

Manitoba-Minnesota Transmission Project

Cultural and heritage resources protection plan

April 2019

Prepared by:
Licensing and Environmental Assessment Department

Document Owner

Licensing and Environmental Assessment Department
Transmission Planning and Design Division
Transmission Business Unit
Manitoba Hydro

Final – 1.0

List of revisions

Number	Nature of revision	Section(s)	Revised by	Date
Draft	Added link to <i>The Heritage Resources Act</i> based on comments received from Southern Chiefs' Organization	Potential fines	Manitoba Hydro	December 2018
Draft	Added Incorporating Indigenous worldviews section	Incorporating Indigenous worldviews section	Manitoba Hydro	December 2018
Draft	Added text regarding Manitoba Hydro continuing to invite Indigenous communities and organizations to participate in the HRIM fieldwork	HRIM fieldwork	Manitoba Hydro	December 2018
Draft	Updated the glossary to remove terms not found in the CHRPP	Glossary	Manitoba Hydro	December 2018
Draft	Updated the draft protocol to remove reference to area of interest	Draft protocol	Manitoba Hydro	December 2018
Draft	Updated wording regarding the intent of the document based on comments received from Peguis	Preface	Manitoba Hydro	February 2019

Number	Nature of revision	Section(s)	Revised by	Date
	First Nation			
Draft	Updated wording regarding who are the primary users of the document based on comments received from Peguis First Nation	Introduction	Manitoba Hydro	February 2019
Draft	Updated number of Heritage ESS and information on registered archaeological based on completion of 2018 HRIM field program	HRIM fieldwork	Manitoba Hydro	February 2019
Draft	Removed text indicating that the descriptions are provided for information only based on comments received from Peguis First Nation	Appendix A	Manitoba Hydro	February 2019
Draft	Removed text indicating that “If a diagnostic artifact is found during a controlled surface collection, the recovery of the artifact will not take place until mapping is complete” based on comments from Peguis First Nation	Appendix A	Manitoba Hydro	February 2019
Draft	Updated the protocol based on comments received from Peguis First Nation	Appendix B	Manitoba Hydro	February 2019
Draft	Updated list of communities that have shared self-directed studies to include Dakota Tipi First Nation	Self-directed studies	Manitoba Hydro	April 2019

Number	Nature of revision	Section(s)	Revised by	Date
Draft	Added Appendix C		Manitoba Hydro	April 2019

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Key Messages for construction workers:

Workers in the field should remain vigilant to watch for and report any discoveries. Manitoba Hydro expects workers to report any findings to the Manitoba Hydro On-Site Supervisor or designate.

If human remains, cultural or heritage resources are discovered, activities stop at that location and the Project Archaeologist should be contacted immediately: Lisa Bobbie, (Lbobbie@westernheritage.ca) 204-997-3626. If unable to contact Project Archaeologist, call Manitoba Hydro Environmental Officer Evan Johansson 204-803-6658 or Project line at 1-800-343-1631.

Potential fines:

Under *The Heritage Resources Act*, s.69(1) (*The Act 2003:5*):

“Any person who contravenes or fails to observe a provision of this Act or a regulation, order, by-law, direction or requirement made or imposed thereunder is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, where the person is an individual, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 for each day that the offence continues and, where the person is a corporation, to a fine of not more than \$50,000 for each day that the offence continues¹.”

¹ [The Heritage Resources Act](#) (2003)

Preface

Manitoba Hydro would like to acknowledge that this Project will be located in Treaty One Territory, the traditional territories of the Anishinabe, Cree, and Dakota people and the homeland of the Metis Nation.

This Cultural and Heritage Resources Protection Plan outlines protection measures and protocols that Manitoba Hydro, its contractors and consultants will undertake in the event of the discovery of previously unrecorded cultural or heritage resources during construction, maintenance or operation of the Manitoba-Minnesota Transmission Project.

The intent for this document is to be a straightforward and practical reference document followed by the Manitoba Hydro On-Site Lead, environmental officer and/or Indigenous Communities and Organizations and all Project staff.

Manitoba Hydro employees and contractors are encouraged to contact the onsite Manitoba Hydro Environmental Inspector/Officer if they require information, clarification or support. Regulators and the public are to direct any inquiries about this Plan to:

Manitoba Hydro
Licensing and Environmental Assessment Department
360 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, MB
Canada R3C 0G8
1-877-343-1631
mmtp@hydro.mb.ca

Some words in the text are in **bold** face the first time they occur in the document and definitions are included in the glossary in Section 5.0.

1.0 Introduction

Manitoba Hydro understands and appreciates the value that Manitobans place on cultural and **heritage resources** and the rich legacy found throughout our Province. Manitoba Hydro's commitment to safeguarding these resources has led to the development of this Cultural and Heritage Resources Protection Plan (CHRPP). The CHRPP provides clear instructions to the Manitoba Hydro on-site lead and environment officer if Manitoba Hydro, its contractors and/or consultants, discover or disturb a cultural or heritage resource during the construction and operations phases of the Project and outlines the ongoing protection measures for the resources through processes outlined in this document.

This document also summarizes the archaeological assessment processes, which are being implemented prior to construction, along with specific culture and heritage concerns directly related to the Manitoba-Minnesota Transmission Project (MMTP or 'the Project') as identified through archaeological assessment and self-directed studies. These heritage environmentally sensitive sites (**ESS**) will be assessed and mitigated prior to construction activities and are listed in the Construction and Environmental Protection Plan (CEnvPP) Mapbook.

1.1 Project description and setting

The Project area crosses six major watercourses: Assiniboine River, Red River, Cooks Creek, La Salle River, Seine River and Rat River along with a number of minor streams such as Pine Creek, Edie Creek and Fish Creek. Waterways have archaeological potential as they were used as transportation routes, for potable drinking water and as areas for harvesting. As indicated by Mr. Albert Handorgan during the NEB hearing:

*"Water is sacred. Water is medicine. Everyone needs it: fish, animals, people. Protecting the water is of great importance to our people. Rivers, streams, lakes, many water bodies have been our travel routes through time in memorial."*²

² Transcripts, Vol. 1 (June 4, 2018), para. 31.

Locations where the line crosses waterways will require ground-truthing assessment by an archaeologist along with increased awareness of Project workers to watch for cultural and heritage resources.

Currently, there are registered archaeological sites, historic trails, and areas of heritage resource potential along the ROW that have mitigation actions identified in the CEnvPP.

1.2 Incorporating Indigenous worldviews

A worldview is a set of beliefs and values that are held by a group of people and includes how a person or group interacts with and understands the world around them including land, animals, spirit world and peoples. This includes legal orders or customary laws that have been created within a culture and which is appropriate and relevant to the experiences of a people. Worldviews may shift and change over time; they are not static.

Manitoba Hydro acknowledges the diversity of Indigenous worldviews and is committed to the meaningful involvement of communities in the **identification** and implementation of sensitive sites based on Traditional Knowledge (TK) regarding their ancestral homeland in Project planning and design. Contributions from First Nation and Metis self-directed studies including Traditional Knowledge (TK) and Land Use and Occupancy studies have identified areas along the right-of-way of cultural or heritage importance that will be incorporated into the monitoring program. The use of the area was explained in the CEC hearing by Mr. Niigaan Sinclair:

“Dakota, Anishinaabeg and Cree peoples have been practicing traditions and occupying and utilizing land in Southeastern Manitoba for thousands of years, what we refer to as since time immemorial.”³

As such, heritage resource monitoring will include collaboration with interested appropriate communities in conducting ground-truthing investigations and/or mitigation of known sites. Incorporating Indigenous customary law includes engagement with Indigenous community representatives if cultural and heritage resources are found during construction, in order to guide the appropriate handling of cultural sites or **artifacts**.

³ Refer to Response to Information Request No. 2, MMTP CEC Hearing Transcript, May 24, 2017 at the following link NEB Ex. [A84536-22](#), PDF page 643, Transcript page 2479, line 11 to line 15.

1.3 Self-directed studies

The following First Nations and the Manitoba Metis Federation (MMF) shared self-directed studies to assist in the route selection and/or the Environmental Impact Statement for MMTP:

- Black River First Nation
- Dakota Plains Wahpeton Nation
- Dakota Tipi First Nation
- Long Plain First Nation
- Manitoba Metis Federation
- Peguis First Nation
- Roseau River Anishinabe First Nation
- Sagkeeng First Nation
- Swan Lake First Nation

A commonality of these community-driven studies describe a deep connection to the land. These connections include 'heritage, historic, cultural and sacred sites' (ATKS Community Report 2015:9), which may be impacted or discovered during project-related activities. Manitoba Hydro anticipates receiving additional studies from:

- Animakee Wa Zhing #37 First Nation and Northwest Angle #33
- Brokenhead Ojibway Nation

Information from the self-directed studies that is received at a later date will be reviewed and incorporated into the environmental protection program.

Types of sites identified through these community-driven studies include burial locations, pow wow sites, sweatlodge sites, sundance sites, trails, campsites, a calving area and areas of traditional practices. Historically used waterways identified include the Assiniboine and Red rivers (Golder/DPWN 2016:10). There is the potential for unmarked burials to be found within the Project ROW and are often situated near or along historic and ancient trails. A number of historic trails cross through southern Manitoba including the Dawson Trail and the Boundary Commission Trail. In many instances, these historic trails followed earlier Indigenous travel and trade routes (ATKS 2015).

Ongoing discussions with communities may identify culturally sensitive sites along the transmission line to be monitored prior to construction activities. Where appropriate, these locations will be included in the CEnvPP Mapbooks with identified recommended mitigation. These communities will be invited to participate alongside the archaeological team to assess and mitigate any cultural or heritage resources that may be discovered over the course of the project. A summary and evidence of Manitoba Hydro's consultation with potentially affected persons, organizations, Indigenous communities, and federal and provincial authorities regarding the updated CHRPP, including any concerns that were raised, steps that Manitoba Hydro has taken or will take to address those concerns can be found in Appendix C.

1.4 Commitment to environmental protection

Manitoba Hydro integrates environmentally responsible practices in all aspects of our business. Environmental protection can only be achieved with the full cooperation of Manitoba Hydro employees, consultants and contractors at all stages of the Project from planning and design through construction and operational phases.

The use of a CHRPP is a practical and direct implementation of Manitoba Hydro's environmental policy and its commitment to responsible environmental and social stewardship. It is a proactive approach to manage potential discoveries of human remains, cultural and heritage resources.

Manitoba Hydro is committed to implementing this CHRPP. Manitoba Hydro requires companies that contract with us to follow the terms of this and other applicable plans.

1.5 Regulatory context

Legislation that commonly applies to cultural and heritage resources for construction, maintenance or operation of transmission lines or facilities includes: The *Heritage Resources Act* (The Act) and the *Province of Manitoba Policy Concerning the Reporting, Exhumation and Reburial of Found Human Remains (Burials Policy)*. This CHRPP is consistent with and does not replace the above. In effect, the CHRPP builds on the protective measures afforded by *The Act and policy*.

A heritage permit is required from the Historic Resources Branch (HRB) (Manitoba Sport, Culture and Heritage Department) to conduct any heritage resource investigation. The HRB is responsible for the issuance and management of heritage permits. Permits can

only be issued to Registered Archaeologists; Manitoba Hydro has access to archaeologists to support any investigation.

2.0 Heritage resource impact monitoring

Supplementary Heritage Resource Impact Assessment (HRIA) studies for the Project were conducted in the summer and fall of 2018. This work follows the initial Heritage Resource Impact Assessment (HRIA) that was undertaken as part of environmental assessment and licencing of the Project. The HRIA will continue in the spring of 2019 and will identify areas selected for Heritage Resource Impact Monitoring (HRIM) during clearing and construction.

2.1 Heritage fieldwork

Standard procedures for conducting archaeological field investigations include obtaining a heritage permit and landowner consent, field methods will consist of pedestrian survey using GPS tracking, subsurface shovel testing, photo-documentation using GPS cameras and recording of field collected information on detailed data forms. Field-collected spatial data will be converted and downloaded to Geographic Information System (GIS) technology and entered into a spatial record of archaeological activities.

Currently, there are 30 heritage ESS locations that have been identified along the MMTP Final Preferred Route (FPR), which will require archaeological monitoring activities. Areas where these ESS locations include the Assiniboine, Red, La Salle, Seine, and Rat rivers, and Edie, Cooks and Pine creeks. The majority of these consist of areas of heritage resource potential, one is a tree of cultural importance, and five registered archaeological sites, related to a Metis homestead, an early 20th century foundation on the bank of the Assiniboine River, two sites area isolated finds in agricultural fields near Cooks Creek and Marchand, MB and a historic midden near Pine Creek.

In addition, consideration and incorporation of geo-specific sites regarding cultural and heritage resources, along with any new information provided through the Community Cultural and Heritage Resource Protection Protocol (Appendix B), will be incorporated as ESS locations (if within the Project footprint) for assessment and mitigation.

Archaeological investigations conducted by Manitoba Hydro's Project Archaeologist will include an on-site field trip with on-going guidance from the MMTP Monitoring Committee. Indigenous Monitors are welcome to assist in the archaeological monitoring field work. Manitoba Hydro will continue to invite the 25 First Nations, the MMF and Indigenous organizations engaged in the project to participate in the archaeological pre-construction monitoring fieldwork.

If cultural or heritage resources are located during the monitoring program, then the assessment could be expanded with additional shovel testing and/or excavation to determine the following:

- Site extent and depth;
- Cultural and temporal affiliation;
- Presence of heritage features or multiple occupation layers; and
- Significance of cultural or heritage resources

2.2 Mitigation & training

Appropriate mitigation measures for heritage resources or sites found within the right-of-way will be determined in consultation with the Historic Resources Branch and Manitoba Hydro. The best form of mitigation is avoidance; however, this may not be possible in some areas that will be disturbed by the Project. Installation of construction matting, employing hand-clearing instead of machine clearing, accessing sites during dry or frozen conditions, and implementing on-site monitoring of ground-disturbing activities, may be some of the key mitigation measures that will be communicated through the CEnvPP Mapbooks.

Additional mitigation measures includes education for Project workers about cultural and heritage resources so that the CHRPP can be effectively implemented if there is an accidental discovery during construction or operation. MH and Contractor Supervisors / Project Managers working on the project are required to attend Cultural and Heritage Resource Protection orientation as part of preconstruction start-up meetings, and Project field staff are required to watch a cultural and heritage resources protection training video as part of their onboarding process.

2.3 Heritage resources

Heritage resources are the physical remains of past cultures. They are the product of human art, workmanship or use, including plant and animal remains that have been modified by or left behind due to human activities.

The Manitoba Heritage Resources Act (1986) defines “Heritage Resource” as:

- a) a heritage site;
- b) a heritage object, and;

c) any work or assembly of works of nature or of human endeavour that is of value for its archaeological, palaeontological, pre-historic, historic, cultural, natural, scientific or aesthetic features, and may be in the form of sites or objects or a combination thereof (Section 1).

There are two types of heritage resources, artifacts and features. Heritage objects (artifacts) can be as small as a single stone flake (a product from stone tool production) or as large as a shipwreck. Other types of artifacts can include butchered animal bones, pottery, and historic materials such as nails, bottle glass, beads. Features are *in situ* (or in place) objects or changes to the landscape that are non-portable, meaning that they cannot be easily removed from their original location. Examples of features include petroforms (stones that have been placed in a shape or design and may be an effigy of an animal or thunderbird nest). Groupings or clusters of stones were also used as waymarkers or could indicate a food cache or burial location.

All heritage resources, whether a single isolated find (such as single artifacts) or a site with numerous artifacts and/or features, are protected under the Act. These physical remains can provide evidence of specific activities such as campsites, work stations, quarries, kill sites, and post-contact settlement, industry and events. Deliberate destruction or disturbance of heritage resources is an offence under the Act. Certain heritage resources have special consideration such as pictographs, petroforms or ceremonial sites.

2.4 Cultural resources

For the purposes of this plan, Manitoba Hydro defines cultural resources as an object, site or location of a traditional or cultural practice that is the focus of traditional or contemporary use and is of continuing importance to people. Some examples include important resource gathering areas, sites of spiritual significance or ceremonial sites.

Although there are some commonalities, each community has a unique interpretation of what the cultural resource value represents. In the ATKs Management Team Report⁴, the

⁴ Refer to Manitoba-Minnesota Transmission Project Environmental Impact Statement, Appendix A - Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge Studies, Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge Study Community Report dated May 2015 at the following link NEB Ex. [A81184-3](#) at PDF Page 129-130.

communities sought to determine a common understanding of what is important based on their values and beliefs including defining a cultural, heritage, sacred or historical site.

2.5 Human remains

Human remains are not considered artifacts and should be treated with the utmost respect and sensitivity. *The Heritage Resources Act (1986)*, Section 43 (1) states that “human remains” means:

“remains of human bodies that in the opinion of the minister have heritage significance and that are situated or discovered outside a recognized cemetery or burial ground in respect of which there is some manner of identifying the persons buried therein.”

It is common to find cultural heritage objects, or “artifacts”, associated with human remains, or as parts of grave furniture (i.e. coffins). These heritage objects, termed “grave goods”, should be considered part of the burial, treated with the same respect and must accompany the human remains at all times.

3.0 Implementation

The goal of the CHRPP is to act as a reference manual to describe key actions in the event of discovery of cultural or heritage resources or human remains. Manitoba Hydro will inform relevant employees and contractors working on the Project of the contents of applicable regulatory specifications, guidelines, licenses, authorizations and permits, and of this Plan, and copies will be available from the On-Site Lead office.

The plan also allows for adaptive management to include new and evolving strategies, protocols and information to support and protect culture and heritage resources. Appendix B includes a Protocol template that interested communities and organizations can complete to augment and enhance this CHRPP.

This Protocol could provide feedback on items such as:

- Whether the community / organization wants Manitoba Hydro to contact them upon discovery of unrecorded cultural or heritage resources.
- Who and how to contact the Community Representative(s) upon discovery of unrecorded cultural or heritage resources.
- When the Community Representative(s) would like to be contacted.
- Ceremonial or spiritual activities the community would like conducted prior to construction.
- Any other concerns the community may have with regard to cultural and heritage resources.
- Whether the community has received a copy of this Standard CHRPP.

Upon the discovery of unrecorded cultural or heritage resources, Manitoba Hydro will follow the steps outlined in section 3.2 and 3.3 in conjunction with the applicable attached Protocols.

3.1 On-site project management structure

Manitoba Hydro staff and consultants will be required to undertake activities, steps, procedures and measures set out in the Figure 1-1 and Figure 1-2 should cultural or heritage resources or human remains be discovered during the construction, operation or maintenance of the project. There is a potential to discover cultural and heritage

resources in many different locations and workers in the field should remain vigilant to watch for and report any discoveries. Manitoba Hydro expects workers to report any findings to the Manitoba Hydro On-Site Supervisor or designate.

The Manitoba Hydro Licensing and Environmental Assessment Department (LEA) is prepared to offer the required support to On-Site Supervisors including archaeological services, to preserve and protect cultural and heritage resources. LEA can be contacted at 1-877-343-1631 or mmtp@hydro.mb.ca.

3.2 Procedures if human remains are found

Manitoba Hydro will not disturb or remove human remains from their original resting place unless removal is unavoidable and necessary and only by approved authorities or qualified archaeologists. If human remains, or remains thought to be human, are discovered, the HRB will be contacted immediately and the HRB will contact the RCMP. Out of respect for the remains, all work related to the remains will be conducted as much as possible out of the public eye. **Funerary** (grave) goods found with human remains will accompany human remains at all times. No reports related to any such find and its analysis will be published unless the Community Representative(s) consents to such publication, other than such reports provided to Manitoba Hydro and the HRB or other agencies as may be required bylaw. The following describes the practices that Manitoba Hydro will follow if **skeletal remains** believed or known to be human remains and/or accompanying grave goods are discovered or disturbed:


Discovery of Human Remains					
	On Site Lead	Licensing and Environmental Assessment	Archaeologist	Manitoba Historic Resources Branch (HRB)	RCMP
Step 1					
Step 2	Immediately mark discovery location with flagging tape and cordon off with temporary fencing (minimum buffer distance 35 m radius from centre of discovery)		Leave remains in place. Size of buffer may be adjusted once archaeologist, in consultation with HRB, examine site [i.e., on a case-by-case basis].		
Step 3	Contact Licensing and Environmental Assessment	Contact archaeologist and communities/organizations with protocols	Contact HRB		
Step 4			Determine whether human remains are present	If remains human, contact RCMP	
Step 5				For human remains, if not already known, confirm whether RCMP and/or the Chief Medical Examiner have an ongoing interest in remains under <i>The Fatalities Inquiries Act</i> .	
Step 6				If remains are non-forensic and their removal is required to protect remains, lead exhumation of human remains.	If remains are forensic in nature or cannot be immediately determined whether remains are forensic, RCMP and Chief Medical Examiner have jurisdiction over area of find and human remains

Figure 3-A Discovery of human remains

Discovery of Human Remains					
	On Site Lead	Licensing and Environmental Assessment	Archaeologist	Manitoba Historic Resources Branch (HRB)	RCMP
Step 7		Community Representative(s) may arrange for and facilitate an appropriate ceremony	HRB and/or archaeologist directs cautious investigation of surrounding surface prior to exhumation of remains to determine if other human remains or artifacts are in area		
Step 8			Locate and document human remains with GPS, record relevant data and submit with reports to HRB, construction supervisor and Community Representative(s)	Oversee basic non-invasive physical anthropological techniques, including drawings, sketches and initial measurements to assist in determining basic information about individual	
Step 9	Construction activities in vicinity of site that will not impact artifacts or related archeological activities may proceed	LEA would work with communities to decide whether and what type of analysis would be done on remains.	No construction activities within buffer until archaeologist has completed archaeological investigation		

3.3 Procedures if cultural and heritage resources are found

Manitoba Hydro and its contractors will leave all artifacts *in situ*, that is, in the same position and will not remove objects from the site until advised by the archaeologist. There will be no activities within the buffer until the archaeologist has completed an archaeological investigation. No reports related to any such find and its analysis will be published, other than such reports provided to Manitoba Hydro and the HRB or other agencies, as may be required by law.

The following describes the procedures that Manitoba Hydro will follow if cultural and heritage resources are found.


Discovery of Cultural and Heritage Resources				
	On Site Lead	Licensing and Environmental Assessment	Archaeologist	Manitoba Historic Resources Branch (HRB)
Step 1				
Step 2	Contact Licensing and Environmental Assessment	Contact archaeologist and communities/ organizations with protocols	Contact HRB	
Step 3	Establish buffer around find (minimum 35 m radius from centre of discovery)			
Step 4	Talk to archaeologist and immediately email them photos of find		Talk to On Site Lead, review photos and determine significance of find	
Step 5			Obtain Heritage Permit from HRB	
Step 6			Direct cautious exploratory investigation to determine if other artifacts in area	
Step 7		If discovery includes sacred or ceremonial objects, Community Representative(s) may arrange and facilitate appropriate ceremony		

Figure 3-B: Discovery of cultural and heritage resources

Discovery of Heritage Resources				
	On Site Lead	Licensing and Environmental Assessment	Archaeologist	Manitoba Historic Resources Branch (HRB)
Step 7			Undertake: extended surface reconnaissance; - shovel tests at regular intervals perpendicular and parallel to artifact deposit; - controlled collection of data about artifacts, including mapping using global positioning system or chain and compass; and - test excavations, if necessary	
Step 8			Locate and document finds with GPS, record relevant data	
Step 9			Collect and place artifacts in protective container include date, project, contents, coordinates and other information, including site classification	
Step 10				Evaluate heritage resource site and findings presented by archaeologist to determine if further mitigative action is necessary before construction in site vicinity may continue
Step 11	Construction activities in vicinity of site that will not impact artifacts or related archeological activities may proceed		If MH cannot avoid site based on progress of construction, direct site's removal by standard and most appropriate excavation methods.	No construction activities will take place at site until HRB is satisfied that site removal is complete and meets provincial standards
Step 12			Submit copies of technical data and reports to HRB and MH	

3.4 Emergency and accidental equipment malfunctions

In the case of an emergency situation or where there is an accident related to an equipment malfunction or failure in proximity to a heritage ESS location, where these impacts would be short-term and localized, the following protocols are recommended:

- Review mitigation measures for the specific heritage ESS location to determine if heritage or cultural resource is above or below ground;

For below ground heritage resources

- Use of construction matting to reduce the amount of ground disturbance by emergency vehicles;
- Project Archaeologist to conduct a post-impact archaeological assessment of the area.

For above ground heritage resources (i.e. historic building foundations, cultural tree)

- Determine the boundary of the site by contacting the Project Archaeologist or the Manitoba Hydro Environmental Officer for exact coordinates and ensure avoidance within site perimeter by keeping equipment away from surface features;
- Project Archaeologist to conduct a post-impact archaeological assessment of the area.

4.0 Reporting and follow-up

The archaeologist will establish and maintain a record for each discovered or disturbed heritage object and of any human remains found during construction. Information will include the **provenience**, artifact chain of custody, as well as a conservation and /or identification plan for the heritage resource or resources associated with each record. This is a requirement of *The Heritage Resources Act*. The Province of Manitoba manages a descriptive inventory regarding the physical location and composition of archaeological sites. All artifacts and field-collected data such as notes, photographs and geo-referenced information is provided to the HRB.

The archaeologist will prepare an annual report, as well as any necessary updated summaries and technical reports, and forward to the HRB as partial fulfillment of the Heritage Permit and to Manitoba Hydro who in turn will share with the applicable Community Representative(s). The report will provide the following information:

- A record of the human remains found. This will include the reporting, exhumation and reburial of the found human remains per the Provincial policy, the date of the report and the process by which Manitoba Hydro managed, honored and reinterred the remains.
- A record of archaeological investigations and finds documented throughout each year.
- A summary of any directions provided by the Community Representative(s) regarding permission granted to conduct specialized analysis (where such permission is required).
- A record of the heritage objects that Manitoba Hydro found and the process by which they managed the heritage objects.
- Any additional information concerning matters of significance related to heritage resources.

Manitoba Hydro will treat information shared by Indigenous communities regarding burial sites, sacred sites and other sites used for cultural and ceremonial purposes as confidential and may only be shared with the Province or other authorities if agreed upon by the community to which the resource is associated. Specific information regarding details or locational information of these cultural or ceremonial sites will not be included in the recording or reporting processes nor included in the HRB's site database.

Manitoba Hydro appreciates that this is sensitive information; the reports will be treated as confidential, unless otherwise authorized or specified by the Community Representative(s), if applicable, in discussion with the HRB.

The archaeologist will prepare an overview of the annual report and provide it to Manitoba Hydro to review with the On-Site MH Supervisor. The overview report will not contain confidential information but will include information required by the On-Site MH Supervisor in order to fulfill regulatory and managerial responsibilities.

If requested, the archaeologist will meet with the applicable Community Representative(s), the HRB and the Manitoba Hydro Licensing and Environmental Assessment Department to review the reports.

5.0 Glossary of terms

Artifacts	Any object made or modified by a human being.
Caches	Rock features in which supplies were stored.
Cultural resource	An object, site or location of a traditional or cultural practice that is the focus of traditional or contemporary use and is of continuing importance to people.
Diagnostic	Any artifact that provides information as to cultural affiliation or age.
ESS	An Environmentally Sensitive Site is a location, feature, area, activity or facility identified to be ecologically, socially, economically, spiritually or culturally important or sensitive to disturbance and require protection during construction and operation of a project.
Exhumation	The act of removing a buried, or once buried, human body from the grave or found location.
Funerary goods	Items placed with a person at the time when they were buried. Often referred to as Grave Goods, these items are treated no differently than the person's actual skeletal remains.
Heritage resource	<p><i>The Manitoba Heritage Resources Act (1986)</i> defines "Heritage Resource" as:</p> <p>(as) a heritage site; (b) a heritage object, and; (c) any work or assembly of works of nature or of human endeavour that is of value for its archaeological, palaeontological, pre-historic, historic, cultural, natural, scientific or aesthetic features, and may be in the form of sites or objects or a combination thereof (Section 1).</p>
HRB	Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba's Department of Sport, Culture and Heritage.
Human remains	The remains of human bodies, normally referring to those recovered in the skeletal form. This may range from a single bone or tooth to

complete skeletons.

Identification	Refers to the process of examining human skeletal remains in order to determine jurisdiction and disposition of the remains. The may be done by archaeologists trained in human osteology, or physical anthropologists. Age at death, sex, height, general health, relative age: recent, early contact or ancient age may be possible along with ethnic identification.
In situ	An artifact is found in the exact spot that it was probably deposited at some time in the past.
Manitoba's Burials Policy (1987)	Short name of: ' <i>Province of Manitoba Policy Concerning the Reporting, Exhumation, and Reburial of Found Human Remains.</i> ' This is the 1987 Provincial Cabinet approved policy based on <i>The Heritage Resources Act</i> (1986) governing and directing the actions, responsibilities, duties and task to be undertaken upon the discovery of found human remains in Manitoba.
Morphology	The form, structure and method by which an object is created.
Ochre	An earthy clay colored by iron oxide – usually red, but can be yellow.
Provenience	The original place of an artifact. Can be measured by two or three-points.
Skeletal remains	Skeletal remains are all that is left of a corpse after nature has taken its course and has disposed of skin, tissue, and any other organ that may cover the skeletal frame.
<i>The Heritage Resources Act</i> (1986)	The Provincial legislation (law) governing the physical heritage of all Manitobans, located in Manitoba on either provincial crown lands or private lands within the province of Manitoba.
Way-markers	A sign or feature that marks a portage or trail or announces a change in direction.

6.0 References

- Black River First Nation, Long Plain First Nation, Swan Lake First Nation (2014). Preliminary Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge Study Community Report.
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- Calliou Group (2016). Metis Land Use and Occupancy Study. Assessment of Potential Effects Prior to Mitigation. Manitoba-Minnesota Transmission Project. Calgary, Alberta.
- Golder Associates (2016). Manitoba Hydro Manitoba-Minnesota Transmission Project. Dakota Plains Wahpeton Nation Traditional Knowledge Study.
- J. Thomas. (2015). ATK Report. Roseau River Anishinabe First Nation.
- National Energy Board (2018). Transcripts. Volume 1 (June 4, 2018), para. 31
- Sagkeeng First Nation (2015). Sagkeeng O-Pimatiziiwin 2. Traditional Knowledge Study. Manitoba-Minnesota Transmission Line Project.
- Sagkeeng First Nation (2016). Sagkeeng O-Pimatiziiwin 2. Traditional Knowledge Study. Manitoba-Minnesota Transmission Line Project Supplementary.
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Appendix A

Resources identification guide

Appendix A: Resources identification guide

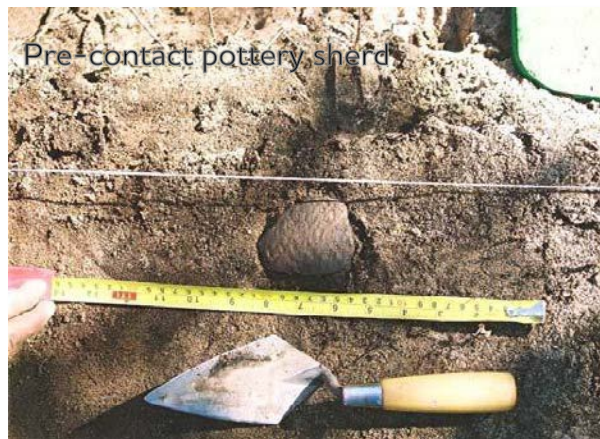
Examples of cultural and heritage resources of potential interest

The following are some examples of surface or sub-surface heritage objects or features that may be encountered in the field that have the potential to be of archaeological interest or cultural significance. When the features described in these examples are encountered in the field, or when it is otherwise believed that a site potentially may be of archaeological interest, a Manitoba Hydro On-Site Supervisor/delegate or Environmental Inspector/Officer must be notified.

In situ artifacts

Projectile points, pottery, historic trade goods and thousands of other types of artifacts have been recovered from across the Province. Before collection, the artifact will be photographed and the surrounding vegetation and soils described in detail.

Often metal objects are found abandoned along old portage routes, former trails and at long-forgotten cabin sites. This old, blue enameled kettle was found in the hollow of a tree with tin cups nestled inside. The way that metal tins were constructed can be dated. Glass fragments can also be identified as belonging to a certain time period. The morphology and markings on bottles help archaeologists to date sites.



Soil staining

Discolourations in the soil may indicate an archaeological site. The following examples are common colours associated with artifacts and features that have been found within the Province.



Red or yellow **Ochre** or rust stains can be found in the soil. They can be the result of oxidized metal fragments or nails, red or yellow ochre nodules may indicate a burial or ceremonial activity.

Soil staining can also be found in the form of charcoal flecks and white ash from a hearth or fire pit. Black soil stains may indicate human activity and organic materials or a living floor. Cultural strata can vary in depths depending on the length of occupation at the site. The presence of burned bone, fire-cracked rock, stone chips, pottery and other objects may be found in association with soil discolouration and would confirm the soil staining is a cultural layer.



Animal bone



Animal Bone (mammal, bird, fish) at a site can indicate the kinds of resources that were being used as food as well as indicate seasonality of occupation.

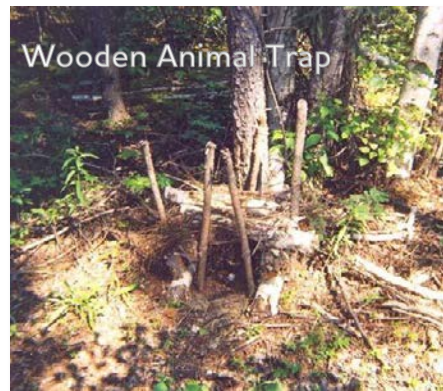
Bone was also an important material for tool manufacturing. Common bone tools include fleshers and beamers fashioned from large mammal long bones, barbed spear points and harpoons, awls and needles. Bones at a site can indicate the kinds of animals that were being used as food. The ulna of swans, eagles and other large birds were used for bird whistles.



Key features to look for on bones to determine if they have been deposited by humans include signs of cut-marks or burning or staining, which may indicate human modification by various butchering or processing techniques.

Culturally modified trees

Occasionally evidence of cultural practices is found in the form of modified trees such as the birch trees noted in this photograph. Birch bark was used for many purposes such as storage baskets, canoes, moose calls and more recently, birch-bark biting crafts. Cut wood has been used to construct animal traps, as a material for building or for firewood and indicates that humans have been in the area.



Stone features

There are many different kinds of stone alignments that have been constructed by humans: **Way-markers**, **caches**, ceremonial sites, building foundations, tepee rings and burials are the major rock features that are found during archaeological investigations. These can be on or above the ground surface or buried features.



Ground or structural features

It is especially important to note unusual ground features. Depressions or mounds that are out-of-place from the surrounding landscape may indicate an underlying structure or possible burial. The manner in which structural features are constructed can be dated.



Appendix B

Community cultural and heritage resource protection protocol

Appendix B: Cultural and heritage resource protection protocol

Community/organization: _____

1. Do you want Manitoba Hydro to notify your community/organization about cultural and heritage discoveries?

Yes

☐

No

☐

2. Leadership have chosen _____ as the community representative that Manitoba Hydro should contact for heritage or cultural resources discoveries

Phone number: _____

Cell phone: _____

Email address: _____

Preference for contact _____

(i.e.: cell phone, email)

Additional community contact

Phone number: _____

Cell phone: _____

Email address: _____

Preference for contact _____

3. Should a previously unrecorded heritage or cultural resource be encountered, would your community like to conduct a ceremonial or spiritual activity?

Yes

☐

No

☐

4. Are you aware of recent discoveries of the following in the area near the project:

Human remains	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heritage/cultural resources	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Have you received a copy of the Cultural and Heritage Resources Protection Plan?

Yes

☐

No

☐

6. Are there any other concerns the community may have with regard to cultural and heritage resources?

Date: _____

Filled out by (please print): _____

Signature _____

Appendix C

Cultural and heritage resources protection plan summary of consultation

Appendix C: Cultural and heritage resources protection plan summary of consultation

Introduction

Below is a summary and evidence of Manitoba Hydro's consultation with potentially affected persons, organizations, Indigenous communities, and federal and provincial authorities regarding the cultural and heritage resources protection plan, including any concerns that were raised, steps that Manitoba Hydro has taken or will take to address those concerns.

Consultation

Draft environmental protection and management plans, including the cultural and heritage resource protection plan, were uploaded to the Project website and a web page was created in October 2018, including a fillable comment form to provide feedback.

Indigenous communities and organizations, landowners, interested parties and the public were notified, in October 2018, that Manitoba Hydro was seeking feedback on these plans. This was done through the Project website, MMTP Monitoring Committee website, e-campaign, emails, and letters to landowners.

The construction environmental protection plan and associated management plans, including the cultural and heritage resource protection plan, have been discussed at two MMTP Monitoring Committee meetings on May 17, 2018 and October 10, 2018. As noted above, the Project website was shared with communities via email and the plan was also posted on the MMTP Monitoring Committee website.

Concerns raised and steps taken to address concerns

During the MMTP Monitoring Committee meetings on May 17, 2018 and October 10, 2018, Committee members shared an interest in participating in the heritage fieldwork. Manitoba Hydro has and will continue to invite the 25 First Nations, the MMF and Indigenous organizations engaged in the project to participate in the archaeological pre-construction monitoring fieldwork. Manitoba Hydro received feedback on the cultural and heritage resources protection plan from a MMTP Monitoring Committee Representative Dakota Tipi First Nation (Table 1), Peguis First Nation (Table 2), a MMTP Monitoring Committee Representative from Peguis First Nation (Table 3) and Southern Chiefs' Organization (Table 4). Manitoba Hydro reviewed the feedback, updated the plan where appropriate including the list of revisions table and provided Dakota Tipi First Nation,

Peguis First Nation and Southern Chiefs' Organization with a table including their comments and Manitoba Hydro's responses. As a result of this no further feedback has been received from these communities/organizations with regard to the cultural and heritage resource protection plan

Table 1 Comments from a MMTP Monitoring Committee Representative from Dakota Tipi First Nation

Section	Comments from Dakota Tipi First Nation	Manitoba Hydro response, steps taken and rationale
Overall	I reviewed the cultural and heritage resources protection plan, I'm very satisfied with hydro respect and transparent aspect to the plan, as well with the other 10 plans, Dakota Tipi first nation and myself look forward to a respectful positive outcome for all living spirits that will be involved in the construction of the MMTP project	Manitoba Hydro also looks forward to continuing to work with Dakota Tipi First Nation and thanks the Committee Representative for their review of the plans

Table 2 Comments sent via Peguis First Nation

Section	Comments sent via Peguis First Nation	Manitoba Hydro response, steps taken and rationale
Key Messages for construction workers	What training have these workers undergone? How does MB Hydro regulate or monitor these workers for heritage and cultural resources?	Worker training is described in the CHRPP
Preface	Why only unrecorded cultural heritage sites, what about sites not known about?	These both mean the same thing. The CEnvPP oversees the mitigation for known registered/recorded archaeological sites. The CHRPP is for areas where we haven't found anything or when crews come across something that is cultural or heritage resource related. We record sites once we find them or when they are found by others, hence the importance of the CHRPP and worker training.

Section	Comments sent via Peguis First Nation	Manitoba Hydro response, steps taken and rationale
Preface	This section appears to imply that this plan is not for or about MB Hydro workers or contract workers, yet the key messages section suggests that this is for workers. Which one is it? Is it both? Because it appears to be neither.	The wording in the CHRPP has been revised to reflect inclusiveness
1.0 Introduction	“The CHRPP provides clear instructions ...” to whom are these instructions being presented?	The wording in the CHRPP has been revised to reflect the primary users of the document are the MH on-site lead and environment officer when discoveries occur.
1.1 Commitment to environmental protection	Environmental protection can only be achieved with the full cooperation of MB Hydro employees, consultants and contractors at all stages of the Project from planning and design through construction and operational phases.” How does MB Hydro monitor these stages for heritage and cultural resources?	Manitoba Hydro conducts an HRIA and implements a monitoring program during construction. Manitoba Hydro also implements a CHRPP for construction and operations.
	What are the incentives for workers, consultants, and contractors to provide Best Practices?	Manitoba Hydro does not provide incentives for workers, consultants and contractors to follow regulatory requirements or its environmental protection program. These are conditions of employment and laid out in contracts.
1.2 Regulatory context	Should the project archaeologist (or companies providing that service) not be named?	Please refer to the key messages for construction workers section, which includes contact information for the project archaeologist.

Section	Comments sent via Peguis First Nation	Manitoba Hydro response, steps taken and rationale
Section 2.0 heritage resource impact monitoring	An HRIA was completed according to this section. What is that HRIA called and can Peguis get a copy for review?	Please see the Heritage technical report in the EIS.
	If there are 4 known sites, why are they only being monitored? Why are they not being excavated or avoided?	There are now 30 Heritage ESS as a result of the 2018 field program. This paragraph is only highlighting the types of ESS not how we have assessed, mitigated or monitored them. Our assessment and proposed monitoring/mitigation is discussed in detail in the 2018 HRIA field report. In 2018 we revisited/tested the Metis sites at the Assiniboine River and did not find any remaining evidence of the sites. We will also be conducting a shovel testing program at DILi-25 on the north Assiniboine in spring 2019. In addition, monitoring will be undertaken.
Section 2.2 Mitigation and Training	“Installation of construction matting ... accessing sites during dry conditions ...” How does accessing sites during dry conditions mitigate damage to subsurface heritage resources?	Accessing sites during dry conditions leads to reduced chances of rutting
	Watching a video about heritage protection does not aptly train people to recognize heritage materials within soil matrices. Perhaps further training should be implemented. A better plan would be to have	Manitoba Hydro recognizes this and has the Project archaeologist on-site monitoring subsurface activities in areas of high potential for cultural and heritage resources. The Project Archaeologist also goes on-site to train workers and discusses in-detail the types of

Section	Comments sent via Peguis First Nation	Manitoba Hydro response, steps taken and rationale
	archaeologists monitoring all subsurface activities.	heritage & cultural resources that may be encountered as well as ground features and soil matrices.
Section 2.3.1 Heritage resources	Again, watching a video does not train one to recognize these objects or places in the field.	Please see above.
Section 3.0 implementation	Have the contractors gone through the video training?	Manitoba Hydro has not retained a contractor at this time.
	<p>The Protocol template is short and overly general.</p> <p>Point #3 is misleading, it suggests when to contact but the question in the template asks under what circumstances representatives would like to be contacted.</p> <p>Point #5 is also misleading, “please draw a map” and “description of area of interest” are very different things.</p> <p>Point #6 is also misleading: having two tick-able boxes (Human remains and heritage/cultural resources) does not equal “general types of cultural and heritage resources that may be in Area of Interest”.</p> <p>There is no space indicated for “any other concerns the community may have with regard to cultural and heritage resources.”</p>	The protocol has been revised.
Section 3.1 On-	Again, why is the onus of site or artifact recognition	Manitoba Hydro has already conducted several weeks

Section	Comments sent via Peguis First Nation	Manitoba Hydro response, steps taken and rationale
site project management structure	placed on construction workers? A video and some photographs are not adequate training for recognizing archaeological remains.	of archaeological investigations throughout the entire route in areas of known heritage and areas of high potential for the presence of archaeological resources including sites identified by archaeologists, Indigenous communities and landowners.
Section 3.3 Procedures if cultural and heritage resources are found	Why are no reports to be published? This does not add to the body of knowledge available to researchers, nor does it inform First Nations communities of the artifacts recovered or sites investigated. This severely hampers any archaeological research and is not (strictly speaking) the private property of MB Hydro.	The HRIA and future HRIM reports will be filed with Manitoba's Historic Resources Branch who will allow review of the reports. Manitoba Hydro sends letters and/or emails to MMTP Monitoring Committee communities when an artifact or site(s) have been found as was the case in 2018 when DkLd-2, DgKx-7 and DgKx-8 were found and reported. Manitoba Hydro also produces yearly summary reports, which will be shared with the MMTP Monitoring Committee. These reports include a section on cultural and heritage resources.
	A 35 m buffer may not be a sufficient area to be reserved for artifact recovery. Many sites are hundreds of meters in circumference.	Manitoba Hydro recognizes that sites may be expansive. Thirty-five metres is the minimum initial buffer size; it may be increased or decreased based on direction from the Projects archaeologist or the Heritage Resources Branch.
	The archaeologist should investigate the site themselves, not depend on photographs. Photographs do not provide 3-dimensional information, nor do they provide accurate	The photographs are intended for initial review to determine if more intensive investigations are required. Many bones discovered on the Project site are modern

Section	Comments sent via Peguis First Nation	Manitoba Hydro response, steps taken and rationale
	soil profiles (wash from sunlight or differential shading can hide important details needed for site identification).	animal bones found in context with farmyards.
	One report per year is not nearly enough, especially if it is to include human remains. Human remains are normally not reported without the community's express permission. As well, community elders are normally informed of any human remains immediately. The "procedures if human remains are found" section is somewhat self-contradictory.	In Step 3, Manitoba Hydro notifies communities of the discovery. If human remains are found the process is managed by HRB.
	"A summary ... permission is required" is unclear. Is this stating that Community Representatives are regularly contacted about sites and artifacts recovered?	Yes, community representatives are contacted about when sites and artifacts are recovered.
	Is MB Hydro 'finding' artifacts? Should that not fall under the auspices of the Archaeologist? MB Hydro does not own those artifacts, and MB Hydro is not in control of how these heritage objects are managed. That is the domain of the Historic Resources Branch.	Manitoba Hydro is aware that the Province of Manitoba is the owner of heritage resources and is referring to how the artifacts are managed while in our care.
Section 3.4 Emergency and accidental equipment malfunctions	Why is a post-impact assessment to occur? Should the workers just continue to drive over a site and the archaeologist inspect what's left?	The mats are intended to mitigate potential damage to the artifacts. Due to the emergent nature of a malfunction, the safety of the public and Manitoba Hydro staff are of primary importance.

Section	Comments sent via Peguis First Nation	Manitoba Hydro response, steps taken and rationale
	How are workers to recognize sub-surface heritage resources?	The Heritage ESS areas are identified in the environmental protection program mapbooks.
Appendix A: resources identification guide	<p>“These descriptions are provided for information only.” How is this informative or useful? This appendix’s utility is completely destroyed by this sentence. A video and a pamphlet are not sufficient training to recognize heritage remains.</p> <p>Why is this sentence included in this appendix?</p>	The CHRPP has been revised
	Why does the underlined necessary notifications not include the Archaeologist? Should they not be notified, or at least identified as part of the chain of operations?	Per the preface, it’s the responsibility of the on-site supervisor to notify the archaeologist.
	“If a diagnostic artifact is found during a controlled surface collection, the recovery of the artifact will not take place until mapping is complete.”	<p>This ensures that we have an accurate record of the extent of the site and where the diagnostic fits within it. We also GPS each individual artifact location.</p> <p>However we can probably remove this statement since this is more related to using measuring tapes and not GPS.</p>
	This is not clear. Perhaps stating “this object is to stay where it is without being touched until mapping is complete.” As it can be difficult to reidentify an object’s location a pin-flag (or yellow/black flag or tape as per section 2.2.1.1 Flagging in the Construction Environmental Protection Plan) is recommended for	Noted.

Section	Comments sent via Peguis First Nation	Manitoba Hydro response, steps taken and rationale
	artifact location prior to the arrival of the project Archaeologist.	
	Also, how does someone without archaeological training identify the difference between a diagnostic artifact vs. a non-diagnostic artifact?	Updated. Reference should just be just to artifacts
	Under “Soil staining”: this is somewhat incorrect in that hearth features may have blackened soils from charcoal remains however a reddened section of soil may indicate repeated use of an area for fires. Red does not always equal ceremonial sites, and constantly identifying reddened soil incorrectly may lead to a cry wolf scenario. Soil staining can also indicate a living floor even in the absence of artifacts. If people walk a path or use an area for long enough the soil becomes blackened, denser, and often greasy in nature. Relict soil horizons are a way of predicting the presence of an archaeological site and should not be discounted as indicators of past human activity.	Relic soils indicate periods of environmental stability but they are only loosely correlated with occupations. Certainly you can get red soil at the base of the hearth. The CHRPP states ‘red or ochre nodules MAY indicate a burial or ceremonial activity’. The CHRPP also states that ‘black soil stains may indicate human activity and organic materials or a living floor’. So it does not discount soils stains as indicators as past human activity.
	Even experienced archaeologists often have a difficult time recognizing cut marks without using a microscope. Are these field workers trained well enough to recognize the difference between human remains and animal bone? This is a speciality within the discipline of anthropology	Project workers will not be asked to recognize differences in bones if found, and instead will contact the Project archeologist. Photographs are provided immediately to help the Project archaeologist determine if a bone is human or faunal. This is often in

Section	Comments sent via Peguis First Nation	Manitoba Hydro response, steps taken and rationale
	and not something easily learned from a brochure. Suggesting that workers pick up, inspect and make decisions about faunal material sets a very dangerous precedent, especially considering the potential for encountering unexpected human remains.	consultation with the HRB. If there is more than one bone or if the bone is in question, then an on-site assessment by the Project Archaeologist is usually undertaken.
	Overall, I find this section to be very concerning. Having a sentence that says “this is descriptive only, don’t use this for field work” and then describing how to identify materials in 15 photographs and 11 paragraphs is confusing. This will lead to accidental destruction of archaeological and heritage sites.	This appendix is designed to bring awareness to project workers, to gain an understanding of the basic identifications of cultural or heritage resources while trying to give context and importance of what these types of features, soils and artifacts might mean to archaeologists. Photographs are the best means to illustrate what workers should be aware of and how to identify artifacts and features when conducting their work.

Table 3 Comments from a MMTP Monitoring Committee Representative from Peguis First Nation

Section	MMTP Monitoring Committee representative comments	Manitoba Hydro response, steps taken and rationale
Page 3 1.0 of introduction	<p>Statement “a commonality of these community – driven studies describe a deep connection to the land. These connections include heritage, historic, cultural and sacred sites which may be impacted or discovered during the project related activities. MH anticipates receiving additional studies from 3 other first nations”.</p> <p>Question/Concern: Will the project still take place if MH doesn’t receive the studies from the other 3 first nations and will the protection plan still be implemented?</p>	<p>The Project has not yet received approval from either government authority and cannot construct at this time. Should approvals be received, the project will still take place if Manitoba Hydro doesn’t receive the studies from the 3 other First Nations as the schedule for completing these studies may not align with the start of construction. Manitoba Hydro remains open to meeting with Indigenous communities and organizations to discuss concerns that can be used to inform the EPP for the Project. Should Indigenous communities and organizations want to identify Environmentally Sensitive Sites, Manitoba Hydro can better protect locations, features, areas, activities or facilities that are ecologically, socially or culturally important or sensitive and require protection during Project construction and operation.</p>
Page 5 2.1 (Heritage Resource Impact Monitoring Studies)	<p>Statement “Indigenous – led archaeological investigations conducted in conjunction with Manitoba Hydros project Archaeologist will include an on-site field trip with on-going guidance from MMTP Monitoring Committee. Indigenous Monitors are welcome to assist in the archaeological monitoring work.</p>	<p>Manitoba Hydro will continue to notify and invite participation from the MMTP Monitoring Committee (including 25 different Indigenous communities) meetings and email prior to conducting the archaeological investigations.</p>

Section	MMTP Monitoring Committee representative comments	Manitoba Hydro response, steps taken and rationale
Fieldwork)	<p>Question/Concern: When and how are indigenous monitors notified in the possibility to assist in monitoring field work? Are there specific notifications or invitations to communities prior to commencement of work? Does this happen other than the Monitoring committee?</p>	<p>Currently, the MMTP Monitoring Committee Hiring Sub-Committee has proposed that a Communications person be hired to facilitate information sharing between monitors, First Nations, the MMF and organizations interested in receiving updates.</p>
Appendix B (Cultural and Heritage Resource Protection Protocol)	<p>Statement “Legislation the commonly applies to cultural and heritage resources for construction, maintenance or operation of transmission lines or facilities includes: the Heritage Resources Act (The Act) and the Province of Manitoba Policy Concerning the reporting, Exhumation and reburial of found Human remains (burial Policy). The CHRPP is consistent with and does not replace the above. In effect, the CHRPP builds on the protective measures afforded by the act and the policy”.</p> <p>Question/Concern: Are community members/leadership approached and met with to go over this CHRPP form/questionnaire or is it just sent to the community leaders and expect it to be filled out? If its just sent to the community, is there follow-up regarding the completion of this form? Concern leadership changes often and mail may not be distributed appropriately.</p>	<p>Paper copies of the CHRPP were shared at the MMTP Monitoring Committee meeting and links to the document were sent to MMTP Monitoring Committee members and leadership. Prior to Committee discussions, Manitoba Hydro representatives met with individual communities to discuss the Environmental Protection Planning process. Part of this discussion included a discussion of the CHRPP. To date, Manitoba Hydro has notified Indigenous communities and organizations engaged in the Project of any heritage findings instead of using the protocol for notification.</p>

Table 4 Comments from Southern Chiefs' Organization

Page #	Section	Southern Chiefs' Organization comments	Manitoba Hydro response, steps taken and rationale
7	Potential fines	Is there any type of resource that can be included, to refer to, in order to confirm the fines and inform of the severity of ignoring these actions to stop work if any type of artifact is found?	The CHRPP has been updated to include a link to <i>The Heritage Resources Act</i> .
11	Introduction	Will Manitoba Hydro inform it's employees of already existing cultural or heritage resources and/or common sites where numerous amounts of artifacts were previously discovered?	Yes, known existing cultural or heritage resources sites are identified, buffered and mitigation prescribed in the Construction Environmental Protection Plan Mapbooks. The nature of the sites is not disclosed to protect the site.
11	Introduction	Environmentally sensitive areas should be avoided all together, as they are designated agricultural areas that require protection because of their landscape, wild life, and/or historical value.	Manitoba Hydro defines an Environmentally Sensitive site as locations, features, areas, activities or facilities that were identified to be ecologically, socially, economically, culturally or spiritually important or sensitive to disturbance and require protection during construction of the project. With this broad definition, there are too many sites across the project area for Manitoba Hydro to avoid through the routing of the transmission line, as a result Manitoba Hydro has developed specific mitigation measures for those sites that intersect with the project footprint as documented in the Construction Environmental Protection Plan Mapbooks.















Page #	Section	Southern Chiefs' Organization comments	Manitoba Hydro response, steps taken and rationale
11	Project description and setting	Will this archaeologist have experience and knowledge in Manitoba's diverse heritage and cultural background (e.g. Indigenous knowledge)? If not, it would be helpful to ask for the involvement of an Indigenous Elder from the area where the ground-truthing assessment is to take place.	The Project archaeologist has extensive experience and knowledge in Manitoba's diverse heritage and cultural background, in addition the Heritage Resources Impact Monitoring works to include Indigenous knowledge regarding cultural and heritage resources. To date, we have had representatives from Swan Lake First Nation, Dakota Plains Wahpeton Oyate, Peguis First Nation and MMF participate in the heritage fieldwork.
12	Project description and setting	How will these communities be informed that their collaboration is welcomed?	Manitoba Hydro sends an email to the 25 First Nations, the MMF and Indigenous organizations, including SCO, engaged in the project inviting participation in the heritage fieldwork.
13	Self-directed studies	Are all First Nations notified to submit any studies for this and future MB Hydro projects?	Manitoba Hydro has engaged 25 First Nations, the MMF and Indigenous organizations, including SCO, in the Project. Manitoba Hydro works with the MMF and First Nation communities who submit proposals for a traditional knowledge study to develop a mutually agreeable scope, budget, and timeline for the proposed work.
15	HRIM framework	Notifications should be sent out to First Nations.	Manitoba Hydro sends an email to the 25 First Nations, the MMF and Indigenous organizations, including SCO, engaged in the project notifying them and inviting participation in the heritage fieldwork.
16	Mitigation	Great idea! Would it be possible to	Project field staff and contractors will be required to conduct

Page #	Section	Southern Chiefs' Organization comments	Manitoba Hydro response, steps taken and rationale
	and training	require construction employees to attend these orientations as well?	Indigenous awareness training, harassment-free workplace training and cultural and heritage resource protection training with all of its site personnel as part of its pre-job orientation.
25	Reporting and follow-up	Who will have access to these records and forms of documentation?	The Project archaeologist, Manitoba Hydro and the Historic Resources Branch.
26	Reporting and follow-up	Who are these "other authorities"? How will the agreement be carried out? Contract or verbal agreement?	The "other authorities" could include the National Energy Board or the RCMP if it is a burial site.
26	Reporting and follow-up	This should be mandatory and not to only be done upon request.	Manitoba Hydro welcomes the opportunity to meet with communities to review the reports. Manitoba Hydro cannot require communities to meet with the HRB to review the reports.
35	Appendix A	All employees that will be on-site should be familiarized with all the examples below so that they may know what to look for once they are on-site.	Manitoba Hydro plans to have all employees on site familiarized with the examples below as part of the heritage training.

Draft environmental protection and management plans, including the cultural and heritage resources protection plan, were uploaded to the Project website and a web page was created in October 2018. A recent screen shot of the Manitoba Hydro Project Website is below (Figure C-A).

Environmental protection and management – draft plans

The draft plans are used as guides for contractors and field personnel during the construction of MMTP. They ensure environmental legislation requirements are met and the environment is protected.

-  [Clearing Management Plan \(Draft\)](#) (PDF, 882 KB)
-  [NEW Blasting Management Plan \(Draft\)](#) (PDF, 382 KB)
-  [Erosion and Sediment Control Plan \(Draft\)](#) (PDF, 8.8 MB)
-  [Golden Winged-Warbler Habitat Management Plan \(Draft\)](#) (PDF, 741 KB)
-  [Cultural and Heritage Resources Protection Plan \(Draft\)](#) (PDF, 5.8 MB)
-  [Navigation and Navigation Safety Plan \(Draft\)](#) (PDF, 5.5 MB)
-  [Waste and Recycling Management Plan \(Draft\)](#) (PDF, 3.2 MB)
-  [NEW Construction Emergency Response Plan \(Draft\)](#) (PDF, 1.2 MB)
 - [NEW Dorsey Converter Station Emergency Response Plan \(Draft\)](#) (PDF, 1.7 MB)
 - [NEW Glenboro Station Emergency Response Plan \(Draft\)](#) (PDF, 1.3 MB)
 - [NEW Riel Converter Station Emergency Response Plan \(Draft\)](#) (PDF, 3 MB)
-  [Rehabilitation and Invasive Species Management Plan \(Draft\)](#) (PDF, 7.3 MB)
-  [Biosecurity Management Plan \(Draft\)](#) (PDF, 2.2 MB)
-  [Construction Access Management Plan \(Draft\)](#) (PDF, 86.4 MB)
-  [Construction Environmental Protection Plan \(Draft\)](#) (PDF, 55.8 MB)
-  [Environmental Monitoring Plan \(Draft\)](#) (PDF, 2 MB)
-  [Integrated Vegetation Management Plan \(Draft\)](#) (PDF, 815 KB)

If you would like to provide us with your feedback on these draft plans, [complete and submit this form](#).

If you cannot view these documents or you need accessible formats, [contact us](#).

We will be adding new and updated plans as we incorporate feedback. Sign up to get notified of these changes:

Email

Figure 6-A screen shot of Manitoba Hydro project page website

A fillable comment form to provide feedback was created in October 2018. A screen shot of the fillable comment sheet can be found below (Figure C-B).

Environmental protection and management – draft plans feedback

First name

Last name

Address

Phone

Email

Do you represent an Indigenous community or organization?

☐

Yes

☐

No

Draft plan(s) you reviewed (select all that apply):

☐

Access Management

- ☐ Biosecurity Management
- ☐ Clearing Management
- ☐ Construction Environmental Protection
- ☐ Cultural and Heritage Resources Protection
- ☐ Environmental Monitoring
- ☐ Erosion and Sediment Control
- ☐ Golden Winged-Warbler Habitat Management

For each plan you selected above, share your comments, concerns, and suggestions for how your concerns might be addressed.

Submit

Figure 6-B Fillable comment form to provide feedback

Draft environmental protection and management plans, including the cultural and heritage resources protection plan, were uploaded to the MMTP Monitoring Committee website in October 2018. A screen shot of the MMTP Monitoring Committee website is below (Figure C-C).

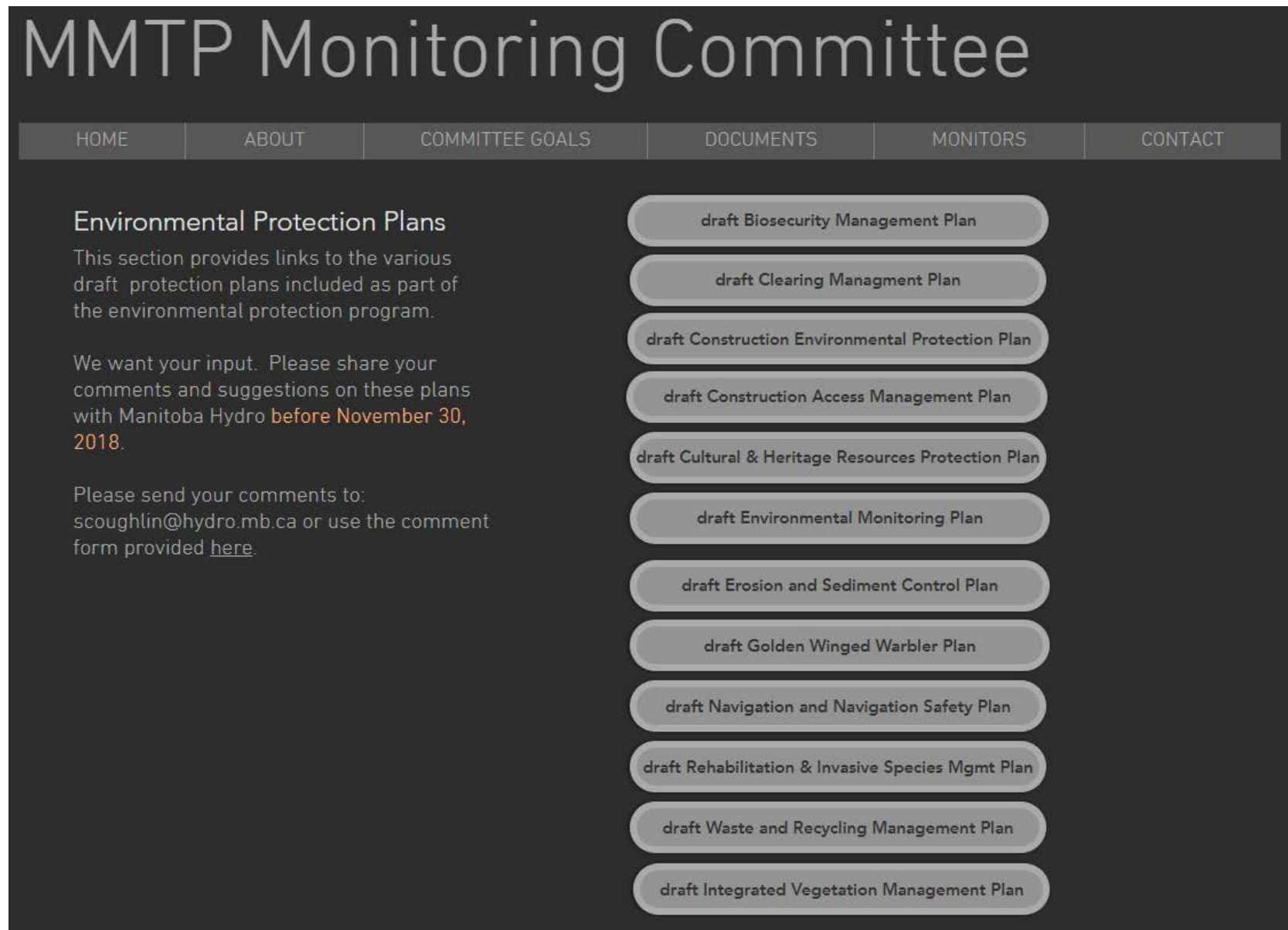


Figure 6-C MMTP Monitoring Committee website screenshot

Below is a screen shot of the e-campaign that was sent to 825 recipients (Figure C-D).

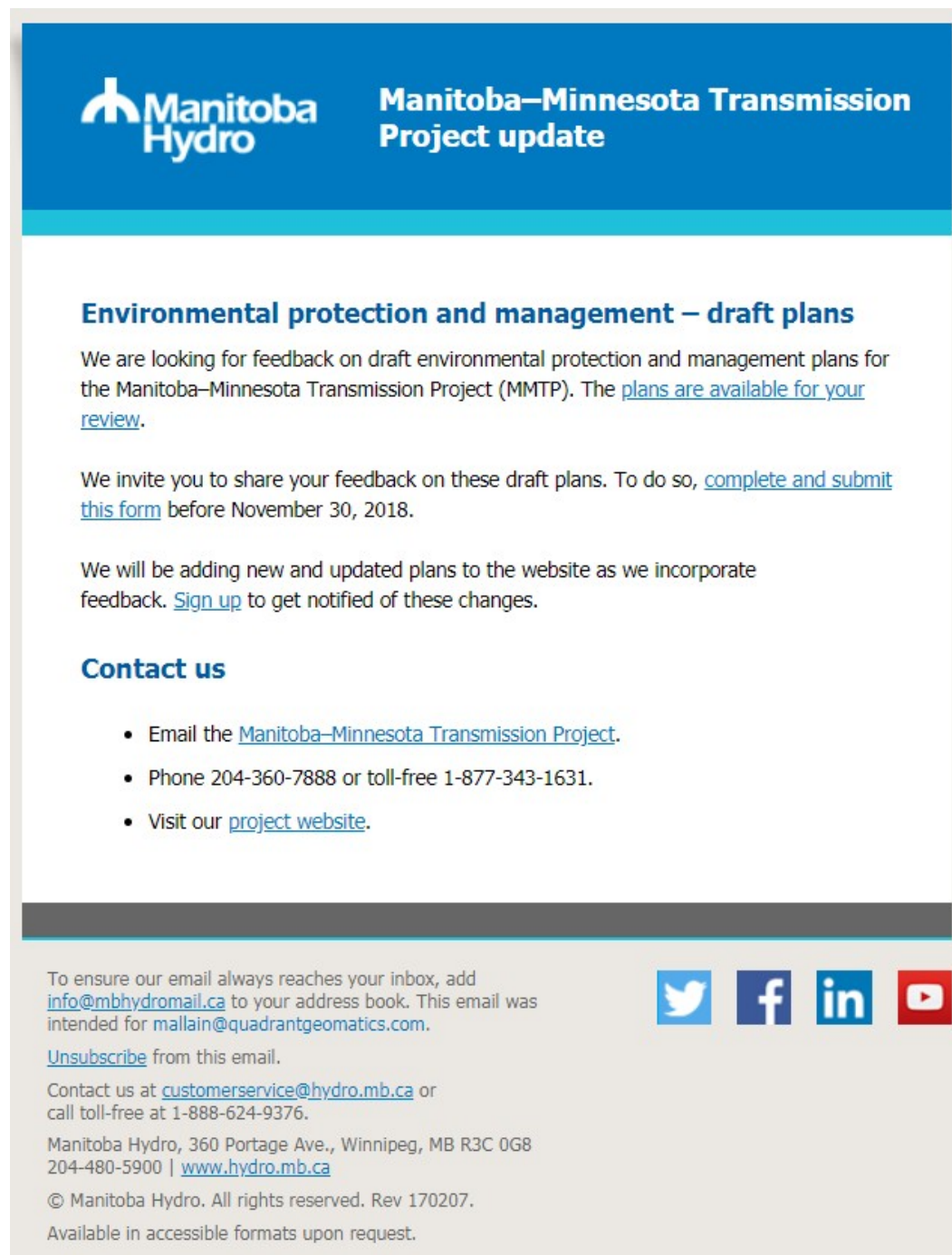


Figure 6-D e-campaign screenshot

Below is the content from the letter sent to landowners (Figure C-E).



2018 10 24

«Landowner»
«Owner_address»
«City», MB «POSTAL_CODE»

Manitoba-Minnesota Transmission Project: Draft environmental protection and management plans

«Landowner»,

As part of planning for the Manitoba-Minnesota Transmission Project (MMTP), Manitoba Hydro is seeking feedback on draft environmental protection and management plans. The following is a link to the document library that contains these plans: https://www.hydro.mb.ca/projects/mb_mn_transmission/document_library.shtml.

The information you have shared regarding your land through discussions with me, Manitoba Hydro property agents, or with our Environment Officer Evan Johansson, have and will inform the details of these plans.

We would like to hear your feedback regarding these plans in a manner that works best for you. The website has a link to a comment form for the plans. Please feel free to call me at «Liaison_phone_number» to share your feedback directly or to set up a site meeting with Evan Johansson please call 204-360-3731, if you have not had the opportunity to do so. We are accepting feedback until November 30, 2018.

We will be adding new and updated plans to the website as we incorporate feedback. I encourage you to visit the Project website (www.hydro.mb.ca/mmtp) for more information or to sign up for project updates.

Please note that Manitoba Hydro will not be moving forward with construction until it has received regulatory approvals.

Yours truly,

«Liaison»

360 Portage Avenue (3) • Winnipeg Manitoba Canada • R3C 0G8
Telephone / N° de téléphone : 1-877-343-1631
MMTP@hydro.mb.ca

Figure 6-E Content from the letter sent to landowners

Below is a screen shot of an email sent to the MMTP Monitoring Committee (Figure C-F).

From: Coughlin, Sarah
Sent: Friday, October 19, 2018 5:31 PM
To:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Subject: RE: MMTP Monitoring Committee Meeting October 10, 2018

Please find attached draft minutes for the October 10, 2018 MMTP Monitoring Meeting. Please submit any changes/comments by October 31, 2018 and mark your calendars for **November 14, 2018** - the next MMTP Monitoring Meeting at Dakota Tipi First Nation offices near Portage la Prairie, Manitoba. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

At the October 10, 2018 meeting the group was asked to provide comment on a series of draft environmental management and protection plans. Manitoba Hydro is seeking comments on these draft plans from MMTP Monitoring Committee members. Attached you'll find a short description of each to help determine if the plan is of interest to you. Each of these draft plans guides contractors and field personnel while constructing the Manitoba-Minnesota Transmission Project in a manner that meets environmental legislation requirements and protects the environment. We'd like to hear comments or concerns in a manner that works best for you. Please feel free to call me at (204)360-3016 to share your comments directly or to set up a meeting with us. You can also visit our project website at [where](https://www.hydro.mb.ca/projects/mb_mn_transmission/document_library.shtml) a comment form has been provided for the plans. We are accepting comments until November 30, 2018. The draft plans are linked here:

https://www.hydro.mb.ca/projects/mb_mn_transmission/document_library.shtml

Thank you and I look forward to seeing you on November 14!

Sarah Coughlin
Senior Environmental Specialist
Licensing & Environmental Assessment
Transmission, Manitoba Hydro
360 Portage Ave, Winnipeg, MB
w (204) 360-3016
c (204) 918-9848
scoughlin@hydro.mb.ca

Figure 6-F Screen shot of an email sent to the MMTP Monitoring Committee

Below is a follow-up email sent to the MMTP Monitoring Committee (Figure C-G).

From: Coughlin, Sarah

Sent: Thursday, November 01, 2018 11:30 AM

Cc: MMTP

Subject: Manitoba Minnesota Transmission Project Draft Environmental Protection Plan Review

Good morning. As part of our ongoing engagement on the Manitoba Minnesota Transmission Project we would like to notify you that we have posted Draft Environmental Protection and Management Plans on the Project website (https://www.hydro.mb.ca/projects/mb_mn_transmission/document_library.shtml) and are looking to gather feedback on these plans by November 30th.

Please note that notification that these plans have been posted is also being shared with landowners, participants of the MMTP Monitoring Committee, and those that have signed up for e-blast notifications so you may have already received this notice through another communication avenue.

Each of these draft plans, guides contractors and field personnel while constructing the Manitoba-Minnesota Transmission Project in a manner that meets environmental legislation requirements and protects the environment. It is noted below where the plan is new or updated since provided initially through the regulatory process:

- draft Environmental Monitoring Plan (updated)
- draft Construction Environmental Protection Plan (updated)
- draft Cultural and Heritage Resources Protection Plan (updated)
- draft Biosecurity Management Plan (new draft plan)
- draft Clearing Management Plan (new draft plan)
- draft Right-of-Way Habitat Management Plan for Managing Critical Golden-winged Warbler Habitat during Construction and Operation(no change)
- draft Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (new draft plan)
- draft Navigational Safety Plan Summary (new draft plan)
- draft Rehabilitation and Invasive Species Management Plan (updated)
- draft Waste and Recycling Management Plan (new draft plan)
- draft Access Management Plan (updated)

Feel free to contact me ((204)360-3016) should you have feedback you would like to provide, or you are welcome to make use of the comment forms that are available on the website as well.

We look forward to hearing your feedback or responding to questions about this notification.

Sarah Coughlin

Senior Environmental Specialist

Licensing & Environmental Assessment

Transmission, Manitoba Hydro

360 Portage Ave, Winnipeg, MB

w (204) 360-3016

c (204) 918-9848

scoughlin@hydro.mb.ca

Figure 6-G Follow-up email sent to the MMTP Monitoring Committee

Below is a screen shot of an email sent to interested parties (Figure 6-H) and a list of the interested parties (Table 5)

As part of our ongoing engagement on the Manitoba Minnesota Transmission Project we would like to notify you that we have posted Draft Environmental Protection and Management Plans on the Project website (https://www.hydro.mb.ca/projects/mb_mn_transmission/document_library.shtml) and are looking to gather feedback on these plans by November 30th. You are receiving this email as you were a participant in the Clean Environment Commission Hearings and the National Energy Board hearing process for the Project.

(please note that notification that these plans have been posted is also being shared with landowners, participants of the MMTP Monitoring Committee, and those that have signed up for e-blast notifications so you may have already received this notice through another communication avenue)

Most of these draft plans were shared prior to, or during, the hearing processes. It is noted below where the plan is new since the hearing process, or updated since that time. Each of these draft plans, guides contractors and field personnel while constructing the Manitoba-Minnesota Transmission Project in a manner that meets environmental legislation requirements and protects the environment.

- draft Environmental Monitoring Plan (updated)
- draft Construction Environmental Protection Plan (updated)
- draft Cultural and Heritage Resources Protection Plan (updated)
- draft Biosecurity Management Plan (new draft plan)
- draft Clearing Management Plan (new draft plan)
- draft Right-of-Way Habitat Management Plan for Managing Critical Golden-winged Warbler Habitat during Construction and Operation(no change)
- draft Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (new draft plan)
- draft Navigational Safety Plan Summary (new draft plan)
- draft Rehabilitation and Invasive Species Management Plan (updated)
- draft Waste and Recycling Management Plan (new draft plan)
- draft Access Management Plan (updated)

Feel free to contact me (204-360-7677) or Sarah Coughlin (204-360-3016) should you have feedback you would like to provide, or you are welcome to make use of the comment forms that are available on the website as well.

We look forward to hearing your feedback.

Kind regards,

Maggie Bratland

Figure 6-H Sample email sent to interested parties

Table 5 Manitoba Hydro's list of interested parties for the Project includes the following organizations

Interested parties list
Beausejour Community Planning Services
Beef Producers of Manitoba
Bird Atlas
Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society (CPAWS)
City of Steinbach
City of Winnipeg
Consumers Association of Canada
Cooks Creek Conservation District
Dairy Farmers of Manitoba
DOA Outfitters

Interested parties list
Ducks Unlimited
Forest Industry Association of Manitoba
Green Action Centre
HyLife, Land Manager
Integrated Resource Management Team (Eastern Region)
Keystone Agricultural Producers
La Salle Redboine Conservation District
Local Urban District of Richer, Committee Member-Chairperson
Macdonald-Ritchot Planning District
Manitoba Indigenous and Northern Relations
Manitoba Aerial Applicators
Manitoba Agriculture (Land Use)
Manitoba Agriculture (Agri-Resource Branch)
Manitoba Association of Cottage Owners
Manitoba Bass Anglers (MBA)
Manitoba Canoe & Kayak Centre - Winnipeg
Manitoba Chamber of Commerce
Manitoba Chicken Producers
Manitoba Climate Change and Air Quality
Manitoba Crown Lands
Manitoba Fly Fishing Association (MFFA)
Manitoba Forestry Association
Manitoba Groundwater Management
Manitoba Habitat Heritage Corporation
Manitoba Historic Resources Branch
Manitoba Infrastructure
Manitoba Infrastructure Highway Engineering
Manitoba Infrastructure Highway Regional Operations
Office of Fire Commissioner
Manitoba Lodges and Outfitters Association
Manitoba Paddling Association
Manitoba Parks and Regional Services - Parks and Protected Spaces

Interested parties list
Manitoba Petroleum Branch
Manitoba Pork Council (Industry Services Co-ordinator
Manitoba Protected Areas Initiative
Manitoba Public Health
Manitoba Resource Development Division Growth, Enterprise and Trade
Manitoba Sustainable Development
Manitoba Sustainable Development (Aboriginal Relations)
Manitoba Sustainable Development (Office of Drinking Water)
Manitoba Sustainable Development (Water Control Works and Drainage Licensing)
Manitoba Sustainable Development (Water Quality Management)
Manitoba Trails Association
Manitoba Trappers Association
Manitoba Sustainable Development (Fish and Wildlife)
Manitoba Water Use Licensing
Manitoba Woodlot Association
Maple Leaf Agri-Farms
Nature Conservancy of Canada
Organic Producers Association of Manitoba Co-Operatives Inc.
Paddle Manitoba
Portage la Prairie Community Planning Services
REDBOINE BOATING CLUB
Rural Municipality of Glenboro South - Cypress
Rural Municipality of Headingley
Rural Municipality of La Broquerie
Rural Municipality of McDonald
Rural Municipality of Piney
Rural Municipality of Ritchot
Rural Municipality of Rosser
Rural Municipality of Springfield
Rural Municipality of Ste. Anne
Rural Municipality of Stuartburn

Interested parties list
Rural Municipality of Tache
Ruth Marr Consulting
Save the Seine
Seine-Rat River Conservation District
Sharp-Tails Plus Foundation
Sno-Man Inc
South East Snoriders
Southwood Golf & Country Club
St. Norbert Ward - Winnipeg
St. Vital Ward - Winnipeg
Steinbach Community Planning Services
Steinbach Game & Fish Gun Range Inc
Town of St. Pierre Jolys
Town of Ste. Anne
Trails Manitoba
TransCanada Pipelines Limited
Travel Manitoba
Village of Glenboro
Wa Ni Ska Tan
Walleye Anglers Association of Manitoba (WAAM)
Wilderness Society
Winnipeg Rowing Club