

2022/23 ANNUAL REPORT

ONGOING WATER POWER ACT LICENSE REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO INDIGENOUS ENGAGEMENT, PUBLIC SAFETY, SHORELINE STABILIZATION AND DEBRIS MANAGEMENT, FOR THE CHURCHILL RIVER DIVERSION, LAKE WINNIPEG REGULATION, AND NELSON RIVER GENERATION STATION AREAS

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Land Acknowledgement

Manitoba Hydro has a presence right across Manitoba, on Treaty 1, Treaty 2, Treaty 3, Treaty 4, and Treaty 5 lands – the original territories of the Anishinaabe, Cree, Anishininew, Dakota, and Dene peoples – and the homeland of the Red River Métis.

We acknowledge these lands and pay our respects to the ancestors of these territories.

The legacy of the past remains a strong influence on MH's relationships with Indigenous communities today, and we remain committed to establishing and maintaining strong, mutually beneficial relationships with Indigenous communities.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AOL	Aski'Otutokseko Limited Partnership
CAMP	Coordinated Aquatic Monitoring Program
CRD	Churchill River Diversion
FLCN	Fox Lake Cree Nation
HGD	Harmonized Gilliam Development
HRMP	Heritage Resources Monitoring Program
ICC	Ilford Community Council
ICCL	Incorporated Community of Cross Lake
ICNH	Incorporated Community of Nelson House
JGS	Jenpeg Generation Station
KGS	Kettle Generation Station
KHLP	Keeyask Hydropower Limited Partnership
KSNC	Kischi Sipi Namao Committee
LWR	Lake Winnipeg Regulation
MH	Manitoba Hydro
MMF	Manitoba Métis Federation
NCN	Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation
NFA	Northern Flood Agreement
NHCC	Norway House Community Council
NHCN	Norway House Cree Nation
NPP	Northern Purchasing Policy
OPCN	O-Pipon-Na-Piwin Cree Nation
PCC	Pikwitonei Community Council
SILESC	South Indian Lake Environmental Steering Committee
TCN	Tataskweyak Cree Nation
TPCC	Thicket Portage Community Council
WCC	Wabowden Community Council
WLFN	War Lake First Nation
YFFN	York Factory First Nation

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Manitoba grants the right to develop water power under the authority of *The Water Power Act C.C.S.M. c. W60*. In 2021, MH received *Water Power Act* Final Licences for the Churchill River Diversion (CRD), Lake Winnipeg Regulation (LWR), and Jenpeg Generation Station (JGS) projects. In 2022, MH also received a Short-Term Extension License for Kettle Generation Station (KGS). These licences contain the following provisions:

- The Licensee shall submit an annual report to the Director documenting the Licensee's engagement with Indigenous communities on the continued operation of the Undertaking (7.10 LWR, 7.8 JGS, 7.11 CRD, 6. KGS);
- The Licensee shall, to the satisfaction of the Minister, continue to implement a public safety and debris management program in lands and waters within the Severance Line, and report annually to the Director (7.9 LWR, 7.7 JGS, 7.1 CRD); and
- The Licensee shall, to the satisfaction of the Minister, continue to evaluate, report, and implement options for mitigating shoreline erosion due to the Undertaking consistent with existing and future settlement agreements (7.12 CRD).

The objective of this report is to summarize compliance with these ongoing licence requirements. Information provided is for the 2022/23 fiscal year (April 1, 2022, to March 31, 2023).

The report describes the forums, programs and measures implemented by MH between April 1, 2022, and March 31, 2023. This report includes information not only for the CRD (including the Missi and Notigi Control Structures), LWR, JGS, and KGS, but also the other generation stations solely owned and operated by MH on the Nelson River: specifically, the Kelsey, Limestone, and Long Spruce Generation Stations. These projects are collectively referred to as 'The Projects' throughout this document. Engagement and other measures are not community specific. Therefore, this approach more accurately reflects the way MH engages with Indigenous communities in the region, and implements its public safety, shoreline stabilization and debris management programs. This report does not include the Wuskwatim nor Keeyask Generation Stations, where shared ownership arrangements are in place with specific Indigenous communities. However, references to Wuskwatim and Keeyask Generation Station forums exist throughout the document, as on occasion these forums are used to convey information to communities of MH programs or activities occurring within their traditional territory unrelated to the Wuskwatim and Keeyask projects.

Note that MH delivers broader public safety initiatives and programming outside of the Project severance lines; however, these initiatives are not documented in this report, consistent with the Licence condition noted above. Separate community engagement activities led by Manitoba or Canada, and that may have related to the Projects but that are outside of MH's jurisdiction, are not reported here.

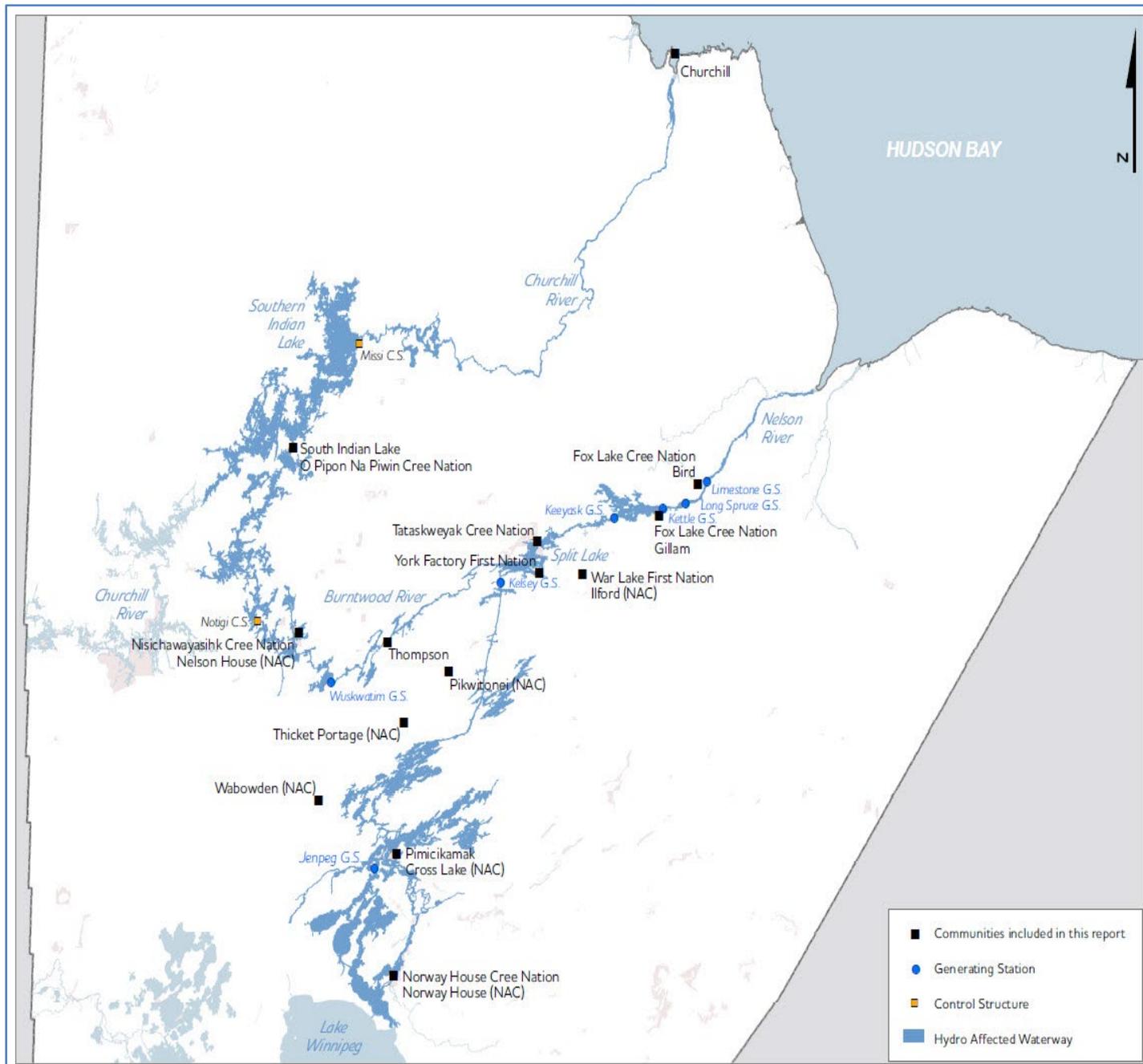
1.1 REPORT STRUCTURE

This report includes two parts:

- **Chapter 2 - Summary of MH Programs and Other Activities:** This part of the submission provides an overview of the ongoing forums, programs and measures through which MH regularly engages with communities. Information about MH's public safety, shoreline stabilization and debris management programming are also included.
- **Chapter 3 - Summary of Community Specific Activities:** These summaries describe the activities that have occurred with individual communities over the reporting period. The summaries are not intended to document every conversation between MH and a particular community, but provide a general overview of activities and dialogue that have occurred over the 2022/23 reporting period. **The community-specific sections include information that may be considered private by individual communities and are not intended to be made public.** They are being submitted to Manitoba Environment, and Climate to satisfy conditions of *The Water Power Act* licences for CRD, LWR, JGS, and KGS. Each community included in this report has been provided their respective summary, as well as the summary of MH programs.

1.2 PROJECT AREA

Map 1 depicts the communities located along the waterways affected by the continued operation of the Projects, hereafter referred to as the Project Area. A total of eighteen communities are included in the region covered by this report. While these are not all Indigenous communities, they all have a substantial Indigenous population and/or engage with MH in implementing programs that promote public safety, shoreline stabilization and debris management. MH also engages with the Manitoba Métis Federation (MMF).



Map 1: Project Area

2.0 SUMMARY OF MANITOBA HYDRO PROGRAMS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

Chapter Two of this report summarizes the forums, programs, and measures by which MH regularly engages with communities, including for the purpose of public safety, shoreline stabilization and debris management during the reporting period. This includes forums, programs and measures that are implemented across communities and years. While there are programs and activities that are common across individual communities, other activities are unique to a specific community and related to the nature and scope of historic hydroelectric impact in each region. Similarly, MH may collaborate with one community in the delivery of a specific program, but that program may benefit resource and recreational users beyond that community (e.g., installation of a safe ice trail). MH's relationship and engagement with each community is also informed by established agreement obligations, as well as the work and initiatives that take place in a community's area of interest. Examples of community-specific forums include the Harmonized Gillam Development process with Fox Lake Cree Nation, the South Indian Lake Environmental Steering Committee (SILESC), and the Churchill Executive Implementation Committee. Community-specific programs and activities are reported on in Chapter Three of this report.

MH recognizes that resolving past grievances is fundamental to strengthening working relationships with Indigenous communities. MH has reached settlement agreements with communities, resource user groups (such as local commercial fishing and trapping associations), as well as individual resource harvesters. This report does not include a listing or description of settlement arrangements or mitigation measures undertaken with communities, resource users or others over time. Rather, it presents a snapshot of engagement, public safety, shoreline stabilization and debris management programming over this specific reporting period.

2.1 ENGAGEMENT FORUMS ESTABLISHED IN SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS

Implementation of various settlement agreements, and any related programming, often requires regular interaction between agreement parties. In some cases, settlement agreements set out processes or defined engagement forums for the parties to meet and discuss issues related to agreement implementation. With respect to the communities included in this report, nine individual communities have formal engagement forums established pursuant to a settlement agreement: the Fox Lake Cree Nation (FLCN), the Incorporated Community of Cross Lake (ICCL), the Incorporated Community of Nelson House (ICNH), Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation (NCN), Norway House Cree Nation (NHCN), Tataskweyak Cree Nation (TCN), Town of Churchill, War Lake First Nation (WLFN), and York Factory First Nation (YFFN).

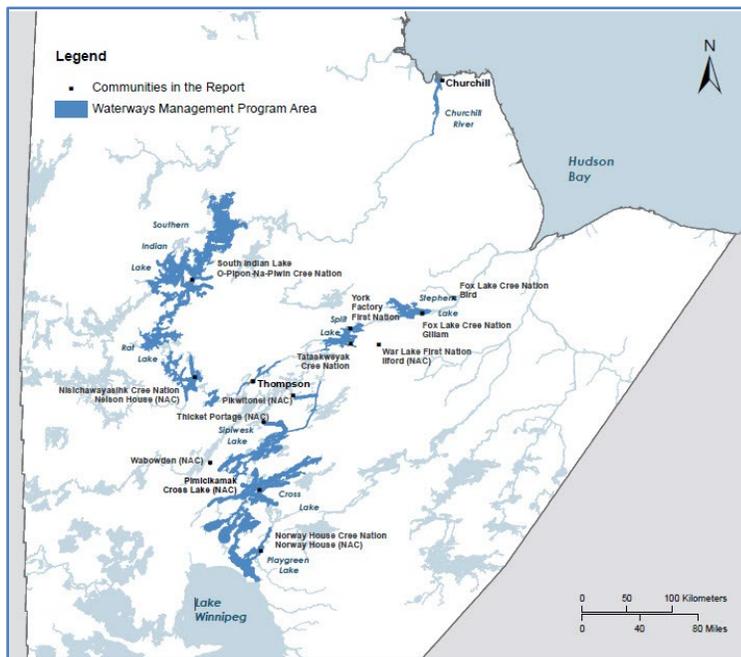
2.2 WATERWAYS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

MH has a Waterways Management Program in place to support and promote the safety of people travelling on waterways affected by MH's operations. The program was initiated in 2000 to address navigation and safety issues resulting from the development of hydroelectric generating stations on the Saskatchewan and Nelson River systems. The Waterways Management Program has four components, including:

- Boat Patrols;
- Debris Clearing;
- Shoreline Stabilization; and,
- Safe Ice Trails.

Each of these components are detailed in the following sub-sections. The Waterways Management Program provides substantial opportunities for community engagement and employment. During the program's annual implementation, site visits by Manitoba Hydro supervisors and management occur to inspect/view work undertaken under the Program and to address concerns raised by communities.

Map 2 below highlights the regions where waterways management programming is undertaken and nearby communities.



Map 2: Waterways Management Program in the Project Area.

2.2.1 BOAT PATROL PROGRAM

The purpose of MH's Boat Patrol (BP) Program is to patrol affected waterways to reduce floating debris making travel along the route safer for users. The boat patrols:

- Identify debris work areas;
- Place hazard markers identifying safe travel routes for resource users; and
- Gather floating debris and deadheads and relocate them to safe areas.

The boat patrols are also available to aid resource users if requested. Boat patrol workers are seasonal MH employees, hired from the surrounding northern Indigenous communities. During the 2022/23 reporting year 32 season employees were hired from nearby communities. The patrols work during the open water season until just prior to freeze-up, usually from mid-May to late October running approximately 24 weeks.

Map 2 shows the lakes and river reaches where the BP Program typically operate.

See Appendix A for a summary of reporting year activities.

2.2.2 DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

MH's Debris Management Program focuses on removing accumulated debris along areas of the shoreline. The removal of beached debris is an initiative-taking measure that prevents the re-entry of debris into the waterways when water levels fluctuate. The removal of stationary debris helps improve access to the shoreline facilitating safe, unhindered access allowing for travel within traditional resource areas. MH collaborates with communities to identify priority work locations for the Debris Management Program. Contractors are hired from communities where the work is taking place, either through the First Nation or Community Council, First Nations owned businesses or resource users. Although MH hires specific contractors to execute the Debris Management Program, the implementation of the program benefits all resource users in the area.

MH typically works to undertake Debris Management Programs with the below listed communities.

- Fox Lake Cree Nation / Gillam
- Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation / Nelson House
- Norway House Cree Nation / Norway House
- O-Pipon-Na-Piwin Cree Nation / South Indian Lake
- Pikwitonei
- Pimicikamak / Cross Lake
- Tataskweyak Cree Nation / Split Lake
- Thicket Portage
- Thompson
- Wabowden

- York Factory First Nation / York Landing

See Appendix A for a summary of reporting year activities.

2.2.3 SAFE ICE TRAILS PROGRAM

MH collaborates with Indigenous communities to support safe travel on affected waterways through the Safe Ice Trails Program. Safe ice trails are installed and removed by seasonal contract workers, typically experienced resource users, hired from northern communities. Trails are then monitored by local contractors who map the trails, test for ice thickness, clear obstructions, and routinely monitor and patrol the trails. Although MH hires specific contractors to execute the Safe Ice Trails Program, the implementation of the program benefits all resource users in the area. Trails installed under the program provide a safe alternative to traveling on unchecked routes. The trails may vary slightly from year to year because of water levels, weather, and the quality of ice. Safe cabins that can be used in emergency situations have been built into the trail network.

The Safe Ice Trails Program typically operates out of the below listed ten communities in the Project Area. Map 2 above shows the locations where the Waterways Management Program, including the Safe Ice Trails Program, is typically implemented.

- Town of Churchill
- Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation / Nelson House
- Norway House Cree Nation / Norway House
- O-Pipon-Na-Piwin Cree Nation / South Indian Lake
- Pikwitonei
- Pimicikamak / Cross Lake
- Tataskweyak Cree Nation / Split Lake
- Thicket Portage
- Wabowden
- York Factory First Nation / York Landing

See Appendix A for a summary of reporting year activities.

2.2.4 SHORELINE STABILIZATION AND SUPPLEMENTARY WORKS

MH monitors shoreline erosion and collaborates with communities to identify priority locations for the installation of shoreline protection along affected reserve lands, cemeteries, and identified burial sites. MH also undertakes other remedial and mitigatory works including, for example, boat launches and ramps, snowmobile ramps, causeways, portages, and beach restoration.

See Appendix A for a summary of reporting year activities.

2.3 WATER LEVEL AND FLOW COMMUNICATIONS

MH regularly communicates with communities and people living next to waterways affected by MH's operations about projected water level and flow conditions. Public safety is always the main consideration in any notification decision. In addition to the regular communications listed below, up-to-date water level and flow information can be found on MH's website: www.hydro.mb.ca/waterlevels.

Very high-water levels were experienced during 2022 throughout Manitoba, including on waterways affected by Manitoba Hydro (MH) operations, due to near record precipitation levels experienced in large parts of the Lake Winnipeg drainage basin during the preceding winter and spring. This resulted in additional engagement with communities who live along hydro-affected waterways and experienced high-water levels, including to provide more frequent communication on water levels and flows.

2.3.1 WATER LEVEL FORECAST NOTICE PROGRAM

MH's Water Level Forecast Notice Program began in the late 1970s in fulfillment of Northern Flood Agreement (NFA) obligations to provide water level forecast notices to the five NFA First Nations. Since then, and through various negotiated settlement agreements with communities, the process has grown to include an increasing number of forecast notice sites, recipients, and copy requests. Recipients include community and First Nations leadership, the Manitoba Métis Federation, resource user groups, government departments and other interested parties. Depending on the recipient, notices are typically sent via email, mail and/or fax. Notices include graphs, data, actual and historic levels, and a narrative description of the forecast. Where possible, the information is also broadcast on local radio for four consecutive days in both English and Cree. The frequency of notifications is increased in the event of rapidly changing conditions.

2.3.2 SPRING OUTLOOK FOR BURNTWOOD, LOWER CHURCHILL AND NELSON RIVERS

During the spring melt, MH issues weekly water level and flow outlooks to share information about water conditions on the Churchill, Nelson and Burntwood rivers. Spring outlooks are distributed to the following: TCN, YFFN, FLCN, WLFN, NCN, Nelson House Community Council (NHCC), Town of Churchill, OPCN, and the SILESC and the MMF. Additional communities and groups may be added on request. In addition, spring outlooks can be found on MH's website: www.hydro.mb.ca/waterlevels.

2.3.3 FALL WATER & FREEZE-UP OUTLOOK FOR LOWER CHURCHILL RIVER

During late fall, MH issues bi-weekly outlooks to provide plain language information on freeze-up, water level and flow conditions on the Lower Churchill River. If conditions warrant, travel advisories are also provided through these outlooks. These outlooks are provided to TCN, the Town of Churchill, OPCN, and the SILESC. Additional communities and groups may be added on request.

2.3.4 WINTER WATER LEVEL PROJECTION

In late fall, MH issues a five-month winter water level projection. Winter water level projections provide the anticipated monthly average water levels on specific waterways for the seasonal period from November to March 31. These are provided to YFFN, NCN, NHCN, ICCL, and TCN.

2.3.5 CHURCHILL RIVER DIVERSION BULLETINS

As required by Section 7.5 of the CRD Final License, MH issues monthly bulletins that provide operational information regarding CRD. The bulletins review flow information for Notigi Control Structure and the Burntwood River as well as water level information for Southern Indian Lake and Footprint Lake. Bulletins are distributed to the Town of Churchill, FLCN, Town of Gillam, Ilford Community Council (ICC), MMF, ICNH, NCN, OPCN, Pikwitonei Community Council (PCC), TCN, Thicket Portage Community Council (TPCC), City of Thompson, WLFN, and YFFN among other recipients.

2.3.6 WATERWAY SAFETY PROTOCOLS AND WATERWAY TRAVEL ADVISORIES

During extreme water events (e.g., floods, droughts), spring melt, and fall freeze-up, when waterway travel conditions may be particularly hazardous, MH provides travel advisories to local communities. In some locations and as detailed below, additional safety and engagement protocols are in place.

2.3.6.1 JENPEG FREEZE-UP PROGRAM ENGAGEMENT

The Jenpeg Freeze-up Program involves managing water flows through JGS to improve conditions for ice to form. A stable and uniform ice cover will allow water to flow more freely under the ice and maximize potential flows from Lake Winnipeg over the winter, while providing safer

conditions for waterway users. Flow changes at JGS are based on monitoring of water levels, water temperatures, weather forecasts and ice conditions in the Nelson River waterways linking Playgreen, Kiskittogisu and Cross lakes. Ice conditions are monitored by observations from a helicopter. To facilitate a better understanding of the Jenpeg Freeze-up Program, representatives of NHCN, NHCC, Pimicikamak and the ICCL, are invited to participate in the helicopter-based monitoring.

2.3.6.2 MISSI FALLS SAFETY PROTOCOL

Before a substantial change in flow is made at the Missi Falls Control Structure, flyovers of the area downstream of Missi Falls are made to ensure there are no concerns regarding the safety of resource users. When necessary, MH may also arrange to have resource-user equipment (e.g. boats, harvesting supplies) at risk of damage or stranding due to water level changes, moved to a safe location. The Missi Falls Safety Protocol is followed to promote safety and reduce private property damage for waterway users on the lower Churchill River. Revised Forecast Notices are also prepared if necessary.

2.3.6.3 STEPHENS LAKE COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL

In response to community concerns with water navigation during low water episodes, a communication protocol was developed in 2020 to issue notifications when water levels in Stephens Lake were forecast to either fall below elevation 457 feet (139.29 m) or forecast to fluctuate more than a metre over 7 days. Notifications are provided to FLCN, the Town of Gillam and the Gillam Marina.

2.4 KISCHI SIPI NAMAQ COMMITTEE

The Kischi Sipi Namao Committee (KSNC), formerly the Lower Nelson River Sturgeon Stewardship Committee, was established in 2013, with membership from FLCN, YFFN, TCN, WLFN, Shamattawa First Nation, Keeyask Hydropower Limited Partnership (KHLP), MH, and Manitoba Natural Resources and Northern Development (non-voting member). The KSNC provides a community-oriented, initiative-taking approach in implementing stewardship activities to protect and enhance sturgeon populations in the Lower Nelson River from Kelsey Generating Station to Hudson Bay. They are guided by the committee vision of “Working together to conserve sturgeon for future generations” or “Mamawi Ahtoshehmitowin, Namao Kakekeh.” Typically, the KSNC meets every two months.

2.5 NELSON RIVER STURGEON BOARD

The Nelson River Sturgeon Board formed in 1993, following the negotiated settlement of a NFA claim, in response to declining Nelson River Lake Sturgeon populations. The Nelson River Sturgeon Board acts in an advisory capacity for the upper Nelson River, between Lake Winnipeg and the Kelsey Generating Station. The board has membership from Pimicikamak, NHCN, PCC, TCN, TPCC, Wabowden Community Council (WCC), YFFN, Manitoba Indigenous Reconciliation and Northern Relations, Manitoba Natural Resources and Northern Development and MH. The Nelson River Sturgeon Board is funded by MH, Manitoba Indigenous Reconciliation and Northern Relations, and supplemented by provincial and federal grants. The objectives of the Nelson River Sturgeon Board are:

- Conserve and enhance Lake Sturgeon stocks in the upper Nelson River;
- Provide the information and means to manage the harvest of sturgeon to meet the subsistence needs of the people of the area, now and in the future; and
- Establish funding and administrative mechanisms to implement the above objectives.

2.6 EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MH has dedicated programming intended to enhance both operational and project-related Indigenous employment, training, and business opportunities.

2.6.1 PRE-PLACEMENT PROGRAMS

MH has pre-placement programs for Indigenous candidates who do not meet the minimum academic qualifications of the MH Power Electrician/Mechanical Technician and Power Line Technician training programs. Pre-placement programs provide paid academic upgrading and on-the-job training and experience. They are six-to-nine-month programs with no guarantee of continued employment upon completion. Program recruitments are posted on MH's external website and advertised on northern radio stations and in northern newspapers.

See Appendix B for a summary of reporting year activities.

2.6.2 NORTHERN PURCHASING POLICY

Since the 1980s, MH has had a Northern Purchasing Policy (NPP) in place to encourage the participation of northern Indigenous people in MH business opportunities. The NPP has resulted

in the provision of local Indigenous business opportunities as part of the implementation of a range of programs and works.

MH also includes Indigenous content as a tender evaluation criterion on various contracts, to encourage Indigenous business and employment opportunities.

See Appendix C for a summary of reporting year activities.

2.7 HERITAGE RESOURCES MONITORING PROGRAM

MH is committed to safeguarding cultural and heritage resources through its Heritage Resources Monitoring Program (HRMP). Under the HRMP annual rotational monitoring of registered heritage occurs throughout MH's hydraulic system. The purpose of this monitoring is to identify any changes in site conditions since the last monitoring visit, and to determine whether any future monitoring or mitigation is required. The HRMP also includes the screening of construction or maintenance projects to determine the chances of finding or disturbing heritage resources in the work area so that appropriate protection measures can be implemented prior to work being initiated. MH works with Manitoba's Department of Sport, Culture and Heritage to review and develop appropriate protection plans to ensure Manitoba's rich cultural history is preserved. This monitoring and protection planning work includes notification and collaboration with local communities on a rotational basis depending on annual field work requirements.

2.8 COORDINATED AQUATIC MONITORING PROGRAM

The Coordinated Aquatic Monitoring Program (CAMP) was developed in partnership by MH and the Manitoba Government to study and monitor the health of waterbodies affected by MH's generating system. The program established consistent sampling protocols for a range of ecological parameters at various levels in the ecosystem and at specific on-system and off-system waterbodies to track ecosystem health over the long-term. Sampling under CAMP began in 2008. Where opportunities arise, contract employees are hired from communities near where the work is taking place to assist with monitoring activities.

The reporting framework developed for CAMP includes annual activity reports, information, and data presentation via a dedicated program website (www.campmb.com) and detailed synthesis reports prepared every three years. The website offers summary reports, as well as technical reports and maps. It is also populated with sampling results for key parameters. All CAMP data are publicly available upon request and have been shared with communities, researchers, government organizations and individuals.

See Appendix D for a summary of reporting year activities.

3.0 SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

The summary tables below describe the activities that have occurred with individual communities in the Project Area over the reporting period. While there are programs and activities that are common across individual communities, other activities are specific to individual communities and relate to the nature and scope of historic hydroelectric impact. Similarly, MH may collaborate with one community in the delivery of a specific program, but that program may benefit resource and recreational users beyond that community (e.g., installation of a safe ice trail). MH's relationship with each community is also informed by established agreement obligations, as well as the work and initiatives that take place in a community's area of interest.

This report summarizes MH's perspective of the activities that have been undertaken during the reporting period. Communities may have their own perspectives of the activities undertaken.

The following community-specific tables include information that may be considered private by individual communities and are not intended to be made public. This information is made available to Manitoba Environment and Climate for the exclusive purpose of satisfying conditions of *The Water Power Act* licences for CRD, LWR, JGS, and KGS.

MH provided each of the communities mentioned in this Chapter with a copy of Chapter's 1 & 2 of this report, and a copy of their community summary.

NOTE TO READER: PAGES 14-69; THE COMMUNITY SUMMARY TABLES, WERE REDACTED FROM THIS VERSION OF THE REPORT.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: WATERWAYS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Boat Patrol Program Summary:

In 2022/23 the Boat Patrol Program deployed 16 boat patrol crews, composed of 32 community members, who patrolled a combined distance traveled of 63,797 kilometres. In addition to keeping waterways safe, boat patrollers aided waterway users when requested, and liaised with community resource users.

Communities	Patrol Area	Number of Crews	Number of Workers
Upper Nelson			
Pimicikamak, Incorporated Community of Cross Lake	Cross Lake, Sipiwesk Lake, JGS Forebay	3	6
Norway House Cree Nation, Norway House Community Council	Playgreen Lake area	1	2
Wabowden	South end of Sipiwesk (Mud Lake)	1	2
Lower Nelson			
Fox Lake Cree Nation, Gillam	Stephens Lake	1	2
Tataskweyak Cree Nation	Split Lake area, Split Lake to Stephens Lake	3	6
York Factory First Nation	York Landing to Split Lake/along Nelson River to Kelsey Generating Station	1	2
Churchill River Diversion (CRD)			
Town of Churchill	Lower Churchill River	1	2

Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation, Incorporated Community of Nelson House	Nelson House to Footprint Lake, Wuskwatim area	2	4
O-Pipon-Na-Piwin Cree Nation	Southern Indian Lake North / South	2	4
City of Thompson	Burntwood River area	1	2
TOTAL		16	32

Debris Management Program Summary:

In 2022/23 the MH implemented 19 debris management programs, employing 221 community members. Each program varied in duration ranging from two to 20 weeks.

Region	Number of Summer Programs	Number of Winter Programs	Number of Program Workers	Number of Weeks per Program
Upper Nelson				
Cross Lake	3	-	52	16
	-	2	20	10
Norway House	1	-	6	14
	-	1	24	11
Wabowden	1	-	3	2
	-	4	12	2
Thicket Portage	1	-	19	2
Lower Nelson				
Stephens Lake	1	-	10	10
Split Lake	1	-	8	8
	1	-	9	12
Churchill River Diversion (CRD)				

Nelson House	1	-	19	20
O-Pipon-Na-Piwin Cree Nation	1	-	33	15
City of Thompson (MMF)	1	-	6	14
TOTAL	12	7	221	133

Safe Ice Trails Program Summary:

In 2022/23 Manitoba Hydro operated 11 Safe Ice Trail Program, installing 2024 km of safe ice trail, and creating 27 part time seasonal employment opportunities for local community members.

Region	Number of Program Workers	Total KMs of Safe Ice Trails installed
Upper Nelson		
Cross Lake	2	519
Norway House	2	225
Wabowden	4	30
Pikwitonei	2	32
Thicket Portage	2	32
Lower Nelson		
Split Lake	4	268
York Landing	2	52.5
Churchill River Diversion (CRD)		
Town of Churchill	2	13
Nelson House	3	68
South Indian Lake	4	784
TOTAL	27	2023.5

Shoreline Stabilization and Supplementary Works Summary:

In 2022/23 Manitoba Hydro undertook 28 shoreline stabilization and supplementary work projects in collaboration with four communities in the Project Area.

Communities	Shoreline Stabilization and Supplementary Works	Number of Projects
Lower Nelson		
Tataskweyak Cree Nation	Isthmus area stabilization	1
Churchill River Diversion (CRD)		
Town of Churchill	CR30 road upgrades; Churchill Weir upgrades	2
Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation, Incorporated Community of Nelson House	Repairs to, and seasonal installation of, 25 seasonal docks.	25
TOTAL		28

APPENDIX B: PRE-PLACEMENT PROGRAM SUMMARY

Since program inception to March 31, 2023:

- 507 trainees had been hired; and
- 436 trainees had moved on to employment at MH.

These programs have contributed to a significant increase in MH's operational Indigenous employment over the years. As of March 31, 2023:

- 1045 Indigenous employees worked at MH;
- 20.3% of total corporate employees self-identified as Indigenous;
- 47.8% of total northern employees self-identified as Indigenous;
- 6.7% of total management employees self-identified as Indigenous; and
- 10.2% of total professional employees self-identified as Indigenous.

APPENDIX C: NORTHERN PURCHASING POLICY FIGURES

In the 2022/23 fiscal year, Manitoba Hydro signed 47 new contracts with Indigenous vendors. Ongoing work continued throughout the year with over 75 Indigenous vendors.

APPENDIX D: COORDINATED AQUATIC MONITORING PROGRAM

During the reporting period, MH and the Manitoba Government participated in discussions to develop a draft framework to expand CAMP to include Indigenous participation, Indigenous Traditional Knowledge, and shoreline monitoring. These new CAMP components will align with requirements in the final licences received for the CRD, LWR and JGS. Initial outreach activities are planned for summer 2023, followed by collaborative activities with MH, Province of Manitoba, and Indigenous communities.