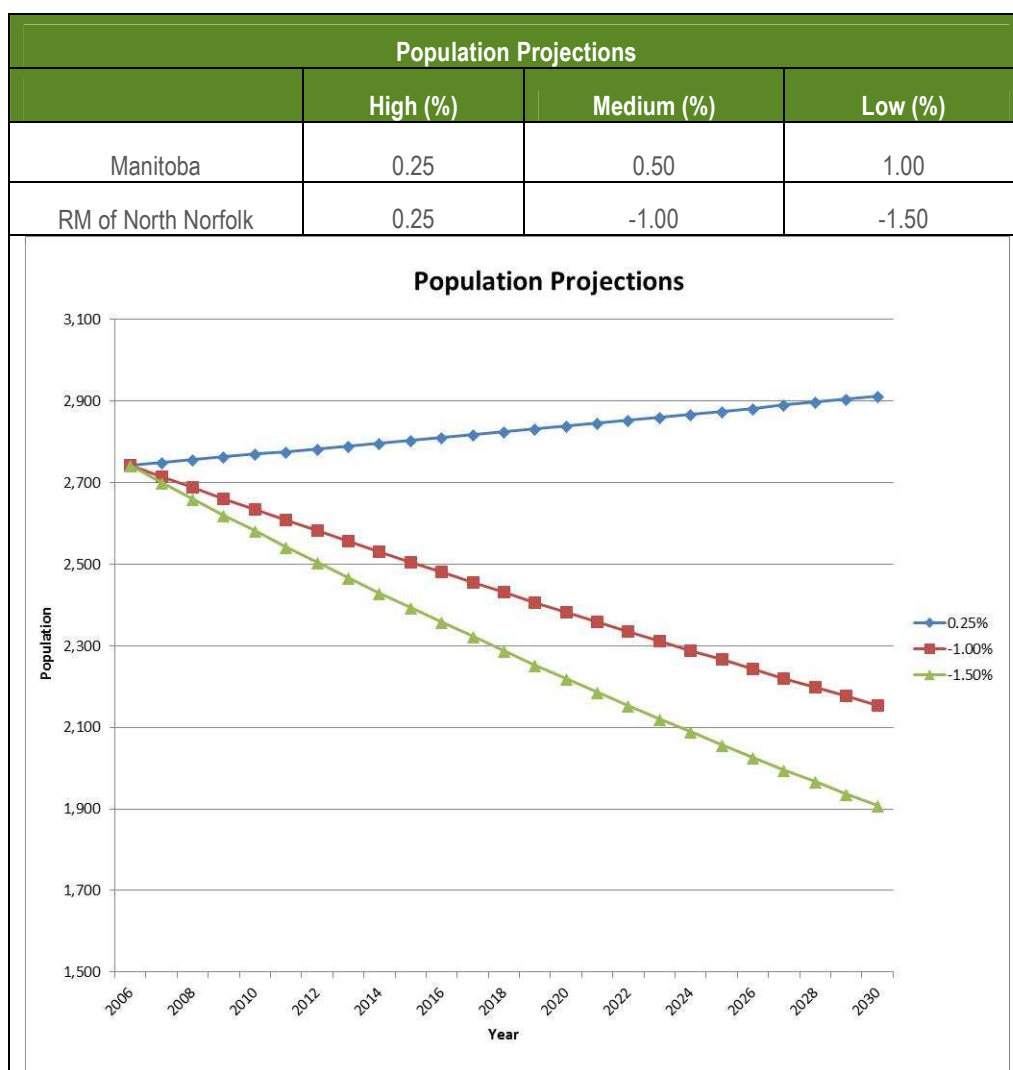
5.54 RM of North Norfolk

The Municipality of North Norfolk is in the southern portion of the project area southwest of the southern shore of Lake Manitoba. The RM of North Norfolk has a population of 2,742 persons, with a population change of -6.8% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 135 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 850 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.9 persons. On average, there are 7.1 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 11.8%. The total potential labour force of the RM of North Norfolk is 1,965 persons with 1,370 people being employed, a participation rate of 72% and unemployment rate of 3.5%. As of 2006, there were 1695 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$18,569 and 15.1% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The highest percentage of the male population is in the 10 to 14 years of age category, which comprises 5.11% of the total population. And for females, it is in the 5 to 9 years of age category which comprises 4.74% of the total population (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted December 20, 2010 it was noted that the economy of the Town of MacGregor and the RM of North Norfolk are currently in a stable state. The area's main economic driver is agriculture. The most predominant crops include potatoes, wheat, oats and barley. There is also a significant amount of cattle farming in the area.

The Town of MacGregor is presently in its final stages of developing Hillview, a fully-serviced, 14-lot residential subdivision to help support an anticipated increase in population in the southeast corner of town.. In the rural areas, the RM is actively working to recruit agricultural industries to move into the area to help increase its economic base. Baker currently has one manufacturing plant. This plant produces plastics and is accessed primarily by PTH 242.

In 2010, both MacGregor and Austin built new community halls. In the RM, they are in the process of expanding all of their rural water lines. This area is presently serviced by a large water line running from Portage la Prairie. However, additional water lines running from this major line will help to support future rural residential lots south of MacGregor.

Some of the most significant economic events in the area have been the opening of the Simplot plant and the CanOats plant, both located just outside of Portage la Prairie. Several MacGregor and North Norfolk residents are employed by these two industries with the entire region having had significant economic spin-offs. The primary employers within the town and the RM are the health care facilities and schools. There are three public schools and approximately six private schools located in the municipality.

To date, there have been no adverse effects as a result of any current or past infrastructure or community development projects. Generally, community members see development as a positive step in improving their local economy. A major challenge for local businesses is the lack of skilled workers in the area.

The overall health and well-being of the community is fairly strong. At one time there appeared to be an overly high rate of cancer, but this is no longer evident. There are fire departments and emergency measures services (EMS) located in MacGregor and Austin. The entire municipality is policed by RCMP working out of the Portage La Prairie detachment.

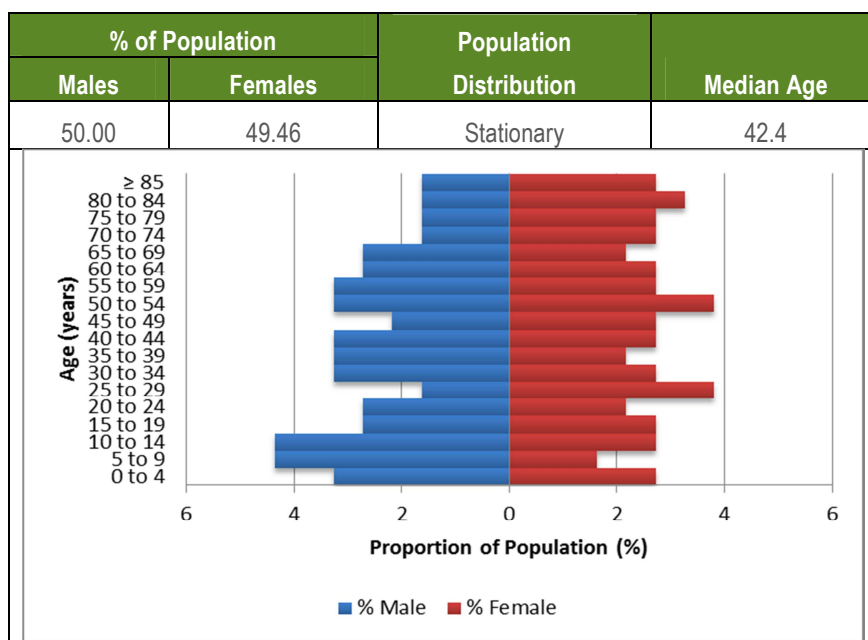
There are no commercial resource users in the community. Farming is the major land use both in and surrounding the proposed Bipole III PPR including livestock operations located within a few miles of the proposed line. There are currently no new developments planned for the area in direct vicinity to the PPR.

Community members engage in a variety of outdoor recreation activities, including: snowmobiling; cross-country skiing; hiking; and camping. Conservation corridors located in close proximity to where the Project is proposed to be built were indicated and are recognized sites with the local conservation district.

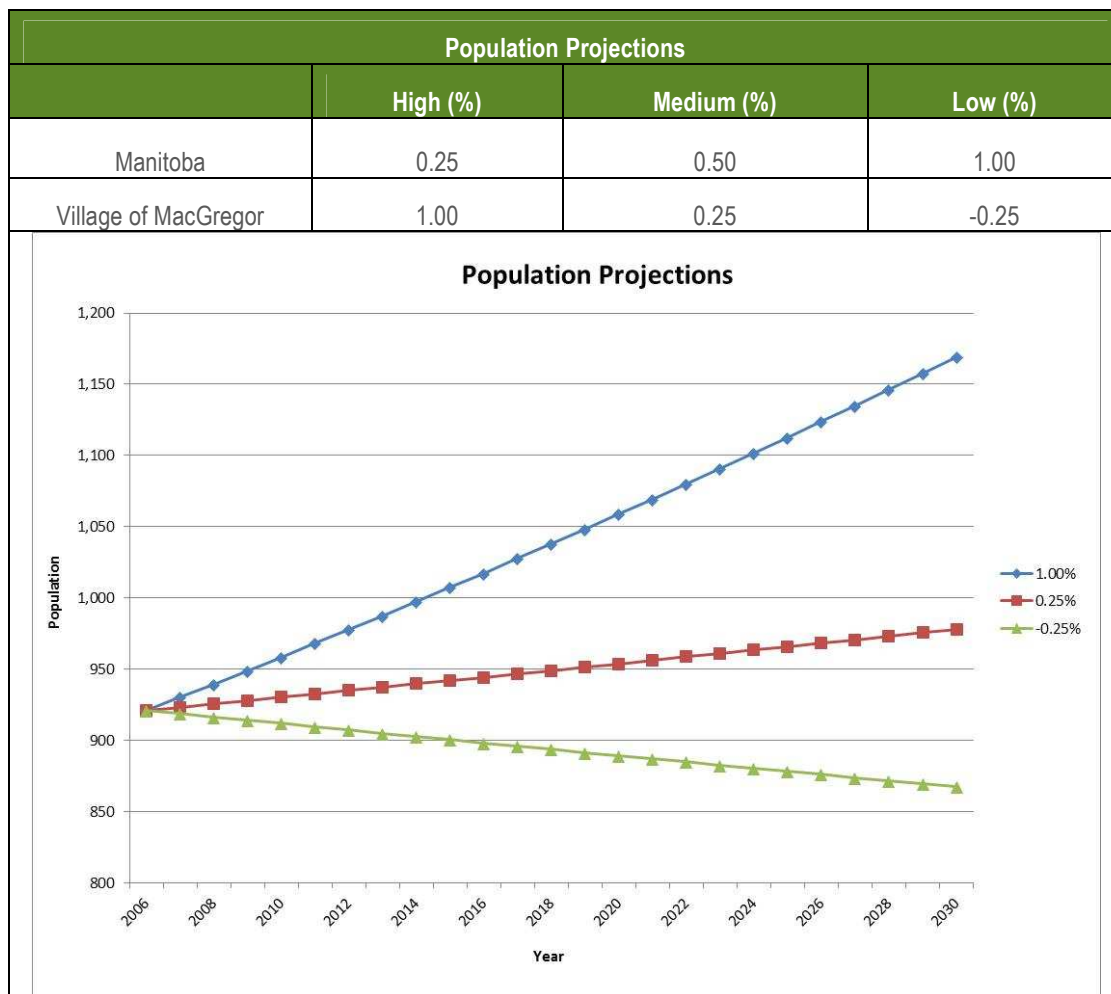
5.55 Village of MacGregor

The Village of MacGregor is in the Municipality of North Norfolk. The Village of MacGregor has a population of 921 persons, with a population change of 4.4% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 40 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 380 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.3 persons. On average, there are 6.6 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 0.0%. The total potential labour force of the Village of MacGregor is 740 persons with 480 people being employed, a participation rate of 66.9% and unemployment rate of 3%. As of 2006, there were 710 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$24,589 and 13.4% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The population in MacGregor is approximately equal in all age categories for males and females. The highest percentages of males are 5 to 9 and 10 to 14 years of age, with each age group comprising 4.35% of the total population. The highest percentages of females are 25 to 29 and 50 to 54 years of age, with each age group comprising 3.8% of the total population (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted December 20, 2010 it was noted that the economy of the Town of MacGregor and the RM of North Norfolk are currently in a stable state. The area's main economic driver is agriculture. The most predominant crops include potatoes, wheat, oats and barley. There is also a significant amount of cattle farming in the area.

The Town of MacGregor is presently in its final stages of developing Hillview, a fully-serviced, 14-lot residential subdivision to help support an anticipated increase in population in the southeast corner of town.. In the rural areas, the RM is actively working to recruit agricultural industries to move into the area to help increase its economic base. Baker currently has one manufacturing plant. This plant produces plastics and is accessed primarily by PTH 242.

In 2010, both MacGregor and Austin built new community halls. In the RM, they are in the process of expanding all of their rural water lines. This area is presently serviced by a large water line running from Portage la Prairie. However, additional water lines running from this major line will help to support future rural residential lots south of MacGregor.

Some of the most significant economic events in the area have been the opening of the Simplot plant and the CanOats plant, both located just outside of Portage la Prairie. Several MacGregor and North Norfolk residents are employed by these two industries with the entire region having had significant economic spin-offs. The primary employers within the town and the RM are the health care facilities and schools. There are three public schools and approximately six private schools located in the municipality.

To date, there have been no adverse effects as a result of any current or past infrastructure or community development projects. Generally, community members see development as a positive step in improving their local economy. A major challenge for local businesses is the lack of skilled workers in the area.

The overall health and well-being of the community is fairly strong. At one time there appeared to be an overly high rate of cancer, but this is no longer evident. There are fire departments and EMS located in MacGregor and Austin. The entire municipality is policed by RCMP working out of the Portage La Prairie detachment.

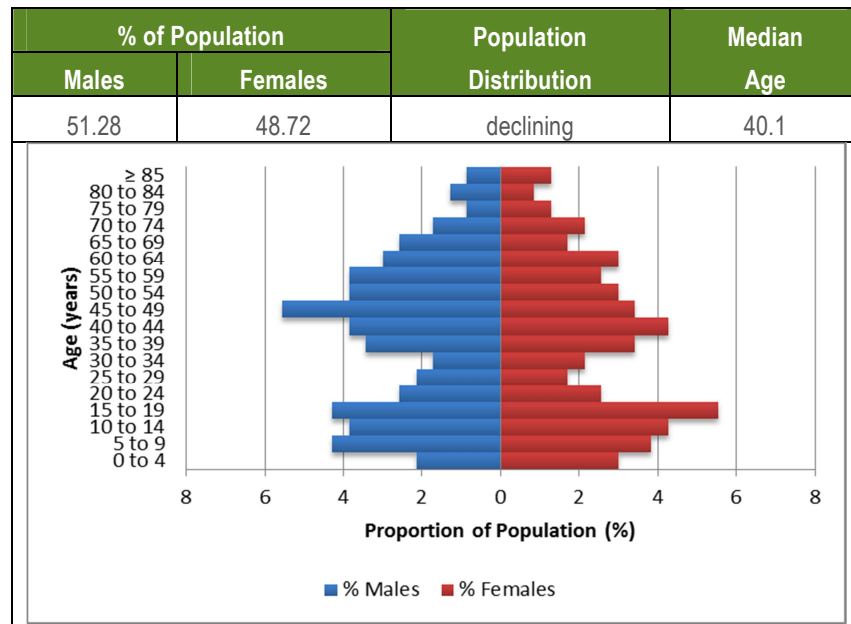
There are no commercial resource users in the community. Farming is the major land use both in and surrounding the proposed Project PPR, including livestock operations located within a few miles of the proposed line. There are currently no new developments planned for the area in direct vicinity to the PPR.

Community members engage in a variety of outdoor recreation activities, including: snowmobiling; cross-country skiing; hiking; and camping. Conservation corridors located in close proximity to where the Project is proposed to be built were indicated and are recognized sites with the local conservation district.

5.56 RM of South Norfolk

The Municipality of South Norfolk is along the southern border of the Project area. The RM of South Norfolk has a population of 1,170 persons, with a population change of -6.1% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 55 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 390 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.6 persons. On average, there are 7 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 14.1%. The total potential labour force of the RM of South Norfolk is 920 persons with 620 people being employed, a participation rate of 70.1% and unemployment rate of 3.9%. As of 2006, there were 755 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$17,075 and 10.1% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The community has the highest percentage of the male population in the 45 to 49 years of age group which comprises 5.56% of the total population and the highest percentage of the female population is 15 to 19 years of age category which comprises 5.56% of the total population (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted with Reeve David Marginet, October 21, 2010, it was noted that the economy of the RM of South Norfolk is in a stable state and has agricultural land that supports crops including potato fields. It is hoped that the economy will continue to improve with projects and ventures such as the Boyne Valley Water Initiative (Treherne Dam) located 3 miles north of the Town of Treherne.

There are no new infrastructure plans for the RM except for their RM sheds in Rathwell and Treherne.

John Deere Inc., Greenvally Equipment Inc. and Metcalfes Ford IH Dealership are the largest year round employers in the community. Another important industry is seasonal potato farms. The Boyne Valley Water Initiative located at the Treherne Dam is being pursued to improve local businesses and to provide incentives for keeping youth in the community. A challenge faced by the community is having a major north-south access link to the TransCanada Highway. Potential future roadway improvements that would benefit the RM would include expansion of PR305 to a PTH.

Popular outdoor activities in the community include golf, skating, hiking, snowmobiling, cross country skiing and hunting. There are designated areas for hunting in the Boyne River region located west of the town of Treherne.

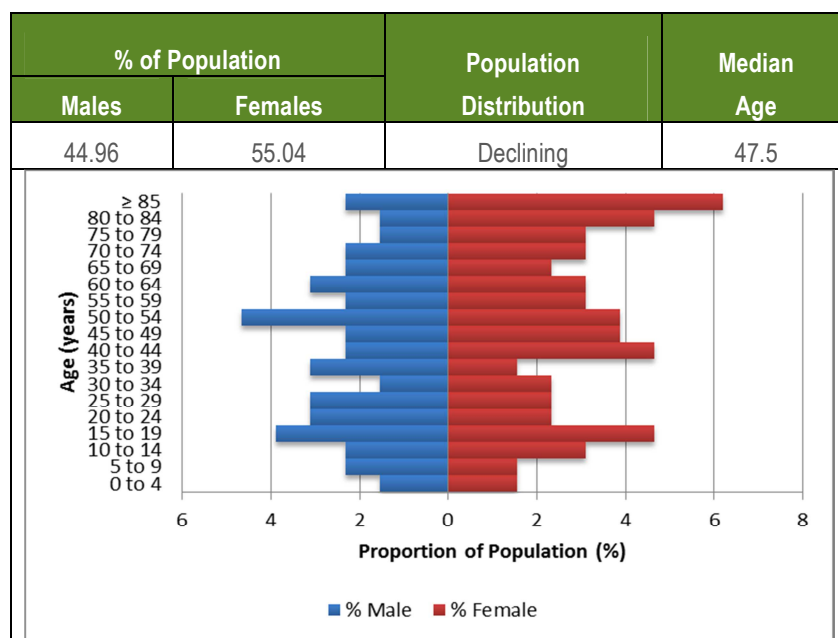
The community has a recycling program with blue boxes located in town and a trailer at the transfer stations for recyclables and is hoping to continue to improve their existing program.

The RM of South Norfolk is in good health with a hospital located in Treherne and two fire departments in the area. There are no concerns of the proposed Project affecting the emergency services.

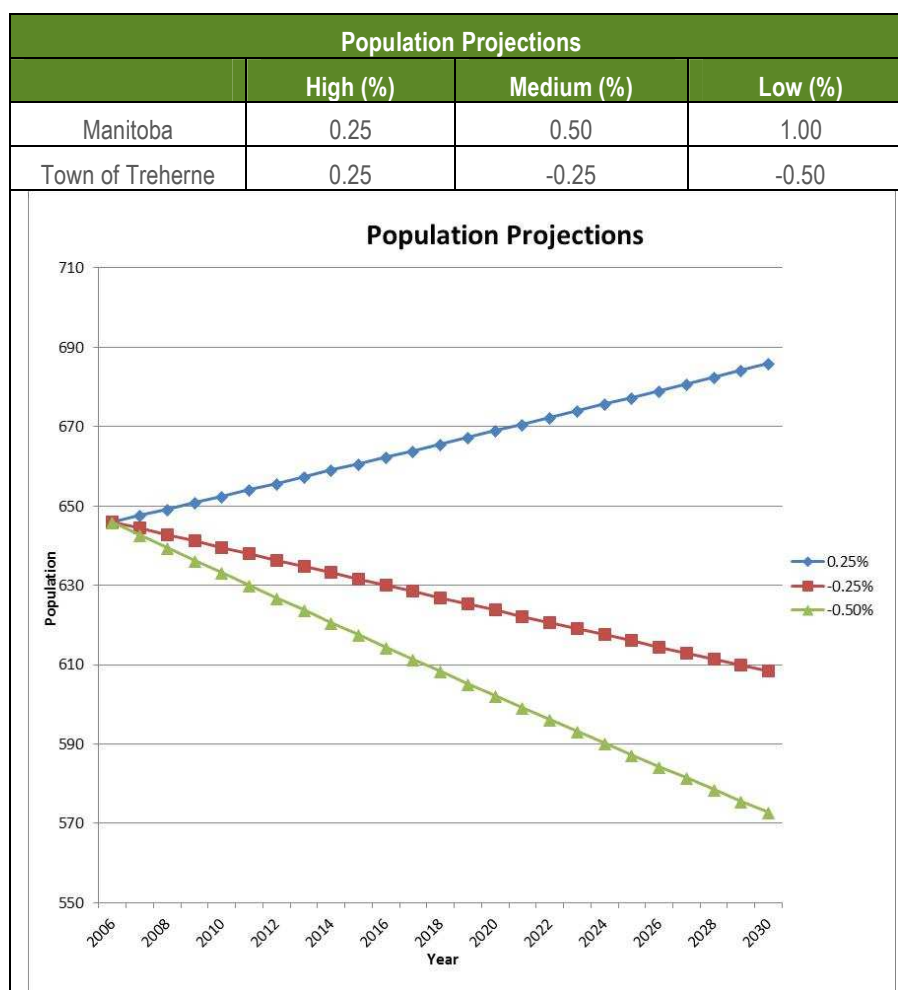
5.57 Town of Treherne

The Town of Treherne is in the Municipality of South Norfolk. The Town of Treherne has a population of 646 persons, with a population change of 0.3% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 15 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 295 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.1 persons. On average, there are 6.9 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 6.8%. The total potential labour force of the Town of Treherne is 535 persons with 335 people being employed, a participation rate of 66.4% and unemployment rate of 4.2%. As of 2006, there were 535 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$23,429 and 12.1% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The community has less than 31% of its total population under the age of 30. The highest percentage of the male population is in the 50 to 54 years of age category comprising 4.65% and the highest percentage of the female population is greater than 84 years of age which comprise 6.20% of the total population (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted December 13, 2010 with Ron van den Bussche, it was indicated that the economy of Treherne is stable. Crops in the region are increasingly diversifying from cereal crops to canola, potato, bean and flax. Potato farming is the predominant land use for the majority of the northern and western regions of surrounding the Town.

There have been several recent projects that have economically benefitted the community. PTH 2 was resurfaced in the summer of 2010, an upgrade local water lines, and The Cottonwood Campgrounds upgrade and expansion. The community has also made several infrastructural upgrades to the local arena and attached community hall.

Several industries located within the town: John Deere; Metcalfe Ford Dealership; Timmerman Enterprises, a concrete supply and agricultural chemical business. There are also several additional lands available for industrial use. Retail employs the largest labour force. Seasonal farming and recreational employment opportunities also are common for residents. It was identified that the community could benefit from additional housing and apartment units to assist in attracting newcomers into the area.

Local outdoor recreational activities include: running; hiking; camping; ATVing; and snowmobiling. Wildlife is very important to the community. Pinkerton Lake Wildlife Refuge is located six miles south of Treherne on PR #242.

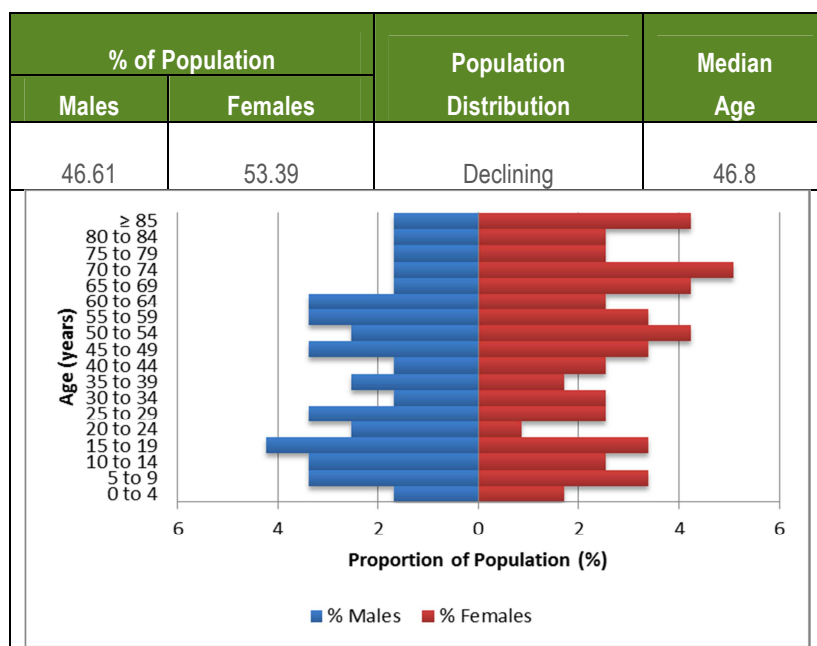
The overall health and well-being of the community is excellent. The community has an exceptional hospital and has never been without a doctor. All emergency services are available in the Town of Treherne.

The location of the PPR is not currently accessed. The community occasionally views development as a nuisance, but it is generally tolerated without complaint, as it is viewed as a sign of progress.

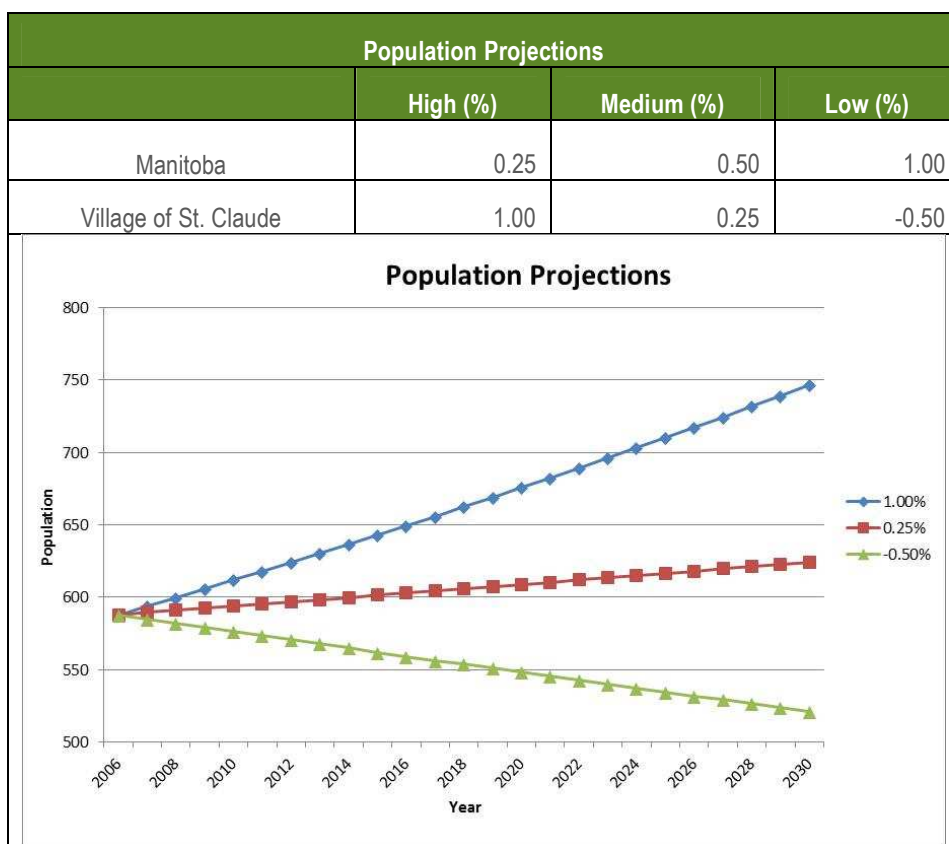
5.58 Village of St. Claude

The Village of St. Claude is within the Municipality of Elm Creek. The Village of St. Claude has a population of 588 persons, with a population change of 5.4% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 45 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 250 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.2 persons. On average, there are 6.5 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 10.0%. The total potential labour force of the Village of St. Claude is 475 persons with 310 people being employed, a participation rate of 67.4% and unemployment rate of 3.1%. As of 2006, there were 465 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$23,349 and 0% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The highest percentage of the male population is 15 to 19 years of age, and comprises 4.24% of the total population. The highest percentage of females in the total population is 70 to 74 years of age and is 5.08% of the total population. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40-60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

The economy of the Village of St. Claude is in a stable state. The St. Claude Community Development Corporation's Health Committee, a volunteer community organization, has been trying to build the St. Claude-Haywood Wellness Centre, which would potentially include amenities such as:

- ▶ fitness centre
- ▶ medical clinic
- ▶ pharmacy
- ▶ social worker
- ▶ chiropractor
- ▶ massage therapists
- ▶ physiotherapy and occupational therapy
- ▶ public health service

The community is in the process of fundraising and negotiations with the province to aid in the \$1.6 million dollar building project for the existing St. Claude hospital facility.

The village has no official infrastructure plans; however expansion of the residential district is being considered which would require upgrades the sewage treatment system. No concerns or impacts have been expressed related to noise or maintenance of previous projects. There are no known weight restrictions on the roads within the village. There is a possibility of a weight restriction on road 38W/ Chem Laurent Road off of Highway #2 south, and may be dependent on if it consists of asphalt or concrete.

The primary industry in St. Claude is the dairy industry, which includes Parmalat Foods Canada Inc. with approximately 35 workers, as well R-WayAg Ltd. handles farm supplies and equipment is the only other major employer. The village is predominantly a self-employed agricultural region. An economic challenge for the community is the low population. Currently there are 2 motels with a total of 10 rooms. Future infrastructure for the St. Claude Wind Energy Co-operative development has been selected with the location potentially intersecting the PPR.

Four golf courses can be found only a few minutes from the village and Birch Ski Resort is 20 minutes away. There is a winter carnival in late January to early February and the annual Saint-Claude Celebration lasts from late June to early July and boasts a rodeo, baseball tournament and demolition derby. Popular outdoor activities in the village include camping, golf, snowmobiling (local club present), baseball and soccer. Parc 60 Mile Park, a newer sports ground enables the playing popular outdoor sports, as well the arena is located adjacent to the Park.

Lac a Parker (Parker Lake) is frequently used by the community for its fishing and wildlife observation. Community members are working with Manitoba Conservation and Manitoba Water Stewardship to consider it viability as an ecological refuge. There have been discussions to develop the area with walking trails along the marsh lands.

The community has had positive feedback from its recycling program. A sustainable development study will be initiated in conjunction with the planning of the wellness centre.

Emergency services in the village are sufficient. The RCMP detachment and ambulance service for St. Claude are located in Treherne (20 minutes west of St. Claude). The village has volunteer-based fire services with coverage provided to Haywood, Grey, and part of Dufferin.

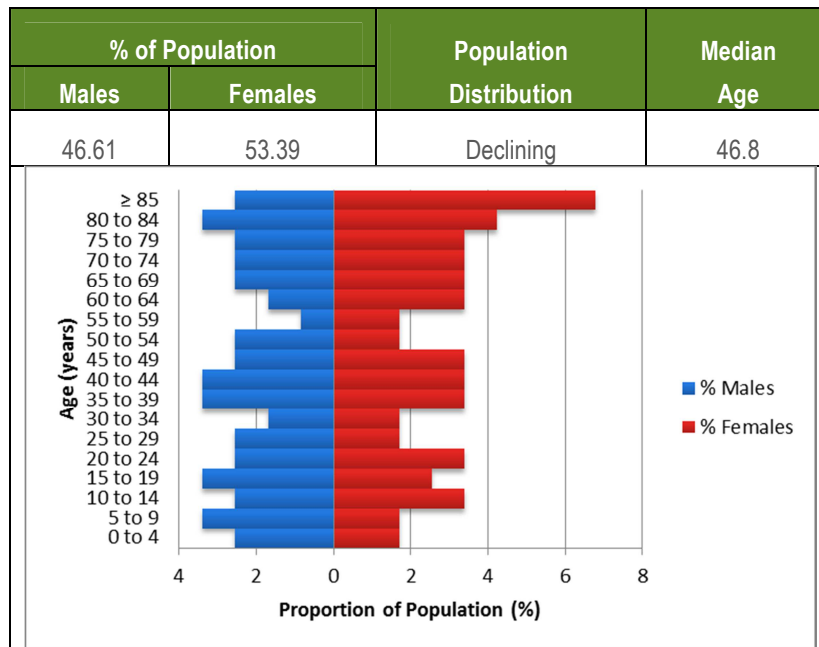
5.59 Village of Notre Dame de Lourdes

The Village of Notre Dame de Lourdes is on the southern boundary of the Project area on the boundary of RM of South Norfolk and RM of Lorne. The Village of Notre Dame de Lourdes has a population of 589 persons, with a population change of -4.8% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 20 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 240 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.2 persons. On average, there are 6.5 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 8.3%. The total potential labour force of the Village of Notre Dame de Lourdes is 450 persons with 280 people being employed, a participation rate of 66.7% and unemployment rate of 5%. As of 2006, there were 435 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$20,576 and 0% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

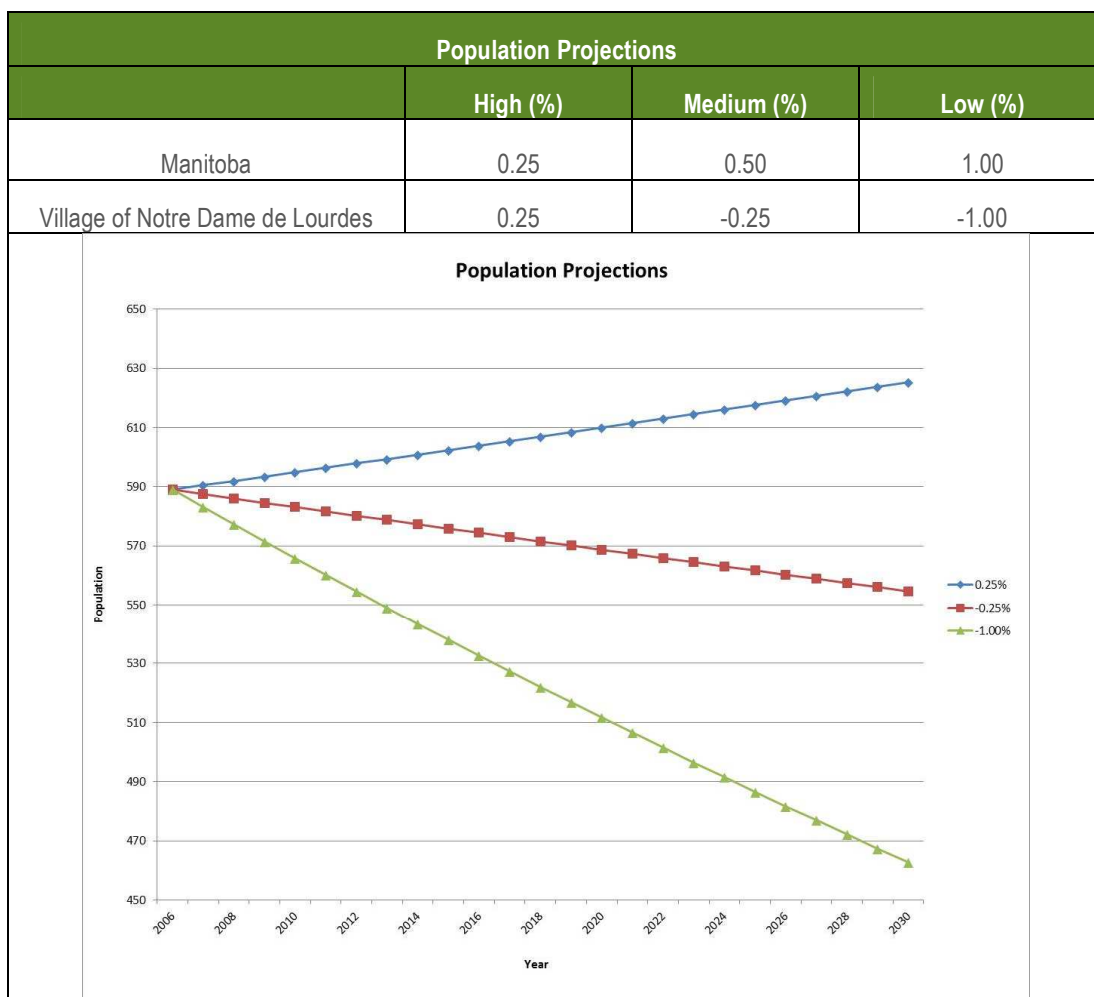
The highest percentage of the male population is equal to 3.39% for the following age groups:

- ▶ 5 to 9 years of age
- ▶ 15 to 19 years of age
- ▶ 35 to 39 years of age
- ▶ 40 to 44 years of age
- ▶ 80 to 84 years of age

The highest percentage of females in the total population is 85 years of age and older, and comprise 6.78% of the total population (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted with Mayor Denis Bibault on November 5, 2010, it was noted that the economy of the Village of Notre Dame de Lourdes is in a state of growth. The health service industry is striving as they currently service the larger community within a 40 mile radius and have an active senior's manor in the Town.

Recent developments in the area include a manufacturing company, gravel aggregates on the top of the moraine, trucking company and a striving steel agricultural products industry. Notre Dame de Lourdes is working on developing opportunities to draw other developments and industry to the area. Hog operations are viable and have brought young workers back to the community. The village supports the zoning by-law that does not allow barns within two miles of town. There are future plans to modify the hospital and nursing home into a general complex, as the current hospital is in poor condition.

The town has experienced an increase in housing prices, increase in new home construction, more young people moving to the Village and employed in industries as well as growth with the two subdivisions being developed in the northwest and southeast sides of town. Planned future upgrades include the Town's medical complex and arena so it can be used all year long and a campground on the south side of the park in hopes of increasing tourism to the area. The village has accepted the wind turbines in St. Leon and that they are located further from the Village to decrease the sound. Construction truck traffic on their roads continues to be a concern.

The health service sector is the largest employer in the Village, with the transport company and hog operations also creating employment opportunities. Lately youth have been moving back to the community either to work in the Village or commute daily to Winnipeg for employment. Local industries such as hog operations and the trades have had to employ people from overseas while experiencing growth and keeping up with international markets. Local businesses see The City of Winnipeg as competition.

Outdoor activities include snowmobiling, ATVing, hockey, cross country skiing, soccer, and softball. Recreation trails for both snowmobiling and cross country skiing follow the old railroad track and a camping area is going to be located south of the park. Wildlife found around the Village includes deer, geese, wolves, rabbits and foxes.

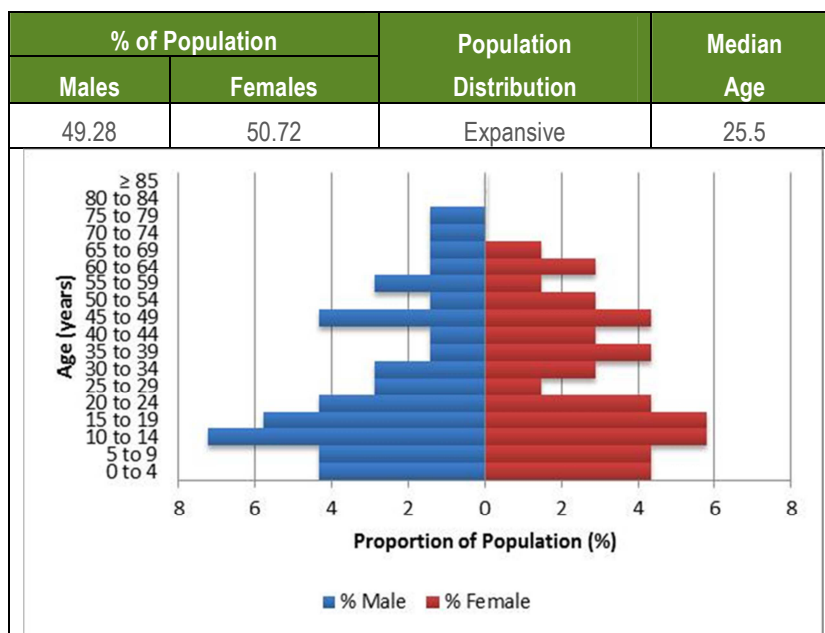
Notre Dame des Lourdes has implemented a recycling program. This has included a blue box program which has contributed to the village's reduced landfill waste hauled to Miami, Manitoba. The Village also has plans for "no idling zones" and a town compost pile that will be accessible to residents. There is a used oil company that takes old oil to the refinery to be converted to new oil again located three miles south of the Town.

The population of Notre Dame des Lourdes is healthy as they are active and use the many walking paths and sport facilities in the community. Emergency services are adequate with a volunteer fire department located in the village as well as prompt ambulance service.

5.60 Swan Lake First Nation (Swan Lake 7)

Swan Lake First Nation is south of the southern boundary of the Project area. Swan Lake First Nation has a population of 347 persons, with a population change of -18.0% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 345 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 120 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.9 persons. On average, there are 5.5 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 50.0%. The total potential labour force of Swan Lake First Nation is 240 persons with 70 people being employed, a participation rate of 39.6% and unemployment rate of 26.3%. As of 2006, there were 225 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$8,304 and 0% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The highest percentage of the male population is in the 10 to 14 years of age category which is 7.25% of the total population and for females it is in the 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 years of age categories which each comprise 5.80% of the total population (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

Population Projections			
	High (%)	Medium (%)	Low (%)
Manitoba	0.25	0.50	1.00
Swan Lake First Nation	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

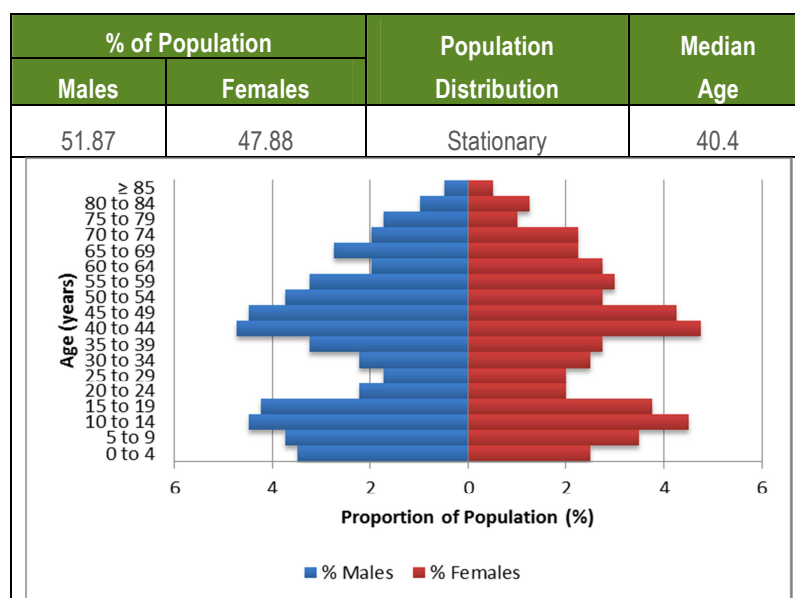
The people of the Swan Lake First Nation are Anishinabe and their native language is Saulteaux. The First Nation is governed by elected Chief and Council who normally serve a 2 year term and are signatory to Treaty 1 signed in 1871. The community is located in a prime area for farming and is one

of the many ways revenue is generated for the community. Swan Lake First Nation also owns a buffalo ranch within the community and a ranch located near Carberry, Manitoba. Within the community is a school, Child & Family services, daycare, recreational centre, community hall, amongst others. They host an annual competition Powwow with visitors from across Canada and the United States. The Swan Lake First Nation Health Centre was established which provides a number of services to the community, such as a community health nurse, health representative, national native alcohol & drug addiction program etc. Economic development within the community includes, the Spirit Sands Casino and Headingley 8A (golf course) and the Kitchi-Nodin Wind Farm (Swan Lake First Nation 2011).

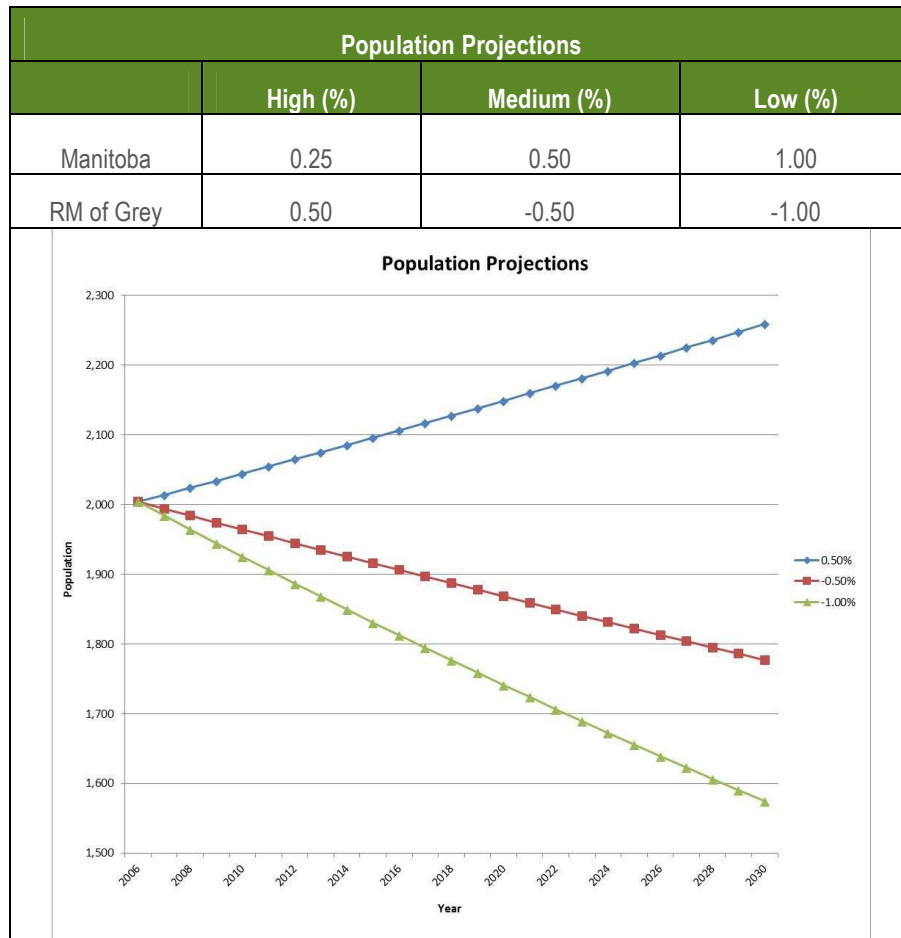
5.61 RM of Grey

The Municipality of Grey is south of the City of Portage la Prairie. The RM of Grey has a population of 2,004 persons, with a population change of -6.7% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 185 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 680 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.7 persons. On average, there are 7.1 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 7.4%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Grey is 1,545 persons with 1,125 people being employed, a participation rate of 74.4% and unemployment rate of 2.2%. As of 2006, there were 1385 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$20,854 and 9.3% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The community has the highest percentage of the males and females in the 40 to 44 years of age group which each comprise 4.74% of the total population. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40-60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted with Reeve Ted Tkachyk on October 6th, 2010, It was noted that the economy of the RM of Grey is in a stable state with agriculture and education as the predominate employers in the community. The agricultural industry which includes potato and dairy farms is in a state of growth.

The RM infrastructure plans are ongoing for the rural water line expansion and has also completed water and sewer expansions five years ago in Haywood, and a water line expansion in Fannystelle two years ago with the sewer lines planned to be completed in 2011.

Other ongoing infrastructure improvements include the building of the RM office in Fannystelle, a wind farm co-operative in St. Claude, expansion of their commercial landfill southwest of St. Claude, dairy farm, potato and irrigation expansions in the RM. The communities are increasingly cautious when dealing with construction issues under pipelines, around Hydro lines and in ditches when addressing drainage concerns.

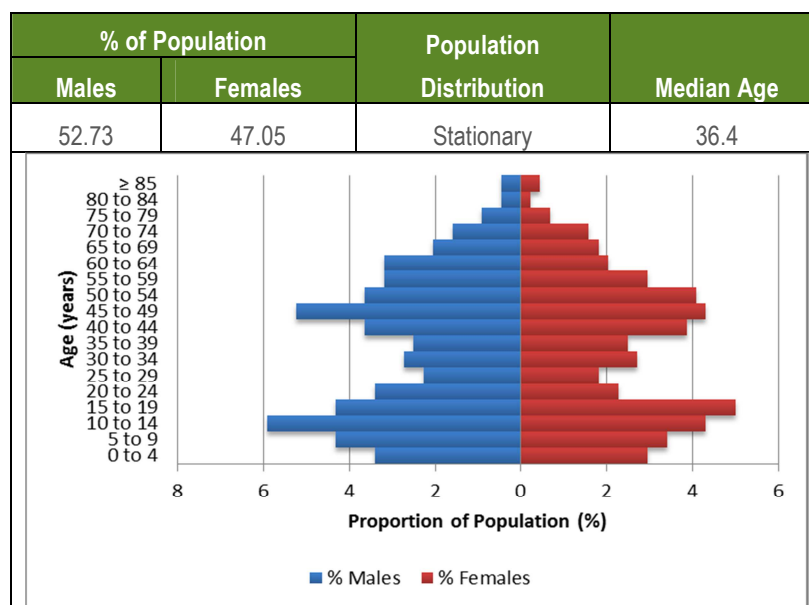
Outdoor recreational activities occurring in the RM of Grey include snowmobiling and ATV riding. A camping area is found near the golf course in Elm Creek.

5.62 RM of Dufferin

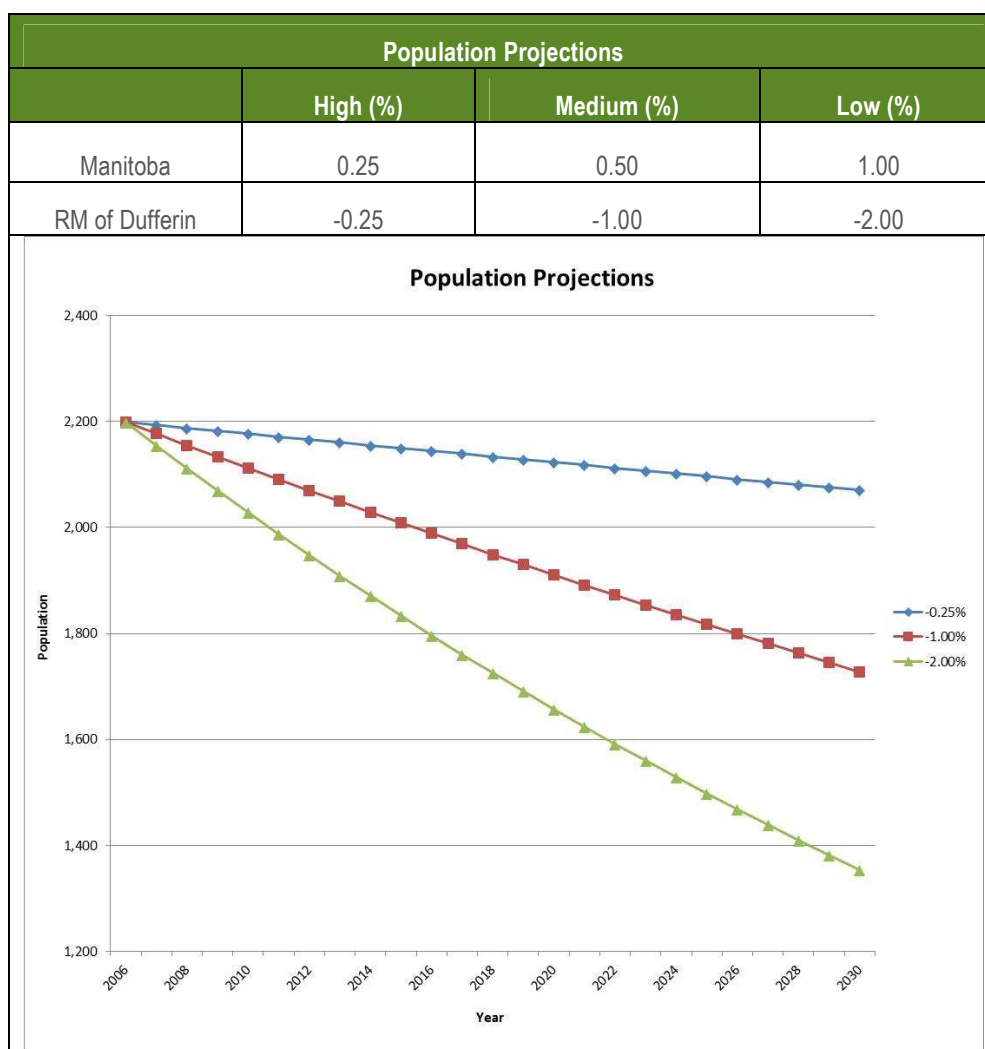
*Note from Statistics Canada: Use with Caution - After the release of the 2001 or 2006 Census population and dwelling counts, errors are occasionally uncovered in the data. It is not possible to make changes to the 2001 or 2006 Census data presented in these tables (Statistics Canada, 2006). Changes are denoted with (*).*

The RM of Dufferin is on the southern boundary of the Project area. The RM of Dufferin has a population of 2,298 persons, with a population change of -8.6% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 25 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 730 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 3 persons. On average, there are 8.3 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 17.1%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Dufferin is 1,680 persons with 1,350 people being employed, a participation rate of 81.8% and unemployment rate of 1.8%. As of 2006, there were 1545 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$22,816 and 6.5% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The population statistics for RM of Dufferin indicate that there are resident in the community in all 18 age categories. The community has the highest percentage of the male population in the 10 to 14 years of age group with 5.91% of the total population and the highest percentage of the female population in the 15 to 19 years of age category with 5.00% of the total population. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40-60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted with Reeve Shawn McCutcheon (RM of Dufferin) and Mayor Bob Mitchell (Town of Carman) on October 5th, 2010, it was noted that the economy of the RM of Dufferin and Town of Carman are in a state of growth. The area has experienced agricultural, residential and industrial growth. Recent projects include a housing development, fire department expansion, arena upgrade and recreation development in the Town of Carman. A new colony is being built northeast of Homewood, MB in the RM

Recent infrastructure upgrades in the RM include expansion of the Stephenfield water treatment facility and Carman's expanded sewage capacity and upgraded water treatment facility.

Health care and education are the largest employers in the area. Employment opportunities have increased in the area as more research facilities are built and the industrial park continues to expand. Large firms do not see a large employee base in the area, which is a challenge to bringing new industries to the area. Local businesses have conducted staff seminars on customer service, advertising and consulting to potentially increase local business opportunities.

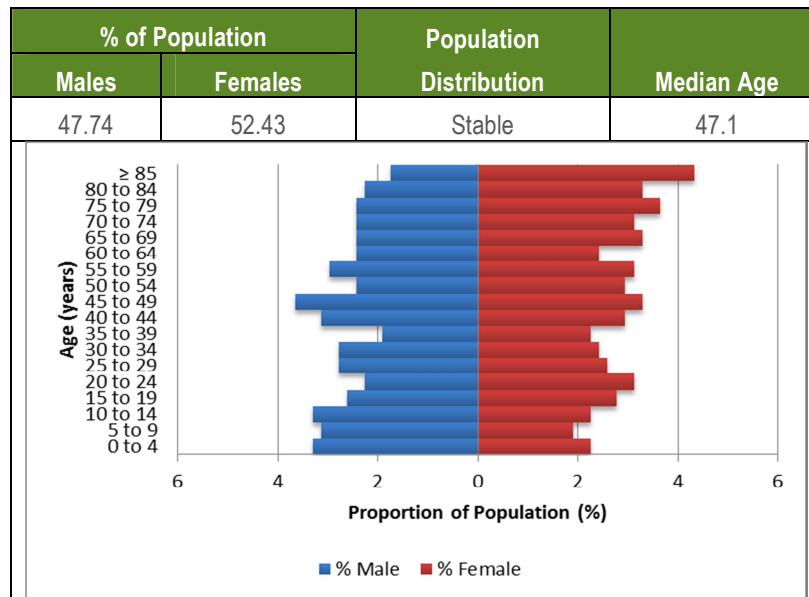
There are numerous outdoor activities in the RM including snowmobiling, riding ATVs, hunting, cross country skiing, camping and organized team sports. There are snowmobiling trails used and maintained by SnoMan Inc. The western portion of the RM is currently a wetland protection area. Wildlife including migratory birds and wild game are common in the region. Environmentally sensitive features are found along the river.

The RMs approach to sustainable development includes conservation areas and their protected wetland areas. The community is in good health with an active senior population in town. There is one regional hospital, clinics and a senior complex in the Town of Carman.

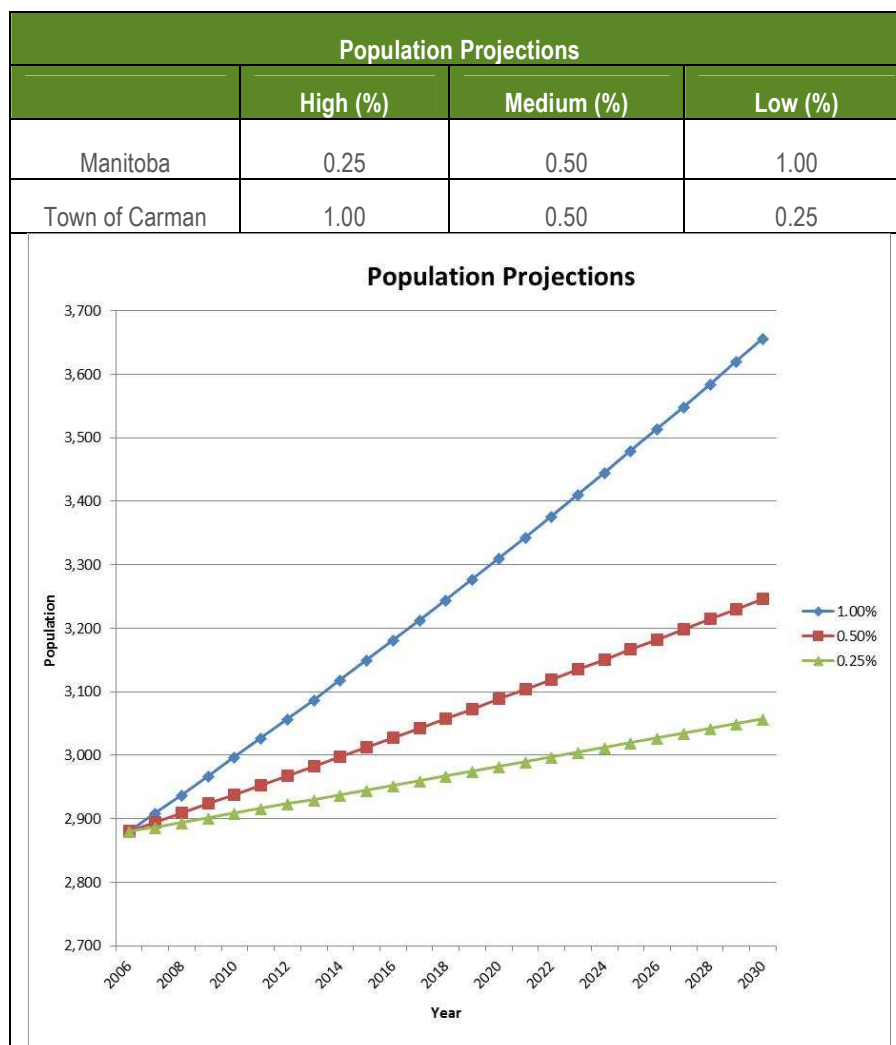
5.63 Town of Carman

The Town of Carman is on the southern boundary of the Project area within the RM of Dufferin. The Town of Carman has a population of 2,781 persons, with a population change of 1.7% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 30 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 1,293 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.1 persons. On average, there are 6.4 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 5.6%. The total potential labour force of the Town of Carman is 2,350 persons with 1,280 people being employed, a participation rate of 58.1% and unemployment rate of 6.2%. As of 2006, there were 2330 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$22,756 and 11.9% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The community has the highest percentage of the male population in the 45 to 49 years of age group (3.65%) and the highest percentage of the female population in the 40 to 75 to 79 years of age category (3.65%). The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40-60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted with Reeve Shawn McCutcheon (RM of Dufferin) and Mayor Bob Mitchell (Town of Carman) on October 5th, 2010, it was noted that the economy of the RM of Dufferin and Town of Carman are in a state of growth. The area has experienced agricultural, residential and industrial growth. Recent projects include a housing development, fire department expansion, arena upgrade and recreation development in the Town of Carman. A new colony is being built northeast of Homewood, MB in the RM

Recent infrastructure upgrades in the RM include expansion of the Stephenfield water treatment facility and Carman's expanded sewage capacity and upgraded water treatment facility.

Health care and education are the largest employers in the area. Employment opportunities have increased in the area as more research facilities are built and the industrial park continues to expand. Large firms do not see a large employee base in the area, which is a challenge to bringing new industries to the area. Local businesses have conducted staff seminars on customer service, advertising and consulting to potential increase local business opportunities.

There are numerous outdoor activities in the RM including snowmobiling, riding ATVs, hunting, cross country skiing, camping and organized team sports. There are snowmobiling trails used and maintained by SnoMan Inc. The western portion of the RM is currently a wetland protection area. Wildlife including migratory birds and wild game are common in the region. Portions of the Mississippi Flyway are included in the RM. Environmentally sensitive features are found along the river.

The RMs approach to sustainable development includes conservation areas and their protected wetland areas.

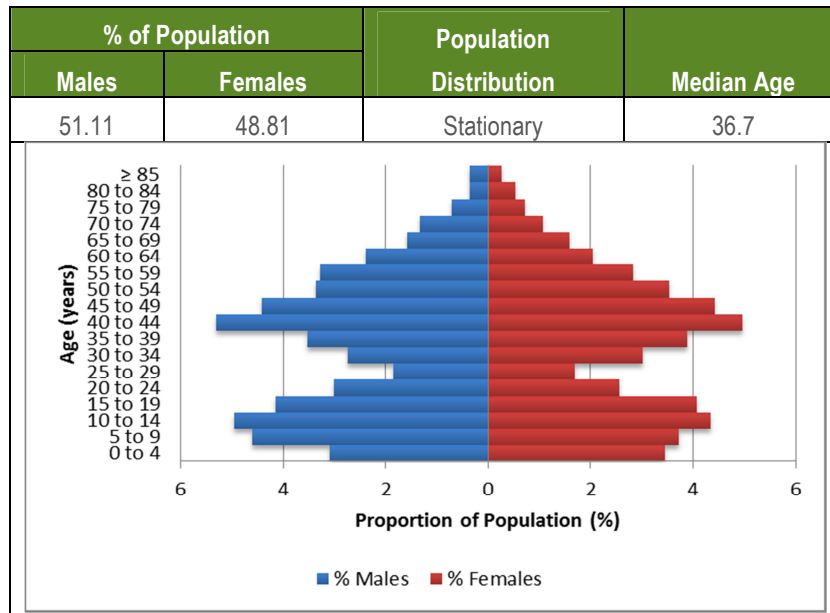
The community is in good health with an active senior population in town. There is one regional hospital, clinics and a senior complex in the Town of Carman.

5.64 RM of Macdonald

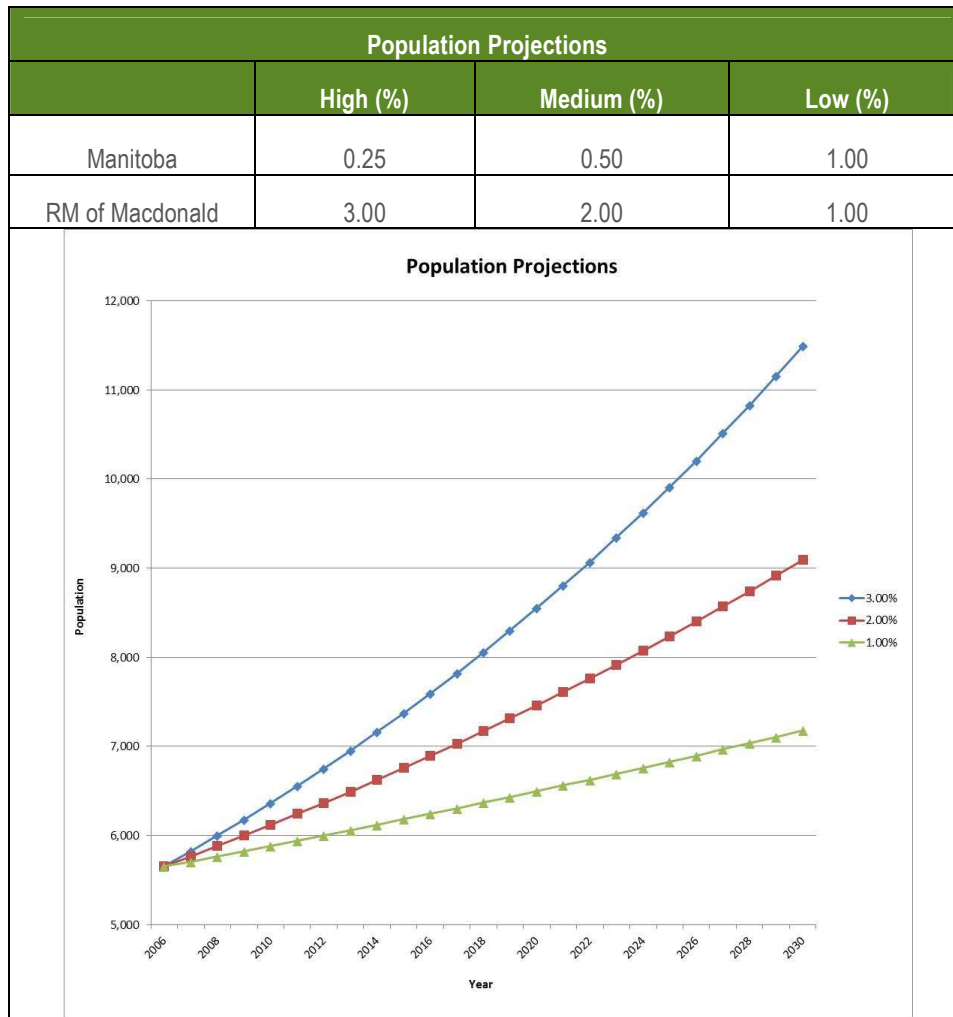
The Municipality of Macdonald is on the southern boundary of the Project area. The RM of MacDonald has a population of 5,653 persons, with a population change of 6.3% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 290 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 1,815 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 3 persons. On average, there are 7.9 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 10.7%. The total potential labour force of the RM of MacDonald is 4,315 persons with 3,265 people being employed, a participation rate of 78.3% and unemployment rate of 3.4%. As of 2006, there were 4075 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$31,223 and 5.5% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The population statistics for RM of Macdonald indicate that there are resident in the community in all 18 age categories. The community has the highest percentage of the male population in the 10 to 14

years of age group which is 4.95% of the total population and the highest percentage of the female population in the 40 to 44 years of age category 4.95% of the total population. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40-60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted on February 22, 2011 the economy of the RM of Macdonald was in a state of growth. The RM is located in a region of fertile agricultural region southwest of the City of Winnipeg. The six main communities in the RM are Oak Bluff, Sanford, Starbuck, Brunkild, Domain and La Salle. The economy in the RM is growing rapidly and the RM is one of Manitoba's fastest growing communities.

The communities in the RM of Macdonald offer opportunities for industrial, commercial and residential growth. Industrial lots are available in all of Macdonald's communities for prospective entrepreneurs.

Farming technologies have enhanced output in the region. The RM has major beef and hog production operations. The RM of Macdonald's Sanford Water Quality Improvement project will see the installation of ultraviolet disinfection equipment to the existing water treatment plant.

The local labour force in Macdonald remains strong due to the increase in residential construction jobs. Spin-off developments include restaurants and retail shops in the RM, but due to the proximity of the RM to Winnipeg, there is direct competition with larger businesses.

Macdonald is located along a major rail line, which provides quick and easy rail transfer access to Canadian and United States markets. An alignment with the CentrePort Canada Way is expected to provide economic advantages for the RM.

Economic contributors to the RM are agriculture, wood processing, and building supply product companies. Enns Brothers, a prominent farm implement dealer, is located in Oak Bluff. There are no commercial resource users in the RM. New businesses that have added economic diversity to the RM are Kleysen Transport, Starbuck Co-Op, Brandt Tractor and J & D Tractor.

The industries that employ the largest local labour forces are residential construction and agriculture. Farms are becoming much larger than past family-owned operations. There is a greater need for skilled labourers such as Combine Operators, and Tillage Operators. For entrepreneurs, Macdonald offers no business tax, and a diversified economy.

The Macdonald-Headingley Recreation District formed to enhance the quality of life, health and well-being of persons living in the District. Communities in the RM have cultural and recreational activities with high participation rates. Bigger centres such as Sanford, Oakbluff, Domain and La Salle offer many recreational and community facilities like curling clubs, community centres and churches. The health and wellbeing of the community has dramatically improved upon the addition and investment of a Recreation Officer.

There is an abundance of wildlife in the RM commonly found in major drainage areas. There are many deer in the community throughout the summer months. Prairie Grass is a source of income for at least one resident in the RM.

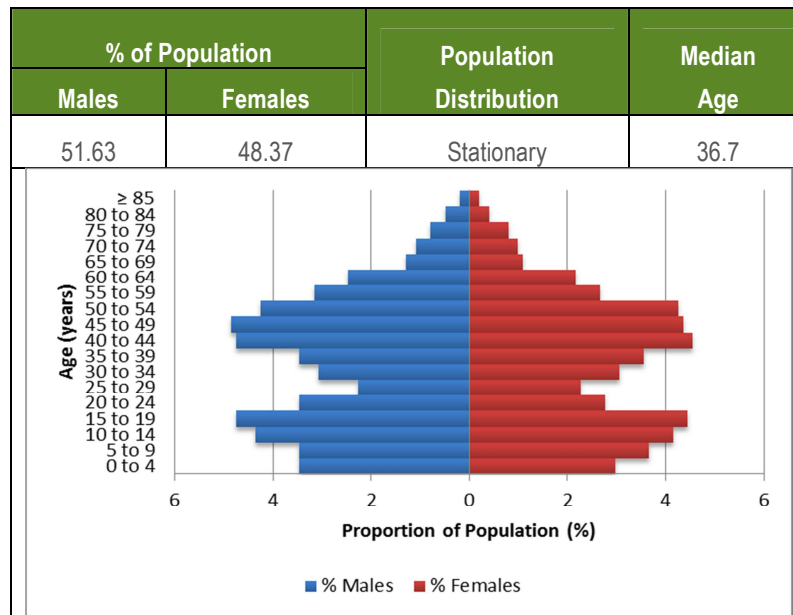
The RM has emergency services available. The Macdonald Fire Department located in Sanford has 20 active members and provides fire protection. Ambulance services provided by the Regional Health Authority are located in Oak Bluff. Police services provided are from the Headingley RCMP detachment. There are no anticipated effects from the Project on emergency services.

5.65 RM of Ritchot

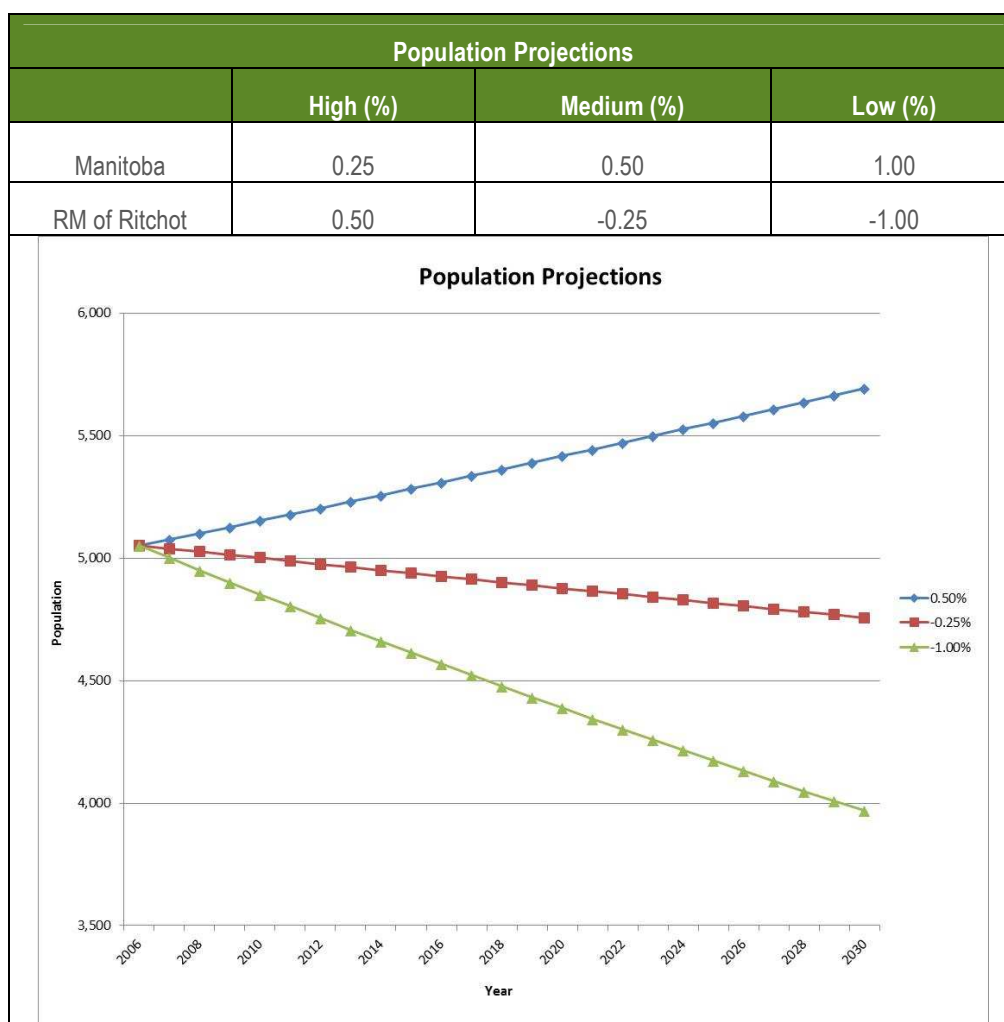
The Municipality of Ritchot is located south of the City of Winnipeg. The RM of Ritchot has a population of 5,051 persons, with a population change of 1.9% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 595 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 1,705 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 3 persons. On average, there are 7.3 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 4.1%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Ritchot is 3,935 persons with 3,045 people being employed, a participation rate of 79.5% and unemployment rate of 2.9%. As of 2006, there were 3710 persons

15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$32,088 and 3.2% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The population statistics for RM of Ritchot indicate that there are residents in the community in all 18 age categories. The community has the highest percentage of the male population in the 45 to 49 years of age group which is 4.85% of the total population and the highest percentage of the female population in the 40 to 44 years of age category which is 4.55% of the total population. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40-60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In Key Person Interview conducted with Councillor Maurice Leclaire and Councillor Raymond Phillippe on October 22nd, 2010 it was noted that the economy in the RM of Ritchot is in a state of growth; industry and developments continue to grow in all communities within the municipality with major economic centres in Ste. Agathe, St. Adolphe and Ile des Chenes. The growth of the local economy has encouraged companies such as TransCanada Pipelines Ltd and Viterria Inc. to locate in the RM and hire local employees who are provided with proper training by the companies.

Recent infrastructure developments in RM of Ritchot communities include: arena upgrades, water treatment lagoon development and a new community centre in Ile de Chenes; water line expansions, park development, building of a community hall, two subdivisions, ring dyke improvements and the industrial park expansion west of PTH 75 in Ste. Agathe; lagoon expansion, improvements to the ring dyke and two developments in the North end of St. Adolphe; and water and sewer development in Grand Pointe.

It was indicated that on the east side of the Red River between the River and PTH 200 a second phase of expansion water line expansions will be occurring. There is also an expansion on the west side of the Red River, between the River and PTH 75.

There are future plans to upgrade the infrastructure as required in the RM including the expansion of the water treatment lagoons and water lines. Residents in the RM of Ritchot have expressed concerns with past construction projects such as installation of communication towers.

The largest employer in the RM of Ritchot is Viterra Inc. which has increased local employment and brings in employees from surrounding RMs. A major concern to local businesses is the potential of annual flooding.

Recreational activities which residents participate in include a local corn maze, golfing, snowmobiling, softball, Cheyenne Days. Wildlife is found all over the RM including in La Barrier Park which is a hawk protected area and a local woodlot preserve within the RM boundaries.

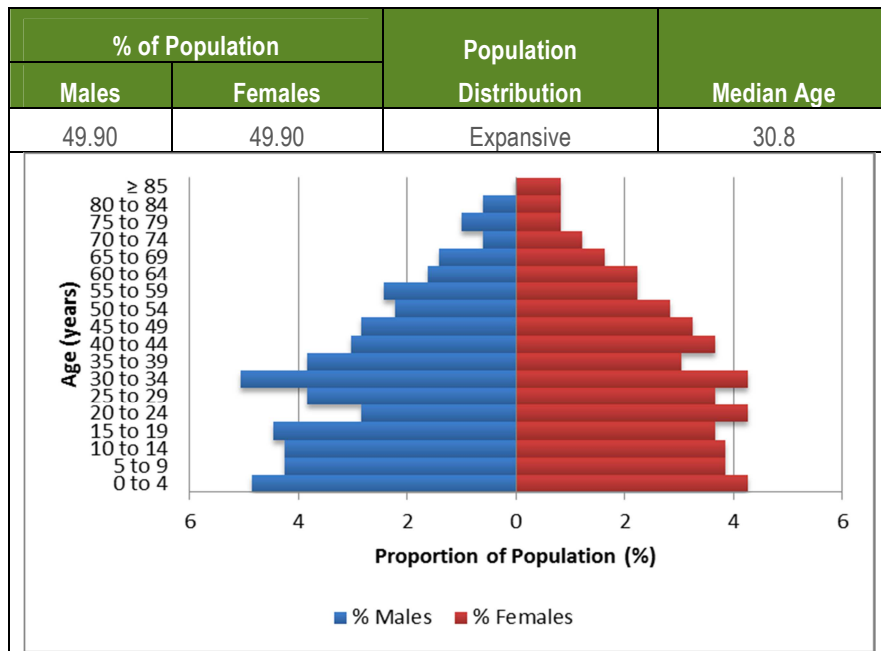
The RM has a Class 1 landfill where recycling and soil treatment are carried out. The communities are introducing green initiatives and have recently implemented geothermal energy in the new arena and other buildings.

The community is in good health and has access to healthcare services with the St. Agathe Health Centre and the Personal Care homes in St. Adolphe and Ile de Chenes. The RM has diversified emergency services including multiple fire halls, hazardous materials services, water and motor vehicle rescue. Ambulances are located in Steinbach and St. Pierre-Jolys.

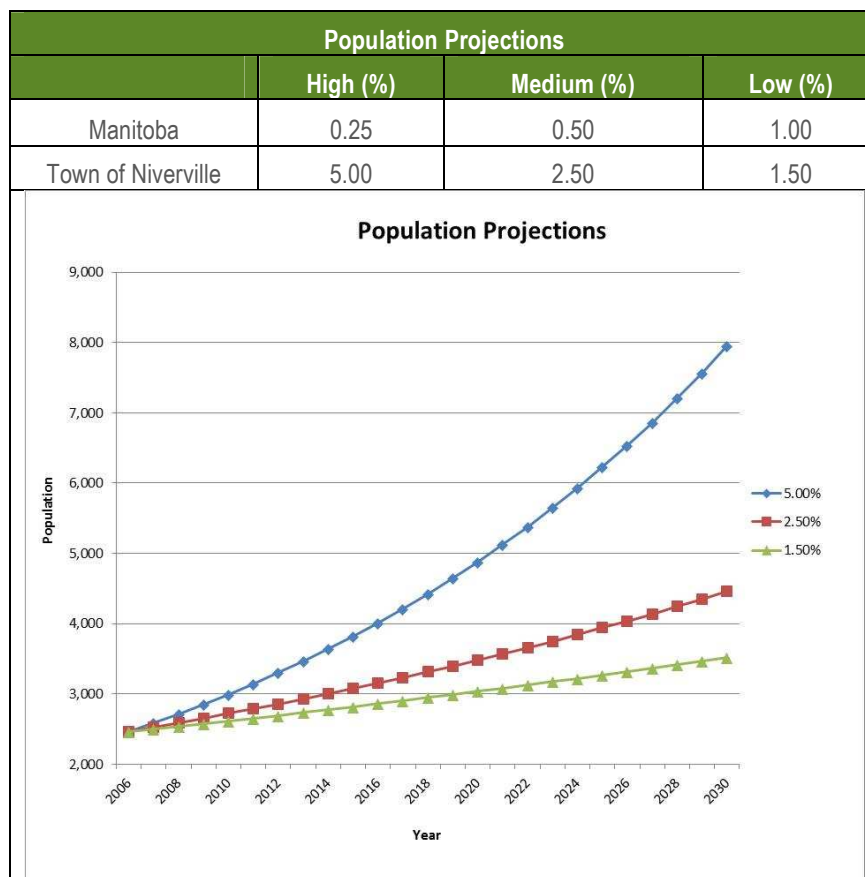
5.66 Town of Niverville

The Town of Niverville is south of the City of Winnipeg. The Town of Niverville has a population of 2,464 persons, with a population change of 28.3% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 290 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 825 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 3 persons. On average, there are 7.1 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 6.1%. The total potential labour force of the Town of Niverville is 1,845 persons with 1,305 people being employed, a participation rate of 73.4% and unemployment rate of 3.7%. As of 2006, there were 1765 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$24,956 and 3.7% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The highest percentage of the male population is 30 to 34 years of age which comprises 5.07% of the total population. The highest percentage of the female population is 4.26% and is for females aged 0 to 4, 20 to 24, and 30 to 34 years of age (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted with Mayor Greg Fehr On September 28th, 2010 it was indicated that Niverville is a service community to the surrounding RMs and shares the resources in the area. Currently, Niverville is the fastest growing town in Manitoba and looks to continue to grow. There is an increase of development proposals, industrial projects, service industries and main street type businesses found in the area. Niverville has become the second largest service centre in the Northwest quadrant of South-eastern Manitoba. Incentives have been provided to increase infill development in the town in an effort to prevent urban sprawl. Recent projects in the area include private developments and residential projects as well as the town's water project. Agriculture has changed recently and the impact has resulted in companies working together to recover.

Town plans include making improvements to the water system, building roads and undertaking recreational upgrades.

The largest employment sectors in the area are agriculture and agriculture-related industries as well the building construction support industry. There has been an increase in employment opportunities as the commercial sector and industrial sector continue to grow. This economic growth has created new jobs within the community including long term employment opportunities in the industrial park. Slow change and regulations are challenges faced by businesses in Niverville, however businesses are adapting to changing conditions as they continue to grow.

The Town of Niverville has many outdoor activities that occur in the town parks and trails for the walking and running clubs. Recently there are more people taking advantage of the physical activities in the community including accessing Hespler Park, skating rinks and the walking trails. Areas that were mentioned for wildlife/recreational areas near Niverville include the junction of the Rat River and the Red River, a Ducks Unlimited site (located approximately three miles west of town identified as a historical park) used for fishing, Dead Man's Pond (located 2 miles west of town near PTH 200) used for canoeing, and the Crow Wing Trail.

Niverville has been very proactive in their sustainable development initiatives, including community composting, recycling, limiting town waste and using solar lights in parks and remote trails. The town is trying to send the message that they can be pragmatic environmentalists meaning that they can be environmental stewards while managing the fiscal side of things.

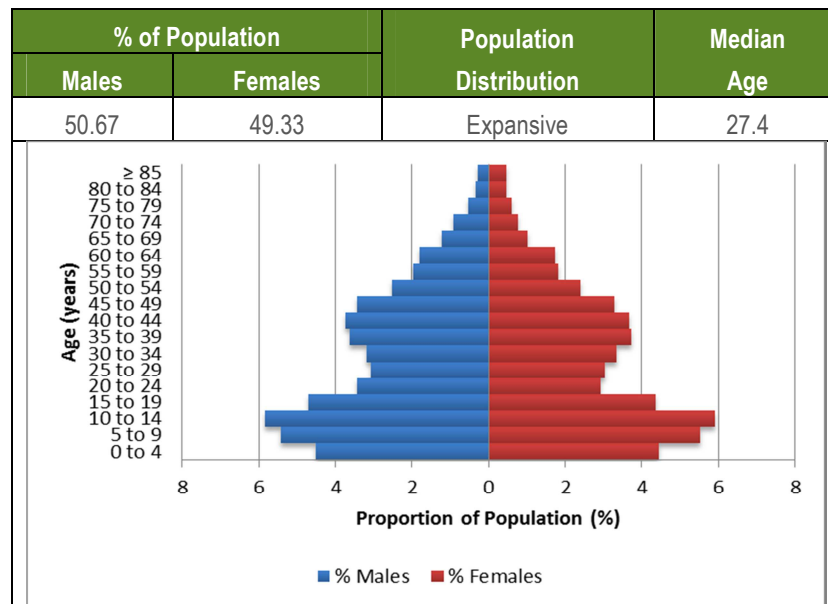
Ambulance services for Niverville are from St. Pierre-Jolys. PTH 59 and PTH 200 are the primary routes used to access the town.

5.67 RM of Hanover

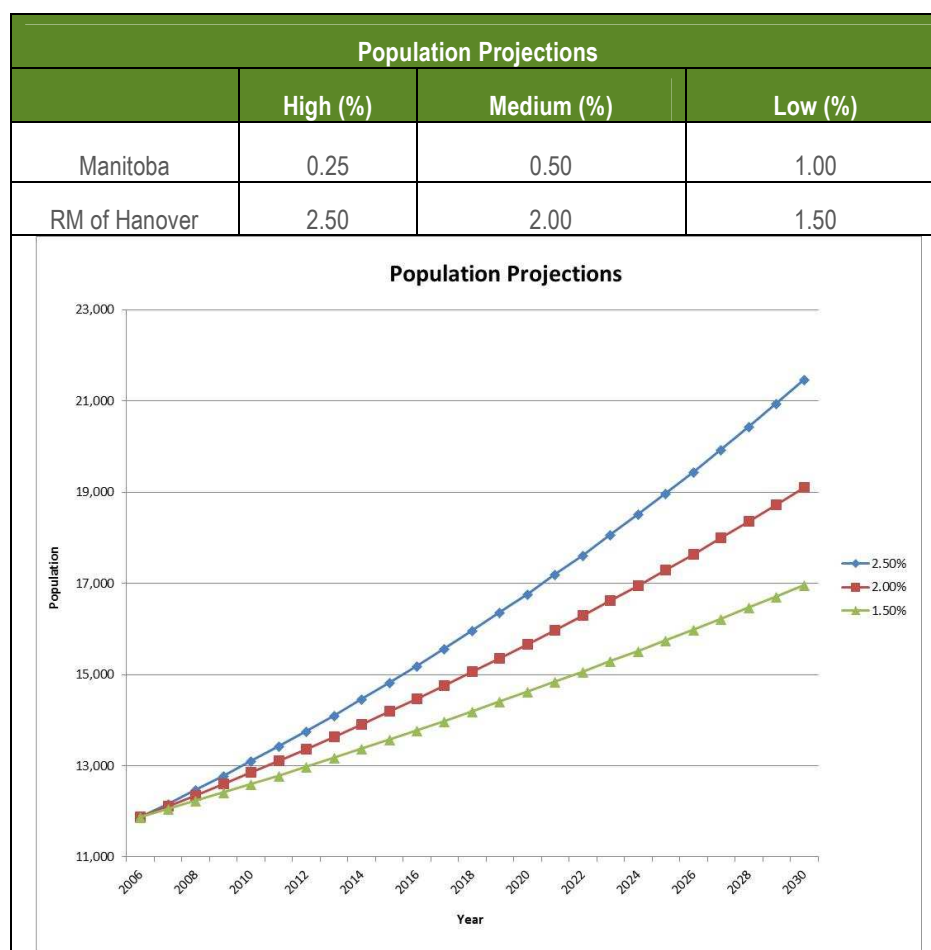
The Municipality of Hanover is southeast of the City of Winnipeg. The RM of Hanover has a population of 11,871 persons, with a population change of 10% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 305 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 3,355 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 3.5 persons. On average, there are 7.5 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 8.0%. The

total potential labour force of the RM of Hanover is 8,065 persons with 5,905 people being employed, a participation rate of 75.1% and unemployment rate of 2.6%. As of 2006, there were 7665 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$21,878 and 7.8% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The community has the highest percentage of the male population in the 10 to 14 years of age group which is 5.86% of the total population and the highest percentage of the female population in the 10 to 14 years of age category 5.90% of the total population. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40-60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted with Reeve Stan Toews on November 15, 2010 it was indicated that the economy of the RM of Hanover is in a state of growth. The RM has development plans being carried out to include: wastewater facilities being built in Mitchell, Kleefeld and New Bothwell, a water treatment facility and new water distribution lines in Kleefeld, as well as new residential development in Kleefeld and Mitchell. Migration towards urban centers has occurred which is a positive impact on the economy. Also immigration to the area including Germans to the rural area and Filipinos to Steinbach has continued to support the RM's vibrant growth.

The RMs current infrastructure plans include upgrades to the water and waste water systems in Grunthal.

Granny's Poultry co-operative in Blumenort is the largest employer in the area. Local businesses and home businesses in the area are growing creating more employment opportunities as agriculture is currently down. Other residents live within the RM and commute to Winnipeg or Steinbach for work. Challenges in the area include the state of the highways within the RM and the availability of a local skilled labor force. There are no resource activities in the area except for gravel extraction in Grunthal and Blumenort.

Residents currently enjoy playing soccer, baseball and skating on outdoor rinks within the communities. There are sow operators and wildlife found all around the RM.

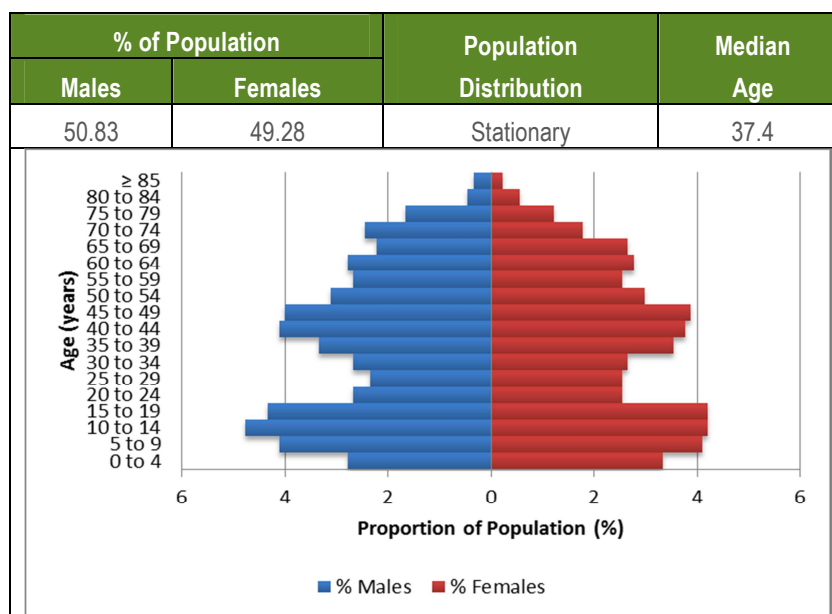
The RM has a recycling program which achieved an A+ rating and which results in lower the cost to rate payers.

There is a younger population within the RM and therefore the health is rated as good. There are three fire departments in the RM, Kleefeld, Blumenort and New Bothwell as well as ambulances in Steinbach and St Pierre-Jolys.

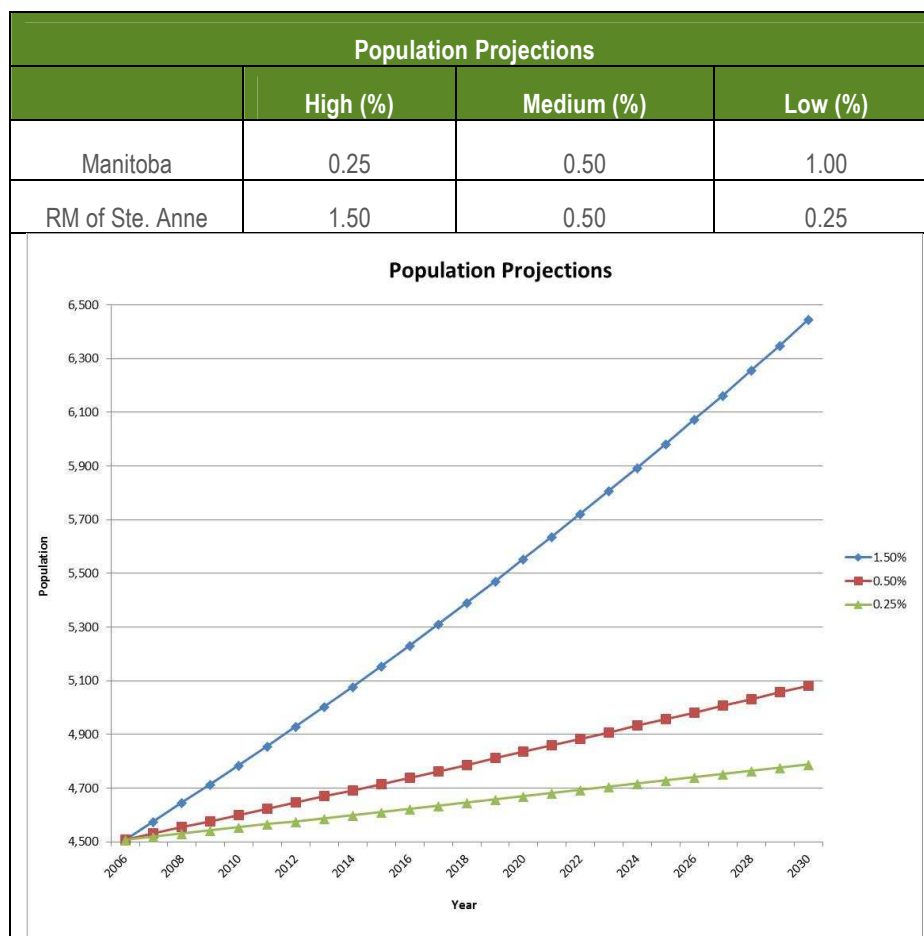
5.68 RM of Ste. Anne

The Municipality of Ste. Anne is east of the City of Winnipeg. The RM of Ste. Anne has a population of 4,509 persons, with a population change of 1.9% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 575 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 1,565 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.9 persons. On average, there are 6.7 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 12.1%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Ste. Anne is 3,435 persons with 2,120 people being employed, a participation rate of 63.3% and unemployment rate of 2.8%. As of 2006, there were 3275 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$23,062 and 9% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The population statistics for RM of Ste. Anne indicate that there are residents in the community in all 18 age categories. The highest percentage of the male population is in the 10 to 14 years of age group with 4.77% and the highest percentage of the female population is 4.22% and is in the age groups of 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 years of age. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40-60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted with Reeve Art Bergmann on December 22, 2010 it was indicated that the economy of the RM of Ste. Anne is in a state of growth. The Municipality's proximity to Winnipeg has resulted in a vast increase of small acreages, making it a bedroom community. The RM is the largest dairy producer in the province and has undertaken soybean farming practices.

Current infrastructure projects in the RM are primarily municipal road resurfacing and are accomplished annually. There is some concern in the Richer area where lots are small and individual septic fields are servicing wastewater needs. Existing infrastructure is viewed as logical and a necessity with growth. Noise is not a contributing factor with infrastructure projects.

The majority of Ste. Anne's residents are self-employed in the agricultural sector or commute Steinbach or in Winnipeg. Because Ste. Anne is a bedroom community, unemployment is fairly low.

Major resource users in the RM are Inland Aggregate, located north of highway 1 along provincial road #302 north of Richer, and Premier Horticulture Ltd, a peat moss extractor/distributor previously removing moss in the Drew Bog region. There are noise By-laws in place which indicate operational hours for construction. There have been exceptions made with instances of 24 hour operations.

There are many outdoor recreational activities in the RM. including snowmobiling (on groomed trails), outdoor ice-skating rinks, hunting (bear, deer and grouse) and in agricultural areas there is waterfowl hunting. In summer months there are approximately 6 campgrounds which are busy from mid-May to Thanksgiving weekend in October. Seasonal camping is very popular in the well-treed eastern part of the municipality with five privately owned campgrounds: Lilac, Wild Oaks, Rock Garden, Ridgewood and Cherry Hill The municipality has privately owned scenic public golf courses; Cottonwood, Oakwood, Ridgewood, Giroux Salem and Quarry Oaks.

There are prairie bird nesting's throughout the municipality. There are no known species vulnerable or at risk. However, there has been a recent change in the type of bird species in the RM. Grey Jay's, have recently been spotted over the past few years, bald eagles have been seen regularly, while the Meadow Lark populations have dwindled.

The municipality actively participates in its recycling program; there is a 90% compliancy rate. However, there is a reduced amount of participation in agricultural areas where there is no curb side garbage/recycling pick up. The Steinbach community has given the municipality authorization of use of the facility and can accommodate its waste disposal needs.

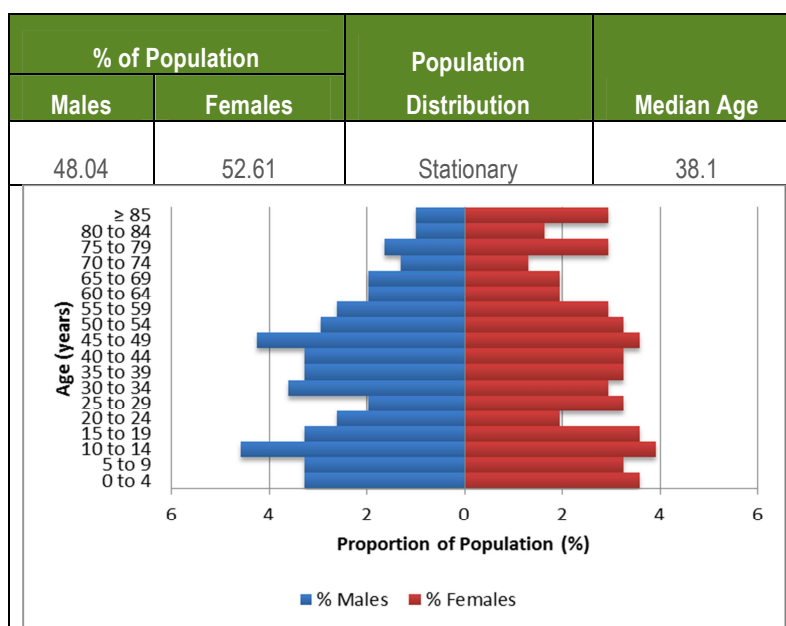
The health and wellbeing of the RM of Ste. Anne is at the provincial average or higher and there are no pressing health concerns. Health care is quite present within the community as it consists of the Ste. Anne Hospital, Seine River Medical Centre and a senior's home. There are no issues with access to ambulance care which is run out of the town of Ste. Anne and the City of Steinbach. The municipality has two well-equipped and trained volunteer fire brigades in Ste. Anne and Richer, while

the RCMP detachment is stationed out of Steinbach. The crime rate in Ste. Anne is quite low, violent crimes are very rare.

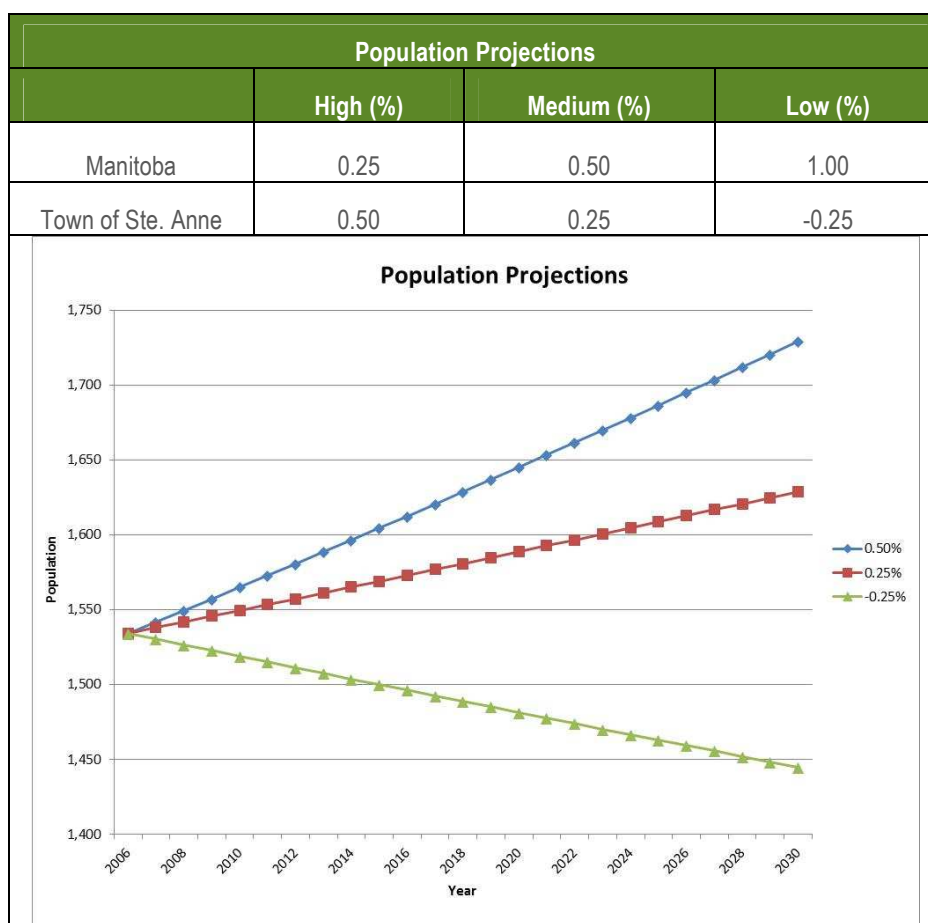
5.69 Town of Ste. Anne

The Town of Ste. Anne is in the Municipality of Ste. Anne. The Town of Ste. Anne has a population of 1,534 persons, with a population change of 1.4% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 220 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 495 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.8 persons. On average, there are 6.8 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 11.1%. The total potential labour force of the Town of Ste. Anne is 1,115 persons with 715 people being employed, a participation rate of 66.4% and unemployment rate of 4.1%. As of 2006, there were 980 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$28,588 and 7.3% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The town has residents in all 18 age categories. The highest percentage of the male population is 10 to 14 years of age and comprises 4.58% of the total population. The highest percentage of the female population is also aged 10 to 14 and is 3.92% of the total population. The large percentage of adults aged 40 and older in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40-60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted with Mayor Bernard Vermette on October 29th, 2010 it was indicated that the economy in the Town of Ste. Anne is in a state of growth as recent developments have created a good tax base that will carry the town into the future. The town has recently relocated the Co-Op into the Town, leased space in a new building to Government Services for the next 20 years, completed planning of future development on the East side of the tracks, and the town has finished their planning scheme for the Town of Ste. Anne and by-law zoning. If the town grows fast it can only grow north or east, hence the development of their planning scheme. There is a need for more skilled employees in the trades and an increase in training as more local employment opportunities are continually being created. The construction industry is short of skilled operators and truck drivers, and contractors need to look outside of the town for workers.

Current infrastructure plans in the community include the drainage from St. Alfonse flooding, upgrading of streets under the Stimulus Fund, infrastructure of street and drainage improvements in the Southeast corner and improving the town's water infrastructure. The Town of Ste. Anne has not experienced any infrastructure issues from past industrial projects.

The healthcare industry is the largest employer in the community including the hospital and clinic. New businesses have moved to town creating opportunities in embroidery and alternator repair;

however there is a demand for the following types of workers: bilingual, trades, construction workers, welders, child and family services and water stewardship. Businesses in Ste. Anne are seen as good competitors in the market place but there is room for more trades workers. There are gravel contractors in the region, in the vicinity of Blumenort (located southwest of Ste. Anne).

Outdoor recreational activities include hockey, soccer, softball, track, and snowmobiling. Plans are currently underway for a new skateboard park. Most activities occur at the recreational parks in town and on specific trails for snowmobiling. It was expressed that the Seine River Diversion located west of HWY 59 would be nesting grounds for some species and that deer are found throughout the area.

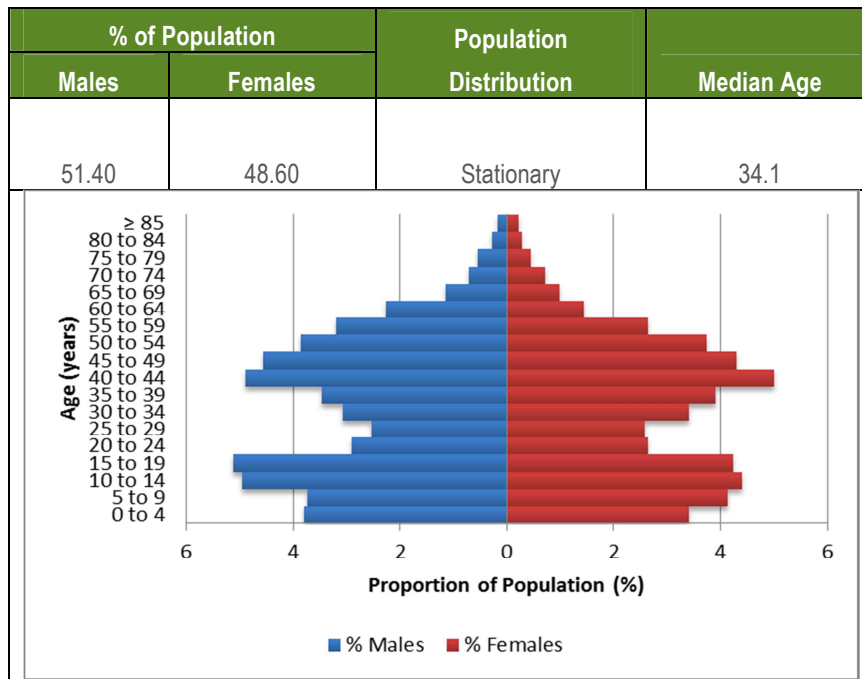
The town has a blue box recycling program for residents but has also implemented green initiatives such as geothermal heating in new construction such as in the new commercial building in town.

The Town of Ste. Anne is in good health with a hospital, clinic, dental care and senior homes located in the town. Emergency services are very good with a police system in the town, fire department and emergency care are available in town.

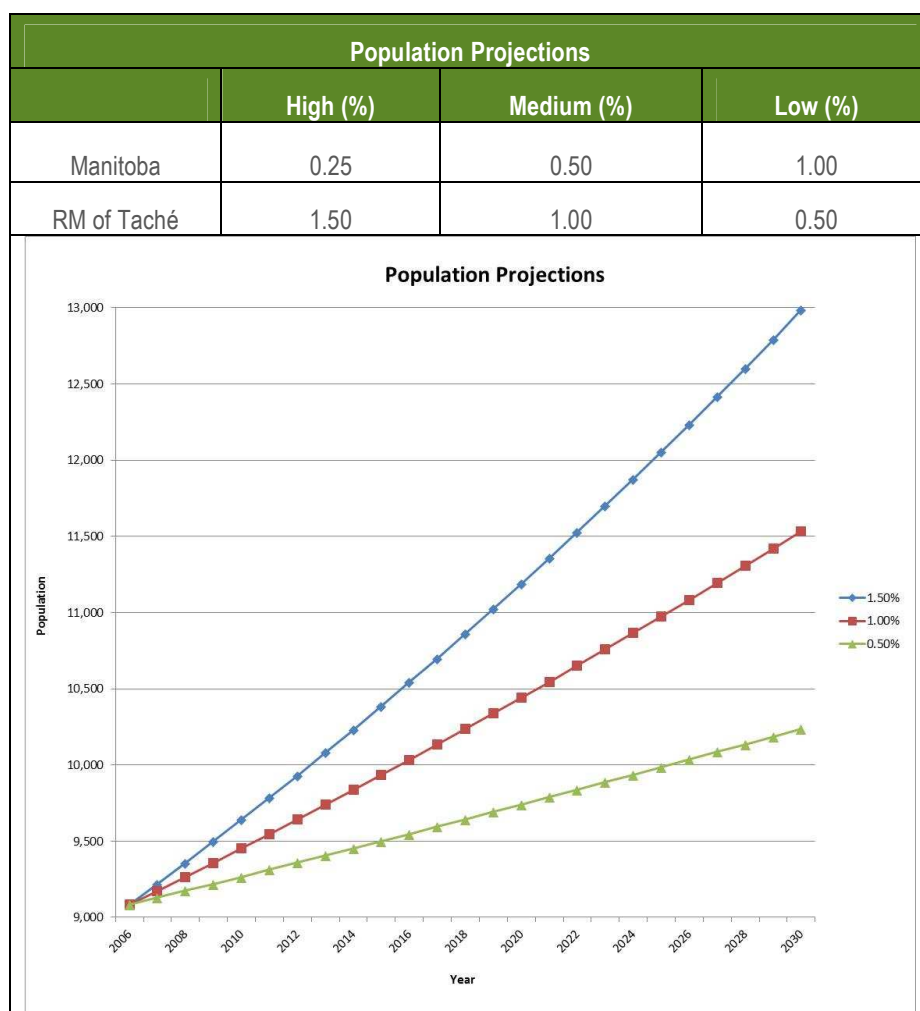
5.70 RM of Taché

The Municipality of Taché is east of the City of Winnipeg. The RM of Taché has a population of 9,083 persons, with a population change of 5.9% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 1,025 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 2,900 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 3.1 persons. On average, there are 7.4 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 7.6%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Taché is 6,860 persons with 5,215 people being employed, a participation rate of 78.1% and unemployment rate of 2.5%. As of 2006, there were 6445 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$27,064 and 5.9% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The RM of Taché has a population which includes all 18 age categories. The highest percentage of the male population is 15 to 19 years of age and is 5.12% of the total population. The highest percentage of the female population is 40 to 44 years of age and is 5.01% of the total population. The large percentage of adults aged 40 years and older in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40-60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted with Mayor William Danylchuk on November 12th, 2010 it was indicated that the economy of the RM of Taché is in a state of growth, however a slight decline has been observed since 2008. The agricultural industry has remained stable, however the residential community has experienced a slight decline as residents commute to Steinbach and Winnipeg for employment. Recent projects in the area include the resurfacing of the TransCanada Highway and the installation of water lines. Some adverse effects of the resurfacing project included the highway closures of Highway 501 and the rerouting via Highway 207. The project offered local employment for traffic directors or equipment operators and increased the traffic into local businesses in Lorette. The hog industry has positively impacted the community with the introduction of genetics, food processing plants and transportation. However some residents have felt their quality of life has been impacted by the dust and noise produced on the non-paved roads.

Infrastructure upgrades include the redevelopment of the water and sewer system in Landmark to provide a better quality of water, water source and a greater distribution volume for the area. In regards to construction noise, there are now by-laws that outline operation hours for aggregate

operations to limit the excess of construction noise. With construction projects, the communities have experienced an increase in traffic which has ultimately impacted the road quality.

Agriculture is the largest employer in the area. The RM of Taché is a community which has a high number of commuters to Winnipeg and Steinbach due to a shortage of local employment. Local businesses face limitations because of their proximity to Winnipeg and cannot compete with the established businesses in the city. There are peat moss, gravel and sand extraction carried out in the municipality which offers employment. The area in the vicinity of the preliminary preferred route (PPR) is primarily agricultural land. There is potential for the future development of a heritage site at the longitudinal center of Canada located outside Highway 12. There is the historic site in St. Genevieve as well as the church in Lorette which generates tourism to the area.

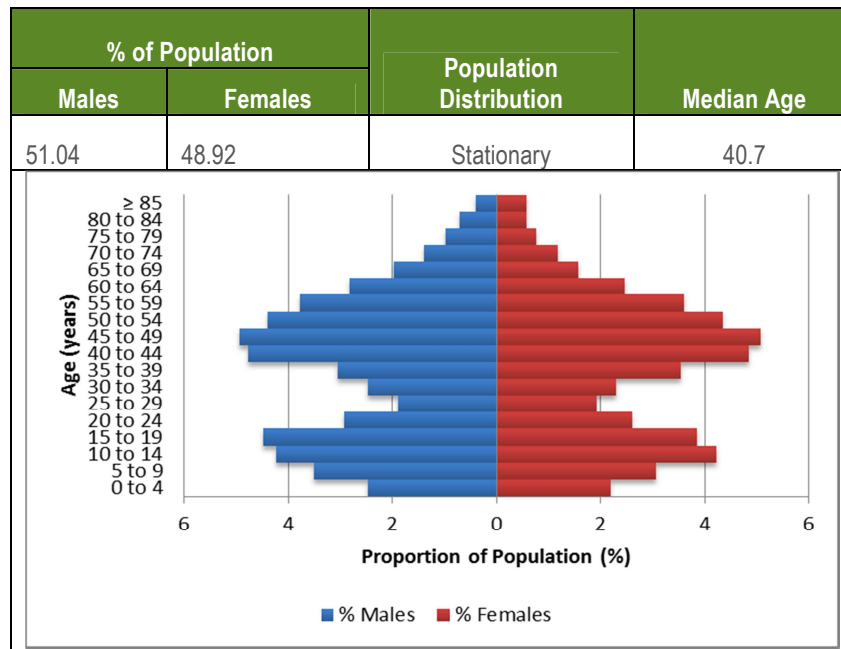
The RM of Taché has a Community Led Emission Reduction (CLER) program. There is also a municipal wide recycling program that recently received an A rating through the Manitoba Recycling program and there are plans for a composting program at the landfill.

The RM is very healthy as many young families live in the communities. There is no concern over the impact of the proposed project on the emergency services as there are fire halls in Lorette, Landmark and St. Genevieve, police services out of St. Pierre and ambulance service out of Ste. Anne and Steinbach which service the RM.

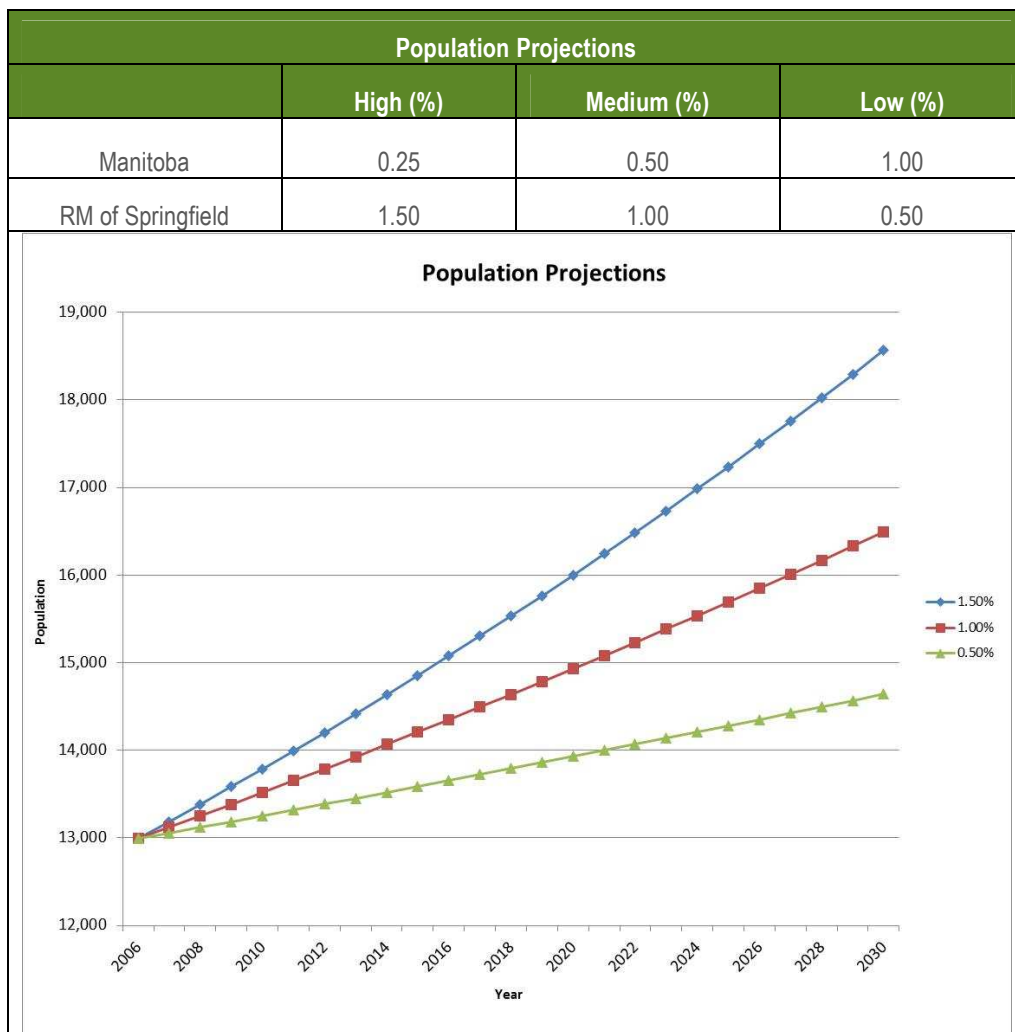
5.71 RM of Springfield

The Municipality of Springfield is northeast of the City of Winnipeg. The RM of Springfield has a population of 12,990 persons, with a population change of 3.1% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 740 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 4,485 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.8 persons. On average, there are 7.3 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 8.2%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Springfield is 10,380 persons with 7,405 people being employed, a participation rate of 73.9% and unemployment rate of 3.5%. As of 2006, there were 9685 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$27,112 and 3.7% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

The RM of Springfield has a population which includes all 18 age categories. The highest percentage of the male and female population is 45 to 49 years of age which comprise 4.93% and 5.08% of the total population respectively. The large percentage of adults aged 40 years and older in the community is indicative of the “baby boom” which includes people approximately 40-60 years of age in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.



Source: Derived by MMM Group based on 2006 Census of Canada data.

In a Key Person Interview conducted with Deputy Reeve Robert (Bob) Bodnaruk on December 22nd, 2010 it was indicated that the economy of the RM of Springfield is in a state of growth. The industrial sector has slowed down due to the state of economic decline in Manitoba and the United States, yet here have been more housing developments throughout the municipality this year than in any other. The RM of Springfield's principal challenge being a bedroom to the City of Winnipeg coupled with the rising cost of fuel.

The aggregate industry is imperative to regional economy. Recent projects within the RM include the 7.5 million dollar Gunn Road infrastructure upgrade project completed in the fall of 2010. The first construction phase of a water retention pond on Edie Creek has been completed and construction has begun on a new municipal building. The recreation centre that is to be attached to the new municipal office is pending financial approval and may need to be scaled down in size. The RM has major drainage projects in the approval process to aid with flooding issues near Dugald and Anola. There are also a number of residential developments in the approval process; these large lots will become subdivided. The RM has applied for federal and provincial infrastructure grants for the Trans

Canada Prairie Grove Drain Reconstruction. This project involves reconstructing 5.5 km of the Prairie Grove Drain from Plympton to Vernon Road and has a total project value of \$370,769.00. There are no adverse effects known, such as noise, from any construction projects.

Significant economic events similar to the relocation of Loveday Mushroom Farms Ltd. have increased the community's tax base. The City of Winnipeg Deacon Reservoir is located in the RM but does not contribute to its tax base. The Riel Hydroelectric terminal station is located in the community; the Riel Reliability Improvement Initiative project will be built on 112 hectares of land, 17 properties will be lost but the RM will see a comparable increase in tax revenues from this venture.

There have been several infrastructure and service upgrades in the community with financial contribution from Manitoba's Gas Tax Fund. Every year Springfield resurfaces 2 miles of road. There are continual improvements on Highway 15 and 207, including a new bridge on Highway 15. The RM is looking at solutions to decrease the flow of traffic travelling to Winnipeg including a potential split road from Oakbank which will accommodate traffic and reduce congestion on Highway 15.

Most employment opportunities in the community are staffed with residents of the City of Winnipeg. Loveday Mushroom Farm Ltd. located on Cedar Lake Road and Iders Inc., an electronic product design and manufacturing resource company located in Oakbank are the largest employers in the RM. A greater competitive edge is needed in the RM to compete economically with Winnipeg.

Birds Hill Provincial Park located in the RM provides the community a location for an abundance of outdoor recreational activities; playgrounds, picnic areas, a beach, sporting facilities, hiking, swimming, and cross-country ski trails. There are in excess of 100 km of ATV and snowmobile trails in the RM. There are golf courses, parks and campgrounds as well. There is a motorcycle track in Anola north of the PPR.

Most wildlife is concentrated in the Birds Hill Park region and there is no known species of plant or animal of specific importance or concern in the community. There are Crocus beds and Lady Slippers throughout the RM but no specific location was noted.

The RM partakes in a recycling program that has been received fairly well. There are waste transfer stations at Hillside and Oakwood. The majority of the rural area does not have garbage or recycling pick up, it must be taken directly to these locations.

The health and wellbeing is good in the RM of Springfield. There are some concerns with the viability nursing homes to aid seniors so they can stay in the RM instead of moving to neighbouring communities with such facilities.

There are fire halls in Anola and Oakbank, RCMP in Oakbank and ambulance service provided by the RM of Springfield, Ste. Anne and the City of Winnipeg. There is no full-time ambulance coverage in parts of the summer and fall which is a concern to the community.

5.72 City of Winnipeg

The City of Winnipeg is the largest urban centre in the Bipole III and is located in southern Manitoba and has a population of 633,451 persons, with a population change of 2.2% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 63,745 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 261,135 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.4 persons. On average, there are 6.0 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 8.5%. The total potential labour force of the City of Winnipeg is 514,780 persons with 331,805 people being employed, a participation rate of 68.0% and unemployment rate of 5.2%. As of 2006, there were 493,310 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$23,175 and 21.0% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.0 BIPOLE III STUDY AREA COMMUNITIES

6.1 Birdtail Sioux First Nation

Birdtail Sioux First Nation is southwest of the Bipole III Project area. Birdtail Sioux First Nation has a population of 345 persons, with a population change of 8.8% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 340 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 100 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 3.4 persons. On average, there are 6.2 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 35.0%. The total potential labour force of Birdtail Sioux First Nation is 215 persons with 60 people being employed, a participation rate of 46.5% and unemployment rate of 40%. As of 2006, there were 190 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$9,216 and 0% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.2 RM of Birtle

The Municipality of Birtle is on the southwestern boundary of the study area. The RM of Birtle has a population of 666 persons, with a population change of -11.1% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 30 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 290 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.3 persons. On average, there are 7.2 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 10.3%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Birtle is 550 persons with 400 people being employed, a participation rate of 72.7% and unemployment rate of 0%. As of 2006, there were 540 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$17,579 and 19.5% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.3 Town of Birtle

The Town of Birtle is in the Municipality of Birtle. The Town of Birtle has a population of 662 persons, with a population change of -7.4% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 65 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 305 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.1 persons. On average, there are 6.6 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 11.5%. The total potential labour force of the Town of Birtle is 510 persons with 335 people being employed, a participation rate of 66.7% and unemployment rate of 2.9%. As of 2006, there were 505 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$25,079 and 9.4% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.4 RM of Blanshard

The Municipality of Blanshard is on the southwestern boundary of the study area. The RM of Blanshard has a population of 586 persons, with a population change of -14.6% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 10 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 210 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.5 persons. On average, there are 6.9 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 11.9%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Blanshard is 470 persons with 340 people being employed, a participation rate of 73.4% and unemployment rate of 0%. As of 2006, there were 415 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$19,554 and 13.2% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.5 RM of Cartier

The Municipality of Cartier is west of the City of Winnipeg. The RM of Cartier has a population of 3,162 persons, with a population change of 1.3% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 265 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 765 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.8 persons. On average, there are 7.2 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 7.8%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Cartier is 2,345 persons with 1,720 people being employed, a participation rate of 75.9% and unemployment rate of 3.4%. As of 2006, there were 1545 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$29,725 and 7.3% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.6 RM of Clanwilliam

The Municipality of Clanwilliam is to the south of Riding Mountain National Park. The RM of Clanwilliam has a population of 494 persons, with a population change of 5.8% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 25 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 215 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.3 persons. On average, there are 6.9 rooms per

dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 9.3%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Clanwilliam is 460 persons with 305 people being employed, a participation rate of 67.4% and unemployment rate of 0%. As of 2006, there were 445 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$19,688 and 12.1% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.7 Town of Erickson

The Town of Erickson is in the Municipality of Clanwilliam. The Town of Erickson has a population of 456 persons, with a population change of 1.8% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 25 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 240 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 1.8 persons. On average, there are 5.8 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 12.5%. The total potential labour force of the Town of Erickson is 390 persons with 220 people being employed, a participation rate of 57.7% and unemployment rate of 0%. As of 2006, there were 390 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$20,240 and 4.7% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.8 RM of Cornwallis

The project area for the Bipole III Project encompasses a small portion of the northeast corner of the Municipality of the southwestern corner of the project area. The RM of Cornwallis has a population of 4,058 persons, with a population change of 7.4% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 290 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 1,460 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.7 persons. On average, there are 7.2 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 9.9%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Cornwallis is 3,160 persons with 2,390 people being employed, a participation rate of 78.2% and unemployment rate of 3%. As of 2006, there were 2985 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$30,851 and 7.4% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.9 RM of Daly

The project area for the Bipole III Project encompasses a small portion of the northeast corner of the Municipality of the southwestern corner of the project area. The RM of Daly has a population of 868 persons, with a population change of -4.2% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 90 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 290 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.7 persons. On average, there are 6.8 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 29.3%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Daly is 685 persons with 565 people being employed, a participation rate of 82.5% and unemployment rate of 0%. As of 2006, there were 605 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an

income, with a median income before tax of \$16,089 and 15.6% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.10 Town of Rivers

The Town of Rivers is in the Municipality of Daly. The Town of Rivers has a population of 1,193 persons, with a population change of 6.6% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 100 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 500 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.3 persons. On average, there are 6.3 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 17.0%. The total potential labour force of the Town of Rivers is 920 persons with 475 people being employed, a participation rate of 54.3% and unemployment rate of 5%. As of 2006, there were 855 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$19,209 and 29.4% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.11 RM of Dauphin

The Municipality of Dauphin is to the north of Riding Mountain National Park. The RM of Dauphin has a population of 2,328 persons, with a population change of 2.4% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 85 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 920 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.5 persons. On average, there are 7.1 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 12.0%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Dauphin is 1,900 persons with 1,430 people being employed, a participation rate of 77.6% and unemployment rate of 2.7%. As of 2006, there were 1870 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$22,515 and 4.9% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.12 City of Dauphin

The City of Dauphin is in the Municipality of Dauphin. The City of Dauphin has a population of 7,906 persons, with a population change of -2.2% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 1,505 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 3,645 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.1 persons. On average, there are 6.2 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 8.6%. The total potential labour force of the City of Dauphin is 6,385 persons with 3,260 people being employed, a participation rate of 55% and unemployment rate of 7.1%. As of 2006, there were 6195 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$21,533 and 17.1% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.13 RM of Ellice

The project area encompasses the northwest portion of the Municipality along the southwest border of the Bipole III project area boundary. The RM of Ellice has a population of 423 persons, with a population change of -16.9% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 100 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 140 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.9 persons. On average, there are 7.7 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 10.7%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Ellice is 295 persons with 200 people being employed, a participation rate of 69.5% and unemployment rate of 4.9%. As of 2006, there were 290 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$18,092 and 7.7% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.14 Village of St. Lazare

The village of St. Lazare is in the Municipality of Ellice. The Village of St. Lazare has a population of 265 persons, with a population change of 0% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 105 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 90 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.8 persons. On average, there are 6.6 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 0.0%. The total potential labour force of the Village of St. Lazare is 220 persons with 140 people being employed, a participation rate of 68.2% and unemployment rate of 6.7%. As of 2006, there were 215 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$25,580 and 0% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.15 RM of Elton

The Municipality of Elton is on the southwestern boundary of the study area. The RM of Elton has a population of 1,285 persons, with a population change of -2.7% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 35 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 450 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.7 persons. On average, there are 7.6 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 21.1%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Elton is 1,085 persons with 860 people being employed, a participation rate of 83.4% and unemployment rate of 5%. As of 2006, there were 1005 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$24,364 and 5.6% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.16 RM of Ethelbert

The Municipality of Ethelbert is east of the Duck Mountain provincial park. The RM of Ethelbert has a population of 383 persons, with a population change of -16.6% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 10 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 155 occupied private dwellings,

with an average household size of 2.5 persons. On average, there are 6.1 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 9.7%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Ethelbert is 325 persons with 185 people being employed, a participation rate of 58.5% and unemployment rate of 5.3%. As of 2006, there were 325 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$14,808 and 22.4% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.17 Town of Ethelbert

The Town of Ethelbert is within the municipality of Ethelbert. The Town of Ethelbert has a population of 312 persons, with a population change of -6.9% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 10 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 160 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2 persons. On average, there are 6.7 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 37.5%. The total potential labour force of the Town of Ethelbert is 270 persons with 110 people being employed, a participation rate of 46.3% and unemployment rate of 16%. As of 2006, there were 240 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$15,729 and 20.6% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.18 City of Flin Flon

The City of Flin Flon is along the Saskatchewan border northwest of Grass River Provincial Park. The City of Flin Flon has a population of 5,594 persons, with a population change of -6.8% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 910 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 2,360 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.3 persons. On average, there are 6.4 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 15.0%. The total potential labour force of the City of Flin Flon is 4,490 persons with 3,030 people being employed, a participation rate of 70.7% and unemployment rate of 4.6%. As of 2006, there were 4280 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$26,245 and 13.6% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.19 Gamblers First Nation

*Note from Statistics Canada: Users wishing to compare 2006 Census data with those of other censuses should then take into account that the boundaries of geographic areas may change from one census to another. In order to facilitate comparison, the 2001 Census counts are adjusted, as needed, to take into account boundary changes between the 2001 and 2006 censuses (Statistics Canada, 2006). Potential discrepancy denoted with (*).*

Gambler's First Nation is in the Municipality of Russell. Gamblers First Nation has a population of 93 persons, with a population change of 31.0% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 80 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 30 occupied private dwellings, with an average

household size of 3.2 persons. On average, there are 5.3 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 33.3%. The total potential labour force of Gamblers First Nation is 60 persons with 30 people being employed, a participation rate of 50% and unemployment rate of 28.6%. Wage and taxation information was suppressed for the community due to the population size. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.20 RM of Gilbert Plains

The Municipality of Gilbert Plains is north of Riding Mountain National Park. The RM of Gilbert Plains has a population of 834 persons, with a population change of -3.8% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 50 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 325 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.6 persons. On average, there are 7 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 13.8%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Gilbert Plains is 670 persons with 505 people being employed, a participation rate of 78.4% and unemployment rate of 4.8%. As of 2006, there were 665 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$20,335 and 10.8% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.21 Town of Gilbert Plains

The Town of Gilbert Plains is in the Municipality of Gilbert Plains. The Town of Gilbert Plains has a population of 760 persons, with a population change of 0.4% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 70 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 355 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.1 persons. On average, there are 5.8 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 8.5%. The total potential labour force of the Town of Gilbert Plains is 610 persons with 270 people being employed, a participation rate of 47.5% and unemployment rate of 5.2%. As of 2006, there were 595 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$18,302 and 14.4% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.22 RM of Glenella

The Municipality of Glenella is east of Riding Mountain National Park. The RM of Glenella has a population of 517 persons, with a population change of -0.2% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 10 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 180 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.3 persons. On average, there are 6.3 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 16.7%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Glenella is 385 persons with 235 people being employed, a participation rate of 61% and unemployment rate of 0%. As of 2006, there were 315 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$15,402 and 14.5% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.23 RM of Grandview

The Municipality of Grandview is north of Riding Mountain National Park. The RM of Grandview has a population of 736 persons, with a population change of -11.8% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 15 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 280 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.6 persons. On average, there are 7.2 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 8.9%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Grandview is 590 persons with 470 people being employed, a participation rate of 83.1% and unemployment rate of 3.1%. As of 2006, there were 585 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$21,040 and 10.4% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.24 Town of Grandview

The Town of Grandview is in the Municipality of Grandview. The Town of Grandview has a population of 839 persons, with a population change of 3.1% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 50 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 415 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 1.9 persons. On average, there are 6.1 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 10.8%. The total potential labour force of the Town of Grandview is 705 persons with 290 people being employed, a participation rate of 44% and unemployment rate of 4.8%. As of 2006, there were 695 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$16,990 and 12.1% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.25 RM of Hamiota

The Municipality of Hamiota is along the southwest boundary of the project area. The RM of Hamiota has a population of 437 persons, with a population change of -8.8% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 10 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 165 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.6 persons. On average, there are 8.8 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 21.2%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Hamiota is 335 persons with 300 people being employed, a participation rate of 91% and unemployment rate of 3.3%. As of 2006, there were 325 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$23,544 and 10.3% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.26 Town of Hamiota

The Town of Hamiota is within the Municipality of Hamiota. The Town of Hamiota has a population of 823 persons, with a population change of -4.1% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 35 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 365 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.1 persons. On average, there are 7.5 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 2.7%. The total potential labour force of the

Town of Hamiota is 660 persons with 385 people being employed, a participation rate of 59.1% and unemployment rate of 2.6%. As of 2006, there were 635 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$23,209 and 3.9% of all persons reporting low income before taxation.

6.27 RM of Harrison

The Municipality of Harrison is south of Riding Mountain National Park. The RM of Harrison has a population of 812 persons, with a population change of -3% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 10 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 375 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2 persons. On average, there are 6.3 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 24.0%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Harrison is 660 persons with 390 people being employed, a participation rate of 59.8% and unemployment rate of 0%. As of 2006, there were 650 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$19,379 and 7.7% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.28 RM of Headingley

The Municipality of Headingley is east of the City of Winnipeg. The RM of Headingley has a population of 2,726 persons, with a population change of 42.9% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 65 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 720 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.9 persons. On average, there are 8.1 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 6.9%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Headingley is 1,705 persons with 1,310 people being employed, a participation rate of 78% and unemployment rate of 1.5%. As of 2006, there were 1645 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$35,221 and 3.1% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.29 RM of Hillsburg

The Municipality of Hillsburg is south between the western boundaries of Riding Mountain National Park and the Duck Mountain Provincial Park. The RM of Hillsburg has a population of 484 persons, with a population change of 3% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 55 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 165 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.9 persons. On average, there are 8.4 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 12.1%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Hillsburg is 405 persons with 310 people being employed, a participation rate of 77.8% and unemployment rate of 3.2%. As of 2006, there were 395 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$14,702 and 10.4% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.30 RM of Langford

The Municipality of Langford is southeast of Riding Mountain National Park. The RM of Langford has a population of 787 persons, with a population change of 0.4% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 10 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 280 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.7 persons. On average, there are 6.9 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 5.4%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Langford is 625 persons with 425 people being employed, a participation rate of 73.6% and unemployment rate of 7.6%. As of 2006, there were 575 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$21,150 and 9.4% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.31 Keeseekeowenin Ojibway Nation

Keeseekeowenin Ojibway First Nation is in the Rural Municipality of Strathclair. Keeseekeowenin Ojibway First Nation has a population of 357 persons, with a population change of -11.2% from 2001-2006. Wage and taxation information was suppressed for the community due to the population size. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.32 Mathias Colomb First Nation

Note: Mathias Colomb Cree Nation represents numerous Reserve Lands. Statistics Canada provides community profiles for the following Communities;

- ▶ Pukatawagan 198
- ▶ Granville Lake Indian Settlement

The following community has an incomplete enumeration profile;

- ▶ Highrock 199

The following Communities are not part of this statistical profile because the areas are reserve land with no permanent dwellings (Statistics Canada Personal Communication 2011):

- ▶ Kamihkowihskak Pawistik
- ▶ Kimosominahk
- ▶ Mistategameek Sipi
- ▶ Moosowhapihsk Sakahegan
- ▶ Napahkapihskow Sakhahigan
- ▶ Nihikik Ohnikapihs
- ▶ Ohpahahpiskow Sakahegan
- ▶ Sisipuk Sakahegan (A/B/C)
- ▶ Wepuskow Ohnikahp

Mathias Colomb First Nation has a population of 1,478 persons, with a population change of 1.0% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 1,440 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 315 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 4.7 persons. On average, there are 6.2 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 57.1%. The total potential labour force of Mathias Colomb First Nation is 885 persons with 260 people being employed, a participation rate of 36.2% and unemployment rate of 18.8%. As of 2006, there were 800 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$9,472 and 0% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.33 Town of Neepawa

The Town of Neepawa is in the Municipality of Langford, is the second largest urban centre within the section. The Town of Neepawa has a population of 3,298 persons, with a population change of -0.8% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 120 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 1,490 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.1 persons. On average, there are 6.3 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 6.0%. The total potential labour force of the Town of Neepawa is 2,645 persons with 1,490 people being employed, a participation rate of 57.7% and unemployment rate of 2.3%. As of 2006, there were 2560 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$22,886 and 16.4% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.34 Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation (Nelson House 170)

Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation (NCN) is northwest of the City of Thompson. Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation has a population of 2,096 persons, with a population change of 22.6% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 2,055 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 420 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 4.9 persons. On average, there are 5.3 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 59.5%. The total potential labour force of Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation is 1,215 persons with 360 people being employed, a participation rate of 39.5% and unemployment rate of 26%. As of 2006, there were 1175 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$9,664 and 0% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.35 RM of Lansdowne

The Municipality of Lansdowne is south east of Riding Mountain National Park. The RM of Lansdowne has a population of 750 persons, with a population change of -14.5% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 20 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 275 occupied private

dwelling, with an average household size of 2.4 persons. On average, there are 7 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 16.4%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Lansdowne is 625 persons with 540 people being employed, a participation rate of 86.4% and unemployment rate of 0%. As of 2006, there were 560 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$15,987 and 20.6% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.36 RM of McCreary

The Municipality of McCreary is on the eastern border of Riding Mountain National Park. The RM of McCreary has a population of 476 persons, with a population change of -9.3% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 35 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 190 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.5 persons. On average, there are 6.1 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 18.4%. The total potential labour force of the RM of McCreary is 410 persons with 270 people being employed, a participation rate of 70.7% and unemployment rate of 6.9%. As of 2006, there were 375 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$15,366 and 20% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.37 Village of McCreary

The village of McCreary is in the Municipality of McCreary. The Village of McCreary has a population of 487 persons, with a population change of -6.7% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 35 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 240 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 1.9 persons. On average, there are 6.3 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 10.4%. The total potential labour force of the Village of McCreary is 395 persons with 150 people being employed, a participation rate of 38% and unemployment rate of 0%. As of 2006, there were 395 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$15,475 and 9.9% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.38 RM of Miniota

The northeast portion of the Municipality of Miniota is encompassed on the southwest boundary of the Bipole III Project area. The RM of Miniota has a population of 904 persons, with a population change of -6.7% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 10 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 320 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.4 persons. On average, there are 7.2 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 9.4%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Miniota is 745 persons with 550 people being employed, a participation rate of 73.8% and unemployment rate of 0%. As of 2006, there were 625 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income

before tax of \$16,060 and 22.1% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.39 RM of Minto

The Municipality of Minto is south of Riding Mountain National Park. The RM of Minto has a population of 667 persons, with a population change of -2.5% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 25 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 215 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.7 persons. On average, there are 7.1 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 4.7%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Minto is 520 persons with 415 people being employed, a participation rate of 83.7% and unemployment rate of 4.6%. As of 2006, there were 470 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$21,898 and 5.1% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.40 Town of Minnedosa

The Town of Minnedosa is in the Municipality of Minto. The Town of Minnedosa has a population of 2,474 persons, with a population change of 2% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 180 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 1,140 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.1 persons. On average, there are 6.6 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 7.9%. The total potential labour force of the Town of Minnedosa is 2,030 persons with 1,195 people being employed, a participation rate of 59.9% and unemployment rate of 1.2%. As of 2006, there were 1995 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$21,892 and 10.7% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.41 RM of North Cypress

The Municipality of North Cypress is north of Spruce Woods Provincial Park in the southern portion of the project area. The RM of North Cypress has a population of 1,902 persons, with a population change of 2.6% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 115 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 545 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.8 persons. On average, there are 7.5 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 8.3%. The total potential labour force of the RM of North Cypress is 1,525 persons with 1,145 people being employed, a participation rate of 77.7% and unemployment rate of 3%. As of 2006, there were 1305 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$27,770 and 4.7% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.42 Town of Carberry

The Town of Carberry is in the Municipality of North Cypress. The Town of Carberry has a population of 1,502 persons, with a population change of -0.7% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 90 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 660 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.2 persons. On average, there are 6.3 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 7.6%. The total potential labour force of the Town of Carberry is 1,170 persons with 650 people being employed, a participation rate of 58.5% and unemployment rate of 4.4%. As of 2006, there were 1145 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$25,525 and 9.2% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.43 RM of Ochre River

The Municipality of Ochre River is on the northeastern boundary of Riding Mountain National Park. The RM of Ochre River has a population of 929 persons, with a population change of -2.4% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 165 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 400 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.3 persons. On average, there are 6.2 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 10.0%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Ochre River is 765 persons with 530 people being employed, a participation rate of 73.2% and unemployment rate of 5.4%. As of 2006, there were 750 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$23,486 and 2.2% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.44 RM of Odanah

The Municipality of Odanah is north of Brandon. The RM of Odanah has a population of 540 persons, with a population change of 6.9% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 25 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 170 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.6 persons. On average, there are 7.3 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 8.8%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Odanah is 410 persons with 280 people being employed, a participation rate of 69.5% and unemployment rate of 0%. As of 2006, there were 345 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$18,920 and 10% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.45 RM of Park (North) –Municipality has amalgamated with the RM of Shell River

The Municipality of Park North is west of Duck Mountain Provincial Park. The RM of Park North has a population of 288 persons, with a population change of -15% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 165 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 140 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2 persons. On average, there are 6 rooms per dwelling and the

percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 25.0%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Park North is 270 persons with 145 people being employed, a participation rate of 63% and unemployment rate of 11.8%. As of 2006, there were 255 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$13,484 and 22.8% of all persons reporting low income before taxation.

6.46 RM of Park (South)

The Municipality of Park is on the southern boundary of Riding Mountain National Park. The RM of Park South has a population of 1,003 persons, with a population change of 12.8% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 40 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 465 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.2 persons. On average, there are 6.9 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 5.4%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Park South is 895 persons with 585 people being employed, a participation rate of 68.2% and unemployment rate of 3.3%. As of 2006, there were 880 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$24,309 and 10% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.47 City of Portage la Prairie

The City of Portage la Prairie is in the Municipality of Portage la Prairie. The City of Portage la Prairie has a population of 12,728 persons, with a population change of -1.9% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 2,580 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 5,215 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.3 persons. On average, there are 6.7 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 8.2%. The total potential labour force of the City of Portage la Prairie is 9,585 persons with 5,900 people being employed, a participation rate of 65.5% and unemployment rate of 6%. As of 2006, there were 9340 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$23,613 and 17.7% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.48 RM of Rosedale

The Municipality of Rosedale is directly southeast of Riding Mountain National Park. The RM of Rosedale has a population of 1,658 persons, with a population change of 3.8% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 25 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 515 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.7 persons. On average, there are 6.3 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 12.6%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Rosedale is 1,290 persons with 930 people being employed, a participation rate of 73.6% and unemployment rate of 2.1%. As of 2006, there were 1040 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$15,425 and 19.3% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.49 RM of Rosssburn

The Municipality of Rosssburn is on the southwest border of the Riding Mountain National Park. The RM of Rosssburn has a population of 514 persons, with a population change of -1.9% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 30 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 210 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.5 persons. On average, there are 6.9 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 16.7%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Rosssburn is 440 persons with 325 people being employed, a participation rate of 75% and unemployment rate of 3%. As of 2006, there were 425 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$14,840 and 21.4% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.50 Town of Rosssburn

The Town of Rosssburn is in the Municipality of Rosssburn. The Town of Rosssburn has a population of 546 persons, with a population change of -3.9% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 45 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 265 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2 persons. On average, there are 6.2 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 11.3%. The total potential labour force of the Town of Rosssburn is 415 persons with 190 people being employed, a participation rate of 45.8% and unemployment rate of 0%. As of 2006, there were 400 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$15,813 and 14.4% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.51 RM of Rosser

The Municipality of Rosser is northwest of the City of Winnipeg. The RM of Rosser has a population of 1,364 persons, with a population change of -3.4% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 35 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 453 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.8 persons. On average, there are 7.1 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 12.2%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Rosser is 1,100 persons with 835 people being employed, a participation rate of 77.7% and unemployment rate of 2.9%. As of 2006, there were 970 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$26,619 and 7.3% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.52 RM of Russell

*Note from Statistics Canada: Use with Caution -After the release of the 2001 or 2006 Census population and dwelling counts, errors are occasionally uncovered in the data. It is not possible to make changes to the 2001 or 2006 Census data presented in these tables (Statistics Canada, 2006). Changes are denoted with (*)*

The Municipality of Russell is on the southwestern boundary of the Bipole Project area along the Saskatchewan Border.

6.53 Town of Russell

*Note from Statistics Canada: Use with Caution - After the release of the 2001 or 2006 Census population and dwelling counts, errors are occasionally uncovered in the data. It is not possible to make changes to the 2001 or 2006 Census data presented in these tables (Statistics Canada, 2006). Changes are denoted with (*)*

The Town of Russell is within the Municipality of Russell. The RM of Russell has a population of 487 persons, with a population change of 21.5% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 70 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 192 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.4 persons. On average, there are 7.3 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 18.5%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Russell is 565 persons with 405 people being employed, a participation rate of 71.7% and unemployment rate of 0%. As of 2006, there were 545 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$19,934 and 14.4% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.54 Rolling River First Nation

Rolling River First Nation is in the Municipality of Harrison. Rolling River First Nation has a population of 336 persons, with a population change of 15.9% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 335 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 115 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.9 persons. On average, there are 5.2 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 52.2%. The total potential labour force of Rolling River First Nation is 225 persons with 130 people being employed, a participation rate of 66.7% and unemployment rate of 16.7%. As of 2006, there were 215 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$12,640 and 0% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.55 Village of Binscarth

The village of Binscarth is in the Municipality of Russell. The Village of Binscarth has a population of 395 persons, with a population change of -11.2% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 65 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 190 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.1 persons. On average, there are 6.4 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 13.2%. The total potential labour force of the Village of Binscarth is 345 persons with 200 people being employed, a participation rate of 58% and unemployment rate of 5%. As of 2006, there were 345 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$23,069 and 8.9% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.56 RM of Saskatchewan

The Municipality of Saskatchewan is south of Riding Mountain National Park. The RM of Saskatchewan has a population of 593 persons, with a population change of -7.2% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 0 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 220 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.7 persons. On average, there are 7.2 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 4.5%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Saskatchewan is 490 persons with 420 people being employed, a participation rate of 86.7% and unemployment rate of 2.4%. As of 2006, there were 470 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$17,540 and 9.2% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.57 Town of Rapid City

The Town of Rapid City is in the Municipality of Saskatchewan. The Town of Rapid City has a population of 416 persons, with a population change of -1.9% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 55 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 170 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.4 persons. On average, there are 7 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 20.6%. The total potential labour force of the Town of Rapid City is 310 persons with 175 people being employed, a participation rate of 66.1% and unemployment rate of 12.2%. As of 2006, there were 295 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$27,334 and 0% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.58 RM of Shell River

The Municipality of Shell River is southwest of the Duck Mountain Provincial Park. The RM of Shell River has a population of 931 persons, with a population change of -6.1% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 110 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 360 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.6 persons. On average, there are 7.2 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 18.1%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Shell River is 815 persons with 600 people being employed, a participation rate of 76.1% and unemployment rate of 3.2%. As of 2006, there were 790 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$15,460 and 14% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.59 Sherridon Community Council

The community of Sherridon is located northeast of Flin Flon. The community of Sherridon has a population of 98 persons, with a population change of -13.3% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 165 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 40 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 3.3 persons. On average, there are 0 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 10.0%. The total potential

labour force of the community of Sherridon is 105 persons with 25 people being employed, a participation rate of 76.2% and unemployment rate of 68.8%. Wage and taxation information was suppressed for the community due to the population size. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.60 Sioux Valley Dakota Nation

Sioux Valley Dakota Nation is west of the City of Brandon. Sioux Valley Dakota Nation has a population of 1,079 persons, with a population change of 2.8% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 1,070 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 335 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 3.2 persons. On average, there are 6.1 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 52.2%. The total potential labour force of Sioux Valley Dakota Nation is 720 persons with 255 people being employed, a participation rate of 46.5% and unemployment rate of 23.9%. As of 2006, there were 645 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$9,525 and 0% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.61 Town of Roblin

The Town of Roblin is in the Municipality of Shell River. The Town of Roblin has a population of 1,672 persons, with a population change of -8% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 300 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 820 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2 persons. On average, there are 6.3 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 0.0%. The total potential labour force of the Town of Roblin is 1,275 persons with 615 people being employed, a participation rate of 51.4% and unemployment rate of 6.1%. As of 2006, there were 1260 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$18,903 and 27.6% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.62 RM of Shellmouth – Boulton

*Note from Statistics Canada: Use with Caution - After the release of the 2001 or 2006 Census population and dwelling counts, errors are occasionally uncovered in the data. It is not possible to make changes to the 2001 or 2006 Census data presented in these tables (Statistics Canada, 2006). Changes are denoted with (*)*

The Municipality of Shellmouth-Boulton is west of Riding Mountain National Park along the Saskatchewan border. The RM of Shellmouth-Boulton has a population of 920 persons, with a population change of -4.2% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 40 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 390 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.4 persons. On average, there are 6.9 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 13.2%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Shellmouth-Boulton is 725 persons with 460 people being employed, a participation rate of 66.2%

and unemployment rate of 4.2%. As of 2006, there were 715 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$16,334 and 14.4% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.63 RM of Shoal Lake

The Municipality of Shoal lake is southwest of the Riding Mountain National Park. The RM of Shoal Lake has a population of 555 persons, with a population change of -4% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 0 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 260 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.2 persons. On average, there are 7.2 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 13.5%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Shoal Lake is 475 persons with 325 people being employed, a participation rate of 68.4% and unemployment rate of 0%. As of 2006, there were 460 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$18,498 and 18% of all persons reporting low income before taxation.

6.64 Town of Shoal Lake

The Town of Shoal Lake is within the Municipality of Shoal Lake. The Town of Shoal Lake has a population of 680 persons, with a population change of -15.1% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 15 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 320 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2 persons. On average, there are 6.2 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 4.7%. The total potential labour force of the Town of Shoal Lake is 550 persons with 300 people being employed, a participation rate of 57.3% and unemployment rate of 4.8%. As of 2006, there were 545 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$18,506 and 7.1% of all persons reporting low income before taxation.

6.65 RM of Silver Creek

The Municipality of Silver Creek is directly southwest of the Riding Mountain National Park. The RM of Silver Creek has a population of 483 persons, with a population change of -9.2% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 10 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 195 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.5 persons. On average, there are 7.4 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 10.3%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Silver Creek is 395 persons with 310 people being employed, a participation rate of 82.3% and unemployment rate of 3.1%. As of 2006, there were 390 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$18,259 and 7.3% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.66 Town of Snow Lake

The Town of Snow Lake is east of the Grass River Provincial Park. The Town of Snow Lake has a population of 837 persons, with a population change of -30.7% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 55 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 355 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.2 persons. On average, there are 6.6 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 8.5%. The total potential labour force of the Town of Snow Lake is 665 persons with 375 people being employed, a participation rate of 59.4% and unemployment rate of 5.1%. As of 2006, there were 645 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$34,696 and 6.5% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.67 RM of South Cypress

The Municipality of South Cypress is on the west side of the southern border for the Bipole III project area. The RM of South Cypress has a population of 834 persons, with a population change of 1.6% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 25 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 225 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.5 persons. On average, there are 7.4 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 8.9%. The total potential labour force of the RM of South Cypress is 645 persons with 405 people being employed, a participation rate of 63.6% and unemployment rate of 0%. As of 2006, there were 415 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$20,388 and 14.4% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.68 Village of Glenboro

The village of Glenboro is in the Municipality of South Cypress. The Village of Glenboro has a population of 633 persons, with a population change of -3.5% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 10 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 290 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.1 persons. On average, there are 6.4 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 3.4%. The total potential labour force of the Village of Glenboro is 495 persons with 255 people being employed, a participation rate of 54.5% and unemployment rate of 3.7%. As of 2006, there were 485 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$19,811 and 5.7% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.69 RM of St. Francois Xavier

The Municipality of St. Francois Xavier is west of the City of Winnipeg. The RM of St. Francois Xavier has a population of 1,087 persons, with a population change of 6.5% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 135 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 385 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.8 persons. On average, there are 7.8 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 6.5%. The total potential

labour force of the RM of St. Francois Xavier is 840 persons with 680 people being employed, a participation rate of 82.7% and unemployment rate of 1.4%. As of 2006, there were 820 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$34,900 and 0% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.70 RM of Ste. Rose

The Municipality of Ste. Rose is northeast of the Riding Mountain National Park. The RM of Ste. Rose has a population of 791 persons, with a population change of -11.6% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 345 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 320 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.5 persons. On average, there are 7.1 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 9.4%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Ste. Rose is 655 persons with 460 people being employed, a participation rate of 72.5% and unemployment rate of 0%. As of 2006, there were 625 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$21,657 and 12.7% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.71 Town of Ste. Rose du Lac

The Town of Ste. Rose du Lac is in the Municipality of Ste. Rose. The Town of Ste. Rose du Lac has a population of 995 persons, with a population change of -5% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 285 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 425 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.2 persons. On average, there are 6.0 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 11.8%. The total potential labour force of the Town of Ste. Rose du Lac is 735 persons with 350 people being employed, a participation rate of 49.7% and unemployment rate of 4.1%. As of 2006, there were 720 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$17,587 and 26.6% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.72 RM of Strathclair

The Municipality of Strathclair is south of Riding Mountain National Park. The RM of Strathclair has a population of 840 persons, with a population change of -5.8% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 20 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 390 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.2 persons. On average, there are 6.5 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 14.1%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Strathclair is 705 persons with 465 people being employed, a participation rate of 66% and unemployment rate of 0%. As of 2006, there were 685 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$19,883 and 11.3% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.73 RM of Swan River

The Municipality of Swan River is northwest of the Duck Mountain Provincial Park.

6.74 Town of Swan River

The Town of Swan River is in the Municipality of Swan River. The RM of Swan River has a population of 2,784 persons, with a population change of -4.8% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 265 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 1,040 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.7 persons. On average, there are 7.3 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 16.3%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Swan River is 2,220 persons with 1,645 people being employed, a participation rate of 77.7% and unemployment rate of 4.3%. As of 2006, there were 2155 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$20,497 and 7.8% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.75 Tootinaowaziibeeng Treaty Reserve (Valley River 63A)

Tootinaowaziibeeng Treaty Reserve is between Riding Mountain National Park and the Duck Mountain Provincial Park. Tootinaowaziibeeng Treaty Reserve has a population of 427 persons, with a population change of 12.4% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 420 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 100 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 4 persons. On average, there are 5.8 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 55.0%. The total potential labour force of Tootinaowaziibeeng Treaty Reserve is 270 persons with 90 people being employed, a participation rate of 46.3% and unemployment rate of 24%. As of 2006, there were 240 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$7,968 and 0% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.76 Village of Benito

The village of Benito is in the Municipality of Swan River. The Village of Benito has a population of 370 persons, with a population change of -10.8% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 30 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 185 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2 persons. On average, there are 5.4 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 16.2%. The total potential labour force of the Village of Benito is 320 persons with 150 people being employed, a participation rate of 54.7% and unemployment rate of 14.3%. As of 2006, there were 305 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$15,349 and 22.5% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.77 Village of Bowsman

The village of Bowsman is in the Municipality of Swan River. The Village of Bowsman has a population of 315 persons, with a population change of -1.6% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 105 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 140 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.2 persons. On average, there are 6.4 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 7.1%. The total potential labour force of the Village of Bowsman is 255 persons with 120 people being employed, a participation rate of 60.8% and unemployment rate of 19.4%. As of 2006, there were 235 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$14,431 and 36.5% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.78 RM of Victoria

The Municipality of Victoria is on the southern boundary of the Bipole III project area. The RM of Victoria has a population of 1,149 persons, with a population change of -2.7% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 20 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 445 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 2.3 persons. On average, there are 7.1 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 6.7%. The total potential labour force of the RM of Victoria is 950 persons with 665 people being employed, a participation rate of 74.7% and unemployment rate of 6.3%. As of 2006, there were 875 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$20,915 and 11.9% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

6.79 Waywayseecappo First Nation

Waywayseecappo First Nation is in the Municipalities of Rossburn and Silver Creek. Waywayseecappo First Nation has a population of 1,127 persons, with a population change of -0.7% from 2001-2006. Within the community, 1,115 people indicated an Aboriginal identity. There were 325 occupied private dwellings, with an average household size of 3.5 persons. On average, there are 5.8 rooms per dwelling and the percentage of homes within the community in need of major repairs is 44.6%. The total potential labour force of Waywayseecappo First Nation is 690 persons with 210 people being employed, a participation rate of 39.1% and unemployment rate of 22.2%. As of 2006, there were 640 persons 15 years of age and over reporting an income, with a median income before tax of \$7,280 and 0% of all persons reporting low income before taxation. (Statistics Canada 2007)

7.0 LOCAL ECONOMIC BASE

7.1 Labour Force Estimates

Labour force estimates are used to characterize the supply availability of workers and the anticipated demand for workers on the project. The labour force supply data has been compiled from 2006 Statistics Canada Census to determine the labour force within the study area. Refer to Appendix A-1 for Organized Territories (municipalities), Northern Affairs Communities and First Nation Communities data. The tables with N/A indicates no data was available.

8.0 INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

8.1 Hotels/Motels

Within the Bipole III Project study area, it is estimated that 7,903 units exist within various hotels and motels which can accommodate 23,749 individuals at any one time. The following table denotes the community, hotel/motel name and its associated capacity.

Table A-7: Hotel and Motel Listing for the Bipole III Project Area.

Hotel/Motel Name	Community	Units	Capacity
Alonsa Hotel	Alonsa	9	11
New Country Motel	Benito	15	23
Fort Ellice Motel	Birtle	13	44
Altamont Hotel	Brunkild	7	13
Carberry Motor Hotel	Carberry	19	34
Boulevard Motor Hotel	Dauphin	45	130
Prairie Mountain Inn	Dauphin	40	124
Burke's Motor Inn	Dauphin	8	32
Super 8 Motel Dauphin	Dauphin	66	260
Highland Motel	Dauphin	37	62
Boulevard Hotel	Dauphin	22	88
Canway Inn & Suites	Dauphin	67	260
Corona Hotel	Elphinstone	5	7
Timberland Inn	Ethelbert	19	70
Royal Hotel	Flin Flon	39	78
Oreland Motel	Flin Flon	18	44
Aurora Gardens Motel & Dining	Gillam	17	24
Welcomestop Motel	Gladstone	9	32
Gladstone Hotel and Motel	Gladstone	10	54
Glenboro Hotel	Glenboro	13	18
Spruce Woods Inn	Glenboro	13	19
Parkview Motel	Grandview	8	24
Hamiota Hotel/Motel	Hamiota	7	13

Headingley Motor Hotel	Headingley	8	32
Ile des Chenes Motor Hotel	Ile des Chenes	4	12
Minitota Inn	Miniota	0	40
Minitonas Motor Hotel	Minitonas	11	30
Minnedosa Inn	Minnedosa	11	46
Agassiz Park Lodge/Restaurant/Lounge/Motel	Minnedosa	24	104
Valley Motor Lodge	Minnedosa	17	31
Vivian Motor Hotel	Neepawa	18	54
Westway Inn	Neepawa	35	127
Neepawa Motel	Neepawa	14	66
Bay Hill Inn and Suites	Neepawa	34	134
Super 8 Motel - Portage la Prairie	Portage la Prairie	58	232
Westgate Inn Motel	Portage la Prairie	25	94
Days Inn - Portage la Prairie	Portage la Prairie	62	240
Mountainside Inn	Portage la Prairie	8	40
CanadInns Destination Centre Portage la Prairie	Portage la Prairie	92	340
Harvest Moon Inn	Roblin	18	92
Rorketon Hotel	Rorketon	8	24
The Russell Inn Hotel & Conference Centre	Russell	97	225
Hotel Dieu	Russell	3	10
The Jolly Lodger	Russell	22	60
Sandy Lake Hotel	Sandy Lake	4	13
Ridgetop Lodge and Campground	Sandy Lake	8	24
Bartlett's Diamond Willow Inn/Lodge	Snow Lake	19	76
Prairie's Edge Motel	St. Claude	8	32
Ste. Anne Hotel	Ste. Anne	6	24
Ste. Rose Inn	Ste. Rose du Lac	12	52
Strathclair Hotel	Strathclair	8	21
Nelson Motor Hotel	Swan River	25	82
Thunderhill Motel	Swan River	19	74
Super 8 - Swan River	Swan River	52	200
Golden arrow Motel	The Pas	14	50
Kikiwak Inn	The Pas	60	240
Wescana Inn	The Pas	73	245
Rupert House Hotel	The Pas	42	84
Mystery Lake Motor Hotel	Thompson	97	211
Meridian Hotel	Thompson	42	108
Days Inn & Suites	Thompson	60	82
Thompson Inn	Thompson	45	110
Interior Inn	Thompson	45	158
The Burntwood Hotel	Thompson	77	184
Birch Motel	Treherne	10	30
Osborne Village Motor Inn	Winnipeg	32	75
Airport Motor Inn	Winnipeg	54	220

Greenwood Inn and Suites	Winnipeg	213	600
Balmoral Motor Hotel Ltd.	Winnipeg	43	126
Canad Inns Destination Centre - Windsor Park	Winnipeg	54	188
Country Inn and Suites by Carlson	Winnipeg	60	230
Humphry Inn and Suites	Winnipeg	128	364
Viscount Gort Hotel	Winnipeg	135	556
Queen Bee Hotel	Winnipeg	28	
The Marlborough Hotel	Winnipeg	148	400
Clarion Hotel	Winnipeg	139	556
Super 8 Motel - West Winnipeg	Winnipeg	65	186
Sandman Hotel & Suites Winnipeg Airport	Winnipeg	210	820
Bestwestern Charterhouse Hotel Downtown Winnipeg	Winnipeg	86	364
Canad Inns Destination Centre Transcona	Winnipeg	50	154
Canad Inns Destination Centre Polo Park	Winnipeg	105	372
Comfort Inn Airport	Winnipeg	81	220
Lincoln Motor Hotel	Winnipeg	20	70
Howard Johnson Express Inna West	Winnipeg	43	144
Travelodge Winnipeg East	Winnipeg	75	250
Kildonan Motor Hotel	Winnipeg	20	30
Canad Inns Destination Centre Fort Garry	Winnipeg	107	454
St. Regis Hotel	Winnipeg	101	325
Stock Exchange Hotel	Winnipeg	14	56
Westwood Inn	Winnipeg	41	120
Sunset Motel	Winnipeg	12	36
Holiday Inn Winnipeg South	Winnipeg	170	680
Lakeview Inns & Suites	Winnipeg	66	208
Capri Motel	Winnipeg	67	200
Assiniboine Gordon Inn on the Park	Winnipeg	46	143
Holiday Inn Winnipeg Airport West	Winnipeg	226	756
Radisson Hotel Winnipeg Downtown	Winnipeg	263	361
Place Louis Riel Suite Hotel	Winnipeg	300	900
Comfort Inn South	Winnipeg	85	200
Express by Canad Inns	Winnipeg	36	114
Inn at the Forks	Winnipeg	114	284
Mariaggi's Theme Suite Hotel and Day Spa	Winnipeg	16	32
Four Points Sheraton Winnipeg Airport	Winnipeg	132	270
St. James Hotel	Winnipeg	20	35

The Fairmont Winnipeg	Winnipeg	340	490
Country Inn and Suites	Winnipeg	76	132
Hotel Fort Garry	Winnipeg	246	646
Best Western Pembina Inn & Suites	Winnipeg	104	378
Victoria Inn Hotel and Convention Centre	Winnipeg	260	600
Canad Inns Destination Centre Club Regent	Winnipeg	146	576
Quality Inn	Winnipeg	70	276
Hilton Suites Winnipeg Airport	Winnipeg	160	720
Executive Suites by Roseman	Winnipeg	40	
Holiday Inn Hotel & Suites Winnipeg Downtown	Winnipeg	140	280
Carlton Inn	Winnipeg	105	422
Canad Inns Destination Centre Garden City	Winnipeg	72	278
Westwood Village Inn	Winnipeg	25	70
Canadiana Thriftlodge	Winnipeg	72	274
Kirkfield Motor Hotel	Winnipeg	27	102
Four Points by Sheraton Winnipeg South	Winnipeg	80	260
Victoria Inn Hotel and Convention Centre	Winnipeg	131	524
Delta Winnipeg	Winnipeg	393	1000
Winnipegosis Motor Hotel	Winnipegosis	10	25

8.2 Lodges/Resorts/Cabins

Smaller resorts/lodges and cabins exist throughout the Bipole III Project area. Some are located in remote areas only accessible by plane or by boat yet some are accessible by Provincial roadways. The following table denotes all Lodges/Resorts and Cabins that are available for rent in the Bipole III Project study area.

Table A-8: Cabins/Resorts/Lodges found within the Bipole III Project study area.

Accommodation	# units	Capacity
Aberdeen Lodge	7	25
Aspen Ridge Resort	27	120
Athapap Lodge	5	26
Bakers Narrows Lodge	15	90
Blue Lakes Resort	8	29
Buffalo Resorts Ltd.	40	166
Burntwood Lake Lodge	-	28
Caribou Lodge	-	46
Carpenter's Clearwater Lodge	11	49
Childs Lake Lodge and Outfitters Inc.	5	28
Cormorant Lakeshore Guesthouse	1	3
Coyne's New Vickery Lodge	11	40
Dunlop's Fly-In Lodge & Outpost	-	24

Accommodation	# units	Capacity
Einarsson's Guide Services	-	16
Elbow Lake Lodge	-	20
Elkhorn Resort Spa and Conference Centre	119	786
Evergreen Resort	8	29
Grass River Lodge	-	42
Idylwyde Bungalows	20	106
Kilman Lodge	5	36
Kississing Lodge	-	36
Kum-Bac Kabins	-	56
Lilac Resort Motel, Campground & Water Slide Park	5	22
M&M Outfitters	-	10
Manigaming Resort	25	160
Mooswa Resort	37	160
Neso Lake Adventures	-	12
Northern Spirit Lodge	6	27
Paint Lake Resort	-	34
Paradise Lodge	11	45
Park Vista Chalets	2	8
Peterson's Reed Lake Lodge	4	28
Riverside Lodge	5	20
Rocky Lake Cabins	-	24
Sasigi Rapids Lodge	-	34
Shady Oaks R.V. Resort & Campground	4	22
Sharron's Outfitting Service	-	16
Simon Nabess Wayside Park	-	12
Spirit Sands Lodging RV Park	1	8
Tawow Lodge	14	28
Thunderbird Bungalows	22	90
Trapper Don's Lodge & Outfitting Services	3	12
Viking Lodge & Campground	-	90
WeatherVane Inn	3	-
Wekusko Falls Lodge	-	28
Wellman Lake Lodge Inc.	7	38
Westwood Lake Lodge	-	27
Whispering Woods Cabins	-	-

8.3 Ambulance

Ambulance Services are found throughout the study area and tend to accommodate other Municipalities/Areas, who do not offer such a service.

Birtle Ambulance

Carberry Ambulance

Erickson Ambulance Service

Glenboro Ambulance

Hamiota Ambulance

Minnedosa Ambulance

Neepawa & District Ambulance

Rosburn Ambulance

Russell Ambulance
 Shoal Lake/Strathclair Ambulance
 Tiger Hills Ambulance (Treherne)
 CFB Shilo Emergency Services
 Gillam Ambulance
 Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation (Nelson House)
 Thompson EMS
 Wabowden Ambulance
 Carman Ambulance
 Cartier Ambulance (Elie)
 Kinosota Trails (Amaranth)
 Lorne Memorial Ambulance (Swan Lake)
 MacGregor Ambulance
 Portage Ambulance
 RM of MacDonald Ambulance
 Seven Regions Ambulance (Gladstone)
 Criti Care Inc. (Winnipeg)
 Chemawawin First Nation Ambulance Service
 (Easterville)

Cranberry Portage Ambulance
 Flin Flon Ambulance
 Snow Lake Ambulance
 The Pas Ambulance
 Springfield Ambulance (Oakbank)
 Dauphin & District Ambulance
 Ethelbert Ambulance
 Gilbert Plains Ambulance
 Grandview Ambulance
 Mafeking Ambulance
 McCreary EMS
 Roblin & District Ambulance
 Ste. Rose & District Ambulance
 Swan Valley Ambulance
 Waterhen Ambulance
 Winnipegosis Ambulance
 Ste. Anne EMS
 Steinbach Ambulance
 Winnipeg Fire-Paramedic Service

8.4 Fire Departments

Fire Halls and Detachments are found throughout all areas of the Bipole III Project study area. Most Municipalities have volunteer fire halls where members of the community are trained and can respond in the event of an emergency. Larger urban centres have a dedicated staff of fire fighters. The following listing includes all Fire Departments and Volunteer Fire Halls located within the project area.

Alonsa Fire Department
 Amaranth Fire Department
 Angus Fire Hall (Volunteer)
 Anola Fire Hall
 Arden Lansdowne Fire Hall
 Austin and District Volunteer Fire Department
 Birch River Fire Department
 Birtle Fire Department

CFB Shilo Fire Department
 Carberry North Cypress Fire Department
 Carman Emergency Services
 Cypress River Fire Hall (Volunteer)
 Dauphin Police, Fire & Safety
 Eddystone Fire Department
 Elm Creek Fire Hall (Volunteer)
 Erickson Fire Department

Flin Flon Fire Hall (Volunteer)	Plumas Fire Department
Fork River Fire Department	Portage La Prairie Fire Department
Gilbert Plains Fire Hall (Volunteer)	Rapid City Fire Department (Volunteer)
Gillam Fire & Ambulance Service	Rathwell Fire Hall (Volunteer)
Gladstone Fire Department	Rivers Fire Hall (Volunteer)
Glenboro Fire Hall	Roblin Fire Hall (Volunteer)
Grandview Fire Hall (Volunteer)	Rorketon Fire Department
Headingley Rural Municipality Fire Department	Rossendale Fire Hall
Holland Fire Hall (Volunteer)	Russell Emergency Services
Ile des Chenes Fire Hall (Volunteer)	Sandy Lake Fire Department
Inglis Fire Hall (Volunteer)	Sanford Fire Hall (Volunteer)
Landmark Fire Hall (Volunteer)	Shoal Lake/Oakburn Fire Department
Langruth Fire Hall (Volunteer)	Snow Lake Fire Hall (Volunteer)
Laurier Fire Department	Springfield RM Emergency Services
Lorette Fire Hall (Volunteer)	St. Adolphe Fire Hall (Volunteer)
MacGregor Fire Hall (Volunteer)	St. Francois Xavier Fire Department
Mafeking Fire Department	Ste. Anne Fire Hall
Miniota Volunteer Fire Department	Ste. Genevieve Fire Hall (Volunteer)
Minitonas Fire Hall (Volunteer)	Swan River Fire Department
Minnedosa Fire Hall	Town of Hamiota Fire Department
Morris Emergency/Protective Services	Town of Rossburn Fire Department
Neepawa & District Fire Department	Town of Ste. Rose Fire Department
Newdale Fire Department	The Pas Fire Department
Oakbank Fire Hall	Thompson Fire & Emergency Services
Ochre River Fire Hall (Volunteer)	Treherne Fire Department
Onanole Fire Hall	Village of Ethelbert Fire Department (Volunteer)
Opaskwayak Cree Nation Fire Department	Winnipegosis Fire Department
Pine River Fire Department	
Within the City of Winnipeg; 30 Fire Halls exist to service the community.	

8.5 RCMP Detachments/Police Detachments

The Province of Manitoba is protected by RCMP officers representing Division D. The Bipole III Project study area has many detachments located throughout First Nation, Northern Affairs Communities and Municipal Communities. The following listing outlines the communities where the detachment is located.

These detachments are also responsible for surrounding areas which do not have a detachment within their community.

Amaranth

Carberry

Chemawawin

Cranberry Portage

Dauphin

Ethelbert

Flin Flon

Gillam

Gladstone

Grandview

Hamiota

Headingley

McCreary

Minnedosa

Moose Lake

Neepawa

Nisichawayasihk

Oakbank

Portage la Prairie

Roblin

Rosburn

Russell

Shoal Lake

Snow Lake

Ste. Rose du Lac

Swan River

The Pas

Thompson

Treherne

Wabowden

Wasagaming

Waywayseecappo

Winnipegosis

The City of Winnipeg has 7 services centres/detachments within City limits to service the community.

8.6 Infrastructure and Services Estimates

Infrastructure and Services are used to characterize the supply availability of housing, water and sewer services, and emergency services. The housing data has been derived from PCensus. Water and sewage, ambulance services, fire departments and RCMP detachment data has been derived from the Project's Key Person Interviews. Refer to Appendix A-2 for Organized Territories (municipalities), Northern Affairs Communities and First Nation Communities data. The tables with N/A indicates no data was available.

9.0 PERSONAL, FAMILY AND COMMUNITY LIFE

9.1 Health

"Manitoba's health care system is a broad network of services and programs. Overseeing this system is Manitoba Health, a department of the provincial government. For the most part, the actual services are delivered through your local regional health authority - one of eleven regional agencies set up by the province to meet the local needs of Manitobans" (Government of Manitoba, 2009).

The following are Regional Health Authorities found within the Bipole III Project study area either in full or in part;

- ▶ Assiniboine RHA
- ▶ Brandon RHA
- ▶ Burntwood RHA
- ▶ Central RHA
- ▶ Norman RHA
- ▶ North Eastman RHA
- ▶ Parkland RHA
- ▶ South Eastman RHA
- ▶ Winnipeg

Figure A-5 denotes the spatial boundaries of each Regional Health Authority throughout the Province of Manitoba.

With respect to the PPR, portions of the PPR fall within the boundaries of the following RHAs:

9.1.1 Burntwood RHA

The Burntwood RHA is located in northern Manitoba and contains approximately 450 km of the PPR. The Burntwood RHA has a total area of 342 362.22 km² and a population of 44 316 people (Stats Canada 2006). The PPR within the Burntwood RHA is approximately 450 km in length and is within the vicinity of the following communities: Town of Gillam, Tataskweyak Cree Nation, Pikwitonei, Thicket Portage, Wabowden and the LGD of Mystery Lake.

The Burntwood RHA contains the largest portion of the PPR; however the RHA has the lowest population density (0.1/km²) of all RHAs which the PPR goes through.

9.1.2 Nor-Man RHA

The Nor-Man RHA is located in north-western Manitoba and contains approximately 235 km of the PPR. The Nor-Man RHA has a total area of 36 124.33 km², a total population of 23 040 and an overall population density of 0.6 people/km² (Stats Canada 2006). The PPR within the Nor-Man RHA is within the vicinity of the following communities/RMs: Herb Lake Landing, Cormorant, Opaskwayak Cree Nation, The Pas and the RM of Kelsey.

The following figure represents a population breakdown by age and sex of the Nor-Man RHA versus the population breakdown by age and sex of Manitoba and the Bipole III Study Area.

9.1.3 Parkland RHA

The Parkland RHA is located in western Manitoba and contains approximately 322 km of the PPR. The Parkland RHA has a total area of 28 259 km², a total population of 40 058, and an overall population density of 1.4 people/km² (Stats Canada 2006). The PPR within the Parkland RHA is in the vicinity of the following communities/RMs: Ebb and Flow First Nation, Crane River First Nation, O-Chi-Chak-Ko-Sipi First Nation, Dawson Bay, Baden, Sopotaweyak Cree Nation Meadow Portage, Spence Lake, Pelican Rapids, Wuskwi Sipihk First Nation, Pine Creek First Nation, Camperville, and the RMs of Mountain, Minitonas, Mossey River, Lawrence and Alonsa.

9.1.4 Assiniboine RHA

The Assiniboine RHA is located in south-western Manitoba and contains approximately 28 km of the PPR. The Assiniboine RHA has a total area of 34 839 km², a total population of 68 352 people, and an overall population density of 2.0 people/km² (Stats Canada 2006). The PPR within the

Assiniboine RHA only enters the RM of South Norfolk near the communities of Treherne and the Village of St. Claude.

9.1.5 Central RHA

The Central RHA is located in south-central Manitoba and contains approximately 203 km of the PPR. The Central RHA has a total area of 17 025 km², a total population of 98 602 people, and an overall population density of 5.8 people/km² (Stats Canada 2006). The PPR within the Central RHA is in the vicinity of the RMs of Lakeview, Westbourne, North Norfolk, Portage la Prairie, Westbourne, Lakeview, Grey, Macdonald and Dufferin, as well Sandy Bay Ojibway First Nation, Long Plain First Nation, Dakota Plains First Nation and Dakota Tipi First Nation.

9.1.6 South Eastman RHA

The South-Eastman RHA is located south-west of the City of Winnipeg and contains approximately 67km of the PPR. The South-Eastman RHA has a total area of 17 025 km², a total population of 59 175 people, and an overall population density of 5.9 people/km² (Stats Canada 2006). The PPR within the South-Eastman RHA is in the RMs of Taché, Ste. Anne, Hanover and Ritchot.

9.1.7 North Eastman RHA

The North-Eastman RHA is located east of the City of Winnipeg and contains approximately 22km of the last section of the Bipole III Transmission line as well as proposed Riel Converter Station. The North-Eastman RHA has a total area of 47 761 km², a total population of 40 258 people, and an overall population density of 0.8 people/km² (Stats Canada 2006). The PPR within the North-Eastman RHA contains portions of the PPR in the RM of Springfield.

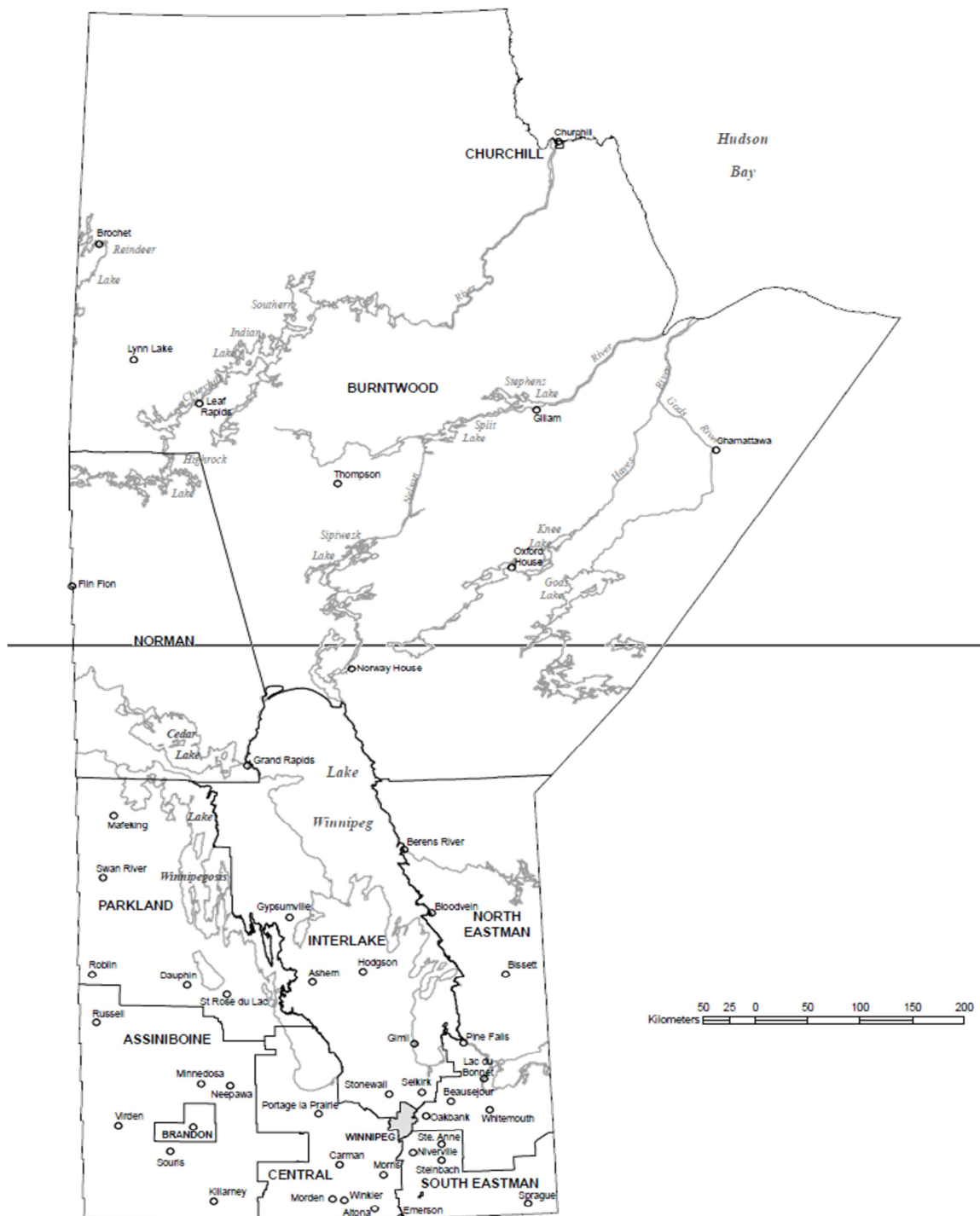


Figure A- 1: Manitoba Regional Health Authorities

9.2 Hospitals & Clinics

Health facilities are present across the Bipole III Project study area. Many remote communities must travel to large urban centres for emergency/specialized treatment. Community health centres, nursing stations and visits from health professionals are most common in remote areas.

Regional Health Authority	City, Town or Village	Hospitals/Health Centres
Burntwood	Town of Gillam	Gillam Hospital
Burntwood	City of Thompson	Thompson General Hospital
Norman	City of Flin Flon	Flin Flon General Hospital Inc
Norman	Town of Snow Lake	Snow Lake Medical Nursing Unit
Norman	Town of The Pas	The Pas Health Complex Inc.
Parkland	Village of Benito	Benito Health Centre
Parkland	City of Dauphin	Dauphin Regional Health Centre
Parkland	Town of Grandview	Grandview District Hospital
Parkland	Village of McCreary	McCreary/Alonsa Health Centre
Parkland	Roblin	Roblin District Health Centre
Parkland	Ste. Rose du Lac	Ste. Rose General Hospital
Parkland	Swan River	Swan River Valley Hospital
Parkland	Winnipegosis	Winnipegosis General Hospital
Assiniboine	Birtle	Birtle Health Services District
Assiniboine	Erickson	Erickson District Health Centre
Assiniboine	Glenboro	Glenboro Health District
Assiniboine	Hamiota	Hamiota District Health Centre
Assiniboine	Minnedosa	Minnedosa Health District
Assiniboine	Neepawa	Neepawa Hospital District No. 9
Assiniboine	Rosburn	Rosburn District Health Centre
Assiniboine	Russell	Russell District Health Centre
Assiniboine	Shoal Lake	Shoal Lake-Strathclair Health Centre
Assiniboine	Treherne	Tiger Hills Health District
Assiniboine	Rivers	Riverdale Health Services District
Central	Altona	Altona Community Memorial Health Centre
Winnipeg	Winnipeg	Concordia Hospital
Winnipeg	Winnipeg	Grace General Hospital
Winnipeg	Winnipeg	Health Sciences Centre
Winnipeg	Winnipeg	Misericordia Health Centre
Winnipeg	Winnipeg	Seven Oaks General Hospital
Winnipeg	Winnipeg	St. Boniface General Hospital
Winnipeg	Winnipeg	Victoria General Hospital
Central	Carman	Carman Memorial Hospital
Central	Gladstone	Seven Regions Health Centre
Central	MacGregor	MacGregor & District Health Centre

Central	Portage la Prairie	Portage District General Hospital
Central	St. Claude	St. Claude Health District
South-Eastman	Ste. Anne	Ste. Anne Hospital

Regional Health Authority	Public Health Office Location
Assiniboine	Birdle
Assiniboine	Erickson
Assiniboine	Hamiota
Assiniboine	Minnedosa
Assiniboine	Neepawa
Assiniboine	Rivers
Assiniboine	Rosburn
Assiniboine	Russell
Assiniboine	Shoal Lake
Assiniboine	Treherne
Burntwood	Gillam
Burntwood	Ilford
Burntwood	Pikwitonei
Burntwood	Thicket Portage
Burntwood	Thompson
Burntwood	Wabowden
NOR-MAN	Cormorant
NOR-MAN	Cranberry Portage
NOR-MAN	Flin Flon
NOR-MAN	Sherridon
NOR-MAN	Snow Lake

Regional Health Authority	Public Health Office Location
NOR-MAN	The Pas
Parkland	Benito
Parkland	Dauphin
Central Manitoba	MacGregor
Central Manitoba	Portage La Prairie
Central Manitoba	Seven Regions Community Health Centre
Central Manitoba	St. Claude
Parkland	Grandview
Parkland	McCreary
Parkland	Roblin
Parkland	Ste. Rose du Lac
Parkland	Swan River
Parkland	Winnipegosis
Parkland	Camperville
Parkland	Sapotaweyak (Shoal River)
South-Eastman	Niverville
South-Eastman	St. Adolphe
South-Eastman	Ste. Anne
Parkland	Water Hen
Winnipeg	Winnipeg Health Offices (14 in total)

In addition to hospitals and public health offices, First Nation communities in the Bipole III Study Area have nursing stations or First Nation Health Centres. Communities with nursing stations are:

- ▶ Chemawawin First Nation (Easterville),
- ▶ Mosakahiken Cree Nation (Moose Lake),
- ▶ Mathias Colomb (Pukatawagan),
- ▶ Nelson House (Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation),
- ▶ Split Lake (Tataskweyak Cree Nation), and
- ▶ York Factory

Communities with First Nation Health Centres within the Bipole III Study area are:

- ▶ Birdtail Sioux First Nation,
- ▶ Dakota Plains First Nation,

- ▶ Dakota Tipi First Nation,
- ▶ Ebb and Flow First Nation,
- ▶ Gamblers First Nation,
- ▶ Gillam (Fox Lake Cree Nation),
- ▶ Keeseekoowenin First Nation,
- ▶ Long Plain First Nation,
- ▶ O-Chi-Chak-Ko-Sipi First Nation,
- ▶ Opaskwayak Cree Nation,
- ▶ Pine Creek First Nation,
- ▶ Rolling River First Nation,
- ▶ Sandy Bay Ojibway Nation,
- ▶ Sapotaweyak Cree Nation (Shoal Lake),
- ▶ Sioux Valley Dakota Nation,
- ▶ Swan Lake First Nation,
- ▶ Waywayseecappo First Nation, and
- ▶ Wuskwi Sipiik First Nation.

9.3 Senior Citizen Homes/Suites

Senior citizen care is a necessity in many communities where the elderly population is substantial. These facilities provide services which care for the aging population such as food, accommodation and activities when the individual is unable to care for themselves. The following listing provides the number of suites that are accessible within the Rural Municipalities within the Bipole III Project study area. This listing does not include the City of Winnipeg. Total Suites Available: 2330 suites in 106 facilities in the Bipole III Project study area.

Table A-10: Senior Citizen Suites listed by community within the Bipole III Project study area.

Rural Municipality	Town/City	Number of Suites
Alonsa	Alonsa	12
Birtle	Birtle	45
Birtle	Fox Warren	6
Cartier	St.Eustache	12
Clanwilliam	Erikson	6
Daly	Rivers	33
Dauphin	Dauphin	317
Ellice	St.Lazare	12
Ethelbert	Ethelbert	20
Flin Flon	Flin Flon	19
Gilbert Plains	Gilbert Plains	26
Glenella	Glenella	4
Glenella	Kellwood	8
Grandview	Grandview	29
Grey	Haywood	6
Grey	St. Claude	18

Rural Municipality	Town/City	Number of Suites
Hamiota	Hamiota	57
Hanover	Niverville	14
Harrison	Newdale	11
Harrison	Sandy Lake	12
Kelsey	The Pas	123
Langford	Neepawa	175
Lawrence	Rorketon	8
MacDonald	Starbuck	18
McCreary	McCreary	12
Mossey River	Winnipegosis	22
Mountain North	Birch River	26
North Cypress	Carberry	57
North Norfolk	MacGregor	23
Ochre River	Ochre River	12
Park South	Onanole	8
Portage la Prairie	Oakville	10
Portage la Prairie	Portage La Prairie	148
Rosburn	Rosburn	23
Russell	Binscarth	4
Russell	Russell	10
Saskatchewan	Rapid City	10
Shell River	Pine River	10
Shell River	Roblin	68
Shellmouth-Bolton	Inglis	10
Shoal Lake	Shoal Lake	31
Silver Creek	Angusville	6
South Cypress	Glenboro	21
South Norfolk	Notre Dame de Lourdes	24
South Norfolk	Rathwell	9
South Norfolk	Treherne	42
Ste.Rose	Laurier	8
Ste.Rose	Ste.Rose du Lac	53
Strathclair	Strathclair	24
Swan River	Benito	30
Swan River	Bowsman	9
Swan River	Swan River	133
Taché	Lorette	14
Taché	Ste. Anne	324
Thompson	Thompson	51

Rural Municipality	Town/City	Number of Suites
Victoria	Cypress River	11
Victoria	Holland	22
Westbourne	Gladstone	54
Westbourne	Plumas	12
Westbourne	Westbourne	8

9.4 Personal, Family and Community Life Estimates

Personal, Family and Community estimates are used to characterize total populations, population growth rates, and population structure rates by age and sex, local health authorities, cultural, and community organization. Population data has been derived from 2006 Statistics Canada Census Canada. Health data has been derived from Statistics Canada 2002 rates. Culture and community organization data has been derived from local Municipalities and First Nation communities.

REFERENCES

- Anderson, Vincent, interview by Geoff Sarenchuk. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (March 9, 2011).
- Anonymous, interview by Lauren Lange. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (January 12, 2011).
- Anonymous, interview by Natalie Ducharme. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (September 27, 2010).
- Anonymous, interview by Trevor Joyal. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (November 12, 2010).
- Anonymous, interview by Natalie Ducharme. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (October 26, 2010).
- Anonymous, interview by Natalie Ducharme. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (September 27, 2010).
- Barkowski, Henry, interview by Natalie Ducharme. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (October 26, 2010).
- Bergmann, Art, interview by Trevor Joyal. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (December 22, 2010).
- Bibault, Denis, interview by Trevor Joyal. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (November 5, 2010).
- Blair, Louise E, interview by Lauren Lange. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (January 10, 2011).
- Bodnaruk, Bob, interview by Trevor Joyal. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (December 22, 2010).
- Bruce, Norm, interview by Trevor Joyal. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (January 5, 2011).
- Burns, Rodney, interview by Brock Feenstra. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (February 22, 2011).
- Bussche, Ron Van Den, interview by Natalie Ducharme. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (December 13, 2010).
- California Public Utilities Commission. *Antelope-Pardee 500-kV Transmission Project*. Environmental Impact Statement, San Francisco: California Public Utilities Commission, 2007.
- Carter, Normand, interview by Trevor Joyal. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (January 7, 2011).

Ceppetelli, Gary, interview by Lauren Lange. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (January 13, 2011).

Christofferson, Neil, interview by Lauren Lange. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (December 20, 2010).

Clarke, Eileen, interview by Lauren Lange. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (January 10, 2011).

Crane River. *The Community of Crane River, Manitoba CANADA*. n.d.
<http://www.cranerivercc.ca/index.php?section=1> (accessed April 8, 2011).

Crowflight Minerals Incorporated. *Projects*. 2011.
<http://www.crowflight.com/s/FactSheet.asp?ReportID=127505> (accessed April 20, 2011).

Dayholos, Terry, interview by Lauren Lange. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (January 11, 2011).

Dionne, Kelvin, interview by Geoff Sarenchuk. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (March 9, 2011).

Ellis, Marion, interview by Lauren Lange. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (January 12, 2011).

Fehr, Greg, interview by Natalie Ducharme. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (September 28, 2010).

Fox Lake Cree Nation. *Keewatinoow Norther Converter Station & Bipole III Traditional Knowledge Interim Report*. Winnipeg: Fox Lake Negotiations Office, 2010.

Garrard, Cory, interview by Trevor Joyal. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (December 10, 2010).

Glastetter, Andrew, interview by Natalie Ducharme. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (November 3, 2010).

Government of Canada. "Canadian Community Health Survey, Cycle 2.2, Nutrition (2004): Income-Related Household Food Security in Canada." *Health Canada*. 2004. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/fn-an/alt_formats/hpfb-dgpsa/pdf/surveill/income_food_sec-sec_alim-eng.pdf (accessed May 2, 2011).

Government of Manitoba. "Manitoba Aboriginal and Northern Affairs." *Community Profile: Meadow Portage*. May 2003. http://www.gov.mb.ca/ana/community_profiles/pdf/meadow_portage.pdf (accessed May 2, 2011).

—. "Manitoba Aboriginal and Northern Affairs." *Community Profile: Ilford*. May 2003.
http://www.gov.mb.ca/ana/community_profiles/pdf/ilford.pdf (accessed May 2, 2011).

- . "Manitoba Aboriginal and Northern Affairs." *Community Profile: Sherridon*. May 2003.
http://www.gov.mb.ca/ana/community_profiles/pdf/sherridon.pdf (accessed May 2, 2011).
- Goymer, Jim, interview by Trevor Joyal. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (December 9, 2010).
- Hanson, Robert, interview by Trevor Joyal. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (January 5, 2011).
- Hlady, Jerry, interview by Geoff Sarenchuk. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (March 9, 2011).
- HudBay Minerals Incorporated. "Snow Lake." *Business*. 2011.
<http://www.hudbayminerals.com/ourBusiness/snowLake/php> (accessed April 20, 2011).
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. *First Nation Community Profiles - Manitoba Region (2004-2005)*.
Ottawa: Government of Canada, 2005.
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. *First Nation Community Profiles (Manitoba Region 2004-2005)*.
Ottawa: Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 2005.
- . *First Nation Community Profiles: Manitoba Region - 2004-05*. Ottawa, 2004.
- InterGroup Consultants. *Bipole III - Keewatinoow Converter Station Construction Camp SEIA Inputs*.
Memorandum, Winnipeg: InterGroup Consultants, 2011.
- InterGroup Consultants Inc. *Gillam Key Person Interview Program*. Winnipeg: InterGroup Consultants Inc,
2009.
- . "Memo #1 - Visits to Construction Camps." *Bipole III - Keewatinoow Converter Station Construction
Camp SEIA Inputs*. Winnipeg: InterGroup Consultants Inc, March 3, 2011a.
- . "Memo #2 - Increased Gang Activity Related To Illegal Drugs." *Bipole III - Keewatinoow Converter
Station Construction Camp SEIA Inputs*. Winnipeg: InterGroup Consultants Inc, March 11, 2011b.
- . "Memo #3 - Gillam Emergency Services." *Bipole III - Keewatinoow Converter Station Construction
Camp SEIA Inputs*. Winnipeg: InterGroup Consultants Inc, March 17, 2011c.
- . "Memo #4 - Worker Interaction." *Bipole III - Keewatinoow Converter Station Construction Camp SEIA
Inputs*. Winnipeg: InterGroup Consultants Inc, March 1, 2011d.
- . "Memo #5 - Gillam Housing." *Bipole III - Keewatinoow Converter Station Construction Camp SEIA
Inputs*. Winnipeg: InterGroup Consultants Inc, March 12, 2011e.

—. "Memo #6 - Traffic." *Bipole III - Keewatinoow Converter Station Construction Camp SEIA Inputs*. Winnipeg: InterGroup Consultants Inc, March 21, 2011f.

InterGroup Consultants Inc; Fox Lake Cree Nation. *Fox Lake Cree Nation Key Person Interview Program 2009-2010*. Community Based Research Project, Winnipeg: InterGroup Consultants Inc, 2009-2010.

Jarvis, Andy, interview by Geoff Sarenchuk. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (January 13, 2011).

Jonasson, Konrad, interview by Geoff Sarenchuk. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (January 13, 2011).

Kolochuk, Richard, interview by Natalie Ducharme. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (October 26, 2010).

Kostyshyn, Ron, interview by Natalie Ducharme. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (October 26, 2010).

Laing, Vern, interview by Trevor Joyal. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (December 8, 2010).

Leclaire, Maurice, interview by Natalie Ducharme. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (October 22, 2010).

Long Plain First Nation. *Long Plain First Nation Traditional Knowledge Report*. Portage la Prairie: Long Plain First Nation, 2011.

—. *Welcome to Long Plain First Nation - Community Information*. 2011.
<http://www.longplainfirstnation.ca/about.htm> (accessed April 20, 2011).

Manitoba Hydro on behalf of Wuskwatim Power Limited Partnership. *Wuskwatim Generation Project Socio-Economic Effects Monitoring*. Winnipeg: Manitoba Hydro, 2010.

Marginet, David, interview by Natalie Ducharme. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (October 21, 2010).

Maybee, Nigel. *AltaLink Management Ltd. Ellerslie Substation Expansion Noise Impact Assessment*. Technical Report, Calgary: HFP Acoustical Consultants Corporation, 2010.

McCutcheon, Shawn, interview by Natalie Ducharme. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (October 5, 2010).

McIntosh, Michael, interview by Natalie Ducharme. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (October 26, 2010).

McLean, Bruce, interview by Geoff Sarenchuk. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (March 9, 2011).

Mitchell, Bob, interview by Natalie Ducharme. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (October 5, 2010).

MMM Group Limited. *Bipole III Transmission Project: Transportation Study*. Technical Report, Winnipeg: MMM Group Limited, 2011.

Moose Lake Manitoba. *Moose Lake Manitoba: Call of the North*. 2003-2010.
<http://www.mooselakecommunitycouncil.ca/> (accessed April 10, 2011).

Murkin, Vern, interview by Trevor Joyal. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (October 5, 2010).

Opaskwayak Cree Nation. *Opaskwayak Cree Nation Business, Community Administrations, Public Services, and Community Events*. n.d. <http://www.opaskwayak.ca/index.php> (accessed March 25, 2011).

Parsons Brinkerhoff Ltd. *Blackwall to Springdale Transmission Line Project*. Environmental Impact Statement, Powerlink Queensland, 2010.

Paulsen, Ken, interview by Lauren Lange. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (January 12, 2011).

Philippe, interview by Natalie Ducharme. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (October 22, 2010).

Phin, Richard, interview by Trevor Joyal. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (December 8, 2010).

Pidskalny, Tanya, interview by Natalie Ducharme. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (November 3, 2010).

Province of Manitoba. "Annual Report 2009-2010." *Manitoba Health Publications*. March 31, 2010.
<http://www.gov.mb.ca/health/ann/docs/0910.pdf> (accessed May 5, 2011).

—. "Annual Statistics 2009-2010." *Manitoba Health Publications*. March 31, 2010.
<http://www.gov.mb.ca/health/annstats/as0910.pdf> (accessed May 2, 2011).

—. "Community Health Assessment Guidelines 2009." *Manitoba Health Publications*. March 31, 2010.
<http://www.gov.mb.ca/health/rha/docs/chag.pdf> (accessed May 2, 2011).

- *Economy: Manitoba GDP by Industry (Basic Prices)*. 2011.
http://www.gov.mb.ca/ctt/invest/busfacts/economy/gdp_all.html (accessed April 23, 2011).

- Province of Manitoba Entrepreneurship, Training and Trade. *Business Development - Food Processing (Value Added)*. April 2011. <http://www.gov.mb.ca/ctt/profiles/foodproc/index.html> (accessed 20 2011, April).

- Province of Manitoba. *Finance Department*. 2010.
http://www.gov.mb.ca/finance/pdf/quarterlyreports/economic_performance_dec_10.pdf (accessed April 25, 2011).

- "Manitoba Aboriginal and Northern Affairs." *Norther Food Prices Report 2003*. 2003.
http://www.gov.mb.ca/ana/food_prices/2003report.html (accessed May 2, 2011).

- *Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiative*. 2010.
http://www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/statistics/pdf/ag_stat_industry_overview.pdf (accessed April 15, 2011).

- Province of Manitoba Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives. *Manitoba Agriculture Statistics*. April 2011. http://www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/statistics/index_ag_stat_factsheet.html (accessed April 25, 2011).

- Province of Manitoba. "Manitoba's Health Indicator Report." *Manitoba Health*. November 2004.
<http://www.gov.mb.ca/health/pirc/index.html> (accessed May 2, 2011).

- *Northern Healthy Food Initiative (NHFI)*. n.d. <http://www.gov.mb.ca/ana/nhfi.html> (accessed May 2, 2011).

- *Tourism - Industry Sector Summaries*. 2010. <http://www.gov.mb.ca/ctt/profiles/tourism/> (accessed April 2011).

- Province of Manitoba, Entrepreneurship, Training and Trade. *Manitoba Business Facts*. March 17, 2011.
http://www.gov.mb.ca/ctt/invest/busfacts/overviews/ov_economic.html (accessed April 15, 2011).

- Province of Manitoba, Innovation, Energy and Mines. *Business Development - Manitoba Mineral Sector Profile*. April 2011. <http://www.gov.mb.ca/stem/mrd/busdev/sector/index.html> (accessed April 15, 2011).

- Regional Health Authorities of Manitoba. *Regionalization of Health Services in Manitoba*. n.d. <http://www.rham.mb.ca/about/region.htm> (accessed May 2, 2011).
- Ross, Curtis, interview by Lauren Lange. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (January 12, 2011).
- Rudrum, Loretta, interview by Geoff Sarenchuk. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (March 9, 2011).
- Salamanowicz, Randi, interview by Geoff Sarenchuk. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (March 9, 2011).
- Sherridon Manitoba. *About Sherridon*. 2010. <http://www.sherridonmanitoba.ca/> (accessed April 10, 2011).
- Single, David, interview by Natalie Ducharme. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (September 28, 2010).
- Statistics Canada. *2006 Census of Population*. March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/details/Page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=4610035&Geo2=PR&Code2=46&Data=Count&SearchText=macdonald&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=> (accessed April 2011).
- . *2006 Community Profiles*. March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed April 2011).
- . *2006 Community Profiles*. March 30, 2011. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed April 2011).
- . *2006 Community Profiles*. March 30, 2011. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed 2011).
- . "2006 Community Profiles." *Moose Lake 31A, Manitoba (Code4621058)*. March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed May 2, 2011).
- . "2006 Community Profiles." *Division No. 19, Unorganized, Manitoba (Code4619045)*. March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed May 2, 2011).

- "2006 Community Profiles." *Swan Lake 65C, Manitoba (Code4619071)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *Mountain (North), Manitoba (Code4620055)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *Minitonas, Manitoba (Code4620037)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *Minitonas, Manitoba (Code4620039)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *Pine Cree 66A (Code4619070)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed MAY 2, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *Mountain (South), Manitoba (Code4620032)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *Mossey River, Manitoba (Code4617071)*. March 3, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *Crane River 51, Manitoba (Code4619068)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *Winnipegosis, Manitoba (Code4617073)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *Valley River 63A, Manitoba (Code4616046)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).

- . "2006 Community Profiles." *Ebb and Flow 52, Manitoba (Code4617029)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
(accessed May 2, 2011).
- . "2006 Community Profiles." *Birdtail Creek 57, Manitoba (Code4615042)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
(accessed May 2, 2011).
- . "2006 Community Profiles." *Alonsa, Manitoba (Code4617026)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
(accessed May 2, 2011).
- . "2006 Community Profiles." *Rolling River 67, Manitoba (Code4615071)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
(accessed May 2, 2011).
- . "2006 Community Profiles." *Sandy Bay 5, Manitoba (Code4608069)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
(accessed May 2, 2011).
- . "2006 Community Profiles." *Lakeview, Manitoba (Code4608066)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
(accessed May 2, 2011).
- . "2006 Community Profiles." *Westbourne, Manitoba (Code4608059)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
(accessed May 2, 2011).
- . "2006 Community Profiles." *Gladstone, Manitoba (Code4608061)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
(accessed May 2, 2011).
- . "2006 Community Profiles." *Long Plain (Part) 6, Manitoba (Code4608039)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
(accessed May 2, 2011).
- . "2006 Community Profiles." *Portage la Prairie, Manitoba (Code4609024)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
(accessed May 2, 2011).

- . "2006 Community Profiles." *Dakota Plains 6A, Manitoba (Code4609026)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- . "2006 Community Profiles." *Sioux Valley Dakota Nation, Manitoba (Code4606040)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- . "2006 Community Profiles." *North Norfolk, Manitoba (Code4608045)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- . "2006 Community Profiles." *MacGregor, Manitoba (Code4608048)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- . "2006 Community Profiles." *South Norfolk, Manitoba (Code4608031)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- . "2006 Community Profiles." *Treherne, Manitoba (Code4608038)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- . "2006 Community Profiles." *St. Claude, Manitoba (Code4609020)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- . "2006 Community Profiles." *Notre Dame de Lourdes, Manitoba (Code4608033)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- . "2006 Community Profiles." *Swan Lake 7, Manitoba (Code4604068)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- . "2006 Community Profiles." *Lawrence, Manitoba (Code4617076)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).

- "2006 Community Profiles." *Gambler 63 (Part), Manitoba (Code4615049)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *Keeseekoowenin 61, Manitoba (Code4615067)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 22, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *Grey, Manitoba (Code4609017)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *Dufferin, Manitoba (Code4603072)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *Carman, Manitoba (Code4603074)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *Macdonald, Manitoba (Code4610035)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *Niverville, Manitoba (Code4602046)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *Hanover, Manitoba (Code4602041)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *Ste. Anne, Manitoba (Code4602057)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *Tache, Manitoba (Code4602069)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).

- "2006 Community Profiles." *Springfield, Manitoba (Code4612047)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *Gillam, Manitoba (Code4323022)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *Split Lake (Part) 171, Manitoba (Code4622063)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *Ritchot, Manitoba (Code4602075)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 3, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *Fox Lake 2, Manitoba (Code4623027)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *York Landing, Manitoba (Code4622065)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *Ilford, Manitoba (Code4622064)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *Thompson, Manitoba (Code4622026)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *Mystery Lake, Manitoba (Code4622017)*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).
- "2006 Community Profiles." *Division No. 21, Unorganized, Manitoba*. March 13, 2007.
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 (accessed May 2, 2011).

- . "2006 Community Profiles." *Division No. 22 Unorganized, Manitoba (Code4622046)*. March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed May 2, 2011).
- . "2006 Community Profiles." *Opaskwayak Cree Nation 21A, Manitoba (Code4621033)*. March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed May 2, 2011).
- . "2006 Community Profiles." *The Pas, Manitoba (Code4621078)*. March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed May 2, 2011).
- . "2006 Community Profiles." *Kelsey, Manitoba (Code4621052)*. March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed May 2, 2011).
- . *2006 Community Profiles, Fox Lake First Nation*. March 13, 2007. [http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=4623027&Geo2=PR&Code2=46&Data=Count&SearchText=Fox Lake&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=](http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=4623027&Geo2=PR&Code2=46&Data=Count&SearchText=Fox+Lake&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=) (accessed May 2, 2011).
- . *2006 Community Profiles, Gillam Manitoba*. March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=4623022&Geo2=PR&Code2=46&Data=Count&SearchText=Gillam&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=> (accessed May 2, 2011).
- . *Definitions*. 2011. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3437&lang=en&db=imdb&adm=8&dis=2> (accessed April 2011). (accessed April 2011).
- Stefishen, Angela, interview by Natalie Ducharme. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (October 26, 2010).
- Stewart, Corrine, interview by Geoff Sarenchuk. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (January 12, 2011).
- Stewart, Corrine, interview by Geoff Sarenchuk. *CAO, LGD of Mystery Lake* (January 12, 2011).

- Suffron, Ryan, interview by Natalie Ducharme. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (October 18, 2010).
- Tataskweyak Cree Nation. *Bipole III Preferred Route Selection*. Split Lake: Tataskweyak Cree Nation, 2010.
- . *Bipole III Preferred Route Selection*. Split Lake: Tataskweyak Cree Nation, 2010.
- Taylor, Fred, interview by Natalie Ducharme. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (October 26, 2010).
- Tetrad Computer Applications Inc. "PCensus - Statistics Canada 2006 Population and Demographics." *2006 Statistics Canada Demographic Data*. Vancouver, BC, January 16, 2007.
- Therrien, Paul, interview by Lauren Lange. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (January 12, 2011).
- Thordarson, Philip, interview by Natalie Ducharme. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (September 27, 2010).
- Tkachyk, Ted, interview by Trevor Joyal. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (October 6, 2010).
- Toews, Stan, interview by Natalie Ducharme. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* MMM Group Limited, (November 15, 2011).
- Travel Manitoba. "Annual Report 2008-09." *Travel Manitoba: Canada*. 2009.
http://www.travelmanitoba.com/images_tr/pdf/2009_tmb_ar_en.pdf (accessed April 19, 2011).
- . "Moving Forward: Annual Report 2009-2010." *Travel Manitoba: Canada*. 2010.
http://www.travelmanitoba.com/images_tr/pdf/2010_tmb_ar_en_spr.pdf (accessed April 19, 2011).
- Trimble, Toby, interview by Natalie Ducharme. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (October 25, 2010).
- Tufford, Roy, interview by Natalie Ducharme. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (October 25, 2010).
- US Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management. *North Steens 230-kV Transmission Project Environmental Impact Statement*. Hines: Bureau of Land Management, Burns District Office, 2010.

Vale Inco Limited. "Thompson." *Projects*. 2011. <http://nickel.vale.com/countries/canada/thompson/> (accessed April 20, 2011).

Vermette, Bernie, interview by Natalie Ducharme. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (October 29, 2010).

Wabowden. *Wabowden: Purely Northern*. n.d. <http://www.wabowdenmanitoba.ca/> (accessed April 10, 2011).

Wiebe, Bill, interview by Lauren Lange. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (December 20, 2010).

Wilkie, Travis W, interview by Trevor Joyal. *Bipole III Key Person Interview Program* (December 9, 2010).