Deer Tracks

Appendix A
Baseline MSI Survey Data Collection and Mapping Methodology

In order to arrive at an assessment of effects to MSIs, environmental assessment methodology requires collection of baseline information to inform the assessment. Four workshops as well as completion of an In-Person Survey with 47 MMF citizens ("Participants") and completion of a Questionnaire with 121 MMF citizens ("Respondents") were completed. It also included a fulsome review of the Scoping Document and EIS for supplementary information relevant to the MSIs.

Development of Survey Format and Questions

Surveys and Questionnaires were developed collaboratively between the Study Team, the MMF and MMF Legal Counsel (Pape Salter Teillet LLP Barristers and Solicitors). Throughout January 2016, questions were edited internally by the Study Team based on comments and suggestions made by the MMF and Legal Counsel. On February 5, 2016, the Survey and Questionnaire were provided to Manitoba Hydro for review. Comments were provided back to the MMF on the Survey and Questionnaire by Manitoba Hydro both via email and conference call. The Study Team endeavored to address all comments and the Survey and Questionnaire were amended to reflect Manitoba Hydro's suggestions, where applicable. Following provision of the updated Survey and Questionnaire to Manitoba Hydro, additional edits were suggested on February 23, 2016. These were incorporated, where applicable, for the second interview trip.

Additionally, as the Surveys progressed, questions that were difficult for Participants to understand, not relevant or required amendment were updated. Minor errors were caught and corrected throughout the interview process.

Informed Consent

All MMF citizens involved in the Report were asked to sign consent forms requesting permission for their participation and use of the knowledge shared in this Report. At the outset of the Survey, the interviewer went through the details contained in the consent form to ensure understanding. An example of the consent form used is located on Page 2 of the Survey, attached as Appendix A. The Questionnaire had the consent form attached and acceptance of the terms was required in order to include the Respondent in the analysis stage, also attached as Appendix A.

The consent form outlined a number of details including:

- All data collected is the property of the MMF; and
- All Participants/Respondents will remain anonymous and would instead be assigned a number
    - M001 – M299 reserved for Questionnaire Respondents
    - M300 – M360 reserved for Survey Participants.

Additionally, all confidential and/or potentially compromising information was withheld from this Report.

Survey Execution

The Questionnaire contained two structured questions and was administered to workshop contributors as well as made available to MMF citizens through the MMF head office, via email. The two questions were to capture what conditions MMF Questionnaire Respondents generally prefer and avoid when harvesting.

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

- Hunting
- Trapping
- Fishing
- Gathering
- Berry and Berry Plant Gathering
    - Plants, Medicines and Mushrooms Gathering
    - Tree and Tree Product Gathering
    - Rock and Mineral Gathering
- Cultural Sites and/or Areas and Cultural Activities
- Camping
- Trails and Travelways

This Survey was administered in-person by the Study Team with an MMF Participant. The Survey also collected data on general influences of exercising rights, Project specific details and some supplementary details related to language, teaching/

transmission, cultural identity and values. Due to the level of detail within the Survey, it is relied upon more heavily for results in this Report.

Data Collection

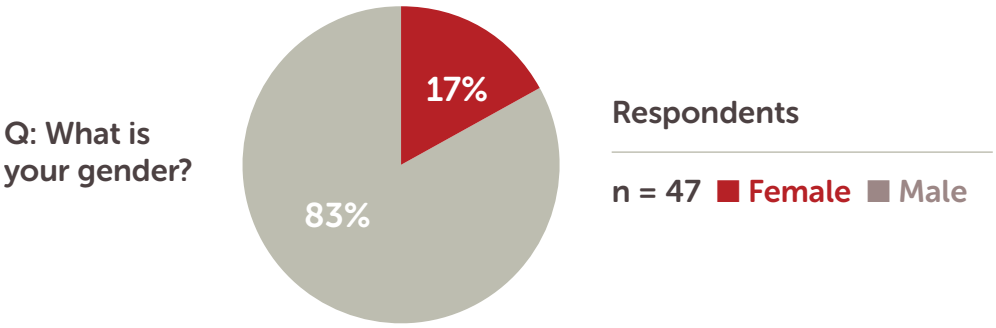
Questionnaire Respondents were MMF citizens over the age of 18 who participated in the workshops or were interested in completing the questionnaire independently. No identifying or demographic information was collected as part of the Questionnaire.

Survey Participants were MMF citizens over the age of 18 who are active harvesters in the vicinity of the Project. Of the Participants, 46 of 47 held their MMF Harvester Card. The Survey was designed to be filled out by hand by the Study Team as internet and cellular data access was intermittent at Survey locations. Survey Participants were provided an honorarium for their time and where applicable, compensated for travel expenses at the MMF prescribed rate.

Survey Participants were scheduled by the Study Team. The MMF provided the Study Team with four comprehensive lists of MMF citizens who had completed their harvester survey in the past within the Interlake Region, the Southeast Region, the Southwest Region and Winnipeg area. Preference was given to those who had attended the preliminary MSI workshops and expressed an interest in participating in the Survey at that time. However, some Participants were selected at random from the provided lists. As MMF provided specific listings, the Survey Participants were non-random samples. Although, those Workshop Contributors who expressed interest could lean the Survey towards including an "interests bias" as they formed 53% (n=47) of the sample.

The "interests' bias" was observable in the demographic profile that was created using the MMF's basic demographic data (age, gender, total number of citizens, total number of citizens holding a harvester cards). The profile demonstrates that the Survey data was not demographically consistent with the MMF's population profile for gender.

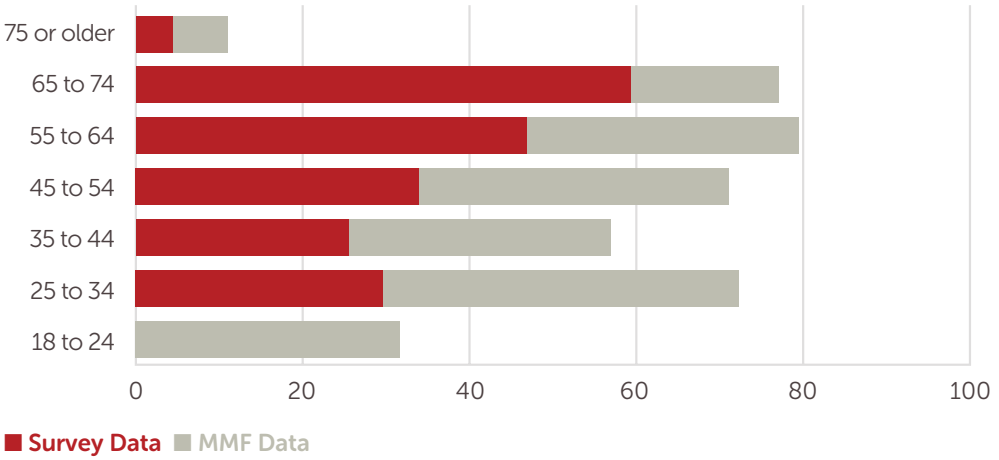
Of the sample, 83% (n=47) were male and 17% (n=47) were female. Whereas the MMF demographic data indicates 52% of citizens are male and 48% of citizens are female.



For age, the Survey data skews towards an older demographic with no Survey Participants younger than the age of 25 and 30% (n=47) of the Survey Participants older than 65.

This is the result of the aforementioned "interests bias" reflecting an overall increased level of interest and recruitment for those participants who are older and potentially retired. Additionally, selective sampling of those Participants over the age of 18 likely shifted the sample to an older demographic.

Survey Population Profiles vs MMF Data



Data Entry

Of the Questionnaires, eighteen (139 collected, 121 used) were excluded from entry and analysis because the Respondent selected that they would not participate in the Questionnaire. Whether this was in error or not, the Surveys were excluded to ensure the Report adhered to conservative study methodology.

One (48 collected, 47 used) completed Survey was excluded from further use. This was because the Participant was not a registered Metis citizen. All other Surveys were entered and analyzed.

Surveys and Questionnaires were entered manually into an online version of the Survey and Questionnaire using data streaming and question logic built into the Survey Monkey® platform. Each Survey was entered by the Study Team member who led the interview to minimize data entry errors and maintain consistency. Following this entry, the Study Team verified information contained within the Survey using interview tapes/videos. The Questionnaires were entered by the Study Team Lead and by one Respondent directly (completed online). Where the Participant indicated they would prefer not to answer a question, where interviewer error was present, or where time constraints resulted in the Survey being amended, the missed responses were documented as 'non-response' and not entered into the Survey results.

'Diminished Preference Zone' Mapping

'Diminished Preference Zone' maps were created using the specific buffer information collected during the Survey on how far from specific developments Participants would harvest, and based on specific legislation or regulations that apply to various land types.

These maps were set at a scale of 1:1,600,000 allowing the extent of each map to extend slightly beyond the RAA. The RAA, LAA and PDA were clearly visible and defined at this scale; however no data was analyzed outside of the RAA.

'Diminished Preference Zone' Data

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

Table 5-3-2-1: Measurable Parameters for 'Harvesting'

Dataset	Shapefile Features Included in the Regional Assessment Area	Data Source
Aboriginal Lands (Manitoba)	• Long Plain Madison I.R. No. 1 • Na-Sha-Ke-Penais • Roseau River Anishinabe 2B • Swan Lake 8A	Natural Resources Canada
Designated Areas	• Amusement Park • Built-Up Area • Campground/Campsite • Cemetery • City Limits • Court-Tennis • Drag Strip • Drive-In Theater • Dump • Electrical Substation Complex • Experimental Farm • Fort • Golf Course • Historic Area/Site • Liquid Waste Disposal Area • Look-Out, Lookout Scenic • Park-Municipal • Parking Lot • Peat Cutting • Pile • Pit • Playing Field (Sports) • Quarry • Range-Rifle • Range-Skeet/trap • Range-Golf Driving • Rink (Outdoor) • Under Development • Yard (Autowrecker, junk/scrap/salvage, lumber, stock, storage)	Manitoba Department of Conservation
Structures	• Amusement Train • Conveyor • Corridor, Pedestrian (Elevated) • Grandstands • Greenhouse • Pavilion/Shelter • Radar Dome • Shrine • Ski Lift • Storage Tank • Swimming Pool (Outdoor) • Wharf	Manitoba Department of Conservation

Dataset	Shapefile Features Included in the Regional Assessment Area	Data Source
Structures - Buildings	• Arena • Armory • Art Gallery • Building • Camp • City Hall • College • Community Center • Convention Center • Customs Post • Dwelling(Institutional, Old-Age Home) • Earth Covered • Electric Power Generation Station • Electrical Substation • Factory/Plant • Fire Station • Grain Elevator • Historical • Hospital • Hotel/Motel/Accommodations • Jail • Legislative • Marina • Mill • Municipal Hall • Museum • Observatory • Park Administration • Penitentiary • Planetarium • Police Station • Post (RCMP) • Post Office • Refinery • Religious • Round House (Locomotive) • Ruin • Sanatorium • School • Service Center • Shopping Center • Sportsplex • Swimming Pool (Indoor) • Terminal/Station • Theater/Live Performance (Outdoor) • Tower (Control) • Town Hall • University • Weight Scale Office	Manitoba Department of Conservation
Utilities (Polygon and Line Geometry)	• Filtration Bed (Water) • Pipeline • Sewage Disposal Bed • Transmission Line	Manitoba Department of Conservation

Dataset	Shapefile Features Included in the Regional Assessment Area	Data Source

Road Network (Manitoba)	• Road classes include:
	  • Arterial
	  • Collector
	  • Expressway/Highway
	  • Freeway
	  • Local/Strata
	  • Local/Street
	  • Ramp
	  • Rapid Transit
	  • Resource/Recreation
	  • Service Lane
		Natural Resources Canada

Railway Network (Manitoba)	• Freight Train Tracks • Passenger Train Tracks	Natural Resources Canada
City	• Steinbach • Winnipeg	Natural Resources Canada
Town	• Niverville • Ste. Anne	Natural Resources Canada
Population Centers	• Blumenort • Lorette • Niverville • Oakbank • St. Adolphe • Ste. Anne • Steinbach • Winnipeg	Statistics Canada
Designated Places	• Blumenort • Dugald • Iles des Chenes • La Broquerie • La Salle • Lorette • Richer • Sanford • St. Francois Xavier • Starbuck	Statistics Canada

Dataset	Shapefile Features Included in the Regional Assessment Area	Data Source

Protected Areas	• Ecological Reserve
	  • Wampum Ecological Reserve
	  • Jennifer and Tom Shay Ecological Reserve
	  • Pocock Lake Ecological Reserve
	  • Private Land
	  • Owned by the Nature Conservancy of Canada
	• Provincial Park
	  • Beaudry Provincial Park
	  • Duff Roblin Provincial Park
	  • Memorial Provincial Park
	  • Upper Fort Garry Heritage Provincial Park
	  • Trappist Monastery Provincial Park
	  • St. Norbert Provincial Park
	• Wildlife Management Area
	  • Rat River Wildlife Management Area
	  • Spur Woods Wildlife Management Area
	  • Grant's Lake Wildlife Management Area
	  • Watson P. Davidson Wildlife Management Area
		Protected Areas Initiative, Parks and Protected Spaces Branch, Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship

Wildlife Refuge	• Grant's Lake Game Bird Refuge • Birds Hill Wildlife Refuge • Red Pine Furbearing Animal	Manitoba Department of Conservation, Wildlife Branch
Ecological Reserve	• Piney Ecological Reserve • St. Anne Bog Ecological Reserve • Woodridge Ecological Reserve	Manitoba Department of Conservation
Crown Land - Agro Manitoba (version April 4, 2016)		Government of Manitoba

Land Cover	• Developed Land
	  • Roadway Surfaces
	  • Railway
	  • Buildings
	  • Paved Surfaces
	  • Urban Areas
	  • Industrial Sites
	  • Mine Structures
	  • Farmsteads
	• Agricultural Land
	  • Cultivated Agricultural Land
	  • Annual Cropland
	  • Perennial Cropland and Pasture
		Natural Resources Canada

Fields (Forest Inventory)	• Hayland - Cultivated • Cropland - Cultivated • Pastureland - Domestic Animals • Land Clearing in Progress • Abandoned Cultivated Land	Manitoba Conservation, Forest Resources Management
Dispositions	• Quarry Lease/Quarry Surface Lease • Quarry Permit (Casual) • Quarry Permit (Private)	Manitoba Mineral Resources

Diminished Preference Zone Buffer

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

Again, a calculation was conducted in ArcGIS 10.1 to determine how much of the total area in the RAA, LAA and PDA less desirable for Metis use based on the MMF Diminished Preference Zone buffers. To create a buffer for hunting, trapping, fishing, berry and berry plant gathering, plant, mushroom and medicine gathering, tree and tree product gathering, and rock and mineral gathering, the Study Team reviewed the Survey results for each activity type and each type of 'Available Land'. The buffer distance for each 'Available Land' type was chosen by identifying the distance that was selected as an answer by the largest observable (i.e. maximum value in sample) number of Survey Participants. If a Survey Participant would not hunt near a road, a buffer of 1.5km was chosen. Additionally, if there was a tie between two distances for the largest observation, the smallest and most conservative distance was chosen. For example, if the maximum number of Survey Participants (e.g., 5) selected that they would gather on a power line and the same maximum number of Survey Participants (e.g., also 5) said they would only gather within 1.5km of the line, no buffer would be selected for gathering on the power line. However, where the maximum observable value was outnumbered by other responses, the details of those responses will be discussed as part of this Report.

Further, while Survey Participants were asked how far they would stay from a wide range of Occupied Lands, only those land uses for which shapefiles could be obtained in the three Study Areas were buffered.

Following buffer creation, the area from these dissolved layers was compared to the total area of the RAA, LAA, and PDA to calculate a percentage of lands unsuitable for the exercise of Metis rights and interests.

MMF Diminished Preference Zone Buffers

The Survey results were used to demonstrate MMF behavior in regards to the exercise of their Metis rights and interests. Buffers were calculated to depict the Diminished Preference Zone for hunting, trapping, fishing, berry/berry plant gathering, plants/mushroom/medicine gathering, tree/tree product gathering, and rock/mineral gathering. For buffer creation, 'Not Applicable' responses were not considered. Where 'Not Applicable' was the highest result, the next highest result was selected.

Table 4-2-5-1: Diminished Preference Zone Buffers Data

Development or Land	Hunting Buffer	Trapping Buffer	Fishing Buffer	Berry and Berry Plant Buffer	Plant, Mushroom and Medicine Buffer	Tree and Tree Product Buffer	Rock and Mineral Buffer
Primary Road or Highway	2 km	100 m	100 m	100 m	100 m	100 m	100 m
Secondary Road	100 m	100 m	100 m	100 m	100 m	100 m	100 m
Power Line	~	~	~	~	~	100 m	~
House, Barn, or Outbuilding	2 km	100 m	100 m	100 m	100 m	100 m	~
Railway	100 m	100 m	100 m	100 m	100 m	100 m	100 m
Forestry Activity	2 km	~	100 m	~	~	~	~
Mine	2 km	~	100 m	100 m	~	100 m	~
Hydro-Electric Generating Station	2km	1 km	100 m	1 km	2 km	2 km	2 km
Hydro-Electric Converter Station/ Transformer	2 km	1 km	2 km	100 m	2 km	2 km	1 km
Well Pad	2 km	~	~	~	~	500 m	~
Town or Village	2 km	~	~	~	~	~	~
Private Land	~	~	100 m	~	~	~	~
Agricultural Land	~	~	100 m	~	~	~	~
Provincial Park	2 km	~	~	~	~	~	~
Ecological Reserve	2 km	2 km	~	~	~	~	~
National Park	100 m	100 m	~	~	~	~	~
Indian Reserve	2 km	2 km	~	2 km	2 km	2 km	~

~ Development Types or Land Designations where Participants indicated they would complete the activity on, or on with permission.

Verification

The Survey results were presented to MMF and Pape Salter Teillet LLP on June 20, 2016 and the key findings of the Report were presented to Survey Participants on July 5, 6, 18 and 19, 2016. This was done to ensure the information contained in the Report was accurate and respected confidentiality concerns of MMF.

The verification meetings solidified many of the issues and concerns previously shared. Specifically, verification participants were nervous about EMF and potential cancers. The assurance from the EIS and the Study Team did little to alleviate those concerns. This reinforces the importance of perception as a potential effect as it is a powerful motivator for MMF citizens.

In addition to that, the following issues and concerns were raised by verification participants:

- Access
    - Specifically for Manitoba Hydro to bring in appropriate machinery
    - Opening up the area for non-Metis access
- Noise
    - Questioning the modelling completed for the EIS
    - Noting that animals can pick up lower decibels than people
    - Line hum
- Easement Agreements and Expropriation of Private Land
- Vegetation Control
    - Cost of spraying and maintenance
    - Damage from spraying
    - Due to fears of spraying, berries and berry plants will not be gathered any longer
- Fairness of Regulatory Process
    - Metis hunters are restricted while Manitoba Hydro is allowed to develop sensitive areas
- Mitigation
    - What is the current plan to mitigate the potential effects of Project on Metis rights

Following the update, the Final Report was provided to MMF for final approval and subsequent submission to Manitoba Hydro.

Limitations

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

Sample Size

The Survey was conducted with 47 MMF Participants and the Questionnaire with 121 MMF Respondents. While Survey Participants and Questionnaire Respondents represent a broad spectrum of MMF citizens, the results can only been seen as a 'snapshot' of MMF avoidance and preference behavior; this Report cannot be seen as a representative sample of the entire MMF population due to its small sample size and limited age range representation.

All 'Not Applicable' responses were excluded from consideration in calculated data. Only Survey Participants and Questionnaire Respondents who had specific experience or knowledge with the question posed were considered as they were best able to identify a response. This is reflected in the sample size reports as n=x throughout.

Time and Budget

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

Interviewer Discretion

During the execution of the Surveys, interviewer discretion was exercised in certain circumstances and questions were skipped or omitted from the Survey. This could be due to a number of factors, including, the Participant not understanding the line of questioning or the interviewer felt it was not relevant based on previous responses. Further, question options were occasionally condensed based on the Participant's level of understanding.

Data Limitations

The spatial data for 'Lands Available for Metis Use' is limited to information that is publically available through Manitoba Mineral Resources, Manitoba Conservation Forest Resource Management, Natural Resources Canada, the Government of Manitoba, Manitoba Department of Conservation, Manitoba Department of Conservation (Wildlife Branch), Protected Areas Initiative (Parks and Protected Spaces Branch, Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship) and Statistics Canada. Complete coverage of private, patented and Crown land in the province of Manitoba was not accessible at the time of Report writing. Given the limitations of the data available, the Study Team is providing an approximation of where remaining 'Lands Available for Metis Use' exist.

Data Access

The creation of buffers was dependent on data sets that were available to the Study Team for three study areas (PDA, LAA, and RAA).

Necklace made from Seeds

Appendix B
Traditional Land Use Data Collection and Mapping Methodology

Development of Traditional Land Use Interview Format and Questions

A semi-structured interview was deemed by the Study Team as the most appropriate method of eliciting Participant information related to Traditional Land Use. Semi-structured interviews use an interview guide and a clear plan for prompting responses without constraining the interview too narrowly. At the same time this technique gives the interviewer control over the direction of the proceedings while obtaining an appropriate level of detail from the Participant, who is also free to raise points, emphasize key concerns, and add information as they see fit[208]. Semi-structured interviewing is used when there is limited opportunity to conduct follow-up or clarification interviews. The interview protocol or categories for this Report were designed by the Study Team. The interview categories outline themes for the conduct of interviews.

A copy of the interview protocol is attached as Appendix I.

The recall interval or the period of time for which Participants' provided data for the Report, was set at a 'lifetime'. This is defined as "anytime within the respondent's life" or

208 Bernard Russell H. Research Methods in Anthropology Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches. Altimira Press. 2006

"within living memory"[209]. Any use activity recorded for this recall interval was marked in the study as "current". Occasionally, Study Participants recalled activities of former generations. This data was also recorded and marked as "past".

Informed Consent

All MMF citizens involved in the Report were asked to sign consent forms requesting permission for their participation and use of the knowledge shared in this Report. As Traditional Land Use information was collected as part of the Survey, at the outset, the interviewer went through the details contained in the consent form attached to ensure understanding. An example of the consent form used is located on Page 2 of the Survey, attached as Appendix C.

The consent form outlined a number of details including:

- All data collected is the property of the MMF; and
- All Participants/Respondents will remain anonymous and would instead be assigned a number
    - M300 – M360 reserved for Survey Participants.

Additionally, all confidential and/or potentially compromising information was withheld from this Report.

Interview Execution

Interviews to collect Metis Traditional Land Use information in the Study Area were conducted in concurrently with Survey execution.

47 Metis citizens were interviewed by the Study Team. These people were interviewed either in Selkirk, St. Malo, Lorette, Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, and Vassar. Interviewing occurred on the following dates:

- February 23 – 26
- March 7 – 11
- March 28 – April 1
- April 11 - 15

The majority of interviews ranged from approximately two hours to six hours in length. To ensure data integrity and accuracy of information, each interview was voice recorded and then specific quotes were transcribed using standard transcribing protocols. Hand written mapping notes were also taken by the Study Team during the interviews.

Traditional Land Use Mapping

Compiled basemaps were used in all interviews and were created by the Study Team. In the initial interview trip, a suite of maps were used including two overview maps (1:400,000 and 1: 833,992) and four focused maps. Following that trip, a single map, with all details, was deemed the preferred method and a map with a scale of 1:310,000 was used on all subsequent trips. This map included:

- The former 'Postage Stamp Province' of Manitoba
- Crown Land Parcels
- Beaches

209 Tobias, Terry. Living Proof: The Essential Data-Collection Guide for Indigenous Use-and-Occupancy Map Surveys. Ecotrust Canada and Union of BC Indian Chiefs, Vancouver, BC, 2009.

- Railways
- Roads
- Provincial Trunk Highways
- Provincial Parks
- Indian Reserves
- Populated Areas
- Provincial Forests
- Community Pastures
- Wildlife Refuges
- Public Shooting Grounds
- Wildlife Management Areas
- The PDA
- The LAA
- The RAA

A version of this map, scaled to fit, can be found in Appendix D.

During the Surveys, information which could be spatially represented was documented on this map. The Study Team physically controlled the documentation of this mapped information. Where applicable, the sites were given a feature number which corresponded with the notes taken. Any mapped information was confirmed with the Participants at time of collection.

Polygons were predominantly used for several reasons; while not exact, they allow for the Participant to represent a lifetime of experience in a short Survey format. However, polylines were used to document travel routes or animal migration routes.

All polygons and polylines were considered approximate as field verification was not completed as part of the Surveys.

Mapping traditional use data was conducted using ArcGIS 10, ArcMap Version 10.1 (developed by ESRI, 2013). In preparation for digitization, the Study Team consulted with MMF in-house GIS and it was determined that all information should be entered into two digital shapefiles and associated attribute tables should be developed. All map information was entered into these files:

- A polyline file to capture travel and animal migration routes; and
- A polygon file to capture all other identified use

The shapefiles each contained an associated attribute table which was used to document information specific to each mapped site, including:

Table B-1: Shapefile Attribute Table Details

Attribute Table Category	Details
INT_NUMBER	The trip, day and interview number displayed as a numerical code. For example 010101 for trip 1, day 1, interview 1.

Attribute Table Category	Details
DATE	The date displayed as a numerical code. For example, 03152016 for March 15, 2016.
PROJECT	MMF MMTP
SITE_ID	The number applied to the map for each site. In each interview this would run from 1 up to the final number of sites identified.
LEAD_ASSIST	First initial and last name for the interview lead and interview assist.
SPECIES	The animal species identified for hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering, or general TEK.
PRTIC_CODE	The participants identifier code (i.e. M300)
GEN_LABEL	A generalized label for each site. For example, hunting.
SEASON	The season(s) which the activity occurs.
ACTIV_TYPE	A generalized label for each site which were not specific use activities. For example, burial sites.
SITE_TYPE	Information on the type of site identified. For example, subsistence, catch/release, rearing area, etc.
LOCATION	The area the site encompasses. Includes specific location details such as lake name, etc.
INFO	Any other relevant site detail which may be provided.

Verification

Draft Traditional Land Use data was provided to the MMF staff for review prior to finalization of the Report in the form of shapefiles and individual Participant maps. This was done to ensure the information contained within the Report was accurate and respected any confidentiality concerns.

During verification meetings for the Survey results held on July 5, 6, 18, 19 Participants were provided copies of their maps and quotes for review and confirmation. This was done to ensure all information captured was reflective of what Participants said during the interview process.

Following verification, a number of map sites were updated, including:

- A wildlife habitat area was added for Participant 309
- A hunting area was added for Participant 309
- Two species were added to a fishing area for Participant 309
- Six hunting areas were added for Participant 346
- Location of a plant, mushroom or medicine gathering area was updated for Participant 300

- Location of a berry or berry plant habitat area was updated for Participant 300
- Location of plant, mushroom or medicine habitat area was updated for Participant 300
- Location of berry or berry plant gathering area was updated for Participant 300
- A trail location was shifted for Participant 300
- A fishing area was refined and reduced for Participant 318
- A fishing area was updated and species changed for Participant 331

Limitations

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

Sample Size

The Traditional Land Use portion of the Survey was conducted with 47 MMF Participants. While Survey Participants represent a broad spectrum of MMF citizens, the results can only been seen as a 'snapshot' of MMF Traditional Land Use; this Report cannot be seen as a representative sample of the entire MMF population due to its small sample size and limited age range representation.

Time and Budget

The Traditional Land Use portion of the Surveys werecompleted under an agreed to workplan and budget that was developed in partnership between Manitoba Hydro and the MMF. However, as it was identified as a single application Survey, the budget did not allow for a larger sample size.