Birtle Transmission Project

Metis Land Use and Occupancy Study Baseline Information

Prepared For:

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On Behalf of:

Manitoba Metis Federation

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Executive Summary

The following Report, *Metis Land Use and Occupancy Study: Baseline Information* is intended to provide information about the Manitoba Metis Community's use of the area surrounding the proposed Birtle Project route. The Report also provides an overview of the Ste. Madeleine historic Metis community, a description of Available Land in the Project vicinity and an overview of Use and Occupancy information specifically related to harvesting and the exercise of Metis rights. For the purposes of this Report, the Study Team conducted one focus group session with approximately 30 MMF citizens which resulted in 16 questionnaire Respondents, and 7 surveys with interview Participants in the summer of 2017. The Study Team also reviewed existing Use and Occupancy data that the MMF had previously collected.

During the focus groups and interviews, Participants and Respondents spoke of the importance of Ste. Madeleine to the Metis community. This area was, and continues to be a cultural touchstone for the Metis in the region. It was noted that the connection extends far beyond the boundary of the existing cemetery and reaches into the traditional harvesting territory throughout the Spy-Hill Ellice Community Pasture.

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Definitions

Contributors	An amalgamation of Manitoba Metis Federation citizens who participated in both the interviews and the focus group
Interview Survey Participants	Manitoba Metis Federation citizens who participated in the interviews
Focus Group Respondents	Manitoba Metis Federation citizens who participated in the focus group
Restricted Land(s)	Crown lands that are subject to a regulatory restriction(s) related to at least one kind of harvesting activity (e.g., hunting, trapping, fishing) and lands that are privately owned (and therefore cannot generally be accessed for harvesting purposes without permission of the land owner)
Study Team	MNP LLP
The Project or Birtle	Birtle Transmission Project
The Report	Metis Land Use and Occupancy Report: Baseline Information
Unoccupied Land	Crown lands to which Metis have a right of access and no permission must be sought from a third party

Abbreviations and Acronyms

АМСР	Association of Manitoba Community Pastures
EA	Environmental Assessment
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
kV	Kilovolt
LAA	Local Assessment Area
LUOS	Land Use and Occupancy Study
MSD	Manitoba Sustainable Development
МКВ	Metis Knowledge Base
MLUOS	Metis Land Use and Occupancy Study
MMF	Manitoba Metis Federation
PDA	Project Development Area
RAA	Regional Assessment Area
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TSN	Tripartite Self-Government Negotiations
VCs	Valued Components

1 Introduction

The proposed *Birtle Transmission Project* is in an area of key importance to the citizens of the Manitoba Metis Federation. It intersects an area where the Manitoba Metis Community hold rights protected by s. 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982* that have been recognized by the Crown through the Manitoba Metis Federation-Manitoba Harvesting Agreement (2012) (section A, sub-section



These recognized rights include "hunting, trapping, fishing and gathering for food and domestic use, including for social and ceremonial purposes and for greater certainty, Metis harvesting includes the harvest of timber for domestic purposes" (Manitoba Metis Federation-Manitoba Harvesting Agreement 2012). These collectively held rights have also been recognized by the Manitoba courts in *R. v. Goodon*, 2008 MBPC 59, where the court found a historic, rights-bearing Metis community to have existed in

"all of the area within the present boundaries of southern Manitoba from the present-day City of Winnipeg and extending south to the United States and northwest to the Province of Saskatchewan" (para. 48). Throughout the proposed Birtle Transmission Project area and throughout the Province of Manitoba, the rights-bearing Manitoba Metis Community also have strong, credible assertions to Metis rights, including commercial and trade related rights.

The preferred route of the *Manitoba Hydro Birtle Transmission Project* ("the Project") is identified to pass in the vicinity of (5.9 kilometres south of the cemetery) the historic Ste. Madeleine Community (see Figure 1). Therefore, this Report has also collected baseline information for the assessment of potential effects to Metis rights and interests in and around Ste. Madeleine (see Section 5).

1.1 Project Description

The Project is a 230 kilovolt ("kV") transmission line from Birtle Station, south of the community of Birtle, to the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border (Manitoba Hydro 2017). Depending on the terrain and the location of the final preferred route, either self-supporting suspension lattice steel structures or typical tubular steel structures will be used (Manitoba Hydro 2017).

Once the final preferred route is selected, Manitoba Hydro will notify the MMF (Manitoba Hydro 2017).



1.2 Regulatory Framework

The Project is subject to review under *The Environment Act* C.C.S.M. c. E125 (Manitoba) as the Project is considered a "development" pursuant to the Classes of Development Regulation (M.R. 164/88). Transmission lines 230 kV or less are considered a "Class 2 Development" consistent with the Classes of Development Regulation.

As part of this regulatory process, Manitoba Hydro is responsible for submitting an Environmental Assessment ("EA") Report. Following submission to Manitoba Sustainable Development, the EA Report will be advertised for public comment for anyone likely to be affected by the operation of the Project; Technical Advisory Comments ("TAC") will be submitted and requests for additional information filed. Following satisfactory response, the Project will be issued a license and a summary will be posted to the Public Registry site.



1.3 Purpose of the Report

The following *Metis Land Use and Occupancy Study: Baseline Information* ("the Report") was prepared to provide Manitoba Hydro with information to assist in completing their Environmental Assessment on the Project. This Report includes information related to Metis land use and connection to the Ste. Madeleine site and area, Land Available for Metis Use and Harvesting in the vicinity of the Project. This Report is intended to facilitate Manitoba Hydro's and MMF's collaborative identification of positive and negative effects to Metis rights that may result from the approval of the Project.

The Report included a desktop mapping exercise, the completion of 7 interviews with Manitoba Metis citizens and a focus group with approximately 30 Metis citizens and political representatives which included dissemination of surveys, 16 of which were completed and returned.

2 Scope of Report and Methods

The following sections outline the methods used to prepare this Report. They are derived from a variety of previously completed use and occupancy studies, environmental assessments of similar scope as well as the Study Team's professional judgment. Each method described has been designed to meet *The Environment Act* requirements, where appropriate.

2.1 Metis Land Use and Occupancy Studies ("MLUOS")

There is much confusion of what Land Use and Occupancy Studies are and conversely, are not.

Land Use and Occupancy Studies ("LUOS") (sometimes called "Traditional Land Use Studies" "Land Use and Occupancy Study", "Traditional Knowledge Study", "Traditional Use Study" or "Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge Study") *should* provide baseline data on the exercise of Aboriginal rights in a project-specific study area within an Aboriginal group's traditional harvesting territory. Project-specific LUOS should focus on the question, "what Aboriginal rights were, are and are going to be practiced in the area that may be potentially affected by this project?"



Information should be collected in relation to a variety of biophysical (natural) and socioeconomic (human) components from an Aboriginal group about past, present and future exercise of Aboriginal rights in the area affected by a project. This information should be documented spatially (maps) and in narrative formats. Optimally, the LUOS should also include a description of the conditions necessary for continued practice of those rights. This baseline information can then be

integrated into the environmental assessment process by the proponent and their consultants at numerous junctures of the assessment, and used to assist in the identification of potential adverse effects to the use of land, water and resources, as well as effects to the biophysical and socioeconomic environment for the exercise of Aboriginal rights for each Aboriginal group potentially affected by the project.

LUOS can also document issues and concerns from an Aboriginal group about the intended use of the project area for the purposes of exercising Aboriginal rights. While project-specific LUOS can be the mechanism to tell an Aboriginal group's 'story,' they are *not* proxies for the identification of changes to Aboriginal rights. A project-specific TLUS, by design, does not attempt to identify on its own (either qualitatively or quantitatively) project effects on the data collected. A LUOS is a baseline information collection exercise only. A land use and occupancy study *is not* a standalone environmental assessment, which is defined as a prediction of changes resulting from a proposed decision. As the Birtle Project has not yet released details of their environmental assessment, no integration of results has been completed as part of this Report.

The conduct of a LUOS must adhere to basic scientific research principles, for obvious reasons, as "science is a necessary ally when trying to convince others that information is credible" (Tobias 2009). Others have cautioned against the practice of not using defendable methodologies in the

documentation of traditional use information; for example, Peter Usher notes "there is a risk that any knowledge, taken out of context in which it was generated can be misinterpreted or even deliberately misused" (2000).

For many years, anthropological or qualitative social science research involving Aboriginal peoples was conducted without their consent or active participation (Castellano 2004). This practice is changing; social scientists now acknowledge that "documentation and communication of TEK, regardless of who does it, requires the support, cooperation and involvement of the community involved" (Usher 2000).

As LUO studies are the collection of baseline information from an Aboriginal group, the conduct of the LUOS generally should occur <u>after</u> the selection of biophysical and socio-economic valued components. Information informing each valued component should be collected during the conduct of the LUOS. This baseline information should then be assessed by the proponent using standard environmental assessment methodology. The resulting identification of changes to the baseline of each selected valued component will inform how a project will negatively or positively affect the exercise of rights for that Aboriginal group.

However, in this case, no identified valued components were available to the MMF at time of writing, therefore the MMF has identified three components of study (Metis use of and connection to the Ste. Madeleine site, Available Land and Harvesting in the vicinity of the Project) where baseline information was collected. It is the intention of this Report that all provided information will be fully integrated by Manitoba Hydro into their assessment upon completion.



2.2 Selection of Valued Components

Environmental assessment methodology necessitates the compartmentalization of the human and biophysical environments into manageable units appropriate for scientific study; often referred to as valued components ("VCs").

A fundamental principle for the conduct of an environment assessment is that not all aspects of the biophysical and human environments can or should be examined in the context of a single application. It is important to ensure all potentially affected components of the environment (including human and biophysical components) are considered for inclusion; however, only those components likely to change through interaction with the project at hand should be ultimately included.

As VCs provide the 'building blocks' or the foundation for the entire assessment, appropriate criteria selection is an important step in ensuring a complete assessment is conducted. As stated, an environmental assessment process is often the primary vehicle for gathering information about matters of importance to Metis, their rights, and the prediction of changes resulting from a

proposed project. Therefore, ensuring that the criteria selected allow for the identification of predicted effects to the exercise of Metis rights are critical. The information gathered for this Report can inform the selection of VCs for the upcoming Environmental Assessment and then should be used as baseline information in the assessment of those VCs.

2.3 Valued Component Guidelines and Regulations

The Birtle Transmission Project is subject to the Manitoba Sustainable Development *Environmental Act Proposal* under *The Environment Act. The Environment Act* does not include specific definitions for the selection or assessment of Valued Components; however, there are some definitions of terms commonly used and specific to Manitoba that allow for the identification of overall meaning of that process.

Section 1(2) of *The Environment Act* defines environment to mean:

- a) Air, land and water, or
- b) Plant and animal life including humans.

Adverse effect is further defined in section 1(2) of *The Environment Act* as the "…impairment of or damage to the environment, including a negative effect on human health or safety." Manitoba Sustainable Development ("MSD") does not have specific regulations or guidelines which necessitate the inclusion of valued components in the identification of potential effects to the environment. However, the Manitoba's Information Bulletin – Environmental Act Proposal Report Guidelines (Accessed August 2017) requires a description of the environmental and human health effects of the proposed development, but leaves the methodology by which the proponent arrives at these effects at the discretion and professional judgment of the proponent and their consultants.

2.4 Metis Valued Component Selection Rationale

In the case of this Report, valued components for the Environmental Assessment were not selected prior to the Report execution; therefore, the MMF has identified three components of study which could readily translate into VCs in the upcoming assessment. These components of study are:

- Metis use of and connection to the Ste. Madeleine site;
- Available Land in the vicinity of the Project; and
- Harvesting in the vicinity of the Project.

3 Data Collection Methodology

To ensure adequate consideration of the Manitoba Metis Community's rights, claims and interests in the Environmental Assessment, collection of baseline information to inform the assessment was necessary. A focus group and interviews were completed with:

- 16 Survey Respondents ("Respondents"); and
- 7 Survey Participants ("Participants").

Baseline information was collected and amalgamated from the Respondents and Participants to help facilitate development of the Report.

3.1 Study Area

Normally, spatial parameters or study areas for the conduct of a project-specific Land Use and Occupancy study are areas delineated within an Aboriginal group's traditional harvesting territory that can potentially be affected (either by direct or indirect effect) by the project under review. The spatial parameters for a LUO Study Area are normally set by the biophysical or socio-economic discipline with the largest area for study of potential impact. At time of writing, Manitoba Hydro has not yet formally selected VCs so no formal local or regional boundaries were available. To facilitate spatial representation of the information collected from Metis citizens, this Report used the following criteria to delineate the spatial parameters used.

The Project Development Area ("PDA") was assumed to be the right-of-way width which varied between 24 and 60 metres (Manitoba Hydro Pers. Comm. 2017) on-centre of the transmission line. For conservative representation of baseline information, 60 metres was used. Manitoba Hydro specified that the Project would most likely use a 1 mile (1.60934 kilometres) on-centre area for the Local Assessment Area ("LAA"). However, upon review of the Manitoba Hydro St. Vital Transmission Complex Environmental Assessment Report (2014), which was a transmission line of similar kilovolts, the Study Team noted the LAA for the St. Vital project was identified as 3 kilometres on-centre for both the land and resource use LAA, as well as the LAA defined for the atmospheric environment. Therefore, the LAA for this Report was defined by the Study Team as 3 kilometres to allow for a conservative assessment. A Regional Assessment Area ("RAA") was not described by Manitoba Hydro. However, in consulting the St. Vital Transmission Complex Environmental Assessment Area ("RAA") was not described by Manitoba Hydro. However, in consulting the St. Vital Transmission Complex Environmental Assessment Report (2014) a 10-kilometre-wide on-centre corridor was defined as the RAA for Natural Vegetation, Birds, Mammals, Species of Conservation Concern and Lands and Resource Use. Therefore, this RAA was adopted for use in this Report.

The PDA, LAA and RAA can be seen in Figure 2.



3.2 Review of Existing Information

As this Report was completed under an abbreviated budget and work plan, it was necessary to review all existing land use and occupancy information collected by the MMF. Land use and occupancy sites that fell within a broadly identified Route Planning Area (Manitoba Hydro Pers. Comm. 2017) were incorporated into maps and are described in Section 7.1.

The Study Team also reviewed various published and unpublished material for relevant historical and cultural information to assist in the development and execution of this Report. A full listing of references can be found in Section 9 of this Report.

3.3 Development of Interview Survey and Focus Group Questions

Surveys and focus group questionnaires were developed collaboratively between the Study Team and the MMF based on the surveys originally completed for the Manitoba-Minnesota Transmission Project. Throughout June and July 2017, survey questions were edited internally by the Study Team based on comments and suggestions made by the MMF. On July 31, 2017, the MMF provided a copy of the focus group questionnaire and interview survey to Manitoba Hydro for review. Manitoba Hydro responded with edits on August 4th, 2017 and MMF responded to the suggested edits on August 16, 2017. Following this response, the focus group questionnaire and interview survey were finalized for delivery to MMF citizens.

Personal interviews with a questionnaire was deemed by the Study Team as the most appropriate method of eliciting interview Participant information. The personal interviews used a questionnaire with a clear plan for prompting responses without constraining the interview too narrowly; many questions were open-ended and allowed for Participants and Respondents to provide information as they saw fit. At the same time, this type of interview gave the interviewer control over the direction of the proceedings while obtaining an appropriate level of detail from the Participant and Respondents, who were also free to raise points, emphasize key concerns, and add information (Bernard 2006). Semi-structured interviewing is used when there is limited opportunity to conduct follow-up or clarification interviews. The interview protocol or categories for this Report were designed by the Study Team. The interview categories outline themes for the conduct of interviews.

A copy of the interview survey is attached as Appendix A and the Focus Group questionnaire is attached as Appendix B.

The categories for the survey included:

- Specific questions about Participant demographics;
- Open ended questions about Ste. Madeleine;
- Specific questions about Participant land use, including:
 - Hunting
 - Trapping
 - Fishing
 - Gathering
 - Berry and berry plant gathering
 - Plant, mushroom and medicine gathering

- Tree and tree product gathering
- Rock and mineral gathering
- Specific questions about Participant preferences and avoidance behaviors in relation to each type of identified land use; and
- Specific and open-ended questions about Participant Project concerns.

The focus group questionnaire included identical questions, without the specific questions about Respondents land use, as map collection of this data was impractical in the time frame and circumstances identified for focus group execution.

The recall interval (the period for which Participants' provided data) for land use information for the Report was set at a 'lifetime', which is defined as "anytime within the respondent's life" or "within living memory" (Tobias 2009). Any use activity recorded for this recall interval was marked in the Geographic Information System ("GIS") database as "current". Where interview Participants recalled activities of former generations data would be coded as "past"; however, no quantitative past land use sites were identified or mapped from survey responses specifically related to harvesting and land use for this Report.

3.4 Informed Consent

All MMF citizens involved in the focus group questionnaire and interview survey were asked to sign consent forms requesting permission for their participation and use of the knowledge shared. At the outset, the Study Team member went through the details contained in the consent form to ensure understanding.

The consent form also explained that all Respondents and Participants would remain anonymous. Prior to data entry, the Study Team assigned each Participant a number (MIS01 – MIS07 for interview Participants; and MFG01 – MFG16 for focus group Respondents). All quotes and observations taken from Participants or Respondents were attributed to the assigned number.

A copy of the consent form used is attached as Appendix C. The consent form outlined several details including:

- All data collected is the property of the MMF;
- The Report can be used by Manitoba Hydro; and
- All Participants and Respondents will remain anonymous.

3.5 Interview and Focus Group Execution

Structured and semi-structured interview questions were designed using Survey Monkey®, a web-based survey platform, and was used to collect and analyze data with an emphasis on the exercise of Metis rights and interests, including:

- Hunting
- Trapping
- Fishing
- Gathering
 - Berry and berry plant gathering

- Plant, mushroom and medicine gathering
- Tree and tree product gathering
- Rock and mineral gathering

The Report methodology sought those MMF citizens with subject matter expertise, including those with experience harvesting in the Project vicinity and those with knowledge of the Metis community of Ste. Madeleine. This Report is not designed to be representative of all members of the MMF; rather, the non-random sample is representative of the Metis citizens and knowledge holders who participated in the research for this Report.

Interview and focus group methods use purposive sampling and solicited participation by invitation which generates a non-random (non-probability) sample. This type of sample is the preferred method of sampling when a study is labour intensive, requires critical or key information and experiences, and participants are from a hard to find or hard to identify population (Bernard 2006).

Interview Participants and focus group Respondents were invited to participate by MMF staff, including the Director of Energy and Infrastructure, and Minister of Economic Development. 7 MMF citizens participated in the interviews and 16 completed and submitted the focus group questionnaire.

3.6 Data Collection



The focus group questionnaire was administered in-person by the Study Team at a community meeting held on August 21, 2017 in Brandon, Manitoba. The Study Team presented on the content and purpose of the questionnaire, provided it to Respondents and were available throughout the filling out of the questionnaire to answer any questions Respondents had. Many focus group Respondents expressed that they were uncomfortable completing and submitting the questionnaire without further review of the contents. Therefore, they were permitted by the Study Team to take the survey home, fill it out and provide it to the MMF office in Brandon or Binscarth by August 31, 2017.

The interview survey was also administered in-person by the Study Team through individual interviews with Participants on August 22 and 23, 2017. The interview survey also collected data on Project-specific concerns.

3.7 Field Visit

A field visit to the Ste. Madeleine cemetery was completed on August 21, 2017 to familiarize the Study Team with the area and document accounts of the area from MMF staff and political representatives.

The Study Team took field notes of the observations, photos were taken to capture observations and document features of interest and the Study Team also took GPS points of interests and recorded the route to provide context to the accounts.

3.8 Data Entry

The interview surveys and focus group questionnaires were entered manually into an online version of the Survey using data streaming and question logic built into the Survey Monkey® platform. Where the survey Participant indicated they would prefer not to answer a question, or where a survey error was present, the missed responses were documented as 'non-response' and not entered into the survey results. Data was then tabulated and analyzed using Microsoft Excel.

Audio files of 6 of the 7 interviews were completed and partial transcription was carried out to allow for identification of key quotes and to supplement the interview survey responses, where applicable. One Participant declined audio recording and detailed notes were compiled instead.

3.9 Mapping

Composite basemaps created by the Study Team were used during interviews. These basemaps were set at a scale of 1:150,000.

During the interviews, information that could be represented spatially was captured on these maps. Study Team members physically controlled documentation of mapped information, primarily for consistency. Mapped information was confirmed with Participants during the interview, as each site or area was recorded. Fixed sites and areas are given a feature number at the time they are recorded, which corresponds to the survey entries taken throughout the interview.

The Study Team's experience is that the use of polygons is best suited to represent an Aboriginal harvester's life experiences related to land use and occupancy. Polygons, although not exact, afford the Study Participants a way to represent a lifetime of experience in a single, two-hour interview format. Polygons also allow for the representation of movement over large territories used for harvesting. The use areas identified on the maps contained within this Report should be considered approximate as field verification was not completed as part of this study.

The Study Team also utilized polylines as part of the study, where applicable, to document animal migration routes.

3.10 Map Digitization

Map digitization for this Report was conducted using ArcGIS 10, ArcMap Version 10.1 (developed by ESRI, 2013) Geographic Information System ("GIS") software. In order to ensure consistency, two digital shapefiles that were previously created for Manitoba Metis Federation Use and Occupancy Studies were used. All map digitization was entered into these files. The files created included:

- A polyline file to document linear features (migration routes); and
- A polygon file to document use areas.

The polygon and polyline files contained an associated attribute table which was used to document information specific to each mapped site. The fields contained in each file were:

- Object ID (generated by GIS software);
- Shape (generated by GIS software);
- Interview Number (Trip/Day/Interview);
- Date (MMDDYYYY);
- Project (Project Name);
- Site ID (Map Number Assigned to Site during Interview);
- Lead and Assist (Names);
- Species;
- Participant Code (Generated Number);
- General Label (Hunting, Trapping, Fishing, etc.);
- Season (Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter, Year-Round);
- Activity Type (Spawning Area, etc.);
- Site Type (Subsistence, Sharing, etc.);
- Location (Geographic Description);
- Info (Additional Site Information);
- Use Time (Past, Current, Future);
- Spec Label (A Specific Label for Mapping, e.g., Goldeye Fishing).

The records made using the mark-up map during the interview and survey notes were entered into the GIS database.

Areas and linear features were digitized into the above-mentioned shapefiles using the Editor tools in ArcGIS and the digital versions of the basemaps used in the interviews. If an area or feature was further described in the survey notes, this was also incorporated into the maps. For example, if a shape was around a river and the Participant indicated they fished within that river, the polygon was adjusted to conform to the description. Additionally, if a Participant indicated an activity at a location not correctly represented on the mark-up maps, the boundaries were corrected to the specified location via the description in the text.

Once digitization of the mark-up maps was completed, the information was represented using the symbology available within ArcGIS 10, ArcMap Version 10.1 and was labeled using the 'Spec Label' field from the attribute table.

3.11 Diminished Preference Zone Maps

In addition to Use and Occupancy maps, maps of diminished preference zones were also completed. Please see Appendix F for map methodology.

3.12 Verification

The results of the Survey and Questionnaire were presented to the MMF on September 22, 2017. Following provision, edits were provided to the Study Team on September 28, 2017. The updated draft was returned to the MMF on September 29, 2017.

The key findings of this Report were presented to Contributors on October 18, 2017. This was completed to ensure that the information contained in the Report was reflective of MMF citizens perspectives, was accurate and fully respected MMF confidentiality concerns. The verification meeting consisted of introductory remarks from MMF political representatives and staff, a PowerPoint presentation by a Study Team representative, questions and the opportunity for participants to add concerns, clarification or mitigation suggestions (paper hand outs were provided to solicit comments).

The verification meeting confirmed many of the concepts contained in the Report. Specifically, those related to Ste. Madeleine. In addition to confirmation of the results, the following issues and concerns were raised by verification Contributors:

- A Contributor felt that the historic homesteads south of cemetery must be mapped to identify their precise locations;
- A Contributor felt that the timing windows to be used for construction may conflict with MMF harvesting timing windows;
- A Contributor believed that traditional land use information must be collected more broadly as there may be citizens outside the immediate area that come to the community pasture to exercise their rights;
- A Contributor felt that the consultation undertaken with the public was in stark contrast with the consultation undertaken with the MMF. They felt that there was not enough consultation with MMF and asked for additional details of how and when public consultation occurred;
- A Contributor explained that hunting restrictions from other pieces of legislation (e.g., the *Wildlife Act* or the Manitoba Hunting Regulations) may result in Metis being displaced and that these need to be taken into account when considering loss of available land for the Metis to exercise their rights on;
- A Contributor added that there is little hunting in the area. There was some discussion of this and it was noted that there is berry, plant and medicine gathering that occurs in the Project area;
- A Contributor stated that the line will affect MMF citizens and that they felt the land was stolen; and
- A Contributor indicated that there should be ongoing monitoring of traditional use activities to ensure minimal impact.

Additionally, two written statements were provided by MMF citizens during the verification process. The first statement explained:

"In the area the transmission line runs through, are there any restrictions to Metis people crossing the lands the line use; other than to make way for construction or maintenance of the line? What legal rights do we, as a Metis population, have in regards of using the lands if Hydro decides to restrict our use of the area? Will the land used to run this line be allowed to regrow? The brush and the tree cover? Or will it continue to be restricted to grassland?

My concerns about losing even a little bit of land base we use for harvesting is it may impact us directly; and our future generations from using the favorite or traditional land base that we will bring our children and grandchildren to the area."

The second written statement explained that:

"As a Metis, the Government has a fiduciary obligation, also the courts have determined Metis are rights bearing...

...Therefore, I believe the people of 'Ste. Madeleine' were subjected to the most deplorable of acts. The Metis deserve opportunity for reclamation and compensation. Once, my aunt bought a car; it turned out to be stolen; she lost her car and money too. Now I can empathize with the people affected by correcting Ste Madeleine's past ... Ste. Madeleine is worth saving."

These written statements provide further insight into the feelings of Contributors. Participants and Respondents expressed concerns related to the Project's routing in terms of both Ste. Madeleine as well as effects to their harvesting rights, practices, and preferences. While many Contributors are used to some level of restriction on their access of the community pasture, there is perception that this will be increased through construction, and potentially maintenance, of the Project. These, and the concerns listed in Sections 5, 6 and 7, must be considered and addressed by Manitoba Hydro in their Environmental Assessment report.

3.13 Limitations

There are several specific limitations which apply to the data provided in this Report.

Sample Size

The Survey was conducted with 7 MMF citizens through interviews and 16 focus group questionnaires were returned. While survey Participants and focus group Respondents represent a broad spectrum of MMF citizens, the results can only been seen as a 'snapshot' of MMF land use, avoidance and preference behavior; this Report cannot be seen as a representative sample of the entire MMF population due to its small sample size. The Report utilizes a non-random sample, and is only representative of the citizens and cultural practitioners who participated in the Report.

Land and Resource Use Data

Project-specific land use and occupancy information is not the totality of information about the exercise of Aboriginal rights in a particular area by an Aboriginal Nation. It is impossible to fully represent the extent of knowledge or areas of use learned over a lifetime during a standard interview format. A representative map of traditional use will identify 'used' and 'unused' areas which may not accurately reflect the totality of a lifetime of cultural knowledge and practices.

Time and Budget

The Surveys were completed under an agreed to workplan and budget developed in partnership with Manitoba Hydro. However, as it was identified as a single application Report, the budget did not allow for a larger sample size.

Data Limitations

The spatial data is limited to information that is publicly available through the following: Natural Resources Canada, Manitoba Department of Conservation, Statistics Canada, Protected Areas Initiative – Parks and Protected Spaces Branch – Manitoba Sustainable Development, Government of Manitoba, Manitoba Conservation – Forest Resources Management, Manitoba Mineral Resources, Municipality of Russell-Binscarth, Prairie View Municipality, Regional Municipality of Ellice-Archie and Regional Municipality of Riding Mountain West.

Data Access

The creation of buffers was dependent on data sets that were available to the Study Team for the Project area.

4 Manitoba Metis Federation¹

4.1 Origins

The Metis Nation in general, and in southern Manitoba, finds its earliest roots in the fur trade.² In the eighteenth century, both the Hudson Bay Company and the Northwest Company created a series of trading posts that stretched across the upper Great Lakes, through the western plains, and into the northern boreal forest. Inevitably, unions between European men—explorers, fur traders, and pioneers—and indigenous women were consummated. More remarkably, however, was that "[w]ithin a few generations the descendants of these unions developed a culture distinct from their European and Indian forebears"³ and the Metis Nation was born—a new people, indigenous to the western territories.⁴

The Metis led a mixed way of life. "In early times, the Metis were mostly nomadic. Later, they established permanent settlements centered on hunting, trading and agriculture."⁵ The Metis were employed by both of the fur trades major players, the Hudson's Bay and Northwest companies. By the early 19th century, they had become a major component of both firms' workforces. At the same time, however, the Metis became extensively involved in the buffalo hunt. As a people, their economy was diverse; combining as it did, living off the land in the Aboriginal fashion with wage labour.⁶

Some of the earliest Metis settlements were found on the Red River, beginning perhaps in 1810 with the establishment of Fort Gibraltar, a Northwest Company Post.⁷ In these years, the Metis developed both a sense of pride in their origins and proprietorship in the lands that would become southern Manitoba. William McGillvray, a Northwest Company Partner, described the Metis it in 1815:

...the Half Breed Indians, a daring and now numerous race sprung from the intercourse of the Canadian Voyageurs who consider themselves the Possessors or the Country and Lords of the soil.⁸

¹ The following section (with the exception of subsection 4.5) was developed by Pape, Salter, Teillet LLP Barristers and Solicitors and is used to provide historical and modern context for the Report. Therefore, citation style varies throughout from Chicago Manual of Style which is commonly used for citation in social science reports, to footnotes for Uniform legal Citation.

² *R. v.* Goodon, 2008 MBPC 59 at para. 25; *Alberta (Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development) v. Cunningham*, [2011] 2 SCR 670 at para. 5; *Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. v. Canada (Attorney General)*, [2013] 1 SCR 623 at para. 2.

³ Alberta (Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development) v. Cunningham, [2011] 2 SCR 670 at para. 5; *R. v. Goodon*, 2008 MBPC 59 at para. 25.

⁴ Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. v. Canada (Attorney General), [2013] 1 SCR 623 at para. 2.

⁵ Alberta (Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development) v. Cunningham, [2011] 2 SCR 670 at para. 5.

⁶ Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. v. Canada (Attorney General), [2013] 1 SCR 623 at para. 29.

⁷ *R. v. Goodon*, 2008 MBPC 59 at para. 68.

⁸ As cited in *R. v. Goodon*, 2008 MBPC 59 at para. 25.

4.2 The Birth of a Nation

It was on the Red River, in reaction to a new wave of European immigration, that the Metis Nation first came into its own. In 1811, hoping to establish a Scottish settlement, Lord Selkirk purchased 116,000 acres of territory from Hudson Bay Company in the Red and Assiniboine River basins. They arrived at the Forks—the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers — in 1813. River lots were surveyed, and a fort was constructed.⁹

To wrest control of land and resources from the Metis, the new settlement tried to restrict the hunting of buffalo on horseback. But, with the support of the North West Company and under the leadership of Cuthbert Grant, the Metis resisted the imposition of control by the any new settlement. In 1816, the Metis captured Fort Brandon, a Hudson Bay Company post, and then in what became known as the Battle of Seven Oaks drove the settlers from the Forks.¹⁰



The Battle of Seven Oaks, 1816 (Charles William Jefferys)

The Battle of Seven Oaks victory had a catalyzing effect and was a pivotal event in the history of the Metis Nation:

It was the largest and most significant military encounter in which they had ever participated and their overwhelming victory sent a clear message to outsiders that they were a force to be reckoned with. In addition to boosting their confidence and assertiveness, the battle also provided mixed European-Indian ancestry people with some of the trappings or symbols of nationalism. The flag presented to them by the North West Company was apparently unfurled during the encounter. Moreover, the exploits of mixed European-Indian ancestry warriors at Seven Oaks were later immortalized in song composed in 1817 by Pierre Falcon, Cuthbert Grant's brother-in-law and comrade in arms.¹¹

Lord Selkirk and his settlers returned to the Forks in 1817, peace was made with the Metis, and no further evacuations were necessary. The Metis, for their part, appeared to be glad for the market the settlement provided for their goods—so long as their practices and customs were not

⁹ *R. v. Goodon*, 2008 MBPC 59 at para. 69 a).

¹⁰ *R. v. Goodon*, 2008 MBPC 59 at para. 69 b).

¹¹ Donna Cona, *Historical Profile of the Cumberland Lake Area Mixed European-Indian or Mixed European-Inuit Ancestry Community* (29 March 2005), prepared for Justice Canada, at pp. 27-28.

interfered with.12



The Metis Flag

In 1821, The Hudson Bay and North West Companies merged. This had a significant effect on the Metis of the Northwest. A number of trading posts were closed, and many Metis lost their jobs. There was a flood of Metis settlers to lands around the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. Cuthbert Grant himself settled at St. Francois Xavier, just west of the Forks on the Assiniboine River.¹³ Indeed, in the years that followed, generations of Metis employed in the fur trade would follow this example and settle in region.¹⁴

In this burgeoning settlement, the Metis Nation took root and flourished.

The Metis abided by their own rules and continued to resist the imposition of European control through the mid-19th century. In 1834, for example, when Antoine Laroque—a Metis tripman— was assaulted by Thomas Simpson—an English born Hudson's Bay Company clerk—the Metis community demanded justice on their own terms. "[T]he entire Metis community in the settlement took up arms in Laroque's defence [sic]" and surrounded the seat of the Council of Assiniboia at Upper Fort Garry.¹⁵ An agreement was brokered between the Company and the Metis community in which restitution was paid not only to Mr. Laroque, but also to the Metis that "if they stood united, the company would have to gain at least their tacit assent to govern the colony."¹⁶

Never was the Metis Nation's independence more apparent than during the trial of William Sayer, a Metis man who, in 1849, was charged with illegally trading furs in Rupert's Land. As the proceedings were held, a large group of Metis surrounded the courthouse. Though Sayer was convicted, he was not punished. The assembled crowd celebrated, chanting as a rallying cry, "le commerce est libre!" The Hudson Bay Company could no longer use the courts to enforce its

¹² *R. v. Goodon*, 2008 MBPC 59 at para. 69 c).

¹³ *R. v. Goodon*, 2008 MBPC 59 at para. 69 d).

¹⁴ Letter from Archibald to Secretary of State (27 December 1870), as cited in *Manitoba Métis Federation et. al. v. Canada* (No. C. 81-01-01010), Plaintiffs' Written Argument, para. 329, Document 122.

¹⁵ Gerhard J. Ens, *Homeland to Hinterland: The Changing Worlds of the Red River Metis in the Nineteenth Century* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1996) at p. 54; see also Adam James Patrick Gaudry, *Kaa-tipeyimishoyaahk – 'We are those who own ourselves': A Political History of Métis Self-Determination in the North-West, 1830-1870* (PhD Thesis, University of Victoria Department of Indigenous Governance, 2014) [unpublished] at 176.

¹⁶ Gerhard J. Ens, *Homeland to Hinterland: The Changing Worlds of the Red River Metis in the Nineteenth Century* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1996) at p. 55; see also Adam James Patrick Gaudry, *Kaa-tipeyimishoyaahk – 'We are those who own ourselves': A Political History of Métis Self-Determination in the North-West, 1830-1870* (PhD Thesis, University of Victoria Department of Indigenous Governance, 2014) [unpublished] at 180.

supposed trade monopoly. "The Metis treated this as a victory and continued to trade freely, ignoring any law prohibiting such action."¹⁷



Half-breed Traders (Provincial Archives of Manitoba)

In the mid-1800s, Hudson Bay Company employee Alexander Ross articulated the Metis' commitment to freedom, which was put on such public display as a result of events such as the Sayer trial:

"[The Metis believed] all men were born to be free ... they [were] marvelously tenacious of their own original habits. They cherished freedom as they cherish life."¹⁸

It was perhaps during the waning days of the Hudson Bay Company's administration in Rupert's Land that the Metis Nation was most

powerful and influential. George Simpson, governor of the Hudson Bay Company, stated in 1846 that "the half-breeds ... believe ... that the fact of their being natives of the soil gives them the unquestionable right of trading [and] hunting within the H.B. Territory which cannot be affected by the Company's Charter."¹⁹

A decade later, in 1856, the situation was much the same. Simpson observed that:

To a man the rising generation of Half-breeds may be set down as opposed to the Company's rule, which they consider adverse to their best interests...feeling that the soil, the trade and the Government of the country are their birth rights.²⁰

This proud independent Metis population constituted a historic rights-bearing community in present day Manitoba and beyond, which encompassed "all of the area within the present boundaries of southern Manitoba from the present day City of Winnipeg and extending south to the United States."²¹

The heart of the historic rights-bearing Metis community in southern Manitoba was the Red River Settlement, which the Supreme Court of Canada described in *Manitoba Metis Federation*:

¹⁷ *R. v. Goodon*, 2008 MBPC 59 at para. 69 f).

¹⁸ Report of Gwynneth C.D. Jones, The Métis of Southern Manitoba in the Nineteenth Century: A Historical Report, (1 Sept 2005) prepared for R. v. Goodon at p. 47.

¹⁹ Report of Gwynneth C.D. Jones, The Métis of Southern Manitoba in the Nineteenth Century: A Historical Report, (1 Sept 2005) prepared for R. v. Goodon at p. 50.

²⁰ Simpson to Committee of Hudson's Bay Company (1856) as cited in *R. v. Goodon*, 2008 MBPC 59 at para. 69 f).

²¹ *R. v. Goodon*, 2008 MBPC 59 at para. 48.

In 1869, the Red River Settlement was a vibrant community, with a free enterprise system and established judicial and civic institutions, centred on the retail stores, hotels, trading undertakings and saloons of what is now downtown Winnipeg. The Metis were the dominant demographic group in the Settlement, comprising around 85 percent of the population, and held leadership positions in business, church and government.²²

4.3 The Promise of Confederation

In 1867, Canada was created. "The historical and legislative evidence shows that expanding the country across the West was one of the primary goals of Confederation."²³ Indeed, one of the first priorities of Canada's first Prime Minister—Sir John A. Macdonald—was to secure the transfer of Rupert's Land from the Hudson's Bay Company to the new Dominion.

In the Red River Settlement, the rumor that Canada would annex Rupert's Land was confirmed by the arrival of a surveying party in 1869. The surveyors were met with armed resistance and, at a location now part of the City of Winnipeg, were enjoined not to survey land that was "the property of French halfbreeds."²⁴ Shortly thereafter, on November 2, 1869,



William McDougall—Canada's proposed Lieutenant Governor of the new territory—was

The Metis provisional government, December 31, 1869 (Library and Archives Canada)

turned back at the border by a mounted Metis patrol. The same day, a group of Metis led by Louis Riel seized Upper Fort Garry, now downtown Winnipeg. In the weeks that followed, the Metis formed a provisional government and drew up a list of demands for Canada to satisfy before the Red River Metis would accept Canadian control.²⁵ Riel issued a Declaration of the People of Rupert's Land, which proclaimed the provisional government and stated that:

... a people which has no government is free to adopt one form of government rather than another ... the sole legitimate authority today in Rupert's Land and the North-West is the authority accorded provisionally by the people to us their representatives ... we

²² Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. v. Canada (Attorney General), [2013] 1 SCR 623 at para. 23.

²³ Daniels v. Canada (Indian Affairs and Northern Development), 2016 SCC 12 at para. 4.

²⁴ R. v. Goodon, 2008 MBPC 59 at para. 69 g); *Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. v. Canada (Attorney General)*, [2013] 1 SCR 623 at para. 26.

²⁵ Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. v. Canada (Attorney General), [2013] 1 SCR 623 at paras. 26-27; Caron v. Alberta 2015 SCC 56 at para. 19; R. v. Goodon, 2008 MBPC 59 at para. 69 g).

refuse to recognize the authority of Canada which comes to impose on us a form of government still more contrary to our rights and our interests...²⁶

Canada had little choice but to negotiate. It had neither the legal authority nor the military capacity to send in troops to quell the uprising.²⁷ Macdonald, however, found some of the demands of "the insurgent Half-breeds" to be "altogether inadmissible."²⁸ To settle the dispute, he invited a delegation to visit Ottawa for the purpose of representing the claims and interests of Rupert's Land, and he offered his assurances that the Metis' claims would "be equitably settled."²⁹

Riel nominated a delegation of three—a priest, Father Ritchot, a judge, Judge Black, and a local businessman named Alfred Scott—which arrived in Ottawa on April 11, 1870.³⁰ They met with Prime Minister Macdonald and the Minister of Militia and Defence, George-Étienne Cartier. These men negotiated what would become the key provisions of *Manitoba Act, 1870,* including a grant to Metis children of 1.4 million acres of land (s. 31),³¹ a guarantee of legislative and judicial bilingualism (s. 23),³² and protection for catholic schools (s. 22).

The delegation returned home and, on June 24, 1870, proposed the arrangement to the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia—the legislature for the provisional government:

The Assembly was read a letter from Minister Cartier which promised that any existing land interest contemplated in s. 32 of the *Manitoba Act* could be converted to title without payment. Minister Cartier guaranteed that the s. 31 children's grants would "be of a nature to meet the wishes of the half-breed residents" and the division of grant land would be done "*in the most effectual and equitable manner*."³³

The agreement was accepted on the basis of these promises. Finally, Metis land tenure appeared to be secure. Given the importance that the Metis placed on their lands, it is hard to overestimate what this must have meant to the Metis. As Louis Riel would explain later in his life:

²⁶ Report of Gwynneth C.D. Jones, The Métis of Southern Manitoba in the Nineteenth Century: A Historical Report, (1 Sept 2005) prepared for R. v. Goodon at p. 54.

²⁷ Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. et al. v. Attorney General of Canada et al., 2007 MBQB 293 at para. 78, cited in Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. v. Canada (Attorney General), [2013] 1 SCR 623.

²⁸ Letter from John A. Macdonald to Donald A. Smith (3 January 1870), as cited in *Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. et al. v. Attorney General of Canada et al.*, 2007 MBQB 293 at para. 87.

²⁹ Letter from John A. Macdonald to Donald A. Smith (3 January 1870), as cited in *Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. et al. v. Attorney General of Canada et al.*, 2007 MBQB 293 at para. 87.

³⁰ Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. v. Canada (Attorney General), [2013] 1 SCR 623 at paras. 28, 30.

³¹ Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. v. Canada (Attorney General), [2013] 1 SCR 623 at para. 30.

³² Re Manitoba Language Rights, [1985] 1 SCR 721 at para. 7.

³³ Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. v. Canada (Attorney General), [2013] 1 SCR 623 at para. 31.

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The lands that they owned...belonged to them once by the Indian title, twice for having defended them with their blood, and thrice for having built and lived on them...³⁴

On July 15, 1870, Manitoba became a province, with the name "Manitoba" having been suggested by Riel himself.³⁵

4.4 Terror and Dishonor

It is worth asking whether Canada's promises were ever meant to be kept. Historian Douglas Sprague explains:

In the midst of the negotiations with Ritchot, Macdonald made plain to Sir Clinton Murdoch and the Governor General that local control of land was as "inadmissible" as the amnesty [for Riel and his followers]. At the same time, "for the sake of peace," the delegates were led to believe that their accord with Canada included a pattern of self-government extending to the administration of the Metis homeland in the District of Assiniboia.³⁶

Indeed, Macdonald made little secret of his disdain for the Metis and of his prescription for dealing with them. In February, 1870 he had written that "these impulsive half breeds have got spoilt by their emeute [riot], and must be kept down by a strong hand until they are swamped by the influx of settlers."³⁷ That, in so many words, is more of less what happened.

Canada's efforts to set aside the 1.4 million acres and

divide the land among eligible recipients were plagued errors and delays,³⁸ which the Supreme Court of Canada summarized in *Manitoba Metis Federation*:



John A MacDonald, December 31, 1871 (Library and Archives Canada)

³⁴ Louis Riel, "Last Memoir" in A-H de Trémaudan, *Hold High Your Heads: History of the Métis Nation in Western Canada*, translated by Elizabeth Maguet (Winnipeg: Pemmican Publications, 1982) at pp. 207-208.

³⁵ Report of Gwynneth C.D. Jones, The Métis of Southern Manitoba in the Nineteenth Century: A Historical Report, (1 Sept 2005) prepared for R. v. Goodon at p. 56.

³⁶ Douglas N. Sprague, *Canada and the Métis, 1869-1885*, (Waterloo: Wilfred Laurier University Press, 1988) at p. 89.

³⁷ PAC, Macdonald Papers, Letter Books, vol. 14, pp. 24-28, Macdonald to Rose, 23 February 1870, as cited in Douglas N. Sprague, *Canada and the Métis, 1869-1885*, (Waterloo: Wilfred Laurier University Press, 1988) at p. 89.

³⁸ Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. v. Canada (Attorney General), [2013] 1 SCR 623 at para. 32.

The first problem was the erroneous inclusion of all Metis, including heads of families, in the allotment, contrary to the terms of s. 31, which clearly provided the lands were to be divided among the children of the Metis heads of families. On March 1, 1871, Parliament passed an Order in Council declaring that all Metis had a right to a share in the 1.4 million acres promised in s. 31 of the *Manitoba Act*. This order, which would have created more grants of smaller acreage, was made over the objections raised by McDougall, then the former Lieutenant Governor of Rupert's Land, in the House of Commons. Nevertheless, the federal government began planning townships based on 140-acre lots, dividing the 1.4 million acres among approximately 10,000 recipients. This was the first allotment.

In 1873, the federal government changed its position, and decided that only Metis children would be entitled to s. 31 grants. The government also decided that lands traditionally used for haying by the Red River settlers could not be used to satisfy the children's land grant, as was originally planned, requiring additional land to be set aside to constitute the 1.4 million acres. The 1873 decision was clearly the correct decision. The problem is that it took the government over three years to arrive at that position. This gave rise to the second allotment.

In November 1873, the government of Sir John A. Macdonald was defeated and a new Liberal government formed in early 1874. The new government, without explanation, did not move forward on the allotments until early 1875. The Liberal government finally, after questions in Parliament about the delay and petitions from several parishes, appointed John Machar and Matthew Ryan to verify claimants entitled to the s. 31 grants. The process of verifying those entitled to grants commenced five years after the *Manitoba Act* was passed.

The next set of problems concerned the Machar/Ryan Commission's estimate of the number of eligible Metis children. Though a census taken in 1870 estimated 7,000 Metis children, Machar and Ryan concluded the number was lower, at 5,088, which was eventually rounded up to 5,833 to allow for even 240-acre plots. This necessitated a third and final allotment, which began in 1876, but was not completed until 1880.

. . .

Eventually, it became apparent that the Acting Agent of Dominion Lands, Donald Codd had underestimated the number of eligible Metis children — 993 more Metis children were entitled to land than Codd had counted on. In 1885, rather than start the allotment yet a fourth time, the Canadian government provided by Order in Council that the children for whom there was no land would be issued with \$240 worth of scrip redeemable for land. Fifteen years after the passage of the *Manitoba Act*, the process was finally complete.³⁹

³⁹ Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. v. Canada (Attorney General), [2013] 1 SCR 623 at paras. 33-36, 38.

Had circumstances allowed the Metis to benefit from the grants made to them, they would have enjoyed a privileged place in the heart of the new province, as is apparent from the map of the lands these grants covered. While waiting for the land grants to be executed in an "equitable manner," however, the Metis had the control and governance of their homeland torn from their grasp.

As soon possible after Manitoba joined confederation, 1,200 soldiers—the Red River Expeditionary Force—were sent from Ontario to assert Ottawa's control over the fledgling province. When the soldiers entered Fort Gary on August 24, 1870, Riel watched on anxiously from the steps of Bishop Taché's cathedral on the river's far bank:

He stood there with the Bishop watching the troops race into the empty fort, whooping for blood and finding no one to hang or to shoot. Feeling disappointment and anger of his own, Riel turned to Taché and said, "It appears that we have been deceived."⁴⁰

This was the beginning of what the New York Times would later label Manitoba's "reign of terror."⁴¹ Historian Fred Shore elaborates:

Since the militia was stationed in Fort Garry along with the Dominion Lands Office, the first Provincial Legislature and other government offices, Métis attempts at being part of the new power system were fraught with danger. Assaults, 'outrages,' [rapes] murder, arson and assorted acts of mayhem were practiced on the Métis anytime they came near Fort Garry, while the situation in the rest of the Settlement Belt was not much better.⁴²

There is no room here for a full account of the violence that the Metis of southern Manitoba were made to suffer. Some of the most outrageous examples, however, cannot be ignored.

On September 6, 1870, John Christian Shultz—who would go on to become Manitoba's fifth Lieutenant Governor—and a number of other men invaded the home of Thomas Spence, editor of the *New Nation.*⁴³ At gunpoint, they horsewhipped him. They then moved on to his office, disabled his printing press, and trashed his supplies.⁴⁴

On September 13, 1870, Elzéar Goulet—a Metis leader and supporter of Riel and the provisional government—was murdered. Soldiers with the Red River Expeditionary Force chased Mr. Goulet

⁴⁰ Douglas N. Sprague, *Canada and the Métis, 1869-1885*, (Waterloo: Wilfred Laurier University Press, 1988) at p. 69.

⁴¹ "A Military Reign of Terror in Manitoba – Assault on the American Consul" *The New York Times* (12 June 1871).

⁴² Fred J. Shore, *The Métis: Losing the Land*—Aboriginal Information Series, Office of University Accessibility (University of Manitoba, August 2006).

⁴³ The *New Nation* was published weekly from January 7, 1870 to September 3, 1870. Formed by the merger of the Red River Pioneer with the Nor'Wester, it was friendly to the provisional government headed by Louis Riel, the debates and discussions of which it reported in great detail.

⁴⁴ Lawrence Barkwell, *The Reign of Terror Against the Metis of Red River* (Louis Riel Institute) at p. 4.

out of a saloon and into the river. While Mr. Goulet tried to swim to the opposite shore, the soldiers stoned him. He drowned.⁴⁵ No charges are laid against the soldiers.

On October 6, 1870, the St. Paul Daily Pioneer reported on the reign of terror:

Its purpose was to drive out by threats or actual violence all the French Half-Breed population, all American citizens, the Hudson's By Company, and [Lt.] Governor Archibald.⁴⁶

On December 16, 1870, a Metis man—David Tait—and two of his companions were beaten and left for dead. A soldier's kepi with a regimental number was recovered at the scene of the assault.⁴⁷

In February 1871, André Nault—a prominent Metis leader—was attacked by volunteers for the Red River Expeditionary Force while visiting a hotel in Pembina. He fled across the border, but was caught, bayonetted, and left for dead. He carried a scar from the assault until his death.⁴⁸

On April 19, 1871, Fredrick Bird, a Metis man and the MLA for Portage la Prairie, was kicked and thrown into the mud by John Christian Shultz's supporters, who did not like the way he voted in the legislature.⁴⁹

On December 8, 1871, soldiers attacked Louis Riel's home. Pierre Parenteau described the incident in a letter written the following day:

December 8, 1871, when a party of armed men, led by William Buchanan, raided Riel's house in St. Vital, claiming to hold warrants for his arrest. Riel was away, and the raiders could only threaten the women of the household to vow bitterly that the Metis leader would be killed before the night had ended.⁵⁰

The violence was stifling, as Lieutenant Governor Archibald explained in a letter to John A. Macdonald:

⁴⁵ Lawrence Barkwell, *The Reign of Terror Against the Metis of Red River* (Louis Riel Institute) at p. 4.

⁴⁶ As cited in Lawrence Barkwell, *The Reign of Terror Against the Metis of Red River* (Louis Riel Institute) at p. 5.

⁴⁷ Lawrence Barkwell, *The Reign of Terror Against the Metis of Red River* (Louis Riel Institute) at p. 6.

⁴⁸ Lawrence Barkwell, *The Reign of Terror Against the Metis of Red River* (Louis Riel Institute) at p. 7; Ruth Swan and Janelle Reynolds, *Dictionary Canadian Biography*, s.v., André Nault.

⁴⁹ Lawrence Barkwell, *The Reign of Terror Against the Metis of Red River* (Louis Riel Institute) at p. 7.

⁵⁰ Public Archives of Manitoba *Lieutenant Governor's Papers*, Letter Parenteau et al., December 9, 1871, as cited in Lawrence Barkwell, *The Reign of Terror Against the Metis of Red River* (Louis Riel Institute) at p. 5.

Many of them [the French half-breeds] actually have been so beaten and outraged that they feel as if they were living in a state of slavery.⁵¹

In the decades that followed, the animosity suffered by the Metis in southern Manitoba remained intense. There is little doubt that it eroded their foothold in the province:

The future of the Metis in the new province was, to a large extent, decided in the two decades following the creation of Manitoba. These were hard years for the Red River Metis. Not only were the hunting and trading economies in rapid decline, but commercial grain farming was not viable before the 1880s. This produced subsistence crises that led to significantly higher Metis mortality rates in the province. Delays in gaining possession of the land grants promised in the Manitoba Act led to further insecurity as immigrants from Ontario sometimes squatted on land the Metis claimed as their own. Adaptation to the new political and social climate of Manitoba was further complicated by the introduction of a representative government unfamiliar to the Metis. Given these factors, it should not be surprising that many Metis ceased to see Red River as a Metis homeland, sold their lands, and left the province for lands further west, south, and north.⁵²

Faced with unrelenting social pressures, on the one hand, and the glacial pace of the land grant process, on the other, many Metis felt that their only choice was to sell their claims—often at unconscionably low prices—and leave:

While the allotment process lagged, speculators began acquiring the Metis children's yet-to-be granted interests in the s. 31 lands, aided by a range of legal devices. Initially, the Manitoba legislature moved to block sales of the children's interests to speculators, but, in 1877, it passed legislation authorizing sales of s. 31 interests once the child obtained the age of majority, whether or not the child had received his or her allotment, or even knew of its location. In 1878, Manitoba adopted further legislation which allowed children between 18 and 21 to sell their interests, so long as the transaction was approved by a judicial officer and the child's parents. Dr. Thomas Flanagan, an expert who testified at trial, found returns on judicial sales were the poorest of any type of s. 31 sale.⁵³

The central purpose of the land promised in s. 31 of the *Manitoba Act* was to give "families of the Metis through their children a head start in the new country in anticipation of the probable and

⁵¹ Letter from Archibald to Macdonald (9 October 1871) as cited in as cited in *Manitoba Métis Federation et. al. v. Canada* (No. C. 81-01-01010), Plaintiffs' Written Argument, para. 362, Document 122.

⁵² Gerhard J. Ens, *Homeland to Hinterland: The Changing Worlds of the Red River Metis in the Nineteenth Century* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1996) at p. 139.

⁵³ Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. v. Canada (Attorney General), [2013] 1 SCR 623 at para. 37 (internal citations omitted).
expected influx of immigrants."⁵⁴ Through its inaction and delay, the government failed to give effect to this purpose:

The honour of the Crown required the Crown to interpret s. 31 in a purposive manner and to diligently pursue fulfillment of the purposes of the obligation. This was not done. The Metis were promised implementation of the s. 31 land grants in "the most effectual and equitable manner". Instead, the implementation was ineffectual and inequitable. This was not a matter of occasional negligence, but of repeated mistakes and inaction that persisted for more than a decade. A government sincerely intent on fulfilling the duty that its honour demanded could and should have done better.⁵⁵

It is not surprising that throughout this period many Metis families fled from their homes in the original Red River Settlement seeking safety in other areas of Manitoba and beyond. They sought refuge in places they knew, where there were already other Metis individuals and where their relatives had established homes and villages. One such place was Ste. Madeleine.

4.5 Ste. Madeleine

The historic community of Ste. Madeleine was originally settled by a collection of intrepid Metis homesteaders in the late 1800s. In 1872, the first *Dominion Lands Act* was implemented. This Act set out free quarter-section homestead grants. Even numbered sections would be granted as homesteads, while odd-numbered sections were to be reserved as Railway Lands (later public lands).⁵⁶ In addition, certain sections of each township were to be set aside for schools.⁵⁷ To secure a 160-acre homestead, "...the applicant had to make an entry in person at the Dominion Lands Office, and pay ten dollars. To earn a patent for the homestead, there was a residence requirement of three years, during which time a house must be built, 30 acres of land must be broken and 20 acres cropped."⁵⁸ Many Metis families, frustrated with the delay in receiving their land grants under the *Manitoba Act, 1870*, took advantage of these homestead opportunities.

At first only a small settlement, Ste. Madeleine quickly grew as Metis families, many of which were displaced from the Red River Settlement, came and settled in the area.⁵⁹ With the delay in receiving their promised lands in the new province, and facing threats, violence and persecution, many Metis families left the Red River Settlement in search of a place where they could put down roots and raise their children. Ste. Madeleine offered such a promised community where the Metis

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. et al. v. Attorney General of Canada et al., 2007 MBQB 293 at para. 655 as cited in Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. v. Canada (Attorney General), [2013] 1 SCR 623 at para. 102.

⁵⁵ Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. v. Canada (Attorney General), [2013] 1 SCR 623 at para. 128.

⁵⁶ Ken Zeilig, Ste. Madeleine: Community without a Town: Metis elders in interview, 1987.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

could live safely and work on lands that were their own. By the early 1900s there were over 250 Metis individuals living there.⁶⁰

Ste. Madeline was a vibrant community that its members took pride in belonging to. In 1902, an auxiliary mission was set up, which led to the community officially being recognized on a map. In 1913 a log chapel was constructed by the community members (see Figure 3) and a priest would attend once or twice a month to conduct mass. Following this, a one-bedroom school was constructed in 1922 where grades 1 through 8 were taught for the community children.⁶¹

The times were not easy for the Metis. Homesteading was difficult work; in the 1930s there was extensive drought across the prairies, resulting in limited farming ability and people often had to seek employment off their lands, and away from their families and homes. Men and boys would frequently leave the settlement for long periods at a time, taking only limited supplies and their dogs to go in search of work, but Ste. Madeleine was always the place that they returned home to.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* See also RCAP, *Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, Volume I – Looking Forward Looking Back, Chapter 11*, Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, 1996.

⁶¹ Ibid.



Metis Expulsion from Ste. Madeleine

In 1935, the *Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act ("PFRA")* was enacted by the Government of Canada in response to severe drought which was causing hardship and dislocation of many farm families in Saskatchewan and Manitoba (Phillips 2015). A number of policies and programs were put in place through this Act, which aimed to address drought challenges and support agriculture on the prairies. One such program was the establishment of Community Pastures.

In 1939, the Government of Manitoba began establishing community pastures which were to be operated by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration and were initially meant to conserve fragile ecosystems or land that had been subject to drought or erosion (Phillips 2015). While the main stated purpose of these community pastures was the conservation of these identified ecosystems, there was also an underlying economic component; it was hoped that the establishment of these pasture lands would lead to a diversification of economy in the prairie provinces through increased grazing of livestock, particularly on lands that were ill suited to crop farming (Kulshreshtha et al. 2008). By 2006 there were a total of 85 community pastures throughout the prairies with a combined area in Manitoba of 718,000 hectares (Phillips 2015).



AESB Community Pastures Map for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

In order to establish these community pastures there needed to be great swaths of land able to be set aside as pasture land.

Ste. Madeleine, and the surrounding area, was one such location that was identified to be used for the Community Pasture program. However, there was a side of the *Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act* and Community Pastures which was less desirable; homesteaders—and the presence of people on the pasture lands—was incompatible with their purpose of conservation and cattle grazing. This resulted in the forcible removal of the Metis from the lands where they had homesteaded for many years to make room for these conservation and economic efforts.⁶² Bluntly, the people had to go to make room for the cows.

There was some compensation available under the *PFRA*, but only to those individuals that had paid all their property taxes on the land. For the Metis families in Ste. Madeleine, this was a nearly impossible requirement. The majority of Metis in Ste. Madeleine struggled to feed themselves and their families, and were unable to afford to pay property taxes on the lands that they had settled on and maintained.⁶³ Because of this, they were not guaranteed compensation or fair trade of land when their homes were designated as Community Pasture lands.

In 1937 "...two representatives of the Rural Municipality of St. Lazare, John Selby and Ben Fouillard, came to Ste. Madeleine and began telling people that they would all have to leave..." their homes (Herriot 2016). The Metis were informed that the land was being claimed by the federal government to create a community pasture, and space for cows to graze. They were told that anyone who tried to stay would be removed by force (Herriot 2016).

Having already fled their homes and violence in Red River, these Metis individuals and families had settled in Ste. Madeline and built a home and community there for over 50 years. There was no compensation available to them, and no alternative lands provided where they could go to.

With their lands claimed by the government, the Metis who remained were identified as squatters. There are recollections from Metis elders and community members that they returned home from work to find their houses burnt to the ground, their church dismantled, and their valuable working dogs shot.⁶⁴ All that remained of their homes was the metal bedframes, or iron stoves that would not burn. A once vibrant and thriving Metis community was erased and over 250 Metis homesteaders who had tended that land were expelled.

There was an account from Harry Pelletier of when he returned to the town in 1938. When he came back, he found no one left:

"...everything was lost 'cause my place where I was raised was gone. And I couldn't find the people. They were scatted all over the country ... We made our living there. We had gardens.

⁶² RCAP, *Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, Volume I – Looking Forward Looking Back, Chapter 11*, Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, 1996.

⁶³ Ken Zeilig, Ste. Madeleine: Community without a Town: Metis elders in interview, 1987.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

We had everything we needed there ... They pushed us out of our homes and they burned our houses and shot our dogs.²⁶⁵

Expelled from their land, and with their homes destroyed, the Metis were left with nowhere to go. Their town was gone, but their connection to Ste. Madeleine remained. Many Metis families chose to stay as close to the Ste. Madeleine area as they could; often putting up tents or living under wagons on the road allowances near Binscarth. These areas where they settled were sardonically renamed for the municipal men who had ordered them to leave: Selby Town and Fouillard Corner. Some Ste. Madeleine towns-people were squatting elsewhere, and some were missing altogether.

4.6 Aftermath and Resurgence

Some Metis stayed in, or returned to, southern Manitoba but their survival demanded that they remain all but invisible. In the years following confederation the dangers of publicly identifying as Metis were made obvious. This established a pattern of behavior that would last almost a century:

Another element that contributes to the invisibility of the Metis is that following the Metis uprisings at Red River in 1870 and in Saskatchewan in 1885 it became impolitic and sometimes dangerous for Metis to self-identify publicly. In 1872, the Ontario legislature passed a \$5,000 bounty on the head of Louis Riel [and others involved in the execution of Thomas Scott]. The atmosphere in Winnipeg after 1870 has been called a "reign of terror" which was designed to discourage public identification as Metis. This disinclination to publicly identify as Metis only increased following the events of 1885. Many Metis grew ashamed to identify in public. In this way, the Metis survived [...] by being invisible. This survival mechanism served the Metis until the 1960s, when the Metis, along with other aboriginal peoples in North America began to reclaim their identify and rights in an increasingly public manner.⁶⁶

In the past decades, however, the Metis have been resurgent. In 1967, the Manitoba Metis Federation was founded to promote and advocate for the rights and interests of Metis in the province. The constitutional amendments of 1982—which recognized the Metis as one of the "aboriginal people of Canada"—signaled that the time had "finally come for recognition of the Metis as a unique and distinct people."⁶⁷

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Jean Teillet, *Métis Law in Canada*, looseleaf (Vancouver: Pape Salter Teillet LLP, 2015) at p. 1-9.

⁶⁷ Alberta (Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development) v. Cunningham, [2011] 2 SCR 670 at para. 70.



David Chartrand, President of the MMF (right), and Will Goodon, MMF Southwest Director and defendant in *R. v. Goodon* (left), before the announcement of the Metis victory in *R v Daniels*

More recently, the Metis cause has been buoyed by a series of major legal victories.68 In 2008, in R. v. Goodon, the Provincial Court of Manitoba affirmed the existence of constitutionally protected Metis harvesting rights in the province. In 2013, in Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. v. Canada, the Supreme Court of Canada held that the federal "failed government had to implement the land grant provision set out in s. 31 of the Manitoba Act, 1870 in accordance with the honour

of the Crown."⁶⁹ In that decision, the Court took pains to highlight that "[t]he unfinished business of reconciliation of the Metis people with Canadian sovereignty is a matter of national and constitutional import." The Manitoba Metis are ready to do their part in resolving this unfinished business. They are prepared to reclaim their rightful place in the heart of the province and their fair share of the wealth generated by their homeland. Just as the Manitoba Metis were willing partners in confederation, they will be willing partners in reconciliation.

4.7 The Manitoba Metis Federation

While the MMF was initially formed in 1967, its origins lie in the 18th century with the birth of the Manitoba Metis Community and in the legal and political structures that developed with it.

The MMF is the official democratic and self-governing political representative for the Metis Nation's Manitoba Metis community. The MMF promotes the political, social, cultural and economic interests and rights of the Metis in Manitoba.

The Supreme Court of Canada, in *Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. v. Canada*, recognized that the MMF as the only body in the litigation to have standing to represent the collective interests of the Manitoba Metis in relation to the outstanding claim against the Crown flowing from s. 31 of the *Manitoba Act, 1870* (para. 44). Further, the Provincial Court of Manitoba, in *R. v. Goodon*, recognized that the MMF is the governing body of Metis people in Manitoba (para. 52).

The MMF is also recognized by other levels of government as the representative body of the Manitoba Metis Community. It receives limited annual funding from the federal government and the Manitoba government to represent Manitoba Metis Community. It has also negotiated many agreements and arrangements on behalf of the Manitoba Metis Community with other levels of government.

The objectives of the MMF, as set out in the MMF Constitution, are as follows:

⁶⁸ *R. v. Powley*, [2003] 2 SCR 207; *Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. v. Canada (Attorney General)*, [2013] 1 SCR 623 *Daniels v. Canada (Indian Affairs and Northern Development)*, 2016 SCC 12.

⁶⁹ Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. v. Canada (Attorney General), [2013] 1 SCR 623 at para. 154.

- i. To promote and instill pride in the history and culture of the Metis people.
- ii. To educate members with respect to their legal, political, social and other rights.
- iii. To promote the participation and representation of the Metis people in key political and economic bodies and organizations.
- iv. To promote the political, legal, social and economic interests and rights of its members.
- v. To provide responsible and accountable governance on behalf of the Manitoba Metis community using the constitutional authorities delegated by its members.

In fulfillment of these objectives, the MMF delivers programs and services to the Manitoba Metis Community, including services relating to children and families, justice, housing, youth, education, human resources, economic development, natural resources, and healthcare.

Importantly, and based on the mandate derived from the MMF citizenship registry, the MMF's province-wide ballot box election, the MMF Constitution and the collective will of the Manitoba Metis, the MMF is authorized to deal with the collective rights, interests and claims of the Manitoba Metis Community.

In order to discharge its representative role on behalf of the Manitoba Metis Community, the MMF is organized and operated based on democratic principles. The MMF President is its Chief Executive Officer, leader and spokesperson. The President is elected in a province-wide election every four years and is responsible for overseeing the MMF's day-to-day operations. In addition, the MMF has a Board of Directors that leads, manages and guides the policies, objectives and strategic direction of the MMF and its subsidiaries. All 23 members of the Board of Directors are democratically elected by the membership.

The MMF is also organized into seven Regions throughout the province. Each Region is administered by a vice-president and two executive officers, all of whom sit on the MMF's Board of Directors. These Regions deliver programs and services to their specific geographic area. The seven Regions of the MMF are depicted in the map attached as Appendix D.

Within each Region are various settlements, villages or area-specific "Locals," which are administered by a chairperson, a vice-chairperson and a secretary-treasurer. There are approximately 140 MMF Locals in the province. A Local must have a minimum of nine members and meet at least four times a year. Every member of the MMF belongs to a Local. The purpose of a Local is for members to have local-based representation though local governance and communication channels and to exchange information upward to higher levels of MMF governance concerning local issues, values and interests. This structure allows the MMF to centralize and use resources efficiently, while at the same time remaining in tune with and responsive to regional and local needs and concerns while representing the Manitoba Metis Community as a whole.

In keeping with the respective roles of the central, regional, and local branches of the MMF, the Manitoba Metis Community has appointed the MMF Home Office as its authorized representative

for the purposes of Crown consultation and accommodation. The MMF Annual General Assembly unanimously adopted Resolution 8 in 2007, which reads in part as follows:

...this assembly continue[s] to give the direction to the Provincial Home Office to take the lead and be the main contact on all consultations affecting the Metis community and to work closely with the Regions and Locals to ensure governments and industry abide by environmental and constitutional obligations to the Metis...

4.8 Claims

The MMF's first unresolved claim related to land flows from the 1.4 million acres of land promised to the children of the Metis living in the Red River Valley, a promise enshrined in s. 31 of the *Manitoba Act, 1870*.⁷⁰ This promise was a key element of a nation-building, constitutional compact that was meant to secure a "lasting place in the new province [of Manitoba]"⁷¹ for future generations of the Metis people. This "lasting place" was to have been achieved by providing the Manitoba Metis Community a "head start"⁷² in securing lands in the heart of the new province. Instead, the federal Crown was not diligent in its implementation of s. 31, which effectively defeated the purpose of the constitutional compact.

In March 2013, the Supreme Court of Canada found that the federal Crown failed to implement diligently and purposefully the Metis land grant provision set out in s. 31 of the *Manitoba Act, 1870.*⁷³ This constituted a breach of the honour of the Crown. In arriving at this legal conclusion, the Court wrote:

What is at issue is a constitutional grievance going back almost a century and a half. So long as the issue remains outstanding, the goal of reconciliation and constitutional harmony, recognized in s. 35 of the *Charter* and underlying s. 31 of the *Manitoba Act*, remains unachieved. The ongoing rift in the national fabric that s. 31 was adopted to cure remains unremedied. The unfinished business of reconciliation of the Metis people with Canadian sovereignty is a matter of national and constitutional import.⁷⁴

The Supreme Court of Canada granted the MMF the following declaratory relief (the "MMF Declaration"):

That the federal Crown failed to implement the land grant provision set out in s. 31 of the *Manitoba Act, 1870* in accordance with the honour of the Crown.⁷⁵

⁷⁰ *MMF*, supra, para 154.

⁷¹ *MMF*, supra, para 5.

⁷² MMF, supra, paras 5-6.

⁷³ *MMF*, supra, para 154.

⁷⁴ MMF, supra, para 140.

⁷⁵ *MMF*, supra, para. 154.

This constitutional breach—this unfinished business of nation building and reconciliation constitutes an unresolved Metis claim flowing from a judicially recognized constitutional obligation, which burdens the federal Crown.⁷⁶ It can only be resolved through good faith negotiations and a just settlement with the MMF.⁷⁷ Lands, including those areas where the Manitoba Metis Community has a historic and ongoing connection to--such as Ste. Madeleine--may need to be considered as a part of any future negotiations and settlement in fulfillment of the promise of 1.4 million acres.

On May 27, 2016, the Government of Canada, represented by Carolyn Bennett, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development ("Canada"), and the MMF, represented by David Chartrand, the MMF's President, executed a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") on advancing reconciliation. The MOU established an exploratory discussion process aimed at developing a framework agreement based on which negotiations for the resolution of the MMF's claim could proceed. The MOU acknowledges the importance of the Province of Manitoba's eventual participation in this reconciliatory process and includes an agreement that the Canada and the MMF will "when and where appropriate, encourage the Province of Manitoba to contribute to the exploratory discussion table's discussions as an active participant."⁷⁸ Eileen Clarke, Manitoba's Minister of Indigenous and Municipal Relations, signed the MOU as a witness.

On November 15, 2016, Canada and the MMF executed a Framework Agreement for Advancing Reconciliation that formalized a negotiation process between Canada and the MMF to "jointly develop a renewed nation-to-nation, government-to-government relationship" and aims "to arrive at a shared solution that advances reconciliation between the Parties consistent with the purpose of section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982* and the Supreme Court of Canada's decision in *Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. v. Canada (AG).*"⁷⁹ These negotiations are now underway.

The Supreme Court of Canada has made clear that "as the claim strength increases, the required level of consultation and accommodation correspondingly increases."⁸⁰ That is to say that as the assertion of an Aboriginal right or interest advances through the stages of claim, proof, and negotiation the Crown's duty to consult and accommodate the Aboriginal group in question with

⁷⁶ *MMF*, supra, paras 156, 212.

⁷⁷ R. v. Sparrow, [1990] 1 S.C.R. 1075, pp. 1105-6 [Sparrow]; R. v. Van der Peet, [1996] 2 S.C.R. 507, para. 253; *Delgamuukw v. British Columbia*, [1997] 3 S.C.R. 1010 at para. 186; *Haida Nation v. British Columbia (Minister of Forests)*, [2004] 3 S.C.R. 511 para. 20 [*Haida*]; *Tsilhqot'in Nation v. British Columbia* [2014] 2 S.C.R. 256, para 17 [Tsilhqot'in].

⁷⁸ Memorandum of Understanding on Advancing Reconciliation between Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. and Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada (May 27, 2016). Online: <u>https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1467055681745/1467055869159.</u>

⁷⁹ Framework Agreement for Advancing Reconciliation between the MMF and Canada, 2016, sections 1.1.1 and 1.1.2. Online: https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1502395273330/1502395339312.

⁸⁰ *Tsilhqot'in Nation v. British Columbia*, [2014] 2 SCR 257 at para. 91.

respect to their assertion increases. Tom Isaac, in a recent report he wrote in his capacity as the Minister's Special Representative on Reconciliation with Metis, emphasized just how far advanced the MMF is in this process:

The MMF Declaration is not a claim. The MMF Declaration is also not a settlement of litigation. The litigation is complete. The MMF Declaration is about the implementation of declaratory relief from the highest court in Canada, and more broadly about implementing in practical terms the honour of the Crown and achieving reconciliation with the Metis of Manitoba. *This is an important step in the overall objective of reconciliation and one upon which Canada should act immediately without any further delay.*⁸¹

Given this context, there is no doubt that Crown decisions that might adversely affect the ongoing reconciliatory process being undertaken by Canada and the MMF with respect to the MMF Declaration would attract a deep duty to consult and require meaningful, appropriate accommodation.

4.9 Rights & Interests

The Manitoba Metis Community possesses Aboriginal rights, including, pre-existing Aboriginal collective interests in lands protected by section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*, throughout the territory where the Birtle Transmission Project is proposed. Indeed, Manitoba courts recognized these pre-existing, collectively-held Metis rights in *R. v. Goodon*:

I conclude that there remains a contemporary community in southwest Manitoba that continues many of the traditional practices and customs of the Metis people. [...]I have determined that the rights-bearing community is an area of southwestern Manitoba that includes the City of Winnipeg south to the U.S. border and west to the Saskatchewan border.⁸²

As affirmed by the Supreme Court of Canada, such rights are "recognize[d] as part of the special aboriginal relationship to the land"⁸³ and are grounded on a "communal Aboriginal interest in the land that is integral to the nature of the Metis distinctive community and their relationship to the land."⁸⁴ Importantly, courts have also recognized that Metis harvesting rights may not be limited to Unoccupied Crown Lands.⁸⁵

The Crown, as represented by the Manitoba government, has recognized some aspects of the Manitoba Metis Community's rights through a negotiated agreement. In 2012 the MMF and

⁸¹ Thomas Isaac, A Matter of National and Constitutional Import: Report of the Minister's Special Representative on Reconciliation with Métis: Section 35 Métis Rights and the Manitoba Metis Federation Decision (August 21, 2016) at p. 39.

⁸² *R. v. Goodon*, 2008 MBPC 58 [*Goodon*], paras. 58; 75.

⁸³ *R. v. Powley*, [2003] 2 S.C.R. 207, para. 50.

⁸⁴ Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. v. Canada (Attorney General), [2013] 1 SCR 623, para. 5 [MMF].

⁸⁵ *R. v. Kelley*, 2007 ABQB 41, para. 65.

Manitoba government concluded the MMF-Manitoba Harvesting Agreement which recognizes Metis rights to "hunting, trapping, fishing and gathering for food and domestic use, including for social and ceremonial purposes and for greater certainty, the ability to harvest timber for domestic purposes" throughout an area spanning approximately 800,000 km² (the "Metis Recognized Harvesting Area"). As outlined in the following sections of the report, MMF citizens exercise these rights in the vicinity of the proposed Project and preferred route. See Appendix E for a map of the Metis Recognized Harvesting Area.

Beyond those rights already established through litigation and recognized by agreements, the Manitoba Metis Community claims commercial and trade related rights. Courts have noted that Metis claims to commercial rights remain outstanding.⁸⁶ These claims are strong and well-founded, and it is incumbent on the Crown and Manitoba Hydro to take them seriously.

The Manitoba Metis Community has its roots in the western fur trade.⁸⁷ The Metis in Manitoba are descendants of early unions between Aboriginal women and European traders.⁸⁸ As a distinct Metis culture developed, the Metis took up trade as a key aspect of their way of life.⁸⁹ Many Metis became independent traders, acting as middlemen between First Nations and Europeans.⁹⁰ Others ensured their subsistence and prosperity by trading resources they themselves hunted and gathered.⁹¹ By the mid-19th century, the Metis in Manitoba had developed the collective feeling that "the soil, the trade and the Government of the country [were] their birth rights."⁹²

Commerce and trade is and always has been integral to the distinctive culture of the Manitoba Metis Community. Today, the Manitoba Metis have an Aboriginal, constitutionally protected right to continue this trading tradition in modern ways to ensure that their distinct community will not only survive but also flourish.

Unlike First Nations in Manitoba, whose commercial rights were converted and modified by treaties and the *Natural Resources Transfer Agreement* ("*NRTA*"),⁹³ the Manitoba Metis Community's pre-existing customs, practices, and traditions—including as they relate to commerce and trade—were not affected by the *NRTA*⁹⁴ and continue to exist and be protected as Aboriginal rights.

86 Ibid.

- ⁹⁰ *Goodon*, supra at para. 30.
- ⁹¹ Goodon, supra at para. 31, 33, & 71.
- ⁹² Goodon, supra at para. 69(f).
- ⁹³ *R. v. Horseman*, [1990] 1 SCR 901.
- ⁹⁴ *R. v. Blais*, 2003 SCC 44.

⁸⁷ R. v. Blais, 2003 SCC 44 at para. 9 [Blais]; Goodon, supra at para. 25.

⁸⁸ *MMF*, supra, para. 21.

⁸⁹ *Powley*, supra at para. 10.

5 Ste. Madeleine Today⁹⁵

5.1 Site Visit



On August 21, 2017, the Study Team conducted a site visit to the Ste. Madeleine cemetery. The Study Team was guided by political and administrative representatives from the MMF. The Study Team followed the guides through the community pasture, passing many cattle, and arrived at the Ste. Madeleine cemetery gates. There were about 50+ visible graves and a memorial structure constructed on the historic location of the Church (see Figure 3). The site was mainly open grasses, punctuated by sages, bushes and willow trees. MMF political representative noted that there are berries (saskatoons, chokecherries and raspberries) located on the periphery of the cemetery and that the remains of the school and historic homesteads (cellars) were also beyond the edge of the cemetery.

Also noted was that MMF citizens independently come to the cemetery to care for the graves (see Figure 3). Many of the

original wooden crosses have been replaced, the grass is kept cut and the flowers on many graves refreshed. The connection of the Manitoba Metis Community to Ste. Madeline remains strong and endures.

During the walk-through, it was explained that families were drawn to this area in the early 1900's. Some families came directly from the Red River Settlement, where they had recently been expelled. As these families came, they drew other family members from around Manitoba to settle here and create a vibrant community. At the peak, there were between 30 - 40 families living in Ste. Madeleine.

It was explained to the Study Team that the Manitoba Metis Community must technically ask for permission to visit the burials at Ste. Madeline, to attend and care for the graves of their ancestors and relatives. People expressed that it is frustrating to ask for permission to be able to visit an important part of the Manitoba Metis Community's past and 'homeland'.. It was explained "Metis still believe they own this land. You will never break the tie that brings them out there" "...to many generations buried out here".

⁹⁵ For the purposes of Section 5, 6 and 7 focus group and interview results have been amalgamated, unless otherwise specified. Therefore, Participants and Respondents will be referred to as Contributors collectively.

The bellowing, snorting and grunting from the cattle in the background was observed by the MMF



staff and political representatives as being unsettling. It was explained to the Study Team that "...families were displaced so the cattle can roam free." It was noted that, in the past, cattle have broken through the fence and gotten into the graveyard.

It is believed that there are more burials in the bushes (see Figure 3) and potential beyond the fenced boundary of the graveyard. Many of these graves are now unmarked, with the stones or markers eroding or lost by use of land for pastures. Specialized machinery would be required to confirm this and locate the specific gravesites. The preference of the MMF staff and representatives accompanying the Study Team was that a wall plaque or other commemorative marker be installed to identify those families with headstones that have been lost to time.

The continuity and continued connection of the Manitoba Metis Community to Ste.

Madeline is maintained through annual Ste. Madeleine Metis Days, where Metis families gather at the site of the former Metis settlement. Community picnic's and celebrations are held where grandparents tell the stories of their lives at Ste. Madeleine, and pass on the history of their ancestors and community to future generations. Mothers bring their babies and the babies roam the landscape, learning and experiencing. It was explained to the Study Team that Ste. Madeleine is not just a symbol of the past but a marker of the future of the Metis in this area. After walking the site, MMF political representatives stated that the "...freedom of it all [Ste. Madeleine] is remarkable" and that the ties the Metis have for Ste. Madeline can never be broken.

5.2 Focus Group

Following the site visit, the Study Team proceeded the Brandon, MB for a community focus group. Approximately 30 MMF citizens attended the meeting, as well as MMF political representatives and MMF staff. Some key expressions from citizens included:

- There are cows grazing on our land
- Concerned about hunting, gathering, cultural activities
- The expropriation is unresolved. They want to take the land away again
- Concerned about the location of the line. They are taking part of our pasture
- What happens if MMF gets the land back and the [transmission] line is approved or built?
- We have no permit. No rights. We need to ask permission

- They [Manitoba Government] know we are trying to get our land back. They are trying to get this project approved so they don't have to deal with us
- Manitoba Hydro is trying to steal this land from us again. As soon as it became available
 they are trying to snatch the land away from us again
- Tell them to go through St. Lazare and leave us alone
- Important to hear Metis voices

And some citizens were quoted as saying:

- "We want Ste. Madeleine back! That's our heritage!"
- "What is left of our Metis culture is out there. We have no title, we have no rights, we have no name; we are fighting for air, fighting for dust."

Following the presentation, questionnaires were distributed. Many people requested additional time to fill out the questionnaires and opted to take them home for further consideration. Respondents were given until August 31, 2017 to return their questionnaires to the MMF offices in Brandon and Binscarth.

5.3 Metis Perspectives on the History of Ste. Madeleine

Contributors were asked 'What have you heard about the Metis history in Ste. Madeleine?'. Contributor MIS05 explained their firsthand account of living at Ste. Madeleine:

"I remember. I remember the good parts. When I was little, playing around with other kids. But the sad part is that, when we returned home from being out [away for work] out of the community for a couple of weeks, I guess it was, to come home to find that our homes were burnt out. Burned down. We had nothing left. No home. No nothing. So, but in spite of all that hardship, my parents managed to keep us alive. It was harsh times. It was hard."

"When I think about it now, it really disturbs me. At the time, I was only four years old when we got home - supposedly our home – to find out our houses had been burned down. I didn't realize what was taking place. Too young to understand what was happening. But as years go on, went on, I realized by hearing stories what had happened."

"It was confusing more than scared. I didn't know what was going on. I still remember coming to our area where the house was a finding that there was nothing there. Only kitchen ranges sticking out of the ashes and bed rails sticking out. And my mother crying. My father's shoulders shaking. He was crying too. But what can you do?"

"We went from there. Come east. Come across the Assiniboine River and settled in the community called Fouillard Town. And that's where I grew up a little for a couple of years."

"...we pitched tent in the road allowance and that is where we slept and the older kids slept under the wagon to find shelter until such time that my father was able to build a house."

Contributor MIS05 further elaborated on the shooting of the dogs. It was noted that dogs were a vital part of the Metis livelihood. The Metis took dogs with them to work and were part of their revenue source:

"Dogs were an asset. They were used as a resource. They were taught to hunt in the winter; they would bring home a sack of flour from town. They were well trained dogs ... there was a bounty on the dogs; the culprits were people from St. Lazare. They did all the damage. House burners and the dog killers.

There were some rumors that they used to laugh about the Metis people."

Contributor MIS04 also provided details on the history of Ste. Madeleine in terms of stories they had heard from relatives:

"I have heard about Ste. Madeleine all my life because my dad was born and raised there. He got married there … he started raising four kids there before PFRA came in.

I heard about it all the time, where they homestead[ed]...

He would show where the plants were, where the berries were. He told us the history of how they came to be out of the there. He told us all about how they came in and because of people couldn't read or write back ... they figured they had to pay one-time fee then it was theirs."

"...back then times were hard, my dad said, they had to go out and work and when they did that they would have to take their whole families and come back in the fall. **It was a** *place where they always came home to*."

"My dad was a hunter and a trapper, but in the summer, he would take contracts and he would hire men to go work ... So, the year that the PFRA came in ... He said his home was burnt down already ... his dog was shot when he came back. So that is his story. That is how he told it."

"And it was in the fall, so it was a hard time. People already were living in the area, south of town, Fouillard, where I was born and raised. People were there already, so he stayed with this family for a little bit. Him and my mom and my brothers, they stayed with his family for a little bit and then he came to that area, Fouillard town, they called it and they built a little shack there for the winter because already it was ... November. He built a little shack made of small logs and he stayed there for the winter and then in January my sister was born ... And then he bought logs and built a permanent home there down on the corner. That is what he told us about Ste. Madeleine."

13 out of 23 Contributors reiterated the story that people were forcibly removed, their dogs shot, and their houses burnt when speaking about Ste. Madelene.

5.4 Outlooks and Attitudes

When asked how they felt about what happened at Ste. Madeleine, Contributors were clear. Many of the words used to describe the situation were: sad, angry, cheated, wronged, hurt, upset,

disgraced, dishonored and despicable. The below word cloud represents the words of the Contributors in relation to this question response.



Word Cloud from Question: 'How do you feel about what happened at Ste. Madeleine?'

Specifically, Contributor MIS01 indicated that they felt "Angry. Frustrated. Hurt" and MFG14 explained that they are "...very upset with what happened and how the Metis were treated". They felt like "...they were cheated out of their land and it should be given back to the Metis people". Contributor MFG12 explained that "[i]t was and still is unforgiveable offense, needs to be righted".

Many Contributors also expressed a deep level of sympathy for their ancestors and what they would have went through in this situation. MFG10 expressed that they are "[s]ad for my ancestors..." and "[s]ad how a government could do this to our ancestors that many years ago and have the nerve to try to do this with the hydro line...". This Contributor explained that "[i]t [the land] was taken for cattle then, so many years ago. Now a hydro line".

Contributor MIS04 added:

"It is very – for me – it's very sad and very emotional when I think about it because anybody has to have someplace to belong; and that is where we are from. That is where we belong ... that is our history. Our ancestors are there. So, for me, that land is almost like coming home. Although I was born and raised on the corner or Fouillard's Corner – still, this is where my heart is ... I think for a lot of the people ... it's the same for them because they can trace their roots back there."

5.5 Family Connections

Most Contributors (20 of 23) had a family connection to the Ste. Madeleine Metis community. One Contributor directly experienced the removal of Metis from the area, many other Contributors were children of those who were removed, and some were grandchildren.

Contributor MIS03 father originally came from Lestock, Saskatchewan and settled in Ste. Madeleine, where they had family connections. They didn't have an original homestead but because of the relationship between their father and the families in Ste. Madeleine they chose to settle in the community.

Contributor MIS04 explained that they completed a genealogy and traced their family history. It showed their family coming from France to Montreal, Trois Riviéres, and then traced their ongoing journey to the Red River Settlement. From there, their ancestors travelled onward to Ste. Madeleine and settled there. Their grandfather and three of his brothers all settled there and made their lives. Following the settlement in Ste. Madeleine, their father was born. It was on Section 20; he was born, raised and got married in that area.



\$ ste. Madeleine Church, built in 1913.

Where Contributor MIS04's father was born (Map Source: Zeilig 1987)

Contributor MIS07's parents and an uncle came to Ste. Madeleine from the Red River Settlement as well around 1914. Their grandparents followed in 1919. Contributors MIS01 and MIS02's mother was born in Ste. Madeleine and their parents before them lived there as well.

MFG16, MFG14, MFG09, MFG10, MFG11, MFG08, MFG06, and MFG05 all had parents and grandparents who lived in Ste. Madeleine. The rest had relatives or parents that lived there. The contemporary connection is still intact as many of the people one generation removed from the expulsion are still alive.

5.6 Importance

When Contributors were asked if the Ste. Madeleine area was important to them, they clearly articulated an ongoing importance and connection to the site. Contributor MIS01 explained:

"It is [important] to me. That's where my mother was born ... we got chased out of there just so the cows could live there. That's the thing that hurts ... they had to leave and let the cows take over. That's not right."

Contributor MIS05 added further context and explained:

"Yeah, this area is important. It's very important because I have my relatives there. My parents are buried there and I feel that I should do what I can [to] preserve what they had left behind; because they believed in all that in spite of all the hardships that they endured."

Contributor MIS07 indicated that Ste. Madeleine is important for contemporary reasons as well as historic connection:

> "Yeah it is [important] ... because of the history that is there. The serenity. I enjoy the outdoors. I love to hunt there. I like to ride my horse there. I can ride for miles without seeing anybody. Well not anybody, but, just very good riding trails."

Contributors MIS03 and MIS04 also added to the contemporary reasons Ste. Madeleine is important. MIS04 explained:

"It is very much [important] ... because we still go back; as much as we can. I still harvest there ... I still harvest my berries there and I still harvest some plants from there."



Contributor MIS03 indicated that there are people out at Ste. Madeleine every weekend. MIS04 further elaborated that:

"It is very important to a lot of the descendants ... when I go back home there, it's like coming home ... I collect berries and I still make my jam for the toast and the bannock in the morning ... It's a get-away from here ... it gives you peace to go home."

Contributor MIS06 also felt the area was important and explained that, not only the historic Ste. Madeleine area is important, but the traditional hunting grounds as well which extend south to Ste. Lazare and north to the cemetery. Contributor MFG09 stated that "[i]t is our homeland, where our ancestors lived and settled". The importance cannot be overstated.

Key themes of why Ste. Madeleine is important in the comment responses for this question were the family connection or connection to ancestry, the importance of the area as it is part of the culture and history of the Metis, and continuity of practice with people still frequenting the area for hunting, trapping, fishing and gathering today. Overall, the importance of this area was apparent in the responses

5.7 Contemporary Continuity

Contemporary continuity is an important aspect of Use and Occupancy studies as it shows use of areas, not only in the past, but illustrates the ongoing connection of these sites now and into the future. This aspect was highlighted when Contributors were asked about visiting the Ste. Madeleine area. Contributors indicated that they still visit the Ste. Madeleine cemetery for:

- The Ste. Madeleine Metis Days
- General visits to the cemetery
- Cleaning and maintaining the cemetery
- Camping
- Funerals

Contributors also indicated they visit the area surrounding the Ste. Madeleine cemetery for:

- Hunting
- Fishing
- Berry and berry plant gathering
- Plant and medicine gathering

5.8 Suggestions for Reparation

When Contributors were asked what they thought should be done with the Ste. Madeleine site, many expressed that the site should be returned to the Metis in some fashion. Contributor MIS02 explained:

"That is an easy one. It should be given back to us..."

Contributor MIS01 elaborated:

"Some of it should, for sure [be given back] ... we call it our place now, but we get told by lots that it is not our place..."

Contributor MIS07 further added:

"...if we could buy those two sections of land [where the cemetery and school are] ..."

Contributor MIS05 was emphatic in stating:

"It should be given back to the Metis. The whole, all the land that was taken away from the Metis..."

Some Contributors wanted the Ste. Madeleine cemetery taken care of better. Contributor MIS07 explained that:

"I would like to see cairns erected. It should be kept up to date. Cairns for where the church was and, if possible, a replica of the church, and if possible, of where the school was."

<u>All 23 Contributors</u> wanted to see the land returned to the Metis and/or the MMF in some way; whether, a smaller symbolic amount or the full land base.

5.9 The Project and Ste. Madeleine

Many of the Contributors expressed the concern that the Project should not go through the community pasture. While the visual markers of Ste. Madeleine today may be the cemetery and remains of the settlement there, Metis recollections of Ste. Madeleine as communal lands is interspersed throughout the Spy-Hill Ellice community pasture. Many Contributors were concerned that the Project may affect historic homesteads not yet identified or could affect the traditional harvesting activities and territory which Contributors felt was within the Spy-Hill Ellice Community Pasture. Contributor MIS05 asked "[c]an they [Manitoba Hydro] go around the pasture?"

Contributors described the layout of the Ste. Madeleine site, the church, the school and the homesteads and suggested that the Project take an alternative route, preferably south through St. Lazare to avoid the importance of this area to the Metis and preserve historic sites; this sentiment was echoed by many Contributors (MIS01, MIS07, MIS03, and MIS04). MIS05 felt that this would "...make everybody happy in the long run because this is a sacred place; you can't get away from it" "I think, the history part of this cemetery and the homes where people used to live should remain as is right now; that is what I would suggest."



This response was echoed by Contributor MIS04 explained "I would not like to see it go through there [the Community Pasture], it's my thing. It's just the idea that it's going to cut through – I know it doesn't belong to us; at the same time, when I think about Ste. Madeleine, I think about all of the homesteads that were at one time, ours ... my ancestors, the people that were there..." The reason given for Contributor MIS04's position was one of sentimentality: "I guess what it is – is sentimental value ... 'cause it's going to cut through some of the homesteads that were there originally."

Contributor MIS07 summed this up by wondering why Manitoba Hydro would not just construct through the Ellice-Archie Community Pasture. MIS07 stated: "I still don't understand ...

[t]hen they don't have to go to all the hassle of leasing the land from farmers ... or follow the rail line because it is already accessed."

5.10 Conclusion

The stories shared by Contributors acknowledge the historic connection of the Manitoba Metis Community to the area of Ste. Madeleine, and that this connection is ongoing and maintained to this day. The importance of Ste. Madeleine is not bound by the confines of the cemetery – which, while a critical component of the Metis connection to this place and their ancestors, does not reflect the broader land use and connection that Contributors spoke of. Contributors provided information about cultural values as well as harvesting and other ongoing land and resource uses taking place at and around Ste. Madeleine, and throughout the community pasture lands. Contributor MIS05 expressed this best when they stated, "I hope we can preserve it [Ste. Madeleine] to keep things as they are and then can give us back what is really ours."

6 Land Available for Metis Use

Throughout the focus group and the interviews, there was concern from Contributors about the availability of land. The available land for the exercise of Metis rights in the vicinity of the Project is almost exclusively within the Spy Hill – Ellice Community Pasture. This is an area of historical importance to the MMF and its citizens and is a continuing flashpoint for contemporary dispute. Many Participants exclusively harvest on the Spy Hill – Ellice Community Pasture as it is one of the few areas where Metis citizens understand they have an unimpeded right to exercise their Metis rights. However, the Study Team notes that permission is required to access the pasture.

Community Pastures were originally managed under the *Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act*, however since the divestiture, a private user organization, the Association of Manitoba Community Pastures, will take over the land management responsibilities. However, currently Metis Contributors indicated that they must seek permission from the pasture manager in Saskatchewan to access and use the Spy-Hill Ellice community pasture during this transitional phase.

The requirement for Metis citizens to seek permission prior to entering the Spy Hill – Ellice Community Pasture was met with varying levels of aversion by the Contributors to this study.

6.1 Land Types

The first step in understanding the Land Available for Metis Use in the Project area is to understand how Metis rights may be restricted on other land types already, for example, through private ownership or government regulation.

6.1.1 Restricted Land(s)

In this Report, Restricted Land(s) refers to a general category of land that includes both Crown lands subject to a regulatory restriction(s) related to a harvesting activity (e.g., hunting, trapping or fishing) (known as Occupied Land) or land that is privately owned and cannot be accessed for harvesting without permission of the landowner (known as Private Land).

In deciding on which Crown lands in the Project RAA were subject to regulatory restriction(s) the following legislation, regulations and Manitoba Government-produced guides were consulted:

- Declaration of Provincial Roads (Access Roads) Regulation, Man Reg 414/88 R
- Highways and Transportation Act, CCSM c H40
- General Hunting Regulations, Man Reg 351/87
- Manitoba Hunting Guide, 2017
- Trapping of Wild Animals Regulation, Man Reg 245/90
- 2017-2018 Trapping Guide

Based on the nature of the statues and regulations, no additional lands (e.g. Wildlife Management Units) were identified to have increased hunting or trapping restriction⁹⁶.

⁹⁶ The reader should note that this Report is not meant to, and does not express, the legal position, argument, or opinion of the MMF. The Study Team's assessment of Restricted Land(s) is not a legal analysis and is not meant as an assessment of the Aboriginal rights, claims, or interests of the Manitoba

6.1.1.1 Occupied Lands

Within the Study Areas there is:

- 678 hectares (100%) of occupied land within the PDA
- 12,080 hectares (85%) of occupied land within the LAA
- 40,648 hectares (78%) of occupied land within the RAA

6.1.1.2 <u>Unoccupied Crown Land</u>

Unoccupied Crown Land is Crown land that is not currently subject to a regulatory restriction on any kind of harvesting activity.

Within the Study Areas, the total amount of Unoccupied Crown Landis:

- 0 hectares (0%) of Unoccupied land within the PDA
- 2,198 hectares (15%) of Unoccupied land within the LAA
- 11,631 hectares (22%) Unoccupied land within the RAA

6.2 The Amount of Land Available for Metis Use

The total amount of Unoccupied Crown Land converted to Occupied Land in the Study Areas which will experience an increase in restriction to hunting, trapping, fishing and gathering will be (see Figure 10):

Study Area	Number of Hectares of Unoccupied Crown land Prior to the Project	Number of Hectares of Unoccupied Crown Land Post Project Approval	Amount of Change
Project Development Area	0 ha	0 ha	0 ha
Local Assessment Area	2,198 ha	2,156 ha	42 ha
Regional Assessment Area	11,631 ha	11,589 ha	42 ha

Illustrating the amount of available land for the exercise of Metis rights is important as it shows that there is extremely limited land available for the Metis to exercise their rights prior to the Project development. The Spy Hill – Ellice Community Pasture is typically the only preferred area where Metis can conduct their harvesting activities somewhat unimpeded, and this area still requires permission of the Pasture Manager. Further, should the Metis desire harvesting off the Community Pasture, Metis require permission of private land holders as private land is the dominate land type in the vicinity of the Project. This already limited harvesting area will experience an increase in restriction for Metis harvesters because of the Project. The PDA of the Project, if approved would include an easement agreement which conveys *priority rights* to Manitoba Hydro. These priority rights could grant Manitoba Hydro the right to '…enter upon the

Metis Community, or of the locations and conditions in which they can be exercised. Rather, this Report relies on what the legislation and regulations provide for on a plain reading, when read in conjunction with the interpretation offered by the Province of Manitoba in the 2017 Hunting Guide and 2017-2018 Trapping Guide. The Report assumes, based on a lack of certainty regarding Manitoba's interpretation of these laws and regulations and their application to Metis citizens, that they do, or at least can, apply to Metis citizens.

right-of-way and use, construct, place, operate, maintain, repair, alter, add to and remove, on, under, across, along, over, though, or from the right-of-way overhead and/or underground..." and "...the right of free an unimpeded ingress and egress to and from the right-of-way..."⁹⁷.

A priority right means that Manitoba Hydro's rights are, for all intents and purposes, placed above Metis rights if rights are considered in a hierarchy. It does not mean that MMF citizens' rights are extinguished; it does not mean that the MMF citizens' rights are not as important as rights conveyed to Manitoba Hydro in the event of a conflict. It does mean that if Manitoba Hydro, for any reason, needs to access the PDA for construction, operations and maintenance activities, they have the right to displace MMF citizens from the PDA for the duration of those activities, entirely at their discretion.

⁹⁷ Statutory Easement for Bipole I, Bipole II and Bipole III.



This removes the guarantee that the area will be available for the exercise of Metis rights without restriction at any time.

Manitoba Hydro will be authorized to prohibit Metis access to the PDA during the construction of the Project. Additionally, Metis access to the PDA for exercising their rights could be disrupted because of operations and maintenance activities. The *Wildlife Act*, for example, prohibits hunting "…in a manner that is dangerous to other persons…" or "…without due regard for safety of other persons". Manitoba Hydro personnel will be present during construction, as well as periodically throughout operation and maintenance activities.

The exercise of Aboriginal rights can be subject to limitations necessary to protect public safety, including by not engaging in unsafe or dangerous hunting. In a variety of circumstances, it could be unsafe or dangerous to hunt in portions of the PDA where operation and maintenance activities are underway. As a result, Metis citizens could lose the guarantee of consistently available Unoccupied Crown Land that they currently have. MMF citizens can be prohibited from accessing the area of the PDA through construction of the Project and, at select times at Manitoba Hydro's discretion, for operations and maintenance activities. As already noted by one survey Participant, there are concerns with the restrictions imposed on Metis rights when the timing of the exercise of those rights conflicts with Manitoba Hydro's construction or maintenance of the Project.

Contributor MIS04 explained that, technically, the Metis need permission, already, to access the Spy Hill – Ellice Community Pasture. The requirement to seek for permission was not viewed favorably by Contributors. Contributor MIS05 explained that when they have to ask for permission: "I feel degraded. Very degraded. Like I don't belong anywhere." There were fears that the requirement to ask for permission may occur on to the transmission line as well.

Results show that the majority⁹⁸ of Contributors would avoid transmission lines for harvesting activities by at least 100 metres.

6.3 Changes in the Physical Attributes of the Land

Being on the land has distinct physical attributes that make the experience of land use for Metis citizens unique. The approval of this Project has the potential to change these distinctive conditions. Direct changes to physical attributes can occur through changes to air quality, noise and visual quality near the Project.

Contributors indicated that they would not harvest⁹⁹ where they could smell industrial development (except for rock and mineral gatherers). Also, the perceived risk of industrial odor must also be considered as Contributors may avoid the PDA and surrounding area throughout construction and maintenance activities due to a *perceived* risk of increased industrial odor.

⁹⁸ 62% (n=13) for hunting, 88% (n=8) for trapping, 64% (n=14) for fishing, 54% (n=13) for berry and berry plant gathering, 78% (n=9) for plant and medicine gathering, 54% (n=13) for tree gathering, and 57% (n=7) for rock and mineral gathering

⁹⁹ 78% (n=18) for hunting, 100% (n=11) for trapping, 83% (n=18) for fishing, 93% (n=14) for berry and berry plant gathering, 100% (n=11) for plant and medicine gathering, 71% (n=14) for tree and tree product gathering, 38% (n=8) for rock and mineral gathering

While the Environmental Assessment for this Project has not yet been filed, Study Team experience with other transmission line developments as well as the St. Vital Transmission Complex Assessment Report list potential changes in air quality from similar project's activities as:

- Emissions from internal combustion engine operation from construction vehicles and support vehicles in the construction fleet;
- Dusts generated by construction vehicle movements, movement of materials and clearing efforts;
- Emissions of products of complete and incomplete combustion, generated as a result of disposal by burning of cleared materials within ROW.
- Emissions related to vehicular traffic resulting from operation and maintenance programs.
- Emissions, dust generation and potential odour concerns stemming from vegetation management programs and related products, equipment and traffic and personnel movements (Manitoba Hydro 2014, pp. 9-4 9-5).

These considerations were raised in surveys and questionnaires. Contributors also indicated that they would not harvest¹⁰⁰ where they could hear industrial developments.

Again, while the EA for this Project is still pending, potential changes to the acoustic environment can be inferred from the changes identified in the St. Vital Transmission Complex Environmental Assessment Report as the project is similar in nature to the Birtle Transmission Line:

- Construction noise (Manitoba Hydro 2014, pp. 9-2)
- Noise and Vibration from Activities (Manitoba Hydro 2014, pp. 9-26)
- Drilling Activities (Manitoba Hydro 2014, pp. 9-57)
- Noise during clearing activities including mowing, cutting and/or removal of vegetation in the ROW (Manitoba Hydro 2014, pp. 9-72)
- Noise during maintenance activities from machines and equipment used to maintain infrastructure and ROW vegetation (Manitoba Hydro 2014, pp. 9-73)

Further, Contributors expressed some concern with potential sources of noise including line hum. Contributor MIS04 explained that "...my concern is ... the humming sound."

Finally, Contributors indicated that they would not harvest¹⁰¹ where they could see industrial development. This is important as the Project has the potential to change the visual quality of the landscape in areas of importance to MMF citizens. Contributor MFG08 indicated that they have concerns that the Project could "...spoil the landscape, the air around it, the water, hunting, gathering of berries, trees surrounding it" and Contributor MFG02 explained that this "[t]ransmission line just adds another piece to overcome and deal with".

¹⁰⁰ 89% (n=18) for hunting, 91% (n=11) for trapping, 78% (n=18) for fishing, 79% (n=14) for berry and berry plant gathering, 91% (n=11) for plant and medicine gathering, 64% (n=14) for tree and tree product gathering, 50% (n=8) for rock and mineral gathering

¹⁰¹ 78% (n=18) for hunting, 91% (n=11) for trapping, 83% (n=18) for fishing, 79% (n=14) for berry and berry plant gathering, 91% (n=11) for plant and medicine gathering, 64% (n=14) for tree and tree product gathering, 50% (n=8) for rock and mineral gathering

The St. Vital Transmission Complex EA did acknowledge that construction activities would be expected to result "...in disturbance to the existing visual landscape..." (Manitoba Hydro 2014, pp. 9-249); however, as the EA for this Project is not complete yet, the effects on Metis specific viewsheds cannot be quantified. Participants did, however, raise concerns with the potential for visual landscape effects in relation to the Birtle transmission project.

Changes in Physical Attributes have the potential for negative effects on MMF citizens exercising their Metis rights. A specific identification of effects to Metis rights and interests must be completed as part of the Project Environmental Assessment. Following this identification, mitigation must be developed in partnership with the MMF to ensure the effects are adequately reduced.

6.4 Changes in Access

77% (n=17) of Contributors responded to the question:

"Do you believe the Project will change the access to harvesting areas or important areas?"

Of those Contributors:

- 71% (n=14) believed it would change for rock and mineral gathering
- 75% (n=16) believed it would change for berry and berry plant gathering
- 75% (n=16) believed it would change for tree and tree product gathering
- 76% (n=17) believed it would change for hunting
- 77% (n=13) believed it would change for trapping
- 80% (n=15) believed it would change for plant and medicine gathering

This is important as, generally, accessibility via the transmission corridor and more intensive public use are typical effects looked at for transmission lines. Access is generally restricted to the area of the transmission line PDA during active construction. It is noted by the Study Team that these access restrictions may be present at select times during maintenance activities as well.

Changes in Access has the potential for negative effects on MMF citizens exercising their Metis rights. A specific identification of effects to Metis rights and interests must be completed as part of the Project Environmental Assessment. Following this identification, mitigation must be developed in partnership with the MMF to ensure the effects are adequately reduced.

6.5 Conclusion

The upcoming Environmental Assessment for the Birtle Transmission Project must consider changes to the Land Available for Metis use. The information provided above can be used in the EA as baseline information to inform the assessment of potential effects. Following this, mitigation must be collaboratively developed to ensure residual effects do not occur.

7 Harvesting

'Harvesting' is a recognized Metis right in the MMF-Manitoba Harvesting Agreement (2012). Contributor MIS04 explained that "[i]t [harvesting] makes you feel a connection to the land. A connection to ancestors ... to be able to use all that is my connection back to the land and usually when I am harvesting, I don't harvest everything in that area. I save some and always thank Mother Earth for providing for me." It was noted that harvesting is important because it is the Metis way of living and feeding themselves (MFG09); a traditional way of living that allows for self-sufficiency (MFG08).

Harvesting for Metis is not just a recreational activity. There are cultural, economic and subsistence components which encompass these exercises which are important for Metis identity and pride.

7.1 Previously Collect Use Information

The MMF has undertaken previous data collection processes and existing Use and Occupancy data was available for the Project Study Areas. The information used identified that within the PDA sites included:

- Trapping Sites for Personal Use, for:
 - o Coyote
 - o Mink
 - o Muskrat
 - o Rabbit
 - o Weasel
- Seasonal Habitat for Moose
- Important Habitat for Deer and Unspecified Species
- Hunting for White-Tailed Deer and Deer
- Fishing for Unspecified Species
- Migration Route for Metis people
- Historic Sturgeon Fishing site
- 9 Unspecified Polygon sites
- 1 Unspecified Polyline site

Added to that for the LAA were:

• A deer killsite

And added to that for the RAA were:

- Trapping Sites for:
 - o Beaver
 - o Mink
 - o Muskrat
 - o Weasel
- Fishing for

- Northern Pike/Jackfish (x2)
- o Pickerel
- o Goldeye
- o Catfish
- o Sturgeon
- o Suckers
- Hunting for Deer (x6)
- Two areas of 'Changes'
- Plants and Natural Materials Gathering, including:
 - o Cranberry
 - o Raspberry
 - o Saskatoon Berry
- A Cart Trail
- 1 Unspecified Polygon site
- 2 Unspecific Polyline sites
- 2 Unspecified Point sites
- A Cultural Site (Fort)
- A Burial Site
- A Historically Significant Metis Site
- A Trading Post

Please see Figures 5 through 10 for previously collected Use and Occupancy information.












7.2 Interview Results

Information collected for this Report included preferred species of harvest, what the species or type of item was used for, the best season for harvesting that species/type as well as frequency and success rate.

A total of 109 Project specific use and occupancy sites were identified through the interviews – 37 of which directly intersected the PDA. Of those sites intersecting the PDA, the following attributes were defined:

Participant Code	Species	Activity Type	Season	What is it used for?	Location
POLYGON					
MIS03	Pin Cherry	Berry Gathering	Summer	Subsistence	South of
MIS03	Raspberry	Berry Gathering	Summer	Subsistence	Deerhorn Creek South of
1011303	Raspberry	Berry Gathening	Summer	Subsistence	Deerhorn Creek
MIS03	Strawberry	Berry Gathering	Summer, Spring	Subsistence	South of
	outanoony	Borry Galiloning	Cuminer, opinig	Cubeleteriee	Deerhorn Creek
MIS04	Pin Cherry	Berry Gathering	Spring, Summer	Subsistence	South of
					Deerhorn Creek
MIS04	Raspberry	Berry Gathering	Spring, Summer	Subsistence,	South of
MI000	Ob ann al Oa tíach	Tio bio a	Maran David	Medicinal	Deerhorn Creek The Assiniboine
MIS06	Channel Catfish	Fishing	Year Round	Subsistence, Sharing	River and
				Shanny	Qu'Appelle
					River
MIS06	Northern Pike/	Fishing	Year Round	Subsistence,	The Assiniboine
	Jackfish	-		Sharing	River and
					Qu'Appelle
14000					River
MIS06	Goldeye	Fishing	Year Round	Subsistence, Sharing	The Assiniboine River and
				Shanny	Qu'Appelle
					River
MIS06	Walleye/	Fishing	Year Round	Subsistence,	The Assiniboine
	Pickerel	-		Sharing	River and
					Qu'Appelle
14000					River
MIS03	Deer	Hunting	Winter, Fall, Spring	Subsistence, Selling	The Spy-Hill Ellice
			Spring	Seming	Community
					Pasture
MIS03	Rabbit	Hunting	Winter, Spring,	Subsistence,	South of
		-	Fall	Selling	Deerhorn Creek
MIS04	Deer	Hunting	Fall, Spring	Subsistence,	The Spy-Hill
				Trade/Sell,	Ellice
				Clothing/Crafts	Community Pasture
MIS04	Snowshoe Hare	Hunting	Fall, Winter,	Subsistence,	South of
			Spring	Trade/Sell	Deerhorn Creek
MIS04	Cotton Tail	Hunting	Fall, Winter,	Subsistence,	South of
	Rabbit	J J	Spring	Trade/Sell	Deerhorn Creek
MIS04	Common Sweet	Plant and	Summer	Crafts	The Spy-Hill
	Clover	Medicine			Ellice
		Gathering			Community
					Pasture

MIS04	Dandelion	Plant and Medicine Gathering	Spring	Subsistence, Crafts	The Spy-Hill Ellice Community Pasture
MIS04	Prairie Turnip	Plant and Medicine Gathering	Spring	Subsistence, Medicinal	The Spy-Hill Ellice Community Pasture
MIS04	Rat Root	Plant and Medicine Gathering	Summer	Medicinal	The Spy-Hill Ellice Community Pasture
MIS04	Seneca Root	Plant and Medicine Gathering	Summer	Medicinal	The Spy-Hill Ellice Community Pasture
MIS04	Stinging Nettle	Plant and Medicine Gathering	Fall	Medicinal	The Spy-Hill Ellice Community Pasture
MIS04	Thistle	Plant and Medicine Gathering	Fall	Medicinal	The Spy-Hill Ellice Community Pasture
MIS04	Wild Mint	Plant and Medicine Gathering	Summer	Medicinal	The Spy-Hill Ellice Community Pasture
MIS04	Wild Onion	Plant and Medicine Gathering	-	Subsistence	The Spy-Hill Ellice Community Pasture
MIS04	Wild rose, rose hips & rose buds	Plant and Medicine Gathering	Fall	Subsistence, Medicinal	The Spy-Hill Ellice Community Pasture
MIS03	-	ТЕК	-	Feeding Area	The Spy-Hill Ellice Community Pasture
MIS03	-	ТЕК	-	Migration Area	The Spy-Hill Ellice Community Pasture
MIS03	Moose	ТЕК	-	Seasonal habitat	The Spy-Hill Ellice Community Pasture
MIS04	-	ТЕК	-	Feeding Area	The Spy-Hill Ellice Community Pasture
MIS04	-	ТЕК	-	Migration Area	The Spy-Hill Ellice Community Pasture
MIS04	Moose	TEK	Summer	Seasonal Habitat	South of Deerhorn Creek
MIS06	-	TEK	-	Spawning Area	The Assiniboine River and

					Qu'Appelle River
MIS03	Bur Oak (Scrub Oak)	Tree Gathering	Winter, Fall	Firewood, Selling	The Spy-Hill Ellice Community Pasture
MIS03	White Poplar	Tree Gathering	Winter, Fall	Firewood, Selling	The Spy-Hill Ellice Community Pasture
MIS04	Bur Oak (Scrub Oak)	Tree Gathering	Winter, Fall	Firewood, Trade/Sell	The Spy-Hill Ellice Community Pasture
MIS04	White Poplar	Tree Gathering	Summer	Firewood	The Spy-Hill Ellice Community Pasture
POLYLINE					
MIS06	Moose	ТЕК	-	Migration Route	Riding Mountain National Park to the Assiniboine River
MIS06	Moose	ТЕК	-	Migration Route	Riding Mountain National Park to the Assiniboine River

The Project specific Use and Occupancy data collected identifies most of use on Occupied Crown Land, specifically, the Community Pastures. Please see Figures 11 through 17 for illustration of this trend through data collected within the RAA.















7.3 Harvester Experience

The construction and operation of this Project could potentially affect MMF harvester experience through changes in locations available to those harvesters and changes to the species available for harvest. Contributor MIS01 explained that "[t]here is moose and deer and if this [the project] goes through, that is probably going to spoil, the ... habitat. If they cut down trees and all that, that is going to take the berry trees and there won't be anything left for the wild animals to eat and we need them. That is supposed to be our livelihood". Contributor MIS05 further elaborated that "...as soon as there is a disturbance, they [animals] are going to disperse someplace else."

Specifically, the harvesting experience could be affected by displacement of species of importance, reduction in solitude while harvesting in the area, and reduction in level of success; which would all contribute to changes to MMF harvesters preferred means of harvest.

During the interviews and focus group questionnaires, Contributors were asked what conditions they preferred for harvesting. Contributors reported that they prefer where it is quiet¹⁰², where they had past success¹⁰³, where there is no development¹⁰⁴ and where there are no people¹⁰⁵. Contributors felt that the proposed Project area was still remote (excluding the grazing land from consideration). Contributor MFG08 indicated that there was not much development in the Community Pasture. Contributor MIS01 explained that "I go out there and it gives me a good feeling inside. It's just a feeling to know our family lived there; it's like being home."

The Project has the potential to affect the quiet that MMF harvesters enjoy through increased noise (see Section 6.3), interrupt harvester success through intermittent access restriction (see Section 6.4), increase the development in the Community Pasture through the construction and operation of the transmission line and increase the amount of people in the vicinity through construction and operation staff.

Changes in Harvester Experience has the potential for negative effects on MMF harvesters exercising their Metis rights. A specific identification of effects to Harvester Experience must be completed as part of the Project Environmental Assessment. Following this identification, mitigation must be developed in partnership with the MMF to ensure the effects are adequately reduced.

 $^{^{102}}$ 88% (n=17) for hunting, 90% (n=10) for trapping, 82% (n=17) for fishing, 53% (n=15) for berry and berry plant gathering, 91% (n=11) for plant and medicine gathering, 64% (n=14) for tree and tree product gathering, 50% (n=8) for rock and mineral gathering

¹⁰³ 82% (n=17) for hunting, 90% (n=10) for trapping, 89% (n=18) for fishing, 87% (n=15) for berry and berry plant gathering, 91% (n=11) for plant and medicine gathering, 86% (n=14) for tree and tree product gathering, 100% (n=8) for rock and mineral gathering

¹⁰⁴ 88% (n=17) for hunting, 80% (n=10) for trapping, 81% (n=16) for fishing, 80% (n=15) for berry and berry plant gathering, 82% (n=11) for plant and medicine gathering, 79% (n=14) for tree and tree product gathering, 88% (n=8) for rock and mineral gathering

¹⁰⁵ 94% (n=17) for hunting, 90% (n=10) for trapping, 72% (n=18) for fishing, 50% (n=14) for berry and berry plant gathering, 73% (n=11) for plant and medicine gathering, 62% (n=13) for tree and tree product gathering, 86% (n=7) for rock and mineral gathering

7.4 Harvesting Success

As previously indicated in Section 6.2, the PDA is subject to increased legal restriction for MMF harvesting activities which may further exacerbate already constrained harvesting conditions. This may lead to displacement of MMF citizens from their preferred areas of harvest, contingent on Project phase.

Potential effects to harvesting success are generally a result of Project construction; however, the effect on harvesting success may persist into operations, due to changes in harvesting behavior. There is a general assumption that Metis citizens can go elsewhere to harvest with little to no effect. The results of the focus group and interviews, however, show that Contributors avoidance behaviors make this assumption problematic.

For the LAA and RAA, buffers were applied to the Occupied and Private Land features based on the survey and questionnaire results. Participants and Respondents were asked how far from developments or land types they would harvest. The distances given were averaged and the mean value was applied to the GIS shapefiles for each figure, where GIS files were available. These buffers illustrated areas where Metis citizens have diminished preference. It does not mean that they avoid these areas completely, just that they are not areas that are preferred.

Land Type	Buffer Distance of Focus Group and Interview Results (calculated with Mean)
Private Land	156.25 m
Agricultural Land	256.25 m
Community Pasture	0 m
Provincial Park	381.25 m
Ecological Reserve	375.00 m
National Park	318.75 m
Provincial Forest	312.50 m
Wildlife Management Area	437.50 m
Indian Reserve	312.50 m
Primary Road or Highway	1200.00 m
Secondary Road	1161.54 m
Pipeline Right-of-Way	815.38 m
Powerline	853.85 m
Transmission line	1038.46 m
House, Barn, Outbuilding	1353.85 m
Railway	1007.69 m
Forestry Activity	1230.77 m
Mine	807.69 m
Hydro-Electric Generating Station	930.77 m
Hydro-Electric converter station/transformer	1238.46 m
Wellpad	969.23 m
Town or Village	1230.77 m

Buffer Distances for Hunting

Land Type	Buffer Distance of Focus Group and Interview Results (calculated with Mean)
Private Land	500.00 m
Agricultural Land	750.00 m
Community Pasture	500.00 m
Provincial Park	1012.50 m
Ecological Reserve	1000.00 m

National Park	1000.00 m
Provincial Forest	1000.00 m
Wildlife Management Area	1000.00 m
Indian Reserve	1000.00 m
Primary Road or Highway	1625.00 m
Secondary Road	1325.00 m
Pipeline Right-of-Way	1750.00 m
Powerline	1750.00 m
Transmission line	1750.00 m
House, Barn, Outbuilding	1512.50 m
Railway	1450.00 m
Forestry Activity	1512.50 m
Mine	1575.00 m
Hydro-Electric Generating Station	1575.00 m
Hydro-Electric converter station/transformer	1575.00 m
Wellpad	1575.00 m
Town or Village	1762.50 m

Buffer Distances for Trapping

Land Type	Buffer Distance of Focus Group and Interview Results (calculated with Mean)
Private Land	221.43 m
Agricultural Land	542.86 m
Community Pasture	357.14 m
Provincial Park	435.71 m
Ecological Reserve	571.43 m
National Park	714.29 m
Provincial Forest	571.43 m
Wildlife Management Area	435.71 m
Indian Reserve	714.29 m
Primary Road or Highway	946.67 m
Secondary Road	466.67 m
Pipeline Right-of-Way	673.33 m
Powerline	806.67 m
Transmission line	1006.67 m
House, Barn, Outbuilding	653.33 m
Railway	813.33 m
Forestry Activity	806.67 m
Mine	806.67 m
Hydro-Electric Generating Station	1006.67 m
Hydro-Electric converter station/transformer	873.33 m
Wellpad	806.67 m
Town or Village	906.67 m

Buffer Distances for Fishing

Land Type	Buffer Distance of Focus Group and Interview Results (calculated with Mean)
Private Land	76.92 m
Agricultural Land	92.31 m
Community Pasture	0 m
Provincial Park	461.54 m
Ecological Reserve	461.54 m
National Park	461.54 m
Provincial Forest	461.54 m
Wildlife Management Area	461.54 m

230.77 m
564.29 m
450.00 m
578.57 m
657.14 m
657.14 m
721.43 m
685.71 m
507.14 m
900.00 m
792.86 m
828.57 m
714.29 m
1042.86 m

Buffer Distances for Berry and Berry Plant Gathering

Land Type	Buffer Distance of Focus Group and Interview Results (calculated with Mean)
Private Land	888.89 m
Agricultural Land	1111.11 m
Community Pasture	500.00 m
Provincial Park	666.67 m
Ecological Reserve	677.78 m
National Park	666.67 m
Provincial Forest	666.67 m
Wildlife Management Area	666.67 m
Indian Reserve	777.78 m
Primary Road or Highway	1166.67 m
Secondary Road	833.33 m
Pipeline Right-of-Way	1111.11 m
Powerline	1444.44 m
Transmission line	1444.44 m
House, Barn, Outbuilding	1333.33 m
Railway	1888.89 m
Forestry Activity	1722.22 m
Mine	1666.67 m
Hydro-Electric Generating Station	1444.44 m
Hydro-Electric converter station/transformer	1666.67 m
Wellpad	1444.44 m
Town or Village	1444.44 m

Buffer Distances for Plant and Medicine Gathering

Land Type	Buffer Distance of Focus Group and Interview Results (calculated with Mean)
Private Land	750.00 m
Agricultural Land	916.67 m
Community Pasture	500.00 m
Provincial Park	500.00 m
Ecological Reserve	333.33 m
National Park	333.33 m
Provincial Forest	333.33 m
Wildlife Management Area	333.33 m
Indian Reserve	500.00 m
Primary Road or Highway	930.77 m
Secondary Road	553.85 m

Pipeline Right-of-Way	776.92 m
Powerline	930.77 m
Transmission line	930.77 m
House, Barn, Outbuilding	546.15 m
Railway	930.77 m
Forestry Activity	776.92 m
Mine	776.92 m
Hydro-Electric Generating Station	776.92 m
Hydro-Electric converter station/transformer	776.92 m
Wellpad	776.92 m
Town or Village	776.92 m

Buffer Distances for Tree and Tree Product Gathering

Land Type	Buffer Distance of Focus Group and Interview Results (calculated with Mean)
Private Land	285.71 m
Agricultural Land	571.43 m
Community Pasture	285.71 m
Provincial Park	571.43 m
Ecological Reserve	857.14 m
National Park	857.14 m
Provincial Forest	857.14 m
Wildlife Management Area	857.14 m
Indian Reserve	285.71 m
Primary Road or Highway	357.14 m
Secondary Road	357.14 m
Pipeline Right-of-Way	857.14 m
Powerline	1142.86 m
Transmission line	1142.86 m
House, Barn, Outbuilding	571.43 m
Railway	1142.86 m
Forestry Activity	1142.86 m
Mine	1142.86 m
Hydro-Electric Generating Station	1142.86 m
Hydro-Electric converter station/transformer	1428.57 m
Wellpad	1142.86 m
Town or Village	571.43 m

Buffer Distances for Rock and Mineral Gathering

For the LAA and RAA, when the area of diminished preference is applied, the amount of preferred land remaining is:

LAA Activity Type	Available Land (in hectares)	% of Available Land	% of Change ¹⁰⁶
Hunting	217 ha	2%	13% change
Trapping	213 ha	1%	14% change
Fishing	220 ha	2%	13% change
Berry and Berry Plant Gathering	308 ha	2%	13% change
Plant and Medicine Gathering	213 ha	1%	14% change
Tree and Tree Product Gathering	215 ha	2%	13% change
Rock and Mineral Gathering	223 ha	2%	13% change

¹⁰⁶ From Occupied Lands to Occupied Lands including the Diminished Preference Zone

RAA			
Activity Type	Available Land (in hectares)	% of Available Land	
Hunting	1,876 ha	3%	18% change
Trapping	1,813 ha	3%	19% change
Fishing	2,370 ha	4%	17% change
Berry and Berry Plant Gathering	3,172 ha	6%	16% change
Plant and Medicine Gathering	1,926 ha	4%	18% change
Tree and Tree Product Gathering	2,119 ha	4%	18% change
Rock and Mineral Gathering	2,482 ha	5%	17% change

MMF citizens may have to establish new harvesting areas, avoiding Project construction. If citizens are successful in these new areas, results show (see Section 7.3) that they will frequent those areas of success, therefore, potentially removing the PDA from consideration as a viable harvesting alternative (see Figures 18 through 24 for illustration of diminished preference zones).

Contributor patterns of use are adaptable to Project construction and can result in a continuous displacement of harvesting activities from the PDA. While this illustrates the resilience of Metis citizens, it may not be reflective of their preferred harvesting locales. Therefore, changes in Harvesting Success has the potential for negative effects on MMF harvesters exercising their Metis rights. A specific identification of effects to Harvesting Success must be completed as part of the Project Environmental Assessment. Following this identification, mitigation must be developed in partnership with the MMF to ensure the effects are adequately reduced.





Prepared For: Manitoba Metis Federation



Prepared By: Metis N4 Construction



Figure: 18





Prepared For: Manitoba Metis Federation



Prepared By: Metis N4 Construction



Figure: 19









Prepared By: Metis N4 Construction



Figure: 20





Prepared For: Manitoba Metis Federation



Prepared By: Metis N4 Construction



Figure: 21









Prepared For: Manitoba Metis Federation



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Figure: 23

Subset Map



7.5 Availability of Species

Contributors indicated that, within the Study Area with a focus on the Spy Hill-Ellice Community Pasture, there are 'plenty' of resources available for hunting¹⁰⁷, trapping¹⁰⁸, berry and berry plant gathering¹⁰⁹, plant and medicine gathering¹¹⁰, tree and tree product gathering¹¹¹ and rock and mineral gathering¹¹²; and indicated that there are 'some' resources available for fishing¹¹³. Many Contributors were concerned with the potential for the Project to change this availability of species. Contributor MIS04 explained that "[t]he area is starting to be re-habitated by animals again" and is worried that the transmission line will affect the animals. MIS04 further elaborated that "[i]t's going to affect the plant life. It's going to affect the animal life and the habitat. It's going to affect the water." Contributor MIS05 related this to other experiences of industrial development that led to a change in availability of species. They noted "[t]hat is what happened to the environment – remember where people used to hunt, they can't hunt anymore because of those bulldozers and all that ... knocked down bushes; built new roads and there is no wildlife there anymore.

Changes in Availability of Species has the potential for negative effects on MMF harvesters exercising their Metis rights. A specific identification of effects to Availability of Species must be completed as part of the Project Environmental Assessment. Following this identification, mitigation must be developed in partnership with the MMF to ensure the effects are adequately reduced.

7.6 Perception

Contributors, overall, indicated that the quality of plants and animals within the Study Areas was 'Excellent' and the quality of fish was 'Good'. The perception that the area is 'Excellent' to 'Good' and that this would change due to the Project was clearly expressed by Contributors. MFG16 stated that "[i]t [the Project] will destroy our land". Contributor MFG13 indicated that "[i]t will wreck the environment; it will kill animals; it will chase animals off; it will kill bush that have medicines or berries on them". Some Contributors strongly felt that the Project will chase the animals away, specifically, Contributor MFG08 explained that "...the animals will go away and stay away, therefore harvesting of animals will be gone".

As perception is largely a subjective analysis, Manitoba Hydro must rely on the negative perceptions of Contributors for impressions on transmission lines. Based on this information changes in Perception has the potential for negative effects on MMF harvesters exercising their Metis rights. A specific identification of effects to Perception must be completed as part of the Project Environmental Assessment. Following this identification, mitigation must be developed in partnership with the MMF to ensure the effects are adequately reduced.

¹⁰⁷ 69% (n=16) indicated 'plenty' for hunting

¹⁰⁸ 58% (n=12) indicated 'plenty' for trapping

¹⁰⁹ 81% (n=16) indicated 'plenty' for berry and berry plant gathering

¹¹⁰ 83% (n=12) indicated 'plenty' for plant and medicine gathering

¹¹¹ 79% (n=14) indicated 'plenty' for tree and tree product gathering

¹¹² 55% (n=11) indicated 'plenty' for rock and mineral gathering

¹¹³ 50% (n=12) indicated 'some' for fishing (largest percentage calculated for fishing results)

7.7 Conclusion

The upcoming Environmental Assessment for the Birtle Transmission Project must consider changes to Harvesting. The information provided above can be used in the Environmental Assessment as baseline information to inform the assessment of potential effects. Following this, mitigation must be collaboratively developed with the MMF to ensure residual effects do not occur.

8 Conclusion

This Report provides baseline information related to Metis ongoing use and connection to the area of and surrounding Ste. Madeleine, and Land Available for Metis Use and Harvesting within the Project area. This information should be used by Manitoba Hydro in the development of their Environmental Assessment and in the identification of potential effects of the Project on Metis rights and interests. Following assessment of these effects, mitigation should be developed collaboratively, between the MMF and Manitoba Hydro to ensure the effects to Metis are sufficiently reduced, mitigated or avoided.

Without mitigation to address potential effects, the continuation of the Manitoba Metis Community's rights and interests in the Project area may be impaired, as the ability for Metis to successfully exercise their rights in the vicinity may be diminished due to an already limited land base becoming more encumbered.

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MMF Birtle Transmission Project Interview Survey 2017

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Manitoba Metis Federation ("MMF") has hired MNP to conduct a study regarding the potential impacts of the Birtle Transmission Project on Metis rights and interests.

Manitoba Hydro is proposing to construct and operate a 230 kilovolt (kV) transmission line from Birtle Station, south of the community of Birtle, to the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border. Saskpower will be responsible for the portion of the transmission line in Saskatchewan that will connect to their station in Tantallon, SK.

Construction will involve updates at various stations and is anticipated to involve steel lattice towers and "H" frame structures.

Attached is a map of the preferred Project route, which crosses through the Rural Municipalities of Ellice-Archie and Prairie View, and the Spy Hill community pasture lands.

The Proposed Route for the Birtle Transmission Project passes through the Community Pasture and approximately 5 km from the area of the former Metis settlement at Ste. Madeleines. The Metis community were the primary occupants at Ste. Madeleine's until 1935, when the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act was passed. As a result of this Act, the majority of Metis living in Ste. Madeleines were forced to move as they could not afford the property taxes on their homesteads. While the people relocated and the settlement itself was burnt and dismantled, the connection that many people of the Manitoba Metis Community feel towards Ste. Madeleines and memories of this time persist. We are particularly interested in hearing about your connection to and use of the Spy Hills Community Pasture and Ste. Madeleine's area.

The Project is classified as a Class 2 Project under the Environment Act. An environmental assessment (EA) report will be developed and submitted to the Environmental Approvals Branch of Manitoba Sustainable Development. The EA filing is scheduled for late 2017 and construction will begin following receipt of a license. The Project aims to be operations for 2020-2021.

To be included is a map of the proposed project route including community pasture lands and also the site of Ste. Madeleines.



MMF Birtle Transmission Project Interview Survey 2017

2. PARTICIPANT CONSENT AND RELEASE

The MMF has hired MNP to conduct this survey. The survey is designed to look at the preferred conditions for harvesting and document land use that is not compatible with those harvesting activities. The study will also identify participants land use and connection to the areas of the proposed project route.

The knowledge and information shared during the study will be used by the MMF to help understand where MMF Citizens are using the land, and gather information on Metis Specific Interests and preferred conditions for harvesting and other activities. This information will help to ascertain if, and the way, the Project might impact any Metis specific rights and interests.

The results of the survey will be collected into a report. This report will not identify you by name, or attribute any statements or information to you as a specific identifiable individual.

The MMF may use the report and any knowledge and information collected to support MMF research, projects or other initiatives. The report and information provided at all times remain the sole property of the MMF and shall not be used for any purpose without the MMF's consent. The report will be shared with Manitoba Hydro to help them understand the Metis rights and interests that may be impacted by the Project. The Report may be used by Manitoba Hydro to support Manitoba Hydro's Birtle Transmission Project Environmental Assessment or Environmental Protection Planning documents.

The report will undergo a verification process to ensure that information is accurately captured and presented.

Your interview will be video or audio recorded. The recording will be used to develop a written transcript of the interview, and quotes may be used in the final report. The recording will assist in verifying your responses and information and will not be used for any other purpose without your consent.

The report may be further verified by an independent third party to ensure the information in the report reflects the knowledge and information collected through the survey's and interviews. Any third-party verifier will be required to not disclose the names or personal information of individuals participating in the survey and to preserve the confidentiality of your participation.

You may decline to be video or audio recorded. Participation in the survey and interview is entirely voluntary and you may decline to answer any question, or withdraw and stop the interview at any time.

By signing in the box below, you hereby agree to the above conditions of your participation and consent to the collection, retention and use of the knowledge and information shared by you with the MMF.

Questions or concerns can be directed to Adena Vanderjagt at 403-796-3897 or adena.vanderjagt@mnp.ca

 * 1. Do you agree to participate in this survey.

🔵 yes

 \bigcirc no

Signature:

2. Print Name

AMF Birtle Transn	Manitoba Metis Federation
B. INTERVIEW DAT	ΓΑ
The following data is f 8. Today's Date: Date / Time	MM DD YYYY
I. Interview Data:	
nterviewer(s):	
Observers:	
ocation of Interview:	
Audio Recording Folder:	
Recording #s:	
Manitoba Metis Federation	

4. INTRODUCTION

The following questions ask for basic, demographic information.

* 5. Are you a MMF Citizen?

 \bigcirc yes

🔘 no

6. Do you have a Harvesters Card?

O Yes

O No

What is the harvester card #?



5. INTRODUCTION

7. What gender do you identify as?

- Female
- Male

8. What is your age?

- 18 to 24
- 25 to 34
- 35 to 44
- 45 to 54
- 55 to 64
- 65 to 74
- 75 or older

9. What year were you born? (enter 4-digit birth year; for example, 1976)

10. Where do you currently live?	? (check only one)		
Birtle			
Harrowby			
Otha			
Rossburn			
Oakburn			
Elphinstone			
Newdale			
Strathclair			
Shoal Lake			
Beulah			
Miniota			
O Hamiota			
Other (please specify)			

Manitoba Metis Federation

6. Ste. Madeleine

Interviewers should encourage participants to share information and tell stories about Ste. Madeleine. Ask participants if they have stories from their parents, grandparents, or other MMF members.

11. What have you heard about the Metis history in Ste. Madeleine?

- Yes
- No

If Yes, please describe

12. How do you feel about what happened in Ste. Madeleine?

13. Do you or your family have a connection to the Ste. Madeleine Metis Community?

- Yes
- No

If Yes, please describe

Yes						
No						
yes, why?					1	
5. Do you visit the	Ste. Madeleine	area?				
Yes						
No						
yes, why?						
					1	
6. What do you thi	nk should be do	one with the Ste	e. Madeleine s	site?		
6. What do you thi	nk should be do	one with the Ste	e. Madeleine s	site?		
6. What do you thi	nk should be do	one with the Ste	e. Madeleine s	ite?		
6. What do you thi	nk should be do	one with the Ste	e. Madeleine s	ite?		
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6. What do you thi	nk should be do	one with the Ste	e. Madeleine s	ite?		
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6. What do you thi	nk should be do	one with the Ste	e. Madeleine s	site?		
6. What do you thi	nk should be do	one with the Ste	e. Madeleine s	ite?		
6. What do you thi	nk should be do	one with the Ste	e. Madeleine s	site?		
6. What do you thi	nk should be do	one with the Ste	e. Madeleine s	site?		
6. What do you thi	nk should be do	one with the Ste	e. Madeleine s	site?		
6. What do you thi	nk should be do	one with the Ste	e. Madeleine s	site?		
6. What do you thi	nk should be do	one with the Ste	e. Madeleine s	site?		
6. What do you thi	nk should be do	one with the Ste	e. Madeleine s	site?		
6. What do you thi	nk should be do	one with the Ste	e. Madeleine s	site?		



7. HUNTING

The following questions are about hunting.

* 17. Are you a hunter?

O Yes

Yes, I hunted in the past

) No

8. HUNTING

18. If	you no	longer	hunt,	when	did	you	sto	p?
--------	--------	--------	-------	------	-----	-----	-----	----

- before 1960
- 1960-1969
- 1970-1979
- 1980-1989
- 1990-1999
- 2000-2009
- 2010-2015
- Current <<Interviewer only>>

Details:

19. Why do you no longer hunt? (select all that apply)

	Age or	health	related	issues
--	--------	--------	---------	--------

Too expensive

- Too busy
- No longer have access to areas where I can hunt

Poor success rate

Too much development

Regulations are too restrictive

20. Where do/did you hunt? (select all that apply)		
On Crown land		
On private land		
On community pasture land		
Other (please specify)		
21. How long have you hunted?		
< 5 years		
5 - 10 years		
0 10 - 15 years		
15 - 20 years		
20 - 25 years		
> 25 years		
○ N/A		
Other (please specify)	1	
22. In a typical year, how often do you go hunting?		
once a year		
1 - 2 times a year		
3 - 6 times a year		
7 -10 times a year		
> 10 times a year		
Details:	1	



9. HUNTING - PREFERRED CONDITIONS

	Yes	No	Doesn't matter	Not applicable
It is quiet	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is no development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There are no people	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is good access by road	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There are good sight lines	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0	\bigcirc
It is near a river or lake nearby	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You have had past success	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You are already harvesting in this area	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is on an open trapping area or within the southern special trapping district	\bigcirc	0	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is close to where you live	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You have a campsite/cabin nearby	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can have a fire	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
re there any other things tha	t you like or look for	when you are hunting	?	

	I hunt this animal	I hunt this animal only when needed	l do not hunt this animal
Caribou	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Black Bear	0	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Moose	0	0	Ō
Elk	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Deer	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Wolf	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Beaver	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Porcupine	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Wolverine	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Otter	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Fisher	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Coyote	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Fox	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Weasel	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Lynx	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Marten	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Mink	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Gopher	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Muskrat	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Badger	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Racoon	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Snowshoe Hare	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Jack Rabbit	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Cotton Tail Rabbits	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Grey Squirrels	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Dark Geese/Canada Geese	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
White Geese/Snow Geese	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Coot/Mudhen	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Snipe	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Sandhill Crane	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Ruffed Grouse	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Spruce Grouse	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Sharp-Tailed Grouse	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Gray Partridge	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc

	I hunt this animal	I hunt this animal only when needed	l do not hunt this animal
Ptarmigan/Rock Willow	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Wild Turkey	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Ringneck	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Prairie Chicken	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Mallard Duck	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Teal	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Wood Ducks	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Scaup/Blue Bill	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Widgeon	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Pintail	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Redhead	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Goldeye	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Canvasback	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Shoveler	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Bufflehead	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Gadwell	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Merganser etails:	\bigcirc		0
etails: 5. Which of these anin Caribou Black Bear Moose Elk Deer Wolf	nals do you/did you hun	at in the vicinity of the Project	? (select all that apply)
etails: 5. Which of these anin Caribou Black Bear Moose Elk Deer Wolf Beaver Porcupine Wolverine	nals do you/did you hun	at in the vicinity of the Project	? (select all that apply)
etails: 5. Which of these anin Caribou Black Bear Moose Elk Deer Wolf Beaver Porcupine	nals do you/did you hun	at in the vicinity of the Project	? (select all that apply)

-		
	Weasel	
	Lynx	
	Marten	
	Mink	
	Gopher	
	Muskrat	
	Badger	
	Racoon	
	Snowshoe Hare	
	Jack Rabbit	
	Cotton Tail Rabbits	
	Grey Squirrels	
	Dark Geese/Canada Geese	
	White Geese/Snow Geese	
	Coot/Mudhen	
	Snipe	
	Sandhill Crane	
	Ruffed Grouse	
	Spruce Grouse	
	Sharp-Tailed Grouse	
	Gray Partridge	
	Ptarmigan/Rock Willow	
	Wild Turkey	
	Ringneck	
	Prairie Chicken	
	Mallard Duck	
	Teal	
	Wood Ducks	
	Scaup/Blue Bill	
	Widgeon	
	Pintail	
	Redhead	
	Goldeye	
	Canvasback	
	Shoveler	
	Bufflehead	

Gadwell						
Merganser						
Other (please spec	cify)					
participant identifies H	UNTING SPECIES	S complete MAF		SE		
participant DOES NO				-		
6. What time of yea	ar is the BEST t	ime to hunt th	ne following :	animals? (sele	ct all that ann	ulv)
	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall	I do not hunt	.,
	(Dec/Jan/Feb)		(Jun/Jul/Aug)	(Sep/Oct/Nov)	this animal	Year Round
Caribou						
Black Bear						
Moose						
Elk						
Deer						
Wolf						
Beaver						
Porcupine						
Wolverine						
Otter						
Fisher						
Coyote						
Fox						
Weasel						
Lynx						
Marten						
Mink						
Gopher						
Muskrat						
Badger						
Racoon						
Snowshoe Hare						
Jack Rabbit						
Cotton Tail Rabbits						

	Winter (Dec/Jan/Feb)	Spring (Mar/Apr/May)	Summer (Jun/Jul/Aug)	Fall (Sep/Oct/Nov)	I do not hunt this animal	Year Round
Grey Squirrels						
Dark Geese/Canada Geese						
White Geese/Snow Geese						
Coot/Mudhen						
Snipe						
Sandhill Crane						
Ruffed Grouse						
Spruce Grouse						
Sharp-Tailed Grouse						
Gray Partridge						
Ptarmigan/Rock Willow						
Wild Turkey						
Ringneck						
Prairie Chicken						
Mallard Duck						
Teal						
Wood Ducks						
Scaup/Blue Bill						
Widgeon						
Pintail						
Redhead						
Goldeye						
Canvasback						
Shoveler						
Bufflehead						
Gadwell						
Merganser						
etails:					7	

	I eat the meat	I use the skin/ fur/feathers for clothing or crafts	I trade/Sell the meat, skin, fur or feathers	l use it for medicinal purposes	l use it for cultural purposes	l use it for other purposes	Does not hunt/use
Caribou							
Black Bear							
Moose							
Elk							
Deer							
Wolf							
Beaver							
Porcupine							
Wolverine							
Otter							
Fisher							
Coyote							
Fox							
Weasel							
Lynx							
Marten							
Mink							
Gopher							
Muskrat							
Badger							
Racoon							
Snowshoe Hare							
Jack Rabbit							
Cotton Tail Rabbits							
Grey Squirrels							
Dark Geese/Canada Geese							
White Geese/Snow Geese							
Coot/Mudhen							
Snipe							
Sandhill Crane							
Ruffed Grouse							
Spruce Grouse							
Sharp-Tailed Grouse							

	I eat the meat	skin/ fur/feathers for clothing or crafts	I trade/Sell the meat, skin, fur or feathers	l use it for medicinal purposes	l use it for cultural purposes	l use it for other purposes	Does not hunt/use
Gray Partridge							
Ptarmigan/Rock Willow							
Wild Turkey							
Ringneck							
Prairie Chicken							
Mallard Duck							
Teal							
Wood Ducks							
Scaup/Blue Bill							
Widgeon							
Pintail							
Redhead							
Goldeye							
Canvasback							
Shoveler							
Bufflehead							
Gadwell							
Merganser							
other, please explain an	d/or provide	other details:					

10. HUNTING - AVOIDANCE

28. How far from the following developments do you hunt?

		Next to the development/ 1 minute	On the development	A 5 minute	A 10 minute	A 20 minute	I would hunt more than a 20 minute	
	On the development	walk (~100 m)	with permission	walk (~500 m)	walk (~1 km)	walk (~2 km)	walk (~2 km)	Not applicable
Primary road or highway								
Secondary road								
Pipeline right-of-way								
Power lines								
Transmission lines								
Houses, barns, or outbuildings								
Railway								
Forestry activity								
Mine								
Hydro-electric generating station								
Hydro-electric converter station/transformers								
Well pads								
Town or village								
Details:								

Next or bisers in an and or bisers	Index Private On the Index <b< th=""><th>Index Problem On the Index<b< th=""><th>Index Private On the Index<b< th=""><th>Indise Notice Notice</th><th>29. How far from the</th><th>e following</th><th>lands do y</th><th>you hunt?</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></b<></th></b<></th></b<>	Index Problem On the Index <b< th=""><th>Index Private On the Index<b< th=""><th>Indise Notice Notice</th><th>29. How far from the</th><th>e following</th><th>lands do y</th><th>you hunt?</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></b<></th></b<>	Index Private On the Index <b< th=""><th>Indise Notice Notice</th><th>29. How far from the</th><th>e following</th><th>lands do y</th><th>you hunt?</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></b<>	Indise Notice	29. How far from the	e following	lands do y	you hunt?					
Agricultural land	Agricultural land	Agricultural land	Agricultural land	Agricultural land		On the	lands or lease/ 1 minute walk	On the lands/lease with	5 minute walk	10 minute walk	20 minute walk	hunt more than a 20 minute walk (~2	
Community Pasture Image: Community Pasture Provincial Parks (e.g. Assessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) Image: Community Pasture Image: Commu	Community Pasture	Community Pasture	Community Pasture	Community Pasture Provincial Parks (e.g. Asessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) Image: State Sta	Private land								
Provincial Parks (e.g. Asessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) Image:	Provincial Parks (e.g. Asessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) Image:	Provincial Parks (e.g. Asessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) Image:	Provincial Parks (e.g. Asessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) Image:	Provincial Parks (e.g. Asessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) Image:	Agricultural land								
Asessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Nidlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Nidlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Indian Reserves <	Asessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Indian Reserves Indian Reserve Indi	Asessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area Indian Reserves Indian Reserve	Asessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area Indian Reserves Indian Reserve	Asessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area Indian Reserves Indian Reserve	Community Pasture								
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Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area) Indian Reserves Indian Reserves	Duck Mountain Provincial Forest)	Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area) Indian Reserves Indian Reserves	Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area) Indian Reserves Indian Reserves	Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area) Indian Reserves Indian Reserves	Riding Mountain								
Area (e.g. Parkland Image: Constraint of the second se	Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area) Indian Reserves Indian Reserves	Area (e.g. Parkland Image: Constraint of the serves Image: Conserves Image: Conserves	Area (e.g. Parkland Image: Constraint of the serves Image: Conserves Image: Conserves	Area (e.g. Parkland Image: Constraint of the serves Image: Conserves Image: Conserves	Duck Mountain								
					Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management								
Details:	Details:	Details:	Details:	Details:	Indian Reserves								

30. Would you hunt if the fo	llowing are pres	ent?	
	Yes	No	Don't Know/ Not Applicable
Other hunters	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Recreational users	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Industrial workers	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Vehicles	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
All-terrain vehicles (snowmobile, Argo, quad)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Campsites	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Garbage	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Cultivated fields	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Livestock or domestic animals	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0
Fences, gates, Texas gates	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
No Trespassing signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
No Hunting signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Houses, barns or out buildings	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0
Other (please specify) or Details:			-

he water is urky/dirty O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O		Yes	No	Don't know/ Not applicable
urky/dirty Image: Constraint of the second of the se	is dusty	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
ou can smell O O dustrial development O O ou can hear industrial O O ou can see industrial O O is in a clearing O O ou can see industrial O O o	he water is nurky/dirty	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
dustrial development O O ou can hear industrial O O ou can see industrial O O ou can see industrial O O ou can see industrial O O is close to roads O O on a road O O has nergrown forests and ails O O is far from where you e O O	he water level is low	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
welopment Image: Constraint of the second		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
evelopment O O is close to roads in the re is no access O om a road om a road O has rergrown forests and ails is in a clearing o o o o o is far from where you o <td>ou can hear industrial evelopment</td> <td>\bigcirc</td> <td>\bigcirc</td> <td>\bigcirc</td>	ou can hear industrial evelopment	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
here is no access om a road O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	ou can see industrial evelopment	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
om a road O	is close to roads	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
vergrown forests and Lils Image: Constraint of the second secon		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
is far from where you of the second sec	has vergrown forests and ails	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
e	is in a clearing	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
nere anything else you would like to add?		0	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
	here anything else you would	l like to add?		



11. TRAPPING

The following questions are about trapping.

* 32. Do you trap?

O Yes

Yes, I trapped in the past

) No



12. TRAPPING

33. If you no longer trap, when did you stop?

- before the 1960s
- 1960-1969
- 1970-1979
- 1980-1989
- 🔵 1990-1999
- 2000-2009
- 2010-2015
- Current <<Interviewer Only>>

34. Why do you no longer trap? (select all that apply)
The price of fur is too low
I no longer have access to an Open Trapping Area or the Southern Special Trapping District
Age or health related issues
Too expensive
Too busy
Poor success rate
Too much development
Regulations are too restrictive
Details:

	Manitoba Metis Federation
/IMF Birtle Transmission Project	Interview Survey 2017
.3. TRAPPING	
 85. Where do/did you trap? (select al On Crown lands On private land On community pasture land Other (please specify): 	l that apply)
36. How long have you trapped? < 5 years 5 - 10 years	
10 - 15 years	
15 - 20 years	
20 - 25 years	
> 25 years	
Other (please specify)	
xi i 22	

37. In a typical year	, how often	do/did you	go trapping?
-----------------------	-------------	------------	--------------

- < once a year</p>
- 1 2 times a year
- 3 6 times a year
- 🔵 7 -10 times a year
- \bigcirc > 10 times a year



14. TRAPPING - PREFERRED CONDITIONS

8. Do you prefer to trap	where/Do you	like to trap where	?	
	Yes	No	Doesn't matter	Not applicable
It is quiet	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is no development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There are no people	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is good access by road	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There are good sight lines	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is near a river or lake nearby	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You have had past success	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You are already harvesting in this area	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is on an open trapping area or within the southern special trapping district	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0	ightarrow
It is close to where you live	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You have a campsite or cabin nearby	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can have a fire	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
re there any other things that	: you like or look fo	r when you are trapping?		

	I trap this animal	I trap this animal only when needed	I do not trap this animal
Beaver	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Mink	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Muskrat	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
River Otter	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Badger	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Black Bear	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Gopher	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Porcupine	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Fisher	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Fox (arctic)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Fox (red)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Coyote	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Lynx	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Bobcat	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Marten	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Raccoon	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Red Squirrel	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Gray Squirrel	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Snowshoe Hare	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Jack Rabbit	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Cotton Tail Rabbit	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Wolf	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Weasel (long & short tailed)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Wolverine	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
etails:			

40. Which of these animals do you/did you trap in the vicinity of the Project? (select all that ap	ply)
Beaver	
Mink	
Muskrat	
River otter	
Badger	
Black bear	
Gopher	
Porcupine	
Fisher	
Fox (arctic)	
Fox (red)	
Coyote	
Lynx	
Bobcat	
Marten	
Raccoon	
Red squirrel	
Grey squirrel	
Showshoe Hare	
Jack Rabbit	
Cotton Tail Rabbit	
Wolf	
Weasel (long & short tailed)	
Wolverine	
Other (please specify)	
If participant identifies TRAPPING SPECIES complete MAPPING EXERCISE	
If participant DOES NOT identify TRAPPING SPECIES continue survey	

		une to dup d	le following a	nimals? (seleo	ci an that app	
	Winter (Dec/Jan/Feb)	Spring (Mar/Apr/May)	Summer (Jun/Jul/Aug)	Fall (Sep/Oct/Nov)	l do not trap this animal	Year Round
Beaver						
Mink						
Muskrat						
River Otter						
Badger						
Black Bear						
Gopher						
Porcupine						
-isher						
=ox (arctic)						
Fox (red)						
Coyote						
ynx						
obcat						
larten						
accoon						
ed Squirrel						
iray Squirrel						
nowshoe Hare						
ack Rabbit						
Cotton Tail Rabbit						
Volf						
Veasel (long & short ailed)						
Volverine						
etails:						

	I eat the meat	skin/ fur for clothing or crafts	I sell the meat, skin, fur or feathers	l use it for medicinal purposes	l use it for cultural purposes	l use it for other purposes	Does not trap/use
Beaver							
Mink							
Muskrat							
River Otter							
Badger							
Black Bear							
Gopher							
Porcupine							
Fisher							
=ox (arctic)							
=ox (red)							
Coyote							
_ynx							
Bobcat							
Marten							
Raccoon							
Red Squirrel							
Gray Squirrel							
Snowshoe Hare							
Jack Rabbit							
Cotton Tail Rabbit							
Wolf							
Weasel (long & short ailed)							
Wolverine							
etails:							

Federation

15. TRAPPING - AVOIDANCE

43. How far from the following developments do you trap?

	On the development	Next to the development/ 1 minute walk (~100 m)	On the development with permission	A 5 minute walk (~500 m)	A 10 minute walk (~1 km)	A 20 minute walk (~2 km)	l would trap more than a 20 minute walk (~2 km)	Not applicable
Primary road or highway								
Secondary road								
Pipeline right-of-way								
Power lines								
Transmission lines								
Houses, barns, or outbuildings								
Railway								
Forestry Activity								
Mine								
Hydro-electric generating station								
Hydro-electric converter station/transformers								
Well pads								
Town or village								
Details:								

Right beside the beside	Image: Solution of the state of the sta	beside indexious On the Anise An one with and the Anise An one with an one one withe an one with an one with an one one with an o	14. How far from the	e following	lands do y	ou trap?					
Agricultural land	Agricultural land	Agricultural land		On the	beside the lands/lease/ 1 minute walk	lands/lease with	5 minute walk	10 minute walk	20 minute walk	trap more than 20 minutes walk (~2	
Community PastureImage: Community Pasture	Community Pasture Image: Community Pasture Provincial Parks (e.g. Assessippi Provincial Park) Image: Community Pasture Image:	Community Pasture<	Private land								
Provincial Parks (e.g. Asessippi Provincial Park) Cological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) Image: Cological Reserve	Provincial Parks (e.g. Asessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) Image: Second Control National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Image: Second Control Image: Second Cont	Provincial Parks (e.g. Asessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) Image:	Agricultural land								
Asessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Indian Reserves	Asessippi Provincial	Asessippi Provincial	Community Pasture								
(e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve)National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park)Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest)Que Mountain 	(e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) National Parks Image: State of the st	(e.g. Armit Meadows 	Asessippi Provincial								
Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Niddlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland National Park) Indian Reserves Indian Res	Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Niddlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland National Park) Indian Reserves Indian Reserves	Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Nildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area) Indian Reserves Indian Reserves	(e.g. Armit Meadows								
Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area) Indian Reserves Indian Reserves	Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area) Indian Reserves Indian Reserves	Duck Mountain Provincial Forest)	Riding Mountain								
Area (e.g. Parkland Image: Constraint of the second se	Area (e.g. Parkland Image: Constraint of the second se	Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area) Indian Reserves Indian Reserves	Duck Mountain								
			Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management								
Details:	Details:	Details:	Indian Reserves								
			Details:								

	owing are present?		
	Yes	No	Don't Know/ Not Applicable
er trappers	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
ters	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
eational users	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
strial workers	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
les	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
rain vehicles mobile, Argo,	0	0	0
osites	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
је	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
ted fields	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
ock or domestic s	\bigcirc	0	0
s, gates, Texas	\bigcirc	0	\bigcirc
espassing signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
nting signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
, barns or out Is	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
olease specify) or Details:			



16. FISHING

The following questions are about fishing.

* 47. Do you fish?

O Yes

Yes, I fished in the past

O No



17. FISHING

48. If you no longer fish, when did you stop?

- before 1960
- 1960-1969
- 1970-1979
- 1980-1989
- 🔵 1990-1999
- 2000-2009
- 2010-2015
- Current <<Interviewer Only>>
| | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 49. Why do you no longer fish? (select all that apply) | |
| Age or health related issues | |
| Too expensive | |
| Too busy | |
| No longer have access to areas where I can fish | |
| Poor success rate | |
| Too much development | |
| Regulations are too restrictive | |
| Details: | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| 50. Where do you fish? (select all that apply) | |
| On Crown land | |
| On private land | |
| On community pasture land | |
| Other (please specify) | |
| | |
| 51. How long have you fished? | |
| | |
| 5 years 5 - 10 years | |
| ~ | |
| 10 - 15 years
15 - 20 years | |
| 13 - 20 Vedis | |
| - | |
| 20 - 25 years | |
| 20 - 25 years
> 25 years | |
| 20 - 25 years
> 25 years
N/A | |
| 20 - 25 years
> 25 years | |
| 20 - 25 years
> 25 years
N/A | |
| 20 - 25 years
> 25 years
N/A | |
| 20 - 25 years
> 25 years
N/A | |
| 20 - 25 years
> 25 years
N/A | |

52. In a typical year, how often do you go fishing?

- < once a year</pre>
- 1 2 times a year
- 3 6 times a year
- 7 -10 times a year
- > 10 times a year

Details:



18. FISHING - PREFERRED CONDITIONS

53. Do you prefer to fish	where/Do you like	to fish where	?	
	Yes	No	Does not matter	Not applicable
It is quiet	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is no development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There are no people	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is good access by road	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You have had past success	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You are already harvesting in this area	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is on an open trapping area or within the southern special trapping district	0	\bigcirc	0	\circ
It is close to where you live	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can have a campsite	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can have a fire	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Are there any other things tha	t you like or look for wh	en you are fishing?		
54. Which of these do yo	ou fish?			
	l fish this animal		is animal en needed	l do not fish this animal
Sturgeon	\bigcirc	(\bigcirc
Arctic grayling	\bigcirc	(\bigcirc	\bigcirc

	I fish this animal	I fish this animal only when needed	l do not fish this animal
Stonecat	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Channel catfish	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Bullhead	\bigcirc	0	\bigcirc
Lake trout	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Arctic char	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Splake	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Rainbow trout	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Brown trout	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Tulibee	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Whitefish	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Northern Pike/Jackfish	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Muskellunge	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Mooneye	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Goldeye	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Carp	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Sucker	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Burbot	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Mariah	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Mullet	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Freshwater drum	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Sauger	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Walleye/Pickerel	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Perch	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
White bass	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Smallmouth bass	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Largemouth bass	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Rock bass	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Black crappie/sunfish	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Bait fish	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Cisco	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
etails:			

Arctic grayling	
Stonecat	
Channel catfish	
Bullhead	
Lake trout	
Arctic char	
Splake	
Rainbow trout	
Brown trout	
Tulibee	
Whitefish	
Northern Pike/Jackfish	
Muskellunge	
Mooneye	
Goldeye	
Carp	
Sucker	
Burbot	
Mariah	
Mullet	
Freshwater drum	
Sauger	
Walleye/Pickerel	
Perch	
White bass	
Smallmouth bass	
Largemouth bass	
Rock bass	
Black crappie/sunfish	
Bait fish	
Cisco	
Other (please specify)	

If participant identifies FISHING SPECIES complete MAPPING EXERCISE If participant DOES NOT identify FISHING SPECIES continue survey

Channel catfish Bullhead Lake trout Arctic char	Winter (Dec/Jan/Feb)	Spring (Mar/Apr/May)	Summer (Jun/Jul/Aug)	Fall (Sep/Oct/Nov)	I do not fish this animal	Year Round
Sturgeon Arctic grayling Stonecat Channel catfish Bullhead Lake trout						
Stonecat Channel catfish Bullhead Lake trout						
Channel catfish Bullhead Lake trout						
Bullhead Lake trout						
Lake trout						
Arctic char						
Splake						
Rainbow trout						
Brown trout						
Tulibee						
Whitefish						
Northern Pike/Jackfish						
Muskellunge						
Mooneye						
Goldeye						
Carp						
Sucker						
Burbot						
Mariah						
Mullet						
Freshwater drum						
Sauger						
Walleye/Pickerel						
Perch						
White bass						
Smallmouth bass						
Largemouth bass						
Rock bass						
Black crappie/sunfish						
Bait fish						
Cisco						
Details:					1	

57. Why do you fish/use the following animals? (select all that apply)							
	l eat the meat	l trade/sell the meat, skin/scales, grease or eggs	l use it for medicinal purposes	I use the skin or scales for clothing or crafts	l use it for cultural purposes	l use it for other purposes	Does not fish/use
Sturgeon							
Arctic grayling							
Stonecat							
Channel catfish							
Bullhead							
Lake trout							
Arctic char							
Splake							
Rainbow trout							
Brown trout							
Tulibee							
Whitefish							
Northern Pike/Jackfish							
Muskellunge							
Mooneye							
Goldeye							
Carp							
Sucker							
Burbot							
Mariah							
Mullet							
Freshwater drum							
Sauger							
Walleye/Pickerel							
Perch							
White bass							
Smallmouth bass							
Largemouth bass							
Rock bass							
Black crappie/sunfish							
Bait fish							
Cisco							
etails:							

1		

		Manitoba Metis Federation
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19. FISHING - AVOIDANCE

58. How far from the following developments do you fish?

	On the development	Next to the development/ 1 minute walk (~ 100 m)	On the development with permission	A 5 minute walk (~ 500 m)	walk	A 20 minute walk (~ 2 km)	I would fish more than a 20 minute walk (~2 km)	Not
Primary road or highway								
Secondary road								
Pipeline right-of-way								
Power lines								
Transmission lines								
Houses, barns, or outbuildings								
Railway								
Forestry activity								
Mine								
Hydro-electric generating station								
Hydro-electric converter station/transformers								
Well pads								
Town or village								
Details:								

Private land
Community Pasture Image: Community Pasture Provincial Parks (e.g. Assessippi Provincial Park) Image: Cological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Image: Cological Reserve) Image: Cological Reserve Image: Cological Reserve) Image: Cological Reserve) Image: Colog
Provincial Parks (e.g. Asessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Parks) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) National Parks Image: Distribution of the serve in the ser
Asessippi Provincial
(e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Indian Reserves
Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Indian Reserves Indian Reserves
Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area) Indian Reserves Indian Reserves
Area (e.g. Parkland Image: Constraint of the second se
Details:

). Would you fish if the follo			Don't Know/
	Yes	No	Not Applicable
Other fishermen	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Hunters	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Recreational users	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
ndustrial workers	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Vehicles	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
All-terrain vehicles (snowmobile, Argo, quad)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0
Campsites	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Garbage	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Cultivated fields	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Livestock or domestic animals	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Fences, gates, Texas gates	\bigcirc	0	\bigcirc
No Trespassing signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
No Hunting signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
No Fishing signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Houses, barns or out puildings	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
ther (please specify)/Details:			

61. Would you fish in a location if?					
	Yes	No	Don't know/ Not applicable		
It is dusty	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc		
The water is dirty/murky	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc		
The the water level low	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc		
You can smell industrial development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc		
You can hear industrial development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc		
You can see industrial development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc		
It is close to roads	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc		
There is no access from a road	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc		
It is far from where you live	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0		
s there anything else you would	l like to add?		_		

Manitoba Metis Federation	
IMF Birtle Transmission Project Interview Survey 2017	
0. GATHERING	
2. Do you gather berries, medicines, plants, mushrooms, trees, rocks and minerals?	•
Yes	
Yes, I gathered in the past	
3. If you no longer gather, why not? (select all that apply)	
Age or health related issues	
Too expensive	
Too busy	
No longer have access to areas where I can gather	
Poor success rate	
Too much development	
Regulations are too restrictive	
etails:	
4. Where did/do you gather? (select all that apply)	
On Crown land	
On private land	
On community pasture land	
Other (please specify)	

65. How long have you gathered?

- < 5 years
- 🔵 5 10 years
- 10 15 years
- 🔵 15 20 years
- 20 25 years
- > 25 years
-) N/A

Other (please specify)

66. In a typical year, how often do you gather?

- once a year
- 1 2 times a year
- 3 6 times a year
- 🔵 7 -10 times a year
- > 10 times a year

Details:



21. GATHERING - BERRIES

* 67. Do you gather berries or berry plants?

O Yes

Yes, I gathered in the past

O No



22. GATHERING - BERRIES PREFERRED CONDITIONS

68. Do you prefer to gather berries or berry plants where/Do you like to gather

where	?			
	Yes	No	Doesn't matter	Not applicable
It is quiet	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is no development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There are no people	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is good access by road	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is near a river or lake nearby	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You have had past success	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You are already harvesting this in area	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is on an open trapping area or within the southern special trapping district	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is close to where you live	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You have a campsite/cabin nearby	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can have a fire	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc

Are there any other things that you like or look for when you are gathering berries or berry plants?

	I gather this berry	I gather this berry only when needed	I do not gather this berr
rberry (aka ikinnick)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
k currant	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
eberry (aka erry)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
chberry	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
kecherry	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
nmy ground cherry	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
ıdberry	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
nberry	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
wberry	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
erberry	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
y bell	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
e Solomon's-seal	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
seberry	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
norn	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
onberry (aka moss)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
h berry	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
nerry	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
y-pear cactus	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
berry	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
currant	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
atoon berry (aka ce berry, ierry)	\bigcirc	0	\bigcirc
vberry	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
ac	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
ed stalk	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
sh berry			

that apply Beaberry (aka kinnikinick) Bikeberry (aka kilnikrinick) Bikeberry (aka kilnikrinick) Bikeberry (aka kilnikrinick) Bikeberry Chokechery Chokechery Cloudbery Cloudbery Convolution Convolution Failer Solomon's-seal Coseberry Headworn Pinch berry Pinch berry Pinch berry Pinch berry Pinch berry Saskation berry (aka moss berry) Pinch berry Saskation berry (aka service berry, juneberry) Saskation berry (aka service berry, juneberry) Saskation berry (aka service berry, juneberry) Simaa: Cother (please specify)	70. Which of these berries or berry plants do you gather in the vicinity of the Project? (select all	
Biock currant Biochberry Chokecherry Biderberry Fairy bell Faise Solomon's-seal Gooseberry Hawthorn Lingonberry (aka moss berry) Princh berry Princhy-pear cactus Raspberry Stavatorn Stavatorn Stavatorn Stavatorn Chouse berry Uniter (please specify)	that apply)	
Blueberry (aka bilberry) Bunchberry Chakechery Clammy ground cherry Clauberry Cranberry Cranberry Cranberry Budeberry Fairy bell Fairsy bell Gooseberry Hawthorn Lingenberry (aka moss berry) Princh berry Princh berry Princh berry Stavberry Stavberry Stavberry Stavberry Other (please specify)	Bearberry (aka kinnikinnick)	
Bunchbery Bunchbery Chokechery Claumy ground chery Claubery Claubery Cranbery Bunchbery Cranbery Bunchbery Cranbery Bunchbery Bunchbery Cranbery Bunchbery Pinch bery Pinchery Pinch bery Pinch bery Stravbery Stravbery Sumac Tvisted stalk Lebush bery Other (please specily)	Black currant	
Chokechery Clammy ground chery Claubery Cloudbery Cranbery Cranbery Elderbery Elderbery Faisy bell Faise Solomon's-seal Gooseberry Hawthorn Lingonberry (aka moss berry) Pinch berry Pinch berry Pincherry Saskatoon berry (aka service berry, juneberry) Stravberry Sumac Twisted stalk Lebush berry Other (please specify)	Blueberry (aka bilberry)	
Clammy ground cherry Cloudberry Cranberry Cranberry Elderberry Elderberry Fairy bell Gooseberry Hawthorn Lingonberry (aka moss berry) Pinch berry Pinch berry Pinck y-pear cactus Raspberry Staskatoon berry (aka service berry, juneberry) Strawberry Sumac Twisted stalk Lebush berry Other (please specify)	Bunchberry	
Cloudberry Cranberry Crowberry Elderbery Fairy bell Faise Solomon's-seal Coseberry Hawthorn Lingonberry (aka moss berry) Pinch berry Pinch berry Pinckly-pear cactus Saskatoon berry (aka service berry, juneberry) Stawberry Sumac Twisted stalk Lebush berry Other (please specify)	Chokecherry	
Cranberry Crowberry Elderberry Fairy bell Fairse Solomon's-seal Cooseberry Hawthorn Lingonberry (aka moss berry) Pinch berry Pinch berry Pinchky-pear cactus Raspberry Saskatoon berry (aka service berry, juneberry) Strawberry Surface Twisted stalk Lebush berry Other (please specify)	Clammy ground cherry	
Crowberry Growberry Griderberry Fairy bell Gooseberry Hawthom Lingonberry (aka moss berry) Pinch berry Prickly-pear cactus Raspberry Red currant Saskatoon berry (aka service berry, juneberry) Strawberry Strawberry Growberry	Cloudberry	
Elderberry Fairy bell Faise Solomon's-seal Gooseberry Hawthorn Lingonberry (aka moss berry) Pinch berry Pinch berry Pinckly-pear cactus Raspberry Saskatoon berry (aka service berry, juneberry) Strawberry Sumac Twisted stalk Lebush berry Other (please specify)	Cranberry	
Fairy bell Fairy bell Faise Solomon's-seal Gooseberry Hawthorn Lingonberry (aka moss berry) Prickly-pear cactus Raspberry Prickly-pear cactus Raspberry Saskatoon berry (aka service berry, juneberry) Strawberry Sumac Twisted stalk Lebush berry Other (please specify)	Crowberry	
False Solomon's-seal Gooseberry Hawthon Lingonberry (aka moss berry) Pinch berry Pin cherry Pin cherry Prickly-pear cactus Raspberry Red currant Saskatoon berry (aka service berry, juneberry) Strawberry Sumac Twisted stalk Lebush berry Other (please specify)	Elderberry	
Gooseberry Hawthorn Lingonberry (aka moss berry) Pinch berry Pin cherry Pin cherry Prickly-pear cactus Raspberry Red currant Saskatoon berry (aka service berry, juneberry) Strawberry Sumac Twisted stalk Lebush berry Other (please specify)	Fairy bell	
Hawthorn Lingonberry (aka moss bery) Pinch berry Pin cherry Pin cherry Raspberry Red currant Saskatoon berry (aka service berry, juneberry) Strawberry Sumac Twisted stalk Lebush berry Other (please specify)	False Solomon's-seal	
Lingonberry (aka moss berry) Pinch berry Pin cherry Prickly-pear cactus Raspberry Red currant Saskatoon berry (aka service berry, juneberry) Strawberry Sumac Twisted stalk Lebush berry Other (please specify)	Gooseberry	
Pinch berry Pin cherry Prickly-pear cactus Raspberry Red currant Saskatoon berry (aka service berry, juneberry) Strawberry Sumac Twisted stalk Lebush berry Other (please specify)	Hawthorn	
Pin cherry Prickly-pear cactus Raspberry Red currant Saskatoon berry (aka service berry, juneberry) Strawberry Sumac Twisted stalk Lebush berry Other (please specify)	Lingonberry (aka moss berry)	
Prickly-pear cactus Raspberry Red currant Saskatoon berry (aka service berry, juneberry) Strawberry Sumac Twisted stalk Lebush berry Other (please specify)	Pinch berry	
Raspberry Red currant Saskatoon berry (aka service berry, juneberry) Strawberry Sumac Twisted stalk Lebush berry Other (please specify) Image: Comparison of the problem	Pin cherry	
Red currant Saskatoon berry (aka service berry, juneberry) Strawberry Sumac Twisted stalk Lebush berry Other (please specify) If participant identifies BERRY OR BERRY PLANT SPECIES complete MAPPING EXERCISE	Prickly-pear cactus	
Saskatoon berry (aka service berry, juneberry) Strawberry Sumac Twisted stalk Lebush berry Other (please specify) If participant identifies BERRY OR BERRY PLANT SPECIES complete MAPPING EXERCISE	Raspberry	
Strawberry Sumac Twisted stalk Lebush berry Other (please specify) If participant identifies BERRY OR BERRY PLANT SPECIES complete MAPPING EXERCISE	Red currant	
Sumac Twisted stalk Lebush berry Other (please specify) If participant identifies BERRY OR BERRY PLANT SPECIES complete MAPPING EXERCISE	Saskatoon berry (aka service berry, juneberry)	
Twisted stalk Lebush berry Other (please specify)	Strawberry	
Lebush berry Other (please specify) If participant identifies BERRY OR BERRY PLANT SPECIES complete MAPPING EXERCISE	Sumac	
Cother (please specify) Cothe	Twisted stalk	
If participant identifies BERRY OR BERRY PLANT SPECIES complete MAPPING EXERCISE	Lebush berry	
	Other (please specify)	
If participant DOES NOT identify BERRY OR BERRY PLANT SPECIES continue survey		
	If participant DOES NOT identify BERRY OR BERRY PLANT SPECIES continue survey	

nat apply)				g bernes of be	erry plants? (s	elect all
	Winter (Dec/Jan/Feb)	Spring (Mar/Apr/May)	Summer (Jun/Jul/Aug)	Fall (Sep/Oct/Nov)	l do not gather this berry or berry plant	Year Round
Bearberry (aka kinnikinnick)						
Black currant						
Blueberry (aka bilberry)						
Bunchberry						
Chokecherry						
Clammy ground cherry						
Cloudberry						
Cranberry						
Crowberry						
Elderberry						
Fairy bell						
False Solomon's-seal						
Gooseberry						
Hawthorn						
Lingonberry (aka moss berry)						
Pinch berry						
Pin cherry						
Prickly-pear cactus						
Raspberry						
Red currant						
Saskatoon berry (aka service berry, juneberry)						
Strawberry						
Sumac						
Twisted stalk						
Lebush berry						
etails:						



23. GATHERING - BERRIES PREFERRED CONDITIONS

2. Why do you gathe			I use these	I use them	I use these	I use these	l do not
	I eat these	I trade/sell them	for medicinal purposes	for clothing or crafts	for cultural purposes	for other purposes	gather/use these berries
Bearberry (aka kinnikinnick)							
Black currant							
Blueberry (aka bilberry)							
Bunchberry							
Chokecherry							
Clammy ground cherry							
Cloudberry							
Cranberry							
Crowberry							
Elderberry							
Fairy bell							
False Solomon's-seal							
Gooseberry							
Hawthorn							
Lingonberry (aka moss berry)							
Pinch berry							
Pin cherry							
Prickly-pear cactus							
Raspberry							
Red currant							
Saskatoon berry (aka service berry, juneberry)							
Strawberry							
Sumac							
Twisted stalk							
Lebush berry							
Details:							

M E	lanit ede	oba 2 13	Me	tis Dn	
MMF Birtle Transmission Project Inte	erview Surv	ey 2017			
24. GATHERING - BERRIES AVOIDAN	ICE				
73. How far from the following developme	ents do you g	jather be	rries and	berry pla	ants?
Next to the developmen 1 minute			A 10 minute	A 20 minute	I would gather more than a 20

	On the development	1 minute walk (~100 m)	development with permission	walk	walk	walk (~2 km)	tnan a 20 minute walk (~2 km)	Not applicable
Primary road or highway								
Secondary road								
Pipeline right-of-way								
Power lines								
Transmission lines								
Houses, barns, or outbuildings								
Railway								
Forestry Activity								
Mine								
Hydro-electric generating station								
Hydro-electric converter station/transformers								
Well pads								
Town or village								
Details:								

Next to the Next to the Images Ima
Agricultural land Image: Community Pasture Community Pasture Image: Community Pasture Provincial Parks (e.g. Asessipipi Provincial Park) Image: Community Pasture Image: Community Pasture<
Community Pasture Image: Community Pasture Provincial Parks (e.g. Assessippi Provincial Parks Park) Ecological reserve Image: Community Pasture Image: Community Parks Image: Community Parks <td< td=""></td<>
Provincial Parks (e.g. Assessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area Area Image: Im
Asessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area Image: Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area Image: A
(e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland
Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland
Duck Mountain
Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area)
Indian Reserves
Details:

	Yes	No	Don't Know/ Not Applicable
Other gatherers	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
lunters	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Recreational users	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
ndustrial workers	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
/ehicles	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
All-terrain vehicles snowmobile, Argo, juad)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Campsites	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Garbage	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Cultivated fields	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
ivestock or domestic animals	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
⁻ ences, gates, Texas jates	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0
No Trespassing signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
No Hunting signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Houses, barns or out puildings	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
her (please specify) or Details	:		

The water is murky/dirty Image: Constraint of the second seco	6. Would you gather berri	es and berry plants	in a location if	_?
It is dusty It is dusty It is dusty It is dusty It is dusty It is dusty It is dusty It is dusty It is close to roads It has overgrown forests and trails It is far from where you		Yes	No	
murky/dirkyOOOThe water level is lowOOOYou can smell industrial developmentOOOYou can hear industrial developmentOOOYou can see industrial from a roadOOOIt has overgrown forests and trailsOOOIt is in a clearingOOOOIt is far from where you iteOOOO	It is dusty	\bigcirc	0	\bigcirc
You can smell industrial developmentOOYou can hear industrial developmentOOYou can see industrial developmentOOIt is close to roadsOOThere is no access from a roadOOIt has overgrown forests and trailsOOIt is in a clearingOOIt is far from where you liveOO	The water is murky/dirty	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
industrial development Image: Constraint of the constraint of th	The water level is low	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
developmentOOYou can see industrial developmentOOIt is close to roadsOOThere is no access from a roadOOIt has overgrown forests and 	You can smell industrial development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
developmentOOIt is close to roadsOOThere is no access from a roadOOIt has overgrown forests and trailsOOIt is in a clearingOOIt is far from where you 	You can hear industrial development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is no access from a road O O It has overgrown forests and trails O O It is in a clearing O O It is far from where you 	You can see industrial development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
from a road It has overgrown forests and trails It has it is in a clearing It is far from where you live	It is close to roads	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
overgrown forests and trails Image: Constraint of the second se		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is far from where you O	overgrown forests and	0	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
live	It is in a clearing	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
there anything else you would like to add?		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
	; there anything else you would	like to add?		



Yes, I gathered in the past

O No



26. GATHERING - PLANTS, MUSHROOMS AND MEDICINES PREFERRED CONDITIONS

78. Do you prefer to g gather where	ather plants, mush	rooms or medicine	s where/Do you like to	
	Yes	No	Doesn't matter	Not applicable
It is quiet	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc

There is no development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There are no people	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is good access by road	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is near a river or lake nearby	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0
You have had past success	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You are already harvesting this in area	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is on an open trapping area or within the southern special trapping district	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is close to where you live	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0
You have a campsite/cabin nearby	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can have a fire	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc

Are there any other things that you like or look for when you are gathering plants, mushrooms and medicines?

79. Which of these plants/mushrooms/medicines do you gather?

	l gather this plant	I gather this plant only when needed	I do not gather this plant
Arrowhead	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Asparagus	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Bedstraw (aka cleavers)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Bistort	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Bittercress	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Bracken	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Bugleweed	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Bulrush	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Burdock	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Catnip	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Cattail	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Chickweed	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Chicory	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Clover	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Cocklebur	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Coltsfoot	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Common orache	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Common sweet clover	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Purple coneflower (aka black sampson, kanas snakeroot, narrow leaf echinacea)	0	0	0
Cow-lily	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Dandelion	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Ditch-stonecrop	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Dock	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Elephanthead lousewort	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
False Solomon's-seal	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Fireweed	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Fleabane	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Fragrant water-lily	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Frog leaf	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Golden orache	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Goldenrod	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Ground ivy	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Hazelnuts	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc

	l gather this plant	I gather this plant only when needed	I do not gather this plant
Hedge nettle	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
High mallow	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Horse radish	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Hyssop	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Indian pipe (aka ghost plant)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Jerusalem artichoke	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Knotweed	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Labrador tea	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Lamb's quarter (aka pigweed)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Leeks	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Marsh-marigold	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0
Musk mallow	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Mustard	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Northern water plantain	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Oxeye daisy	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Pearly everlasting	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Pickleweed (aka glasswort, sea asparagus)	0	\bigcirc	0
Pigweed	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Pineapple-weed	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Plantain	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Plum	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Prairie turnip (aka breadroot)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Prickly-pear cactus	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Quickweed	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Rat root	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0
Rhubarb	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Salsify (aka goatsbeard, oyster plant)	\bigcirc	0	0
Sarsaparilla	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Sea milkwort (aka sea milkweed)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Self heal	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc

	I gather	I gather this plant	l do not gather this plant
Seneca root (aka	this plant	only when needed	
snakeroot)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Sheep sorrel	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Shepard's purse	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Silver orache	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Silverweed (aka cinquefoil)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Sow thistle	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Speedwell (aka brookline, gypsyweed)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Stinging nettle	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Stonecrop	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Stork's-bill	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Strawberry blite	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Sunflower	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Sumac	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Swamp hedge-nettle (aka marsh woundwort)	\bigcirc	0	0
Sweet gale	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Sweetgrass	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Sweet flag	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Thistle	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Violet	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Watercress	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Weke	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Wild bergamot (aka horsemint)	\bigcirc	0	0
Wild ginger	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Wild grapes (aka river bank grape, frost grape)	0	0	0
Wild licorice	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Wild mint		$\overline{\bigcirc}$	
Wild onion	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Wild prunes	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Wild rice	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Wild rose, rose hips & rose buds	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0

	l gather this plant	I gather this plant only when needed	l do not gather this plant
Wild sage	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Wood betony	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Wood lily	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Wood nettle	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Woodsorrel	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Yellow Clintonia	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Yellowcress	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Apricot jelly (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0
Bear's head tooth (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Beefsteak fungus (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0
Black morels/morels (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Birch boletes (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Chaga (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Chicken of the woods (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0
Comb tooth (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Common puffball (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0
Fairy ring (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Golden chanterelle (aka chanterelle) (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0
Hedgehog (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Hen of the woods (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0
Hexagonal-pored polypore (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Honey (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Horse (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Indigo milk cap (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0
Ink cap (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Jelly ear (aka wood ear) (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0
King bolete (aka cepe) (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc

	l gather this plant	I gather this plant only when needed	l do not gather this plant
Lobster (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Meadow (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Mica cap (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Oyster (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Papankey (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Pine (mushrooms)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Shaggy mane (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\circ	\bigcirc
Turkey of the woods (aka turkey tail) (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Yellow swamp russula (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0
Yellow-gilled russula (mushroom)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
etails:			-
select all that apply)	nushrooms or me	dicines do you gather in the v	icinity of the Project?
Select all that apply) Arrowhead Asparagus Bedstraw (aka cleavers)	nushrooms or me	dicines do you gather in the v	icinity of the Project?
 Select all that apply) Arrowhead Asparagus Bedstraw (aka cleavers) Bistort 	nushrooms or me	dicines do you gather in the v	icinity of the Project?
 Select all that apply) Arrowhead Asparagus Bedstraw (aka cleavers) Bistort Bittercress 	nushrooms or me	dicines do you gather in the v	icinity of the Project?
 Arrowhead Asparagus Bedstraw (aka cleavers) Bistort Bittercress Bracken 	nushrooms or me	dicines do you gather in the v	icinity of the Project?
 Select all that apply) Arrowhead Asparagus Bedstraw (aka cleavers) Bistort Bittercress Bracken Bugleweed 	nushrooms or me	dicines do you gather in the v	icinity of the Project?
 Arrowhead Asparagus Bedstraw (aka cleavers) Bistort Bittercress Bracken 	nushrooms or me	dicines do you gather in the v	icinity of the Project?
 Select all that apply) Arrowhead Asparagus Bedstraw (aka cleavers) Bistort Bittercress Bracken Bugleweed Bulrush Burdock 	nushrooms or me	dicines do you gather in the v	icinity of the Project?
 Select all that apply) Arrowhead Asparagus Bedstraw (aka cleavers) Bistort Bittercress Bracken Bugleweed Bulrush 	nushrooms or me	dicines do you gather in the v	icinity of the Project?
Belect all that apply) Arrowhead Asparagus Bedstraw (aka cleavers) Bistort Bittercress Bracken Bugleweed Bulrush Burdock Catnip Cattail	nushrooms or me	dicines do you gather in the v	icinity of the Project?
Belect all that apply) Arrowhead Asparagus Bedstraw (aka cleavers) Bistort Bittercress Bracken Bugleweed Bulrush Burdock Catnip Cattail Chickweed	nushrooms or me	dicines do you gather in the v	icinity of the Project?
arrowhead Arrowhead Asparagus Bedstraw (aka cleavers) Bistort Bittercress Bracken Bugleweed Bulrush Catnip Cattail Chickweed Chicory	nushrooms or me	dicines do you gather in the v	icinity of the Project?
arrowhead Arrowhead Asparagus Bedstraw (aka cleavers) Bistort Bittercress Bracken Bugleweed Bulrush Burdock Catnip Cattail Chickweed Chicory Clover	nushrooms or me	dicines do you gather in the v	icinity of the Project?
arrowhead Arrowhead Asparagus Bedstraw (aka cleavers) Bistort Bittercress Bracken Bugleweed Bulrush Catnip Cattail Chickweed Chicory	nushrooms or me	dicines do you gather in the v	icinity of the Project?

Common sweet clover	
Purple coneflower (aka black sampson, kanas snakeroot, narrow leaf echinacea)	
Cow-lily	
Dandelion	
Ditch-stonecrop	
Dock	
Elephanthead lousewort	
False Solomon's-seal	
Fireweed	
Fleabane	
Fragrant water-lily	
Frog leaf	
Golden orache	
Goldenrod	
Ground ivy	
Hazelnuts	
Hedge nettle	
High mallow	
Horse radish	
Hyssop	
Indian pipe (aka ghost plant)	
Jerusalem artichoke	
Knotweed	
Labrador tea	
Lamb's quarter (aka pigweed)	
Leeks	
Marsh-marigold	
Musk mallow	
Mustard	
Northern water plantain	
Oxeye daisy	
 Pearly everlasting	
Pickleweed (aka glasswort, sea asparagus)	
Pigweed	
Pineapple-weed	
Plantain	

Plum	
Prairie turnip (aka breadroot)	
Prickly-pear cactus	
Quickweed	
Rat root	
Rhubarb	
Salsify (aka goatsbeard, oyster plant)	
Sarsaparilla	
Sea milkwort (aka sea milkweed)	
Self heal	
Seneca root (aka snakeroot)	
Sheep sorrel	
Shepard's purse	
Silver orache	
Silverweed (aka cinquefoil)	
Sow thistle	
Speedwell (aka brookline, gypsyweed)	
Stinging nettle	
Stonecrop	
Stork's-bill	
Strawberry blite	
Sunflower	
Sumac	
Swamp hedge-nettle (aka marsh woundwort)	
Sweet gale	
Sweetgrass	
Sweet flag	
Thistle	
Violet	
Watercress	
Weke	
Wild bergamot (aka horsemint)	
Wild ginger	
Wild grapes (aka river bank grape, frost grape)	
Wild licorice	
Wild mint	

Wild prunes						
Wild rice						
Wild onion						
Wild rose, rose hips & rose buds						
Wild sage						
Wood betony						
Wood lily						
Wood nettle						
Woodsorrel						
Yellow Clintonia						
Yellowcress						
Apricot jelly (mushroom)						
Bear's head tooth (mushroom)						
Beefsteak fungus (mushroom)						
Black morels/morels (mushroom)						
Birch boletes (mushroom)						
Chaga (mushroom)						
Chicken of the woods (mushroom)						
Comb tooth (mushroom)						
Common puffball (mushroom)						
Fairy ring (mushroom)						
Golden chanterelle (aka chanterelle) (mushroom)						
Hedgehog (mushroom)						
Hen of the woods (mushroom)						
Hexagonal-pored polypore (mushroom)						
Honey (mushroom)						
Horse (mushroom)						
Indigo milk cap (mushroom)						
Ink cap (mushroom)						
Jelly ear (aka wood ear) (mushroom)						
King bolete (aka cepe) (mushroom)						
Lobster (mushroom)						
Meadow (mushroom)						
Mica cap (mushroom)						
Oyster (mushroom)						
Papankey (mushroom)						
Shaggy mane (mush	nroom)					
---	-------------------	---------------	-----------------	-----------------	------------	------------
Turkey of the woods	(aka turkey tail)	(mushroom)				
Yellow swamp russu	ıla (mushroom)					
Yellow-gilled russula	ı (mushroom)					
Other (please specif	y)					
participant identifies ME	EDICINE, MUSH	ROOM or PLAN	T SPECIES com	plete MAPPING E	EXERCISE	
articipant DOES NOT						
What time of yea	r is the BEST	time to gathe	r the following	n medicines m	usbrooms o	r
ants? (select all th		une to game		g mealonies, m		•
	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall	Does	
rrowhead	(Dec/Jan/Feb)	(Mar/Apr/May)	(Jun/Jul/Aug)	(Sep/Oct/Nov)	not gather	Year Round
sparagus						
Bedstraw (aka						
cleavers)						
Bistort						
Bittercress						
Bittercress Bracken						
Bittercress Bracken Bugleweed Bulrush						
Bittercress Bracken Bugleweed Bulrush Burdock						
Bittercress Bracken Bugleweed Bulrush Burdock Catnip						
Bittercress Bracken Bugleweed Bulrush Burdock Catnip Cattail						
Bittercress Bracken Bugleweed Bulrush Burdock Catnip Cattail Chickweed						
Bittercress Bracken Bugleweed Bulrush Burdock Catnip Cattail Chickweed Chicory						
Bittercress Bracken Bugleweed Bulrush Burdock Catnip Cattail Chickweed Chicory Clover						
Bistort Bittercress Bracken Bugleweed Bulrush Burdock Catnip Cattail Chickweed Chicory Clover Clover						
Bittercress Bracken Bugleweed Bulrush Burdock Catnip Cattail Chickweed Chicory Clover						
Bittercress Bracken Bugleweed Bulrush Burdock Catnip Cattail Chickweed Chicory Clover Clover Cocklebur						
Bittercress Bracken Bugleweed Bulrush Burdock Catnip Cattail Chickweed Chicory Clover						

Purple coneflower (aka black sampson, kanas snakeroot, narrow leaf echinacea) Image: Imag	
Dandelion Image: Constraint of the second sec	
Ditch-stonecrop Dock Elephanthead	
Dock Elephanthead	
Elephanthead	
False Solomon's-seal	
Fireweed	
Fleabane	
Fragrant water-lily	
Frog leaf	
Golden orache	
Goldenrod	
Ground ivy	
Hazelnuts	
Hedge nettle	
High mallow	
Horse radish	
Hyssop	
Indian pipe (aka ghost plant)	
Jerusalem artichoke	
Knotweed	
Labrador tea	
Lamb's quarter (aka pigweed)	
Leeks	
Marsh-marigold	
Musk mallow	
Mustard	
Northern water plantain	
Oxeye daisy	
Pearly everlasting	

	Winter (Dec/Jan/Feb)	Spring (Mar/Apr/May)	Summer (Jun/Jul/Aug)	Fall (Sep/Oct/Nov)	Does not gather	Year Round
Pickleweed (aka glasswort, sea asparagus)						
Pigweed						
Pineapple-weed						
Plantain						
Plum						
Prairie turnip (aka breadroot)						
Prickly-pear cactus						
Quickweed						
Rat root						
Rhubarb						
Salsify (aka goatsbeard, oyster plant)						
Sarsaparilla						
Sea milkwort (aka sea milkweed)						
Self heal						
Seneca root (aka snakeroot)						
Sheep sorrel						
Shepard's purse						
Silver orache						
Silverweed (aka cinquefoil)						
Sow thistle						
Speedwell (aka brookline, gypsyweed)						
Stinging nettle						
Stonecrop						
Stork's-bill						
Strawberry blite						
Sunflower						
Swamp hedge-nettle (aka marsh woundwort)						
Sweet gale						
Sweetgrass						

	Winter (Dec/Jan/Feb)	Spring (Mar/Apr/May)	Summer (Jun/Jul/Aug)	Fall (Sep/Oct/Nov)	Does not gather	Year Round
Sweet flag						
Thistle						
Violet						
Watercress						
Weke						
Wild bergamot (aka horsemint)						
Wild ginger						
Wild grapes (aka river bank grape, frost grape)						
Wild licorice						
Wild mint						
Wild onion						
Wild prunes						
Wild rice						
Wild rose, rose hips & rose buds						
Wild sage						
Wood betony						
Wood lily						
Wood nettle						
Woodsorrel						
Yellow Clintonia						
Yellowcress						
Apricot jelly (mushroom)						
Bear's head tooth (mushroom)						
Beefsteak fungus (mushroom)						
Black morels/morels (mushroom)						
Birch boletes (mushroom)						
Chaga (mushroom)						
Chicken of the woods (mushroom)						

	Winter (Dec/Jan/Feb)	Spring (Mar/Apr/May)	Summer (Jun/Jul/Aug)	Fall (Sep/Oct/Nov)	Does not gather	Year Round
Comb tooth (mushroom)						
Common puffball (mushroom)						
Fairy ring (mushroom)						
Golden chanterelle (aka chanterelle) (mushroom)						
Hedgehog (mushroom)						
Hen of the woods (mushroom)						
Hexagonal-pored polypore (mushroom)						
Honey (mushroom)						
Horse (mushroom)						
Indigo milk cap (mushroom)						
Ink cap (mushroom)						
Jelly ear (aka wood ear) (mushroom)						
King bolete (aka cepe) (mushroom)						
Lobster (mushroom)						
Meadow (mushroom)						
Mica cap (mushroom)						
Oyster (mushroom)						
Papankey (mushroom)						
Pine (mushrooms)						
Shaggy mane (mushroom)						
Turkey of the woods (aka turkey tail) (mushroom)						
Yellow swamp russula (mushroom)						
Yellow-gilled russula (mushroom)						
etails:						

		l eat this	I trade/sell them	l use this for medicinal purposes	I use them for clothing or crafts	l use this for cultural purposes	I use this for other purposes	Does not gather/use
avers) . <th>Arrowhead</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Arrowhead							
	Asparagus							
Image:	Bedstraw (aka cleavers)							
	Bistort							
image in the image. image in the image. image in the image.	Bittercress							
Invsh I <th>Bracken</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Bracken							
urdock	Bugleweed							
atarip	Bulrush							
attali	Burdock							
Image:	Catnip							
inicory inicol	Cattail							
Image:	Chickweed							
cklebur	Chicory							
Image:	Clover							
ommon orache	Cocklebur							
Image: Image	Coltsfoot							
urple coneflower (aka ack sampson, kanas akeroot, narrow leaf ininacea) ow-liy andelion andelion <th>Common orache</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Common orache							
ack sampson, kanas hakeroot, narrow leaf chinacea) Image: Comparison of the sampson of the same of th	Common sweet clover							
ow-lily	Purple coneflower (aka black sampson, kanas snakeroot, narrow leaf echinacea)							
Image:	Cow-lily							
ockIIIIIIIephanthead usewortIIIIIIIalse Solomon's-sealIIIIIIIreweedIIIIIIIIeabaneIIIIIIIIragrant water-lilyIIIIIIIolden oracheIIIIIIIIoldenrod <tdi< td="">IIIIIIII</tdi<>	Dandelion							
ephanthead usewort I	Ditch-stonecrop							
usewort I </th <th>Dock</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Dock							
reweed I eabane I I	Elephanthead lousewort							
eabane Image: Constraint of the second	False Solomon's-seal							
ragrant water-lily	Fireweed							
rog leaf Image: Constraint of the co	Fleabane							
olden orache Image: Constraint of the second seco	Fragrant water-lily							
oldenrod	Frog leaf							
	Golden orache							
round ivy	Goldenrod							
	Ground ivy							

	I eat this	l trade/sell them	l use this for medicinal purposes	I use them for clothing or crafts	I use this for cultural purposes	I use this for other purposes	Does not gather/use
Hazelnuts							
Hedge nettle							
High mallow							
Horse radish							
Hyssop							
Indian pipe (aka ghost plant)							
Jerusalem artichoke							
Knotweed							
Labrador tea							
Lamb's quarter (aka pigweed)							
Leeks							
Marsh-marigold							
Musk mallow							
Mustard							
Northern water plantain							
Oxeye daisy							
Pearly everlasting							
Pickleweed (aka glasswort, sea asparagus)							
Pigweed							
Pineapple-weed							
Plantain							
Plum							
Prairie turnip (aka breadroot)							
Prickly-pear cactus							
Quickweed							
Rat root							
Rhubarb							
Salsify (aka goatsbeard, oyster plant)							
Sarsaparilla							
Sea milkwort (aka sea milkweed)							

	I eat this	l trade/sell them	I use this for medicinal purposes	I use them for clothing or crafts	I use this for cultural purposes	I use this for other purposes	Does not gather/use
Self heal							
Seneca root (aka snakeroot)							
Sheep sorrel							
Shepard's purse							
Silver orache							
Silverweed (aka cinquefoil)							
Sow thistle							
Speedwell (aka brookline, gypsyweed)							
Stinging nettle							
Stonecrop							
Stork's-bill							
Strawberry blite							
Sunflower							
Swamp hedge-nettle (aka marsh woundwort)							
Sweet gale							
Sweetgrass							
Sweet flag							
Thistle							
Violet							
Watercress							
Weke							
Wild bergamot (aka horsemint)							
Wild ginger							
Wild grapes (aka river bank grape, frost grape)							
Wild licorice							
Wild mint							
Wild prunes							
Wild rice							
Wild onion							
Wild rose, rose hips & rose buds							

	I eat this	l trade/sell them	I use this for medicinal purposes	I use them for clothing or crafts	l use this for cultural purposes	I use this for other purposes	Does not gather/use
Wild sage							
Wood betony							
Wood lily							
Wood nettle							
Woodsorrel							
Yellow Clintonia							
Yellowcress							
Apricot jelly (mushroom)							
Bear's head tooth (mushroom)							
Beefsteak fungus (mushroom)							
Black morels/morels (mushroom)							
Birch boletes (mushroom)							
Chaga (mushroom)							
Chicken of the woods (mushroom)							
Comb tooth (mushroom)							
Common puffball (mushroom)							
Fairy ring (mushroom)							
Golden chanterelle (aka chanterelle) (mushroom)							
Hedgehog (mushroom)							
Hen of the woods (mushroom)							
Hexagonal-pored polypore (mushroom)							
Honey (mushroom)							
Horse (mushroom)							
Indigo milk cap (mushroom)							
Ink cap (mushroom)							
Jelly ear (aka wood ear) (mushroom)							



27. GATHERING - PLANTS, MUSHROOMS AND MEDICINES AVOIDANCE

83. How far from the following developments do you gather plants, mushrooms and medicines?

	On the development	Next to the development/ 1 minute walk (~100 m)	On the development with permission	A 5 minute walk (~500 m)	A 10 minute walk (~1 km)	A 20 minute walk (~2 km)	l would gather more than a 20 minute walk (~2 km)	Not applicable
Primary road or highway								
Secondary road								
Pipeline right-of-way								
Power lines								
Transmission lines								
Houses, barns, or outbuildings								
Railway								
Forestry Activity								
Mine								
Hydro-electric generating station								
Hydro-electric converter station/transformers								
Well pads								
Town or village								
Details:								

Private land	Private land	Private land	Private land	Private land		On the lands/lease	Next to the lands or lease/ 1 minute walk (~100 m)	On the lands/lease with permission	walk	A 10 minute walk (~ 1 km)	A 20 minute walk (~ 2 km)	I would gather more than a 20 minute walk (~2 km)	Not
Community PastureImage: Community Pasture	Community Pasture Image: Community Pasture Provincial Parks (e.g. Assessippi Provincial Parks Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) National Parks (e.g., Riding Mountain National Park) Image: Community Pasture Image: Community Pasture <td>Community Pasture Image: Community Pasture Provincial Parks (e.g. Assessippi Provincial Park) Image: Community Pasture Image: Community Pasture</td> <td>Community Pasture Image: Community Pasture Provincial Parks (e.g. Assessippi Provincial Park) Image: Community Pasture Image: Community Pasture</td> <td>Community Pasture Image: Community Pasture Provincial Parks (e.g. Assessippi Provincial Park) Image: Community Pasture Image: Community Pasture</td> <th>Private land</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Community Pasture Image: Community Pasture Provincial Parks (e.g. Assessippi Provincial Park) Image: Community Pasture	Community Pasture Image: Community Pasture Provincial Parks (e.g. Assessippi Provincial Park) Image: Community Pasture	Community Pasture Image: Community Pasture Provincial Parks (e.g. Assessippi Provincial Park) Image: Community Pasture	Private land								
Community PastureImage: Community Pasture	Community Pasture Image: Community Pasture Provincial Parks (e.g. Assessippi Provincial Parks Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) National Parks (e.g., Riding Mountain National Park) Image: Community Pasture Image: Community Pasture <td>Community PastureIII<td>Community PastureIII<td>Community PastureIII<th>Agricultural land</th><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td></td></td>	Community PastureIII <td>Community PastureIII<td>Community PastureIII<th>Agricultural land</th><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td></td>	Community PastureIII <td>Community PastureIII<th>Agricultural land</th><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td>	Community PastureIII <th>Agricultural land</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Agricultural land								
Provincial Parks (e.g. Asessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) Image: Second Control National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Image: Second Control	Provincial Parks (e.g. Asessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) Image: Second Control National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Image: Second Control	Provincial Parks (e.g. Asessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) Image: Second Control National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Image: Second Control	Provincial Parks (e.g. Asessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) Image: Second Control National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Image: Second Control	Provincial Parks (e.g. Asessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) Image: Second Control National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Image: Second Control									
(e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) National Parks Image: State of the st	(e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) National Parks Image: Serve (e.g.) Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Image: Serve (e.g.) Image: Serve (e.g.) </td <td>(e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) National Parks Image: State of the st</td> <td>(e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) National Parks Image: State of the st</td> <td>(e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) National Parks Image: State of the st</td> <th>Provincial Parks (e.g. Asessippi Provincial</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	(e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) National Parks Image: State of the st	(e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) National Parks Image: State of the st	(e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) National Parks Image: State of the st	Provincial Parks (e.g. Asessippi Provincial								
Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area) Indian Reserves Indian Reserves	Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area) Indian Reserves Indian Reserves	Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area) Indian Reserves Indian Reserves	Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area) Indian Reserves Indian Reserves	Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area) Indian Reserves Indian Reserves	(e.g. Armit Meadows								
Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area) Indian Reserves Indian Reserves	Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area) Indian Reserves Indian Reserves	Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area) Indian Reserves Indian Reserves	Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area) Indian Reserves Indian Reserves	Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area) Indian Reserves Indian Reserves	Riding Mountain								
Area (e.g. Parkland Image: Constraint of the second se	Area (e.g. Parkland Image: Constraint of the second se	Area (e.g. Parkland Image: Constraint of the second se	Area (e.g. Parkland Image: Constraint of the second se	Area (e.g. Parkland Image: Constraint of the second se	Duck Mountain								
					Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management								
Details:	Details:	Details:	Details:	Details:	Indian Reserves								
					verans:								

85. Would you gather plant	s, mushrooms an	d medicines if the following a	are present?
	Yes	No	Don't Know/ Not Applicable
Other gatherers	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Hunters	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Recreational users	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Industrial workers	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Vehicles	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
All-terrain vehicles (snowmobile, Argo, quad)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Campsites	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Garbage	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Cultivated fields	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Livestock or domestic animals	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Fences, gates, Texas gates	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0
No Trespassing signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
No Hunting signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Houses, barns or out buildings	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Other (please specify) or Details:			_

is dusty O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O		Yes	No	Don't know/ Not applicable
urky/dity Image: Constraint of the second of the sec	is dusty	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
u can smell dustrial development u can hear industrial uv can see industrial <td>ne water is urky/dirty</td> <td>\bigcirc</td> <td>\bigcirc</td> <td>\bigcirc</td>	ne water is urky/dirty	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
dustrial development O O nu can hear industrial welopment O O nu can see industrial welopment O O s close to roads O O s close to roads O O nas road O O nas regrown forests and welopment O out can see industrial welopment O s in a clearing O e O e O e O	ne water level is low	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
welopment O O ou can see industrial ovelopment ovelopment <t< td=""><td>ou can smell dustrial development</td><td>\bigcirc</td><td>\bigcirc</td><td>\bigcirc</td></t<>	ou can smell dustrial development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
welopment O O is close to roads O O here is no access om a road O O has rergrown forests and uils O O is in a clearing O O is far from where you e O O	ou can hear industrial evelopment	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
here is no access om a road O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	ou can see industrial evelopment	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road Image: maximum a road <t< td=""><td>is close to roads</td><td>\bigcirc</td><td>\bigcirc</td><td>\bigcirc</td></t<>	is close to roads	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
ergrown forests and O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
s far from where you of the second seco	has vergrown forests and ails	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
e	is in a clearing	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
ere anything else you would like to add?		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
	nere anything else you would			



28. GATHERING - TREES AND TREE PRODUCTS

* 87. Do you gather trees or tree products?

O Yes

Yes, I gathered in the past

O No



29. GATHERING - TREES OR TREE PRODUCTS PREFERRED CONDITIONS

88. Do you prefer to gather trees or tree products where/Do you like to gather

where	?			
	Yes	No	Doesn't matter	Not applicable
It is quiet	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is no development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There are no people	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is good access by road	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is near a river or lake nearby	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You have had past success	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You are already harvesting this in area	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is on an open trapping area or within the southern special trapping district	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is close to where you live	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You have a campsite/cabin nearby	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can have a fire	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc

Are there any other things that you like or look for when you are gathering trees and tree products?

39. Which trees do you g	pather from?		
	I gather from this tree	I gather from this tree only when needed	I do not gather this tree
Eastern white cedar	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Balsam fir	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Black spruce	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
White spruce	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Red pine	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Jack pine	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Eastern white pine	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Tamarack (larch)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Manitoba maple (box- elder)	\bigcirc	0	0
Showy mountain ash	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Black ash	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Green ash	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Bur oak (scrub oak)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
American elm (white elm)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
White birch (paper birch)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0
Wild plum	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Hop-hornbeam (ironwood)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0
Hackberry	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Basswood (linden)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Balsam poplar	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Trembling aspen	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Largetooth aspen	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Eastern cottonwood	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Peachleaf willow	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Red willow	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Diamond willow	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Juniper	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Details:			
90. What tree products d	lo you gather from the	e following trees? (select all th	at apply)

			Cones/				Leaves/			Poles/ Whole				Does not
	Bark Sa	ap/Syrup	Seeds	Gum	Boughs	Branches	Needles	Fungus	Tips	tree	Roots	Firewood	Lumber	gather
Eastern white cedar														
Balsam fir														
Black spruce														
White spruce														
Red pine														
Jack pine														
Eastern white pine														
Tamarack (larch)														
Manitoba maple (box-elder)														
Showy mountain ash														
Black ash														
Green ash														
Bur oak (scrub oak)														
American elm (white elm)														
White birch (paper birch)														
Wild plum														
Hop- hornbeam (ironwood)														
Hackberry														
Basswood (linden)														
Balsam poplar														
Trembling aspen														
Largetooth aspen														

	Bark 9	Sap/Syrup	Cones/	Roughs I	Leaves/	Fundus	Poles/ Whole	Firewood	Lumber	Does not
Eastern										ganer
cottonwood Peachleaf										
willow										
Red willow Diamond										
willow										
Juniper Details:										

91. Which of these trees or tree products do you gather in the vicinity of the Project? (select all that
apply)
Eastern white cedar
Balsam fir
Black spruce
White spruce
Red pine
Jack pine
Eastern white pine
Tamarack (larch)
Manitoba maple (box-elder)
Showy mountain ash
Black ash
Green ash
Bur oak (scrub oak)
American elm (white elm)
White birch (paper birch)
Wild plum
Hop-hornbeam (ironwood)
Hackberry
Basswood (linden)
Balsam poplar
Trembling aspen
Largetooth aspen
Eastern cottonwood
Peachleaf willow
Red willow
Diamond willow
Juniper
Other (please specify)
If participant identifies TREE OR TREE PRODUCT SPECIES complete MAPPING EXERCISE

If participant DOES NOT identify TREE OR TREE PRODUCT SPECIES continue survey

		time to gather	r from the foll	lowing trees? (select all the	at apply)
Balsam fire						Year Round
Black spruce	Eastern white cedar					
White spruce	Balsam fir					
Red pine	Black spruce					
Jack pine	White spruce					
Eastern white pine	Red pine					
Tamarack (larch)	Jack pine					
Manitoba maple (box- I	Eastern white pine					
elder)	Tamarack (larch)					
Black ash						
Green ash	Showy mountain ash					
Bur oak (scrub oak)	Black ash					
American elm (white elm) I </td <td>Green ash</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Green ash					
elm I	Bur oak (scrub oak)					
birch) I <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>						
Hop-hornbeam (ironwood)IIIIHackberryIIIIIIBasswood (linden)IIIIIIBalsam poplarIIIIIITrembling aspenIIIIIILargetooth aspenIIIIIIPeachleaf willowIIIIIIDiamond willowIII<						
(ironwood) Image: I	Wild plum					
Basswood (linden)IIIIIBalsam poplarIIIIITrembling aspenIIIIILargetooth aspenIIIIIEastern cottonwoodIIIIIPeachleaf willowIIIIIDiamond willowIIIIIJuniperIIIII						
Balsam poplarIIIIITrembling aspenIIIIILargetooth aspenIIIIIEastern cottonwoodIIIIIPeachleaf willowIIIIIDiamond willowIIIIIJuniperIIIIII	Hackberry					
Trembling aspenIIIILargetooth aspenIIIIIEastern cottonwoodIIIIIPeachleaf willowIIIIIRed willowIIIIIIDiamond willowIIIIIIJuniperIIIIIII	Basswood (linden)					
Largetooth aspen	Balsam poplar					
Eastern cottonwoodIIIIPeachleaf willowIIIIIRed willowIIIIIIDiamond willowIIIIIIJuniperIIIIIII	Trembling aspen					
Peachleaf willowIIIIRed willowIIIIIDiamond willowIIIIIJuniperIIIII	Largetooth aspen					
Red willowIIIIDiamond willowIIIIIJuniperIIIIII	Eastern cottonwood					
Diamond willowIIIIJuniperIIIII	Peachleaf willow					
Juniper Image: Constraint of the second	Red willow					
	Diamond willow					
Details:	Juniper					
	Details:	 			1	

		mowing ac		all that app	iy)		
	I eat parts of this	I trade/sell this	I use this for medicinal purposes	I use them for clothing or crafts	I use this for cultural purposes	I use this for other purposes	Does not gather/use
Eastern white cedar							
3alsam fir							
Black spruce							
White spruce							
Red pine							
Jack pine							
Eastern white pine							
Famarack (larch)							
Manitoba maple (box- elder)							
Showy mountain ash							
Black ash							
Green ash							
Bur oak (scrub oak)							
American elm (white elm)							
White birch (paper birch)							
Wild plum							
Hop-hornbeam ironwood)							
Hackberry							
Basswood (linden)							
Balsam poplar							
Frembling aspen							
argetooth aspen							
Eastern cottonwood							
Peachleaf willow							
Red willow							
Diamond willow							
Juniper							
etails:							



30. GATHERING - TREE AND TREE PRODUCTS AVOIDANCE

94. How far from the following developments do you gather trees and tree products?

	On the development	Next to the development/ 1 minute walk (~100 m)	development with	A 5 minute walk (~500 m)	walk	A 20 minute walk (~2 km)	I would gather more than a 20 minute walk (~2 km)	Not applicable
Primary road or highway								
Secondary road								
Pipeline right-of-way								
Power lines								
Transmission lines								
Houses, barns, or outbuildings								
Railway								
Forestry activity								
Mine								
Hydro-electric generating station								
Hydro-electric converter station/transformers								
Well pads								
Town or village								
Details:								

Next of the lands of initiate Next of the lands/lease Not initiate Not initiate Not initiate On the lands/lease On the value Not value Not v
Agricultural land Image: Community Pasture Community Pasture Image: Community Pasture Provincial Parks (e.g. Assessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Image: Community Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain Provincial forest (e.g. Image: Community Parks
Community Pasture<
Provincial Parks (e.g. Asessippi Provincial Park)Image: Constraint of the constraint of
Asessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Nidlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland National Reserves Indian Reserves
(e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve)National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park)Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest)Que Mountain Provincial Forest) <td< td=""></td<>
Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Nildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area (a.g. Parkland Nildlife Management Area (a.g. Parkland National Park) Indian Reserves
Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area) Indian Reserves Indian Reserves
Area (e.g. Parkland Image: Constraint of the second se
Details:

	Yes	No	Don't Know/ Not Applicable
Other gatherers	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Hunters	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Recreational users	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Industrial workers	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Vehicles	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
All-terrain vehicles (snowmobile, Argo, quad)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Campsites	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Garbage	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Cultivated fields	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Livestock or domestic animals	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Fences, gates, Texas gates	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
No Trespassing signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
No Hunting signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Houses, barns or out buildings	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
ther (please specify) or Details	S:		

ihe water is Image: Constraint of the water is in a clearing	The water is murky/dirty Image: Constraint of the water is murky/dirty The water level is low Image: Constraint of the water level is low You can smell industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level is low You can hear industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level is low You can see industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level is low You can see industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level is low You can see industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level is low You can see industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level is low You can see industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level is low You can see industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level is low You can see industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level is low You can see industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level is low You can see industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level is low You can see industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level is low You can see industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level is low You can see industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level is low You can see industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level is low You can see industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level is low You can see industrial development Image: Constraint of the water levelopment Y	ti is dusty		Yes	No	Don't know/ Not applicable
nurky/dirty Image: Constraint of the water level is low Image: Constraint of the water level is low industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level is low Image: Constraint of the water level is low industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level is low Image: Constraint of the water level is low industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level is low Image: Constraint of the water level is low industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level is low Image: Constraint of the water level is low is close to roads Image: Constraint of the water level is low Image: Constraint of the water level is low is close to roads Image: Constraint of the water level is low Image: Constraint of the water level is low is close to roads Image: Constraint of the water level is low Image: Constraint of the water level is low is close to roads Image: Constraint of the water level is low Image: Constraint of the water level is low is in a clearing Image: Constraint of the water level is low Image: Constraint of the water level is low is far from where you Image: Constraint of the water level is low Image: Constraint of the water level is low	nurky/dirty Image: Constraint of the water level is low Image: Constraint of the water level is low fhe water level is low Image: Constraint of the water level is low Image: Constraint of the water level oppendix fou can shear industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level oppendix Image: Constraint of the water level oppendix fou can shear industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level oppendix Image: Constraint of the water level oppendix fou can shear industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level oppendix Image: Constraint of the water level oppendix fou can shear industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level oppendix Image: Constraint of the water level oppendix fou can shear industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level oppendix Image: Constraint of the water level oppendix fou can shear industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level oppendix Image: Constraint of the water level oppendix fou can shear industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level oppendix Image: Constraint of the water level oppendix fou can shear industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level oppendix Image: Constraint of the water level oppendix fou can shear industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level oppendix Image: Constraint of the water level oppendix fou can shear industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level oppendix Image: Constraint of the water level oppendix t has beendix Image: Constraint of the water level oppendix <t< td=""><td>nurky/dirty Image: Constraint of the water level is low Image: Constraint of the water level is low fhe water level is low Image: Constraint of the water level is low Image: Constraint of the water level is low fou can smell industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level of the water</td><td>is dusty</td><td>\bigcirc</td><td>\bigcirc</td><td>\bigcirc</td></t<>	nurky/dirty Image: Constraint of the water level is low Image: Constraint of the water level is low fhe water level is low Image: Constraint of the water level is low Image: Constraint of the water level is low fou can smell industrial development Image: Constraint of the water level of the water	is dusty	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can smell ndustrial development O O You can hear industrial evelopment O O You can hear industrial evelopment O O You can see industrial 	You can smell O O Industrial development O O You can hear industrial O O You can see industria	You can smell O O You can hear industrial O O You can hear industrial O O You can see industri		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Adustrial development Image: Constraint of the second of the secon	Industrial development Image: Constraint of the second seco	Industrial development Image: Constraint of the second seco	he water level is low	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
evelopment O O fou can see industrial O O evelopment O O is close to roads O O there is no access O O rom a road O O thas Vergrown forests and rails O is in a clearing O O is far from where you vergrown O O	development O O You can see industrial development It is close to roads There is no access from a road It has overgrown forests and overgrown forest and ove	development O O You can see industrial development It is close to roads There is no access from a road It has overgrown forests and wrails It is in a clearing It is far from where you ive O		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
evelopment O O is close to roads O there is no access rom a road om a road <td>development O it is close to roads There is no access irom a road It has overgrown forests and overgrown forests and it is in a clearing It is far from where you ive It is far from where you</td> <td>development O it is close to roads There is no access irom a road It has overgrown forests and overgrown forests and it is in a clearing It is far from where you ive It is far from where you</td> <td></td> <td>\bigcirc</td> <td>\bigcirc</td> <td>\bigcirc</td>	development O it is close to roads There is no access irom a road It has overgrown forests and overgrown forests and it is in a clearing It is far from where you ive It is far from where you	development O it is close to roads There is no access irom a road It has overgrown forests and overgrown forests and it is in a clearing It is far from where you ive It is far from where you		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is no access from a road O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	There is no access from a road Image: Constraint of the second of the	There is no access from a road Image: Constraint of the second of the		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
In a road Image: Constraint of the second	It has overgrown forests and trails It is in a clearing It is in a clearing It is far from where you ive It is far from where you It is far	It has overgrown forests and trails It is in a clearing It is in a clearing It is far from where you ive It is far from where you It is far	is close to roads	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
vergrown forests and rails Image: Constraints Image	overgrown forests and rails Image: Constraint of the second sec	overgrown forests and rails Image: Constraint of the second sec		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
ve	It is far from where you of the second	It is far from where you of the second	vergrown forests and	0	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
ve	ive	ive	is in a clearing	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
here anything else you would like to add?	there anything else you would like to add?	there anything else you would like to add?		\bigcirc	0	\bigcirc
			here anything else you would	like to add?		

|--|

31. GATHERING - ROCKS AND MINERALS

* 98. Do you gather rocks or minerals?

O Yes

Yes, I gathered in the past

O No



32. GATHERING - ROCKS AND MINERALS PREFERRED CONDITIONS

99. Do you prefer to gather rocks and minerals where/Do you like to gather where ?

	Yes	No	Doesn't matter	Not applicable
It is quiet	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is no development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There are no people	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is good access by road	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is near a river or lake nearby	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You have had past success	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You are already harvesting this in area	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is on an open trapping area or within the southern special trapping district	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is close to where you live	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0
You have a campsite/cabin nearby	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can have a fire	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc

Are there any other things that you like or look for when you are gathering rocks and minerals?

	I gather this ro	ck/mineral		ck/mineral only needed	I do not asther	this rock/mineral
Earthen paints/ochre		ck/mineral	when		i uo not gatner	
Rocks	0					
	0				(
River rocks					(
Other minerals	\bigcirc		C		(
etails:						
 Rocks River rocks Other minerals Other (please spec 	ify)					
participant identifies R participant DOES NOT						
	T identify ROCKS OF	R MINERALS	continue survey	s? (select all t		
participant DOES NOT	T identify ROCKS OF ear do you gathe Winter	R MINERALS	continue survey		hat apply) Does not gather	Year Round
participant DOES NOT	T identify ROCKS OF ear do you gathe Winter	R MINERALS r these rock Spring	continue survey ss or minerals Summer	s? (select all t i Fall	Does not	Year Round
participant DOES NOT	T identify ROCKS OF ear do you gathe Winter	R MINERALS r these rock Spring	continue survey ss or minerals Summer	s? (select all t i Fall	Does not	Year Round
participant DOES NOT 02. What time of ye Earthen paints/ochre	T identify ROCKS OF ear do you gathe Winter	R MINERALS r these rock Spring	continue survey ss or minerals Summer	s? (select all t i Fall	Does not	Year Round
participant DOES NOT 02. What time of ye Earthen paints/ochre Rocks	T identify ROCKS OF ear do you gathe Winter	R MINERALS r these rock Spring	continue survey ss or minerals Summer	s? (select all t i Fall	Does not	Year Round
participant DOES NOT 02. What time of ye Earthen paints/ochre Rocks River rocks Other minerals	T identify ROCKS OF ear do you gathe Winter	R MINERALS r these rock Spring	continue survey ss or minerals Summer	s? (select all t i Fall	Does not	Year Round
participant DOES NOT 02. What time of ye Earthen paints/ochre Rocks River rocks	T identify ROCKS OF ear do you gathe Winter	R MINERALS r these rock Spring	continue survey ss or minerals Summer	s? (select all t i Fall	Does not	Year Round
participant DOES NOT 02. What time of ye Earthen paints/ochre Rocks River rocks Other minerals	T identify ROCKS OF ear do you gathe Winter	R MINERALS r these rock Spring	continue survey ss or minerals Summer	s? (select all t i Fall	Does not	Year Round

Other minerals	Rocks Image: Constraint of the second seco		I trade/sell this	I use it for clothing or crafts	I use this for medicinal purposes	I use this for cultural purposes	I use this for other purposes	I do not gather this/use this
River rocks Image: Constraint of the second secon	River rocks Image: Constraint of the second secon	Earthen paints/ochre						
Other minerals		Rocks						
	Other minerals	River rocks						
etails:	etails:	Other minerals						
		etails:						



33. GATHERING - ROCKS AND MINERALS AVOIDANCE

104. How far from the following developments do you gather rocks and minerals?

	On the development	Next to the development/ 1 minute walk (~100 m)	On the development with permission	A 5 minute walk (~500 m)	walk	A 20 minute walk (~2 km)	I would gather more than a 20 minute walk (~2 km)	Not applicable
Primary road or highway								
Secondary road								
Pipeline right-of-way								
Power lines								
Transmission lines								
Houses, barns, or outbuildings								
Railway								
Forestry Activity								
Mine								
Hydro-electric generating station								
Hydro-electric converter station/transformers								
Well pads								
Town or village								
Details:								

	Yes	No	Don't Know/ Not Applicable
her gatherers	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
unters	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
ecreational users	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
ndustrial workers	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
/ehicles	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
II-terrain vehicles snowmobile, Argo, uad)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Campsites	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Garbage	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Cultivated fields	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
ivestock or domestic nimals	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Fences, gates, Texas Jates	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
lo Trespassing signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
lo Hunting signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
louses, barns or out uildings	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
her (please specify) or Details	5		

: is dusty The water is nurky/dirty The water level is low	0	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
nurky/dirty	\bigcirc		\bigcirc
he water level is low	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
′ou can smell ndustrial development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
′ou can hear industrial levelopment	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
′ou can see industrial levelopment	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
is close to roads	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is no access rom a road	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
: has wergrown forests and rails	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
is in a clearing	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
is far from where you ve	\bigcirc	0	\bigcirc
there anything else you would li	ke to add?		

MF Birtle Transmis	ssion Project Interview	v Survey 2017		
4. PROJECT SPEC	IFIC CONCERNS			
08. What are your ger	neral concerns with the P	roject?		
oncern #1				
oncern #2				
oncern #3				
oncern #4				
oncern #5				
			urces/areas?	
Hunting	Yes, will affect availability	No, won't affect availability	N/A	
Hunting Trapping	Yes, will affect availability			
	Yes, will affect availability			
Trapping	Yes, will affect availability			
Trapping Fishing Gathering - Berry and	Yes, will affect availability			
Trapping Fishing Gathering - Berry and Berry Plants Gathering - Plants, Mushrooms and	Yes, will affect availability			
Trapping Fishing Gathering - Berry and Berry Plants Gathering - Plants, Mushrooms and Medicines Gathering - Trees and	Yes, will affect availability			

	Yes, will affect a	access	No, won't affect access		N/A
lunting	\bigcirc		\bigcirc		\bigcirc
rapping	\bigcirc		\bigcirc		0
Fishing	\bigcirc		\bigcirc		\bigcirc
Gathering - Berry and Berry Plants	\bigcirc		\bigcirc		\bigcirc
Sathering - Plants, Aushrooms and Aedicines	\bigcirc		\bigcirc		\bigcirc
Gathering - Trees and Tree Products	\bigcirc		\bigcirc		\bigcirc
Gathering - Rocks and Ainerals	\bigcirc		\bigcirc		\bigcirc
1. Are there curren	tly sufficient res There are plenty of resources			the Project ROW There are no resources	I?
	There are plenty of	There are some	There are limited	There are no	/? N/A
lunting	There are plenty of resources	There are some resources	There are limited resources	There are no resources	
- Iunting Trapping	There are plenty of resources	There are some resources	There are limited resources	There are no resources	
- Iunting Trapping Eishing	There are plenty of resources	There are some resources	There are limited resources	There are no resources	
- Iunting Trapping	There are plenty of resources	There are some resources	There are limited resources	There are no resources	
- Iunting Trapping Fishing Gathering - Berry and	There are plenty of resources	There are some resources	There are limited resources	There are no resources	
Iunting Trapping Fishing Gathering - Berry and Berry Plants Gathering - Plants, Mushrooms and	There are plenty of resources	There are some resources	There are limited resources	There are no resources	
Hunting Trapping Tishing Gathering - Berry and Berry Plants Gathering - Plants, Aushrooms and Aedicines	There are plenty of resources	There are some resources	There are limited resources	There are no resources	
112. How many people do you encounter while harvesting in the vicinity of t	he Project ROW now?				
--	---------------------				
None					
1-2 people					
2-4 people					
4-6 people					
6-8 people					
8-10 people					
More than 10 people					
○ N/A					
Details:					
113. What does the Project ROW look like now?					
C Don't know					
Remote, nothing man made/agricultural within visible range					
Low development, occasionally something man made/agricultural within visible range					
Moderate development, regularly something man made/agricultural within visible range					
High development, the ROW is fully developed					
Details:					

			,	e Project ROW?	
	Poor	Moderate	Good	Excellent	N/A
Plants	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Animals	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Fish	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Other (please specify)					
15. What habitat feat	ures are prese	ent in the vicinity o	of the Project?	(select all that ann	lv)
Spawning areas		,,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,		(hb	-) /
Rearing areas					
Feeding areas					
Migration areas					
Mineral/salt licks					
Seasonal habitat					
	,				
Other (please specify))				
f participant identifies HAE					
f participant identifies HAE f participant DOES NOT ic					



MMF Birtle Transmission Project Interview Survey 2017

35. SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS - CULTURAL IDENTITY

These questions are related to Cultural Identity

Question Prompts:

- Different traditions
- Different values
- Different celebrations
- Different worldview

116. What does it mean to you to be Metis?



36. SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS - VALUES

These questions are related to Values

117. How do you define your relationship with the land?

118. How do you feel when harvesting?

119. Why is harvesting important to you?



MMF Birtle Transmission Project Interview Survey 2017

37. THANK YOU!

Thank you for your time completing this survey.

Appendix B – Focus Group Survey



1. SURVEY PURPOSE & PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Manitoba Metis Federation ("MMF") has hired MNP to conduct a study regarding the potential impacts of the Birtle Transmission Project on Metis rights and interests.

Manitoba Hydro is proposing to construct and operate a 230 kilovolt (kV) transmission line from Birtle Station, south of the community of Birtle, to the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border. Saskpower will be responsible for the portion of the transmission line in Saskatchewan that will connect to their station in Tantallon, SK.

Construction will involve updates at various stations and is anticipated to involve steel lattice towers and "H" frame structures.

Attached is a map of the preferred Project route, which crosses through the Rural Municipalities of Ellice-Archie and Prairie View, and the Spy Hill community pasture lands.

The Proposed Route for the Birtle Transmission Project passes through the Community Pasture and approximately 5 km from the former Metis settlement at Ste. Madeleines. The Metis community were the primary occupants at Ste. Madeleine's until 1935, when the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act was passed. As a result of this Act, the majority of Metis living in Ste. Madeleines were forced to move as they could not afford the property taxes on their homesteads. While the people relocated and the settlement itself was burnt and dismantled, the connection that many people of the Manitoba Metis Community feel towards Ste. Madeleines and memories of this time persist. We are particularly interested in hearing about your connection to and use of the Spy Hills Community Pasture and Ste. Madeleine's area.

The Project is classified as a Class 2 Project under the Environment Act. An environmental assessment (EA) report will be developed and submitted to the Environmental Approvals Branch of Manitoba Sustainable Development. The EA filing is scheduled for late 2017 and construction will begin following receipt of a license. The Project aims to be operations for 2020-2021.

Map of the proposed project route identifying community pasture lands and the site of Ste. Madeleines to be included.



2. PARTICIPANT CONSENT AND RELEASE

MMF has hired MNP to conduct this survey. The survey is designed to look at the preferred conditions for harvesting and document land use that is not compatible with those harvesting activities. The study will also identify participants land use and connection to the areas of the proposed project route.

The knowledge and information shared during the study will be used by the MMF to help understand where MMF Citizens are using the land, and gather information on Metis Specific Interests and preferred conditions for harvesting and other activities. This information will help to ascertain if, and the manner in which, the Project might impact any Metis specific rights and interests.

The results of the survey will be collected into a report. This report will not identify you by name, or attribute any statements or information to you as a specific identifiable individual.

The MMF may use the report and any knowledge and information collected to support MMF research, projects or other initiatives. The report and information provided at all times remain the sole property of the MMF and shall not be used for any purpose without the MMF's consent. The report will be shared with Manitoba Hydro to help them understand the Metis rights and interests that may be impacted by the Project. The Report may be used by Manitoba Hydro to support Manitoba Hydro's Birtle Transmission Project Environmental Assessment or Environmental Protection Planning documents.

The report will undergo a verification process to ensure that views and information are accurately captured and presented.

Your interview will be video or audio recorded. The recording will be used to develop a written transcript of the interview, and quotes may be used in the final report. The recording will assist in verifying your responses and information and will not be used for any other purpose without your consent.

The report may be further verified by an independent third party to ensure the information in the report reflects the knowledge and information collected through the survey's and interviews. Any third-party verifier will be required to not disclose the names or personal information of individuals participating in the

survey and to preserve the confidentiality of your participation.

You may decline to be video or audio recorded. Participation in the survey and interview is entirely voluntary and you may decline to answer any question, or withdraw and stop the interview at any time.

By signing in the box below, you hereby agree to the above conditions of your participation and consent to the collection, retention and use of the knowledge and information shared by you with the MMF.

Questions or concerns can be directed to Adena Vanderjagt at 403-796-3897 or adena.vanderjagt@mnp.ca

* 1. Do you agree to participate in this survey.

- 🔵 yes
- no

Signature:

2. Print Name



3. INTRODUCTION

The following questions ask for basic demographic information.

* 3. Are you a MMF Citizen?

🔵 yes

no

4. Do you have a Harvesters Card?

Yes

🔵 No

What is the harvester card #?



4. INTRODUCTION

5. What gender do you identify as?

- 🔵 Female
- 🔵 Male

6. What is your age?

- 18 to 24
- 25 to 34
- 35 to 44
- 45 to 54
- 55 to 64
- 65 to 74
- 🔵 75 or older

7. What year were you born? (enter 4-digit birth year; for example, 1976)

0. v	Where do you currently live? (check only one) Birtle
\bigcirc	Harrowby
\bigcirc	Otha
\bigcirc	Rossburn
\bigcirc	Oakburn
\bigcirc	Elphinstone
\bigcirc	Newdale
\bigcirc	Strathclair
\bigcirc	Shoal Lake
\bigcirc	Beulah
\bigcirc	Miniota
\bigcirc	Hamiota
Oth	er (please specify)



5. Ste. Madeleine

Interviewers should encourage participants to share information and tell stories about Ste. Madeleine. Ask participants if they have stories from their parents, grandparents, or other MMF members.

9. What have you heard about the Metis history in Ste. Madeleine?

- 🔵 Yes
- 🔵 No

If Yes, please describe

10. How do you feel about what happened at Ste. Madeleine?

11. Do you, or your family, have a connection to the Ste. Madeleine Metis (Community?
Yes	
No	
If Yes, please describe	
12. Is the Ste. Madeleine area important to you?	
Yes	
No	
If yes, why?	
13. Do you visit the Ste. Madeleine area?	
Yes	
No	
If yes, why?	
14 What do you think chould be done with the Cto Medalaine site?	
14. What do you think should be done with the Ste. Madeleine site?	



6. HUNTING - PREFERRED CONDITIONS

5. Do you prefer to hun	t where/Do you l	ike to hunt where _	?	
	Yes	No	Doesn't matter	Not applicable
t is quiet	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is no development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There are no people	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is good access by road	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There are good sight ines	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
t is near a river or ake nearby	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You have had past success	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You are already narvesting in this area	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
t is on an open trapping area or within the southern special trapping district	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
t is close to where you ive	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You have a campsite/cabin nearby	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can have a fire	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
e there any other things that	t you like or look for	when you are hunting	?	



7. HUNTING - AVOIDANCE

6. How far from th	e following c	levelopmen	its do you h	unt?				
	On the development	Next to the development/ 1 minute walk (~100 m)	On the development with permission	A 5 minute walk (~500 m)	A 10 minute walk (~1 km)	A 20 minute walk (~2 km)	I would hunt more than a 20 minute walk (~2 km)	Not applicable
Primary road or highway								
Secondary road								
Pipeline right-of-way								
Power lines								
Transmission lines								
Houses, barns, or outbuildings								
Railway								
Forestry activity								
Mine								
Hydro-electric generating station								
Hydro-electric converter station/transformers								
Well pads								
Town or village								
etails:								

L7. How far from the	e following	lands do y	ou nunt?					
	On the lands/lease	Next to the lands or lease/ 1 minute walk (~100 m)	On the lands/lease with permission	A 5 minute walk (~500 m)	A 10 minute walk (~ 1 km)	A 20 minute walk (~ 2 km)	I would hunt more than a 20 minute walk (~2 km)	Not applicable
Private land								
Agricultural land								
Community Pasture								
Provincial Parks (e.g. Asessippi Provincial Park)								
Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve)								
National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park)								
Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest)								
Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area)								
Indian Reserves								
Details:								

18. Would you hunt if the foll	owing are prese	nt?	
	Yes	No	Don't Know/ Not Applicable
Other hunters	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Recreational users	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Industrial workers	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Vehicles	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
All-terrain vehicles (snowmobile, Argo, quad)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Campsites	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Garbage	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Cultivated fields	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Livestock or domestic animals	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Fences, gates, Texas gates	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
No Trespassing signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
No Hunting signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Houses, barns or out buildings	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Other (please specify) or Details:			

No	Don't kna Not applid	
 <td>0</td><td></td>	0	
\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
	0	



8. TRAPPING - PREFERRED CONDITIONS

20. Do you prefer to trap	where/Do you	like to trap where	?	
	Yes	No	Doesn't matter	Not applicable
It is quiet	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is no development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There are no people	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is good access by road	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There are good sight lines	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is near a river or lake nearby	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You have had past success	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You are already harvesting in this area	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is on an open trapping area or within the southern special trapping district	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is close to where you live	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You have a campsite or cabin nearby	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can have a fire	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Are there any other things tha	t you like or look t	for when you are trapping?		



9. TRAPPING - AVOIDANCE

Primary road or Image: Secondary road Secondary road Image: Secondary road Pipeline right-of-way Image: Secondary road Power lines Image: Secondary road Image: Secondary road Image: Secondary road Image: Seconda	Next to the value Next to the value An total value	1. How far from th	e following o	levelopmen	its do you tr	ap?				
highway	highway		On the	development/ 1 minute walk	development with	5 minute walk	10 minute walk	20 minute walk	trap more than a 20 minute walk (~2	Not applicable
Pipeline right-of-way Image: Constraint of the	Pipeline right-of-way Image: Constraint of the									
Power lines Image: Image	Power lines Image: Image	Secondary road								
Transmission lines Image: Constraint of the co	Transmission lines Image: Constraint of the co	Pipeline right-of-way								
Houses, barns, or outbuildings Image: Constraint of the cons	Houses, barns, or outbuildings Image: Constraint of the cons	Power lines								
outbuildingsIII <td< td=""><td>outbuildingsIII<td< td=""><td>Transmission lines</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<></td></td<>	outbuildingsIII <td< td=""><td>Transmission lines</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	Transmission lines								
Forestry Activity I Ima I Ima Ima	Forestry ActivityIIIIIIIIMineIII<									
Mine Image: Station in the image: Station in t	Mine Image: Station in the image: Station in t	Railway								
Hydro-electric generating station Hydro-electric converter station/transformers Image:	Hydro-electric generating station Hydro-electric converter station/transformers Owell pads Image	Forestry Activity								
generating station Image: Converter station/transformers Well pads Image: Converter station/transformers Town or village Image: Converter station stat	generating station Image: Converter station/transformers Well pads Image: Converter station/transformers Town or village Image: Converter station stat	Mine								
converter Image	converter Image									
Town or village Image Image Image Image	Town or village Image Image Image Image	converter								
		Well pads								
Details:	Details:	Town or village								
		Details:								

22. How far from the	e following	lands do y	ou trap?					
	On the lands/lease	Right beside the lands/lease/ 1 minute walk (~100 m)	On the lands/lease with permission	walk	A 10 minute walk (~1 km)	A 20 minute walk (~2 km)	l would trap more than 20 minutes walk (~2 km)	Not applicable
Private land								
Agricultural land								
Community Pasture								
Provincial Parks (e.g. Asessippi Provincial Park)								
Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve)								
National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park)								
Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest)								
Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area)								
Indian Reserves								
Details:								

23. Would you trap if the fo	ollowing are preser	nt?	
	Yes	No	Don't Know/ Not Applicable
Other trappers	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Hunters	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Recreational users	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Industrial workers	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Vehicles	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
All-terrain vehicles (snowmobile, Argo, quad)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Campsites	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Garbage	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Cultivated fields	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Livestock or domestic animals	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Fences, gates, Texas gates	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
No Trespassing signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
No Hunting signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Houses, barns or out buildings	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Other (please specify) or Details	:		

24. Would you trap in a loc	ation if	?	
	Yes	No	Don't know/ Not applicable
It is dusty	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
The water is dirty/murky	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
The the water level low	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can smell industrial development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can hear industrial development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can see industrial development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is close to roads	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is no access from a road	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is has overgrown trails/forest	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is in a clearing	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is far from where you live	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Is there anything else you would	like to add?		



10. FISHING - PREFERRED CONDITIONS

25. Do you prefer to fish	where/Do you li	ke to fish where	?	
	Yes	No	Does not matter	Not applicable
It is quiet	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is no development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There are no people	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is good access by road	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You have had past success	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You are already harvesting in this area	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is on an open trapping area or within the southern special trapping district	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is close to where you live	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can have a campsite	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can have a fire	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Are there any other things tha	at you like or look for	when you are fishing?		



11. FISHING - AVOIDANCE

Next to By cevelopme Note cevelopme A shue walk A shue walk A shue walk Note shue walk Note shu	26. How far from th	e following d	levelopmen	ts do you fi	sh?				
highway		On the	development/ 1 minute walk	development with	5 minute walk	10 minute walk	20 minute walk	fish more than a 20 minute walk (~2	Not applicable
Pipeline right-of-way Image: Constraint of the	-								
Power lines Itransmission lines Houses, barns, or outbuildings Houses, barns, or outbuildings Railway Itransmission lines Itransmission lines Houses, barns, or outbuildings Itransmission lines Itransmission lines Houses, barns, or outbuildings Itransmission lines	Secondary road								
Transmission lines Houses, barns, or poutbuildings Railway I Forestry activity I I Mine I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	Pipeline right-of-way								
Houses, barns, or butbuildings Railway Image: Construction of the second of the secon	Power lines								
butbuildings I	Transmission lines								
Forestry activity Image: Constraint of the second se									
Mine Image: Image	Railway								
Hydro-electric generating station Hydro-electric converter station/transformers Well pads Image	Forestry activity								
generating station	Mine								
converter Image: Converter in the station/transformers Well pads Image: Converter in the station of the st									
Town or village	converter								
	Well pads								
etails:	Town or village								
	etails:								

27. How far from the	e following	lands do y	you fish?					
	On the lands/lease	Right beside the lands or lease/ 1 minute walk (~100 m)	On lands/lease with permission	A 5 minute walk (~ 500 m)	A 10 minute walk (~ 1 km)	A 20 minute walk (~ 2 km)	I would fish more than a 20 minute walk (~2 km)	Not applicable
Private land								
Agricultural land								
Community Pasture								
Provincial Parks (e.g. Asessippi Provincial Park)								
Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve)								
National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park)								
Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest)								
Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area)								
Indian Reserves								
Details:								

28. Would you fish if the fo	llowing are presen	t?	
	Yes	No	Don't Know/ Not Applicable
Other fishermen	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Hunters	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Recreational users	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Industrial workers	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Vehicles	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
All-terrain vehicles (snowmobile, Argo, quad)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Campsites	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Garbage	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Cultivated fields	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Livestock or domestic animals	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Fences, gates, Texas gates	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
No Trespassing signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
No Hunting signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
No Fishing signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Houses, barns or out buildings	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Other (please specify)/Details:			

-	ation if	?	
	Yes	No	Don't know/ Not applicable
It is dusty	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
The water is dirty/murky	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
The the water level low	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can smell industrial development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can hear industrial development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can see industrial development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is close to roads	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is no access from a road	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is far from where you live	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc



12. GATHERING - BERRIES PREFERRED CONDITIONS
| Yes No Doesn't matter Not applicable It is quiet There is no development There are no people There is good access by road There is good access by road Vou have had past success You are already harvesting this in area It is on an open trapping area or within the southern special trapping district | 80. Do you prefer to gath | ner berries or be
? | erry plants where/D | o you like to gather | |
|--|--|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| It is quiet It is quiet Image: Constraint of the second of the sec | | | No | Doesn't matter | |
| development O O O There are no people O O O There is good access O O O by road O O O It is near a river or
lake nearby O O O You have had past
success O O O You are already
harvesting this in area O O O It is on an open
trapping area or within
the southern special
trapping district O O O You have a
campsite/cabin nearby O O O O | It is quiet | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc |
| There is good access O O O It is near a river or O O O lake nearby O O O You have had past O O O You have had past O O O You are already O O O harvesting this in area O O O It is on an open
trapping area or within
the southern special
trapping district O O It is close to where you
live O O O You have a
campsite/cabin nearby O O O You can have a fire O O O | There is no
development | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc |
| by road C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C | There are no people | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc |
| Iake nearbyOOOYou have had past
successOOOYou are already
harvesting this in areaOOOYou are already
harvesting this in areaOOOIt is on an open
trapping area or within
the southern special
trapping districtOOOIt is close to where you
liveOOOOYou have a
campsite/cabin nearbyOOOOYou can have a fireOOOO | There is good access
by road | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc |
| successImage: successImage: successImage: successImage: successYou are already
harvesting this in areaImage: successImage: successImage: successImage: successIt is on an open
trapping area or within
the southern special
 | | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc |
| harvesting this in areaOOOIt is on an open
trapping area or within
the southern special
trapping districtOOOIt is close to where you
liveOOOOYou have a
campsite/cabin nearbyOOOOYou can have a fireOOOO | You have had past
success | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc |
| trapping area or within
the southern special
trapping districtImage: ConstructImage: ConstructImage: ConstructIt is close to where you
liveImage: ConstructImage: ConstructImage: ConstructImage: ConstructYou have a
 | | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc |
| live O O O You have a campsite/cabin nearby O O O You can have a fire O O O | trapping area or within the southern special | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc |
| campsite/cabin nearby Image: Campsite/cabin nearby You can have a fire Image: Campsite/cabin nearby | It is close to where you
live | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc |
| | | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc |
| re there any other things that you like or look for when you are gathering berries or berry plants? | You can have a fire | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc |
| | re there any other things tha | t you like or look fo | r when you are gatherir | ng berries or berry plants? | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |



13. GATHERING - BERRIES AVOIDANCE

	31. How far from th	e following o	developmen	its do you g	ather be	rries and	berry pla	ints?	
		On the development	Next to the development/ 1 minute walk (~100 m)	On the development with permission	walk	walk	A 20 minute walk (~2 km)	I would gather more than a 20 minute walk (~2 km)	Not applicable
	Primary road or highway								
	Secondary road								
	Pipeline right-of-way								
	Power lines								
	Transmission lines								
	Houses, barns, or outbuildings								
	Railway								
	Forestry Activity								
	Mine								
	Hydro-electric generating station								
	Hydro-electric converter station/transformers								
	Well pads								
	Town or village								
I	Details:								

Private land		On the lands/lease	Next to the lands or lease/ 1 minute walk (~100 m)	On the lands/lease with permission	A 5 minute walk (~500 m)	A 10 minute walk (~ 1 km)	A 20 minute walk (~ 2 km)	I would gather more than a 20 minute walk (~2 km)	Not applicable
Community Pasture Provincial Parks (e.g. Asessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Parks) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Provincial Forest)	Private land								
Provincial Parks (e.g. Assessippi Provincial Park) Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve) National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area) Indian Reserves Indian Reserves	Agricultural land								
Assessippi Provincial Image: Cological reserve Ecological reserve Image: Cological Reserve Image: Cological Reserve Image: Cological Reserve Ecological Reserve Image: Cological Reserve National Parks (e.g. Image: Cological Reserve National Park) Image: Cological Reserve Provincial forest (e.g. Image: Cological Forest) Provincial forest (e.g. Image: Cological Forest) Wildlife Management Image: Cological Forest) Wildlife Management Image: Cological Forest) Image: Cological Forest) Image: Cological Forest) Image: Cological Fores	Community Pasture								
(e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve)National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park)Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest)Question Provincial Forest)Wildlife Management Area)Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area)Question (e.g. Parkland)Question (e.g. P	Asessippi Provincial								
Riding Mountain National Park) Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Indian Reserves Indian Reserves	(e.g. Armit Meadows								
Duck Mountain Provincial Forest) Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area) Indian Reserves Indian Reserves	Riding Mountain								
Area (e.g. Parkland Image: Constraint of the second se	Duck Mountain								
	Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management								
Details:	Indian Reserves								
	Details:								

33. Would you gather berr	ies and berry plants	if the following are present	t?
	Yes	No	Don't Know/ Not Applicable
Other gatherers	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Hunters	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Recreational users	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Industrial workers	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Vehicles	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
All-terrain vehicles (snowmobile, Argo, quad)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Campsites	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Garbage	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Cultivated fields	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Livestock or domestic animals	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Fences, gates, Texas gates	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
No Trespassing signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
No Hunting signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Houses, barns or out buildings	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Other (please specify) or Detail	5:		

4. Would you gather berri	ies and berry plants i	n a location if	?
	Yes	No	Don't know/ Not applicable
It is dusty	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
The water is murky/dirty	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
The water level is low	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can smell industrial development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can hear industrial development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can see industrial development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is close to roads	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is no access from a road	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It has overgrown forests and trails	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is in a clearing	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is far from where you live	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
s there anything else you would	like to add?		



14. GATHERING - PLANTS, MUSHROOMS AND MEDICINES PREFERRED CONDITIONS

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					\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
re there any other things that you like or look for when you are gathering plants, mushrooms and medicines?	re there any other things that you like or look for when you are gathering plants, mushrooms and medicines?	re there any other things that you like or look for when you are gathering plants, mushrooms and medicines?	re there any other things that you like or look for when you are gathering plants, mushrooms and medicines?	You can have a fire	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
				e there any other things tha	t you like or look for	when you are gatheri	ng plants, mushrooms and m	nedicines?



15. GATHERING - PLANTS, MUSHROOMS AND MEDICINES AVOIDANCE

36. How far from th	ne following	developme	nts do you g	gather	plants, I	mushro	oms and medici	nes?
	On the development	Next to the development/ 1 minute walk (~100 m)	On the development with permission	A 5 minute walk (~500 m)	A 10 minute walk (~1 km)	A 20 minute walk (~2 km)	I would gather more than a 20 minute walk (~2 km)	Not applicable
Primary road or highway								
Secondary road								
Pipeline right-of-way								
Power lines								
Transmission lines								
Houses, barns, or outbuildings								
Railway								
Forestry Activity								
Mine								
Hydro-electric generating station								
Hydro-electric converter station/transformers								
Well pads								
Town or village								
Details:								

37. How far from th	e following	lands do	you gathe	r plants, n	nushroom	s and med	licines?	
	On the lands/lease	Next to the lands or lease/ 1 minute walk (~100 m)	On the lands/lease with permission	A 5 minute walk (~500 m)	A 10 minute walk (~ 1 km)	A 20 minute walk (~ 2 km)	I would gather more than a 20 minute walk (~2 km)	
Private land								
Agricultural land								
Community Pasture								
Provincial Parks (e.g. Asessippi Provincial Park)								
Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve)								
National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park)								
Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest)								
Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area)								
Indian Reserves								
Details:								

38. Would you gather plar	nts, mushrooms and	medicines if the following	are present?
	Yes	No	Don't Know/ Not Applicable
Other gatherers	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Hunters	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Recreational users	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Industrial workers	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Vehicles	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
All-terrain vehicles (snowmobile, Argo, quad)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Campsites	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Garbage	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Cultivated fields	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Livestock or domestic animals	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Fences, gates, Texas gates	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
No Trespassing signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
No Hunting signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Houses, barns or out buildings	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Other (please specify) or Detail	s:		

9. Would you gather plan	ts, mushrooms and r	nedicines in a location if	?
	Yes	No	Don't know/ Not applicable
It is dusty	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
The water is murky/dirty	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
The water level is low	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can smell industrial development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can hear industrial development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can see industrial development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is close to roads	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is no access from a road	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It has overgrown forests and trails	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is in a clearing	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is far from where you live	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
s there anything else you would	like to add?		



16. GATHERING - TREES OR TREE PRODUCTS PREFERRED CONDITIONS

40. Do you prefer to gath where	•	e products where/Do	you like to gather	
	Yes	No	Doesn't matter	Not applicable
It is quiet	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is no development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There are no people	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is good access by road	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is near a river or lake nearby	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You have had past success	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You are already harvesting this in area	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is on an open trapping area or within the southern special trapping district	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is close to where you live	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You have a campsite/cabin nearby	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can have a fire	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Are there any other things tha	t you like or look fo	or when you are gathering	g trees and tree products?	



17. GATHERING - TREE AND TREE PRODUCTS AVOIDANCE

highway	highway	highway		On the development	Next to the development/ 1 minute walk (~100 m)	On the development with permission	walk	walk	A 20 minute walk (~2 km)	I would gather more than a 20 minute walk (~2 km)	Not applicable
Pipeline right-of-way Image: Constraint of the	Pipeline right-of-way Image: Constraint of the	Pipeline right-of-way Image: Constraint of the	Primary road or highway								
outbuildingsIII <td< td=""><td>Power lines Image: Image</td><td>Power lines Image: Image</td><td>Secondary road</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	Power lines Image: Image	Power lines Image: Image	Secondary road								
Transmission lines Image: Constraint of the co	Transmission lines Image: Constraint of the co	Transmission lines Image: Constraint of the co	Pipeline right-of-way								
Houses, barns, or outbuildings I	Houses, barns, or outbuildings I	Houses, barns, or outbuildings I	Power lines								
Mine Image: Constraint of the constraint of th	outbuildingsIII <td< td=""><td>outbuildingsIII<td< td=""><td>Transmission lines</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<></td></td<>	outbuildingsIII <td< td=""><td>Transmission lines</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	Transmission lines								
Forestry activity Image:	Forestry activity Image:	Forestry activity Image:									
Forestry activity Image:	Mine Image: Constraint of the second s	Mine Image: Second secon	Railway								
Hydro-electric generating station Hydro-electric converter station/transformers Well pads Image I	Hydro-electric generating station Hydro-electric converter station/transformers Well pads Image I	Hydro-electric generating station Hydro-electric converter station/transformers Well pads Image I	Forestry activity								
generating station Image: Converter station/transformers Well pads Image: Converter station/transformers Town or village Image: Converter station/transformers	generating station Image: Converter station/transformers Well pads Image: Converter station/transformers Town or village Image: Converter station/transformers	generating station Image: Converter station/transformers Well pads Image: Converter station/transformers Town or village Image: Converter station/transformers	Mine								
converter Image	converter Image	converter Image									
Town or village Image	Town or village Image	Town or village Image	converter								
		Town or village	Well pads								
Details:	Details:	Details:	Town or village								
			etails:								

42. How far from the	e following	lands do	you gathe	r trees an	d tree proc	lucts?		
	On the lands/lease	Next to the lands or lease/ 1 minute walk (~100 m)	On the lands/lease with permission	A 5 minute walk (~500 m)	A 10 minute walk (~ 1 km)	A 20 minute walk (~ 2 km)	I would gather more than a 20 minute walk (~2 km)	Not applicable
Private land								
Agricultural land								
Community Pasture								
Provincial Parks (e.g. Asessippi Provincial Park)								
Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve)								
National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park)								
Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest)								
Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area)								
Indian Reserves								
Details:								

13. Would you gather trees and tree products if the following are present?				
	Yes	No	Don't Know/ Not Applicable	
Other gatherers	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
Hunters	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
Recreational users	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
Industrial workers	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
Vehicles	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
All-terrain vehicles (snowmobile, Argo, quad)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
Campsites	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
Garbage	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
Cultivated fields	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
Livestock or domestic animals	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
Fences, gates, Texas gates	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
No Trespassing signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
No Hunting signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
Houses, barns or out buildings	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
Other (please specify) or Detail	S:		_	

4. Would you gamer trees	s and tree products ir	a location if	?
	Yes	No	Don't know/ Not applicable
It is dusty	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
The water is murky/dirty	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
The water level is low	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can smell industrial development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can hear industrial development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can see industrial development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is close to roads	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is no access from a road	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It has overgrown forests and trails	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is in a clearing	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is far from where you live	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
there anything else you would	like to add?		



18. GATHERING - ROCKS AND MINERALS PREFERRED CONDITIONS

45. Do you prefer to gather rocks and minerals where/Do you like to gather where?				
	Yes	No	Doesn't matter	Not applicable
It is quiet	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is no development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There are no people	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
There is good access by road	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is near a river or lake nearby	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You have had past success	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You are already harvesting this in area	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is on an open trapping area or within the southern special trapping district	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
It is close to where you live	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You have a campsite/cabin nearby	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
You can have a fire	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Are there any other things tha	t you like or look fo	r when you are gatherin	g rocks and minerals?	



19. GATHERING - ROCKS AND MINERALS AVOIDANCE

Next on he development Next on he development Northe value An he heat Frage beaches Involution Northe value Northe val	46. How far from th	e following	developmen	nts do you g	ather roo	cks and n	ninerals?		
highway		On the	development/ 1 minute walk	development with	5 minute walk	10 minute walk	20 minute walk	gather more than a 20 minute walk	Not
Pipeline right-of-way Power lines Image: Constraint of the set of the									
Power lines Image: Construction of the set of	Secondary road								
Transmission lines Houses, barns, or outbuildings Houses, barns, or outbuildings Railway Image: Control on the state of the stateo	Pipeline right-of-way								
Houses, barns, or outbuildingsIIIIIIRailwayIIIIIIIForestry ActivityIIIIIIIMineIIIIIIIIHydro-electric generating stationIIIIIIIIHydro-electric converter station/transformersIIIIIIIIWell padsIIIIIIIIIIITown or villageIIIIIIIIIII	Power lines								
outbuildingsIIIIIIRailwayIIIIIIIForestry ActivityIIIIIIIMineIIIIIIIIHydro-electric generating stationIIIIIIIHydro-electric converter station/transformersIIIIIIIWell padsIIIIIIIIIITown or villageIIIIIIIIII	Transmission lines								
Forestry Activity Mine Hydro-electric generating station Hydro-electric converter station/transformers Well pads Image									
Mine Hydro-electric generating station Hydro-electric converter Station/transformers Well pads Image Image </th <th>Railway</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>	Railway								
Hydro-electric generating station Hydro-electric converter station/transformers Well pads Image Image <	Forestry Activity								
generating station	Mine								
converter station/transformers Well pads Image Image <td< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></td<>									
Town or village Image	converter								
	Well pads								
Details:	Town or village								
	Details:								

47. How far from the	e following	lands do	you gathe	r rocks ar	nd minerals	s?		
	On the lands/lease	Next to the lands or lease/ 1 minute walk (~100 m)	On the lands/lease with permission	A 5 minute walk (~500 m)	A 10 minute walk (~ 1 km)	A 20 minute walk (~ 2 km)	I would gather more than a 20 minute walk (~2 km)	
Private land								
Agricultural land								
Community Pasture								
Provincial Parks (e.g. Asessippi Provincial Park)								
Ecological reserve (e.g. Armit Meadows Ecological Reserve)								
National Parks (e.g. Riding Mountain National Park)								
Provincial forest (e.g. Duck Mountain Provincial Forest)								
Wildlife Management Area (e.g. Parkland Wildlife Management Area)								
Indian Reserves								
Details:								

			Don't Know/
	Yes	No	Not Applicable
Other gatherers	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Hunters	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Recreational users	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
ndustrial workers	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Vehicles	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
All-terrain vehicles (snowmobile, Argo, quad)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Campsites	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Garbage	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Cultivated fields	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Livestock or domestic animals	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Fences, gates, Texas gates	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
No Trespassing signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
No Hunting signs	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Houses, barns or out puildings	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
ther (please specify) or Details	5:		

9. Would you gather rocks and minerals in a location if?				
	Yes	No	Don't know/ Not applicable	
It is dusty	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
The water is murky/dirty	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
The water level is low	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
You can smell industrial development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
You can hear industrial development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
You can see industrial development	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
It is close to roads	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
There is no access from a road	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
It has overgrown forests and trails	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
It is in a clearing	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
It is far from where you live	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
s there anything else you would	like to add?			



20. THANK YOU!

Thank you for your time completing this survey.

Appendix C – Consent Form



MMF Birtle Transmission Project Interview Survey 2017

2. PARTICIPANT CONSENT AND RELEASE

The MMF has hired MNP to conduct this survey. The survey is designed to look at the preferred conditions for harvesting and document land use that is not compatible with those harvesting activities. The study will also identify participants land use and connection to the areas of the proposed project route.

The knowledge and information shared during the study will be used by the MMF to help understand where MMF Citizens are using the land, and gather information on Metis Specific Interests and preferred conditions for harvesting and other activities. This information will help to ascertain if, and the way, the Project might impact any Metis specific rights and interests.

The results of the survey will be collected into a report. This report will not identify you by name, or attribute any statements or information to you as a specific identifiable individual.

The MMF may use the report and any knowledge and information collected to support MMF research, projects or other initiatives. The report and information provided at all times remain the sole property of the MMF and shall not be used for any purpose without the MMF's consent. The report will be shared with Manitoba Hydro to help them understand the Metis rights and interests that may be impacted by the Project. The Report may be used by Manitoba Hydro to support Manitoba Hydro's Birtle Transmission Project Environmental Assessment or Environmental Protection Planning documents.

The report will undergo a verification process to ensure that information is accurately captured and presented.

Your interview will be video or audio recorded. The recording will be used to develop a written transcript of the interview, and quotes may be used in the final report. The recording will assist in verifying your responses and information and will not be used for any other purpose without your consent.

The report may be further verified by an independent third party to ensure the information in the report reflects the knowledge and information collected through the survey's and interviews. Any third-party verifier will be required to not disclose the names or personal information of individuals participating in the survey and to preserve the confidentiality of your participation.

You may decline to be video or audio recorded. Participation in the survey and interview is entirely voluntary and you may decline to answer any question, or withdraw and stop the interview at any time.

By signing in the box below, you hereby agree to the above conditions of your participation and consent to the collection, retention and use of the knowledge and information shared by you with the MMF.

Questions or concerns can be directed to Adena Vanderjagt at 403-796-3897 or adena.vanderjagt@mnp.ca

 * 1. Do you agree to participate in this survey.

🔵 yes

 \bigcirc no

Signature:

2. Print Name

Appendix D – MMF Regions Map



Appendix E – Recognized Areas for Metis Natural Resource Harvesting

Recognized Areas for Metis Natural Resource Harvesting





Appendix F – Map Methodology

<u>Mapping</u>

'Diminished Preference Zone' maps were created using the specific buffer information collected during the Survey on how far from specific developments Participants would harvest, and based on specific legislation or regulations that apply to various land types. These maps were set at a scale of 1:150,000 allowing the extent of each map to extend slightly beyond the RAA. The RAA, LAA and PDA were clearly visible and defined at this scale; however, no data was analyzed outside of the RAA.

<u>Data</u>

The following table lists the datasets that were used to spatially represent Unoccupied and Occupied land in the RAA:

Dataset	Shapefile Features Included in the Regional Assessment Area	Data Source
Associated Facilities	Tundra Oil & Gas Battery	Manitoba Mineral Resources; Manitoba Government
Building	Barn-Machinery Shed Educational Building Not Identified	Natural Resources Canada
Quarry Drill Holes		Manitoba Mineral Resources; Manitoba Government
Residential		
Well Location Status		Manitoba Mineral Resources; Manitoba Government
Wells Unique Identifier		Manitoba Mineral Resources; Manitoba Government
Highway Network	Provincial Road Provincial Trunk Highway Access Road	Natural Resources Canada, Manitoba Infrastructure and Transportation, Natural Resources Manitoba
Railway Network	Freight Freight and Passenger	Natural Resources Canada
Municipal Road		Natural Resources Canada
Pipeline	Underground Natural Gas	Natural Resources Canada
Power Line	Aboveground Not Identified	Natural Resources Canada
Manitoba Rail System		Natural Resources Canada
Road Network	Expressway/Highway Collector Local/Street Ramp Resource/Recreational	Natural Resources Canada
Transport Lines	Cart Track Rail Line (Single Track) Road (Dry Weather) Road (Gravel Undivided) Less Than 2 Lanes Road (Paved Undivided) 2 Lanes Road (Paved Undivided) Less Than 2 Lanes Road (Paved Street)	MLI

	Road (Unclassified)	
	Trail (Footpath, Bicycle)	
		Manitoba Department of
Utility Lines	Transmission Line	Conservation
Aggregate		Natural Resources Canada
	Agricultural - Forage Fie	Manitoba Conservation and Water
Agriculture_Birtle	Agricultural Field	Stewardship
Community Pasture	Spy Hill Ellice	
Community Pasture	Ellice-Archie	MLI
Crop Land		Manitoba Conservation, Forest
		Resources Management
	Cemetery	
	Dump	
	Electrical Substation Complex	
Designated Areas	Golf Course	
	Municipal Park	
	Pile	Manitoba Department of
	Pit	Conservation
Hay Land		Manitoba Conservation, Forest
		Resources Management
Crown Land		Manitoba Conservation, Forest
		Resources Management
Pasture Land		Manitoba Conservation, Forest
		Resources Management
Potash Withdrawals		Manitoba Mineral Resources; Manitoba Government
		Manitoba Government Manitoba Mineral Resources;
Quarry Permit Private		Manitoba Mineral Resources, Manitoba Government
Quarry Surface Lease Exploration		Manitoba Government Manitoba Mineral Resources;
Permit		Manitoba Mineral Resources, Manitoba Government
		Manitoba Mineral Resources;
Quarry Withdrawals		Manitoba Government
Residential		Natural Resources Canada
		Manitoba Department of
Structures Buildings		Conservation
Town	Birtle	Natural Resources Canada
Transformer Station		Natural Resources Canada
Village	St-Lazare	Natural Resources Canada
	Parkland Wildlife Management Area	
Wildlife Management Area	Upper Assiniboine Wildlife	
	Management Area	MLI

Diminished Preference Zone Buffer

The buffer was determined by the diminished preferences as reported by Contributors and is referred to as MMF Diminished Preference Zone. The distance of this buffer varied based on the type of 'Land Available for Metis Use' and the type of right being exercised by Contributors.

A calculation was conducted in ArcGIS 10.1 to determine how much of the total area in the RAA, LAA and PDA less desirable for Metis use based on the MMF Diminished Preference Zone buffers. To create a buffer for hunting, trapping, fishing, berry and berry plant gathering, plant, mushroom and medicine gathering, tree and tree product gathering, and rock and mineral gathering, the Study Team reviewed the results for each activity type and each type of 'Available Land'. The buffer distance for each 'Available Land' type was chosen by calculating the average

(mean) value for each activity and each development or land type. See Section 7.4 for calculated buffer distances.

Further, while Survey Participants were asked how far they would stay from a wide range of Occupied Lands, only those land uses for which shapefiles could be obtained in the three Study Areas were buffered. Following buffer creation, the area from these dissolved layers was compared to the total area of the RAA, LAA, and PDA to calculate a percentage of lands unsuitable for the exercise of Metis rights and interests.

The Project results were used to demonstrate MMF citizen's behavior in regard to the exercise of their Metis rights and interests. Buffers were calculated to depict the Diminished Preference Zone for hunting, trapping, fishing, berry/berry plant gathering, plants/mushroom/medicine gathering, tree/tree product gathering, and rock/mineral gathering.