



# **MANITOBA MÉTIS KNOWLEDGE, LAND USE AND OCCUPANCY STUDY**

## **MANITOBA HYDRO PORTAGE AREA PROJECTS**

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## DEFINITION OF TERMS

**Land Use:** Defined generally as hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering, and the use of sites and resources for cultural and ceremonial purposes.

**Map Biography:** The methodology for this land use and occupancy study is based on the best practice map biography technique pioneered by Terry Tobias in his manual *Living Proof: The Essential Data-Collection Guide for Indigenous Use and Occupancy Map Surveys* (2009). The map biography is the standard data collection method for Land Use and Occupancy studies. A map biography is an interview process where a person provides an account of their life on the land and water, including places they have travelled, stayed, and gathered resources.

**Métis Ecological Knowledge:** The knowledge and information by which Red River Métis citizens come to understand the ecology of their surrounding environment through years of firsthand experience and inherent cultural understanding of the relationships between humans, animals, lands, and waters. People also come to understand the ecology of their environment through teachings that have been passed down through relations and/or within a community.

**Métis Knowledge or Métis Traditional Knowledge:** The body of knowledge and information shared by the Métis Nation and held by and transmitted between Métis people, which supports traditional land use for the benefit and well-being of Métis peoples. Métis Traditional Knowledge is considered a distinct type of Traditional Knowledge.

**Occupancy:** Refers to an area that is known to an Indigenous group by virtue of continued use, habitation, naming, knowledge, and control (Tobias, 2000).

**Oral History:** For the purpose of this study, Oral History refers to the participants' qualitative land use and occupancy knowledge about a particular area or activity. It could include details about the social, economic, cultural, or environmental importance of a location, species, or land-based activity, as well as legends and stories that have been passed down. Oral History is used to bring depth to land use and occupancy research and increase shared understanding about the values of the participants. It is commonly collected as complementary material to a map biography as it doesn't lend itself as well to being recorded on a map.



# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Manitoba Métis Federation (the MMF) has been asked by Manitoba Hydro to provide information related to Métis Knowledge and land use in proximity to Portage la Prairie, related to the proposed Bipole 6/7 replacement and the Portage Area Capacity Enhancement project including Wash'ake Mayzoon station and the D83W transmission line (the proposed projects).

The MMF has provided submissions to Manitoba Hydro outlining Métis-specific concerns related to the BP6/7 replacement project (MMF, 2021a) and Wash'ake Mayzoon station (MMF, 2021b). Many of the concerns identified through these submissions remain unaddressed by Manitoba Hydro.

To date, there has been a lack of meaningful engagement between Manitoba Hydro and the Red River Métis surrounding the routing decisions for both the BP6/7 replacement and D83W transmission line. Manitoba Hydro has weighted 'Community' as 30% of the criteria contributing to the routing decisions for BP6/7 (Manitoba Hydro, 2021). However, they have not distinguished between community members and Section 35 rights-holders or provided opportunity for the MMF to put forward their own criteria and weighting schemes to account for their distinct rights, claims and interests. Given this fundamental lack of meaningful engagement, the routes chosen by Manitoba Hydro and referred to in this report as 'preferred' do not reflect the routes preferred by the Red River Métis.

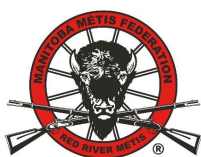
The MMF has undertaken this study to better understand and communicate to Manitoba Hydro how the proposed projects may impact Red River Métis citizens and suggest ways to address these outstanding issues of concern.

## 1.1 BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Manitoba Hydro is proposing a combination of repair and replacement work to existing transmission line infrastructure around Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, as well as work to expand the existing transmission system in the same area with a new line and electrical station. These projects are called the Manitoba Hydro Portage Area Projects and include the Brandon-Portage la Prairie (also referred to as BP6/7) transmission line replacement project and the Portage Area Capacity Enhancement (PACE) project, along with some other storm repair work.

### 1.1.1 BIPOLE 6/7 REPLACEMENT PROJECT

Bipole 6/7 (BP6/7) is a double-circuit transmission line that runs between Brandon and Portage la Prairie. In October of 2019, a storm caused extensive damage to the line and associated infrastructure. To address this damage, Manitoba Hydro is proposing to both repair and in some places, entirely rebuild sections of BP6/7 (Manitoba Hydro, n.d.a).



This project is classified as a Class 2 Project under *The Environment Act* in Manitoba, and as such is subject to a provincial Environmental Assessment through Manitoba Environment, Climate and Parks (Manitoba Hydro, n.d.a).

Since the line originally began operations, there has been additional development around the line and requirements for the width of the right of way have increased (Manitoba Hydro, n.d.a). For these reasons Manitoba Hydro has considered different route alternatives for the areas that need to be rebuilt (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Manitoba Hydro's final preferred route of the BP6/BP7 rebuild (Manitoba Hydro, n.d.a)

### 1.1.2 PORTAGE AREA CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

In addition to the replacement and repair work required on BP6/BP7, Manitoba Hydro is also proposing an expansion to the current transmission system with a new electrical station (Wash'ake Mayzoon station) and transmission line (D83W). The purpose is to meet growing electrical needs in the area and together, these additions are referred to as the Portage Area Capacity Enhancement (PACE) project (Manitoba Hydro, n.d.b)

For the purpose of this study, PACE refers to all elements of the project and the term D83W is used specifically in discussing the proposed route of the line. Both the D83W transmission line and proposed Wash'ake Mayzoon station are designated as Class 2 projects under The Environment Act





in Manitoba and are subject to a provincial Environmental Assessment through Manitoba Environment, Climate and Parks (Manitoba Hydro, n.d.b)

Wash'ake Mayzoon is a proposed 230 to 66kv electrical station that would connect into an existing transmission line (Manitoba Hydro, n.d.b). If approved, construction would start on the station in 2023. The proposed 230-kv D83W transmission line would run from the Dorsey converter station northwest of Winnipeg to Wash'ake Mayzoon station west of Portage la Prairie (Manitoba Hydro, n.d.b). If approved, construction on the line is anticipated to begin in 2025. Manitoba Hydro evaluated several alternative routes for the transmission line and selected a final preferred route and location for Wash'ake Mayzoon station (Figure 2). It should be noted that the MMF raised concerns with each of the route options provided in their earlier submissions to Manitoba Hydro.

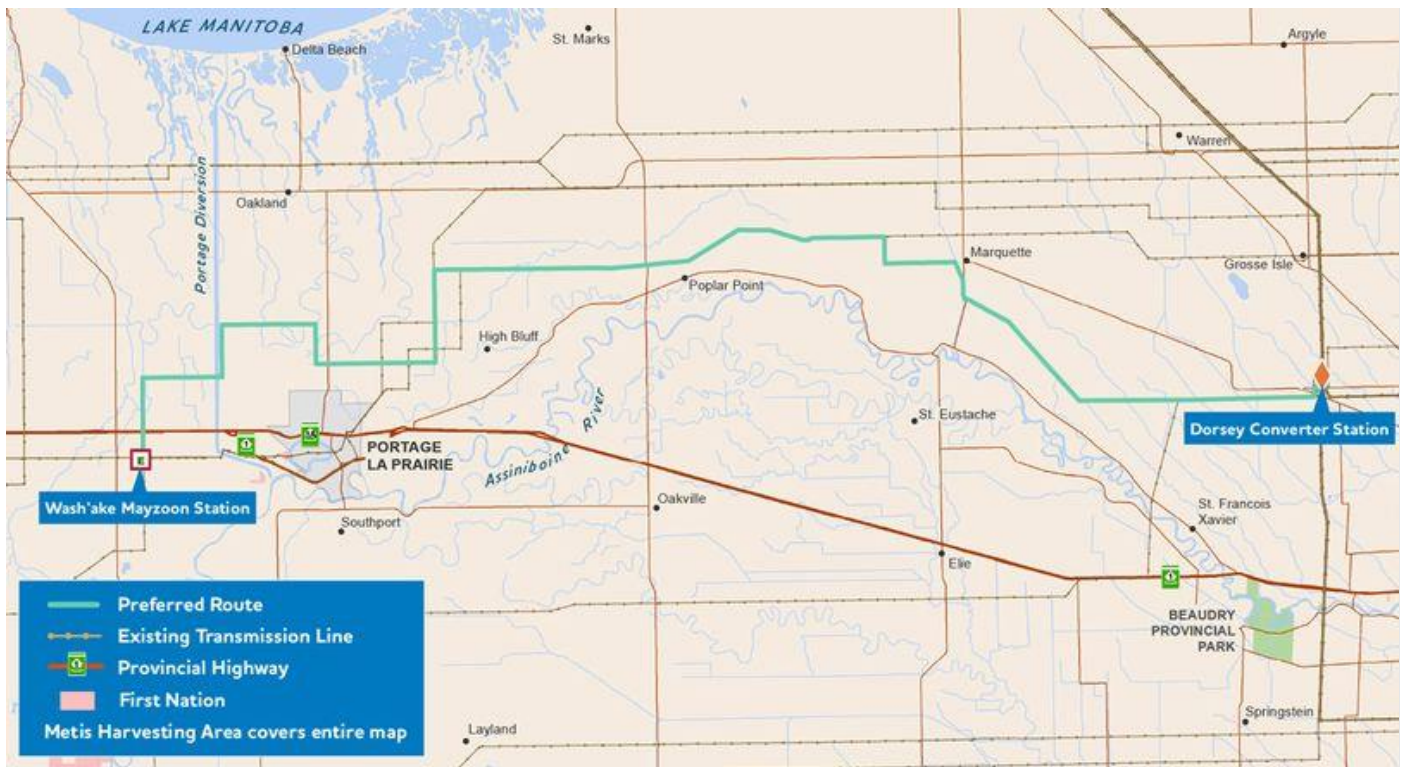


Figure 2: Manitoba Hydro's preferred route for the D83W transmission line and location of Wash'ake Mayzoon station (Manitoba Hydro, n.d.b)

## 1.2 OBJECTIVES

The Métis Knowledge, land use and occupancy study conducted for the Manitoba Hydro Portage Area projects (referred to throughout this document as “the study” or “this study”) documented where and how Red River Métis citizens in Manitoba use the lands and waters around Portage la Prairie, with a focus on those who had previously recorded use and occupancy around the proposed projects. The study objectives were as follows:

- Document where and how Red River Métis citizens use and occupy the lands and waters around Portage la Prairie and the identified study area, including:





- Métis Ecological Knowledge
- Personal harvesting locations
- Commercial harvesting locations
- Cultural and historic sites of significance
- Overnight locations 7
- Routes and trails
- Understand Red River Métis citizen thoughts and perspectives on the proposed projects
- Assess how Red River Métis rights and interests may be impacted by the projects
- Provide recommendations for potential mitigation and accommodation measures to address potential impacts and key issues of concern for Red River Métis citizens

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

This section provides an overview of the methods and tools used to complete the Métis Knowledge and Land Use (MKLU) interviews, as well as the study scope and approach researchers took to ensure confidentiality and informed consent.

### 2.1 GEOGRAPHIC & TEMPORAL SCOPE

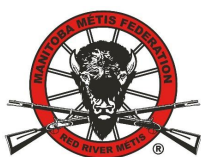
Researchers asked participants to focus on the area around and overlapping with the proposed projects but did not limit participants from mapping land use and occupancy in other areas.

Researchers primarily recorded data focused on participants' current use and occupancy, which includes anything that has occurred within their lifetime. Time periods for each activity were differentiated by asking participants whether a site was used within the last 10 years, more than 10 years ago, or if it was ongoing within and prior to the last 10 years.

In some cases, researchers also recorded historic sites that participants hold knowledge of through knowledge transfer from past generations, Oral History or Métis Knowledge sharing relevant to cultural sites and land use practices.

#### 2.1.1 SCOPE OF THE LAND USE AND OCCUPANCY DATA

The land use and occupancy data presented in this report, including the maps and any associated tables, has been collected from two datasets; interviews with Red River Métis citizens specific to the Portage Area Projects, and data that has been collected from other projects or reports undertaken by the MMF that are relevant to this study.



The MMF has conducted land use and occupancy interviews for numerous projects and studies, and the data collected through these interviews is compiled and stored in the MMF Data Catalogue. This dataset includes information surrounding where Red River Métis citizens have identified land use and occupancy sites in Manitoba for other studies, and includes data collected from 2009 onwards. Both datasets contain in-depth attribute data including species, season, activity, and the time period of the activity.

Data collected specific to the Portage Area Projects was combined with relevant data from the MMF Data Catalogue to provide additional context. The majority of the data presented in this report is taken from the interviews conducted specifically for the purpose of this study.

## 2.2 MÉTIS KNOWLEDGE, LAND USE AND OCCUPANCY INTERVIEWS

Researchers adapted the methodology for the map biography and oral history interviews from Terry Tobias (2009), whose work, *Living Proof: The Essential Data-Collection Guide for Indigenous Use and Occupancy Map Surveys*, set the Canadian standard for legally defensible data collection. This approach was adapted based on discussions with MMF staff about the specific needs of this study and to ensure its alignment with Red River Métis Knowledge systems and culture.

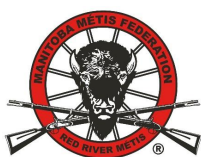
The methodology developed for this study is consistent with the standard approach that SVS uses for all research conducted with the MMF.

### 2.2.1 PROCEDURE

For the purpose of this study, MMF researchers were trained by SVS staff on conducting land use and occupancy interviews, including social research and data collection best practices. MMF researchers were trained in interview skills, using ArcGIS online to map features and Survey123 to record attribute data. Upon completion of the training, MMF researchers and SVS staff worked together to conduct the interviews outlined in this study, with MMF researchers leading the majority of them with SVS supporting.

Researchers conducted land use and occupancy interviews in two parts, referred to as a map biography and oral history. During the map biography, individuals provide accounts of their life on the land and water, including places they have used (e.g. hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering etc.) or occupied (e.g. overnight sites, cabins, cultural sites, areas where people hold Métis Ecological Knowledge).

The interviews for this study were conducted using a combination of formats both virtually over Microsoft Teams, and in-person with MMF researchers. When using Teams, the platform allowed the interviewers and participants to see each other, share the screen the map was displayed on, share control of the cursor to identify locations on the map, and record the interview audio and video with the participant's permission. The process for conducting and recording in-person interviews was the same, but with interviewers and participants viewing the same screen and physically sharing control of the map.



At the beginning of each interview, the researchers briefed the participant on the Project, the Study's objectives, and SVS data management processes. The Study team then reviewed the permission form with the participant and, if the participant agreed, invited them to provide their written consent to being recorded on audio and video and to allow their information to be used for the purposes of this Study. For interviews conducted in-person, participants were asked to provide written consent by signing the permission form. For virtual interviews where this was not possible, participants provided verbal consent which was recorded with their permission.

During the map biography, an interviewer marked the locations of features (points, lines, and polygons) identified by participants on the map using a customized Esri ArcGIS Web App (Geographical Information System software). The interviewer then recorded attribute data for each feature (point, line, or polygon) into a Survey123 database developed for this study. The participant was able to view the information as it was recorded on the map and in the survey in real time.

In collecting data, researchers employed Terry Tobias' (2009) concept of the Data Diamond, an approach which ensures the map biography is as accurate as possible. Following this approach, researchers collected information relevant to four use and occupancy "facts":

- **Who:** the participant and/or others
- **What:** engaged in an activity (e.g. hunting, tapping, fishing, gathering, etc.)
- **When:** at some point in time (e.g. within the last 10 years, more than 10 years ago, etc.)
- **Where:** at a specific location(Tobias, 2009, p. 47)

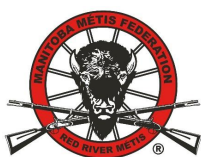
This approach also improves data accuracy by helping participants recall as many details as possible.

During the oral history part of the interview, researchers asked participants questions related to Red River Métis culture and heritage, their relationship to lands and waters, their perspectives on the proposed projects, cumulative effects of development, and changes to the environment and land use activities.

## 2.2.2 RESEARCH TOOLS

Researchers used a variety of tools to conduct the interviews. To ensure consistency across interviews, researchers used the tools the same way in each interview. These tools included:

- **Project description:** to inform participants about the projects
- **Permission form:** to detail the interview process, data management and confidentiality measures, how and where information would be used
- **Interview guide:** to ensure the same questions were asked in each interview
- **Microsoft Teams:** used to conduct the interviews remotely, which allowed for screen sharing, participant control of the cursor to locate features on the map, and video recording with the participant's permission



- A custom **ArcGIS Online Webapp** to record spatial data and display the map used
- **ArcGIS Survey123**: to collect attribute data connected to each geographic feature (e.g. land use activity, species, time period, etc.)
- **ArcGIS Pro software**: to produce thematic and composite maps of all features
- **Microsoft Excel**: for qualitative and thematic analysis of the data

### 2.2.3 PARTICIPANTS

Participants for this study were identified by the MMF through outreach to harvesters and Knowledge Holders. To participate in the study, participants were required to:

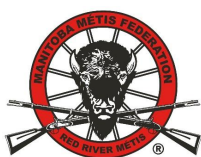
- Be a Red River Métis citizen based on the current definition in the MMF Constitution
- Have historic and/or current use of or connection to the Portage La Prairie area

Researchers made efforts to interview participants from a variety of age groups and genders. A total of five Red River Métis citizens took part in the land use and occupancy interviews in July of 2022, four of whom identified as male and as one female. None of these participants had completed land use and occupancy interviews for past studies undertaken by the MMF.

### 2.2.4 CONFIDENTIALITY AND INFORMED CONSENT

Researchers took all reasonable measures to ensure confidentiality and informed consent, including safeguarding personal and confidential information shared by interview participants. Some of these measures included:

- Not disclosing the identity of participants to others outside of the research team for this study
- Using PIN numbers to represent participants instead of their names
- Storing all participant data in a safe and secure location
- Communicating confidentiality measures, and information surrounding where their data will be stored and how it will be used, in writing and verbally through reviewing the permission form with participants before beginning the interviews
- Ensuring participants have reviewed all relevant forms and give their consent, either by signing the permission form or verbally, to participate in the study before beginning
- Allowing participants to choose the extent to which they are comfortable being recorded (e.g. participants may choose to be audio recorded but not video recorded)



- Communicating clearly that participants can choose to stop the interview at any time or skip any questions without having to give a reason
- Removing personal identifiers (e.g. names, family names, and specific personal information) from the data shared in this report

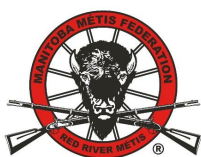
## 2.3 STUDY LIMITATIONS

In developing the methodology and approach for this study, researchers took all reasonable and appropriate measures to ensure that the procedure was in alignment with industry and qualitative research best practices. As with any study undertaken with a limited scope, this study has several limitations that should be considered in interpreting the data, including:

- **Sample size:** By statistical and qualitative research standards, the number of participants interviewed reflects a very small sample size of Red River Métis citizens and cannot be interpreted as reflecting the entire Red River Métis population that has used and occupied these lands and waters. Rather, given the limited scope of this study, this data provides a snapshot that may indicate Red River Métis patterns of land use and occupancy in the study area.
- **Technological challenges:** In some instances there were minor technological issues that needed to be navigated during the interview (e.g. internet connectivity, lag time on the call, difficulty hearing each other). Researchers worked to prepare for each interview in advance to avoid these issues wherever possible and ensure consistency to the best of their ability, however, in some cases these challenges may have limited the amount of data that could be collected.
- **Biases:** Both researchers and participants have inherent biases that can affect a social research study such as this one. This is true of all studies and interviews conducted regardless of context or circumstance. Biases can stem from things such as the social setting of the interview, perceived power imbalances between the researcher and participant, the comfort levels of the researcher or participant, and the physical location of the interview. SVS and the MMF took all reasonable steps to limit these biases and mitigate their effects on the study, including the intentional use of plain language, limiting leading questions and statements, and taking breaks as needed.
- **Virtual format:** Though virtual interviews have many advantages, some participants may have been hesitant to map online and share information virtually, especially if they were unfamiliar with videoconferencing, screen sharing and taking remote control of the map.

## 2.4 DATA VERIFICATION

After the interviews were completed, participants were given a copy of their interview transcript, a map of the features they identified, and a table of corresponding attribute data collected for each feature (for example the species, time period, season). Participants were given time to review these materials and identify any inaccuracies before they were integrated in this report.



Aside from several minor changes to the interview transcripts that were identified by participants and then corrected by the research team, all participants verified that the information they shared was reflected accurately.



## 3.0 RED RIVER MÉTIS (MANITOBA MÉTIS)

This section provides an overview of the Red River Métis including history and identity, the Manitoba Métis Federation, and Red River Métis rights, claims and interests. This context is important in understanding and effectively interpreting the results of this study.

### 3.1 HISTORY AND IDENTITY

The Red River Métis—as a distinct Indigenous people—evolved out of relations between European men and First Nations women who were brought together as a result of the early fur trade in the Northwest. 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. These posts and fur trade activities brought European and Indigenous peoples into contact. Inevitably, unions between European men—explorers, fur traders, and pioneers—and Indigenous women were consummated. The children of these families developed their own collective identity and political community so that “[w]thin a few generations, the descendants of these unions developed a culture distinct from their European and Indian forebears” and the Métis Nation was born—a new people, Indigenous to the western territories (*Alberta (Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development) v. Cunningham*, [2011] 2 SCR 670 at para. 5; *2008 MBPC R. v. Goodon*, 59 at para. 25; *Manitoba Métis Federation Inc. v. Canada (Attorney General)*, [2013] 1 SCR 623 at para. 2).

The Métis led a mixed way of life. “In early times, the Métis were mostly nomadic. Later, they established permanent settlements centered on hunting, trading and agriculture” (*Alberta v. Cunningham*, at para. 5). The Métis were employed by both of the fur trades’ major players, the Hudson’s Bay and Northwest companies. By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, they had become a major component of both firms’ workforces. At the same time, however, the Métis 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 (*MMF v. Canada*, at para. 29).

It was in the Red River, in reaction to a new wave of European immigration, that the Red River Métis first came into its own. Since the early 1800s, the Red River Métis — as a part of the larger Métis Nation—has asserted itself as a distinct Indigenous collective with rights and interests in its Homeland. The Red River Métis share a language (Michif), national symbols (infinity flags), culture (i.e., music, dance, dress, crafts), as well as a special relationship with its territory that is centered in Manitoba and extends beyond the present-day provincial boundaries.





The Red River Métis has been confirmed by the courts as being a distinctive Indigenous community, with rights that are recognized and affirmed in s.35 of the *Constitution Act*, 1982. In *R. v. Goodon*, the Manitoba court held that:

The Métis community of Western Canada has its own distinctive identity [...] the Métis created a large inter-related community that included numerous settlements located in present-day southwestern Manitoba, into Saskatchewan and including the northern Midwest United States. This area was one community [...] The Métis community today in Manitoba is a well-organized and vibrant community (paras. 46-47; 52).

This proud independent Métis 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” (para. 48).

The heart of the historic rights-bearing Métis community in southern Manitoba was the Red River Settlement; however, the Red River Métis also developed other settlements and relied on various locations along strategic fur trade routes. During the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, these included various posts of varying size and scale spanning the Northwest Company and the Hudson Bay Company collection and distribution networks.

More specifically, in relation to the emergence of the Métis—as a distinct Indigenous Nation in Manitoba—the Supreme Court of Canada wrote the following in the *MMF v. Canada* case:

*[21] The story begins with the Aboriginal peoples who inhabited what is now the province of Manitoba—the Cree and other less populous nations. In the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, European adventurers and explorers passed through. The lands were claimed nominally by England which granted the Hudson’s Bay Company, a company of fur traders’ operation of out London, control over a vast territory called Rupert’s Land, which included modern Manitoba. Aboriginal peoples continued to occupy the territory. In addition to the original First Nations, a new Aboriginal group, the Métis, arose—people descended from early unions between European adventurers and traders, and Aboriginal women. In the early days, the descendants of English-speaking parents were referred to as half-breeds, while those with French roots were called Métis.*

*[22] A large—by the standards of the time—settlement developed at the forks of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers on land granted to Lord Selkirk by the Hudson’s Bay Company in 1811. By 1869, the settlement consisted of 12,000 people, under the governance of Hudson’s Bay Company.*

*[23] In 1869, the Red River Settlement was a vibrant community, with a free enterprise system and established judicial and civic institutions, centered on the retail stores, hotels, trading undertakings and saloons of what is now downtown Winnipeg. The Métis were the dominant demographic group in the*



Settlement, comprising around 85 percent of the population [approximately 10,000 Métis], and held leadership positions in business, church and government.”

The fur trade was vital to the ethnogenesis of the Red River Métis and was active in Manitoba from at least the late 1770s, and numerous posts and outposts were established along cart trails and waterways throughout the province. These trails and waterways were crucial transportation networks for the fur trade (Jones 2014; 2) and were the foundation of the Red River Métis’ extensive use of the lands and waters throughout the province. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Red River Métis continued to significantly participate in the commercial fisheries and in trapping activities, which is well documented in provincial government records.

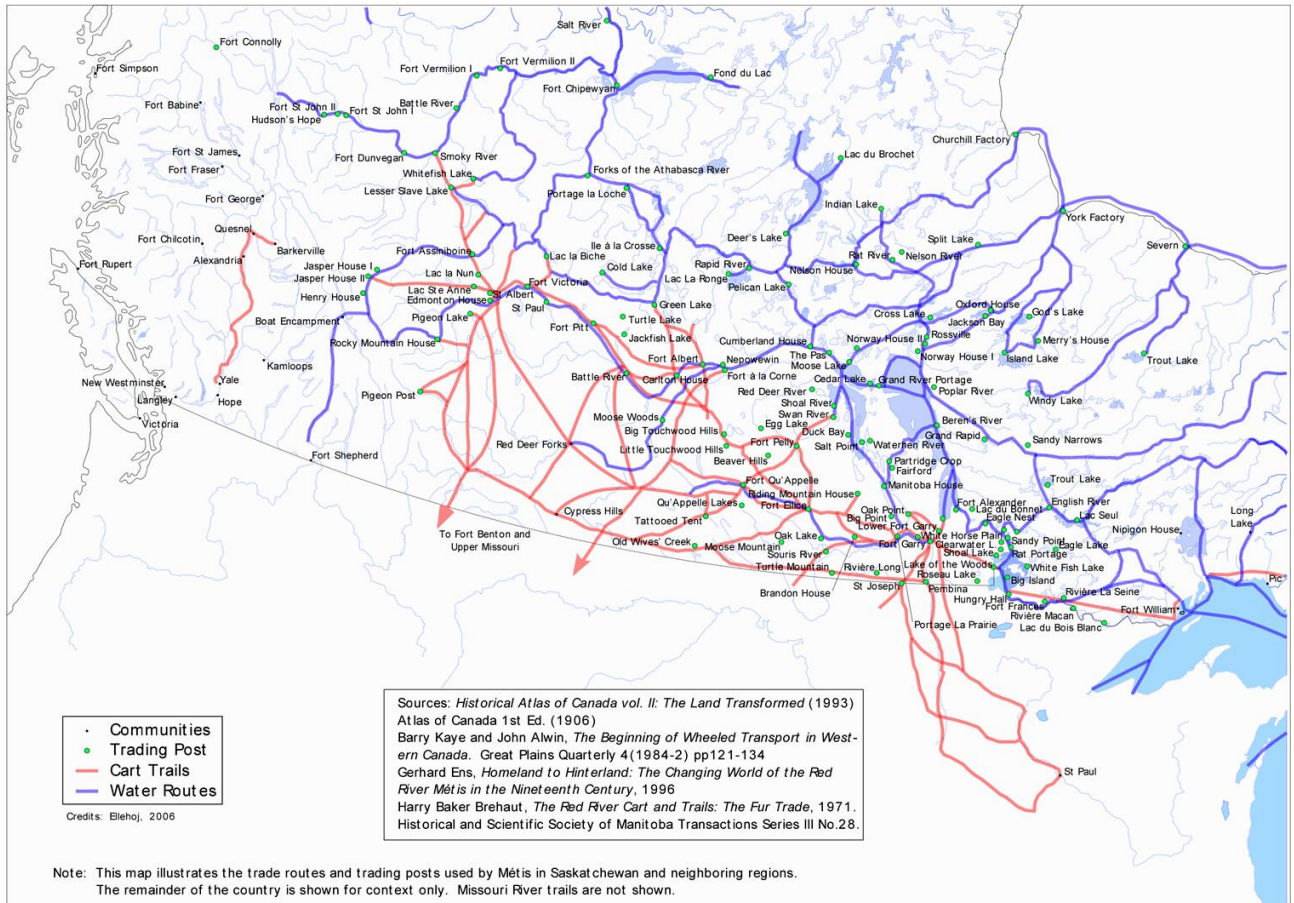


Figure 3: The Fur Trade Network: Routes and Posts Prior to 1870



## 3.2 MANITOBA MÉTIS FEDERATION

On July 6, 2021, Canada and the MMF signed the Manitoba Métis Self-Government Recognition and Implementation Agreement which is the first agreement to give immediate recognition to an existing Métis government, namely, the Manitoba Métis Federation, which is the existing democratically elected government of the Manitoba Métis – also known as the Red River Métis. This Agreement will be followed by a treaty between the MMF and Canada and ensures that the MMF will continue to provide responsible and accountable self-government.

The MMF is the democratically elected government of the Red River Métis. The MMF is duly authorized by the Citizens of the Red River Métis for the purposes of dealing with their collective Métis rights, claims, and interests, including conducting consultations and negotiating accommodations (as per MMF Resolution No. 8). While the MMF was initially formed in 1967, its origins lie in the 18th century with the birth of the Red River Métis and in the legal and political structures that developed with it. Since the birth of the Métis people in the Red River Valley, the Red River Métis asserted and exercised its inherent right of self-government. For the last 50 years, the MMF has represented the Red River Métis at the provincial and national levels.

During this same period, the MMF has built a sophisticated, democratic, and effective Métis governance structure that represents the Red River Métis internationally. The MMF was created to be the self-government representative of the Red River Métis—as reflected in the Preamble of the MMF's Constitution (also known as the MMF Bylaws):

*“WHEREAS, the Manitoba Métis Federation has been created to be the democratic and self-governing representative body of the Manitoba Métis Community;”*

In addition, the following is embedded within the MMF's objectives, as set out in the MMF Constitution as follows:

- “1. To promote the history and culture of the Manitoba Métis, also known as the Red River Métis, and otherwise to promote the cultural pride of its Citizenship.*
- 2. To promote the education of its Citizens respecting their legal, political, social, and other rights.*
- 3. To promote the participation of its Citizens in community, municipal, provincial, federal, Aboriginal, and other organizations.*
- 4. To promote the political, social, and economic interests of its Citizens.*
- 5. To provide responsible and accountable governance on behalf of the Manitoba Métis, also known as the Red River Métis, using the constitutional authorities delegated by its Citizens.”*



The MMF is organized and operated based on centralized democratic principles, some key aspects of which are described below.

**President:** The President is the leader and spokesperson of the MMF. The President is elected in a national Election every four years and is responsible for overseeing the day-to-day operations of the MMF.

**Cabinet:** The MMF Cabinet leads, manages, and guides the policies, objectives, and strategic direction of the MMF and its subsidiaries. All 23 Cabinet Members are democratically elected by Red River Métis Citizens.

**Regions:** The MMF is organized into seven regional associations or "Regions" throughout the province (Figure 3): The Southeast Region, the Winnipeg Region, the Southwest Region, the Interlake Region, the Northwest Region, the Pas Region, and the Thompson Region. Each Region is administered by a Vice-President and two Regional Executive Officers, all of whom sit on the MMF Cabinet. Each Region has an office which delivers programs and services to their specific geographic area.

**Locals:** Within each Region are various area-specific "Locals" which are administered by a chairperson, a vice-chairperson, a secretary, and a treasurer (or a secretary-treasurer, as the case may be). Locals must have at least nine Citizens and meet at least four times a year to remain active. There are approximately 140 MMF Locals across Manitoba.

The MMF has created an effective governance structure to represent the Red River Métis. It is important to bear in mind that there is only one large, geographically dispersed, Red River Métis. Red River Métis Citizens live, work, and exercise their s.35 rights throughout and beyond the province of Manitoba.





### 3.3 MMF RESOLUTION NO. 8

Among its many responsibilities, the MMF is authorized to protect the Aboriginal rights, claims, and interests of the Red River Métis, including those related to harvesting, traditional culture, and economic development, among others.

In 2007, the MMF Annual General Assembly unanimously adopted Resolution No. 8 that sets out the framework for engagement, consultation, and accommodation to be followed by Federal and Provincial governments, industry, and others when making decisions and developing plans and projects that may impact the Red River Métis. Under MMF

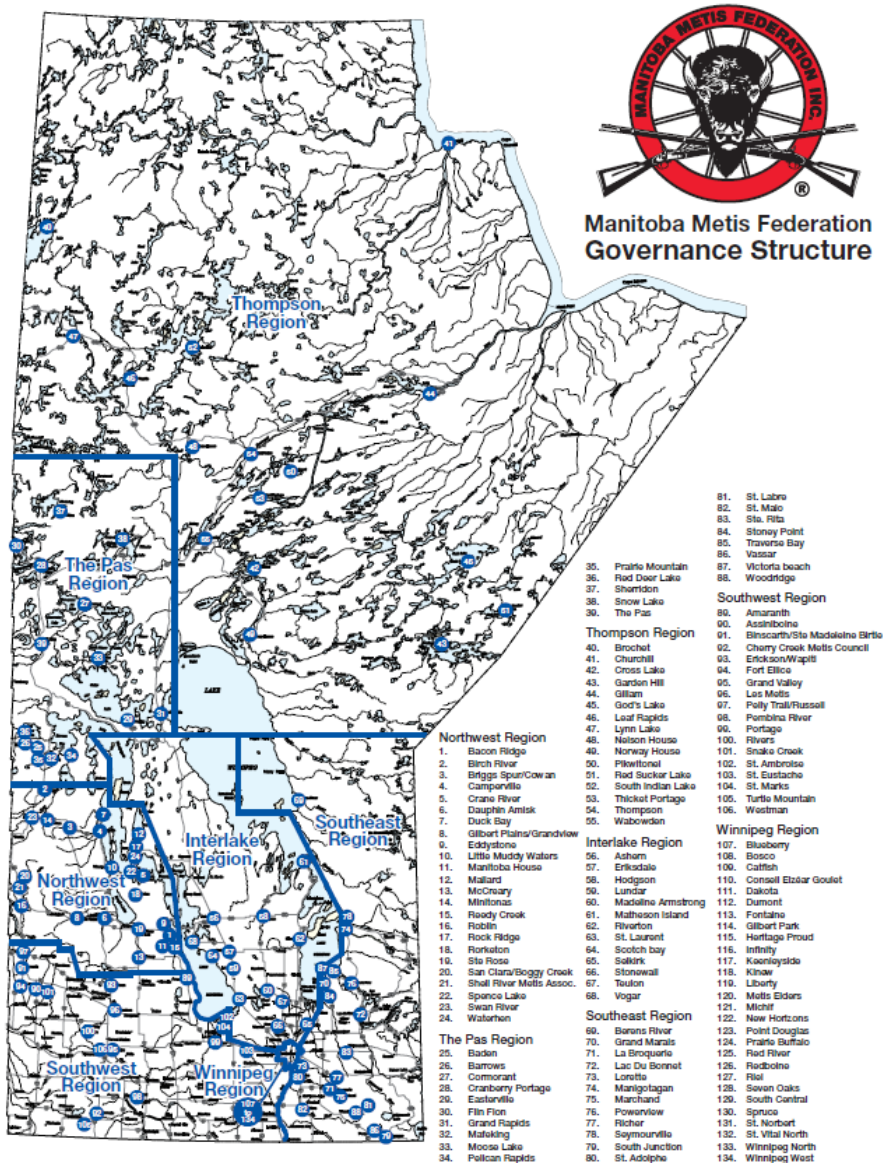


Figure 3. Manitoba Métis Federation (MMF) Regions

Resolution No. 8, direction has been provided by the Red River Métis for the MMF Home Office to take the lead and be the main contact on all consultation undertaken with the Red River Métis. Resolution No. 8 reads, in part that:

...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 Métis community and to work closely with the Regions and Locals to ensure governments and industry abide by environmental and constitutional obligations to the Métis...



The MMF Home Office works closely with the Regions and Locals to ensure the rights, interests, and perspective of the Red River Métis are effectively represented in matters related to consultation and accommodation.

Resolution No. 8 has five phases:

Phase 1: Notice and Response

Phase 2: Funding and Capacity

Phase 3: Engagement or Consultation

Phase 4: Partnership and Accommodation

Phase 5: Implementation

Each phase is an integral part of the Resolution No. 8 framework and proceeds logically through the stages of consultation.

### **3.4 RED RIVER MÉTIS RIGHTS, CLAIMS, AND INTERESTS**

The Red River Métis possess Aboriginal rights, including pre-existing Aboriginal collective rights and interests in lands recognized and affirmed by s.35 of the Constitution Act, 1982, throughout Manitoba. The Manitoba court recognized these pre-existing, collectively held Métis rights in *R. v. Goodon* (at paras. 58; 72):

*I conclude that there remains a contemporary community in southwest Manitoba that continues many of the traditional practices and customs of the Métis 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.*

As affirmed by the Supreme Court of Canada, such rights are “recognize[d] as part of the special aboriginal relationship to the land” (*R. v. Powley*, 2003 SCC 43, at para. 50) and are grounded on a “communal Aboriginal interest in the land that is integral to the nature of the Métis distinctive community and their relationship to the land” (*MMF v. Canada*, at para. 5). Importantly, courts have also recognized that Métis harvesting rights may not be limited to Unoccupied Crown Lands (*R. v. Kelley*, 2007 ABQB 41, para. 65).



The Crown, as represented by the Manitoba government, has recognized some aspects of the Red River Métis' harvesting rights through a negotiated agreement: The MMF-Manitoba Points of Agreement on Métis Harvesting (2012) (the MMF-Manitoba Harvesting Agreement). This Agreement was signed at the MMF's 44th Annual General Assembly and "recognizes that collectively-held Métis Harvesting Rights, within the meaning of s.35 of the Constitution Act, 1982, exist within the [Recognized Métis Harvesting Zone], and that these rights may be exercised by Red River Métis Rights Holders consistent with Métis customs, practices and traditions..." (MMF-Manitoba Harvesting Agreement, section 1). In particular, the MMF-Manitoba Harvesting Agreement recognizes that Métis rights include "hunting, trapping, fishing and gathering for food and domestic use, including for social and ceremonial purposes and for greater certainty, Métis harvesting includes the harvest of timber for domestic purposes" throughout an area spanning approximately 169,584 km<sup>2</sup> (the "Métis Recognized Harvesting Area") (MMF-Manitoba Harvesting Agreement, section 2; Figure 4). The MMF further asserts rights and interests exist beyond this area, which require consultation and accommodation as well.

Beyond those rights already established through litigation and recognized by agreements, the Red River Métis claims commercial and trade-related rights. Courts have noted that Métis claims to commercial rights remain outstanding (R. v. Kelley at para. 65). These claims are strong and well-

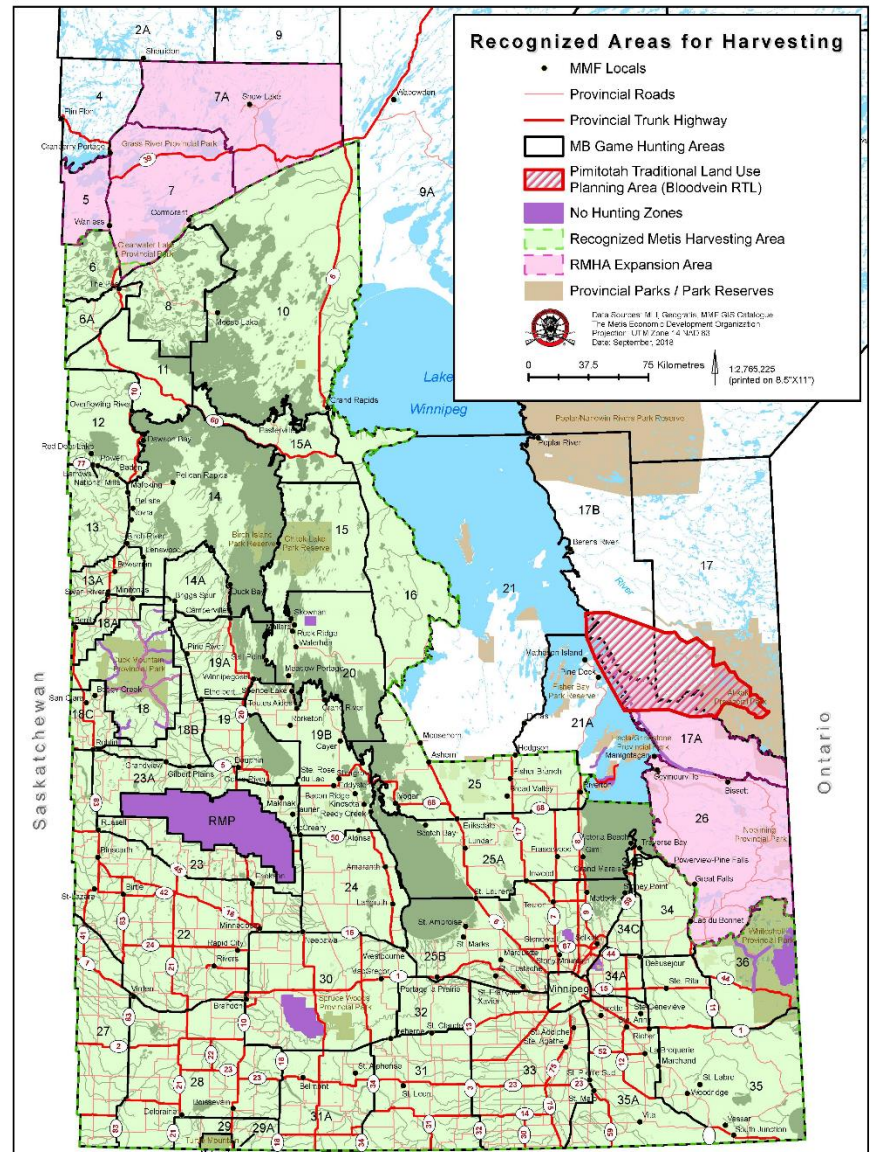


Figure 4: MMF-Manitoba Harvesting Agreement Recognized Manitoba Métis Harvesting Zones





founded in the historical record and the customs, practices, and traditions of the Red River Métis, and it is incumbent on the Crown and Proponents to take them seriously.

As noted above, the Red River Métis has its roots in the western fur trade (R. v. Blais, 2003 SCC 44 at para. 9 [Blais]; R. v. Goodon at para. 25). The Red River Métis are descendants of early unions between Aboriginal women and European traders (MMF v. Canada at para. 21). As a distinct Métis culture developed, the Métis took up trade as a key aspect of their way of life (R. v. Powley at para. 10). Many Métis became independent traders, acting as middlemen between First Nations and Europeans (R. v. Goodon at para. 30). Others ensured their subsistence and prosperity by trading resources they themselves hunted and gathered (R. v. Goodon at para. 31, 33, & 71). By the mid-19th century, the Red River Métis had developed the collective feeling that “the soil, the trade and the Government of the country [were] their birth rights.” (R. v. Goodon at para. 69(f)). Commerce and trade are, and always have been, integral to the distinctive culture of the Red River Métis. Today, the Red River Métis 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) (R. v. Horseman, [1990] 1 SCR 901), the Métis’ pre-existing customs, practices, and traditions—including as they relate to commerce and trade—were not affected by the NRTA (R. v. Blais) and continue to exist and be protected as Aboriginal rights. First Nations’ treaty rights in Manitoba are, for example, inherently limited by the Crown’s power to take up lands (Mikisew Cree First Nation v Canada (Minister of Canadian Heritage), [2005] 3 SCR 388 at para 56). Métis rights, in contrast, are not tempered by the “taking up” clauses found in historic treaties with First Nations. Métis rights must be respected as they are, distinct from First Nations’ rights and unmodified by legislation or agreements.

In addition to the abovementioned rights to land use that preserve the Métis culture and way of life, the Red River Métis have other outstanding land related claims and interests with respect to lands. These include claims related to the federal Crown’s constitutional promise to all Aboriginal peoples, including the Red River Métis, as set out in the Order of Her Majesty in Council Admitting Rupert’s Land and the North-Western Territory into the Union (the “1870 Order”) which provides that, upon the transference of the territories in question to the Canadian Government, the claims of the Indian tribes to compensation for lands required for purposes of settlement will be considered and settled in conformity with the equitable principles which have uniformly governed the British Crown in its dealings with the aborigines.

The manner in which the federal Crown implemented this constitutional promise owing to the Red River Métis—through the Dominion Lands Act and the resulting Métis scrip system—effectively defeated the purpose of the commitment. Accordingly, the MMF claims these federal Crown actions constituted a breach of the honour of the Crown, which demand negotiations and just settlement outside of the ‘old postage stamp province’ within Manitoba as well.

The MMF also claims that the Dominion Lands Act and the resulting Métis scrip system were incapable of extinguishing collectively held Métis title in specific locations where the Red River Métis are able to meet the legal test for Aboriginal title as set out by the Supreme Court of Canada.



These areas in the province, which the Red River Métis exclusively occupied—as an Indigenous people—prior to the assertion of sovereignty, establish a pre-existing Métis ownership interest in these lands.

The Red River Métis also have an outstanding legal claim within what was the ‘old postage stamp province’ of Manitoba relating to the 1.4 million acres of land promised to the children of the Métis living in the Red River Valley, as enshrined in section 31 of the Manitoba Act, 1870 (MMF v. Canada at para 154).

This land promised was a nation-building, constitutional compact that was meant to secure a “lasting place in the new province [of Manitoba]” for future generations of the Métis people (MMF v. Canada at para 5). This “lasting place” was to have been achieved by providing the Red River Métis a “head start” in securing lands in the heart of the new province (MMF v. Canada at paras 5-6).

Instead, the federal Crown was not diligent in its implementation of section 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 diligently and purposefully implement the Métis land grand provision set out in section 31 of the Manitoba Act, 1870 (MMF v. Canada at para 154). 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 Constitution Act, 1982 and underlying section 31 of the Manitoba Act, remains unachieved. The ongoing rift in the national fabric that section 31 was adopted to cure remains unremedied. The unfinished business of reconciliation of the Métis people with Canadian sovereignty is a matter of national and constitutional import (MMF v. Canada at para 140).”*

This constitutional breach is an outstanding Métis claim flowing from a judicially recognized common law obligation which burdens the federal Crown (MMF v. Canada at paras 156; 212). It can only be resolved through good faith negotiations and a just settlement with the MMF (see for example: R v Sparrow, [1990] 1 SCR 1075 at paras 51–53; R v Van der Peet, [1996] 2 SCR 507 at paras 229, 253; Haida at para 20; Carrier Sekani at para 32). Lands both within the ‘old postage stamp province’ as well as in other parts of Manitoba—since little Crown lands remain within the ‘old postage stamp province’—may need to be considered as part of any future negotiations and settlement in fulfillment of the promise of 1.4 million acres, together with appropriate compensation.

On November 15, 2016, the MMF and Canada concluded a Framework Agreement for Advancing Reconciliation (the “Framework Agreement”). The Framework Agreement established a negotiation process aimed, among other things, at finding a shared solution regarding the Supreme Court of Canada’s decision in MMF v. Canada and advancing the process of reconciliation between the



Crown and the Red River Métis. It provides for negotiations on various topics including, but not limited to, the “quantum, selection and management of potential settlement lands.” Negotiations under the Framework Agreement are active and ongoing.

## 4.0 MÉTIS KNOWLEDGE AND LAND USE STUDY RESULTS

This section provides an overview of results from the Métis Knowledge and land use study, including maps of the spatial data collected and more detailed qualitative information that emerged from the map biography and oral history interview process.

### 4.1 MAPPED FEATURES IN PROXIMITY TO THE PROPOSED PROJECTS

The maps presented in this report show features mapped within a 10-km radius of the Portage Area Projects. Participants mapped several features within this buffer which included:

- **Access routes** – including boat launch/landings, trails, historic trails, portage routes, and other access routes
- **Changes** – including to access, wildlife, harvesting, water and water quality, the environment, and the shoreline environment
- **Cultural sites** – including burial sites, historical family village sites, historically significant sites, contemporary gathering places, and recreational areas
- **Ecological knowledge** – including fish spawning areas, bird, mammal, reptile/amphibian and insect habitat, mammal migration routes, plant habitat, spring water, and species at risk habitat
- **Overnight locations** – including camping areas and other overnight locations
- **Subsistence and commercial harvesting** – including fishing, hunting, gathering, trapping and snaring, commercial trapping and snaring, other commercial harvesting, and hunting areas

Within the 10km of the proposed projects there were many features that directly overlapped with either the BP6/7 or D83W preferred routes selected by Manitoba Hydro. Further information surrounding these areas of overlap is detailed throughout Section 4.2 of this report.

The presence of these sites, along with the others identified within the 10km buffer, strongly indicate that there may be impacts to Red River Métis rights, claims and interests throughout the lifecycle of these projects as currently proposed.





Figure 5: Composite Map showing all features identified within 10km of the proposed projects

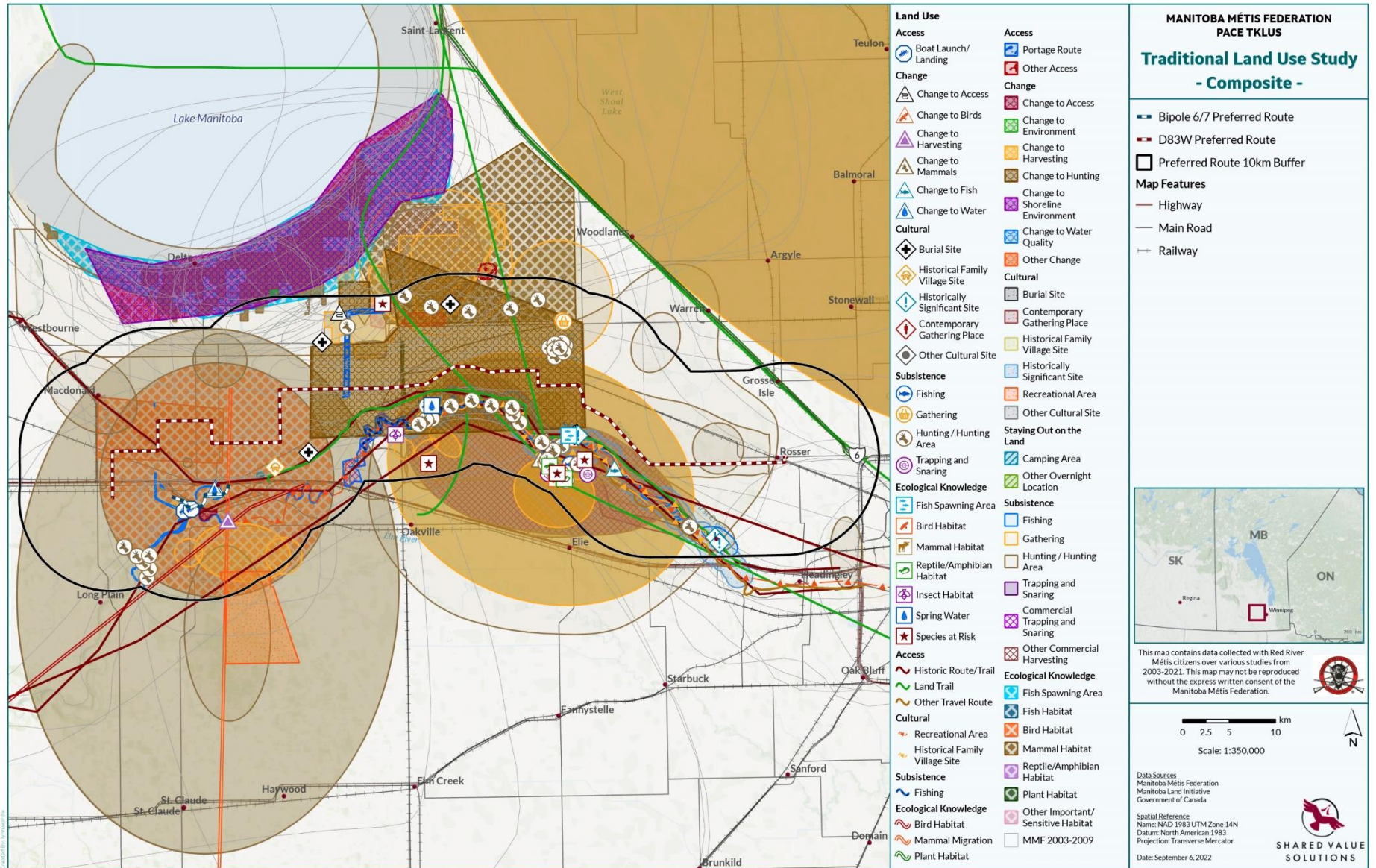




Figure 6: Composite map showing features mapped within 10km of BP6/7 and the western portion of the PACE route around Portage la Prairie.

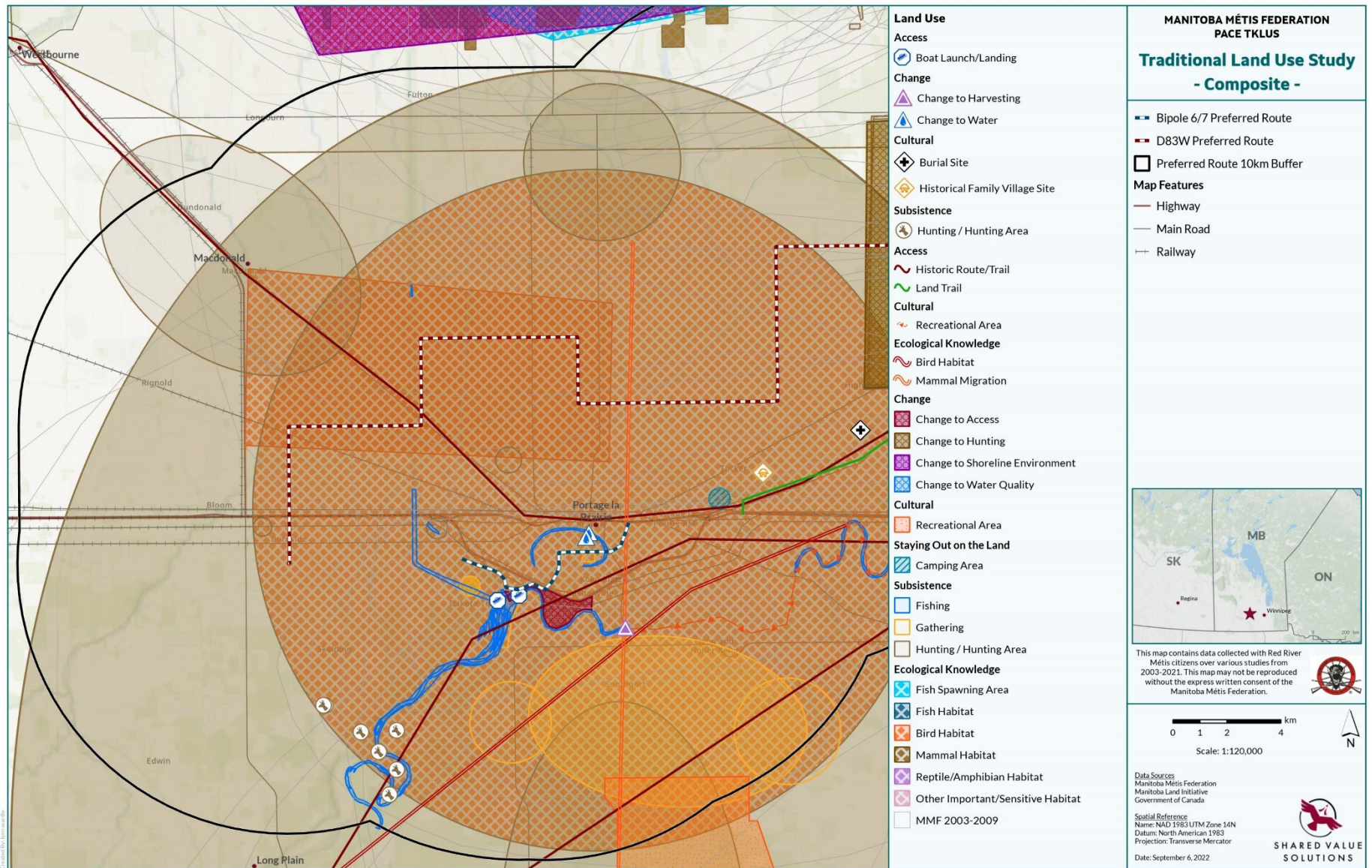
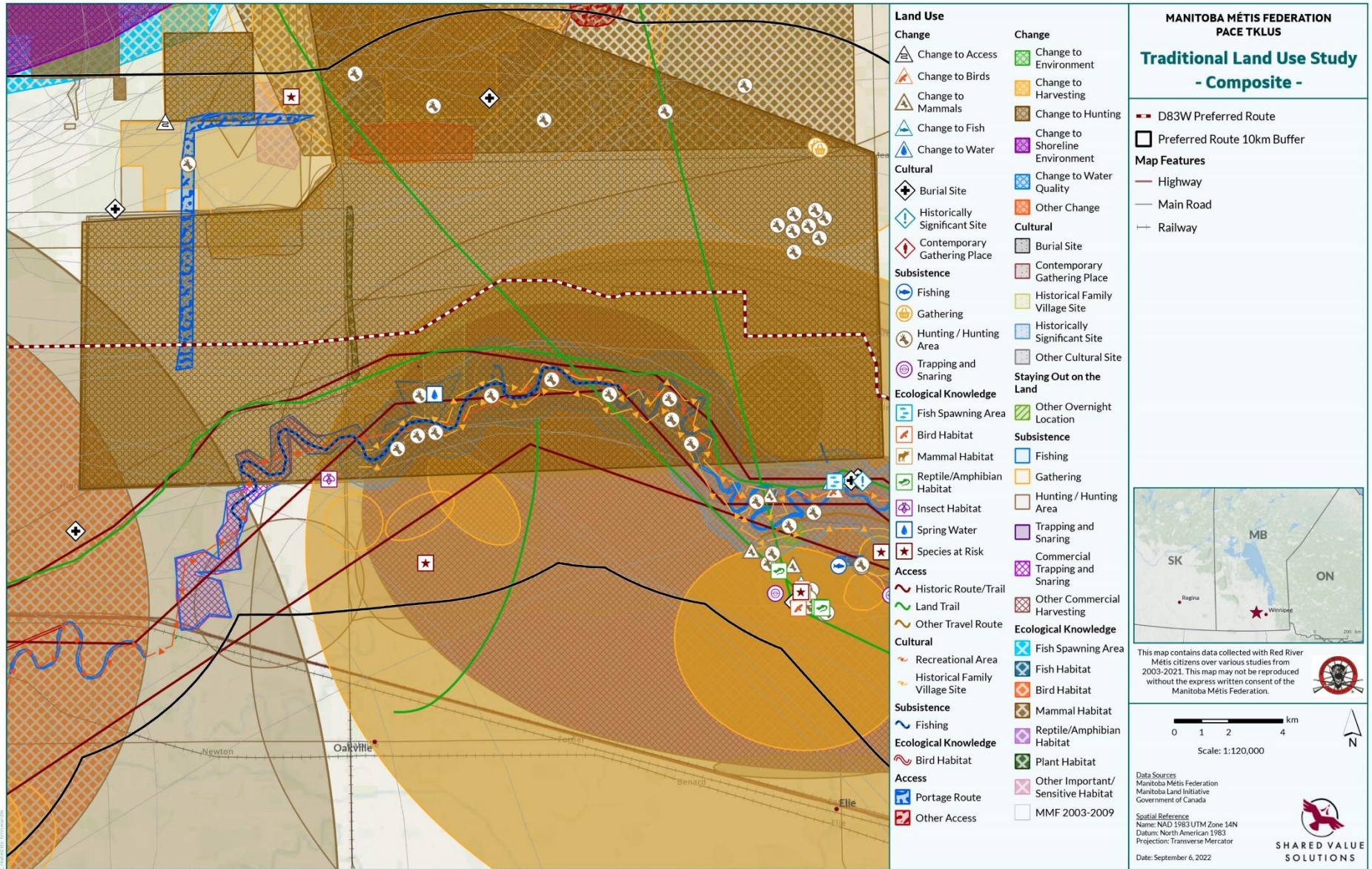




Figure 7: Composite map showing features mapped within 10km of the PACE route north of Oakville and Elie

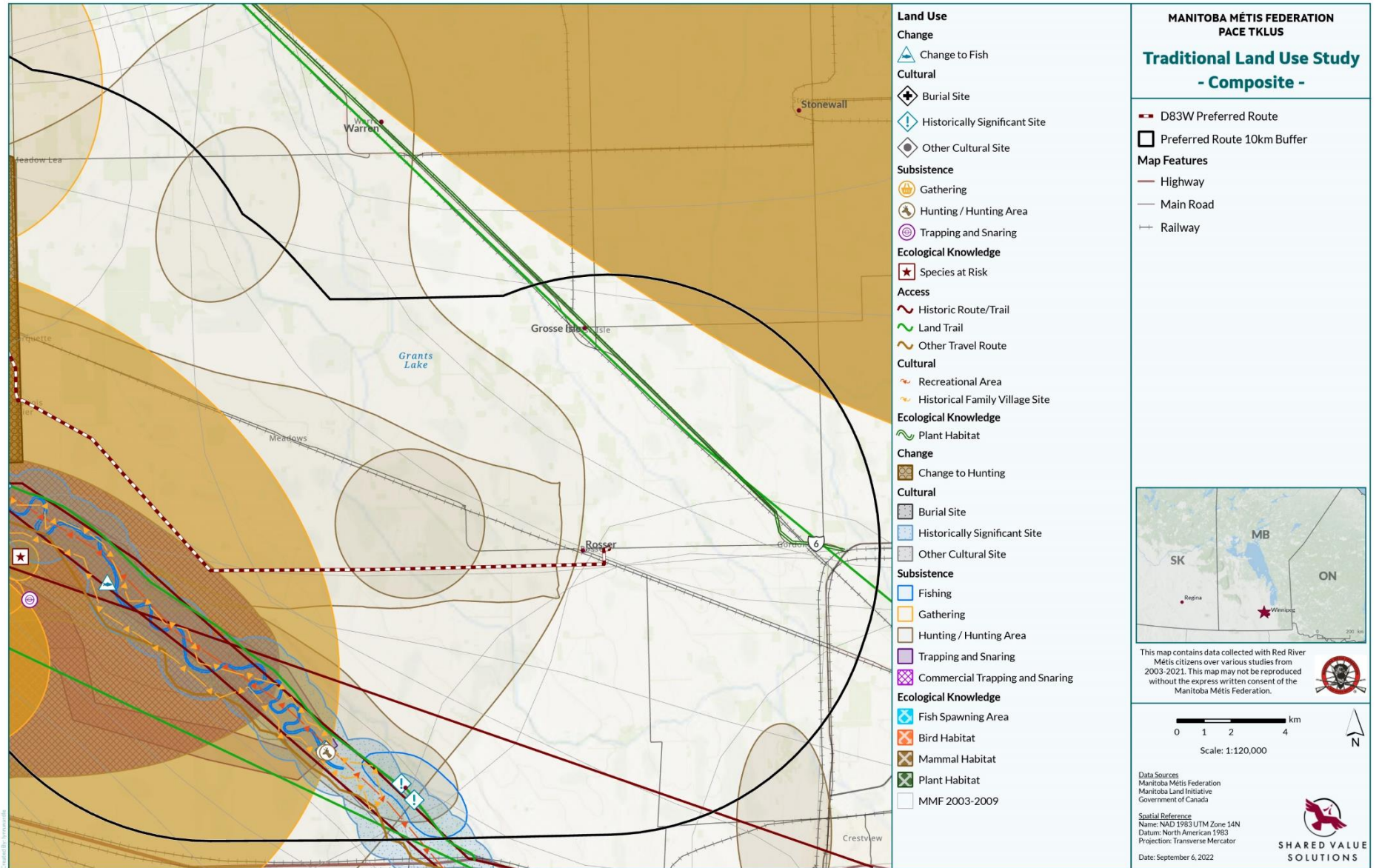


GIS: Esri, DeLorme, NaturalView, Esri, GERC0, DeLorme, NaturalView, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Province of Manitoba, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, Swiftpoint, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, USDA, NRCan, Parls Canada, Esri, USGS





Figure 8: Composite map showing features identified within 10km of the PACE route from Marquette to Rosser





## 4.2 RED RIVER MÉTIS CONNECTION TO THE PORTAGE AREA

Red River Métis citizens provided evidence of their connections to the area surrounding the proposed projects through identifying locations of land use (e.g. harvesting locations, travel routes, etc.) and occupancy (e.g. ecological knowledge, cultural sites, overnight locations etc.).

These locations are categorized and presented in this study in four sections: Métis Ecological Knowledge (Section 4.2.1), Métis harvesting (Section 4.2.2), Métis cultural sites, overnight locations and access (Section 4.2.3) and observed changes (Section 4.3). Maps showing the identified locations of each feature are available within each of these sections, and the labels for mapped feature indicating a PIN-GISID (e.g. 1302-006) correspond to the attribute tables available in Appendix A, providing further detail surrounding what each feature is.

### 4.2.1 MÉTIS ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE

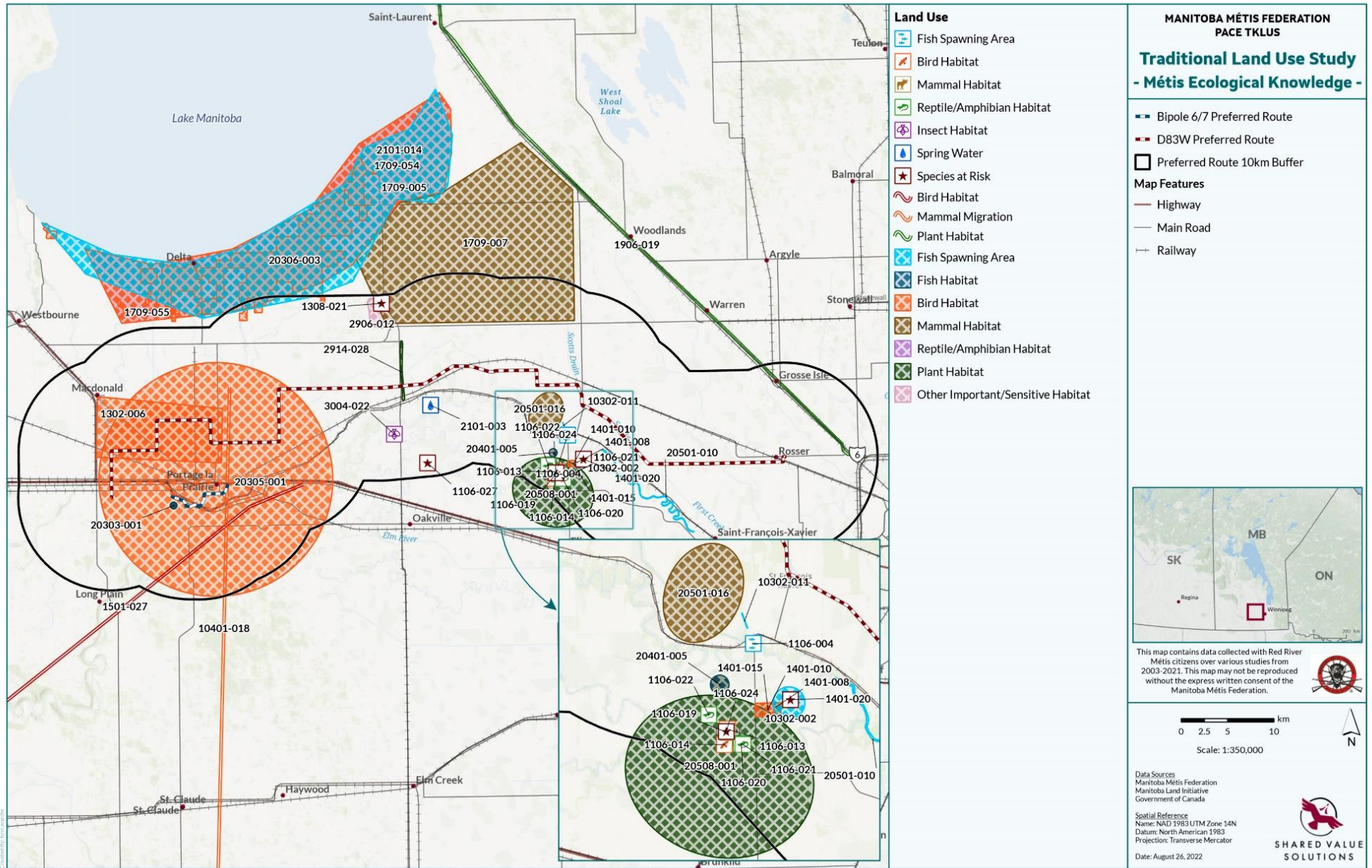
Métis Ecological Knowledge refers to areas or sites where participants hold unique and specialized knowledge of the land, waters, wildlife and other aspects of the environment, as a result of their distinct Red River Métis culture and relationships to the land throughout the seasons. This knowledge can also be gathered and shared over generations through Red River Métis families, or the community more broadly.

Interview participants mapped locations where they hold knowledge of sensitive or ecologically important areas. The following features were all mapped within a 10-kilometre buffer surrounding the proposed projects proposed routes (**Error! Reference source not found.**; Table 1):

- **Fish spawning areas** (*carp, perch, pickerel/walleye, other*)
- **Bird habitat** (*geese, duck, snow geese, prairie chicken, Canada geese*)
- **Mammal habitat** (*deer, beaver, other*)
- **Reptile/amphibian habitat** (*frogs, other*)
- **Insect habitat** (*dragonflies, fireflies*)
- **Plant habitat** (*small white lady slipper, plum, purple lady slipper*)
- **Other important/sensitive habitat**
- **Spring water sources**



Figure 9: Locations of Métis Ecological Knowledge within 10km of the proposed projects. Attribute data for each mapped feature is available in Appendix A.



The mapped data provides evidence of several of ecologically significant areas within 10 km of the proposed projects, including fish spawning areas, mammal migration routes, bird habitat, reptile and amphibian habitat and other important habitat. These locations are concentrated primarily in two areas. One, including extensive bird habitat around Portage la Prairie encompassing Crescent Lake and part of the Assiniboine River, and the second including plant habitat, mammal habitat, and fish spawning areas around Saint Eustache area north of the Trans Canada highway.

Notably, to the north of both the BP6/7 and PACE preferred routes, participants also identified sensitive and ecologically significant marshlands south of Lake Manitoba where duck and geese live during the summer months. This same area is where pickerel/walleye, carp, and perch spawn, extending from the area west of Delta Beach northeast to St. Ambroise.

Directly overlapping the BP6/7 preferred route, Red River Métis citizens identified bird habitat for prairie chicken<sup>1</sup> and migration routes for geese between Macdonald and Long Plain extending east towards Oakville; they identified these same features plus additional bird habitat for geese and ducks, as well as plant habitat for purple lady slipper overlapping with the D83W preferred route just east of Portage la Prairie .

## 4.2.2 HARVESTING

Harvesting is a critical piece of Red River Métis culture and way of life, protected under S.35 of the *Constitution Act (1982)*. Harvesting plants, animals, and fish is a means through which Red River Métis citizens sustain themselves, their families, and their community throughout the year.

Participants identified harvesting areas they use in proximity to the proposed projects (Figure 10; **Error! Reference source not found.**). These sites included the following, within 10 km of the BP6/7 and PACE projects:

- **Fishing** (*black crappie, sunfish, brown trout, bullhead burbot, carp, channel fish, freshwater drum, goldeye, mariah, mooneye, northern pike/jackfish, perch, rainbow trout, rock bass, sauger, sucker, walleye/pickerel, white bass, sturgeon, channel catfish, chubb, drum bass, other*)
- **Gathering** (*rose hips, rose buds, diamond willow, berries, balsam poplar, bur oak, jack pine, red willow, tamarack, white birch, blue spruce, black ash, green ash, morels, asparagus, black currant, bracken (fiddlehead), chokecherry, cranberry, dandelion, gooseberry, hazelnut, oxeye daisy, pin cherry, pineapple-weed, plum, raspberry, saskatoon berry, wild grapes, wild mint, wild onion, sweet clover, dock, goldenrod, Jerusalem artichoke, wild bergamot, Manitoba maple, trembling aspen, pussy willow, eastern white cedar, red currant, clammy ground cherry, strawberry, American elm, firewood, medicines, other*)
- **Hunting** (*deer, cotton tail rabbit, Canada geese, sharp-tailed grouse, snow geese, mallard duck, pintail, teal, wood ducks, coyote, jack rabbit, red fox, weasel, upland birds, squirrel, grouse, canvasback, prairie chicken, redhead, ruffed grouse, scap/blue bill, widgeon, wolf, raccoon,*

<sup>1</sup> The term prairie chicken may also refer to grouse as this is a colloquial term used for the species.



*gopher, fox, wild turkey, gray partridge, snowshoe hare, bufflehead, gadewell, shoveler, mink, muskrat)*

- **Trapping and snaring** (*mink, beaver, coyote, muskrat, weasel, jack rabbit, cotton tail rabbit, snowshoe hare, fox, squirrel, badger, raccoon*)
- **Commercial harvesting** (*trapping and snaring, fishing*)

Further detail surrounding these harvesting activities and their significance to Red River Métis rights, claims, and interests is provided in the sections below.





Figure 10: Harvesting locations mapped within 10km of the proposed projects. Attribute data for each feature is available in Appendix A.

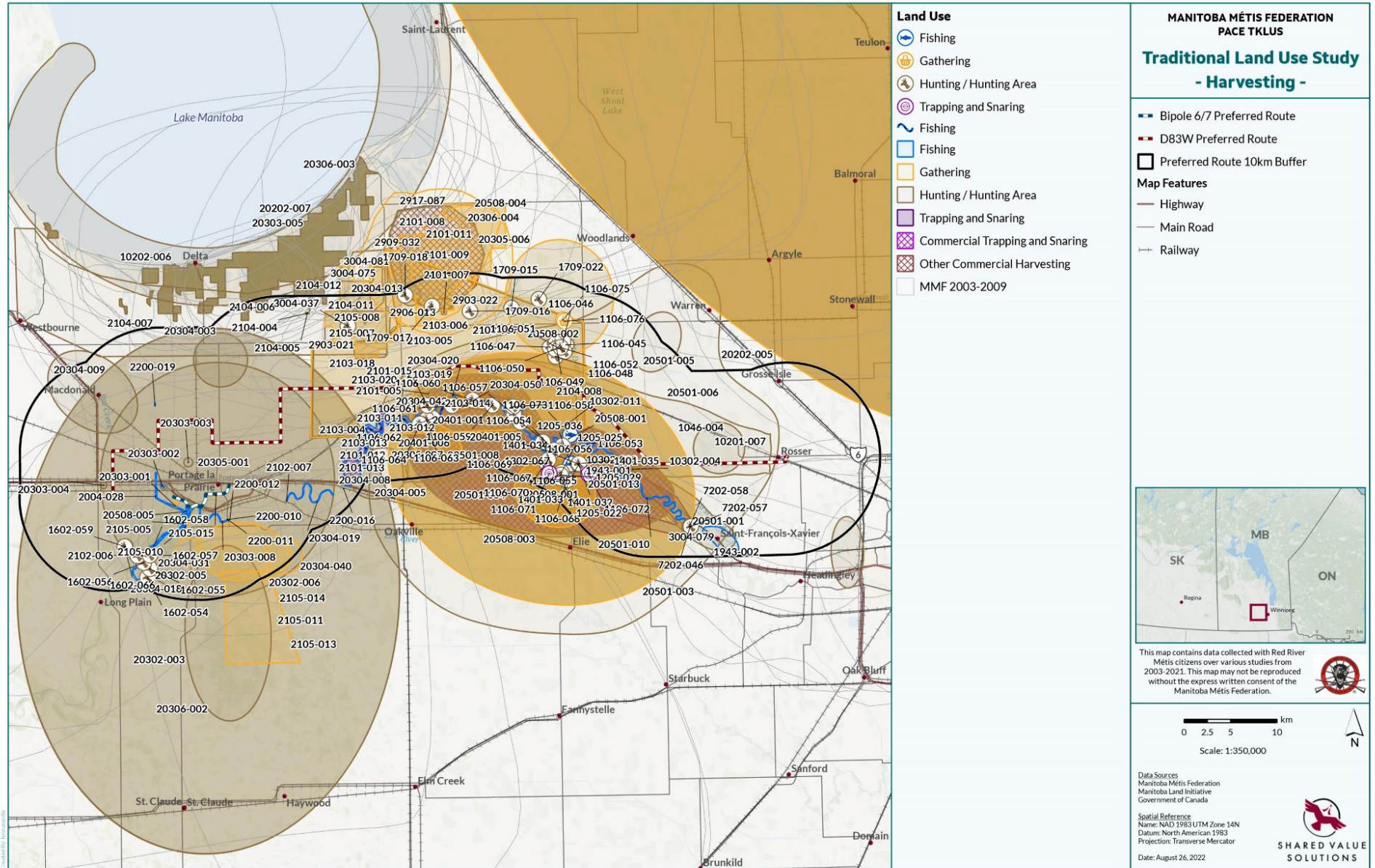




Figure 11: Map of harvesting locations around Portage La Prairie. Attribute data for each feature is available in Appendix A.

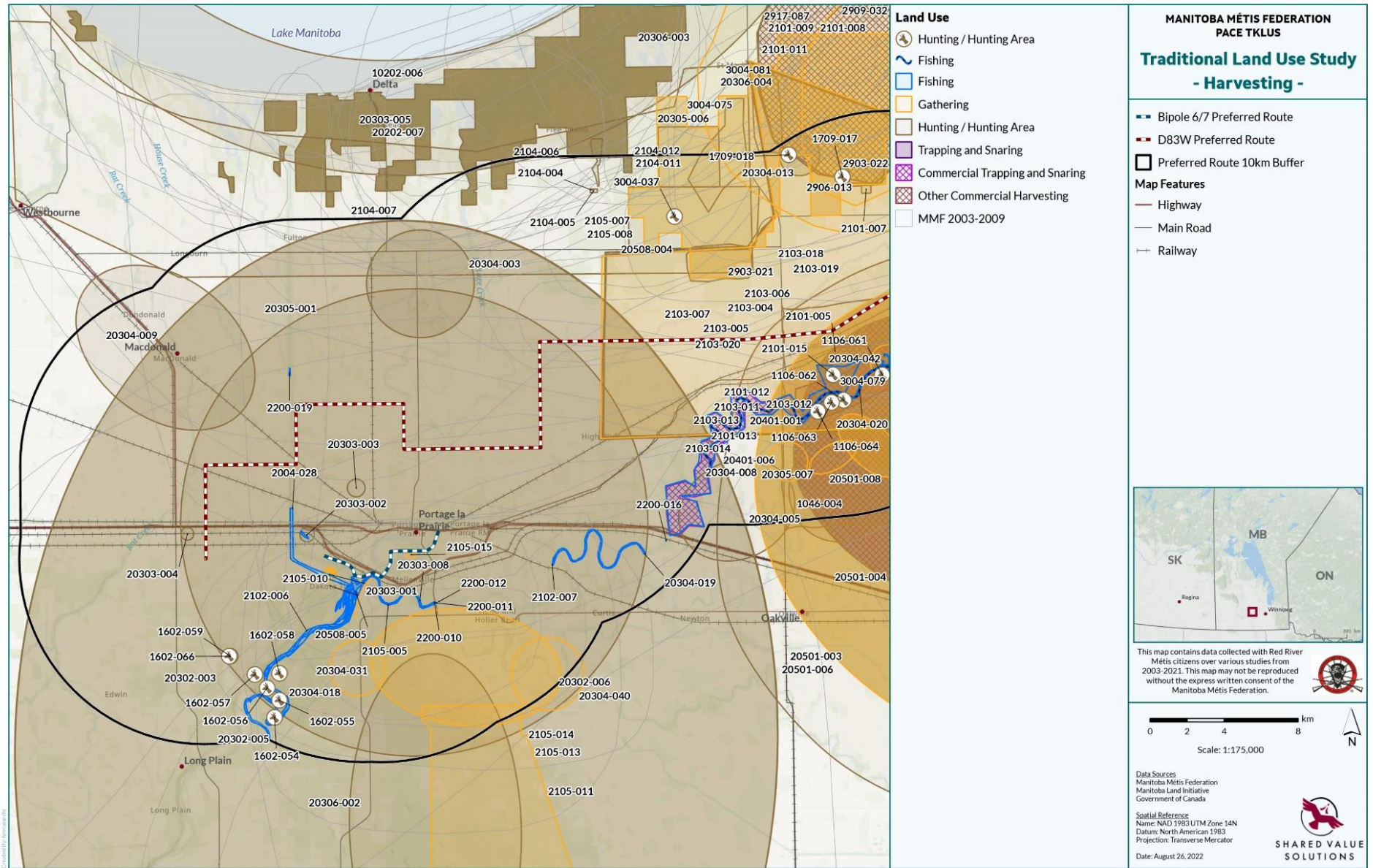
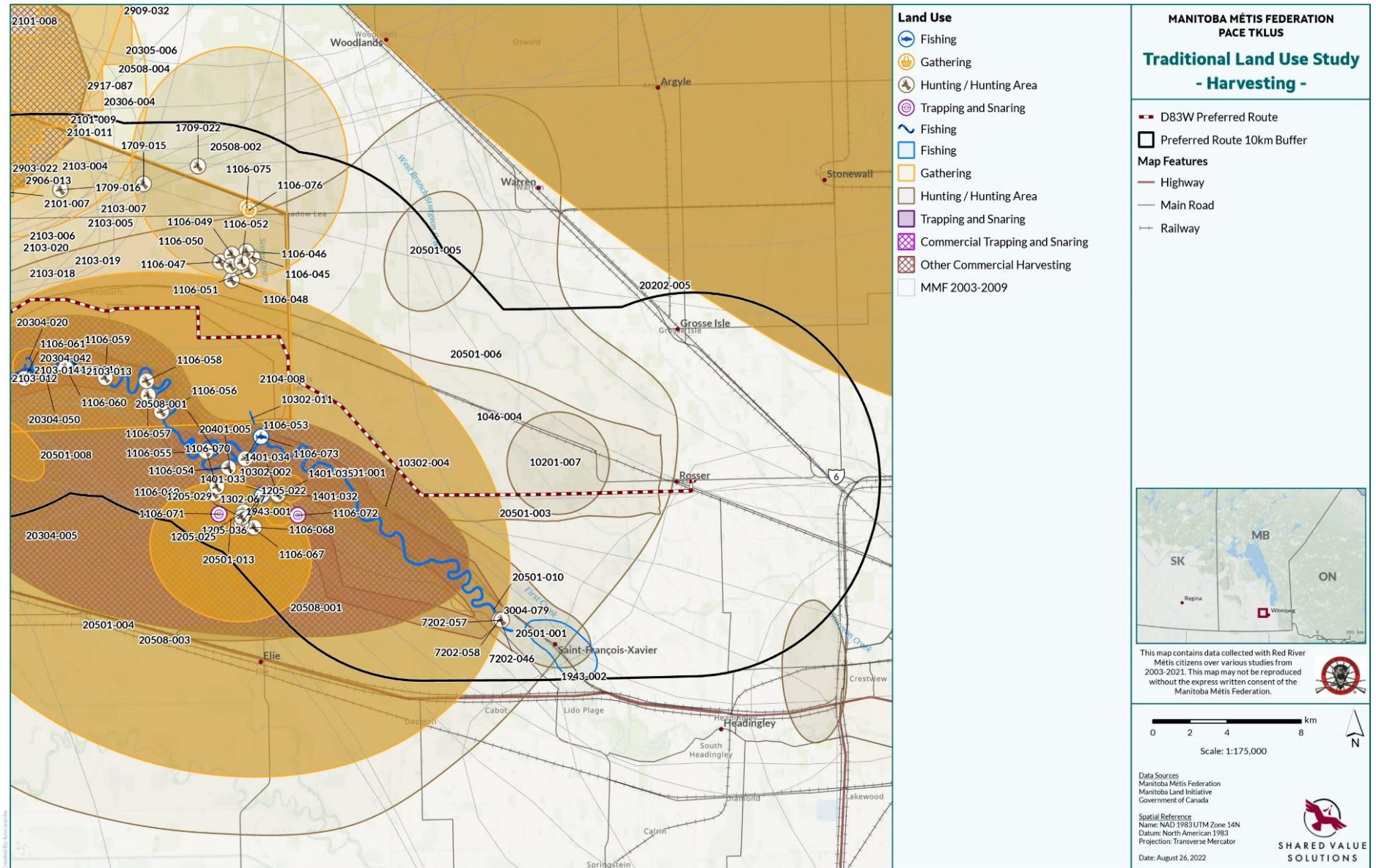




Figure 12: Map of harvesting locations west of Rosser. Attribute data for each feature is available in Appendix A.



Red River Métis citizens identified many harvesting areas within 10 km of the proposed project including locations used for hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering of natural materials. Generally, these locations are clustered in the same areas where Métis Ecological Knowledge was identified but cover a larger area.

The Assiniboine River was identified as an important area for harvesting activities, as much of the river between Long Plain to St. Francois-Xavier was identified as a fishing location, and the surrounding areas used for hunting and gathering. Hunting areas used by participants are located throughout the 10km buffer around both BP6/7 and D83W, extending from Portage La Prairie east to Rosser. Other harvesting areas used for gathering and commercial harvesting extend through this area to the northwest towards St. Ambrose and Lake Manitoba.

A number of these locations directly overlap with the preferred route for BP 6/7, including fishing areas where Red River Métis citizens target carp, walleye/pickerel, perch, and mariah. Other harvesting activities are also present overlapping with BP6/7, including a gathering area for choke cherries and a grouse and geese hunting area. In the immediate areas surrounding the line, participants reported a high density of natural materials such as cedar, saskatoon berry, wild asparagus, sweet grass, sage, red willow, bear and hazelnuts, which are harvested by citizens year-round.

Red River Métis citizens also identified a high density of harvesting areas in the eastern portion of the preferred route of D83W. The sites identified by individuals directly overlapping the proposed route included locations where participants hunt for bird species such as bufflehead, canvas back, mallard and wood ducks, pintails, teals and shoveler. Harvesting locations for geese, grouse, and teal were also identified north of the D83W route. Red River Métis citizens also reported a number of deer hunting and fishing locations in the immediate areas surrounding the route, as well as a commercial harvesting area.

In addition to being rights protected under S.35 of the *Constitution Act (1982)*, harvesting activities such as those identified here are inextricably linked to Red River Métis culture and way of life. To further illustrate the critical role of these practices, the following excerpts taken from the interviews completed for this study detail Red River Métis citizens' stories about hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering.

Several interview participants described harvesting with their families and the knowledge transfer that would take place, either learning the skills from their parents or passing them on to younger generations.

*My dad went out and showed me how to set traps for weasels and squirrels...which is something that probably all Métis people did....kind of a little example of like I really was brought up as a Métis kid.*

*I taught both of my daughters, took them out hunting ducks and one of my nieces, and a couple of other young people...Every day I did that was an enjoyable day.*



Interviewees also described how harvesting is an important method of subsistence and survival, providing food to eat year-round with proper preservation.

*Well, we grew up very poor... Mom could barely afford food, so we grew up hunting, so we would go out together with Dad, it was probably two days a week I'd have to go down to the creek or shoot rabbits or get ducks and made sure that we got a couple deer for the winter, that's my story. That was survival.*

*And deer, we used to hunt deer in the marsh. My Dad's uncles would come out from Winnipeg...and they'd come out and help clean deer, and we would can the deer. So, they'd have canned deer meat for the wintertime.*

The harvesting locations mapped within 10km of the proposed projects (Figure 10) show that Red River Métis citizens exercise their S.35 rights in close proximity to, and in some cases directly overlapping with, the proposed projects. The knowledge and stories shared by participants, excerpts of which have been included here, further underscore the importance of such sites to Red River Métis citizens who practice their culture and way of life in the area and the necessity of assessing and mitigating potential impacts to these areas.

### **4.2.3 CULTURAL SITES, OVERNIGHT LOCATIONS AND ACCESS AREAS**

In addition to areas on the land where Red River Métis citizens hold ecological knowledge and exercise their harvesting rights, participants identified a number of cultural sites, overnight locations and routes they use to access important areas on the land.

Along with Métis Ecological Knowledge (Section 4.2.1), cultural and overnight sites are considered to be evidence of occupancy in an area (Tobias, 2000). Generally, this term refers to areas known by an Indigenous group by virtue of continued use, habitation, naming, knowledge, and control (Tobias, 2000). In the context of this study, these include sites identified as being occupied by or identified as culturally, historically, or otherwise significant to the Red River Métis. Cultural sites identified may also include places that Red River Métis citizens hold knowledge of or have been told stories about by others in addition to those they visit or use themselves.

*Participants identified cultural sites, overnight areas, and access features they use in proximity to the proposed projects (Figure 13);*



**Table 2: Harvesting locations mapped within 10km of BP6/7 and PACE. Corresponds to Figure 10.**

PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
10302-002	Commercial Trapping and Snaring	Mink	WI
20501-004	Commercial Trapping and Snaring	Beaver	SP, WI
20501-004	Commercial Trapping and Snaring	Coyote	WI
20501-004	Commercial Trapping and Snaring	Mink	SP, WI
20501-004	Commercial Trapping and Snaring	Muskrat	SP, WI
20501-004	Commercial Trapping and Snaring	Weasel	FA, WI
2101-011	Other Commercial Harvesting		FA, WI
2101-012	Commercial Trapping and Snaring	Mink	WI
9002-009	Commercial Fishing		
10201-007	Hunting	Deer	FA, WI
10201-007	Hunting	Cotton Tail Rabbit	WI
10202-006	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA
10202-006	Hunting	Sharp-tailed Grouse	FA
10202-006	Hunting	White Geese/ Snow Geese	FA
10302-002	Gathering	Wild Rose, Rose Hips & Rose Buds	SU, FA
10302-002	Gathering	Diamond Willow	WI
10302-002	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA
10302-002	Hunting	Mallard Duck	FA
10302-002	Hunting	Pintail	FA
10302-002	Hunting	Teal	FA
10302-002	Hunting	Wood Ducks	FA
10302-002	Hunting	Deer	FA
10302-002	Hunting	Coyote	WI
10302-002	Hunting	Jack Rabbit	WI
10302-002	Hunting	Red Fox	WI
10302-002	Hunting	Weasel	WI
10302-004	Hunting	Deer	FA
10302-004	Hunting	Coyote	WI
10302-004	Hunting	Red Fox	WI





PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
10302-004	Hunting	Weasel	WI
10302-011	Fishing	Black Crappie/ Sunfish	SU
10302-011	Fishing	Brown Trout	SP
10302-011	Fishing	Bullhead	SP
10302-011	Fishing	Burbot	SU
10302-011	Fishing	Carp	SP
10302-011	Fishing	Channel Catfish	SU
10302-011	Fishing	Freshwater Drum	SU
10302-011	Fishing	Goldeye	SU
10302-011	Fishing	Mariah	SU
10302-011	Fishing	Mooneye	SU
10302-011	Fishing	Northern Pike/ Jackfish	WI
10302-011	Fishing	Perch	FA
10302-011	Fishing	Rainbow Trout	SP
10302-011	Fishing	Rock Bass	FA
10302-011	Fishing	Sauger	WI
10302-011	Fishing	Sucker	SU
10302-011	Fishing	Walleye/ Pickerel	FA
10302-011	Fishing	White Bass	SU
1046-004	Hunting	Deer, Geese, Duck, Upland Birds	WI, FA
1106-045	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-046	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-047	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-048	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-049	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-050	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-051	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-052	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-053	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-054	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-055	Hunting	Deer	FA



PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
1106-056	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-057	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-058	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-059	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-060	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-061	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-062	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-063	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-064	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-067	Hunting	Duck	FA
1106-068	Hunting	Goose	FA
1106-069	Hunting	Squirrel	SP, SU, FA, WI
1106-070	Hunting	Rabbit	SP, SU, FA, WI
1106-071	Trapping and Snaring		WI
1106-072	Trapping and Snaring		WI
1106-073	Fishing	Personal	SP, SU, FA
1106-075	Gathering		SU
1106-076	Gathering		SU
1205-022	Hunting	Deer	SU, FA
1205-025	Hunting	Coyote	WI
1205-029	Hunting	Rabbit	WI
1205-036	Fishing	Personal	SU, FA
1302-067	Trapping and Snaring		
1401-032	Hunting	Duck	FA
1401-033	Hunting	Duck	FA
1401-034	Hunting	Goose	FA
1401-035	Hunting	Goose	FA
1602-054	Hunting	Deer	FA



PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
1602-055	Hunting	Deer	FA
1602-056	Hunting	Deer	FA
1602-057	Hunting	Deer	FA
1602-058	Hunting	Deer	FA
1602-059	Hunting	Duck	FA
1602-066	Hunting	Goose	FA
1709-015	Hunting	Deer	FA
1709-016	Hunting	Deer	FA
1709-017	Hunting	Deer	FA
1709-018	Hunting	Grouse	FA
1709-022	Hunting	Grouse	FA
1943-001	Gathering	Berries	SU
1943-002	Fishing	Jackfish, Pickerel, Suckers, Other	SP, SU, FA
1943-002	Gathering	Berries	SP, SU, FA
2004-028	Fishing	Pickerel	
20202-005	Gathering	Balsam Poplar	FA
20202-005	Gathering	Bur Oak	FA
20202-005	Gathering	Jack Pine	FA
20202-005	Gathering	Red Willow	FA
20202-005	Gathering	Tamarack	FA
20202-005	Gathering	White Birch	FA
20202-005	Gathering	Blue Spruce	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Canvasback	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Mallard Duck	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Pintail	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Prairie Chicken	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Redhead	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Ruffed Grouse	FA



PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
20202-005	Hunting	Scaup/ Blue Bill	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Sharp-tailed Grouse	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Spruce Grouse	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Teal	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Widgeon	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Wood Ducks	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Deer	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Wolf	FA, WI
20202-005	Hunting	Raccoon	NA
20202-005	Hunting	Gopher	SU
20202-005	Hunting	Coyote	FA, WI
20202-005	Hunting	Fox	SP, SU, FA, WI
20202-007	Hunting	Canvasback	FA
20202-007	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA
20202-007	Hunting	Mallard Duck	FA
20202-007	Hunting	Pintail	FA
20202-007	Hunting	Prairie Chicken	FA
20202-007	Hunting	Redhead	FA
20202-007	Hunting	Ruffed Grouse	FA
20202-007	Hunting	Scaup/ Blue Bill	FA
20202-007	Hunting	Sharp-tailed Grouse	FA
20202-007	Hunting	Spruce Grouse	FA
20202-007	Hunting	Teal	FA
20202-007	Hunting	White Geese/ Snow Geese	FA
20202-007	Hunting	Widgeon	FA
20202-007	Hunting	Wood Ducks	FA
20302-003	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA
20302-003	Hunting	Mallard Duck	FA
20302-003	Hunting	Sharp-tailed Grouse	FA
20302-003	Hunting	White Geese/ Snow Geese	WI





PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
20302-003	Hunting	Wild Turkey	FA
20302-003	Hunting	Beaver	SP, SU
20302-003	Hunting	Coyote	FA
20302-003	Hunting	Gopher	SU
20302-003	Hunting	Jack Rabbit	WI
20302-003	Hunting	Snowshoe Hare	FA, WI
20302-005	Fishing	Northern Pike/ Jackfish	SP, SU
20302-005	Fishing	Walleye/ Pickerel	SP, SU
20302-006	Gathering	Balsam Poplar	FA
20302-006	Gathering	Black Ash	FA
20302-006	Gathering	Bur Oak	FA
20302-006	Gathering	Green Ash	FA
20302-006	Gathering	Black Morels/ Morels Mushroom	SP
20303-001	Gathering	Asparagus	SU
20303-001	Gathering	Black Currant	SU
20303-001	Gathering	Bracken (Fiddlehead)	SP
20303-001	Gathering	Chokecherry	SU
20303-001	Gathering	Cranberry	SU
20303-001	Gathering	Dandelion	SP
20303-001	Gathering	Gooseberry	SU
20303-001	Gathering	Hazelnut	FA
20303-001	Gathering	Oxeye Daisy	FA
20303-001	Gathering	Pin Cherry	SU
20303-001	Gathering	Pineapple-weed	SU
20303-001	Gathering	Plum	SU, FA
20303-001	Gathering	Raspberry	SU
20303-001	Gathering	Saskatoon Berry	SU
20303-001	Gathering	Wild Grapes	SU
20303-001	Gathering	Wild Mint	SP, SU, FA, WI
20303-001	Gathering	Wild Onion	SU



PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
20303-001	Gathering	Wild Rose, Rose Hips & Rose Buds	FA
20303-001	Gathering	Common Sweet Clover	SP
20303-001	Gathering	Dock	FA
20303-001	Gathering	Goldenrod	SU, FA
20303-001	Gathering	Jerusalem Artichoke	SP, SU
20303-001	Gathering	Wild Bergamot	SU
20303-001	Hunting	Gray Partridge	FA
20303-001	Hunting	Ruffed Grouse	FA
20303-001	Hunting	Deer	FA
20303-002	Fishing	Bullhead	SU
20303-002	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA
20303-003	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA
20303-004	Hunting	Prairie Chicken	FA
20303-005	Hunting	Mallard Duck	FA
20303-005	Hunting	Pintail	FA
20303-005	Hunting	Teal	FA
20303-008	Fishing	Perch	SP, SU, FA, WI
20303-008	Fishing	Walleye/ Pickerel	SP, SU, FA, WI
20304-003	Hunting	Duck	NA
20304-003	Hunting	Mallard Duck	SP, FA
20304-003	Hunting	Teal	FA
20304-003	Hunting	Deer	FA
20304-005	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA
20304-005	Hunting	White Geese/ Snow Geese	FA
20304-005	Hunting	Deer	FA
20304-008	Hunting	Deer	FA
20304-009	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA
20304-009	Hunting	Duck	FA
20304-009	Hunting	White Geese/ Snow Geese	FA



PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
20304-013	Hunting	Duck	FA
20304-013	Hunting	Gray Partridge	FA
20304-013	Hunting	Mallard Duck	SP, FA
20304-013	Hunting	Teal	FA
20304-018	Fishing	Sturgeon	SU
20304-018	Fishing	Channel Catfish	SU
20304-018	Fishing	Walleye/ Pickerel	SU, WI
20304-019	Fishing	Freshwater Drum	SU
20304-019	Fishing	Walleye/ Pickerel	SU
20304-019	Fishing	Channel Catfish	SU
20304-019	Fishing	Northern Pike/ Jackfish	WI
20304-019	Fishing	Sucker	WI
20304-020	Fishing	Channel Catfish	SU
20304-020	Fishing	Northern Pike/ Jackfish	WI
20304-020	Fishing	Sucker	WI
20304-020	Fishing	Walleye/ Pickerel	SU, WI
20304-031	Gathering	Cranberry	SU
20304-040	Gathering	Saskatoon Berry	SU
20304-042	Gathering	Asparagus	SP
20304-050	Gathering	Bracken (Fiddlehead)	SP
20305-001	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA
20305-001	Hunting	White Geese/ Snow Geese	FA
20305-001	Hunting	Deer	FA
20305-006	Gathering	Balsam Poplar	FA
20305-006	Gathering	Bur Oak	FA
20305-007	Gathering	Green Ash	FA
20306-002	Hunting	Ruffed Grouse	WI
20306-002	Hunting	Snowshoe Hare	WI
20306-003	Hunting	Bufflehead	FA
20306-003	Hunting	Canvasback	FA
20306-003	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA



PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
20306-003	Hunting	Gadwell	FA
20306-003	Hunting	Goldeye	FA
20306-003	Hunting	Mallard Duck	FA
20306-003	Hunting	Pintail	FA
20306-003	Hunting	Redhead	FA
20306-003	Hunting	Scaup/ Blue Bill	FA
20306-003	Hunting	Shoveler	FA
20306-003	Hunting	Teal	FA
20306-003	Hunting	White Geese/ Snow Geese	FA
20306-003	Hunting	Widgeon	FA
20306-003	Hunting	Wood Ducks	FA
20306-004	Hunting	Ruffed Grouse	FA
20306-004	Hunting	Sharp-tailed Grouse	FA
20306-004	Hunting	Deer	FA
20401-001	Fishing	Carp	SU
20401-001	Fishing	Channel Catfish	SU
20401-001	Fishing	Goldeye	SU
20401-005	Gathering	Black Spruce	FA
20401-005	Gathering	Green Ash	FA
20401-005	Gathering	Manitoba Maple	FA
20401-005	Gathering	Trembling Aspen	FA
20401-005	Gathering	White Birch	FA
20401-005	Gathering	Chokecherry	SU
20401-005	Gathering	Pin Cherry	SU
20401-005	Gathering	Raspberry	SU
20401-005	Gathering	Saskatoon Berry	SU
20401-005	Gathering	Pussy Willow	SP
20401-006	Gathering	Saskatoon Berry	SU
20501-001	Hunting	Prairie Chicken	SP, SU, FA, WI





PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
20501-001	Hunting	Wild Turkey	SP, SU, FA, WI
20501-001	Hunting	Deer	FA
20501-003	Gathering	Black Ash	FA
20501-003	Gathering	Bur Oak	FA
20501-003	Gathering	Eastern White Cedar	FA
20501-003	Gathering	Green Ash	FA
20501-003	Gathering	Manitoba Maple	FA
20501-003	Gathering	Tamarack	FA
20501-003	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA
20501-003	Hunting	White Geese/ Snow Geese	FA
20501-003	Hunting	Coyote	FA, WI
20501-003	Hunting	Gopher	SP, SU, FA, WI
20501-003	Hunting	Grey Squirrels	SU, FA
20501-003	Hunting	Jack Rabbit	FA, WI
20501-003	Hunting	Mink	WI
20501-003	Hunting	Muskrat	SP
20501-003	Hunting	Raccoon	FA, WI
20501-003	Hunting	Red Fox	FA, WI
20501-003	Hunting	Red Squirrels	SU, FA
20501-003	Hunting	Weasel	WI
20501-004	Hunting	Mallard Duck	FA
20501-004	Hunting	Beaver	SP, WI
20501-004	Trapping and Snaring	Cotton Tail Rabbit	FA, WI
20501-004	Trapping and Snaring	Jack Rabbit	FA, WI
20501-004	Trapping and Snaring	Snowshoe Hare	FA, WI
20501-005	Hunting	Snowshoe Hare	FA, WI
20501-006	Hunting	Ruffed Grouse	FA
20501-008	Gathering	Black Currant	FA
20501-008	Gathering	Chokecherry	FA



PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
20501-008	Gathering	Cranberry	FA
20501-008	Gathering	Raspberry	FA
20501-008	Gathering	Red Currant	FA
20501-008	Gathering	Saskatoon Berry	FA
20501-008	Hunting	Gadwell	FA
20501-008	Hunting	Teal	FA
20501-010	Fishing	Bullhead	SU
20501-010	Fishing	Channel Catfish	SU
20501-010	Fishing	Freshwater Drum	SU
20501-010	Fishing	Goldeye	SU
20501-010	Fishing	Northern Pike/ Jackfish	SU
20501-010	Fishing	Sauger	SU
20501-010	Fishing	Walleye/ Pickerel	SU
20501-013	Gathering	Clammy Ground Cherry	FA
20501-013	Gathering	Pin Cherry	FA
20501-013	Gathering	Strawberry	FA
20508-001	Fishing	Burbot	SU
20508-001	Fishing	Carp	SU
20508-001	Fishing	Channel Catfish	SU
20508-001	Fishing	Mariah	SU
20508-001	Fishing	Northern Pike/ Jackfish	SU
20508-001	Fishing	Perch	SU
20508-001	Fishing	Sauger	SU
20508-001	Fishing	Sucker	SU
20508-001	Fishing	Walleye/ Pickerel	SU
20508-001	Gathering	American Elm	SP, SU, FA, WI
20508-001	Gathering	Bur Oak	SP, SU, FA, WI
20508-001	Gathering	Jack Pine	FA



PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
20508-001	Gathering	White Birch	SP, SU, FA, WI
20508-001	Gathering	Chokecherry	SU
20508-001	Gathering	Raspberry	SU
20508-001	Gathering	Saskatoon Berry	SU
20508-001	Gathering	Strawberry	SU
20508-001	Hunting	Bufflehead	SP
20508-001	Hunting	Canvasback	SP
20508-001	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA
20508-001	Hunting	Mallard Duck	SP
20508-001	Hunting	Pintail	SP
20508-001	Hunting	Redhead	SP
20508-001	Hunting	Shoveler	SP
20508-001	Hunting	Teal	SP
20508-001	Hunting	White Geese/ Snow Geese	FA
20508-001	Hunting	Wood Ducks	SP
20508-001	Hunting	Deer	FA
20508-001	Hunting	Jack Rabbit	WI
20508-001	Hunting	Muskrat	NA
20508-002	Gathering	Balsam Poplar	SP, SU, FA, WI
20508-002	Hunting	Prairie Chicken	FA
20508-002	Hunting	Ruffed Grouse	FA
20508-002	Hunting	Sharp-tailed Grouse	FA
20508-003	Hunting	Bufflehead	SP
20508-003	Hunting	Canvasback	SP
20508-003	Hunting	Mallard Duck	SP
20508-003	Hunting	Pintail	WI
20508-003	Hunting	Redhead	WI
20508-003	Hunting	Shoveler	SP
20508-003	Hunting	Teal	SP



PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
20508-003	Hunting	Wood Ducks	SP
20508-004	Gathering	American Elm	SP, SU, FA, WI
20508-004	Gathering	Balsam Poplar	SP, SU, FA, WI
20508-004	Gathering	Bur Oak	SP, SU, FA, WI
20508-004	Hunting	Deer	FA
20508-005	Fishing	Carp	SU
20508-005	Fishing	Mariah	NA
2101-005	Gathering	Cranberries	SU
2101-007	Hunting	White-tailed Deer	FA
2101-008	Hunting	White-tailed Deer	FA
2101-009	Hunting	Grouse	FA
2101-013	Fishing	Jackfish/Northern Pike, Goldeye, Sucker, Pickerel/Walleye, Carp, Catfish, Mooneye, Chubbs	SP, FA, SU
2101-015	Hunting	White-tailed Deer	FA
2102-006	Fishing	Catfish, Pickerel/Walleye	SU
2102-007	Fishing	Pickerel/Walleye, Mooneye, Sauger, Carp, Sucker	SU
2103-004	Hunting	Deer	FA
2103-005	Hunting	Coyote	WI, FA
2103-006	Hunting	Partridge, Grouse, Duck	FA
2103-007	Hunting	Rabbit	WI
2103-011	Fishing	Pickerel/Walleye	SP, FA, SU
2103-012	Fishing	Jackfish/Northern Pike	SP, SU, FA
2103-013	Fishing	Sucker	SP, SU, FA
2103-014	Fishing	Catfish	SP, SU, FA





PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
2103-018	Gathering	Cranberries	SU, FA
2103-019	Gathering	Choke Cherries	SU, FA
2103-020	Gathering	Cranberries, Poplar	SU, FA
2104-004	Hunting Area	Goose	FA
2104-005	Hunting Area	Duck	FA
2104-006	Hunting Area	Grouse	FA
2104-007	Hunting Area	White-tailed Deer	SU, FA
2104-008	Hunting Area	Duck	FA
2104-011	Hunting	Grouse	FA, WI
2104-012	Hunting Area	Deer	FA
2105-005	Fishing	Catfish, Pickerel/Walleye, Sauger, Bass	SU
2105-007	Hunting	Deer	FA, WI
2105-008	Hunting	Chicken	FA, WI
2105-010	Gathering	Sage	SU
2105-011	Gathering	Sage	SU
2105-013	Gathering	Cherries, Saskatoon Berries, Cedar, Chaga, Mint, Raspberries, Red Willow, Wild Asparagus, Bear Nuts, Hazelnuts	SP, FA, WI, SU
2105-014	Gathering	Chaga, Sweet Grass, Cedar	SP, FA, SU, WI
2105-015	Gathering	Choke Cherries	SU
2200-010	Fishing	Goldeye, Jackfish/Northern Pike, Sucker	SP, SU
2200-011	Fishing	Carp, Goldeye, Jackfish/Northern Pike, Pickerel/Walleye, Sucker, Bass	SU, SP
2200-012	Fishing	Jackfish/Northern Pike, Pickerel/Walleye	SU
2200-016	Fishing	Goldeye, Pickerel/Walleye, Jackfish/Northern Pike	SU
2200-019	Fishing	Bass, Carp, Jackfish/Northern Pike, Pickerel/Walleye, Sucker, Drum Bass, Smallmouth Bass	SU, SP, FA
2903-021	Hunting	Coyotes And Deer	
2903-022	Hunting	Coyotes, Deer	



PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
2906-013	Hunting		
2909-032	Gathering	Morrel Mushrooms	
2917-087	Gathering	Berries, Wood	
3004-037	Hunting	Deer	FA
3004-075	Hunting	Rabbit, Deer, Geese, Ducks	
3004-079	Trapping and Snaring	Beaver, Muskrat, Fox, Coyote	
3004-081	Hunting	Rabbit, Deer, Geese, Ducks	
7202-046	Gathering		
7202-057	Hunting		FA
7202-058	Hunting	Other Upland Bird	FA
9002-014	Hunting		
9903-021	Fishing		
9903-026	Hunting	Deer	
9903-029	Trapping and Snaring		
9903-031	Gathering	Wood And Trees	
9904-006	Hunting	Geese, Ducks, Grouse, Other	
9904-024	Trapping and Snaring		
9904-055	Hunting	Deer	
None-001	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	SP, FA
None-001	Hunting	Mallard Duck	SP, FA
None-001	Hunting	White Geese/ Snow Geese	SP, FA
None-004	Hunting	Deer, Ducks, Geese, Cranes, Elk	
None-004	Trapping and Snaring	Muskrat, Mink	
None-005	Fishing		
None-006	Hunting	Deer, Ducks, Geese, Elk	
None-006	Hunting	Ducks, Geese, Deer	
None-007	Trapping and Snaring	Muskrat, Mink, Beaver	
None-008	Fishing		
None-008	Fishing		
None-009	Fishing		



PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
None-009	Gathering	Saskatoon Berries, Cranberries, Chokecherries, Strawberries	
None-010	Trapping and Snaring		
None-011	Fishing		
None-011	Hunting	Duck, Geese	
None-011	Hunting	White-Tailed Deer	
None-012	Trapping and Snaring	Muskrat	
None-013	Hunting	Duck, Geese	
None-013	Hunting	Waterfowl	
None-013	Hunting	Deer, Ducks, Geese	
None-014	Hunting	Deer	
None-014	Hunting	Deer	
None-014	Hunting		
None-015	Gathering	Strawberries, Saskatoon Berries, Chokecherries, Cranberries	
None-015	Hunting	Duck, Geese	
None-016	Fishing		
None-016	Gathering	Wood And Trees	
None-017	Trapping and Snaring	Muskrat, Beaver, Mink, Weasel, Fox, Coyote, Rabbits, Squirrels, Badgers, Racoons	
None-018	Gathering	Mushrooms	
None-019	Gathering	Berries	
None-019	Hunting		
None-020	Gathering	Wood And Trees	
None-020	Hunting		
None-021	Hunting	Large Game	
None-022	Fishing		
None-022	Trapping and Snaring		
None-023	Gathering	Berries, Medicines, Wood and Trees	
None-024	Trapping and Snaring		



PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
None-024	Trapping and Snaring		
None-025	Hunting	Duck, Geese	
None-026	Gathering		
None-030	Fishing		
None-030	Hunting		
None-037	Gathering	Mushrooms	



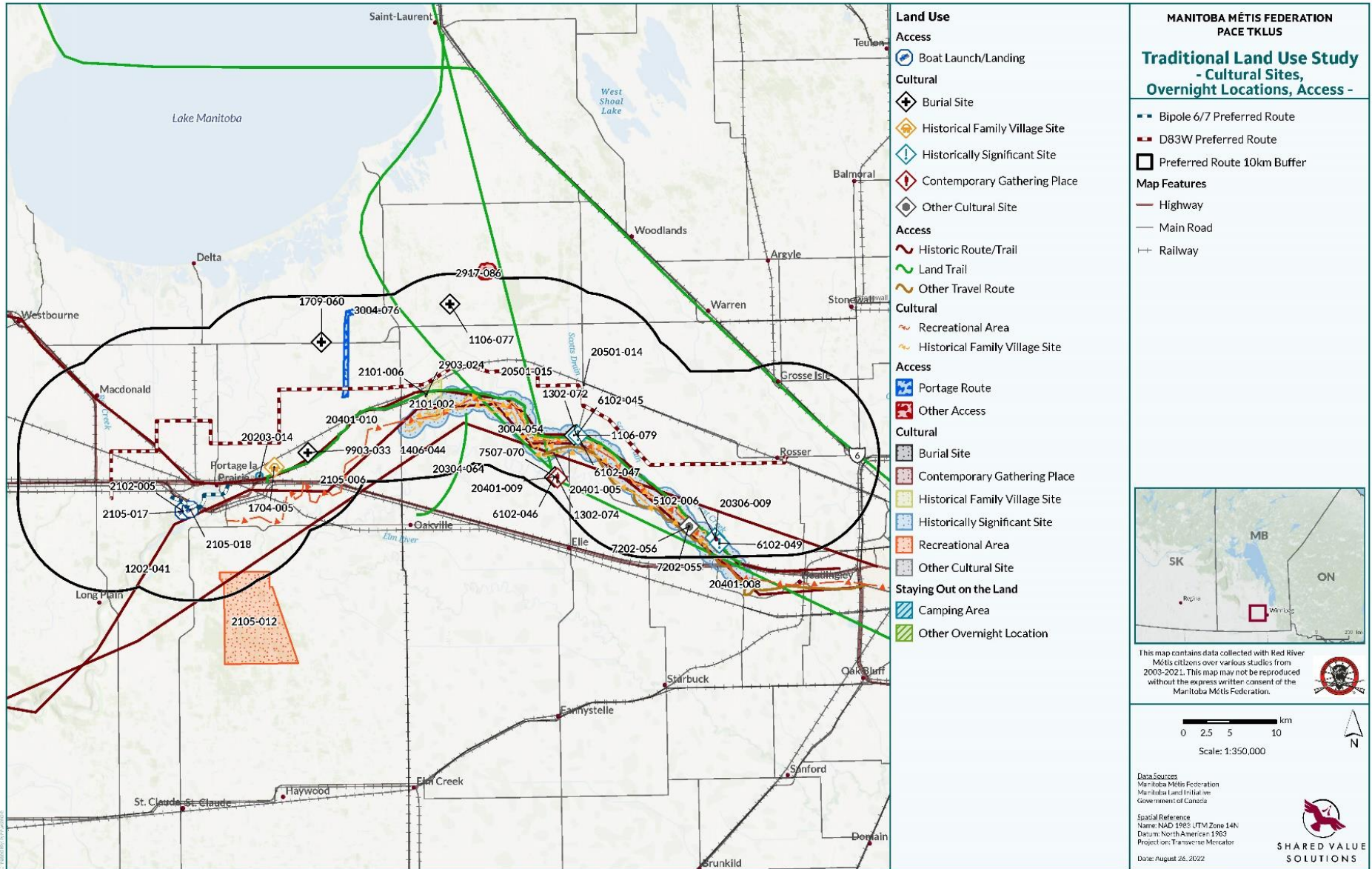


Table 3). These sites included the following, within 10 km of the BP6/7 and PACE projects:

- **Cultural Sites** (*burial site, contemporary gathering place, historical family or village site, historically significant site, other cultural site, recreational area*)
- **Overnight Locations** (*camping area, other overnight location*)
- **Access** (*land trail, boat launch or landing, other access feature, portage route, historic access route*)



Figure 13: Cultural, overnight, and access locations within 10km of the proposed projects. Attribute data for each feature is available in Appendix A.



Data collected from Red River Métis citizens indicates that the area within the 10 km around both of the Manitoba Hydro identified preferred routes was historically, and continues to be, a highly travelled and occupied area used by the Red River Métis. Evidence of this includes the presence of historic trails, contemporary trails, portages, as well as areas used by citizens as gathering places and for recreational use. Many of these sites are clustered around the Assiniboine River, especially the section extending from Poplar Point southeast to St. Francois-Xavier, which was identified as a historically significant site and encompasses recreational areas, contemporary gathering places, historical family/village sites and other cultural sites as well as land trails.

Red River Métis citizens identified two boat launch locations that directly overlap with the proposed and preferred route for BP 6/7; there is also a historic trail and contemporary recreational area just south of the route close to Portage la Prairie. Citizens also reported several culturally important sites near the proposed D83W route. Importantly, these include especially sensitive areas such as burial sites, one of which is located just south of the preferred route to the northeast of Portage la Prairie.

The cultural sites, overnight areas and access routes mapped within 10km of the proposed projects (Figure 13) provide evidence of Red River Métis occupancy in close proximity to, and in some cases directly overlapping with, the proposed projects. The presence of these sites, especially those that are sensitive, sacred or ceremonial such as the burial sites identified within the 10km buffer, strongly indicates a need for further assessment of the preferred routes, potential impacts to the Red River Métis and appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures.

## 4.3 CHANGES AND CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

During the map biography and oral history interviews, participants were asked to identify and, where possible, locate on the map places where they have observed changes within their lifetime. These included changes to the environment, water and wildlife as well as changes to their harvesting practices or ability to access areas of importance to the Red River Métis. In some cases, participants provided explanation surrounding what might have caused these changes, for example, if they were related to a specific activity or development in the area.

In discussing observed changes on the land, participants were also asked about cumulative effects they may have experienced around Portage la Prairie including the areas around BP6/7 and PACE. Cumulative effects are defined as:

*“...changes to the environment, health, social, and economic conditions as a result of the Project’s residual environmental, health, social and economic effects combined with the existence of other past, present and reasonably foreseeable physical activities” - (Impact Assessment Agency of Canada [IAAC], 2020).*

In this sense, the observed changes mapped may be indicative of cumulative effects. The IAAC further states that *“the cumulative effects assessment must include consideration of cumulative effects to rights of Indigenous Peoples and cultures”* (IAAC, 2020).



Due to the over-arching nature of changes on the land and cumulative effects, which include other physical activities in addition to the proposed projects, the changes and developments discussed in this section are not limited to those intersecting with the proposed projects. The quotations and maps below (Figure 14; **Table 4**) are intended to tell the larger story of the region in which the projects are proposed and the impacts these activities have had on Red River Métis citizens, to provide additional context in which the proposed projects must be considered.

Changes mapped by participants included changes to:

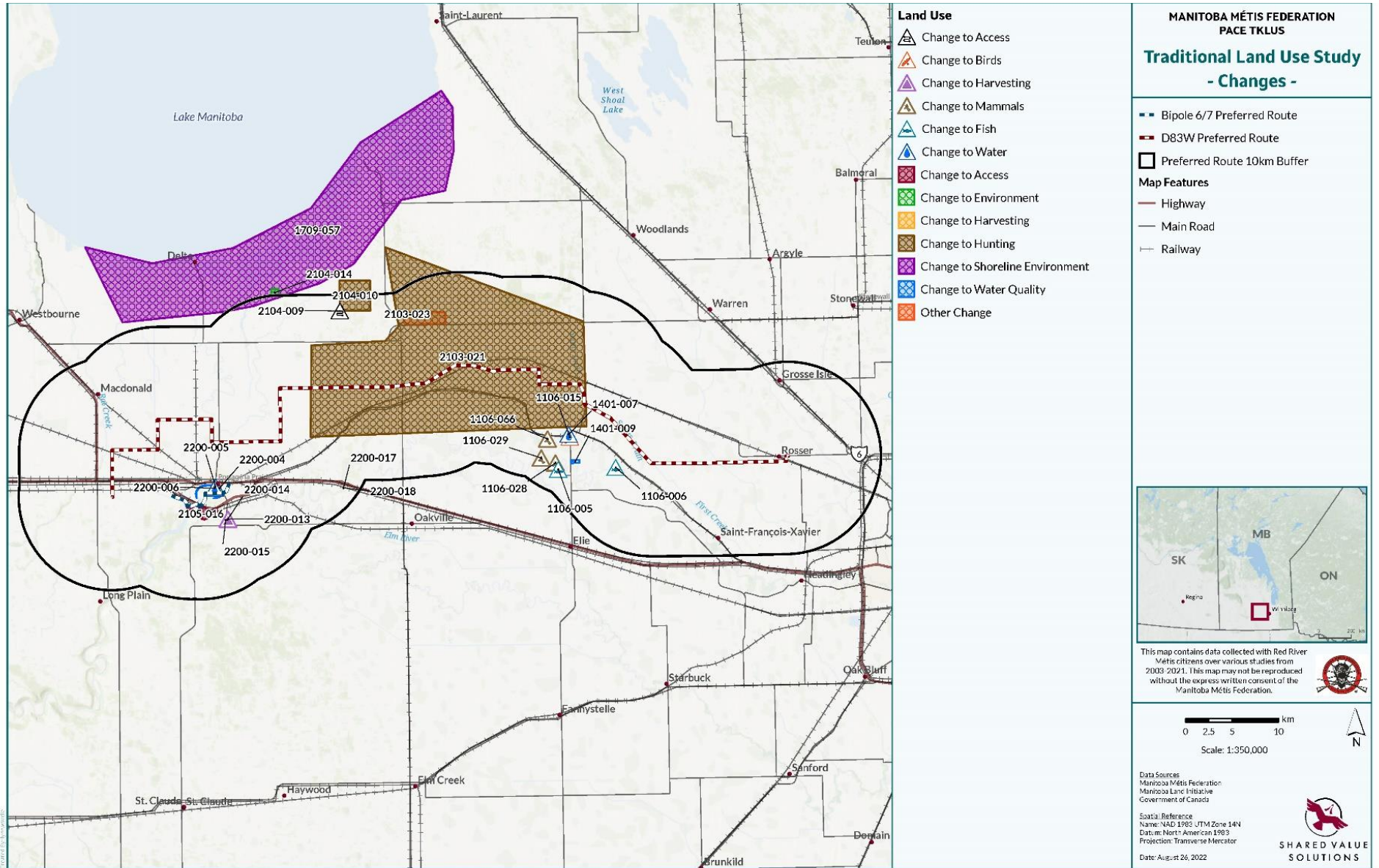
- **Access** (*barriers to accessing areas*)
- **Birds** (*change to the population*)
- **Harvesting** (*change to frequency or ability to harvest*)
- **Mammals** (*change to the population*)
- **Fish** (*change to the population*)
- **Water** (*change to water levels, changes to water quality, algal blooms*)
- **Plants** (*change to population*)
- **Environment** (*presence of industry*)
- **Hunting** (*change to deer*)
- **Shoreline environment** (*erosion*)
- **Other changes**

Additional details surrounding these changes, and some of the developments identified by participants as contributing to cumulative effects in the Portage la Prairie area, are provided below.





Figure 14: Observed changes mapped in the Portage la Prairie area, not limited to the 10km buffer around the proposed project. Attribute data for each feature is available in Appendix A.



Red River Métis citizens reported changes to access, animal and fish populations, habitats, harvesting, and the general environment in the 10 km surrounding the proposed BP 6/7 and D83W routes. A number of the changes reported directly overlap with the proposed pathway for BP 6/7, including changes to the water quality in the area due to algal blooms and a decrease in water levels. Participants also spoke to and mapped locations intersecting with the route in which they had experienced a change in access due to increased signage.

Citizens identified changes to the fish and animal populations in the area southeast of the preferred route for D83W, citing decreases in snow geese, grouse, fish, small game, as well as the habitats needed to support these species. Participants also noted the extent to which the shoreline along the southside of Lake Manitoba, and established wetland area, has experienced flooding; this increase in the water level has driven out important bird species such as piping plover.

The presence of changes observed in close proximity to, and sometimes overlapping with, the preferred routes for both BP6/7 and D83W may indicate that this area is already being impacted by other activities around Portage La Prairie. Some of the observed changes and effects from other developments are expanded on in further detail below.

#### 4.3.1 THE PORTAGE DIVERSION

One major source of concern described by interview participants is the flooding and damage to the environment caused by the Portage Diversion. The Portage Diversion, in operation since 1970, was designed to protect the City of Winnipeg and other communities from flooding (Government of Manitoba, n.d.). However, in 2011, a large flood event was made even more disastrous to Red River Métis citizens when the Portage Diversion was used to redirect flood waters away from the City of Winnipeg, increasing the severity of flooding along Lake Manitoba (Froese, 2021). Interview participants described how the effects of this event impacted their ability to exercise their s.35 rights, from 2011 and continuing today.

One participant described how the diversion of floodwaters resulted in flooding of marshland that Red River Métis citizens rely on as a hunting area – which are still underwater. Fishing rights have also been impacted as Métis harvesters cannot access the back of the lake due to high water levels, and flooding has impacted fish and other animal species. The lakeshore was washed out into the marsh, introducing the invasive carp into the marsh, damaging the marsh environment for other species, including ducks and muskrat. The participant shared that even today, citizens are still dealing with the carp that swim up into the ditches.

*Hunting and fishing has been affected in the general area where you can't get back in the marsh or back in the lake because of the high water levels. So, there's no question that traditional Métis hunting areas are underwater. So, I mean, we... When you mess with Mother Nature by pouring billions of gallons in down the Portage Diversion.[...] It's irreparable damage that's done to the Métis hunting areas, and fishing, and all of the above...[2011] was the big change. There [are] sections of the lakeshore that have been removed, that were destroyed, and opened right to the marsh. The marsh filled up with carp, and the carp destroy the bottom of the marsh, and that destroys the feed for the ducks and for the muskrat and for everything else. So, we have invasive species.[...] We're*



*still dealing with carp, even in our yard. They come up the ditches. We had... The dog brought a carp up yesterday.*

The Portage Diversion has also impacted the environment in general. A participant shared how the drop structures within the Diversion are preventing fish from spawning. The fish that are swimming up the Diversion to spawn are stopped by the drop structures, obstacles they cannot swim over to spawn. The participant explained that the fish are trapped there, and any potential spawn will not be able to survive.

*They're flowing to a body of water, and the fish come up the creek and spawn. And the spawn get washed back into the body of water. So, these dead creeks that... That, you know, we'd call dead creek, they're more like a drain; they're not using those. They want a continuous flow of water. And so, they're spawning in the Whitemud River, and they're spawning in all the flowing water that continuously flows into the Lake Manitoba. But the Diversion probably kills lots of spawn because what happens to the Diversion is they're... They've got the gate running, there's fish in the Diversion up to the first structure on 249. There's fish coming from the river, from the drop structure 249. [...] But, at that drop structure, you've got fish that came out of the lake and wanted to spawn stopping at the drop structure 'cause they can't get up it. And then you got fish that came out of the...out of the river, up to the drop structure, catfish and what have you, they get trapped in there. And they're trapped in there. If they spawn in there, spawn are going to die. There's nowhere for them to go. There is no fish ladders. There's no... Nothing. They're going to die, so... They're crossing... Where they cross the Diversion, that's in that section that's destined to die. So, it doesn't really matter. Doesn't really matter. Like, you're not destroying any spawn crossing that area because all that spawn that's in there is going to end up dying anyway.*

Another participant spoke further about the impacts of the 2011 flood. When asked about potential concerns related to the proposed projects, the participant shared that they are not so much concerned about the hydro lines as they are concerned about the damage that has already occurred due to the management of hydro dams and the Portage Diversion, emphasizing the role that Manitoba Hydro has played in these larger-scale issues already impacting the area and the need for compensation.

*We've been affected by the water levels in Lake Manitoba....Our new normal. You know, that's...a part of Manitoba Hydro's plan to keep the water level high in the lake, 'cause if they need the water they can let it out. So, who controls the dams at the Fairford? Is it government, or is it the hydro... Manitoba Hydro? We're not sure. So, that's the question we need to ask is... We don't have a natural water flow through our lake because of the Portage Diversion. They're dumping water into the Lake Manitoba continually, however it's convenient to fill the lake up, and we need to put some form of compensation in place. If they want to use Lake Manitoba for our water tank and flood the farmers that are at the south end of the lake, then we need to be compensated for that, which we haven't been to date. So, the real concern here is not about where the new hydro line is going, it's more*



*what kind of damages has hydro already done to our farm, and to our property, and to our way of life. I used to have a registered trapline through Island Trappers Association(ph) at the south end of the lake, and the areas that we used to trap muskrat is completely flooded out. Its destroyed. The whole environment of what we used to deal with is completely destroyed. Our levels shouldn't be controlled by Manitoba Hydro. That's probably the biggest part of the problem.*

#### **4.3.2 CHANGES TO ACCESS**

Participants described how their ability to access some harvesting areas they used previously has been reduced for various reasons. One participant shared how municipal infrastructure, like water pumps, have resulted in more 'restricted area' signs which has prevented them from using these sites.

*Just access, yeah, it's just more difficult now, to get in. There's a lot more signage...I think it's just the municipalities, they're setting-up lake water access points for their equipment, and - just concerns about the road, I guess. ... That area there, you can't - that's where they access water, I think - the municipality, they have a big pump set-up there - it's a restricted area, you're not supposed to be in there.*

Another participant explained how traditional Métis hunting areas have also been overtaken by private property, which often prevents Red River Métis harvesters from exercising their rights in these areas and speculated that the proposed hydro line could pose additional barriers, further exacerbating the issue of Red River Métis access to harvesting areas.

*When you've been denied access to an area by private property... You know, there's certain areas in that... In that area where you can't go because people... They don't... They don't like hunters on their property. So, even though it's traditional hunting area, you can't go there anymore because somebody bought the property and doesn't want you to hunt there. So, you're limited by that. And then when you add in the hydro line... Depending on where it runs across, it could take out, you know, 50 percent of your hunting area.*

In addition to physical barriers contributing to a decrease in access to harvesting areas, Red River Métis citizens have also experienced regulatory and legal barriers that have impacted their ability to harvest over time.

Prior to the introduction of Métis harvesting cards, Red River Métis citizens were required by the province to buy a hunting licence to exercise their right to hunt. One participant recounted how their ability to hunt in accordance with the Métis Laws of the Harvest increased with the introduction of Métis harvester cards. Instead of being guided by the need to recoup the cost of the licence, this interviewee noted that they began to shoot only what was needed to support their livelihood.

*Since I started harvesting under my Métis rights to harvest, I noticed one huge difference in duck and moose hunting. Years ago, I bought a licence, it cost quite a bit of money so I'd try*





*to shoot, I shot way more ducks and geese to kind of cover the cost of buying the licence, and well I had lots of relatives, like a lot of more older relatives I gave ducks and geese too to have passed on, so I don't need that many. So now if I go out hunting geese, I go out with some friends of mine still every fall, usually towards the beginning of the season although most of my friends are Métis but not all of them, so if we want to hunt together. I noticed I go out before when I would shoot the limit of geese, maybe six or eight or whatever it was, now I'll shoot two. Maybe later in the year, I'll shoot one or two more. No more, before, I'd go out and I'd shoot six, I'd go out the next day and shoot six more. So, I don't do that anymore, I just shoot what I want to eat.*

Although Red River Métis citizens have been harvesting off the land for generations, with this Métis Right affirmed in Powley as described in Section 3.4 of this report, harvesters still experience barriers to exercising their rights to be on and hunt the land.

*You know...We don't buy a licence, a provincial licence, anymore. We use our Métis Harvester Card. And, at the start...when it was known that we could use our card, instead of having to buy a licence, the provincial government seemed very sour about that. You know, we got stopped on our own property. We shot a deer on our own property and the game warden drove right out in the field and said, "Do you have a licence for that? Are you on private property?" And I said, "No, it's my own property." And I said, "I don't have a licence." "Well, you can't shoot a deer without a licence." I go, "well, I've got a Harvester Card." "Well, that's no good." I was like, "Excuse me?"... We've been stopped since, and had our licences checked on the road...And I said, "I'm hunting to put deer in the freezer." And that's the way it is. And he didn't give me any hassle. Said, "Okay." That was like two years after, so... they're very slow to learn. And they did not want to give us the right. They were fighting it all the way... So, now that their rights have been established... Yeah, it's great. It's wonderful. Happy with it.*

The changes observed and described by participants, along with the developments they reported as having had an effect on the environment and their ability to exercise their s.35 rights, provide evidence of cumulative effects already impacting Red River Métis citizens around Portage la Prairie and the proposed projects. Examples of these impacts include reduced access to harvesting areas due to both physical and regulatory barriers, as well as the ongoing effects experienced as a result of the Portage Diversion.

Given the information presented here, it is critical that potential impacts of the proposed projects on Red River Métis rights, claims and interests are appropriately assessed within this context and not separate from other developments, especially those already implemented or managed by Manitoba Hydro.

## 4.4 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Red River Métis citizens identified a number of land use and occupancy sites within 10km of the proposed projects, and in some cases directly overlapping with the preferred routes selected by



Manitoba Hydro. These include places where Red River Métis citizens exercise their s.35 rights including places where they harvest, camp, travel, and otherwise use or hold knowledge of ecologically important or cultural and historic sites.

The presence of these sites overlapping with, or in close proximity to, the selected routes for both BP6/7 and PACE, as well as the associated Wash'ake Mayzoon station, indicated that Red River Métis citizens may be impacted by Manitoba Hydro's proposed projects through both the construction (e.g. disruptions to the environment and wildlife) and operation (e.g. fragmenting wildlife habitat or harvesting areas) of the infrastructure for both BP6/7 and PACE. To this end, participants also described changes and cumulative effects they have experienced in the Portage la Prairie area that provide additional context surrounding how the proposed projects may exacerbate or otherwise interact with these ongoing activities.

Specific issues of concern related to these findings, including potential measures to address these outstanding issues, are discussed in Section 5.0 and Section 6.0 below.

## 5.0 ISSUES OF CONCERN

Red River Métis citizens have identified a number of issues of concern related to the proposed projects which have been brought to Manitoba Hydro through their communications with the MMF. In February of 2021, the MMF submitted a report outlining Manitoba Métis Specific Concerns related to the BP6/7 Transmission Line replacement (MMF, 2021), and in August of 2021 submitted a Manitoba Métis Specific Concerns report surrounding the Wash'ake Mayzoon Station EA Chapter Review (MMF, 2021b).

Both submissions also outlined a number of concerns related to transmission line project impacts more generally, drawing on information from Métis Knowledge and Land Use studies completed for past projects, including the Manitoba to Minnesota Transmission Line Project (Calliou Group, 2017), Birtle Transmission Project (MNP, 2017), and Bipole III Transmission Line (SVS, 2015).

These concerns have applicability for any transmission line development, including both the BP6/7 replacement and PACE projects, and include (but are not limited to):

- Concerns about impacts to Red River Métis rights, claims and interests
- Concerns about Métis Valued Components being considered in the process
- Concerns about the adequacy of the Indigenous Engagement Process and lack of a distinctions-based approach
- Potential for impacts to Red River Métis Land Use
- Potential changes to wildlife habitat and the ability to harvest in the area



- Concerns about the cumulative effects of development on the ability to harvest
- Concerns with the administration of monitoring programs

Red River Métis citizens interviewed for the purpose of this study also identified a number of the same concerns related specifically to BP6/7 and PACE, further underscoring the importance of understanding and addressing each of these key issues as they relate to the proposed project's potential impacts on the Red River Métis.

### 5.1.1 ENGAGEMENT WITH THE RED RIVER MÉTIS

One prevalent concern expressed by the MMF, and echoed by Red River Métis citizens, is Manitoba Hydro's lack of fulsome and meaningful consultation and engagement with the Red River Métis. The MMF's previous submissions have detailed a lack of a distinctions-based approach to Red River Métis consultation on the BP6/7 and PACE projects, as well as the challenges associated with working under aggressive timelines and Manitoba Hydro's reliance on e-mail notifications, newsletters, and virtual meetings (MMF, 2021a).

Challenges surrounding appropriate consultation with Manitoba Hydro in particular were echoed by interview participants. One interviewee expressed a lack of engagement with Red River Métis citizens in the Portage la Prairie area, and suggested that Manitoba Hydro engage with the MMF to set up opportunities to engage with them face to face.

*Consult with our head office and say "look, we want to do this, how do we contact the citizens— how do we set up times and meetings, and places that we can sit and talk with them and have their input?" We have a huge citizenship in Portage and area, it wouldn't be much to set-up that meeting for a Saturday afternoon—especially if you're going to give us lunch, we'll all be there!*

### 5.1.2 IMPACTS TO RED RIVER MÉTIS CULTURE AND WAY OF LIFE

Interview participants expressed concerns about their ability to continue to practice Métis culture and their way of life in the context of the proposed projects. One interviewee explained how they grew up practising Red River Métis culture including hunting, fishing, gathering plants, and canoeing as well as growing up with family members who spoke Michif.

Given the importance of the land in practising Métis culture, this participant expressed concern surrounding how the proposed projects might impact the lands and resources they, and their family, have used for generations and emphasized the importance of future generations being able to access these areas into the future.

*We hunt, we fish, and I'm the "gatherer" of the family, so I collect medicines and berries, and teach the little ones about the wild edibles, what to stay away from. We go on*





My interest is in retaining the resources we have in the area, and hopefully Manitoba Hydro takes into consideration the areas that we've been using for generations, so that my grandchildren and children can still access and enjoy what has been accessible.

*extensive canoe trips 20 to 30 kilometres into the wilderness, teaching survival and living off the land. We hunt every year. [...] I grew up in the culture; my grandparents spoke Michif, and I didn't realize that not everybody had wild rabbit for Sunday dinners or didn't eat wild meat, until we moved to Portage when I was six. My interest is in retaining the resources we have in the area, and hopefully Manitoba Hydro takes into consideration the areas that we've been using for generations, so that my grandchildren and children can still access and enjoy what has been accessible.*

### 5.1.3 IMPACTS TO RED RIVER MÉTIS LAND USE

Red River Métis citizens also expressed concerns surrounding how the proposed projects may directly impact their ability to use the land and exercise their rights. One participant explained that, even though they are hopeful that the projects will enhance energy reliability in the Portage area, it cannot be at the expense of the lands available for Red River Métis citizens and their ability to practice the things they've done for generations.

*Well, I mean the fact that they are replacing some of the damaged lines, and hopefully making it a little more stormproof would be beneficial for Portage and the surrounding areas –being without hydro for three days was a nightmare, with the little ones running around the house with snowsuits on. But, on the other hand I want to make sure we are not limiting access any further to the areas and to the activities, and things that I have done almost my whole fifty years in the area.*

Another interviewee echoed this point, describing how the land that will be taken away will be “significant” and impact Red River Métis hunters in particular. To address this loss, they suggested that Manitoba Hydro either give land back to the Red River Métis as compensation or compensate Red River Métis citizens through annual payments to the MMF.

*Well, it's a tough question because everybody looks at it differently. But, in all reality, I don't believe Manitoba Hydro has land to give you in compensation for the land they're taking away. And the hunting area that they're taking out of the picture by going across the middle of a section and never to be changed, never to be brought back, is significant. And some sort of compensation to the Métis hunters and Métis people would need to be brought into the picture as an annual payment to the [Manitoba] Métis Federation.*

One participant shared how a proposed transmission line would cut across the participant's property. The participant shared their concern about the proposed line and mentioned there are





already two transmission lines to the south of their property, which would potentially prevent the third line from being located there.

*And their transmission line that they want to put across... The new line that they want to put in from Rosser to Portage, one of the lines, the north most one, is actually right across one of my fields. It's on a... It goes right through the section. So, they're going to go another half a mile through my section. I'm like, are you kidding me? So, there's a proposed route, through the middle of my section and to the south side of my section. On the south side of my section, that's fine, because then it's on the road lots. So, we don't want the line going through the middle of the section. That's going to be a real problem if that's the route they choose. And I have a bad feeling about that because on the south side of my property there's already a transmission line on one side of the road, and there's a three-phase line on the other side of the road. So, obviously there's nowhere for a third line. So, that's probably why they picked going out into my field half a mile; to get away from the other two lines. It would be cheaper for them. So, we have to deal with that. I don't know what the magic is there, but... That's a real problem.*

The sentiments expressed by interview participants further support the issues and concerns identified in the MMF's submissions to Manitoba Hydro to date, and are supported by the data presented in the MMF's Land Use and Occupancy Study for the Manitoba to Minnesota Transmission Line Project, which states:

*73% of identified hunters would avoid transmission lines for hunting, 72% of identified plant, mushroom and medicine gatherers would avoid transmission lines for plant, mushroom and medicine gathering; 64% of identified berry or berry plant gatherers would avoid transmission lines for berry or berry plant gathering...42% of identified trappers would avoid transmission lines for trapping (Calliou Group, 2017).*

#### **5.1.4 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

It is evident that potentially impacted Red River Métis citizens share many of the concerns already highlighted in the MMF's submissions to Manitoba Hydro, while also providing additional detail surrounding how these concerns may apply to the Portage Area Projects.

Red River Métis citizens expressed concerns related to potential impacts to Red River Métis culture and way of life including the ability for future generations to continue these practices, their ability to continue to access and exercise their rights on the land in the Portage area, and the extent to which Manitoba Hydro has undertaken meaningful consultation with the Red River Métis.

Given these concerns, Red River Métis citizens and the MMF have identified several methods for addressing or compensating the issues identified, including but not limited to compensation for both past and ongoing issues with Manitoba Hydro.



## 6.0 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the Red River Métis Knowledge and land use data presented here, the potential impacts as a result of the Portage Area projects and the key issues and concerns expressed, the MMF would like to put forward the following recommendations for Manitoba Hydro:

- To date, the MMF has developed and communicated to Manitoba Hydro a number of recommendations to address the potential impacts on Red River Métis citizens related to BP6/7, PACE, and Wash'ake Mayzoon as well as the insufficiencies in Manitoba Hydro's approach to consultation with the Red River Métis. Given the MMF's previously identified concerns, especially those related to the route options proposed and preferred route selected for D83W, the MMF request that Manitoba Hydro review these recommendations in full and provide a written response demonstrating how the issues, concerns, and potential impacts identified have been addressed in a way that is satisfactory to the MMF.
- Manitoba Hydro has weighted 'Community' as 30% of the criteria contributing to the routing decisions for BP6/7 (Manitoba Hydro, 2021). The MMF request that Manitoba Hydro both distinguish between the inputs of 'community' members and those of Section 35 rights-holders in their criteria and weighting, and provide the opportunity for rights-holders to contribute to weighting decisions to ensure they reflect their distinct rights, claims and interests.
- Through further engagement with the MMF, Manitoba Hydro should develop appropriate avoidance, mitigation and accommodation measures for Red River Métis land use and occupancy features identified as being potentially impacted by the proposed projects. The presence of these features in the area strongly supports a need for further research and planning prior to construction of the projects, especially those which are particularly sensitive such as the identified burial sites.
- In the spirit of taking a distinctions-based approach to consultation with Indigenous Nations, the MMF request a written response from Manitoba Hydro demonstrating how the Métis Knowledge and land use data presented in this study specifically was integrated and used to inform the Environmental Assessment process for BP6/7, PACE, and Wash'ake Mayzoon
- The MMF requests that Manitoba Hydro work with the MMF to develop an appropriate communications plan or protocol focused on communicating with Red River Métis citizens, including an established process for voicing concerns over the lifecycle of the project. For example, a phone line could be set up for citizens to call with questions, or report concerns or environmental issues. Manitoba Hydro should also provide clear and timely communication and notification to the MMF surrounding project updates, changes, etc. for distribution to Red River Métis citizens
- Manitoba Hydro should continue to consult with the MMF surrounding the concerns and issues expressed by Red River Métis citizens, including harvesters who use the lands and waters in close proximity to the proposed projects. There remain unanswered questions and



concerns to be addressed, for example, how Red River Métis citizens will be compensated if their land use is impacted by the proposed projects

- The Portage Area Projects, as discussed in this study, need to be assessed as a whole due to their interrelation and interdependence. The MMF should be given adequate time and resources to conduct a rigorous analysis of the cumulative impacts of these projects to inform their development. As stated in the MMF's Métis Specific Concerns report for Wash'ake Mayzoon (MMF, 2021a) "splitting of transmission enhancements project phases into multiple EAs despite their interrelation and interdependence, specifically and intentionally excludes an assessment of the cumulative impacts of these projects on the rights, claims and/or interest of the Manitoba Métis."
- The MMF requests that adequate time and funding be provided by Manitoba Hydro to support Red River Métis participation in environmental and cultural monitoring throughout all phases of the project. This may include training, involvement, and employment of MMF environmental and cultural monitors. The specifics of such a monitoring program should be agreed upon by both Manitoba Hydro and the MMF

The MMF appreciates the opportunity to provide this input and look forward to Manitoba Hydro's response.



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# APPENDIX A: ATTRIBUTE DATA

Please note that in the following tables seasons are abbreviated as follows: spring (SP), summer (SU), winter (WI), fall (F).

**Table 1: Métis Ecological Knowledge (MEK) mapped within 10km of BP6/7 and PACE. Corresponds to Figure 9.**

PIN-GISID	Type of Habitat	Description (where provided)	Species	Season
10302-002	Fish Spawning Area			
10302-011	Fish Spawning Area		Carp	
10401-018	Mammal Migration	Migration for Geese	Geese	
1106-004	Fish Spawning Area			SP
1106-013	Bird Habitat			SP, FA
1106-014	Bird Habitat			SP, FA
1106-019	Mammal Habitat	Seasonal Habitat		
1106-020	Reptile/Amphibian Habitat			
1106-021	Reptile/Amphibian Habitat			
1106-022	Reptile/Amphibian Habitat			
1106-024	Species at Risk			SP
1106-027	Species at Risk			
1302-006	Bird Habitat		Geese, Duck	
1308-021	Species at Risk			SP
1401-008	Other Important Habitat	Wetland		
1401-010	Mammal Habitat	Seasonal Habitat	Deer	
1401-015	Bird Habitat	Bird Habitat	Duck, Geese	
1401-020	Species at Risk			SU
1501-027	Bird Habitat		Snow Geese	
1709-005	Other Important Habitat	Wetland	Ducks	
1709-007	Mammal Habitat	Mammal Seasonal Habitat	Deer	
1709-054	Bird Habitat	Bird Habitat	Duck, Geese	
1709-055	Reptile/Amphibian Habitat		Frogs, Fireflies,	





PIN-GISID	Type of Habitat	Description (where provided)	Species	Season
1906-019	Plant Habitat		small white lady slipper	SU
20303-001	Fish Habitat	Feeding Area	Deer	
20303-001	Mammal Habitat	Rearing Area	Deer	
20305-001	Bird Habitat		Prairie Chicken	
20306-003	Bird Habitat		Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA
20401-005	Fish Habitat	Feeding Area		
20401-005	Mammal Habitat	Rearing Area		
20401-005	Mammal Habitat		Beaver	
20501-010	Fish Spawning Area			
20501-016	Mammal Habitat		Deer	
20508-001	Plant Habitat		Plum	
2101-003	Spring Water			
2101-014	Fish Spawning Area		Pickrel/Walleye, Carp, Perch	
2906-012	Other Important Habitat	Gravel pit		
2914-028	Plant Habitat		Purple Lady Slipper	
3004-022	Insect Habitat		Dragonflies	SU



**Table 2: Harvesting locations mapped within 10km of BP6/7 and PACE. Corresponds to Figure 10.**

PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
10302-002	Commercial Trapping and Snaring	Mink	WI
20501-004	Commercial Trapping and Snaring	Beaver	SP, WI
20501-004	Commercial Trapping and Snaring	Coyote	WI
20501-004	Commercial Trapping and Snaring	Mink	SP, WI
20501-004	Commercial Trapping and Snaring	Muskrat	SP, WI
20501-004	Commercial Trapping and Snaring	Weasel	FA, WI
2101-011	Other Commercial Harvesting		FA, WI
2101-012	Commercial Trapping and Snaring	Mink	WI
9002-009	Commercial Fishing		
10201-007	Hunting	Deer	FA, WI
10201-007	Hunting	Cotton Tail Rabbit	WI
10202-006	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA
10202-006	Hunting	Sharp-tailed Grouse	FA
10202-006	Hunting	White Geese/ Snow Geese	FA
10302-002	Gathering	Wild Rose, Rose Hips & Rose Buds	SU, FA
10302-002	Gathering	Diamond Willow	WI
10302-002	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA
10302-002	Hunting	Mallard Duck	FA
10302-002	Hunting	Pintail	FA
10302-002	Hunting	Teal	FA
10302-002	Hunting	Wood Ducks	FA
10302-002	Hunting	Deer	FA
10302-002	Hunting	Coyote	WI
10302-002	Hunting	Jack Rabbit	WI
10302-002	Hunting	Red Fox	WI
10302-002	Hunting	Weasel	WI
10302-004	Hunting	Deer	FA
10302-004	Hunting	Coyote	WI
10302-004	Hunting	Red Fox	WI



PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
10302-004	Hunting	Weasel	WI
10302-011	Fishing	Black Crappie/ Sunfish	SU
10302-011	Fishing	Brown Trout	SP
10302-011	Fishing	Bullhead	SP
10302-011	Fishing	Burbot	SU
10302-011	Fishing	Carp	SP
10302-011	Fishing	Channel Catfish	SU
10302-011	Fishing	Freshwater Drum	SU
10302-011	Fishing	Goldeye	SU
10302-011	Fishing	Mariah	SU
10302-011	Fishing	Mooneye	SU
10302-011	Fishing	Northern Pike/ Jackfish	WI
10302-011	Fishing	Perch	FA
10302-011	Fishing	Rainbow Trout	SP
10302-011	Fishing	Rock Bass	FA
10302-011	Fishing	Sauger	WI
10302-011	Fishing	Sucker	SU
10302-011	Fishing	Walleye/ Pickerel	FA
10302-011	Fishing	White Bass	SU
1046-004	Hunting	Deer, Geese, Duck, Upland Birds	WI, FA
1106-045	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-046	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-047	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-048	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-049	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-050	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-051	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-052	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-053	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-054	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-055	Hunting	Deer	FA



PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
1106-056	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-057	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-058	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-059	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-060	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-061	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-062	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-063	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-064	Hunting	Deer	FA
1106-067	Hunting	Duck	FA
1106-068	Hunting	Goose	FA
1106-069	Hunting	Squirrel	SP, SU, FA, WI
1106-070	Hunting	Rabbit	SP, SU, FA, WI
1106-071	Trapping and Snaring		WI
1106-072	Trapping and Snaring		WI
1106-073	Fishing	Personal	SP, SU, FA
1106-075	Gathering		SU
1106-076	Gathering		SU
1205-022	Hunting	Deer	SU, FA
1205-025	Hunting	Coyote	WI
1205-029	Hunting	Rabbit	WI
1205-036	Fishing	Personal	SU, FA
1302-067	Trapping and Snaring		
1401-032	Hunting	Duck	FA
1401-033	Hunting	Duck	FA
1401-034	Hunting	Goose	FA
1401-035	Hunting	Goose	FA
1602-054	Hunting	Deer	FA



PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
1602-055	Hunting	Deer	FA
1602-056	Hunting	Deer	FA
1602-057	Hunting	Deer	FA
1602-058	Hunting	Deer	FA
1602-059	Hunting	Duck	FA
1602-066	Hunting	Goose	FA
1709-015	Hunting	Deer	FA
1709-016	Hunting	Deer	FA
1709-017	Hunting	Deer	FA
1709-018	Hunting	Grouse	FA
1709-022	Hunting	Grouse	FA
1943-001	Gathering	Berries	SU
1943-002	Fishing	Jackfish, Pickerel, Suckers, Other	SP, SU, FA
1943-002	Gathering	Berries	SP, SU, FA
2004-028	Fishing	Pickerel	
20202-005	Gathering	Balsam Poplar	FA
20202-005	Gathering	Bur Oak	FA
20202-005	Gathering	Jack Pine	FA
20202-005	Gathering	Red Willow	FA
20202-005	Gathering	Tamarack	FA
20202-005	Gathering	White Birch	FA
20202-005	Gathering	Blue Spruce	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Canvasback	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Mallard Duck	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Pintail	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Prairie Chicken	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Redhead	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Ruffed Grouse	FA





PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
20202-005	Hunting	Scaup/ Blue Bill	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Sharp-tailed Grouse	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Spruce Grouse	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Teal	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Widgeon	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Wood Ducks	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Deer	FA
20202-005	Hunting	Wolf	FA, WI
20202-005	Hunting	Raccoon	NA
20202-005	Hunting	Gopher	SU
20202-005	Hunting	Coyote	FA, WI
20202-005	Hunting	Fox	SP, SU, FA, WI
20202-007	Hunting	Canvasback	FA
20202-007	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA
20202-007	Hunting	Mallard Duck	FA
20202-007	Hunting	Pintail	FA
20202-007	Hunting	Prairie Chicken	FA
20202-007	Hunting	Redhead	FA
20202-007	Hunting	Ruffed Grouse	FA
20202-007	Hunting	Scaup/ Blue Bill	FA
20202-007	Hunting	Sharp-tailed Grouse	FA
20202-007	Hunting	Spruce Grouse	FA
20202-007	Hunting	Teal	FA
20202-007	Hunting	White Geese/ Snow Geese	FA
20202-007	Hunting	Widgeon	FA
20202-007	Hunting	Wood Ducks	FA
20302-003	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA
20302-003	Hunting	Mallard Duck	FA
20302-003	Hunting	Sharp-tailed Grouse	FA
20302-003	Hunting	White Geese/ Snow Geese	WI



PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
20302-003	Hunting	Wild Turkey	FA
20302-003	Hunting	Beaver	SP, SU
20302-003	Hunting	Coyote	FA
20302-003	Hunting	Gopher	SU
20302-003	Hunting	Jack Rabbit	WI
20302-003	Hunting	Snowshoe Hare	FA, WI
20302-005	Fishing	Northern Pike/ Jackfish	SP, SU
20302-005	Fishing	Walleye/ Pickerel	SP, SU
20302-006	Gathering	Balsam Poplar	FA
20302-006	Gathering	Black Ash	FA
20302-006	Gathering	Bur Oak	FA
20302-006	Gathering	Green Ash	FA
20302-006	Gathering	Black Morels/ Morels Mushroom	SP
20303-001	Gathering	Asparagus	SU
20303-001	Gathering	Black Currant	SU
20303-001	Gathering	Bracken (Fiddlehead)	SP
20303-001	Gathering	Chokecherry	SU
20303-001	Gathering	Cranberry	SU
20303-001	Gathering	Dandelion	SP
20303-001	Gathering	Gooseberry	SU
20303-001	Gathering	Hazelnut	FA
20303-001	Gathering	Oxeye Daisy	FA
20303-001	Gathering	Pin Cherry	SU
20303-001	Gathering	Pineapple-weed	SU
20303-001	Gathering	Plum	SU, FA
20303-001	Gathering	Raspberry	SU
20303-001	Gathering	Saskatoon Berry	SU
20303-001	Gathering	Wild Grapes	SU
20303-001	Gathering	Wild Mint	SP, SU, FA, WI
20303-001	Gathering	Wild Onion	SU



PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
20303-001	Gathering	Wild Rose, Rose Hips & Rose Buds	FA
20303-001	Gathering	Common Sweet Clover	SP
20303-001	Gathering	Dock	FA
20303-001	Gathering	Goldenrod	SU, FA
20303-001	Gathering	Jerusalem Artichoke	SP, SU
20303-001	Gathering	Wild Bergamot	SU
20303-001	Hunting	Gray Partridge	FA
20303-001	Hunting	Ruffed Grouse	FA
20303-001	Hunting	Deer	FA
20303-002	Fishing	Bullhead	SU
20303-002	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA
20303-003	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA
20303-004	Hunting	Prairie Chicken	FA
20303-005	Hunting	Mallard Duck	FA
20303-005	Hunting	Pintail	FA
20303-005	Hunting	Teal	FA
20303-008	Fishing	Perch	SP, SU, FA, WI
20303-008	Fishing	Walleye/ Pickerel	SP, SU, FA, WI
20304-003	Hunting	Duck	NA
20304-003	Hunting	Mallard Duck	SP, FA
20304-003	Hunting	Teal	FA
20304-003	Hunting	Deer	FA
20304-005	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA
20304-005	Hunting	White Geese/ Snow Geese	FA
20304-005	Hunting	Deer	FA
20304-008	Hunting	Deer	FA
20304-009	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA
20304-009	Hunting	Duck	FA
20304-009	Hunting	White Geese/ Snow Geese	FA



PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
20304-013	Hunting	Duck	FA
20304-013	Hunting	Gray Partridge	FA
20304-013	Hunting	Mallard Duck	SP, FA
20304-013	Hunting	Teal	FA
20304-018	Fishing	Sturgeon	SU
20304-018	Fishing	Channel Catfish	SU
20304-018	Fishing	Walleye/ Pickerel	SU, WI
20304-019	Fishing	Freshwater Drum	SU
20304-019	Fishing	Walleye/ Pickerel	SU
20304-019	Fishing	Channel Catfish	SU
20304-019	Fishing	Northern Pike/ Jackfish	WI
20304-019	Fishing	Sucker	WI
20304-020	Fishing	Channel Catfish	SU
20304-020	Fishing	Northern Pike/ Jackfish	WI
20304-020	Fishing	Sucker	WI
20304-020	Fishing	Walleye/ Pickerel	SU, WI
20304-031	Gathering	Cranberry	SU
20304-040	Gathering	Saskatoon Berry	SU
20304-042	Gathering	Asparagus	SP
20304-050	Gathering	Bracken (Fiddlehead)	SP
20305-001	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA
20305-001	Hunting	White Geese/ Snow Geese	FA
20305-001	Hunting	Deer	FA
20305-006	Gathering	Balsam Poplar	FA
20305-006	Gathering	Bur Oak	FA
20305-007	Gathering	Green Ash	FA
20306-002	Hunting	Ruffed Grouse	WI
20306-002	Hunting	Snowshoe Hare	WI
20306-003	Hunting	Bufflehead	FA
20306-003	Hunting	Canvasback	FA
20306-003	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA



PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
20306-003	Hunting	Gadwell	FA
20306-003	Hunting	Goldeye	FA
20306-003	Hunting	Mallard Duck	FA
20306-003	Hunting	Pintail	FA
20306-003	Hunting	Redhead	FA
20306-003	Hunting	Scaup/ Blue Bill	FA
20306-003	Hunting	Shoveler	FA
20306-003	Hunting	Teal	FA
20306-003	Hunting	White Geese/ Snow Geese	FA
20306-003	Hunting	Widgeon	FA
20306-003	Hunting	Wood Ducks	FA
20306-004	Hunting	Ruffed Grouse	FA
20306-004	Hunting	Sharp-tailed Grouse	FA
20306-004	Hunting	Deer	FA
20401-001	Fishing	Carp	SU
20401-001	Fishing	Channel Catfish	SU
20401-001	Fishing	Goldeye	SU
20401-005	Gathering	Black Spruce	FA
20401-005	Gathering	Green Ash	FA
20401-005	Gathering	Manitoba Maple	FA
20401-005	Gathering	Trembling Aspen	FA
20401-005	Gathering	White Birch	FA
20401-005	Gathering	Chokecherry	SU
20401-005	Gathering	Pin Cherry	SU
20401-005	Gathering	Raspberry	SU
20401-005	Gathering	Saskatoon Berry	SU
20401-005	Gathering	Pussy Willow	SP
20401-006	Gathering	Saskatoon Berry	SU
20501-001	Hunting	Prairie Chicken	SP, SU, FA, WI





PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
20501-001	Hunting	Wild Turkey	SP, SU, FA, WI
20501-001	Hunting	Deer	FA
20501-003	Gathering	Black Ash	FA
20501-003	Gathering	Bur Oak	FA
20501-003	Gathering	Eastern White Cedar	FA
20501-003	Gathering	Green Ash	FA
20501-003	Gathering	Manitoba Maple	FA
20501-003	Gathering	Tamarack	FA
20501-003	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA
20501-003	Hunting	White Geese/ Snow Geese	FA
20501-003	Hunting	Coyote	FA, WI
20501-003	Hunting	Gopher	SP, SU, FA, WI
20501-003	Hunting	Grey Squirrels	SU, FA
20501-003	Hunting	Jack Rabbit	FA, WI
20501-003	Hunting	Mink	WI
20501-003	Hunting	Muskrat	SP
20501-003	Hunting	Raccoon	FA, WI
20501-003	Hunting	Red Fox	FA, WI
20501-003	Hunting	Red Squirrels	SU, FA
20501-003	Hunting	Weasel	WI
20501-004	Hunting	Mallard Duck	FA
20501-004	Hunting	Beaver	SP, WI
20501-004	Trapping and Snaring	Cotton Tail Rabbit	FA, WI
20501-004	Trapping and Snaring	Jack Rabbit	FA, WI
20501-004	Trapping and Snaring	Snowshoe Hare	FA, WI
20501-005	Hunting	Snowshoe Hare	FA, WI
20501-006	Hunting	Ruffed Grouse	FA
20501-008	Gathering	Black Currant	FA
20501-008	Gathering	Chokecherry	FA



PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
20501-008	Gathering	Cranberry	FA
20501-008	Gathering	Raspberry	FA
20501-008	Gathering	Red Currant	FA
20501-008	Gathering	Saskatoon Berry	FA
20501-008	Hunting	Gadwell	FA
20501-008	Hunting	Teal	FA
20501-010	Fishing	Bullhead	SU
20501-010	Fishing	Channel Catfish	SU
20501-010	Fishing	Freshwater Drum	SU
20501-010	Fishing	Goldeye	SU
20501-010	Fishing	Northern Pike/ Jackfish	SU
20501-010	Fishing	Sauger	SU
20501-010	Fishing	Walleye/ Pickerel	SU
20501-013	Gathering	Clammy Ground Cherry	FA
20501-013	Gathering	Pin Cherry	FA
20501-013	Gathering	Strawberry	FA
20508-001	Fishing	Burbot	SU
20508-001	Fishing	Carp	SU
20508-001	Fishing	Channel Catfish	SU
20508-001	Fishing	Mariah	SU
20508-001	Fishing	Northern Pike/ Jackfish	SU
20508-001	Fishing	Perch	SU
20508-001	Fishing	Sauger	SU
20508-001	Fishing	Sucker	SU
20508-001	Fishing	Walleye/ Pickerel	SU
20508-001	Gathering	American Elm	SP, SU, FA, WI
20508-001	Gathering	Bur Oak	SP, SU, FA, WI
20508-001	Gathering	Jack Pine	FA



PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
20508-001	Gathering	White Birch	SP, SU, FA, WI
20508-001	Gathering	Chokecherry	SU
20508-001	Gathering	Raspberry	SU
20508-001	Gathering	Saskatoon Berry	SU
20508-001	Gathering	Strawberry	SU
20508-001	Hunting	Bufflehead	SP
20508-001	Hunting	Canvasback	SP
20508-001	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	FA
20508-001	Hunting	Mallard Duck	SP
20508-001	Hunting	Pintail	SP
20508-001	Hunting	Redhead	SP
20508-001	Hunting	Shoveler	SP
20508-001	Hunting	Teal	SP
20508-001	Hunting	White Geese/ Snow Geese	FA
20508-001	Hunting	Wood Ducks	SP
20508-001	Hunting	Deer	FA
20508-001	Hunting	Jack Rabbit	WI
20508-001	Hunting	Muskrat	NA
20508-002	Gathering	Balsam Poplar	SP, SU, FA, WI
20508-002	Hunting	Prairie Chicken	FA
20508-002	Hunting	Ruffed Grouse	FA
20508-002	Hunting	Sharp-tailed Grouse	FA
20508-003	Hunting	Bufflehead	SP
20508-003	Hunting	Canvasback	SP
20508-003	Hunting	Mallard Duck	SP
20508-003	Hunting	Pintail	WI
20508-003	Hunting	Redhead	WI
20508-003	Hunting	Shoveler	SP
20508-003	Hunting	Teal	SP



PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
20508-003	Hunting	Wood Ducks	SP
20508-004	Gathering	American Elm	SP, SU, FA, WI
20508-004	Gathering	Balsam Poplar	SP, SU, FA, WI
20508-004	Gathering	Bur Oak	SP, SU, FA, WI
20508-004	Hunting	Deer	FA
20508-005	Fishing	Carp	SU
20508-005	Fishing	Mariah	NA
2101-005	Gathering	Cranberries	SU
2101-007	Hunting	White-tailed Deer	FA
2101-008	Hunting	White-tailed Deer	FA
2101-009	Hunting	Grouse	FA
2101-013	Fishing	Jackfish/Northern Pike, Goldeye, Sucker, Pickerel/Walleye, Carp, Catfish, Mooneye, Chubbs	SP, FA, SU
2101-015	Hunting	White-tailed Deer	FA
2102-006	Fishing	Catfish, Pickerel/Walleye	SU
2102-007	Fishing	Pickerel/Walleye, Mooneye, Sauger, Carp, Sucker	SU
2103-004	Hunting	Deer	FA
2103-005	Hunting	Coyote	WI, FA
2103-006	Hunting	Partridge, Grouse, Duck	FA
2103-007	Hunting	Rabbit	WI
2103-011	Fishing	Pickerel/Walleye	SP, FA, SU
2103-012	Fishing	Jackfish/Northern Pike	SP, SU, FA
2103-013	Fishing	Sucker	SP, SU, FA
2103-014	Fishing	Catfish	SP, SU, FA



PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
2103-018	Gathering	Cranberries	SU, FA
2103-019	Gathering	Choke Cherries	SU, FA
2103-020	Gathering	Cranberries, Poplar	SU, FA
2104-004	Hunting Area	Goose	FA
2104-005	Hunting Area	Duck	FA
2104-006	Hunting Area	Grouse	FA
2104-007	Hunting Area	White-tailed Deer	SU, FA
2104-008	Hunting Area	Duck	FA
2104-011	Hunting	Grouse	FA, WI
2104-012	Hunting Area	Deer	FA
2105-005	Fishing	Catfish, Pickerel/Walleye, Sauger, Bass	SU
2105-007	Hunting	Deer	FA, WI
2105-008	Hunting	Chicken	FA, WI
2105-010	Gathering	Sage	SU
2105-011	Gathering	Sage	SU
2105-013	Gathering	Cherries, Saskatoon Berries, Cedar, Chaga, Mint, Raspberries, Red Willow, Wild Asparagus, Bear Nuts, Hazelnuts	SP, FA, WI, SU
2105-014	Gathering	Chaga, Sweet Grass, Cedar	SP, FA, SU, WI
2105-015	Gathering	Choke Cherries	SU
2200-010	Fishing	Goldeye, Jackfish/Northern Pike, Sucker	SP, SU
2200-011	Fishing	Carp, Goldeye, Jackfish/Northern Pike, Pickerel/Walleye, Sucker, Bass	SU, SP
2200-012	Fishing	Jackfish/Northern Pike, Pickerel/Walleye	SU
2200-016	Fishing	Goldeye, Pickerel/Walleye, Jackfish/Northern Pike	SU
2200-019	Fishing	Bass, Carp, Jackfish/Northern Pike, Pickerel/Walleye, Sucker, Drum Bass, Smallmouth Bass	SU, SP, FA
2903-021	Hunting	Coyotes And Deer	
2903-022	Hunting	Coyotes, Deer	





PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
2906-013	Hunting		
2909-032	Gathering	Morrel Mushrooms	
2917-087	Gathering	Berries, Wood	
3004-037	Hunting	Deer	FA
3004-075	Hunting	Rabbit, Deer, Geese, Ducks	
3004-079	Trapping and Snaring	Beaver, Muskrat, Fox, Coyote	
3004-081	Hunting	Rabbit, Deer, Geese, Ducks	
7202-046	Gathering		
7202-057	Hunting		FA
7202-058	Hunting	Other Upland Bird	FA
9002-014	Hunting		
9903-021	Fishing		
9903-026	Hunting	Deer	
9903-029	Trapping and Snaring		
9903-031	Gathering	Wood And Trees	
9904-006	Hunting	Geese, Ducks, Grouse, Other	
9904-024	Trapping and Snaring		
9904-055	Hunting	Deer	
None-001	Hunting	Dark Geese/ Canada Geese	SP, FA
None-001	Hunting	Mallard Duck	SP, FA
None-001	Hunting	White Geese/ Snow Geese	SP, FA
None-004	Hunting	Deer, Ducks, Geese, Cranes, Elk	
None-004	Trapping and Snaring	Muskrat, Mink	
None-005	Fishing		
None-006	Hunting	Deer, Ducks, Geese, Elk	
None-006	Hunting	Ducks, Geese, Deer	
None-007	Trapping and Snaring	Muskrat, Mink, Beaver	
None-008	Fishing		
None-008	Fishing		
None-009	Fishing		



PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
None-009	Gathering	Saskatoon Berries, Cranberries, Chokecherries, Strawberries	
None-010	Trapping and Snaring		
None-011	Fishing		
None-011	Hunting	Duck, Geese	
None-011	Hunting	White-Tailed Deer	
None-012	Trapping and Snaring	Muskrat	
None-013	Hunting	Duck, Geese	
None-013	Hunting	Waterfowl	
None-013	Hunting	Deer, Ducks, Geese	
None-014	Hunting	Deer	
None-014	Hunting	Deer	
None-014	Hunting		
None-015	Gathering	Strawberries, Saskatoon Berries, Chokecherries, Cranberries	
None-015	Hunting	Duck, Geese	
None-016	Fishing		
None-016	Gathering	Wood And Trees	
None-017	Trapping and Snaring	Muskrat, Beaver, Mink, Weasel, Fox, Coyote, Rabbits, Squirrels, Badgers, Racoons	
None-018	Gathering	Mushrooms	
None-019	Gathering	Berries	
None-019	Hunting		
None-020	Gathering	Wood And Trees	
None-020	Hunting		
None-021	Hunting	Large Game	
None-022	Fishing		
None-022	Trapping and Snaring		
None-023	Gathering	Berries, Medicines, Wood and Trees	
None-024	Trapping and Snaring		



PIN-GISID	Type of Harvesting Activity	Species Harvested	Season
None-024	Trapping and Snaring		
None-025	Hunting	Duck, Geese	
None-026	Gathering		
None-030	Fishing		
None-030	Hunting		
None-037	Gathering	Mushrooms	



Table 3: Red River Métis Occupancy Sites: Cultural sites, overnight locations, and access routes mapped within 10km of BP6/7 and PACE. Corresponds to Figure 11.

PIN-GISID	Type of Ref River Métis Occupancy Site	Description (where provided)
20304-064	Land Trail	
20401-010	Land Trail	Old Cart Trail
20501-015	Land Trail	
2102-005	Boat Launch/Landing	
2105-017	Boat Launch/Landing	
2105-018	Boat Launch/Landing	
2917-086	Other Access Feature	
3004-076	Portage Route	
None-015	Historic Access Route	
None-016	Land Trail	
None-021	Other Travel Route	
None-037	Land Trail	
1106-077	Burial Site	
1106-079	Burial Site	
1202-041	Historic Trail	
1302-072	Burial Site	
1302-074	Contemporary Gathering Place	
1406-044	Historic Trail	Métis Historically Significant Sites
1704-005	Historical Family Village Site	Historic Family Site
1709-060	Burial Site	
20306-009	Burial Site	
20401-008	Historically Significant Site	
20401-009	Contemporary Gathering Place	Métis Community
20501-014	Other Cultural Site	
2101-002	Historical Family Village Site	Winterers - Buffalo Hunt Family (old Métis settlement)
2101-006	Other Cultural Site	Found artifacts and historic pieces all over the property
2105-006	Recreational Area	Canoe area along the Assiniboine River
2105-012	Recreational Area	Snowshoeing



PIN-GISID	Type of Ref River Métis Occupancy Site	Description (where provided)
2903-024	Burial Site	Old burial ground
3004-054	Historical Family Village Site	Old trapping line
5102-006	Historically Significant Site	
6102-045	Burial Site	
6102-046	Burial Site	
6102-047	Historically Significant Site	
6102-049	Historically Significant Site	
7202-055	Historically Significant Site	
7202-056	Other Cultural Site	
7507-070	Burial Site	
9903-033	Burial Site	
20203-014	Camping Area	
20401-005	Other Overnight Location	





**Table 4: Observed changes mapped around Portage la Prairie. Corresponds to Figure 12.**

PIN-GISID	Participant Observed Change to:	Description (where provided)	Species	Season Changed Observed in
1106-005	to Fish			
1106-006	to Fish			
1106-015	to Birds	to Animals		
1106-028	to Mammals	Mammal Population Decrease, Vegetation Population Decrease, Change in Water Levels		
1106-029	to Mammals	Mammal Population Decrease		
1106-066	to Mammals	Mammal Population Decrease		
1401-007	to Water	Change to Water Levels		
1401-009	to Water Quality	Change in Water Levels		
1709-057	to Shoreline Environment	Mammal Population Decrease, Change in Water Levels,		
2103-021	to Hunting			
2103-023	Other Change	Noticed steel rings in the ground with caps and locks on them		
2104-009	to Access			
2104-010	to Hunting		White-tailed Deer	
2104-014	to Environment			
2105-016	to Access	More difficult to get in - more signage		
2200-004	to Water Quality			SP, SU, WI, FA
2200-005	to Water		Algal Bloom	SP, FA, WI, SU
2200-006	to Water		Algal Bloom	SP, SU, FA, WI
2200-013	to Harvesting	Harvesting less in this area		SU, SP
2200-014	to Water Quality			SU, SP
2200-015	to Water Quality			SP, SU
2200-017	to Environment			
2200-018	to Harvesting			SU

