SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

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SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

A

Historic Forest Condition

1.0 Introduction

The description of the historic forest condition is used in the development of the Long-Term Management Direction (LTMD) for the Kenora Forest. The historic forest condition provides some insight into the natural forest dynamics of the forest, the effects of past forest management, and the current forest condition. Historical management information is also useful in understanding trends and changes in forest composition, and past uses of forest resources from the Kenora Forest.

This summary includes discussion of how the historic forest condition, past human activities, developments and natural processes relate to the current forest condition, and the associated management implications (for consideration in the preparation of this 2022 forest management plan).

The historic Forest Condition is described in the following sections:

2. Historical use of forest resources
3. Historical development of access and spatial distribution of harvest area
4. Historical natural disturbances, including size and frequency information
5. Changes to the forest, including:
    - 5.1 Forest type, structure and composition
    - 5.2 Forest landscape pattern
    - 5.3 Forest productivity
    - 5.4 Populations of flora and fauna and wildlife habitat
    - 5.5 Forest biodiversity

The Planning Team gratefully acknowledges the assembly of Historic Use of Forest Resources by the 2012-2022 Planning Team as included in the previous FMPs and Timber Management Plans.

Sources of historical management unit information include early land survey records, fire history records, previous Forest Resource Inventories and Management Plans, old timber cruise surveys and local knowledge

2.0 Historical Use of Forest Resources

PRE- INDUSTRIAL USE

The first French explorer to reach the Lake of the Woods is said to be Jacques de Noyon who traveled from the site of present day Fort Frances in 1688 following Rainy River. Some of the first records of European exploration into the forest around Lake of the Woods date back to Jean Baptiste de La Verendrye, eldest son of Pierre Gaultier de La Verendrye, who is regarded as the discoverer of the "Great Northwest" (now Western Canada). Jean Baptiste de la Verendrye is said to have been the first white man to explore the Winnipeg River, about 1733.

The earliest known human presence in the Lake of the Woods area is the Palaeo Indian culture, who hunted behind the retreating glaciers around 6,000 B.C. The area provided transportation routes along the many river systems from east to west and south to north. The large number of lakes and streams provided opportunities for fishing and for trapping beaver and otter. The forest sheltered caribou, moose, deer, elk? and bear as well as a range of furbearers including wolf, lynx, fox, marten and fisher. Some of the earliest uses of trees from the forest would have been to provide shelter, fuel for heat and cooking and material to build canoes that allowed the people to move around freely in the open water season.

Early voyageurs from the Hudson Bay Company and the Northwest Company traveled into the area along the Rainy River, Lake of the Woods and the Winnipeg River as they moved west. Secondary routes of access into the Kenora Forest were along the main drainage systems of the English River.

As time passed various semi-permanent encampments were erected to allow the traders to over-winter in the area. This led to more permanent structures being built as trading posts used lumber sawn on-site. Trading posts were established at a variety of locations including Rat Portage, Big Island, Minaki, and Whitefish Bay. Native trappers delivered their fur to the posts and in turn received trade goods. Kenora, then known as Rat Portage was the main gathering place and the point from which the annual collection of furs in the district started on the journey to Hudson Bay on the way to England.

But most important to the later trade was the route the French themselves developed to the west via the St. Lawrence, Ottawa and French rivers; by the 1740s they had extended it to the head of Lake Superior and thence to the prairies.

After the Conquest of 1759–60, this route was adopted by anglophone independent traders and then by the North West Company. From Kaministiquia (later Fort William) the route inland began at Grand Portage and twisted north and west through a series of rivers and lakes marked by over 50 tortuous portages. From Lake Winnipeg, the traders headed west via the two branches of the Saskatchewan River; many went northwest via Methye Portage [Portage La Loche] to Lake Athabasca.

Throughout this period between roughly 1650 and 1800 there was little human impact in the forest. The natural pattern of the boreal forest was established with fire being the common method of forest renewal.

1800 TO 1900

Activity in the area began to increase in the 1800's. Timbers and lumber from logging operations along the Lake of the Woods were sent south into Minnesota by steam boat and further south to Minneapolis and Chicago.

Gold was discovered around Lake of the Woods and trees were used to build camps and shore up the mineshafts of those mines, a number of which were located in what is now the Kenora Forest. The first gold was discovered on Hay Island in 1879. The earliest recorded gold mine on the Lake of the Woods was the Manitoba Consolidated Mine at Clearwater Bay in 1883. More people in the area meant more need for structures and this led to the development of a fledgling sawmilling industry. Wood from these early sawmills was used to build the towns at the upper end of Lake of the Woods including what are now Kenora and Sioux Narrows. Between 1881 and 1931 there were seven sawmills operating in Norman, Rat Portage and Keewatin.

The early sawmills relied initially on the abundant white pine which grew around the Lake of the Woods. Logging was limited to the shoreline of the lake but also expanded up the Berry River into the white pine forests around Berry Lake, Dryberry Lake, and Hillock Lake and beyond.

Early logging of white pine from Lake of the Woods. *(Lake of the Woods Museum)*

Logging was carried out in the winter. Camps were established at a number of locations along the main access routes for the early loggers. Logs were sawn by hand and taken to the nearest river by horse drawn sleigh where they were dumped into the water. In the spring the logs were sent downriver into Lake of the Woods and taken by boom and tug to Kenora.

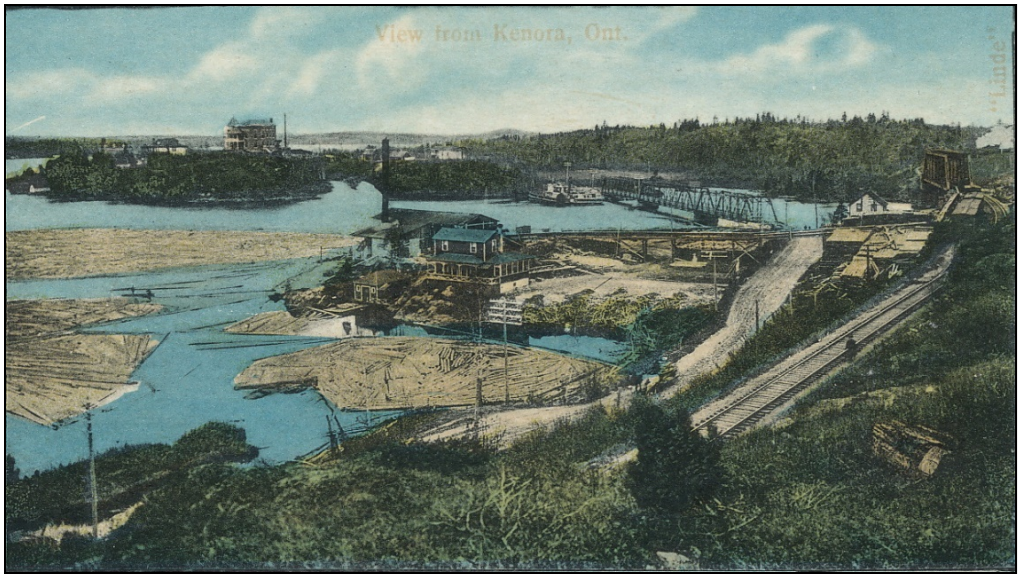
There was no forest management in the area during this period. It isn't known how extensive the white pine forests were, but it is reasonable to say that white pine was a more common tree in the southern part of the forest in recent historical times.

1900 TO 1920

Significant growth in logging in the area began when the Canadian Pacific Railway was built across the north end of Lake of the Woods in the 1890s. The second major access into the forest was created when the Canadian National Railway was completed across the forest shortly afterward.

Prior to construction of the railway, the Dominion government wanted to build a canal from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods, and a wagon road from the Northwest Angle to Winnipeg. Large numbers of men were brought from Eastern Canada to work on this project, which brought the earliest permanent settlers into the district.

Construction of the railways created a significant demand for timber used in bridge construction and for railway ties as well as various buildings in the construction camps. One of the preferred trees used for railway ties and bridge construction was red pine. There are examples of areas where red pine was logged around the time the railway was built through the area. Logs were cut in the winter and delivered to the north end of the Lake of the Woods in the spring to be sawn into timbers and moved onto the railway.



Short's tie mill and log boom in 1907 *(Lake of the Woods Museum)*

Kenora paper mill in 1922 *(Ont. Archives)*

The era of pulp and paper began in the Kenora area early in the 20th century with the construction of a paper mill in Kenora. Kenora was ideally suited for this project.

There was a plentiful supply of water that was harnessed to generate hydroelectricity at the Norman dam and at the outlet of Lake of the Woods into the Winnipeg River. Both

these dams were built by the paper company.

Water was also critical as the initial primary method of transporting pulpwood to the mill and as a resource used in the papermaking process. 1980 was the last year pulpwood was delivered by tug and boom from holding areas around Lake of the Woods.

Logging in the early times continued to focus on areas close to Lake of the Woods and along the easier access corridors of rivers and streams. The first trees to be targeted prior to the building of the paper mill were the large pines for sawlogs and railway ties. Spruce and jack pine were likely used for similar purposes but to a lesser extent. Poplar was not widely used.

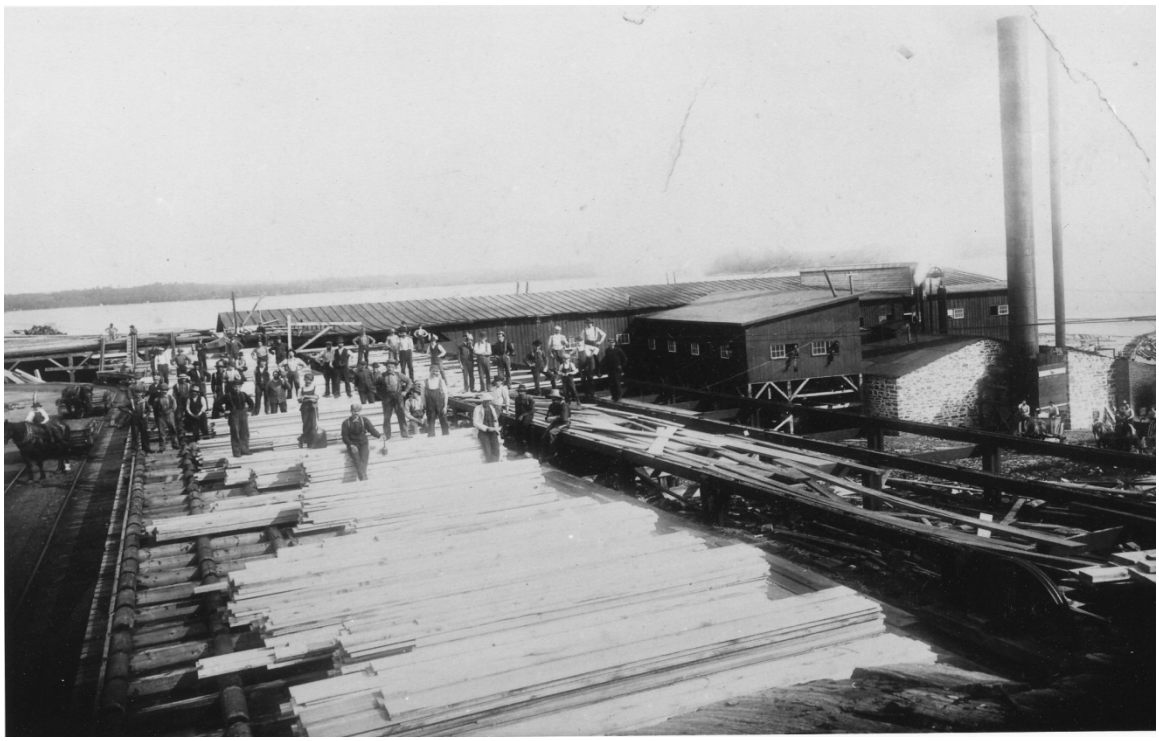
'Management' of the forest had not yet begun and fires burned without intervention. Natural regeneration following logging usually resulted in a mixed wood forest in which poplar and balsam fir were significant components.

1920 TO 1950

After 1920 and construction of the paper mill the focus shifted from the large pines, to black and white spruce for pulp and paper. Poplar was not widely used and jack pine was largely bypassed in favour of the spruces. Jack pine was used for sawlogs in various sawmills.

Throughout this period operations were carried out by men on the ground using cross cut saws. There were few permanent roads. All the logs were hauled from the woods and down skid ways by horses. In the 1940s a series of prisoner of war logging camps were established along the shore of the Lake of the Woods. Remnants of these camps remain to this day. Operations expanded and moved further away from Kenora as access improved. Wood was delivered by rail and water and trails were constructed linking some of the major concentration points.

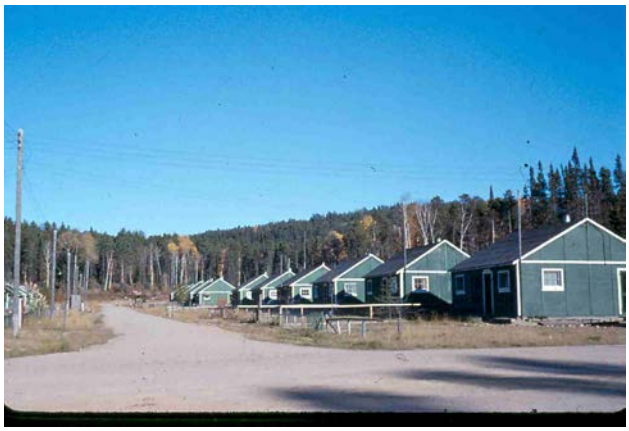
There was no forest management as such and fires were allowed to burn. Logging was followed by natural regeneration. Much of the area logged was also burned. Fires were started by lightning but human caused fires also occurred.



Combine Mill No 4 at Norman *(Lake of the Woods Museum)*

1950 TO 1980

Men working in the forest lived in camps remote from the main towns. These camps were largely self-sufficient, often including schools, churches and stores. Horse barns and various other buildings to outfit the crews were erected in these camps to support the loggers.



Development of the company camps in the Kenora Forest signaled a start to changes in the forest which influence management of the forest to this day. Some of the earliest camps of the 'modern' era were established as the main transportation corridors and roads were developed.

The year 1950 was a significant point in time. 1950 is described as the start of the era of active fire control. The Second World War was over, people were returning to normal occupations in the forest and there were a large number of aircraft that could be used to locate fires and transport men and equipment to engage those fires. Prior to that there was little active fire management. The forest at that time developed much as it had for all the time before that. Uncontrolled fires burned large areas and were the main 'agent of change' in replacing forest stands.

1950 was also significant in that it marked the start of formal forest resource inventory work. The first forest resource inventory was completed in the Kenora District, including what is now the Kenora Forest, in 1953.

Forest management, particularly renewal of harvested areas was just beginning in the 1960s and early 1970s. Experimentation was ongoing with various treatments such as site preparation, planting and seeding. Tree nurseries were developed by the Government and large scale tree planting became standard in the early 1980's.

MODERN TIMES - 1980 TO 2022

The Kenora paper mill remained the largest single user of wood from the forest. Beginning in the 1980 and continuing through to 1988 a series of wildfires consumed large areas of the Kenora Forest. (1980, 1983 and 1988 were significant fire years) The result was that much of the forest moved into younger age classes and, as a result of the fires, jack pine became the dominant conifer species.

The construction of the laminated strand lumber mill by Weyerhaeuser in 2002 was the first significant use of poplar from the forest. With the establishment of the Trus Joist mill, poplar became a much more desirable tree.

Forest operations were fully mechanized by this time. Forest management improved considerably though this era. A range of equipment and techniques were available to the forest manager to ensure that regeneration was carried out according to long-term strategic direction described in management plans.

This period also marked the beginning of intensive fire control. Detection of fires advanced and wildfires were attacked with considerable resources. Although there were years when large areas burned (notably 1976, 1980, 1983 and 1995) overall most fires were actioned at an early stage and extinguished. There was no 'strategic' approach to firefighting other than to place emphasis on wood cut and lying at roadside and short and medium term wood in the path of the fire. As fires were extinguished, the amount of over mature forest grew, allowing more losses due to wind and insect infestation.

The next forest resource inventory, following the 1953 inventory, was completed in 1966 based on 1965 aerial photography. The 1966 inventory was done to a much higher standard and the information collected was far more comprehensive. A further comprehensive re-inventory was completed in 1997. The 1997 inventory was updated for the 2001, 2006 and 2012 FMPs. A completely revised enhanced forest resource inventory (eFRI) for the Kenora Forest was completed for use in the 2022 FMP.

SUMMARY

Logging in the earliest period for subsistence purposes had negligible effect on the forest and how it looks today. The one exception may be the impacts of fires which were either deliberately or accidentally set when people were in the forest. The first industrial period could be described as between 1920 and 1950. The paper mill was in place, access was improving and harvesting was proceeding at an increasing rate.

One key factor which affected the current forest condition from this period is that there was little or no fire suppression. The pattern left after this period can be seen in large contiguous areas of similar age classes. Intermingled with early harvest depletions are fires which have left their own pattern on the current landscape. It is fairly certain that where we see contiguous patches of forest in the 60 to 100 year old ranges, we are seeing the results of fires.

The period between 1950 and 1980 is marked by changes in logging practices as tractors replaced horses and chainsaws replaced crosscut saws as well as significant changes in access. Main roads were built, which opened up the forest. All the wood was hauled to the mills by trucks.

There was little 'forest management' as such in these times and most areas regenerated naturally following harvest. The one really significant difference from all previous periods is that this was the period when intensive fire suppression began. Wild fires were still common and large areas were affected, but the total number of fires, particularly man caused fires, decreased. Cutover areas which may have burned previously as a result of fires caused during logging operations did not burn as often. Loggers had access to fire suppression equipment and were more aware of fire protection practices.

Since the 1980's the forest has been harvested on modern principles of silviculture; harvest and renewal. Timber management plans and later forest management plans were written on the basis of sustained yield. Plans also began to incorporate specific objectives to manage the forest for specific future forest conditions. The future forest condition was based on an understanding of the dynamics of forest succession and the potential for manipulation of that cover through the application of silviculture. The effect then is that the forest established since 1980 is likely much more similar to the 'natural' forest in many aspects.

3.0 Historical Development of Access and Spatial Distribution of Harvest Area

Through time, logging to supply pulpwood for the Kenora and Dryden paper mills and other local sawmills expanded as alternatives to the river drives such as winter roads and the railways became available. The railway allowed expansion north, east and west of Kenora by creating concentration points where timber could be stockpiled prior to shipping into Kenora. A series of old trails and roads linked some of the harvest sites with the CPR railway. Shortly after construction of the paper mill, a second railway, the Canadian Northern (National) Railway was built. That accessed more forest and created more links between the Kenora paper mill and the forest. The history of the first roads into the Kenora area is rather vague, however the TransCanada Highway from Manitoba boundary to Kenora was graded gravel in 1931. The portion of the TransCanada Highway to Thunder Bay was completed to grade in 1934. Highway 71 to Fort Frances area appears to have been completed in around 1935-36.

Both the CPR and CNR had significant impacts on early logging in the Kenora Forest and continue to be important transportation corridors through the forest today.

During the 1940s through the 1950s transportation by road became more developed. Some key access routes were developed which remain important to this day.

Wood harvested from the Aulneau and Western Peninsulas was hauled to the ice and boomed to Kenora by Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company during the summer. Wood from the Northwest Angle moved to Portage Bay up the Winnipeg River and the jack ladder at Norman.

Roads constructed by the Ministry in 1960 were the Pickerel Lake and Gundy Lake Road. Highway 596 and 641 provide access from Keewatin to Minaki. Shoal Lake Road and the McKenzie Portage Road were built to provide access to the Indian Reserves 39A and 38A respectively. In addition to these main highways, other key access routes were developed which allowed access into the forest. The Jones Road from Kenora to Jones on the CNR was a very important corridor and remains so today. The Whitedog-Caribou Road and the Werner Lake Road existed in the unit in 1954.

Taken together, these main roads provided early transportation corridors to all the operating units that make up the Kenora Forest and allowed for more widespread forest activities to begin. Following 1950 and into the 1970s, a series of primary access roads were constructed linking the main highways in the region, including the Cygnet Lake and Sand Lake Roads.

Currently, there is limited access into the portion of the Kenora Forest north of the English River system The Werner Lake access road was originally constructed for mining purposes during the 1940's. It provides access from Manitoba into the central west area but does not connect with any of the existing Kenora Forest road networks. Access into and within this area will require expensive road systems.

By 1991 the four units (Keewatin, Minaki, Aulneau and Kenora Crown Management Units (CMUs)) were amalgamated into one; the Kenora Management Unit (KMU). The inventory that followed the 1966 inventory was done in 1996 on the amalgamated forest. One management plan was prepared for the entire KMU

4.0 Historical Natural Disturbances

Historically, fire has caused the greatest degree of natural disturbance to the Kenora Forest. Fires are responsible for the establishment of nearly all the mature forests in the region, which is reflected in the predominance of jack pine, black spruce, poplar and white birch stands.

Prior to man's efforts at fire suppression, it is estimated that on average the Kenora Forest burnt every 145 years (i.e. the total area of the Kenora Forest would burn every 145 years. Some areas would not be burnt, while others may burn multiple times. Source: Ontario's Landscape Tool Simulated Fire Cycle)

On the Kenora Forest, fires played a significant role during the period from 1966 to 1983. Naturally disturbed forest increased by 60,085 hectares, or 255% during this period.

The area north of the English River system) contains large blocks of naturally burnt area (1976, 1980, 1983 and 1988 wildfire) and the blowdown (in 1991). As a result of these depletions, it makes the remaining scattered mature timber very remote and costly to access. To date, harvesting operations have been limited and sporadic because of difficult and expensive access. Forest succession has been largely influenced by natural elements such as wildfire, blowdown, and insect infestations.

The area of the forest bound by the Umfreville Lake to the north, the Canadian National Railway tracks to the south, the Manitoba-Ontario boundary to the west, and the Sand Lake system to the east has not had significant age-class replacing natural disturbances, and receives a more aggressive fire control program.

The islands of Lake of the Woods and mainland area, extending to the English River in the north; the community of Nestor Falls and Lake of the Woods to the south; the Dryden and Fort Frances MNRF administrative district boundaries to the east; and the Manitoba-Ontario boundary to the west have not seen any significant stand replacing fires.

The Aulneau Peninsula on Lake of the Woods is its own unique area. The Aulneau Peninsula is joined to the mainland at only one point, Turtle Portage, which is a narrow isthmus (approximately 30 metres wide). The Aulneau Peninsula was a manmade island, for the period from 1964-1998, as a result of a channel having been created at Turtle Portage in 1964. This channel has been blocked up and filled because of the detrimental impact on water quality in Whitefish Bay. Significant natural disturbances from wildfire and blowdown occur less frequently, however such disturbances do affect the tree species, forest composition and age class structure of this portion of the Kenora Forest.

There have been no major natural disturbances on the Kenora Forest since the 1996 inventory was completed. In 2003, the Catherine Lake fire consumed about 500 ha of forest along the Minaki Highway. In 2003, blowdown accounted for approximately 1,500 ha of disturbance, mostly north of Umfreville Lake north of the English River.

There was a small blowdown in the Shoal Lake area and in 2018 Kenora Fire 71 consumed a gross area of 10,684 ha.

5.0 Changes to the Forest

5.1 Changes in Forest Type, Structure and Composition

The first comprehensive Forest Resources Inventory (FRI) for what is now the Kenora Forest was completed in 1966 based on aerial photography completed in 1965. The format of that FRI was consistent with the standards of the day. New forest resource inventories have been prepared for the Kenora Forest in 1996 and again in 2018 (based on 2009 photography and updated for use in the 2022 FMP).

Changes to forest composition and pattern of the Kenora Forest have occurred through time from both natural processes (e.g. forest aging, natural disturbances, natural regeneration) and human intervention (e.g. timber harvesting, artificial regeneration, forest fire suppression, forest road access and settlement / development).

This section describes some of these changes to forest composition and pattern that have occurred, and provides relevant statistics that may be used as benchmarks for expanded comparisons in future forest management plans. Changes in forest composition of the Crown productive forest are described in relation to three parameters:

1) Changes by Working Group - 1966 to 2022
2) Changes by Regional Standard Forest Unit – from 2012

Changes by Working Group – 1966 to 2022:

Wildfires burned in both uncut and logged areas without interference until fire suppression in Ontario intensified after 1950. In the natural course of events, forest stands burn on a fairly regular basis. After fire, jack pine is usually the dominant tree species on sites previously containing mainly conifer. Eventually the ground cover, namely mosses, forms a suitable site for germination of black spruce seeds which often remain dormant in the soil after the fire. The black spruce germinates and grows at a relatively slow rate of speed under the jack pine canopy. When the jack pine matures, individual trees start to die and create openings. The black spruce growing under the jack pine takes advantage of these openings and begins to outgrow the jack pine. After more time passes most of the jack pine are eventually replaced with black spruce.

Poplar is similar to jack pine in that it is a pioneer species, intolerant of shade, with the result that it responds quickly after fire. Where there are extensive areas of slightly moister sites with finer textured soil, conditions favour renewal of pure poplar stands from root suckering after fire. Poplar is also usually present in some quantity in most forest stands, on suitable sites. Following fire, the root suckers regenerate maintaining similar levels of poplar to the pre-fire condition. Poplar is present as a component in most conifer stands.

In forest resources inventories over the past 50 years, the Crown productive forest has been classified and area summarized by leading tree species (e.g. working group (WG)). Changes in the proportion of the various working groups in the Kenora Forest during this period are compared in Table 1. For the purposes of this FMP, the time frame for this analysis begins with the forest resources inventory from 1966. This was the first comprehensive inventory of Crown lands for the area that comprised the land base of the Kenora Forest during that time frame.

The summary of working group area on managed Crown production forest land for the 1966 inventory for the Kenora Forest shows: poplar WG stands comprised 38%, jack pine 34%, spruce 17%, balsam fir 3%, white birch 3%, white pine 1%, red pine 1%, other hardwoods 2% and other conifer 1%.

Table 1 Comparison of Crown Forest Area by Working Group

							1966 to 2022	
Working Group	**1966**	**1983**	**1996**	**2006**	**2012**	**2022**	**Forest Unit Change**	**Total Proportion Change**
Poplar	38%	29%	36%	35%	35%	29%	**-25%**	**-9%**
Jack Pine	34%	35%	33%	33%	34%	37%	**8%**	**3%**
Spruce	17%	17%	19%	19%	19%	19%	**14%**	**2%**
White Birch	3%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%	**5%**	**0%**
Balsam Fir	3%	12%	4%	4%	4%	4%	**47%**	**1%**
White Pine	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	**72%**	**1%**
Other Conifer	1%	3%	4%	4%	4%	3%	**166%**	**2%**
Red Pine	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	**36%**	**0%**
Other Hardwoods	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	**-5%**	**0%**
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**		

The Enhanced Forest Resources Inventory (eFRI) for the 2022 FMP shows the following classification of Crown land by working group: poplar WG stands comprised 29%, jack pine 37%, spruce 19%, balsam fir 3%, white birch 3%, white pine 2%, red pine 1%, other hardwoods 2% and other conifer 3%.

Changes in forest composition occurred during the period from 1966 to 1983 primarily as a result of significant forest fires during that period. These disturbances contributed to forest succession and a subsequent decrease in poplar and white birch working group areas. The overall decrease in hardwood-leading working group areas led to an increase in balsam fir and other conifer areas through forest succession. The forces of natural succession began to favour balsam fir in the understory as the poplar became older. As the poplar died, it gave way to balsam fir. This rapid increase in the balsam fir working group would later lead to its' decline as it became the habitat for the spruce budworm as can be seen by the current forest condition of 1996 2022.

In contrast, the conifer working groups (white pine, red pine, jack pine, spruce and other conifer) remained relatively stable during the period from 1966 to 2022. Slight increases in the amount of overall conifer working group occurred, less than 3%. This increase was a result of forest succession and declining area in the hardwood working groups.

The current forest inventory of 2022 shows a very similar trend with the earlier inventories. The relative proportions by working group are very similar. In the 1983 FRI balsam fir working group represented 12% of the production forest area. In the 1996-2022 inventories, it represented 4%, almost identical to the 1966 value of 3% of the production forest area. Overall to 2022, there has been a 9% decrease in poplar area, and a 2-3% increase in each of the jack pine and spruce working group areas.

The trends and comparisons have been analyzed from 1966 to 2022 to consider the changes that occurred in the forest ecosystem. The fifty years of data shows the significant impact from natural disturbances such as wildfire, blowdown and insect infestation. Forest harvesting has also been considered as part of the change in working group areas. These changes provide insight into forest development, and demonstrates how such forest ecosystems have functioned over time. This allows the forest manager to simulate such events when planning future management interventions of harvesting and renewal.

Changes by Regional Standard Forest Unit – from 2012:

The MNRF Northwest Region Standard Forest Units (SFU) are developed regionally to reflect the different forest conditions and management considerations found across the region and the different forest types. The Northwest Region is dominated by the Boreal Forest. Therefore, the dominant forest types reflect conifer forest types such as Spruce, Jack Pine and Balsam Fir. Hardwood forests are dominated by Aspen, White Birch and

Mixedwood. The Northwest Region standard forest units cover these forest types and include some regional ecosite considerations and management considerations for upland, lowland and shallow sites.

Regional standard forest units have been used for classification of forest composition regularly since 2012, and generally replace analysis by working group. A comparison of forest composition by Standard Forest Units follows for the Crown forest land base on the Kenora Forest (Ownership codes 1, 5 and 7 only) for 2012 and 2022 (Table 2). This comparison by SFU allows for relative consistency in reporting of forest composition changes now and for the future, whereas earlier comparisons with inventory attributes of working group, or plan forest units have varied between past forest management plans.

There are 22 Northwest Region standard forest units, therefore the classification of forest types is relatively fine (compared to a broader grouping with fewer classifications, such as working groups or forest units). This leads to a significant variation in areas by SFU between plans / inventories, particularly in the SFUs with smaller areas. Overall, there appears to be a general increase in hardwood dominated SFUs and in the conifer mixedwood SFU. The increase in hardwood dominated forest types may be a result of past silvicultural activities or a function of forest classification methodology in the newer forest inventory.

<u>General observations in SFU changes 2012 to 2022</u>:

- Total area of Crown forest increased approx. 60,000 ha from 2012-2022, resulting from the reinventory of the Kenora Forest in which previously non-productive “Rock” was reclassified as productive forest.
- A majority of the above reclassification of Rock to forested stands, and some reclassification of PjMx1, resulted in a significant increase in Jack Pine Deep SFU forest (PjDee 597% increase).
- The incidence of hardwood-dominated SFUs have generally increased;
- Poplar Deep (PoDee), White Birch Deep (BwDee), and Hardwood Dominant (HrDom) SFUs all increased significantly (207%, 291% and 82% respectively);
- Total area of Spruce Deep SbDee SFU has increased significantly (206%);
- Less area is being classified as “shallow” sites (all forest types) (function of ecosite typing in inventory);
- Other Hardwood (black ash) has increased significantly, but is not a major forest type on the Kenora Forest.

The change in Crown forested area by Boreal Landscape Guide Forest Units (LGFU) is also included in Table 3, for future reference. The LGFUs roll-up the 22 SFUs into 14 landscape-level groupings.

Table 2 Comparison of Kenora Forest Crown Land Area by MNRF Northwest Region Standard Forest Units

NWR SFU	2012	2022	change 2012 to 2022
BfMx1	29,411	36,159	23%
BfPur	1,577	2,456	-40%
BwDee	1,267	3,730	291%
BwSha	489	191	-68%
ConMx	137,051	93,845	-23%
HrdMw	148,653	85,766	41%
HrDom	49,109	80,880	82%
OCLow	10,413	10,071	8%
OthHd	9,029	22,751	604%
PjDee	16,762	87,935	597%
PjMx1	67,674	42,091	-42%
PjSha	51,525	66,174	38%
PoDee	29,398	64,057	207%
PoSha	5,537	1,011	-84%
PrDom	933	1,608	44%
PrwMx	7,673	9,968	44%
PwDom	6,759	9,053	49%
SbDee	12,220	15,298	106%
SbLow	30,368	39,022	23%
SbMx1	30,362	31,516	-9%
SbSha	8,488	6,355	-38%
UplCe	5,259	9,145	112%
Total	**659,957**	**719,082**	21%

Land base is forested Crown Land ownerships 1, 5, 7

Table 3 Comparison of Kenora Forest Crown Land Area by Boreal Landscape Guide Forest Units

LGFU	2012	2022	change 2012 to 2022
BfDom	30,988	38,615	25%
BwDom	1,756	3,921	123%
ConMx	137,051	102,990	-25%
HrdMw	148,653	85,766	-42%
HrDom	49,109	80,880	65%
OCLow	15,672	10,071	-36%
OthHd	9,029	22,751	152%
PjDom	68,287	154,109	126%
PjMx1	67,674	42,091	-38%
PoDom	34,935	65,068	86%
PrwMx	15,365	20,629	34%
SbDom	20,708	21,653	5%
SbLow	30,368	39,022	28%
SbMx1	30,362	31,516	4%
Total	**659,957**	**719,082**	9%

5.2 Changes in Forest Landscape Pattern

In accordance with the approval of the *Forest Management Guide for Boreal Landscapes* (2017), forest management plans must include spatial objective indicators related to forest landscape pattern and texture. These indicators are now measured in Ontario's Landscape Tool (OLT). The 2022 FMP is the second FMP for the Kenora Forest to include these landscape pattern indicators, as the 2012 FMP included similar indicators from the then draft landscape guide.

Two OLT indicators of landscape pattern are included in this Historic Forest Condition to provide baseline data from 2012 and 2022 for comparison in future forest management plan analyses:

a) Frequency of Young Forest Patches by Size Class, and
b) Texture of Mature and Old Forest

Other OLT indicators assessed in the 2022 FMP are described in the FMP Supplementary Documentation B – Analysis Package. Plan Start 2022 values for all BLG indicators measured with OLT for the FMP are recorded in Table FMP-10.

a) Frequency of Young Forest Patches by Size Class

This indicator reflects the supply of young forest on Kenora Forest. Young forest is composed of all forested area < 36 years of age. It is important to ensure that young forest is continually generated, to provide for wildlife habitat benefits of young seral stage forest, as well as to assist in long-term sustainable forest management. The simulated range of natural variation (SRNV) for frequency of young forest by size class on the Kenora Forest is recorded in Table 4, along with the calculated occurrence of young forest in 2012 and 2022.

In general, the distribution of young forest patches is similar to the simulated natural distribution. Differences are observed in the smaller young forest size patch frequencies where the SRNV developed for the Kenora Forest suggests there would naturally be less small disturbances (1-100 and 101-250 ha), and more larger disturbances (> 250 ha) than is evident at Plan Start. This larger proportion of smaller young forest patch at Plan Start 2012 is a result of past forest management, natural disturbance and harvesting practices on the Kenora Forest, and is typical of the management units in the Northwest Region. The forest landscape pattern analysis is documented in Supplementary Documentation B – Analysis Package, Appendix: Boreal

Landscape Guide. Maps generated during this landscape pattern disturbance analysis are included in the FMP as (MU644_2022_FMP_MAP_LandPat_XX.pdf).

Table 4 Young Forest Frequency by Size Class

Young forest patch size (frequency by size class ha)	Simulated Mean Frequency	2012	2022
< 100	61%	65%	67%
101-250	16%	24%	22%
251-500	8%	7%	6%
501-1,000	6%	2%	4%
1,001-2,500	5%	1%	0%
2,501-5,000	2%	0%	1%
5001-10,000	1%	0%	0%
10,001-20,000	1%	0%	0%
>20,000	0%	0%	0%

Management direction in the last 20 years has been to move to larger harvest blocks to emulate natural disturbance patterns more closely. It will take the implementation of several forest management plans with larger harvest area patches to reverse the legacy of small disturbance patches on the Kenora Forest. It is expected that a similar management approach to reduce fragmentation of the Kenora Forest will be implemented for the next several forest management plans.

b) Texture of Mature and Old Forest

This landscape pattern indicator for mature and old forest is assessed to determine whether the proposed plan activities will create a landscape pattern consistent with the simulated natural forest condition. The mean concentration of mature and old forest areas was documented in Ontario's Landscape Tool and accepted by the Planning Team as the best estimation of the natural forest condition. Texture of mature and old forest pattern is recorded at two scales using Ontario's Landscape Tool, at 500 ha and 5,000 ha hexagon scales.

The simulated range of natural variation (SRNV) for mean concentration of mature and old forest on the Kenora Forest is recorded in Table 5, along with the calculated mature and old concentration class proportions in 2012 and 2022. Analysis of landscape

pattern in future management plans, along with comparison back to this baseline data for mature and old forest, will enable forest managers to compare the effectiveness of management strategies on the emulation of natural disturbance patterns.

Table 5 Texture of Mature and Older Forest

Texture of mature and older forest (hexagon frequency distribution by mean proportion):	Simulated Mean Frequency	2012	2022
500 ha Hexagon Scale:			
1 - 20% concentration	40%	10%	12%
21 - 40% concentration	13%	12%	10%
41 - 60% concentration	10%	19%	18%
61 - 80% concentration	10%	22%	20%
81 - 100% concentration	28%	35%	38%
5,000 ha Hexagon Scale:			
1 - 20% concentration	28%	8%	10%
21 - 40% concentration	23%	11%	9%
41 - 60% concentration	20%	26%	21%
61 - 80% concentration	17%	31%	30%
81 - 100% concentration	12%	25%	29%

5.3 Changes in Forest Productivity

In the Base Model Inventory, the productive forest area is classified into classes of forest productivity by forest unit. YIELD generally reflects the productivity or potential of the forested stand to produce wood fibre, and does not reflect the silvicultural treatments (or associated relative cost) to be implemented.

These productivity classes are identified as “YIELD” classes in the 2022 FMP, in accordance with the 2020 *Forest Management Planning Manual.* YIELD definitions differ for different forest units, and YIELD may be redefined between forest management plans. In each FMP, YIELD is used consistently in the Base Model Inventory, Table FMP-4 Silvicultural Ground Rules and in the strategic modelling. Therefore forest productivity is not comparatively assessed in this Historic Forest Condition to previous forest management plans. YIELD is described in detail in Supplementary Documentation B – Analysis Package.

5.4 Changes in Populations of Flora and Fauna and Wildlife Habitat

Forest management plans manage for and report the amount and distribution of habitat, not specific populations. Indicators of forest biodiversity, described in Section 5.6 serve as a proxy for wildlife habitat, in accordance with the Boreal Landscape Guide.

Species at Risk found on the Kenora Forest are discussed in FMP text Section 2.1.4.1. Woodland Caribou (forest dwelling ecotype) is a Species At Risk, found on the Kenora Forest with habitat managed spatially in the FMP, for the area within the area of continuous caribou distribution.

5.5 Changes in Forest Biodiversity

The 2022 FMP is the second FMP for the Kenora Forest to include these forest biodiversity indicators, as the 2012 FMP included indicators from the then draft Boreal landscape guide. As these indicators continue to be measured through time, forest managers will have a consistent comparison of changes in forest composition and age structure for the Kenora Forest.

Changes by Provincial Landscape Class – from 2012:

Since the approval of the *Forest Management Guide for Boreal Landscapes* (2014)(BLG), forest management plans must include an indicator of management objective achievement related to forest composition and age structure called Landscape Classes. Landscape Classes are broad groupings of forest types with consideration for age of the forest types. Landscape Classes are based on the rolling up of the areas classified by Northwest Region Standard Forest Units (Table 2) by age grouping.

Landscape Classes replace the indicators for specific forest type/ age and habitat for selected wildlife species analyzed and reported in previous forest management plans. These landscape classes incorporate forest type attributes, age and to a limited degree site (e.g. upland / lowland designation for conifer forests). Landscape class areas through time can be reviewed (along with data for other indicators) to assess forest diversity and indirectly wildlife habitat on the Kenora Forest. Forest management plans do not include information or analysis of populations of flora (other than trees in the forest resources inventory) or fauna. However, Forest Management Plans do include habitat descriptions for certain wildlife species. In particular, caribou habitat in the caribou zone is assessed through time on the Kenora Forest.

A comparison between plans of area by Landscape Class (Table 6), provide the forest manager with information from which to assess future forest condition changes and trends. This comparison by Landscape Class provides a more general assessment of forest diversity trends as compared to the data for changes in area by Regional Standard Forest Units (seven Landscape Classes versus 22 regional SFUs).

Consistent with the 2012 Kenora Forest land base, approximately, 60% of the Kenora Forest is in the mature and late successional landscape classes, with only 40% being in the immature development stages.

Table 6 Comparison of Kenora Forest Crown Land Area by Landscape Class

Landscape Class:	2012 (ha)	2022 (ha)
Pre/sapling	94,539	39,198
Immature hardwoods and hardwood mixedwoods	82,177	136,344
Immature Conifer and conifer mixedwoods	54,904	61,507
Mature and late balsam fir and balsam fir mixed	14,936	18,014
Mature and late lowland spruce and low other conifer	28,239	38,317
Mature and late conifer mixedwood	166,371	207,290
Mature and late hardwoods and hardwood mixedwoods	138,817	145,804
	579,982	**646,473**

Forest Type by Age Grouping

In addition to the landscape classes described above, the planning team also used total productive Crown forest area by old growth groupings as a landscape indicator of forest type and age structure. The provincial definition was used to establish the age-of-onset. Plan start areas of old growth by regional old growth grouping are reported in Table 7 for the 2012 FMP and Table FMP-10 of the 2022 FMP. Due to the under harvest of the Kenora Forest 2012-2022, the proportion of old growth forest increased 1% since the start of the 2012-2022 FMP.

Table 7 Area of Old Growth Grouping 2012 and 2022

Old Growth Forest Area:	2012 (ha)	2022 (ha)
Lowland Conifer	3,258	4,194
Upland Conifer	21,539	24,764
Mixedwood and Hardwood	19,663	24,780
White Pine and Red Pine	1,020	1,969
	45,480	**55,707**
	7.8%	8.6%

6.0 Management Implications

The historical management unit information is useful in understanding trends and changes in forest composition, and past use of forest resources from the management unit. The observations may also allow for an adjustment to current management practices that will build on those past events, or move the forest condition closer to past forest conditions.

Forest management on the Kenora Forest is primarily influenced by current mandatory provincial direction in the *Forest Management Planning Manual* and the *Forest Management Guide for Boreal Landscapes* (BLG). The BLG requires the use of Ontario's Landscape Tool (OLT) to set desirable levels for objective indicators of forest composition, structure and pattern (within the simulated ranges of natural variation for the forest). Development of the Long-Term Management Direction for the 2022 FMP involves the analysis and determination of desirable levels for forest condition that may influence management decisions (Section 3.5-3.7 in final FMP text). It is expected that FMP management decisions will mitigate some of the changes in forest condition evident in this Historic Forest Condition. Management implications may include objective desirable levels or operational strategies to:

- Maintain or increase the predominant conifer-dominated forest composition in forest.
- Increase Red Pine and White Pine dominated area.
- Decrease or maintain the lower level of hardwood-dominated and hardwood mixedwood area in sites characterized as supporting hardwood species.
- Create similar conditions (disturbance patterns and forest composition and structure) as might occur in the absence of human intervention.
- Decrease number of patches of young forest, and increase average disturbance size (defragment)
- Maintain and enhance habitat for woodland caribou on the Kenora Forest in the caribou management zone.

The forest management plan objectives of the FMP will address these changes and focus on strategies to restore natural patterns and biodiversity levels.

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

B

Analysis Package

The Analysis Package is contained in a separate electronic FMP file:

MU644_2022_FMPDP_ TXT_AnPack.PDF (Draft Plan)

MU644_2022_FMP_ TXT_AnPack.PDF (Final Plan)

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

C

First Nation and Métis Background Information Reports

The Forest Management Planning Manual (2020) requires agreement from each First Nation or Métis community for the inclusion of their Background Information Report in the forest management plan. No First Nation or Métis communities affected by this Kenora Forest FMP provided such agreement.

Therefore the First Nation or Métis Background Information Reports prepared during plan development are retained at the Kenora District Office of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, and do not form part of the supplementary documentation of this forest management plan.

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

D

Summary of First Nation and Métis Involvement

The Forest Management Planning Manual (2020) requires agreement from each First Nation or Métis community for the inclusion the Summary of First Nation and Métis Involvement in the forest management plan. No First Nation or Métis communities affected by this Kenora Forest FMP provided such agreement.

Therefore the Summary of First Nation and Métis Involvement is retained at the Kenora District Office of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, and does not form part of the supplementary documentation of this forest management plan.

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

E

Social and Economic Description

Includes:

(i) Social and economic description; and
(ii) Demographic profiles.

Table of Contents

2.2 Social and Economic Description

A social and economic description has been prepared for the Kenora Forest Management Unit, using available information, in accordance with the requirements of the Forest Management Planning Manual (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry 2020). The social and economic description describes the social and economic characteristics of communities that derive substantial social and economic benefits (e.g., employment, municipal taxes) related to the forest industry or forest management activities, forest resource-processing facilities, and the other industrial and non-industrial users of the forest.

This description was considered in the development of the Long-Term Management Direction and the planning of forest operations.

2.2.1 Overview of Social and Economic Context

Forest management activities on the Kenora Forest impact a wide geographic area. There are several communities that rely in part on the forest for both social and economic benefits, including employment in woodlands operations such as harvesting, hauling and silvicultural activities, or employment in processing facilities that receive wood fibre from the forest. There are also many indirect benefits generated by forest operations as well as associated revenues and employment across the province.

Direct social and economic impacts occur primarily in the communities of Dryden, Ear Falls, Emo, Kenora, and Barwick (Chapple).

First Nation and Métis communities in or adjacent to the Kenora Forest whose interests or traditional uses may be affected by forest management activities include Animakee Wa Zhing No. 37 (Northwest Angle No. 37 First Nation), Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island), Asubpeeschoseewagong Netum Anishinabek (Grassy Narrows First Nation), Iskatewizaagegan No. 39 Independent First Nation (Shoal Lake 39), Métis Nation of Ontario Region One Consultation Committee, Mishkosiminiziibing First Nation (Big Grassy River), Naotkamegwanning First Nation (Whitefish Bay), Niisaachewan Anishinaabe Nation (Dalles), Northwest Angle No. 33 First Nation, Obashkaandagaang (Washagamis Bay), Ojibways of Onigaming First Nation (Sabaskong / Onigaming), Shoal Lake No. 40 First Nation, Wabaseemoong Independent Nations (Whitedog), Wabauskang First Nation, Buffalo Point First Nation, Mitaanjigamiing First Nation, and Wauzhusk Onigum Nation (Rat Portage).

2.2.2 Summary of Demographic Profiles

Demographic information has been summarized in this section for communities that receive substantial amounts of wood fiber from the Kenora Forest, provide employment for the forest sector, or whose interests or traditional uses may be affected by forest management activities. The summaries are of standardized demographic profiles, as well as of demographic information provided by communities. These communities in question are listed in Appendix I.

The standardized profiles prepared for the final Kenora Forest Management Plan are based on Statistics Canada's Census Subdivisions and were prepared by MNRF Forest Information Analysts using Statistics Canada's 2016 Census data. Official Census data is collected every five years by Statistics Canada (Statistics Canada 2017), and census surveys have been conducted in 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

In order to represent unorganized communities that receive benefits from the Forest, but do not have specific census data tied to each community, the census subdivision Kenora Unorganized (e.g., Perrault Falls) were therefore included. The standardized profiles have a couple of limitations that must be noted. The main data source was the 2016 Census, which does not reflect the most recent economic changes. Also, there was no official census data available for the communities of Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island) and Northwest Angle No. 33 First Nation at the time of writing.

MNRF regional advisors worked with economic development officers and community members from all communities to review and develop the profiles. The appendix for this Socio-Economic Description contains the complete, standardized demographic and economic profiles for most of the communities listed. Standardized demographic profiles were generated for the following Census subdivisions:

Big Grassy River 35G
Big Island Mainland 93
Dryden
Ear Falls
Fort Frances
Kenora 38B
Kenora, Unorganized
Kenora
Lake of the Woods 37
Lake of the Woods

Northwest Angle 33B
Rat Portage 38A
Sabaskong Bay (Part) 35C
Sabaskong Bay 35D
Saug-a-Gaw Sing 1
Shoal Lake (Part) 39A
Shoal Lake (Part) 40
Shoal Lake 34B2
Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls
The Dalles 38C
Wabaseemoong
Whitefish Bay 32A
Whitefish Bay 33A
Whitefish Bay 34A

The summaries of each standardized profile include the data for population trends, community diversity, household incomes, and employment by industry for each community are located in Appendix 1. Each standardized profile also displays the base line social and economic information which includes the previously mentioned data, along with information on dwellings, education, official languages, dependency ratios, et cetera. These provide an indication of reliance on the Forest for a community's well-being, and how resilient the community is to change resulting from forest management activities over time.

2.2.2.1 Demographic Profiles of Census Subdivisions on the Kenora Forest

Big Grassy River 35G

Population and Labour Force

o Total Population 235
o Labour Force 75
• Employment Rate 100.0%
• Primary Occupations: Sales 35.7%, Trades 21.4%, Primary 14.3%, Finance 14.3%, Management 0.0%, Health 0.0%, Processing 0.0%, Natural 14.3%, Social 0.0%, Culture 0.0%

Community Diversity

o Foreign Born 0.0%
o Canadian Born 0.0%
o Aboriginal Identity 100.0%
o Official Language: English only 100.0%; French only 0.0%; both English & French 0.0%, Neither 0.0%

Household Characteristics
o No. of Households 76; Average # of persons per Household 3.4
Income
o Average Individual Income $No Data (Male $No Data, Female $No Data)
o Average Household Income $No Data
Education
o University 0.0%, College 16.1%, Trade 6.5%, Secondary 32.3%, Primary 45.2%

Big Island Mainland 93
Population and Labour Force
o Total Population 10
o Labour Force No Data
• Employment Rate No Data%
• Primary Occupations: No Data
Community Diversity
o Foreign Born 0.0%
o Canadian Born 0.0%
o Aboriginal Identity 0.0%
o Official Language: English only 0.0%; French only 0.0%; both English & French 0.0%, Neither 0.0%
Household Characteristics
o No. of Households 2; Average # of persons per Household No Data
Income
o Average Individual Income $No Data (Male $No Data, Female $No Data)
o Average Household Income $No Data
Education
o University 0.0%, College 0.0%, Trade 0.0%, Secondary 0.0%, Primary 0.0%

Dryden
Population and Labour Force
o Total Population 7,749
o Labour Force 3,970
• Employment Rate 92.3%
• Primary Occupations: Sales 31.7%, Trades 18.7%, Primary 5.1%, Finance 11.7%, Management 11.8%, Health 9.6%, Processing 4.5%, Natural 4.0%, Social 1.5%, Culture 1.5%
Community Diversity
o Foreign Born 6.4%
o Canadian Born 93.6%
o Aboriginal Identity 19.3%

o Official Language: English only 93.0%; French only 0.1%; both English & French 6.7%, Neither 0.2%

Household Characteristics

o No. of Households 3,541; Average # of persons per Household 2.3

Income

o Average Individual Income $41,193 (Male $47,734, Female $34,156)

o Average Household Income $83,201

Education

o University 14.4%, College 27.0%, Trade 4.1%, Secondary 30.8%, Primary 23.7%

Ear Falls

Population and Labour Force

o Total Population 995

o Labour Force 565

• Employment Rate 92.9%

• Primary Occupations: Sales 22.1%, Trades 20.2%, Primary 14.4%, Finance 9.6%, Management 8.7%, Health 4.8%, Processing 13.5%, Natural 2.9%, Social 1.9%, Culture 1.9%

Community Diversity

o Foreign Born 4.7%

o Canadian Born 95.3%

o Aboriginal Identity 27.4%

o Official Language: English only 93.0%; French only 0.5%; both English & French 6.5%, Neither 0.0%

Household Characteristics

o No. of Households 490; Average # of persons per Household 2.3

Income

o Average Individual Income $50,000 (Male $68,189, Female $29,572)

o Average Household Income $92,541

Education

o University 5.8%, College 18.2%, Trade 10.2%, Secondary 34.3%, Primary 31.4%

Fort Frances

Population and Labour Force

o Total Population 7,739

o Labour Force 3,870

• Employment Rate 92.9%

• Primary Occupations: Sales 30.7%, Trades 17.3%, Primary 3.4%, Finance 17.6%, Management 9.9%, Health 10.7%, Processing 1.7%, Natural 4.1%, Social 2.3%, Culture 2.3%

Community Diversity
o Foreign Born 5.1%
o Canadian Born 94.9%
o Aboriginal Identity 24.8%
o Official Language: English only 96.2%; French only 0.1%; both English & French 3.6%, Neither 0.2%
Household Characteristics
o No. of Households 3,758; Average # of persons per Household 2.2
Income
o Average Individual Income $39,877 (Male $44,845, Female $35,126)
o Average Household Income $76,591
Education
o University 14.2%, College 27.2%, Trade 4.3%, Secondary 31.4%, Primary 22.9%

Kenora 38B
Population and Labour Force
o Total Population 421
o Labour Force 185
• Employment Rate 75.7%
• Primary Occupations: Sales 44.8%, Trades 13.8%, Primary 6.9%, Finance 13.8%, Management 6.9%, Health 0.0%, Processing 4.5%, Natural 6.9%, Social 0.0%, Culture 0.0%
Community Diversity
o Foreign Born 0.0%
o Canadian Born 0.0%
o Aboriginal Identity 96.4%
o Official Language: English only 100.0%; French only 0.0%; both English & French 0.0%, Neither 0.0%
Household Characteristics
o No. of Households 144; Average # of persons per Household 3.1
Income
o Average Individual Income $18,577 (Male $19,006, Female $18,070)
o Average Household Income $43,546
Education
o University 3.6%, College 16.1%, Trade 3.6%, Secondary 30.4%, Primary 46.4%

Kenora, Unorganized
Population and Labour Force
o Total Population 6,737
o Labour Force 3,295
• Employment Rate 91.0%

• Primary Occupations: Sales 21.2%, Trades 26.3%, Primary 4.0%, Finance 17.7%, Management 9.7%, Health 8.7%, Processing 5.4%, Natural 4.3%, Social 1.3%, Culture 1.3%

Community Diversity

o Foreign Born 5.3%

o Canadian Born 94.7%

o Aboriginal Identity 17.3%

o Official Language: English only 93.2%; French only 0.1%; both English & French 6.7%, Neither 0.1%

Household Characteristics

o No. of Households 6,630; Average # of persons per Household 2.3

Income

o Average Individual Income $41,003 (Male $45,293, Female $35,668)

o Average Household Income $91,705

Education

o University 15.6%, College 25.9%, Trade 5.9%, Secondary 29.4%, Primary 23.2%

Kenora

Population and Labour Force

o Total Population 15,096

o Labour Force 8,080

• Employment Rate 92.9%

• Primary Occupations: Sales 28.0%, Trades 23.2%, Primary 2.5%, Finance 13.9%, Management 12.4%, Health 9.6%, Processing 2.1%, Natural 4.5%, Social 1.8%, Culture 1.8%

Community Diversity

o Foreign Born 4.0%

o Canadian Born 96.0%

o Aboriginal Identity 21.3%

o Official Language: English only 92.9%; French only 0.0%; both English & French 7.0%, Neither 0.1%

Household Characteristics

o No. of Households 7,376; Average # of persons per Household 2.3

Income

o Average Individual Income $44,173 (Male $50,783, Female $37,583)

o Average Household Income $90,121

Education

o University 14.4%, College 27.0%, Trade 4.1%, Secondary 30.8%, Primary 23.7%

Lake of the Woods 37

Population and Labour Force

o Total Population 62

o Labour Force 25

• Employment Rate 100%

• Primary Occupations: Sales 0.0%, Trades 50.0%, Primary 0.0%, Finance 0.0%, Management 0.0%, Health 50.0%, Processing 0.0%, Natural 0.0%, Social 0.0%, Culture 0.0%

Community Diversity

o Foreign Born 6.4%

o Canadian Born 93.6%

o Aboriginal Identity 19.3%

o Official Language: English only 100.0%; French only 0.0%; both English & French 0.0%, Neither 0.0%

Household Characteristics

o No. of Households 20; Average # of persons per Household 4.0

Income

o Average Individual Income $ No Data (Male $ No Data, Female $ No Data)

o Average Household Income $ No Data

Education

o University 0.0%, College 0.0%, Trade 0.0%, Secondary 66.7%, Primary 33.3%

Lake of the Woods

Population and Labour Force

o Total Population 230

o Labour Force 115

• Employment Rate 82.6%

• Primary Occupations: Sales 23.8%, Trades 19.0%, Primary 9.5%, Finance 9.5%, Management 19.0%, Health 0.0%, Processing 19.0%, Natural 0.0%, Social 0.0%, Culture 0.0%

Community Diversity

o Foreign Born 17.3%

o Canadian Born 82.7%

o Aboriginal Identity 14.8%

o Official Language: English only 95.7%; French only 0.0%; both English & French 4.3%, Neither 0.0%

Household Characteristics

o No. of Households 521; Average # of persons per Household 2.1

Income

o Average Individual Income $ No Data (Male $ No Data, Female $ No Data)

o Average Household Income $ No Data

Education
o University 11.4%, College 25.0%, Trade 4.5%, Secondary 27.3%, Primary 31.8%

Northwest Angle 33B
Population and Labour Force
o Total Population 95
o Labour Force No Data
• Employment Rate No Data %
• Primary Occupations: No Data
Community Diversity
o Foreign Born No Data %
o Canadian Born No Data %
o Aboriginal Identity No Data %
o Official Language: English only No Data %; French only No Data %; both English & French No Data %, Neither No Data %
Household Characteristics
o No. of Households 43; Average # of persons per Household No Data
Income
o Average Individual Income $ No Data (Male $ No Data, Female $ No Data)
o Average Household Income $ No Data
Education
o University No Data %, College No Data %, Trade No Data %, Secondary No Data %, Primary No Data %

Rat Portage 38A
Population and Labour Force
o Total Population 140
o Labour Force 50
• Employment Rate 70.0 %
• Primary Occupations: Sales 50.0%, Processing 50.0%
Community Diversity
o Foreign Born 0.0 %
o Canadian Born 0.0 %
o Aboriginal Identity 89.3 %
o Official Language: English only 96.4%; French only 0.0%; both English & French 3.6%, Neither 0.0%
Household Characteristics
o No. of Households 231; Average # of persons per Household 3.1
Income
o Average Individual Income $ No Data (Male $ No Data, Female $ No Data)
o Average Household Income $ No Data

Education

o University 0.0%, College 15.8%, Trade 10.5%, Secondary 26.3%, Primary 47.4%

Sabaskong Bay (Part) 35C

Population and Labour Force

o Total Population No Data

o Labour Force No Data

• Employment Rate No Data %

• Primary Occupations: No Data

Community Diversity

o Foreign Born No Data %

o Canadian Born No Data %

o Aboriginal Identity No Data %

o Official Language: English only No Data %; French only No Data %; both English & French No Data %, Neither No Data %

Household Characteristics

o No. of Households No Data; Average # of persons per Household No Data

Income

o Average Individual Income $ No Data (Male $ No Data, Female $ No Data)

o Average Household Income $ No Data

Education

o University No Data %, College No Data %, Trade No Data %, Secondary No Data %, Primary No Data %

Sabaskong Bay 35D

Population and Labour Force

o Total Population 371

o Labour Force 175

• Employment Rate 62.9%

• Primary Occupations: Sales 19.0%, Trades 23.8%, Primary 0.0%, Finance 19.0%, Management 9.5%, Health 9.5%, Processing 0.0%, Natural 0.0%, Social 9.5%, Culture 9.5%

Community Diversity

o Foreign Born 0.0%

o Canadian Born 0.0%

o Aboriginal Identity 100.0%

o Official Language: English only 98.7%; French only 0.0%; both English & French 1.3%, Neither 0.0%

Household Characteristics

o No. of Households 121; Average # of persons per Household 3.2

Income
o Average Individual Income $22,041 (Male $19,754, Female $24,042)
o Average Household Income $37,189
Education
o University 4.1%, College 24.5%, Trade 8.2%, Secondary 20.4%, Primary 42.9%

Saug-a-Gaw-Sing 1
Population and Labour Force
o Total Population 98
o Labour Force 55
• Employment Rate 83.3%
• Primary Occupations: Sales 21.4%, Trades 21.4%, Primary 14.3%, Finance 14.3%, Management 9.5%, Health 0.0%, Processing 14.3%, Natural 0.0%, Social 0.0%, Culture 0.0%
Community Diversity
o Foreign Born 0.0%
o Canadian Born 0.0%
o Aboriginal Identity 100.0%
o Official Language: English only 100.0%; French only 0.0%; both English & French 0.0%, Neither 0.0%
Household Characteristics
o No. of Households 44; Average # of persons per Household 2.5
Income
o Average Individual Income $No Data (Male $No Data, Female $No Data)
o Average Household Income $No Data
Education
o University 0.0%, College 23.1%, Trade 0.0%, Secondary 23.1%, Primary 53.8%

Shoal Lake (Part) 39A
Population and Labour Force
o Total Population 391
o Labour Force 180
• Employment Rate 82.9%
• Primary Occupations: Sales 31.8%, Trades 31.8%, Primary 9.1%, Finance 9.1%, Management 0.0%, Health 9.1%, Processing 9.1%, Natural 0.0%, Social 0.0%, Culture 0.0%
Community Diversity
o Foreign Born 0.0%
o Canadian Born 0.0%
o Aboriginal Identity 97.5%

o Official Language: English only 98.7%; French only 0.0%; both English & French 1.3%, Neither 0.0%

Household Characteristics

o No. of Households 458; Average # of persons per Household 2.6

Income

o Average Individual Income $15,525 (Male $12,344, Female $19,197)

o Average Household Income $33,299

Education

o University 3.6%, College 21.8%, Trade 5.5%, Secondary 18.2%, Primary 50.9%

Shoal Lake (Part) 40

Population and Labour Force

o Total Population 71

o Labour Force 30

• Employment Rate 71.4%

• Primary Occupations: Sales 0.0%, Trades 0.0%, Primary 20.0%, Finance 20.0%, Management 20.0%, Health 0.0%, Processing 0.0%, Natural 0.0%, Social 20.0%, Culture 20.0%

Community Diversity

o Foreign Born 0.0%

o Canadian Born 0.0%

o Aboriginal Identity 100.0%

o Official Language: English only 100.0%; French only 0.0%; both English & French 0.0%, Neither 0.0%

Household Characteristics

o No. of Households 23; Average # of persons per Household 3.0

Income

o Average Individual Income $No Data (Male $No Data, Female $No Data)

o Average Household Income $No Data

Education

o University 0.0%, College 20.0%, Trade 0.0%, Secondary 20.0%, Primary 60.0%

Shoal Lake 34B2

Population and Labour Force

o Total Population 151

o Labour Force 65

• Employment Rate 69.2%

• Primary Occupations: Sales 25.0%, Trades 50.0%, Primary 0.0%, Finance 0.0%, Management 25.0%, Health 0.0%, Processing 0.0%, Natural 0.0%, Social 0.0%, Culture 0.0%

Community Diversity
o Foreign Born 0.0%
o Canadian Born 0.0%
o Aboriginal Identity 100.0%
o Official Language: English only 100.0%; French only 0.0%; both English & French 0.0%, Neither 0.0%
Household Characteristics
o No. of Households 57; Average # of persons per Household 2.9
Income
o Average Individual Income $No Data (Male $No Data, Female $No Data)
o Average Household Income $No Data
Education
o University 0.0%, College 9.1%, Trade 9.1%, Secondary 13.6%, Primary 68.2%

Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls
Population and Labour Force
o Total Population 567
o Labour Force 320
• Employment Rate 79.7%
• Primary Occupations: Sales 41.7%, Trades 20.0%, Primary 3.3%, Finance 10.0%, Management 21.7%, Health 3.3%, Processing 0.0%, Natural 0.0%, Social 0.0%, Culture 0.0%
Community Diversity
o Foreign Born 6.4%
o Canadian Born 93.6%
o Aboriginal Identity 13.8%
o Official Language: English only 96.5%; French only 0.0%; both English & French 3.5%, Neither 0.0%
Household Characteristics
o No. of Households 797; Average # of persons per Household 2.0
Income
o Average Individual Income $30,547 (Male $31,630, Female $29,328)
o Average Household Income $76,750
Education
o University 15.5%, College 21.6%, Trade 8.2%, Secondary 35.1%, Primary 19.6%

The Dalles 38C
Population and Labour Force
o Total Population 194
o Labour Force 75
• Employment Rate 85.7%

• Primary Occupations: Sales 37.5%, Trades 37.5%, Primary 0.0%, Finance 25.0%, Management 0.0%, Health 0.0%, Processing 0.0%, Natural 0.0%, Social 0.0%, Culture 0.0%

Community Diversity

o Foreign Born 0.0%

o Canadian Born 0.0%

o Aboriginal Identity 100.0%

o Official Language: English only 97.4%; French only 0.0%; both English & French 2.6%, Neither 0.0%

Household Characteristics

o No. of Households 60; Average # of persons per Household 3.5

Income

o Average Individual Income $No Data (Male $No Data, Female $No Data)

o Average Household Income $No Data

Education

o University 8.3%, College 20.8%, Trade 8.3%, Secondary 8.3%, Primary 54.2%

Wabaseemoong

Population and Labour Force

o Total Population 827

o Labour Force 285

• Employment Rate 73.7%

• Primary Occupations: Sales 33.3%, Trades 14.8%, Primary 7.4%, Finance 29.6%, Management 7.4%, Health 0.0%, Processing 7.4%, Natural 0.0%, Social 0.0%, Culture 0.0%

Community Diversity

o Foreign Born 0.0%

o Canadian Born 0.0%

o Aboriginal Identity 98.8%

o Official Language: English only 98.8%; French only 0.0%; both English & French 0.0%, Neither 1.2%

Household Characteristics

o No. of Households 233; Average # of persons per Household 4.0

Income

o Average Individual Income $21,701 (Male $16,668, Female $25,396)

o Average Household Income $29,646

Education

o University 3.5%, College 7.0%, Trade 1.7%, Secondary 9.6%, Primary 78.3%

Whitefish Bay 32A

Population and Labour Force

o Total Population 575

o Labour Force 230

• Employment Rate 77.8%

• Primary Occupations: Sales 37.0%, Trades 18.5%, Primary 11.1%, Finance 14.8%, Management 11.1%, Health 7.4%, Processing 0.0%, Natural 0.0%, Social 0.0%, Culture 0.0%

Community Diversity

o Foreign Born 0.0%

o Canadian Born 0.0%

o Aboriginal Identity 98.3%

o Official Language: English only 100.0%; French only 0.0%; both English & French 0.0%, Neither 0.0%

Household Characteristics

o No. of Households 191; Average # of persons per Household 3.4

Income

o Average Individual Income $23,021 (Male $21,672, Female $24,314)

o Average Household Income $48,502

Education

o University 4.1%, College 21.9%, Trade 5.5%, Secondary 24.7%, Primary 43.8%

Whitefish Bay 33A

Population and Labour Force

o Total Population 96

o Labour Force 40

• Employment Rate 55.6%

• Primary Occupations: Sales 33.3%, Trades 33.3%, Primary 0.0%, Finance 0.0%, Management 0.0%, Health 0.0%, Processing 0.0%, Natural 33.3%, Social 0.0%, Culture 0.0%

Community Diversity

o Foreign Born 0.0%

o Canadian Born 0.0%

o Aboriginal Identity 100.0%

o Official Language: English only 100.0%; French only 0.0%; both English & French 0.0%, Neither 0.0%

Household Characteristics

o No. of Households 40; Average # of persons per Household 2.9

Income

o Average Individual Income $No Data (Male $No Data, Female $No Data)

o Average Household Income $No Data

Education

o University 0.0%, College 16.7%, Trade 0.0%, Secondary 16.7%, Primary 66.7%

Whitefish Bay 34A

Population and Labour Force

o Total Population 124

o Labour Force 42

• Employment Rate 77.8%

• Primary Occupations: Sales 33.3%, Trades 0.0%, Primary 0.0%, Finance 33.3%, Management 0.0%, Health 0.0%, Processing 33.3%, Natural 0.0%, Social 0.0%, Culture 0.0%

Community Diversity

o Foreign Born 0.0%

o Canadian Born 0.0%

o Aboriginal Identity 100.0%

o Official Language: English only 100.0%; French only 0.0%; both English & French 0.0%, Neither 0.0%

Household Characteristics

o No. of Households 42; Average # of persons per Household 3.6

Income

o Average Individual Income $No Data (Male $No Data, Female $No Data)

o Average Household Income $No Data

Education

o University 11.8%, College 17.6%, Trade 11.8%, Secondary 17.6%, Primary 41.2%

2.2.3 Industrial and Non-Industrial Uses of the Forest

2.2.3.1 Forestry and Wood Products

Timber harvesting is an important industrial use of the forest, contributing to local communities mentioned in Appendix I. Currently Miitigoog LP. is the Sustainable Forest Licence holder (SFL) for the Kenora Forest, under License number 550400, Miitigoog LP is responsible for the general administration of the Kenora Forest, including responsibilities for planning, reporting and implementing all forest operations.

To assist with the day to day delivery of these planning and operational responsibilities, a First Nation owned company, Miisun Integrated Resource Management Co., was formed. Weyerhaeuser continued to conduct forest management activities for the Kenora Forest from April 2010 to March 2011 while Miisun was formed and built up the capacity to take over forest management planning and plan implementation responsibilities for the Kenora Forest. There was significant overlap in personnel and information transfer between Weyerhaeuser and Miisun during this period. The transfer of responsibility for forest management to Miisun occurred April 1, 2011.

Miisun's responsibilities are to conduct management activities on behalf of the Miitigoog LP shareholders, such as forest management planning, forest licensing activities, road construction and maintenance, forest compliance, regeneration, etc. The operating company coordinates the allocation of harvesting to meet mill wood directive requirements and harvest commitments. The Plan Author, Kurt Pochailo, R.P.F., works for Miisun and was supported by multidisciplinary and multi-organizational planning team members and advisors.

Communities that have received significant volumes of wood from the Kenora Forest over the last ten years include Kenora, Dryden, and Fort Frances. The amount delivered changes from year to year as impacted by mill closures and market conditions.

In this section, fiscal years are used (e.g. 2010-2011 = April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011).

2.2.3.1.1 Overlapping Licences and Wood Supply Commitments

Table 1 shows the holders of overlapping licenses and forest resource licenses, by licence number, licensee name, licence type, issue/effective/expiry dates, and additional comments are listed in the table.

Table 1 Holders of Overlapping Licences and Forest Resource Licences (FRL) on the Kenora Forest.

Licence Number	Licensee Name	Licence Type	Issue Date	Effective Date	Expiry Date	Comments
A64773	Devlin Timber Company (1992) Limited	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	29/06/2017	01/04/2017	31/03/2027	10 year licence
A64943	Weyerhaeuser Company Limited	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	18/03/2019	01/04/2019	31/03/2022	3 year licence
A64946	W5 Logging Ltd.	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	20/03/2019	01/04/2019	31/03/2022	3 year licence
550400	Miitigoog LP	SFL	07/12/2002	01/04/2002	31/03/2022	SFL for the Kenora Forest Management Unit
A64832	Weyerhaeuser Company Limited	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	20/03/2018	04/01/2018	31/03/2021	3 year licence
553809	Weyerhaeuser Company Limited	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	19/03/2018	04/01/2018	31/03/2021	3 year licence
A64828	Devlin Timber Company (1992) Limited	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	19/03/2018	04/01/2018	31/03/2021	3 year licence
A64945	Ojibways of Onigaming FN Economic Development LP	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	20/03/2019	04/01/2019	31/03/2021	2 year licence
A64884	Devlin Timber Company (1992) Limited	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	23/05/2018	04/01/2018	31/03/2021	3 year licence
A64706	Devlin Timber Company (1992) Limited	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	04/01/2017	04/01/2017	31/03/2020	3 year licence
A64781	Weyerhaeuser Company Limited	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	27/07/2017	04/01/2017	31/03/2020	3 year licence
A64811	Devlin Timber Company (1992) Limited	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	12/11/2017	04/01/2017	31/03/2020	3 year licence
A64905	Devlin Timber Company (1992) Limited	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	09/11/2018	04/01/2018	31/03/2020	2 year licence

Licence Number	Licensee Name	Licence Type	Issue Date	Effective Date	Expiry Date	Comments
553751	Glen Kent in trust for Wabaseemoong Independent Nations	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	10/04/2017	04/01/2017	31/03/2020	3 year licence
A64918	Devlin Timber Company (1992) Limited	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	11/09/2018	04/01/2018	31/03/2020	2 year licence
553582	Devlin Timber Company (1992) Limited	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	04/01/2017	04/01/2017	31/03/2020	3 year licence
A64797	Weyerhaeuser Company Limited	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	25/09/2017	04/01/2017	31/03/2020	3 year licence
A64707	W5 Logging Ltd.	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	04/01/2017	04/01/2017	31/03/2020	3 year licence
A64944	Devlin Timber Company (1992) Limited	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	20/03/2019	04/01/2019	31/03/2021	2 year licence
553586	Weyerhaeuser Company Limited	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	04/01/2017	04/01/2017	31/03/2020	3 year licence
A64830	Weyerhaeuser Company Limited	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	20/03/2018	04/01/2018	31/03/2020	2 year licence
A64869	Devlin Timber Company (1992) Limited	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	03/04/2018	04/01/2018	31/03/2020	2 year licence
553781	Weyerhaeuser Company Limited	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	12/07/2017	04/01/2017	31/03/2020	3 year licence
553585	W5 Logging Ltd.	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	01/04/2017	04/01/2017	31/03/2020	3 year licence
A64857	Gerald Lewis in trust for Iskatewizaagegan #39 Independent First Nation	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	27/03/2018	04/01/2018	31/03/2020	2 year licence
A64717	Ojibways of Onigaming FN Economic Development LP	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	17/03/2017	04/01/2017	31/03/2020	3 year licence

Licence Number	Licensee Name	Licence Type	Issue Date	Effective Date	Expiry Date	Comments
A64826	W5 Logging Ltd.	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	19/03/2018	04/01/2018	31/03/2020	2 year licence
A64831	Weyerhaeuser Company Limited	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	20/03/2018	04/01/2018	31/03/2020	2 year licence
553584	Weyerhaeuser Company Limited	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	01/04/2017	04/01/2017	31/03/2020	3 year licence
A64913	Weyerhaeuser Company Limited	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	22/10/2018	04/01/2018	31/03/2020	2 year licence
A64801	Ojibways of Onigaming FN Economic Development LP	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	04/10/2017	04/01/2017	31/03/2020	3 year licence
553587	Weyerhaeuser Company Limited	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	17/02/2017	04/01/2017	31/03/2020	3 year licence
A64919	Devlin Timber Company (1992) Limited	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	09/11/2018	04/01/2018	31/03/2020	2 year licence
A64708	Gerald Lewis in trust for Iskatewizaagegan #39 Independent First Nation	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	01/04/2017	04/01/2017	31/03/2020	3 year licence
A64815	Weyerhaeuser Company Limited	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	18/12/2017	04/01/2017	31/03/2020	3 year licence
A64795	Devlin Timber Company (1992) Limited	FRL - Overlapping a SFL	25/09/2017	04/01/2017	31/03/2020	3 year licence

The various wood supply commitments by mechanism, tree species and volumes for the Kenora Forest are described in Table 2.

Table 2 Wood Supply Commitments on the Kenora Forest

Wood Supply Commitments			
Processing Facility	Mechanism	Species	Volume (m3 - merchantable)
Weyerhaeuser Company Limited	Ministerial Conditional Commitment	Po	152,000
Weyerhaeuser Company Limited	Supply Agreement	BW	14,500
Prendiville Industries Ltd.	Supply Agreement	SPF	156,000
E&G Custom Sawing Ltd.	SFL Appendix E Condition	PWR	2,000
Wabaseemoong Independent Nation	SFL Appendix F Condition	Harvest Commitment	7,200
Wood Supply Use - Other			
Processing Facility	Mechanism	Species	Volume (m3 - merchantable)
Prendiville Industries Ltd.	Business Agreement	PWR	3,250
Prendiville Industries Ltd.	Business Agreement	SPF	10,700

2.2.3.1.2 Harvest and Wood Utilization

Information in this report was provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources scaling and billing system (TREES). TREES provided detailed information regarding harvest (e.g. species, volumes) and utilization (e.g. mill destination). The information covers the ten-year period from 2009-10 to 2018-19 inclusive.

This information will be useful in determining an appropriate target for wood supply in the 2022 - 2032 FMP. With recent closures of mills, demand for wood supply will have to be reevaluated.
Analysis regarding future demand or utilization from the forest will consider the SFL commitments and the current industrial capacity.

Over the ten-year period, 1,190,217 m3 was harvested and utilized from the forest. The average annual volume harvested from the forest was 119,021 m3 of conifer and hardwood. Most of the wood harvested was utilized at fourteen mills producing a variety of products including pulp, paper, lumber, composite boards and veneer.

2.2.3.1.3 Volume by Type and Facility

Table 3 provides the volume of wood from the Kenora Forest as utilized by facility over a ten year period, from April 1, 2009 through March 31, 2019. Through time, the facilities using wood products from the Forest have varied, which can be seen throughout the table. Due to the inconsistency of wood utilization by various facilities, only the years in which a facility has received wood fibre from the Forest have been included. The volumes are sorted by softwood, intolerant hardwood, tolerant hardwood and mixedwood. Harvest volumes in the Species Type column labelled as 'Mixedwood' refer to biofibre volumes. The Ontario – 9999 'Facility' is a roll up code encompassing all of the non-licensed facilities (e.g., those that use less than one thousand cubic metres per year), onsite uses (e.g., horticulture, mulching), and personal use fuelwood volumes. Please review Table FMP-15 for the projected wood utilization by mill for the planned harvest volume in the 2022 - 2032 FMP.

Table 3 Historical wood utilization (volume in cubic metres) by facility, harvest year, and species type from 2009-2010 to 2018-2019

Facility Name - Code - Location	Harvest Year	Species Type	Volume m3	Undersize Volume m3	Total Volume m3
531322 Ontario Ltd. - 1232 - Fort Frances	2011/2012	Softwood	5,472	-	5,472
	2013/2014	Softwood	1,218	-	1,218
Dave Burt General Contractor Ltd. - 1418 - Sioux Narrows	2009/2010	Softwood	246	-	246
	2011/2012	Softwood	466	-	466
	2012/2013	Softwood	294	-	294
Domtar Inc. - 1103 - Dryden	2009/2010	Softwood	31,616	3,945	35,561
	2010/2011	Softwood	39,243	4,336	43,579
	2011/2012	Softwood	44,735	2,801	47,535
	2012/2013	Softwood	79,407	8,658	88,064
	2013/2014	Softwood	53,774	5,088	58,863
	2014/2015	Softwood	2,119	109	2,227
E.&G. Custom Sawing Ltd. - 1410 - Kenora	2009/2010	Softwood	1,386	-	1,386
	2010/2011	Softwood	1,675	-	1,675
	2011/2012	Softwood	2,765	-	2,765
	2012/2013	Intolerant Hardwood	14	-	14
	2012/2013	Softwood	2,346	-	2,346
	2013/2014	Intolerant Hardwood	1	-	1
	2013/2014	Softwood	3,502	-	3,502
	2013/2014	Tolerant Hardwood	104	2	106
	2014/2015	Softwood	2,857	-	2,857
	2015/2016	Softwood	945	-	945
	2016/2017	Softwood	113	-	113
	2017/2018	Softwood	2,145	-	2,145

Facility Name - Code - Location	Harvest Year	Species Type	Volume m3	Undersize Volume m3	Total Volume m3
	2018/2019	Softwood	450	-	450
EACOM Timber Corporation - 1510 - Ear Falls	2014/2015	Softwood	7,866	-	7,866
	2015/2016	Softwood	22,293	11	22,304
	2016/2017	Softwood	807	1	808
Manitou Forest Products Ltd. - 1221 - Emo	2013/2014	Softwood	1,930	-	1,930
	2014/2015	Softwood	851	-	851
	2015/2016	Softwood	198	1	199
	2016/2017	Softwood	120	1	121
	2017/2018	Softwood	3,674	7	3,681
McKenzie Lumber Inc. - 1610 - Hudson	2012/2013	Softwood	48	0	48
	2013/2014	Softwood	199	1	200
Norbord Inc. - 1240 - Barwick	2009/2010	Softwood	205	-	205
	2014/2015	Softwood	2,452	15	2,467
	2016/2017	Softwood	164	15	179
Ontario - 9999	2009/2010	Intolerant Hardwood	1,247	-	1,247
	2009/2010	Softwood	437	-	437
	2009/2010	Tolerant Hardwood	99	-	99
	2010/2011	Intolerant Hardwood	703	0	703
	2010/2011	Softwood	3,706	-	3,706
	2011/2012	Intolerant Hardwood	1,813	0	1,813
	2011/2012	Softwood	491	-	491
	2011/2012	Tolerant Hardwood	69	1	70
	2012/2013	Intolerant Hardwood	919	-	919
	2012/2013	Softwood	1,517	-	1,517
	2012/2013	Tolerant Hardwood	38	-	38
	2013/2014	Intolerant Hardwood	1,413	-	1,413
	2013/2014	Softwood	315	-	315
	2013/2014	Tolerant Hardwood	283	-	283
	2014/2015	Intolerant Hardwood	847	-	847
	2014/2015	Softwood	315	-	315
	2015/2016	Intolerant Hardwood	1,656	-	1,656
	2015/2016	Softwood	1,985	-	1,985
	2016/2017	Intolerant Hardwood	1,665	-	1,665
	2016/2017	Softwood	143	-	143
	2016/2017	Tolerant Hardwood	132	-	132
	2017/2018	Intolerant Hardwood	2,048	-	2,048
	2017/2018	Softwood	3,943	0	3,943
	2017/2018	Tolerant Hardwood	100	-	100
	2018/2019	Intolerant Hardwood	2,327	-	2,327
	2018/2019	Softwood	784	-	784
	2018/2019	Tolerant Hardwood	-	-	-

Facility Name - Code - Location	Harvest Year	Species Type	Volume m3	Undersize Volume m3	Total Volume m3
Oxdrift Tractor Sales Ltd. - 1129 - Oxdrift	2010/2011	Softwood	177	-	177
	2011/2012	Softwood	329	-	329
	2012/2013	Softwood	147	-	147
	2014/2015	Softwood	31	-	31
Prendiville Industries Ltd. - 1401 - Kenora	2015/2016	Softwood	18,125	-	18,125
	2016/2017	Softwood	63,426	-	63,426
	2017/2018	Softwood	73,891	269	74,160
	2018/2019	Softwood	38,898	134	39,032
Resolute FP Canada Inc. - 1201 - Fort Frances	2009/2010	Softwood	13,304	279	13,583
	2010/2011	Softwood	20,494	2,669	23,163
	2011/2012	Intolerant Hardwood	159	57	216
	2011/2012	Softwood	40,007	564	40,571
	2012/2013	Softwood	13,665	167	13,831
	2013/2014	Softwood	3,835	59	3,894
Resolute Growth Canada Inc. - 2590 - Thunder Bay	2013/2014	Softwood	1,793	29	1,822
Weyerhaeuser Company Limited - 1422 - Kenora	2009/2010	Intolerant Hardwood	40,518	3,394	43,912
	2009/2010	Softwood	366	104	470
	2010/2011	Intolerant Hardwood	36,225	2,894	39,119
	2010/2011	Softwood	-	2,906	2,906
	2011/2012	Intolerant Hardwood	71,092	4,135	75,226
	2011/2012	Mixedwood	401	4,612	5,013
	2012/2013	Intolerant Hardwood	72,349	4,632	76,981
	2013/2014	Intolerant Hardwood	78,839	4,101	82,940
	2014/2015	Intolerant Hardwood	42,579	2,257	44,836
	2015/2016	Intolerant Hardwood	31,883	1,511	33,394
	2016/2017	Intolerant Hardwood	38,542	4,573	43,115
	2017/2018	Intolerant Hardwood	42,520	6,117	48,637
	2018/2019	Intolerant Hardwood	18,184	2,670	20,854
Wincrief Forestry Products L.P. - 1425 - Whitedog	2011/2012	Softwood	666	-	666
	2012/2013	Softwood	4,107	-	4,107
	2013/2014	Softwood	4,877	91	4,968

Footnote: Facility code 9999 - is construction timber (1004) and all the regional codes for small sawmills etc. all rolled up.

Table 4 provides a summary of where the merchantable volume on the Kenora Forest has been utilized for the 10-year period from April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2019.

Table 4 Summary of merchantable volume utilization by mill on the Kenora Forest

FACILITY CODE	FACILITY_NAME	LOCATION	Net Merchantable Volume (m3) 2009 - 2019
1103	Domtar Inc.	Dryden	250,893
1129	Oxdrift Tractor Sales Ltd.	Oxdrift	685
1201	Resolute FP Canada Inc.	Fort Frances	91,464
1221	Manitou Forest Products Ltd.	Emo	6,773
1232	531322 Ontario Ltd.	Fort Frances	6,690
1240	Norbord Inc.	Barwick	2,821
1401	Prendiville Industries Ltd.	Kenora	194,341
1410	E.&G. Custom Sawing Ltd.	Kenora	18,304
1418	Dave Burt General Contractor Ltd.	Sioux Narrows	1,007
1422	Weyerhaeuser Company Limited	Kenora	473,496
1425	Wincrief Forestry Products L.P.	White Dog	9,650
1510	EACOM Timber Corporation	Ear Falls	30,966
1610	McKenzie Lumber Inc.	Hudson	246
2590	Resolute Growth Canada Inc.	Thunder Bay	1,793
9999	Ontario		28,997
Total			1,118,124

2.2.3.1.4 Sawmill Residue Descriptions

Destination of sawmill residues (ex. chips and sawdust) produced by sawmills processing wood fibre from the Kenora Forest are described in Table 5.

Table 5 Destinations of sawmill residues produced by local sawmills that use wood from the Kenora Forest for secondary products

Facility Name	Facility Code	Sawmill Residues Destinations	Comments
Weyerhaeuser Company Ltd.	1422	Resolute FP Canada Inc. (Tbay, Biomass) - 2585 destination (hog fuel), Norbord Inc. - 1240 destination (hog fuel & other fibres)	2017 Facility Report
Domtar Inc.	1103	N/A	2017 Facility Report
Prendiville Industries Ltd.	1401	Domtar Inc. - 1103 destination (sawmill chips), Other Province - 9400 destination (bark), Biopower Sustainable Energy Corp - 2113 destination (sawdust), Other state - 9800 destination (shavings), Domtar Inc. - 1103 destination (hog fuel)	2017 Facility Report
Resolute FP Canada Inc.	1201	**Fort Frances Facility Closed - 2014**	N/A
EACOM Timber Corporation	1510	Domtar Inc. - 1103 destination (sawmill chips, hog fuel), Northwest Region - 1060 destination (sawdust, shavings)	2017 Facility Report

2.2.3.1.5 Mill Descriptions

The following section provides details regarding major industrial users which receive wood from the Kenora Forest.

Domtar Inc (1103 Dryden)

Types of Products Made: Northern bleached softwood kraft (NBSK) market pulp, power

Employment (mills, woodlands, woodlands contractors): 360 Facility Employees, 17 Woodlands Employees

Facility Ownership (past 10 years): Domtar Inc., since 2007

Recent Major Upgrades: Construction / installation of a steam condenser and a 15 MW "topping" turbo-generator turbine proceeded throughout 2010 and 2011. The turbine was commissioned in late January 2012. 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017 not specified, however 2017 eFAR reports ongoing capital improvements and equipment replacements.

Significant Downtime: None

EACOM Timber Corporation (1510 Ear Falls)

Types of Products Made: Dimension Lumber, specialties 6' to 9' (2x3, 2x4, 2x6), maximum 10' lengths.

Employment (mills, woodlands, woodlands contractors): 121 Facility Employees, 6 Woodlands Employees

Facility Ownership (past 10 years): EACOM Timber Corporation, formerly owned by Domtar Inc. prior to July 2010

Recent Major Upgrades: Compressor Replacement, Sawmill Small and Large Line, Ink-jet Project, DLI Chains, Debarker Bottom Press Rolls

Significant Downtime: None

Prendiville Industries Ltd. (1401 Kenora)

Types of Products Made: Softwood Lumber, 4' to 10' Kiln Dried Studs, Machine Stress Rated (MSR) Lumber, Boards and Shorts.

Employment (mills, woodlands, woodlands contractors): 115 Facility Employees, 2 Woodlands Employees

Facility Ownership (past 10 years)**:** Prendiville Industries Ltd. since 1994 to 2019, bought by 1347 LLC in September 2020 and to be renamed GreenFirst Forest Products

Recent Major Upgrades: Completed MEC Kiln

Significant Downtime: The mill was shut down in September 2019 and in December 2019 the owners declared bankruptcy. The mill was recently sold to a new owner in October 2020, but there is no timeline to when the mill will reopen.

Resolute FP Canada Inc. (1201 Fort Frances)

Types of Products Made: Commercial printing papers (super-calendared and superbrite), northern bleached softwood kraft (NBSK) market pulp, groundwood pulp, power

Employment (mills, woodlands, woodlands contractors): 274 Facility Employees, 8 Woodlands Employees

Facility Ownership (past 10 years): AbiBow Canada Inc., 2010-2012; Resolute FP Canada Inc., since 2012

Recent Major Upgrades: N/A - Facility Permanently Closed in May 2014

Significant Downtime: Kraft pulp mill and one paper machine idled in November 2012, remaining paper machine idled in January 2014; in May 2014 Resolute announced the permanent closure of the pulp & paper mill

Weyerhaeuser Company Limited (1422 Kenora)

Types of Products Made: TimberStrand laminated strand lumber in the form of rim board, wall studs/plates, millwork core material (for windows, doors, furniture frames etc.), and headers/beams.

Employment (mills, woodlands, woodlands contractors): 201 Facility Employees, 5 Woodlands Employees

Facility Ownership (past 10 years): Weyerhaeuser Company Limited since 2002

Recent Major Upgrades: Yard residual management (heat dumps), Automated wrapping of finished product, crane replacement, hog infeed metal detector, security gate upgrade.

Significant Downtime: None

2.2.3.1.6 Harvest Volumes and Crown Dues

Table 6 shows on an annual basis for each of the last ten years (April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2019), the actual harvest volume (i.e., merchantable, and undersize and defect), the total amount of Crown timber charges paid (sub-divided by stumpage payments, payments to the forest renewal trust and payments to the forestry futures trust), and the average Crown timber charges paid per cubic metre (Table 7).

Table 6 Last 10 years on an annual basis showing the actual harvest volume from the Kenora Forest

Harvest Year	Merchantable Volume m3	Undersize Volume m3	Defect Volume m3	Total Volume m3
2009/2010	89,425	7,723	14,450	111,597
2010/2011	102,224	12,805	11,448	126,477
2011/2012	168,465	12,169	19,874	200,509
2012/2013	174,850	13,457	20,442	208,748
2013/2014	152,083	9,372	18,211	179,665
2014/2015	59,917	2,381	7,717	70,015
2015/2016	77,085	1,524	8,381	86,989
2016/2017	105,112	4,590	9,312	119,014
2017/2018	128,321	6,393	12,429	147,142
2018/2019	74,671	3,925	8,240	86,836
Total	1,132,152	74,338	130,504	1,336,994

Table 7 10-year total showing the total amount of Crown Timber charges paid, and the average Crown Timber charge paid per cubic metre from the Kenora Forest

Harvest Year	Minimum Stumpage ($)	Residual Stumpage ($)	Renewal ($)	Forestry Futures ($)	Resource Inventory ($)	Average $/m3
2009/2010	$ 138,931.24	$ 3,120.43	$ 165,599.94	$ 41,908.89	$ 79,218.92	$ 4.79
2010/2011	$ 199,214.54	$ 76.70	$ 344,550.36	$ 48,778.44	$ 87,570.10	$ 6.65
2011/2012	$ 220,750.22	$ 144.09	$ 511,743.98	$ 85,186.29	$ 94,402.54	$ 5.41
2012/2013	$ 298,871.17	$ 342.58	$ 543,764.27	$ 83,632.40	$ 174,226.19	$ 6.30
2013/2014	$ 213,384.37	$ 212.72	$ 397,747.96	$ 68,599.06	$ 91,112.36	$ 5.07
2014/2015	$ 65,010.18	$ -	$ 104,039.89	$ 28,264.73	$ 17,895.51	$ 3.59
2015/2016	$ 173,759.10	$ -	$ 238,530.79	$ 38,201.15	$ 40,251.86	$ 6.37
2016/2017	$ 250,215.69	$ 1,887.48	$ 394,261.04	$ 53,092.72	$ 66,235.38	$ 7.28
2017/2018	$ 331,983.92	$ 10,676.39	$ 514,180.64	$ 66,472.64	$ 75,126.51	$ 7.78
2018/2019	$ 184,019.93	$ 64,088.16	$ 283,912.69	$ 39,459.98	$ 47,887.92	$ 8.29
Total	$2,076,140.36	$ 80,548.55	$3,498,331.56	$553,596.30	$ 773,927.29	
10 Year Average Crown Timber Charges paid / m3:						$ 6.15

2.2.4 Recreation and Tourism

2.2.4.1 Recreation and Tourism Opportunity Description

The tourism industry has been an important component in the Kenora area for a long time. Lodges and cottages were in operation by 1905. At that time the activities were based on hunting, fishing and canoeing opportunities. The Kenora Forest has attracted recreation-based tourism since the late 19th Century due to its variety of natural values. The area continues to be a desired recreational destination for canoeing, boating, fishing, hunting, hiking, snowmobiling, camping and cottaging for the following reasons:

- There are more interconnected lakes, rivers and portages.
- The rugged topography including cliffs, low wetlands, viewpoints and island-dotted lakes provide excellent scenery for summer and winter travelers.
- The area is traversed by numerous trails providing winter recreation opportunities by snowmobile, cross-country ski, or dog sled. In the summer, canoeist and hikers can access remote locations.
- There are numerous cultural heritage values including very old aboriginal heritage sites
- And more recent logging and mining heritage sites.

Background information for this section was obtained from the Crown Land Atlas and survey information was supplemented with data gathered from a number of other sources, specifically; MNR fishing and hunting licence files, tourist operator websites, the "*The Economic Impact of Tourism in Sunset Country, Ontario – Final Report (2003*), the Lake of the Woods Economic Impact Study – Final Report (2003)" and the *Kenora Tourism Sector Profile* (2017). The first two reports provided projections about future trends for the industry on the Kenora Forest. The tourism report was prepared by Paul Kerr Forster in association with the Canadian Tourism Research Institute for the Northwestern Ontario Tourist Association (NOWATA) for the year 2001, expenditure or user days or travel distance for most of these activities. This information, provided by NOWATA has been included in this plan as supplementary documentation; however, it has not been verified for accuracy, quality or completeness by the planning team. Due to the extent of the study area comprising of most of Northwestern Ontario and Northern United States, it was decided to use the Kenora sub-region in this report. This report has not been updated and no other new reports are available. This information is the best available. One notable trend is the conversion of tourist camps to private camps through the condominium process.

There are 362 tourist operators in Kenora District, of which 86 are associated with the Kenora Forest (data from MHSTCI 2021). There are 1,852 units available in the Kenora Forest. A "unit" is defined as any of the following: serviced hotel or motel room, serviced resort rooms, serviced cottages, serviced cabins, serviced outpost camps, housekeeping room, housekeeping suites, housekeeping cottages, housekeeping cabins, housekeeping outpost camps. The impact study reports that 54% of the operators have >= 10 units, 29% have between 11-19 units and 18% > 20 units. In 2001, the average revenue generated by each unit was $40,000. Of this, Retail and Guest services generated 25% of the revenue with Food and Beverage operations generated 11% of the total revenue. From the Kenora Tourism Sector Profile (2017), it is estimated that in 2014 over 2,000,000 people visited Kenora district which was made up of travelers from Ontario (53%), other Canadian provinces (23%), United States (23%) and overseas (1%). The total spending by all visitors combined in 2014 was over $481 million. Visitors from the US accounted for 43% of that spending.

The total labour force in Kenora in 2017 was 8,873 workers and 38% (3,314) of the workers are part of the tourism labour force (which would include accommodation services, retail trade, entertainment, and transportation).

2.2.4.2 Parks and Protected Areas

Parks and protected areas include Crown lands that are not available for forest management purposes. These areas include Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves regulated under the Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act (PPCRA). They also include Dedicated Protected Areas, Forest Reserves, proposed Provincial Parks and proposed Conservation Reserves recommended in Ontario's Living Legacy but which are not yet regulated. The objectives of the PPCRA are:

• To permanently protect representative ecosystems, biodiversity and provincially significant elements of Ontario's natural and cultural heritage and to manage these areas to ensure that ecological integrity is maintained.

• To provide opportunities for ecologically sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities and encourage associated economic benefits.

• To provide opportunities for residents of Ontario and visitors to increase their knowledge and appreciation of Ontario's natural and cultural heritage.

• To facilitate scientific research and to provide points of reference to support monitoring of ecological change on the broader landscape.

The Crown land parks and protected areas where forest management cannot occur within the Kenora Forest are listed in Table 8.

Table 8 List of Provincial Parks and Conservations Reserves, within and adjacent to the management unit.

Name	CLUPA Reference ID	Designation (Class)	Area (ha)
Agassiz Peatlands Provincial Park	P2377	Nature Reserve	2,350
Caliper Lake Provincial Park	P2586	Recreational	151
Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park	P2363	Waterway Class	41,128
Lake of the Woods Provincial Park	P2379e	Natural Environment	11,588
Rushing River Provincial Park	P2615	Recreational	340
Sable Islands Provincial Park	P2417	Nature Reserve	1,961
Sioux Narrows Provincial Park	P2611	Recreational Class	130
Woodland Caribou Provincial Park	P2370	Wilderness Class	470,620
Aulneau Interior Conservation Reserve	C2375	Conservation Reserve	2,296
Big Sand Lake Conservation Reserve	C2593	Conservation Reserve	284
Campfire Reserve Conservation Reserve	C2368	Conservation Reserve	4,180
Dryberry Lake Conservation Reserve	C2357	Conservation Reserve	21,850
Eagle - Snowshoe Conservation Reserve	C2405	Conservation Reserve	35,621
Lake of the Woods Conservation Reserve	C2366	Conservation Reserve	45,960
Musk Lake Conservation Reserve	C2382	Conservation Reserve	4,854
Octopus Creek Conservation Reserve	C2373	Conservation Reserve	608
Aulneau Peninsula	E2376w	Enhanced Management Area	79,280
Derby Lake Nature Reserve Wilderness Area	W2009	Wilderness Area	178
Minaki	G2599	General Use Area	153,279
Silver Lake	G2551	General Use Area	170,536
South Lake of the Woods General Use Area	G2592	General Use Area	101,933
Western Peninsula	G2604	General Use Area	20,956

* MNRF's Crown Land Use Planning Atlas (CLUPA) reference identification number

** Areas according to CLUPA or management strategies found on www.ontario.ca

Parks and protected areas within and adjacent to the Kenora Forest covers a total of approximately 85,350 ha.

For wildlife management purposes, park and Conservation Reserve areas on the Kenora Forest can be used in the establishment of caribou mosaic blocks and other large, landscape patches suitable for forest diversity and wildlife habitat. Similarly, these areas can contribute to meeting 'Old Growth' targets but are not included in the determination of the available harvest area for the Forest.

Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves offer local environmental, social and economic values, although these values can be impacted by land use decisions that occur within, adjacent and beyond the protected area boundary. Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves provide places where people can enhance their health and well-being through enjoyment and recreational use of the outdoors, while developing a greater appreciation for Ontario's natural diversity. The following are important benefits and help to demonstrate ways in which parks and protected areas support our quality of life:

- Protection and contribution to ecological functions (air quality, water quality, flood control, soil stabilization),
- Biodiversity contributions (genetic material, protection of species at risk, connectivity),
- Protection of natural and cultural resource integrity,
- Health effects from use of parks (mental, physical, spiritual benefits),
- Worker productivity (healthy and happy workers tend to be more productive - a visit to a Provincial Park can contribute),
- Educational benefits (learning about natural and cultural heritage),
- Scientific benefits (research and monitoring in Provincial Parks),
- International responsibilities to protect natural settings, features and wildlife, and
- Business location decisions (quality of life/business) and community cohesion.

Ontario Parks reports on the following indicators of economic impact for operating parks:

- Initial expenditure
- Value Added
- Wages & Salaries
- Provincial Person-years of Employment

Economic impacts are based on expenditures such as those made by the park on operations and capital, as well as average visitor trip expenditures (camper and day visitor). As well, public and municipal officials should be aware that Provincial Parks help to make their communities attractive for business as well as for tourists and retirees. Communities with attractive waterfronts, low crime, recreational activities and healthy environments are sought out by the retirement community. The park budget (operating and capital) represents a grant or transfer payment from the government to their community. Not all communities have this transfer. The community may also receive grants in lieu of taxes.

2.2.4.2.1 Provincial Parks

Agassiz Peatlands Provincial Park (P2377e)

The Agassiz Peatlands Provincial Nature Reserve was recommended as a candidate park in the Fort Frances District Land Use Guidelines (1983) and it was formally established as 'Agassiz Peatlands Provincial Nature Reserve' in 1985, under Ontario regulation 81/85. The nature reserve was later recommended for expansion as part of Ontario's Living Legacy (OLL), a land use strategy that guides the planning and management of Crown lands in central and portions of northern Ontario. Under this initiative, released in July 1999, 378 new protected areas, including the Agassiz Peatlands Nature Reserve Addition (P2377), were identified. The formal regulation of this addition under the *Provincial Parks Act* is targeted for 2002 and it will be regulated under the name 'Agassiz Peatlands Provincial Park (Nature Reserve Class),' although it will continue to be referred to as a 'Provincial Nature Reserve.'

The nature reserve classification recognizes the distinctive nature habitats and landforms found in the park and its protection for educational purposes and as a gene pool for research to benefit present and future generations. At 5387 ha, this park includes a portion of the largest peatland complex in the southern part of Northwestern Ontario and is directly linked to the ancient lakebed of glacial Lake Agassiz. Agassiz Peatlands Provincial Park is also the most dramatic example of a northern ribbed fen in the site region and is home to many rare forms of flora and fauna, including the insectivorous linear-leaved sundew, Townsend's jackrabbit and black terns. The park is located within the Ministry of Natural Resource's Administrative District of Fort Frances, approximately 10 km northeast of the Town of Rainy River.

An Interim Management Statement was first completed for the Agassiz Peatlands Provincial Nature Reserve in 1986 and was then revised in 1991. This Interim Management Statement represents a synthesis of the 1991 version and new information and management directions that have arisen from Ontario's Living Legacy and it replaces the 1991 version.

Caliper Lake Provincial Park (P2586)

Caliper Lake Provincial Park is a 147 ha recreational class park. It was regulated in 1960 as Caliper Lake Provincial Camp and Picnic Grounds. The park is situated on Caliper Lake within the Geographic Township of Claxton and in the Territorial District of Rainy River, and is located approximately 140 kilometres southeast of the City of Kenora and 90 kilometres northwest of the Town of Fort Frances and International Falls, MN, U.S.A. The park is accessed from Highway 71.

Caliper Lake Provincial Park is best known for its scenic campground and day-use area nestled within a mature red and white pine forest.

Caliper Lake receives moderate use in the summer months and supports a wide range of recreational activities including camping, swimming, sport fishing, hiking, bicycling, picnicking and boating. The park draws visitors from regional, national and international markets. Most visitors to the park are from northwestern Ontario, Manitoba and the United States of America.

Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park (P2363)

This park provides a waterway linkage between Eagle Lake and nearby protected areas (e.g., Rushing River, Winnange). It is an important recreational waterway. The site contains regionally significant moraines, wetlands, pine forest ecosystems, eagles, waterfowl and is an important recreation and tourism area.

This area contains a portion of the Experimental Lakes area. The experimental lakes area is a controlled area set aside by the Federal and Provincial Governments for the purpose of conducting experiments. The experiments are conducted by the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans to provide quantitative guidelines for the management of lakes, streams, their watersheds and airsheds in order to protect them from the adverse effects of human activities and to enhance their value as resources. The current agreement was renewed in April 2010.

Lake of the Woods Provincial Park (P2379e)

This area is made up of four large islands in south Lake of the Woods. These islands include Painted Rock, Splitrock, Dawson and Bigsby as well as the smaller Three Sisters Islands. The islands are relatively undisturbed and provide good examples of local vegetative communities and are also representative of Landscape Unit 28; the Manitou-Kenora Drift Complex, characterized by large, relatively homogeneous terrain of rolling, bedrock-controlled uplands interspersed with numerous lakes and wetlands. It should be noted, however, that Bigsby Island itself represents Landscape 31, The Rainy River Clay Plain.

Painted Rock, Splitrock, Dawson, Bigsby and the Three Sisters Islands were regulated as part of the existing Lake of the Woods Provincial Park in 1985. The mainland section of the Lake of the Woods Park was deregulated as a Provincial Park in 1998. The park is classified as a Natural Environment park.

Rushing River Provincial Park (P2615)

Rushing River Provincial Park is scenically located along a series of rapids on Rushing River and on the shore of Dogtooth Lake. The park is situated approximately twenty kilometres southeast of Kenora on Highway 71. It was put into regulation in September 1958 at a size of 340 hectares. Management planning for Rushing River Provincial Park began with the collection of resource information in 1977 and continued in 1983 and 1985. The Background Information was published in September 1985 and the Preliminary Plan was distributed in February of 1986. Public comment was solicited and considered in the formulation of this management plan. It has been developed consistent with the Kenora District Land Use Guidelines.

Typical of much of the Canadian Shield country of Northwestern Ontario, the park is located on moderately broken granite bedrock with little soil cover, under a tree canopy of jack pine and aspen. These characteristics are representative of Hills' Kenora Site District of the Lake of the Woods Site Region. Although the park exhibits typical boreal vegetation, it is in the Northern Transition Zone of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence and Boreal forests, and species native to the southern forest grow in the park. Bogs in various stages of development are found within deep bedrock depressions. In contrast to the hot, dry conditions of the bedrock outcrops, low lying areas have dense undergrowth and a cool microclimate.

Rushing River Provincial Park offers a wide range of recreation opportunities including walking, cross-country skiing, swimming, boating and fishing. Recreation facilities in the park include two interpretive trails, seven groomed cross-country ski trails, three docks, two boat launches, three beaches and 191 campsites. The campground has 38 electrical sites, a comfort station and showers. Rushing River flows through the day use area, which is a very popular picnic spot for both residents of the area and tourists travelling the highway.

The park’s interpretive program and its facilities, including the museum and interpretive trails, provides both recreation and education opportunities.

Rushing River is an intensively used park with an 80% - 90% occupancy rate during July and August. Most campers are families from Manitoba.

The park will provide day use and camping opportunities for travellers. It is an important weekend and vacation destination for many of its users who are from outside Ontario.

The park benefits the economy of the Kenora Region because of its high use by tourists from outside the province. The average camping group spends about $175.00 in the area during their stay. (O.M.N.R. 1983)

Sable Islands Provincial Park (P2417)

The Sable Islands Provincial Nature Reserve was recommended as a candidate park in the Fort Frances District Land Use Guidelines (1983) and it was formally established as 'Sable Islands Provincial Nature Reserve' in 1985, under *Ontario regulation 45/85*. This regulation was amended in 1991 and an additional 82 ha were added to the park. The park was recommended for expansion again in 1999 as part of Ontario's Living Legacy (OLL), a land use strategy that guides the planning and management of Crown lands in central and portions of northern Ontario. Under this initiative, released in July 1999, 378 new protected areas, including the Sable Islands Nature Reserve Addition (P417), were identified. The formal regulation of this addition under the *Provincial Park Act* is targeted for 2002 and it will be regulated under the name 'Sable Islands Provincial Park (Nature Reserve Class),' although it will continue to be referred to as a 'Provincial Nature Reserve.'

The nature reserve classification recognized the distinctive nature habitats and landforms found in the park, and its protection for educational purposes and as a gene pool for research to benefit present and future generations. At 2683 ha, this park includes excellent representation of barrier islands, a sand beach dune community, an extensive peatland complex and several provincially significant species. The park is located within the Ministry of Natural Resource's Administrative District of Fort Frances, approximately 20 km north of the Town of Rainy River.

An Interim Management Statement was first completed for the Sable Islands Provincial Nature Reserve in 1986 and then revised in 1991. This Interim Management Statement represents a synthesis of the 1991 version and new information and management directions that have arisen from Ontario's Living Legacy and it replaces the 1991 version.

Recreation in Sable Islands Provincial Nature Reserve is limited due to the lack of access. Boaters use the beaches found on the actual Sable Islands for picnicking and other beach activities. The park's large number of breeding and migratory birds, along with several rare species, creates ample bird watching opportunities. The snowmobile trail has also attracted snowmobilers to the park. The use of all-terrain vehicles on the islands' sand dune has been a recreational use in the past and caused damage to the dune features and nesting sites. Signs have been erected at either end of the islands to prohibit the use of ATVs.

Although angling is primarily an adjacent land use, limited opportunities may exist in some of the nature reserve's intermittent streams. The nature reserve is located within the Border Waters and Division 22 of the Ontario Recreational Fishing Regulations,

which means that all the general and area-specific regulations, along with any of the exceptions concerning specific waterbodies, apply to Sable Islands Provincial Nature Reserve.

Sioux Narrows Provincial Park (P2611)

Sioux Narrows Provincial Park is a 135 ha recreational class park. It was established in 1957 as Sioux Narrows Provincial Camp and Picnic Grounds. The boundary was amended in April 2011 to add two parcels that were acquired in the 1970s and have been managed as part of the park since that time. The park is situated within the Geographic Township of Willingdon, in the Territorial District of Kenora. This location is approximately 80 km southeast of the City of Kenora, 140 km northwest of the Town of Fort Frances, Ontario and International Falls, Minnesota, United States of America (U.S.A.), and five kilometres north of the Town of Sioux Narrows, Ontario. The park is accessed from Highway 71.

Sioux Narrows Provincial Park is known for its campground and day-use area situated on scenic Regina Bay, Lake of the Woods. The campground and day-use areas are currently operated by the Township of Sioux Narrows - Nestor Falls in partnership with Ontario Parks.

Sioux Narrows receives moderate use in the summer months and supports a wide range of recreational activities including camping, swimming, sport fishing, hiking, picnicking and boating. The park draws visitors from regional, national and international markets. Most visitors are from northwestern Ontario, Manitoba, and the United States of America (Ontario Parks 2007).

Woodland Caribou Provincial Park (P2370e)

Woodland Caribou Provincial Park is found in the Boreal Shield Ecozone. The park is primarily within Ecoregion 4S (Ecodistricts 4S-1 and 4S-2) and extends into Ecoregion 3S (Ecodistrict 3S-1). The Municipality of Red Lake is the closest community to Woodland Caribou Provincial Park, located approximately 30 kilometres east of the park (Figure WCSS-1). Other communities in the immediate planning area include Ear Falls, Kenora, Pikangikum, Whitedog, Grassy Narrows, Lac Seul and Little Grand Rapids in Manitoba.

Characteristics of Woodland Caribou Provincial Park include critical woodland caribou habitat, significant earth and life science features, important cultural sites, excellent remote tourism opportunities, and many scenic canoe routes, including the Bloodvein Canadian Heritage River. Woodland Caribou Provincial Park provides a wide range of

tourism, recreation and economic benefits for the surrounding communities. Many businesses in the Red Lake area are associated with the tourism industry, which relies on other wholesale and retail commerce, transportation, construction and repair industries for its continued existence. Indirect benefits of the management plan, (protection of resource integrity and cultural values, area recognition) are expected to assist in making the region and local communities more attractive to businesses as well as tourists and residents.

Commercial tourism activity in the park is supported by commercial air services, main-base lodges, outpost camps, and backcountry outfitters. Facility-based establishments provide a wide range of use and visitation opportunities, the most popular being angling. Backcountry tourism outfitters provide a full range of canoeing and camping services. The diversity of lakes and river systems in Woodland Caribou Provincial Park provides some of the highest quality recreational fishing and canoeing in Ontario. The primary appeal for all visitors is the wilderness setting and remote quality of Woodland Caribou Provincial Park.

2.2.4.2.2 Conservation Reserves

Aulneau Interior Conservation Reserve (C2375)

The Aulneau Interior Conservation Reserve has been identified as an area containing representative vegetation types, including wetland communities (black ash swamp and shore fen) and mixedwoods. A Life Science survey conducted in the area confirmed the existence of aspen mixedwoods. Other forest ecosystem types occurring within the conservation reserve include: red and white pine stands on bedrock and sandy soils at five shoreline locations; jack pine on burn and bedrock; as well as, bur oak and large-toothed aspen communities with prairie-associated species (such as big bluestem). A large peatland containing representation of black spruce and jack pine bog, treed fen, and conifer swamp also exists in the south portion of the conservation reserve.

The Aulneau Interior Conservation Reserve was selected as a candidate for protection under Ontario's Living Legacy partially due to its earth science representation of moderately broken bedrock. An Earth Science inventory conducted on the conservation reserve confirmed the representation of bedrock over more than half of the protected area.

There are no tourist lodges/outposts located within or adjacent to the Aulneau Interior Conservation Reserve. However, tourists are frequently flown out of Sioux Narrows onto Barras and Carstens Lakes to partake in day long fishing trips. Boat cache sites are

located along the east end of Barras Lake and the northeast shore of Carstens Lake for the flown-in anglers use.

Fishing is the primary activity practiced within the Aulneau Interior Conservation Reserve. Anglers are frequently flown in by float plane for day trips during the summer season. Formal lake surveys have not been completed for Barras or Carstens Lakes, however it is known that fishing opportunities for walleye, northern pike, and yellow perch exist.

The Aulneau Interior Conservation Reserve falls within a separately managed wildlife management unit (WMU 7A), representing solely the Aulneau Peninsula. Only archery and muzzle-loading guns are permitted for large game hunts. The large game mammals sought after on the Aulneau Peninsula are moose, white-tailed deer (to a lesser extent), and black bear (the conservation reserve itself represents portions of three bear management areas). Due to the occurrence of hunting activities on the Aulneau Peninsula, it is probable that hunting of these large game mammals may also occur within the conservation reserve boundaries.

Other recreational activities likely occurring within the conservation reserve boundaries include overnight camping, snowmobiling, and ice fishing. In addition, one well-maintained portage trail exists along Arrow Lake's north shoreline (leading to Carstens Lake) which may also act as a snowmobile route during the winter.

Big Sand Lake Conservation Reserve (C2593)

Big Sand Lake is located on the northeast shore of Big Sand Lake approximately 40 kilometres north of the City of Kenora. The area is isolated and only accessible by boat or floatplane.

Big Sand Lake contains representative old growth red and white pine forest communities on weakly broken bedrock and weakly broken ground moraine. This is near the northern fringe of red and white pine in Ontario.

Big Sand Lake was regulated as Conservation Reserve on January 7, 1995. Sport fishing is allowed in adjacent waters; no sport fishing presently occurs in the area itself (no fishable water). Sport hunting will continue in the area.
Activities such as snowmobiling and the use of all–terrain vehicles will generally be permitted to continue existing trails only where they do not adversely affect the values being protected. No new trails will be permitted.

Campfire Reserve Conservation Reserve (C2368)

Campfire River Conservation Reserve is located approximately 73 kilometres north of the City of Kenora. The reserve encompasses Paintpot Lake, the portion of Campfire River adjoining Paintpot and Salvesen Lakes, as well as the surrounding terrain. The total area to be regulated is approximately 4, 221 hectares. Indigenous interests in the area are primarily those of Grassy Narrows First Nation and Wabaseemoong Independent Nation.

The intent of this Statement of Conservation Interest is to identify the natural heritage values of Campfire River Conservation Reserve, the activities occurring within the area and (through a set of management guidelines) outline the activities which will be permitted and prohibited.

Campfire River Conservation Reserve was selected as a candidate for protection under Ontario's Living Legacy partially due to its representation of mixed conifer forests. Life science inventories conducted in the area have confirmed the existence of mixed stands of Spruce, Fir, Birch and Aspen. In addition, deciduous stands (including open to closed-canopied Aspen/shrub rich and Aspen/Birch stands) and coniferous stands (of lowland Black Spruce/Labrador tea/Sphagnum-Feathermoss swamps and upland Jack Pine and Jack Pine/Black Spruce stands) have been identified.

Campfire River Conservation Reserve was also chosen due to the representation of open wetlands. A diverse representation of lacustrine, palustrine (i.e. wetlands with little or no inflow and either permanent or intermittent outflow), and riverine wetland ecosystems occurs within the reserve. Wetland communities include: deep and shallow marshes with submerged aquatics, floating plants and emergents; graminoid marshes and wet meadows characterized by Marsh Reed Grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*) and Beaked Sedge (*Carex rostrata*); low shrub fens of Leatherleaf (*Chamaedaphne calyculata*); and thicket swamps represented by River Alder (*Alnus rugosa*) and Willows (*Salix* spp.). The Prairie Onion (S4) was observed in the conservation reserve during a site visit in 2010.

A significant portion of the forest within Campfire River Conservation Reserve was subject to blow down in 1991. Some of the blow down area along the northwestern portion of the reserve has since been harvested. These harvested areas will likely promote regeneration more quickly than non-harvested blow down areas due to artificial regeneration of the site.

There are no tourist lodges/outposts located within or adjacent to Campfire River Conservation Reserve. However, guests residing at Ashambie Outpost Limited (on

Salvesen Lake) and Fletcher Lake Lodge (on Fletcher Lake) may access the reserve by waterway since the reserve borders Salvesen Lake's east shoreline. In addition, two commercial boat caches on Paintpot Lake are licensed to Halley's Camp and Hideaway Camp, indicating the potential importance of the area to the tourist industry for hunting and fishing activities.

Fishing opportunities for Northern Pike, Walleye and Yellow Perch exist within the Campfire River Conservation Reserve. Paintpot Lake (in particular) is easily accessed via the South Pakwash Road, making it a popular fishing and ice fishing area. To ensure the sustainability of the area's fishery, an important walleye spawning bed in Paintpot Lake was enhanced during the fall of 1999 by Abitibi Consolidated Incorporated in Kenora in partnership with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.

Campfire River Conservation Reserve forms parts of three Bear Management Areas licensed to Ashambie Outpost Limited, Redden's Camp and Walsten's Outpost Cabins, indicating the potential for hunting of Black Bear in the area (Appendix F). In addition, the potential for hunting other animal species (especially Moose and waterfowl) exists in accessible areas of the reserve, particularly along the South Pakwash Road and the east shoreline of Salvesen Lake.

Dryberry Lake Conservation Reserve (C2357)

Dryberry Lake was regulated as a conservation reserve on May 21, 2003. Dryberry Lake, designated as a tourism lake, is located to the east of Highway 71. The area includes the lake and its shoreline is a distance of 200 metres from the water's edge. Several peninsulas are also included. Dryberry Lake exhibits typical rugged terrain of northwestern Ontario in a remote environment. This site contains representative landform and vegetation types, including mixed conifer, sparse forest and burn on weakly and moderately broken bedrock, and vegetated bedrock.

Eagle-Snowshoe Conservation Reserve (C2405)

The Eagle-Snowshoe Conservation Reserve is located within the Kenora District of the Northwest Region of the Ministry of Natural Resources. It is approximately 95 kilometres northwest of the City of Kenora. This protected area includes the area from Snowshoe Lake along the Ontario/Manitoba border, and northeast along a chain of lakes including Chase Lake and Midway Lake, and then ends at Eagle Lake where it meets the Woodland Caribou Provincial Park boundary. The conservation reserve is part of the Woodland Caribou Signature Site and will contribute to ensuring the ecological integrity of the area.

Wabaseemoong Independent Nation represents the Indigenous interests in the area of the conservation reserve.

The Eagle-Snowshoe Conservation Reserve was located within the North Kenora Pilot Project Agreement Area. This agreement was established through the Alternative Dispute Resolution provisions contained within the Forest Management Planning process in an attempt to resolve a forestry-tourism conflict resulting from a proposed forest access road and bridge crossing between Sydney and Rowdy Lakes to access wood in the north part of the Kenora Forest. The provisions contained within this agreement reflect the efforts of all potential users of this area to reach agreement on unique regulations affecting access, sport fishing, Crown land camping, and hunting in this area. The agreement is based upon the premise that a proposed forest access road west of Sydney Lake could affect the resource-based tourism industry in this area. Since access west of Sydney Lake has not been established and is no longer proposed, and the term of the agreement has expired, the regulation changes made have been revisited and reverted to be reflective of similar areas adjacent to the conservation reserve. Those remaining as proposed will not be implemented.

Eagle-Snowshoe Conservation Reserve is 35,621 hectares in size. Patent properties are not included in the protected area boundary.

The Eagle-Snowshoe Conservation Reserve contains representative examples of Canadian Shield topography including a glaciated landscape characterized by elongated lake systems, sudden changes in elevations, erratic drainage patterns, thin soils, and massive bedrock. The vegetation within the reserve is representative of the Southern Boreal Forest Region.

The conservation reserve supports a wide variety of wildlife including moose, white-tailed deer, black bear, various small game animals, and furbearers such as beaver, otter, marten, and fisher. In addition, this area contains important woodland caribou habitat and several calving/nursery areas have been confirmed along the Eagle Lake to Chase Lake corridor. This corridor also provides an important migration route for these caribou.

This area provides some of the highest quality recreational fishing opportunities in the Kenora District for walleye, northern pike, and lake trout. Angling serves to sustain seven outpost camps which contribute to the economy of the region. In addition to fishing, the conservation reserve provides opportunities for hunting, camping, and snowmobiling.

There are a few established campsites on various lakes within the reserve that can be accessed by water. There is also a high potential for canoeing within Eagle-Snowshoe Conservation Reserve as it is located between Nopiming Provincial Park in Manitoba and Woodland Caribou Provincial Park in Ontario. Both parks actively promote canoeing.

The Eagle-Snowshoe Conservation Reserve forms part of the Woodland Caribou Signature Site, one of nine featured areas identified for protection through Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy (1999). These featured areas are places of outstanding natural beauty and significant cultural value which provide high-quality wilderness recreation opportunities and tourism potential. The Woodland Caribou Signature Site is located in northwestern Ontario, approximately 30 kilometres west of the municipality of Red Lake, 90 kilometres north of the city of Kenora and 60 kilometres south of the community of Pikangikum. It consists of 537,585 hectares of protected land which includes Woodland Caribou Provincial Park, four proposed wilderness park additions, Eagle-Snowshoe Conservation Reserve, Pipestone Bay-McIntosh Enhanced Management Area (E2359a), and a forest reserve.

No new hunt camps will be permitted within the conservation reserve as per Conservation Reserves Policy. This management direction only applies to tenured hunt camps and is not applicable to camping on Crown land for the purpose of hunting.

There are no existing commercial campgrounds located within the Eagle-Snowshoe Conservation Reserve.

No campsites are signed or designated, and campers are not directed to specific camping locations within the Conservation Reserve. There are a substantial number of camping opportunities which are generally clearly marked by previous use. The sites are well used and in good condition. Occasionally some debris is left on site.

Eagle-Snowshoe Conservation Reserve is located in a remote location 95 kilometres northwest from the City of Kenora. There are no roads which provide vehicle access directly into the site. The nearest road to the conservation reserve is Werner Lake Road which is located approximately 15 kilometres south from Snowshoe Lake.

The conservation reserve is located within Wildlife Management Unit (WMU) 2. Both resident and non-resident hunters target moose, white-tailed deer, black bear and upland birds. Moose hunting provides a quality tourism opportunity for operators in the area.

Lake of the Woods Conservation Reserve (C2366)

The Lake of the Woods Waters Conservation Reserve is a water-based reserve, consisting of 1,984 hectares of open waters and wetlands. It is located 15 kilometres northwest of the Town of Rainy River. The area was selected as a candidate under Ontario's Living Legacy to provide continuity of protection for the water between the mainland and the offshore barrier-islands of the Sable Islands Provincial Nature Reserve.

Musk Lake Conservation Reserve (C2382)

The Musk Lake Conservation Reserve is located on the south shore of the Winnipeg River adjacent to the Ontario-Manitoba border. Musk Lake Conservation Reserve was regulated on May 21, 2003.

Musk Lake is designated as a tourism lake. The shoreline contains scenic portions of the Winnipeg River system and bald eagle nesting sites. It is one of the few locations in this part of northwestern Ontario containing clay and includes mixed forest types on weakly broken bedrock and lacustrine deposits.

Octopus Creek Conservation Reserve (C2373)

Representative landforms and vegetation types, including bedrock and strongly broken bedrock with conifer, deciduous, and mixed forests were expected to be found in the Octopus Creek Conservation Reserve. The life science surveys identified the following life science values.

Jack pine and black spruce are typically the most abundant tree species, but trembling aspen and white birch may be present and even dominant in some stands. Green alder, Bebb's willow, serviceberries and bush honeysuckle are the dominant shrubs.

Wetlands in the reserve occur on organic deposits along valley bottoms and adjacent to lakeshores. Alder thicket swamps and bluejoint grass-dominated meadow marshes are strongly influenced by beaver activity on the several small streams that run north-south through the reserve.

Based on initial, coarse-level data, Octopus Creek Conservation Reserve was reported to contain both moderately and strongly broken bedrock landform types. However, during the earth and life science reconnaissance field studies it was determined that most of the reserve contains moderately broken bedrock and that any representation of strongly broken bedrock within the reserve was questionable.

Although Octopus Creek Conservation Reserve is said to be situated within the Lount Lake batholith, none of the rock within the reserve was found to be representative of this batholith. Typically, the rock is a foliated pink to grey, medium grained biotite granodiorite whereas rock within the Lount Lake batholith is massive porphyritic rock that varies in colour from shades of pink to grey to yellow to green. A more detailed earth science inventory would be necessary to determine whether this conservation reserve does indeed lie within the Lount Lake batholith.

Pleistocene surficial deposits are rare in the reserve and are confined to shallow till ground moraine over bedrock. Very large perched boulders dot the landscape and are probably remnants of boulder beaches washed by glacial Lake Agassiz.

There are no tourist establishments immediately within the conservation reserve, however, the reserve is part of two Bear Management Areas that are operated by tourist camps in the area.

The primary game fish within and around the Octopus Creek Conservation Reserve are walleye and northern pike.

Octopus Creek Conservation Reserve is part of Wildlife Management Unit # 6 and includes moose, deer, and black bear, as well as other small game animals and a variety of waterfowl. The reserve is part of two Bear Management Areas.

Camping, fishing, and hunting are the most popular recreational activities within the Octopus Creek Conservation Reserve. The lakes within and around the Octopus Creek Conservation Reserve are most likely accessed by small boat and canoe. There is one established campsite within the reserve and one established camp site outside of the reserve boundaries on the northeast shore of Fifth Lake.

2.2.4.3 Hunting, Fishing, and Other Recreational Activities

The Kenora Forest contains all or portions of five Wildlife Management Units (WMU); zones 3, 5, 6, 7B and 8. This represents a significant portion of these wildlife management units that are utilized extensively for hunting. Hunting continues to be an important recreational activity in the Kenora Forest area. Big game is the primary activity although ruffed grouse, black bear, migratory waterfowl and snowshoe hare are also hunted. Hunting is either carried out adjacent to access roads created by the forest industry, by use of water-based transportation to remote roadless areas, or by fly-in outfitters to backcountry locations. A large proportion of big game hunters are non-resident hunters who contribute to the local economy depending on how

many local services they utilize. More than 90% of the bear hunters are non-residents. There are a wide variety of trails in the Kenora Forest that are used (depending on the nature of the activity and the Land Use designation) by hikers, cross country skiers, dogsledders, snowmobilers, and ATV operators. In addition to prepared trails, there are opportunities to travel on ungroomed areas such as snowshoeing along lakes and portages or snowmobiling along ungroomed lakes or unplowed roads.

Rushing River Provincial Park, and a few private campgrounds along Hwy 17 corridor, provide camping opportunities. Canoe trippers and anglers that are flown into backcountry sites use most of the remote sites. Many cottages were established after the railroad arrived in 1888 and made access to the Kenora Forest area easier. The abundant cottages on Lake of the Woods are primarily located on the many islands of the lake, since shoreline development is limited. The building of what is now known as Hwy 17 made it easier to access additional lakes in the area.

There are approximately 86 resource-based tourism operations within and adjacent to the Kenora Forest (Table 9). A variety of activities are offered such as fishing, moose hunting, and bear hunting. The majority of these businesses operate during the summer and fall months.

Table 9 Tourism businesses within and adjacent to the Kenora Forest

Business Operating Name	Services Offered	Access Type/Location
925710 Ontario Inc., Kenora Air Service Ltd.	Fishing, Hunting	Fly-in
Alexander's on Rowan Lake	Fishing	Remote access water/boat-in/floatplane/fly-in
Allen's Crow Lake Lodge	Fishing	Remote access road/drive-in/floatplane/fly-in outpost
Amason's Obabikon Bay Camp	Fishing	Remote access water/boat-in- on an Island
Arrowhead Resort & Motel	Fishing	Access road/drive in
Ash Rapids Lodge	Fishing	Remote access water/boat-in
Atikwa Lake Lodge	Fishing, Hunting	Remote access-water/floatplane/fly-in-boat cache
Ballard's Black Island	Fishing	Remote access water/boat-in
Barber's Resort	Fishing	Access road/drive in/floatplane/fly-in-Outpost
Bayview Lodge	Fishing	Access road/drive in
Big North Lodge	Fishing,	Access road/drive in-Outposts

Business Operating Name	Services Offered	Access Type/Location
	Hunting	
Black River Camp	Fishing	Unknown
Boreal Bay Lodge	Fishing, Hunting	Access road/drive in
Canada Outfitters Corporation/Pickerel Lake Outfitters	Fishing, Hunting	Remote access road/drive-in/main camp/floatplane/fly-in- Outpost
Caribou Falls Lodge	Fishing, Hunting	Remote access water/boat-in
Centre Island South	Fishing	Remote road access /drive-in/ water/boat-in
Clarke & Crombie Camp	Fishing	Access road/drive in
Crawford's Camp	Fishing, Hunting	Access road/drive in
Crow Rock Lodge	Fishing	Access water/boat-in
Crystal Harbour Resort	Fishing	Access road/drive in
Cygnet Lake Camp Inc.	Fishing	Access road/drive in
Duck Bay Lodge Inc	Fishing	Remote access water/boat-in
Fletcher Lake Lodge	Fishing, Hunting	Remote access water//boat-in/floatplane/fly-in
Grassy Narrows Lodge	Fishing	Access water/boat-in
Gustafson's Resort	Fishing	Access road/drive in
Halley's Camps/The Outpost Company	Fishing, Hunting	Remote road access /drive-in/floatplane/fly-in-Outposts
Halverson's	Fishing	Access road/drive in
Hanson’s Hideaway Lodge & Getaway North Outposts	Fishing, Hunting	Access road/drive in
Hanson's King Island Lodge	Fishing, Hunting	Remote access water/boat-in/floatplane/fly-in-Outpost
Helliars Resort Ltd	Fishing	Access road/drive in
Hidden Trail Resort	Fishing, Hunting	Access road/drive in
Indianhead Lodge	Fishing	Access road/drive in
Jim's Caviar Camp	Fishing	Remote access water/boat-in/floatplane/fly-in
KCR Camp Limited	Fishing, Hunting	Remote access water/boat-in
Kelly's Cast-Away Lodge	Fishing, Hunting	Unknown
Lake of the Woods Lodge	Fishing	Remote access water/boat-in
Laughing Water Lodge	Fishing, Hunting	Access road/drive in

Business Operating Name	Services Offered	Access Type/Location
Laughing Water Trailer Park	Fishing, Hunting	Access road/drive in
Lebron's Long Bay Camp	Fishing, Hunting	Access road/drive in
Lecuyer's Resort Ltd	Fishing, Hunting	Access road/drive in
Meline's Lodge & Guide Service	Fishing	Access road/drive in
Moonlite Bay Camp	Fishing	Remote access water/boat-in
Moore Bay Lodge	Fishing	Remote access water/boat-in/ floatplane/fly-in-outposts
Motlong's Rod & Reel Resort	Fishing	Access road/drive in
Muskie Bay Resort	Fishing, Hunting	Access road/drive in
Nestor Falls Fly-in Outposts	Fishing	Access road-drive in/floatplane/fly-in-outposts
New Moon Lodge Ltd	Fishing	Remote access water/boat-in
North Star Village	Fishing	Access road/drive in
Northwest Flying Inc	Fishing	Remote access water/boat-in/floatplane/fly-in-outpost
Paradise Cove Resorts/Paradise Cove 1/Paradise Cove Park/Paradise Cove 11	Fishing	Access road/drive in
Perch Bay Resort Ltd.	Fishing	Access road/drive in
Pipestone Point Resort	Fishing, Hunting	Access road/drive in
Pleasant Point Lodge	Fishing, Hunting	Access road/drive in
Portage Lodge	Fishing	Access road/drive in
Querel Rocky Lake Camps	Fishing	Unknown
Red Deer Lodge	Fishing	Access road/drive in
Redden's Camp	Fishing, Hunting	Access road/drive in
Reel'Em Inn Lodge	Fishing	Access road/drive in
Reid's Birch Island Resort	Fishing	Remote access water/boat-in/floatplane/seaplane/fly-in-outposts
Rex Toltons Miles Bay Camp	Fishing	Remote access water/boat-in
Rockwood Lodge	Fishing	Remote access water/boat-in
Rough Rock Lodge and Outpost	Fishing	Access road/drive in
Rowan Lake Lodge	Fishing	Remote access water/boat-in /floatplane/fly-in
Shady Roost Lodge	Fishing	Access road/drive in

Business Operating Name	Services Offered	Access Type/Location
Shoal Lake Lodge	Fishing	Remote access water/boat-in
Smith Camps & the Old Pilots Pub	Fishing, Hunting	Remote road access /drive-in/ water/boat-in Outpost
Spruce Island Camp	Fishing, Hunting	Remote access water-boat-in/floatplane/fly-in
Sunset Cove Resort & Gates Bait	Fishing, Hunting	Access road/drive in
Sunset Point Minaki	Fishing	Remote access water/boat-in
Tamarack Island Wilderness Lodge	Fishing	Remote access water/boat-in
Tetu Island Lodge	Fishing, Hunting	Remote access water/boat-in/floatplane/fly-in
The Sanctuary Resort	Fishing, Hunting	Remote access water/boat-in
Tinkers Places	Fishing, Hunting	Remote access road/drive-in/main camp/floatplane/fly-in outpost
Tomahawk Resort	Fishing	Access road/drive-in
Totem Lodge of Sioux Narrows Ltd/Wiley Point Lodge/Yellowbird Lodge Ltd.	Fishing, Hunting	Access road/drive in/water/boat-in
True North Outposts and Cabins	Fishing	Access road-drive in//floatplane/fly-in outposts
Tyc's Blindfold Lake Resort	Fishing	Access road/drive in
Vic & Dots Camps	Fishing	Access road/drive in
Walsten Outpost Camps	Fishing, Hunting	Remote access water/floatplane/fly-in outpost
White Pine Lodge	Fishing	Access road/drive in
Whitefish Bay Camp	Fishing, Hunting	Remote access water/floatplane/fly-in outpost
Witch Bay Camp	Fishing	Access road/drive-in
Young's Wilderness Camp Inc.	Fishing	Remote access water/boat-in/floatplane-fly-in-outpost

1

2.2.5 Mining, Aggregates and Hydro Generation

2.2.5.1 Mining and Mineral Exploration

There are no operating metal mining operations in the management unit. Historically, mining and mineral exploration have been an important activity in this management unit. The Lake of the Woods area was the site of intensive prospecting for gold in late 19th and early 20th centuries with 8 producing mines resulting and 4 significant documented deposits remaining. The highly favourable rocks east of Sioux Narrows and Nestor Falls have seen extensive prospecting for gold, copper, and nickel more recently with 4 significant gold deposits, a copper-gold deposit, and a copper-nickel deposit identified to date. Prospecting for copper, nickel, and cobalt has been active in the Werner Lake area since the 1920's, this work yielded two historic producers, several deposits with remaining documented metal, and at least one new potential producer. Most recently, exploration in the Separation Rapids area beginning in the 1990's has indicated the presence of substantial deposits of lithium, rubidium, and other rare metals and industrial minerals.

Historical metal production occurred between 1889 and 1969 and totaled 68,267 ounces gold, 3,124 ounces silver, 14.4 million pounds of copper, 27.5 million pounds of nickel, 390,000 pounds of cobalt, and 41,600 ounces of palladium valued at $C408 million at current metal prices.

In addition to historical and current mineral production, there are significant concentrations of gold, nickel, copper, cobalt, and lithium contained within or adjacent to the management unit. The total estimated value of metals contained in documented deposits within the management unit is in excess of $C4.8 billion at current metal prices. As well, the adjacent Whiskey jack FMU has produced an estimated $85 million in gold, silver, and copper from one producer at current prices and hosts documented deposits containing metals with an estimated value in excess of $77 million at current prices. The Whiskey jack FMU also hosts four active granite quarries which shipped 5488 m3 of stone in 2008.

There are an estimated 450 active mining claim units recorded in this management unit as of September 2019, as indicated on the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines' Mining Lands Administration System (MLAS) website. These claims represent an investment in the management unit of approximately $1 million for claim staking. In addition there is an estimated dollar expenditure of nearly $1.7 million per year related to mineral exploration work required to keep these claims in good standing. Current claim staking targets areas with potential for rare-metals, zinc, copper, nickel, platinum, palladium, and gold. Historically, several areas within the management unit

have seen extensive staking and mineral exploration, and there is a high level of prospecting activity throughout the management unit.

2.2.5.2 Aggregates

There are 99 active aggregate sites located in the Kenora Forest. Miisun operates six (6) of those for forestry purposes.

Nelson Granite operates five sites in the production of bulk granite which is shipped to various processing facilities around the world. Granite production is approximately 16,000 metric tonnes annually. Full time employment is three.

The remaining 88 sites produce approximately 15,000 metric tonnes of sand and gravel annually, some are operated by municipalities and others are for private roads. Employment varies from one to five.

2.2.5.3 Hydro

A number of hydroelectric facilities are located within or adjacent to the forest. These facilities are on the English River between Lac Seul and the Manitoba border and on the Winnipeg River between Lake of the Woods and the English River.

Four are located within Kenora district and supply power to the area. Two of these are owned by Ontario Power Generation and the other two (both in Kenora) are owned by H2O Power.

1. Caribou Falls

   Caribou Falls consist of three power generating units built in 1958 on the English River at the outlet of Umfreville Lake. The Caribou station was the third plant built along the English River which represented just a fraction of the widespread program undertaken to meet the challenge of expansion in mining and also pulp and paper industries.

2. Whitedog Falls

   This facility consists of three power generating units built in 1958 on the Winnipeg River at Whitedog Falls.

3. Kenora Powerhouse and Norman Dam

   These generating stations are owned by H2O Power. The Kenora Powerhouse is located on the on the Winnipeg River in Kenora at the outlet of Lake of the

Woods. The Norman Dam generating station is located on the Winnipeg River in Kenora.

Two additional sites owned by Ontario Power Generation are located within the district:

4. Ear Falls

There are four power generating units at Ear Falls located on the English River at the outlet of Lac Seul. The first unit began operating in 1930. Additional generating capacity is being developed at the Ear Falls GS by adding a new 12.5 MW generating unit capable of generating approximately 52 million kilowatt hours of hydroelectricity per year.

5. Manitou Falls

This facility is located on the English River where it enters Barnston Lake downstream of Ear Falls. There are five operating units located at this facility. Construction on this facility began in 1953.

2.2.6 Traplines, Baitfish and Other

2.2.6.1 Trapping

Trapping provides seasonal employment for 175 registered traplines in the Kenora Forest. Additionally, there are approximately 17 First Nation Community traplines located with the Kenora Forest. The expected average resources value per trapline is estimated at $2,440. Since all the trappers work out of their home it would not be appropriate to identify their names in this document. The major fur bearing animals that are of economic importance are beaver, fox, muskrat, lynx, otter, mink, fisher, and marten. Registered trap lines cover the entire Kenora Forest (Values Map 4.4).

2.2.6.2 Baitfish

In 2009-2010, the Kenora Forest had 15 licensed baitfish individuals of which all are camp operators operating in 65 harvest areas. Baitfish is consumed locally by the angling industry. Since the majority of baitfish operators' work as individuals out of their home, it would not be appropriate to identify their name in this document. The baitfish industry provides supplemental income to these people and complements the local angling industry.

2.2.6.3 Other

Forest management activities can affect other forest resources in a variety of ways. Obvious affects include the loss of terrestrial habitat through road construction and forest removal. There may be short or long-term changes in ecosystem processes that may alter the regenerative course of the landscape and there may be adverse aesthetic impacts on people. There are also beneficial impacts, which include restoration of early successional habitat and improved access for hunters, trappers, anglers, naturalists and baitfish operators.

Fuelwood

Local residents use the forest for fuelwood cutting; primarily white birch and aspen.

Commercial Bear Management

There are approximately 241 commercial bear management areas on the forest operated by 23 tourist operators. All of these areas are accessible from the existing road network on the unit. The bear management areas are distributed throughout the unit except for the areas close to populated centres. Registered bear management areas cover all of the Kenora Forest.

MNRF Administration

Responsibility for forest management planning and day to day administration of the Kenora Forest (licensing, approvals etc.) lies with Kenora District. There are five staff positions in Kenora involved on a day to day basis with the Kenora Forest.

Summary of First Nation and Métis Use of Other Resources

First Nation and Métis community members actively use portions of the Kenora Forest for many resource- based activities. First Nation and Métis values for the Kenora Forest are illustrated on Values Map 4.4.

a. Fishing

Several First Nation communities hold commercial fishing licenses on Lake of the Woods and inland lakes. Lake of the Woods and surrounding lakes are used for subsistence fishing by community members. Surrounding tourist lodges provide some employment opportunities for First Nation residents as guides in the sport fishery.

b. Trapping

First Nation community individual hold registered trap lines located all or partially within Kenora District.

c. Wild rice

Wild rice is harvested annually be community members for personal use and re-sale from various lakes throughout the area.

d. Cultural and Social, other Wildlife

Special sites within the forest are used for traditional cultural purposes such as fasting, vision quests and offerings. The specific location of these sites are known to community members, and the community is encouraged to participate in the forest management planning process to ensure these values are considered in proposed forest management activities.

Certain wildlife species, such as the bald eagle, have a cultural and social significance to Indigenous people. The protection and management of these species and their habitats is important.

While the subsistence hunting, fishing, and gathering of resources from within the forest are an integral part of community existence, there are no accurate records of the level of such harvest. The harvest of deer, moose, waterfowl, rabbits and grouse provides an important source of food to community members.

Appendix 1: Demographic Profiles

Standardized demographic and economic profiles were generated for the following Census subdivisions (where available):

Big Grassy River 35G
Big Island Mainland 93
Dryden
Ear Falls
Fort Frances
Kenora 38B
Kenora, Unorganized
Kenora
Lake of the Woods 37
Lake of the Woods
Northwest Angle 33B
Rat Portage 38A
Sabaskong Bay (Part) 35C
Sabaskong Bay 35D
Saug-a-Gaw Sing 1
Shoal Lake (Part) 39A
Shoal Lake (Part) 40
Shoal Lake 34B2
Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls
The Dalles 38C
Wabaseemoong
Whitefish Bay 32A
Whitefish Bay 33A
Whitefish Bay 34A

2016

Big Grassy River 35G

3559051

Ontario

Population 235

Male	**115**	48.9%
Female	**120**	51.1%

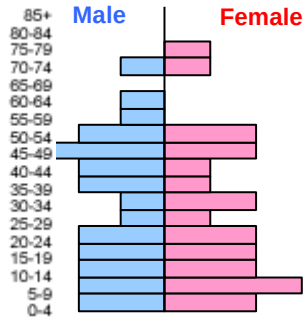
change in past 5 years **-5.62%**

Avg Income:

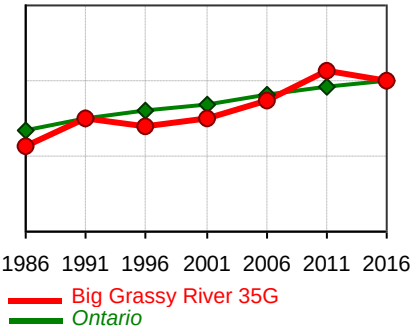
Avg Male Income:

Avg Female Income:

Distribution



Trend



Households 76

Avg Income:

rate of Low Income

avg persons/ household: 3.4

Household Income

$000's	
over 100	0.0%
80 to 100	0.0%
60 to 80	0.0%
40 to 60	0.0%
20 to 40	0.0%
under 20	0.0%

Household Size

1	28.6%
2	21.4%
3	14.3%
4	7.1%
5+	28.6%

Dwellings 76

Avg Value:

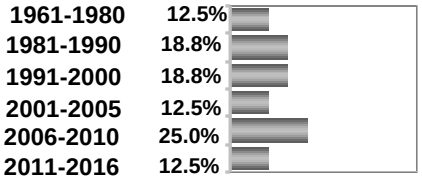
Avg Monthly Rent: $0

Housing Affordability Index: 0.00

Tenure

owned	**21.4%**
rented	**14.3%**
band housing	**64.3%**

When constructed



1961-1980	12.5%
1981-1990	18.8%
1991-2000	18.8%
2001-2005	12.5%
2006-2010	25.0%
2011-2016	12.5%

Education

Highest Level

University:	**0.0%**
College:	**16.1%**
Trade:	**6.5%**
Secondary:	**32.3%**
Primary:	**45.2%**

Language

English:	**100.0%**
French:	**0.0%**
Both:	**0.0%**
Neither:	**0.0%**

Labour Force 75

Labour Force:

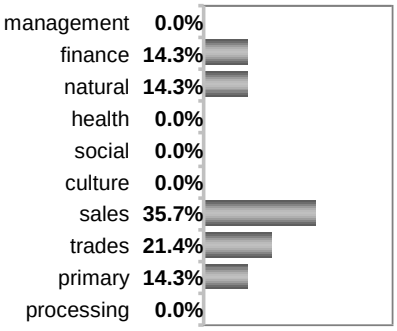
Male:	**56.3%**
Female:	**43.8%**

Participation Rate: 46.9%

Employment Rate: 100.0%

Wage and Salary:	**43.8%**
Self-Employed:	**0.0%**
Unpaid:	**56.3%**

Occupation



management	0.0%
finance	14.3%
natural	14.3%
health	0.0%
social	0.0%
culture	0.0%
sales	35.7%
trades	21.4%
primary	14.3%
processing	0.0%

Community Diversity

Migration

1 year:

non-movers	**91.7%**
movers	**8.3%**

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	50.0%
within province	0.0%
locally	50.0%

5 year:

non-movers	**76.2%**
movers	**23.8%**

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	20.0%
within province	60.0%
locally	20.0%

Canadian Born	**0.0%**
Foreign Born	**0.0%**

When immigrated

prior to 1981	**0.0%**
1981 to 1990	**0.0%**
1991 to 2000	**0.0%**
2001 to 2011	**0.0%**
2011 to 2016	**0.0%**

Cdn citizen	**0.0%**
Aboriginal	**100.0**

Data Source

source: Statistics Canada. 2017. National Household Survey (NHS) 2016 . Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Version November 29, 2017. Ottawa.

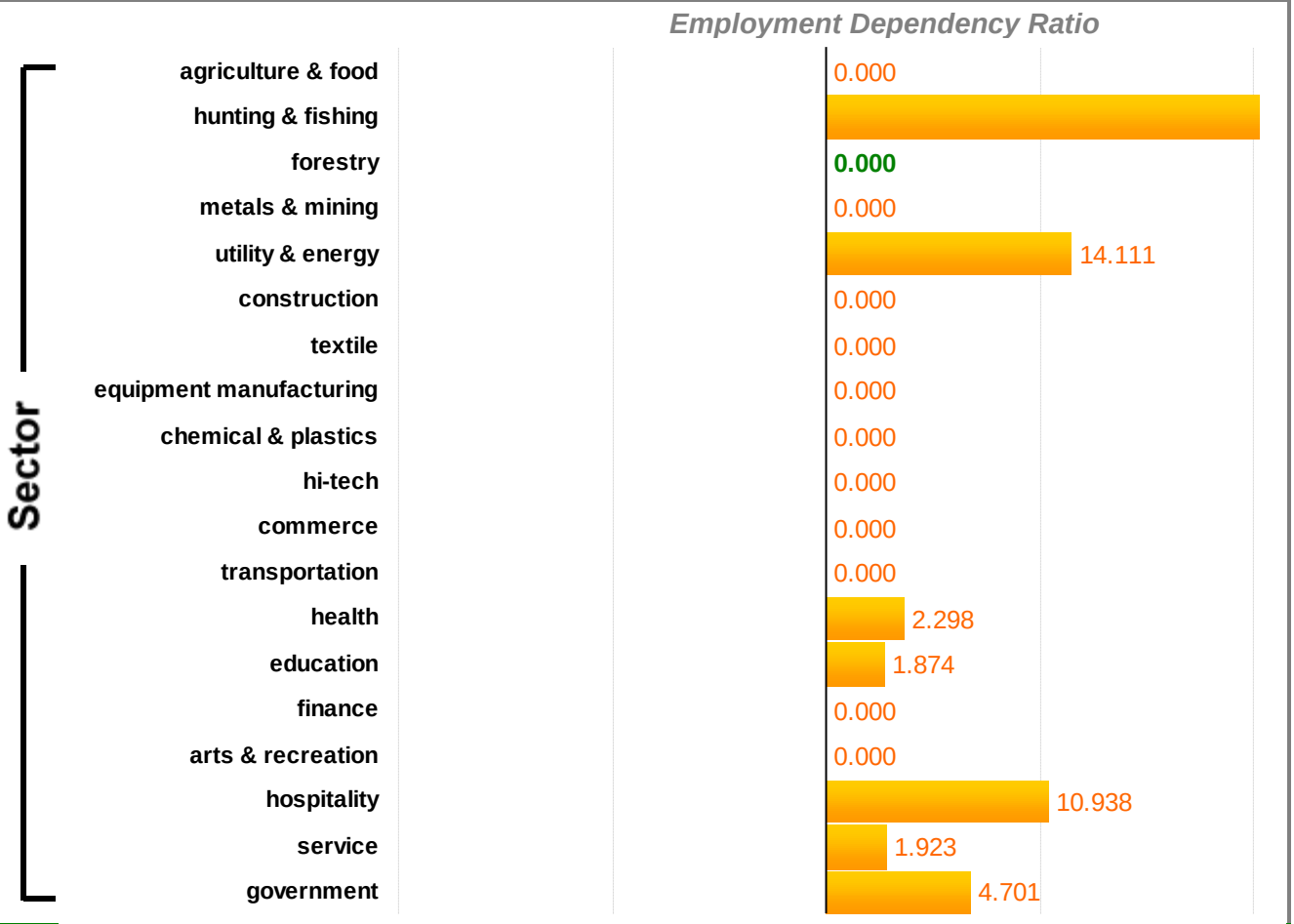
2016
3559051
Census SubDivisions

Big Grassy River 35G

indexed to Ontario

Ontario

Local Economy

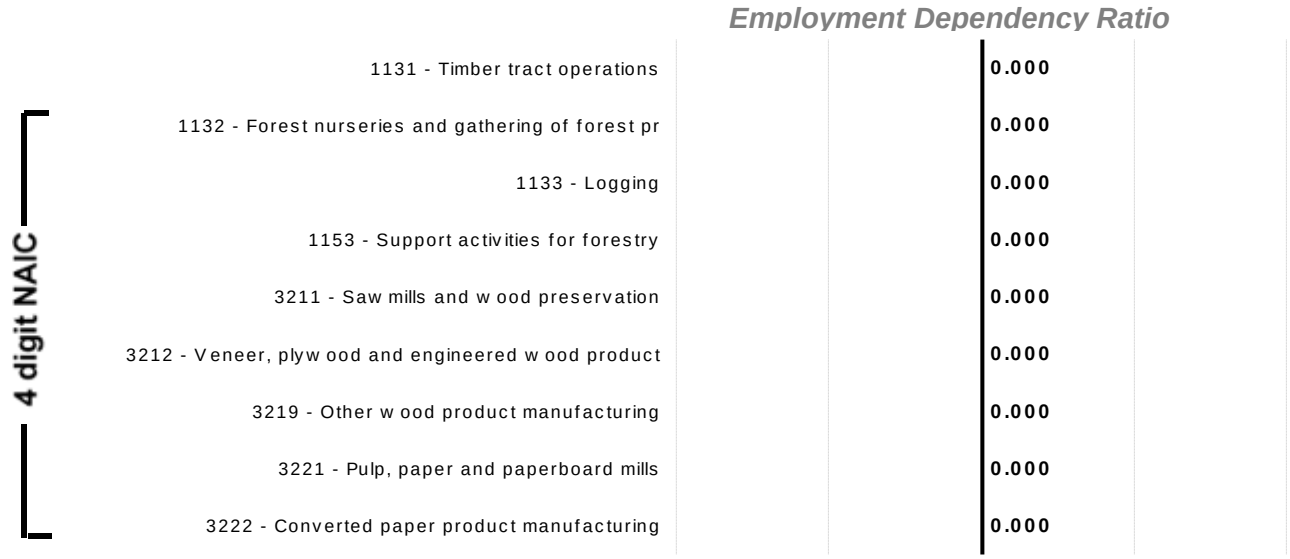


Forest Industry

0.0% of Total Labour Force

Employment: 0 *index:* *0.000* 0.0% Employment Ratio

Average Income: $0 *index:* *0.000*



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

2016

Big Island Mainland 93

3559052

Ontario

Population 10

Male	**0**	0.0%
Female	**0**	0.0%

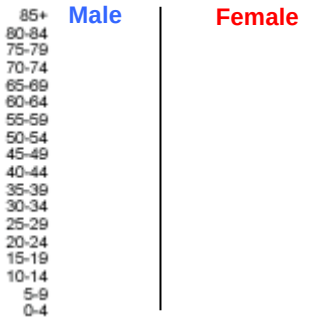
change in past 5 years

Avg Income:

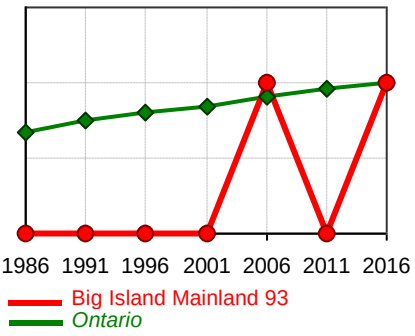
Avg Male Income:

Avg Female Income:

Distribution



Trend



Households 2

Avg Income:

rate of Low Income

avg persons/ household:

Household Income

$000's	
over 100	0.0%
80 to 100	0.0%
60 to 80	0.0%
40 to 60	0.0%
20 to 40	0.0%
under 20	0.0%

Household Size

1	0.0%
2	0.0%
3	0.0%
4	0.0%
5+	0.0%

Dwellings 2

Avg Value:

Avg Monthly Rent:

Housing Affordability Index: 0.00

Tenure

owned	0.0%
rented	0.0%
band housing	0.0%

When constructed

1961-1980	0.0%
1981-1990	0.0%
1991-2000	0.0%
2001-2005	0.0%
2006-2010	0.0%
2011-2016	0.0%

Education

Highest Level

University:	0.0%
College:	0.0%
Trade:	0.0%
Secondary:	0.0%
Primary:	0.0%

Language

English:	0.0%
French:	0.0%
Both:	0.0%
Neither:	0.0%

Labour Force

Labour Force:

Male:	0.0%
Female:	0.0%

Participation Rate:

Employment Rate: 0.0%

Wage and Salary:	0.0%
Self-Employed:	0.0%
Unpaid:	0.0%

Occupation

management	0.0%
finance	0.0%
natural	0.0%
health	0.0%
social	0.0%
culture	0.0%
sales	0.0%
trades	0.0%
primary	0.0%
processing	0.0%

Community Diversity

Migration

1 year:	non-movers	0.0%
	movers	0.0%
from where	other country	0.0%
	other province	0.0%
	within province	0.0%
	locally	0.0%
5 year:	non-movers	0.0%
	movers	0.0%
from where	other country	0.0%
	other province	0.0%
	within province	0.0%
	locally	0.0%

Canadian Born	0.0%
Foreign Born	0.0%

When immigrated

prior to 1981	0.0%
1981 to 1990	0.0%
1991 to 2000	0.0%
2001 to 2011	0.0%
2011 to 2016	0.0%

Cdn citizen	0.0%
Aboriginal	0.0%

Data Source

source: Statistics Canada. 2017. National Household Survey (NHS) 2016 . Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Version November 29, 2017. Ottawa.

2016
3559052
Census SubDivisions

Big Island Mainland 93

indexed to Ontario

Ontario

Local Economy

Employment Dependency Ratio

Sector

agriculture & food	0.000
hunting & fishing	0.000
forestry	**0.000**
metals & mining	0.000
utility & energy	0.000
construction	0.000
textile	0.000
equipment manufacturing	0.000
chemical & plastics	0.000
hi-tech	0.000
commerce	0.000
transportation	0.000
health	0.000
education	0.000
finance	0.000
arts & recreation	0.000
hospitality	0.000
service	0.000
government	0.000

Forest Industry

of Total Labour Force

Employment: *index:* Employment Ratio

Average Income: *index:*

Employment Dependency Ratio

4 digit NAIC

1131 - Timber tract operations	**0.000**
1132 - Forest nurseries and gathering of forest pr	**0.000**
1133 - Logging	**0.000**
1153 - Support activities for forestry	**0.000**
3211 - Saw mills and w ood preservation	**0.000**
3212 - V eneer, plyw ood and engineered w ood product	**0.000**
3219 - Other w ood product manufacturing	**0.000**
3221 - Pulp, paper and paperboard mills	**0.000**
3222 - Converted paper product manufacturing	**0.000**

source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

2016

Dryden
3560027

Ontario

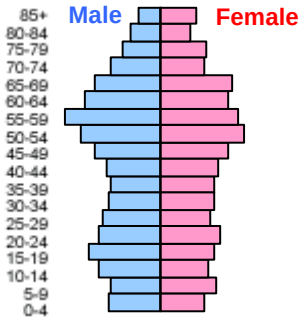
Population 7,749

Male	**3,710**	47.9%
Female	**4,039**	52.1%

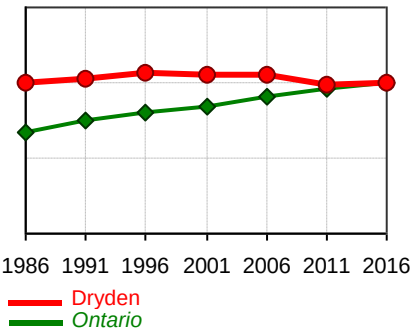
change in past 5 years **1.73%**

Avg Income: **$41,193**
Avg Male Income: **$47,734**
Avg Female Income: **$34,156**

Distribution



Trend



Households 3,541

Avg Income: **$83,201**
rate of Low Income **12.8%**
avg persons/ household: **2.3**

Household Income

$000's

over 100	26.6%
80 to 100	9.7%
60 to 80	11.1%
40 to 60	30.8%
20 to 40	14.1%
under 20	7.6%

Household Size

of persons

1	31.2%
2	37.3%
3	14.3%
4	11.9%
5+	5.3%

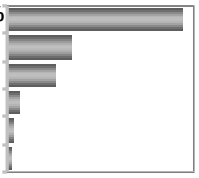
Dwellings 3,541

Avg Value:
Avg Monthly Rent: **$818**
Housing Affordability Index:

Tenure

owned	69.8%
rented	30.2%
band housing	0.0%

When constructed



1961-1980	56.3%
1981-1990	20.6%
1991-2000	15.5%
2001-2005	4.0%
2006-2010	1.9%
2011-2016	1.7%

Education

Highest Level

University:	14.4%
College:	27.0%
Trade:	4.1%
Secondary:	30.8%
Primary:	23.7%

Language

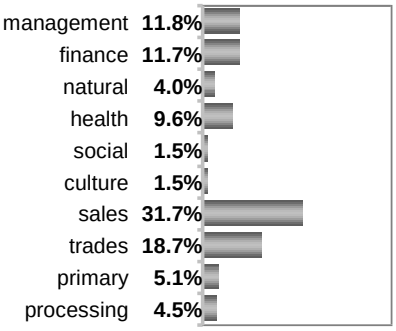
English:	93.0%
French:	0.1%
Both:	6.7%
Neither:	0.2%

Labour Force 3,970

Labour Force:

Male:	52.0%
Female:	48.0%
Participation Rate:	61.8%
Employment Rate:	92.3%
Wage and Salary:	56.9%
Self-Employed:	4.5%
Unpaid:	38.6%

Occupation



management	11.8%
finance	11.7%
natural	4.0%
health	9.6%
social	1.5%
culture	1.5%
sales	31.7%
trades	18.7%
primary	5.1%
processing	4.5%

Community Diversity

Migration

1 year:

non-movers	87.4%
movers	12.6%

from where

other country	1.1%
other province	12.2%
within province	34.0%
locally	52.7%

5 year:

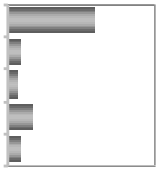
non-movers	64.1%
movers	35.9%

from where

other country	2.3%
other province	10.8%
within province	28.8%
locally	58.0%

Canadian Born	93.6%
Foreign Born	6.4%

When immigrated



prior to 1981	59.6%
1981 to 1990	8.1%
1991 to 2000	7.1%
2001 to 2011	17.2%
2011 to 2016	8.1%

Cdn citizen	98.5%
Aboriginal	19.3

Data Source

source: Statistics Canada. 2017. National Household Survey (NHS) 2016 . Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Version November 29, 2017. Ottawa.

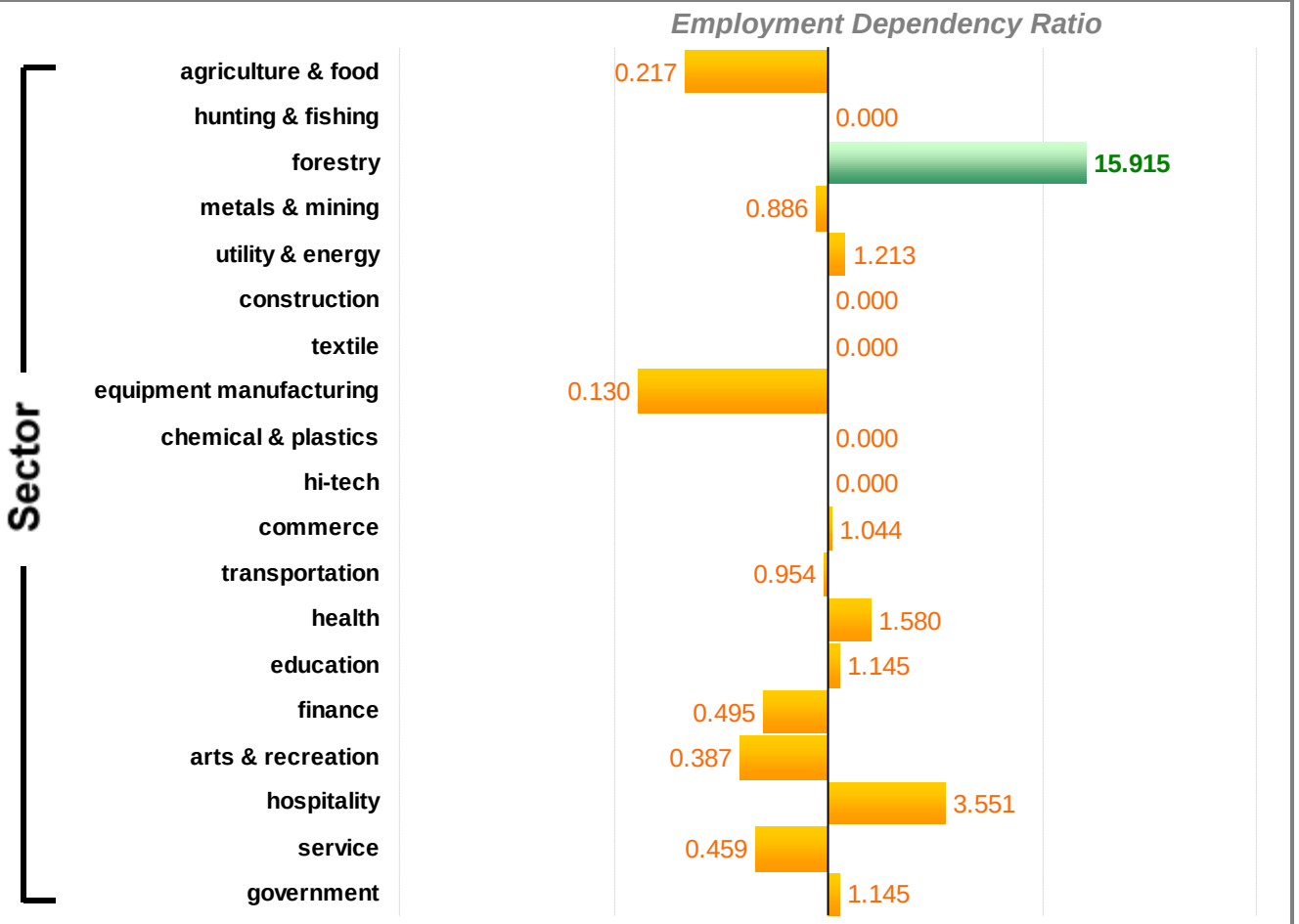
2016
3560027
Census SubDivisions

Dryden

indexed to Ontario

Ontario

Local Economy

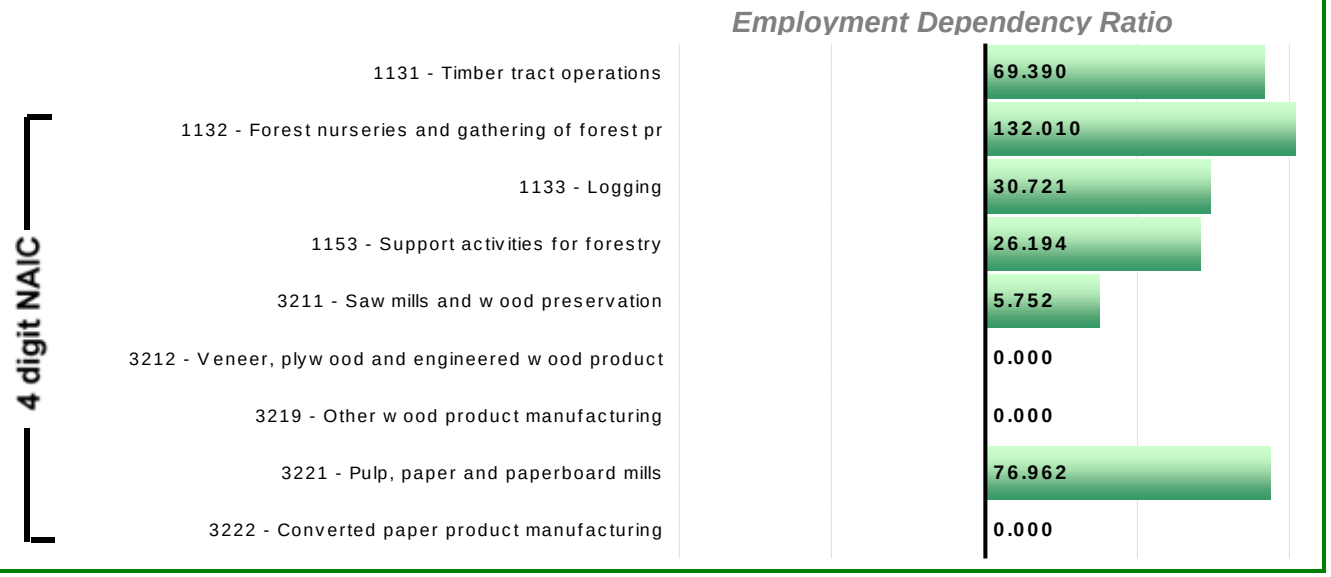


Forest Industry

9.6% of Total Labour Force

Employment: 350 *index:* 15.915 93.3% Employment Ratio

Average Income: $76,286 *index:* 1.403



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

2016

Ear Falls
3560032

Ontario

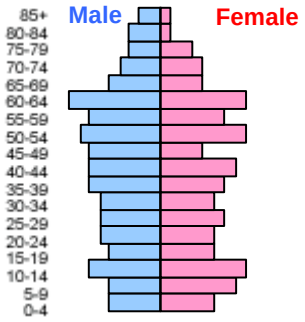
Population 995

Male	**512**	51.5%
Female	**483**	48.5%

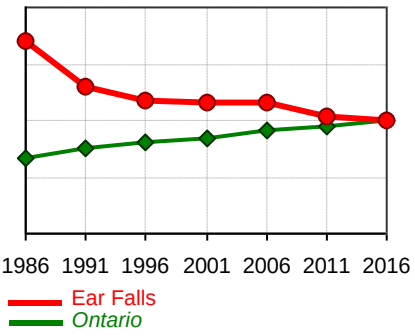
change in past 5 years **-3.02%**

Avg Income: **$50,000**
Avg Male Income: **$68,189**
Avg Female Income: **$29,572**

Distribution



Trend



Households 490

Avg Income: **$92,541**
rate of Low Income **8.4%**
avg persons/ household: **2.3**

Household Income

$000's	
over 100	33.7%
80 to 100	9.9%
60 to 80	9.9%
40 to 60	28.7%
20 to 40	11.9%
under 20	5.9%

Household Size

1	29.6%
2	37.0%
3	16.0%
4	8.6%
5+	8.6%

Dwellings 490

Avg Value:
Avg Monthly Rent: **$758**
Housing Affordability Index:

Tenure

owned	72.2%
rented	27.8%
band housing	0.0%

When constructed

1961-1980	80.0%
1981-1990	7.1%
1991-2000	10.0%
2001-2005	0.0%
2006-2010	2.9%
2011-2016	0.0%

Education

Highest Level

University:	5.8%
College:	18.2%
Trade:	10.2%
Secondary:	34.3%
Primary:	31.4%

Language

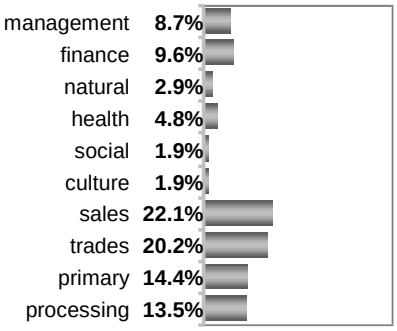
English:	93.0%
French:	0.5%
Both:	6.5%
Neither:	0.0%

Labour Force 565

Labour Force:

Male:	51.3%
Female:	48.7%
Participation Rate:	76.9%
Employment Rate:	92.9%
Wage and Salary:	70.8%
Self-Employed:	5.6%
Unpaid:	23.6%

Occupation



management	8.7%
finance	9.6%
natural	2.9%
health	4.8%
social	1.9%
culture	1.9%
sales	22.1%
trades	20.2%
primary	14.4%
processing	13.5%

Community Diversity

Migration

1 year:

non-movers	84.7%
movers	15.3%

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	0.0%
within province	60.7%
locally	39.3%

5 year:

non-movers	66.9%
movers	33.1%

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	3.3%
within province	32.8%
locally	63.9%

Canadian Born	95.3%
Foreign Born	4.7%

When immigrated

prior to 1981	100.0%
1981 to 1990	0.0%
1991 to 2000	0.0%
2001 to 2011	0.0%
2011 to 2016	0.0%

Cdn citizen	97.4%
Aboriginal	27.4

Data Source

source: Statistics Canada. 2017. National Household Survey (NHS) 2016 . Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Version November 29, 2017. Ottawa.

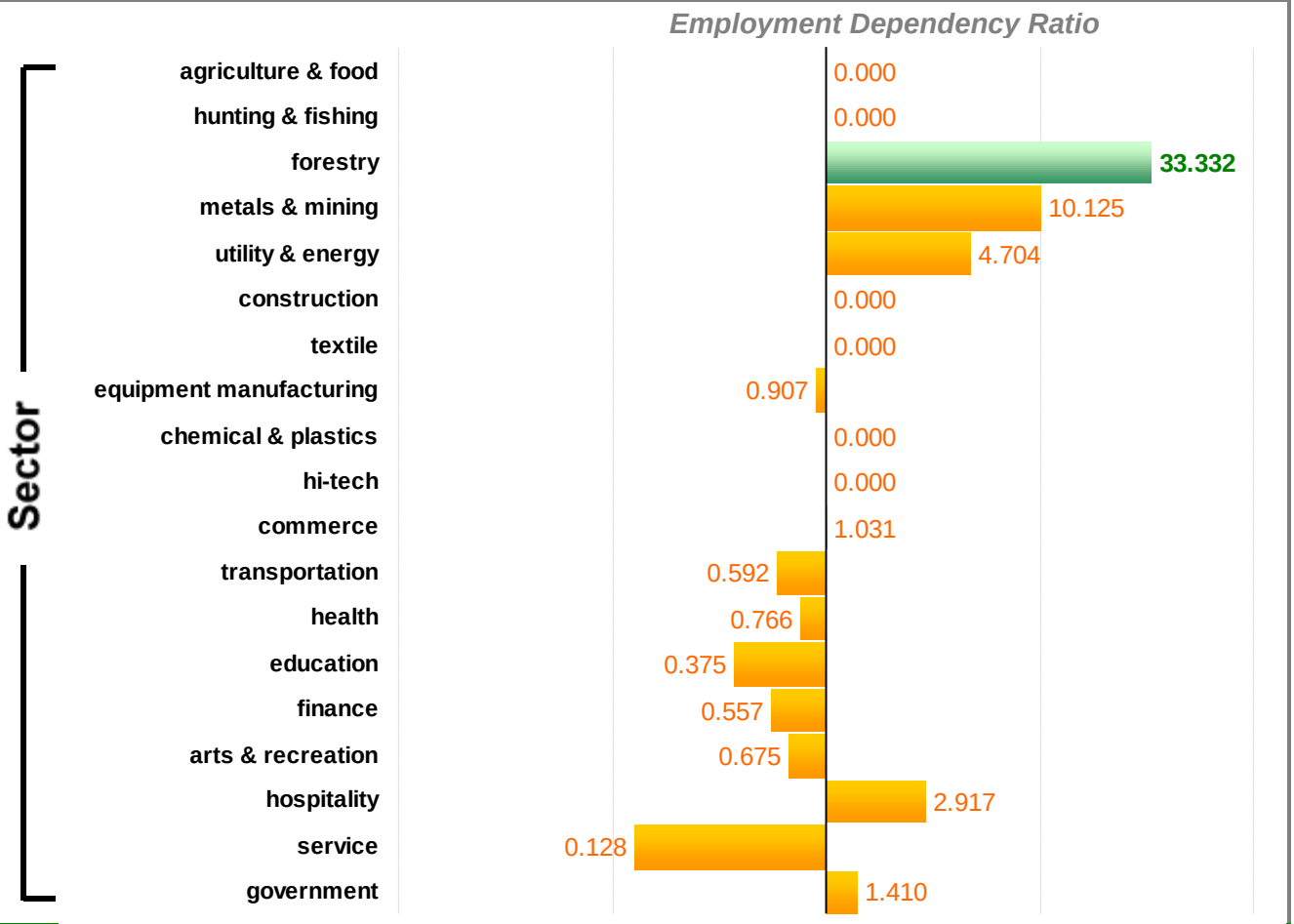
2016
3560032
Census SubDivisions

Ear Falls

indexed to Ontario

Ontario

Local Economy

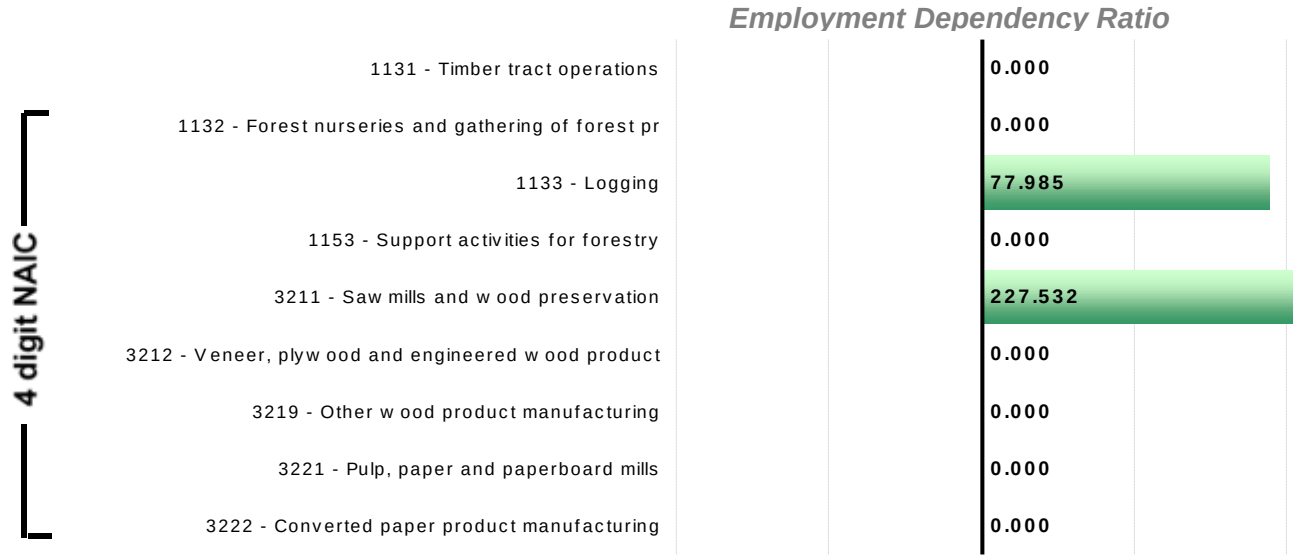


Forest Industry

18.9% of Total Labour Force

Employment: 105 *index:* 33.332 100.0% Employment Ratio

Average Income: $44,166 *index:* 0.812



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

2016

Fort Frances

3559012

Ontario

Population 7,739

Male	**3,725**	48.1%
Female	**4,014**	51.9%

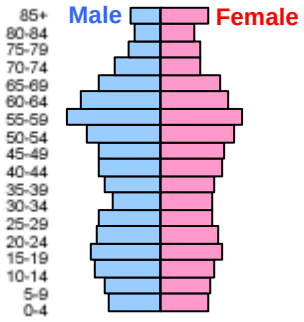
change in past 5 years **-2.68%**

Avg Income: **$39,877**

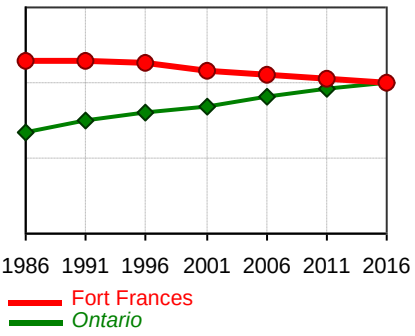
Avg Male Income: **$44,845**

Avg Female Income: **$35,126**

Distribution



Trend



Households 3,758

Avg Income: **$76,591**

rate of Low Income **15.3%**

avg persons/ household: **2.2**

Household Income

$000's	
over 100	22.3%
80 to 100	7.1%
60 to 80	11.8%
40 to 60	34.1%
20 to 40	16.0%
under 20	8.8%

Household Size

1	35.5%
2	34.6%
3	13.9%
4	10.1%
5+	5.8%

Dwellings 3,758

Avg Value:

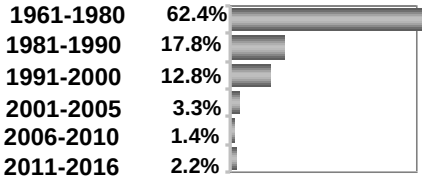
Avg Monthly Rent: **$726**

Housing Affordability Index:

Tenure

owned	**71.9%**
rented	**28.1%**
band housing	**0.0%**

When constructed



1961-1980	62.4%
1981-1990	17.8%
1991-2000	12.8%
2001-2005	3.3%
2006-2010	1.4%
2011-2016	2.2%

Education

Highest Level

University:	**14.2%**
College:	**27.2%**
Trade:	**4.3%**
Secondary:	**31.4%**
Primary:	**22.9%**

Language

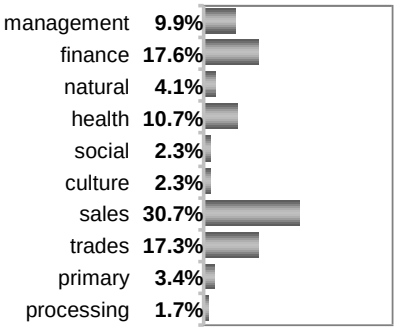
English:	**96.2%**
French:	**0.1%**
Both:	**3.6%**
Neither:	**0.2%**

Labour Force 3,870

Labour Force:

Male:	**47.5%**
Female:	**52.5%**
Participation Rate:	**61.2%**
Employment Rate:	**92.9%**
Wage and Salary:	**57.2%**
Self-Employed:	**3.8%**
Unpaid:	**39.1%**

Occupation



management	9.9%
finance	17.6%
natural	4.1%
health	10.7%
social	2.3%
culture	2.3%
sales	30.7%
trades	17.3%
primary	3.4%
processing	1.7%

Community Diversity

Migration

1 year:

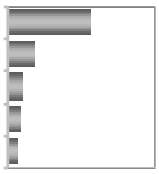
	non-movers	**86.6%**
	movers	**13.4%**
from where	other country	**1.5%**
	other province	**6.0%**
	within province	**23.1%**
	locally	**69.3%**

5 year:

	non-movers	**67.3%**
	movers	**32.7%**
from where	other country	**2.8%**
	other province	**7.6%**
	within province	**25.0%**
	locally	**64.6%**

Canadian Born	**94.9%**
Foreign Born	**5.1%**

When immigrated



prior to 1981	**57.0%**
1981 to 1990	**17.7%**
1991 to 2000	**10.1%**
2001 to 2011	**8.9%**
2011 to 2016	**6.3%**

Cdn citizen	**97.4%**
Aboriginal	**24.8**

Data Source

source: Statistics Canada. 2017. National Household Survey (NHS) 2016 . Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Version November 29, 2017. Ottawa.

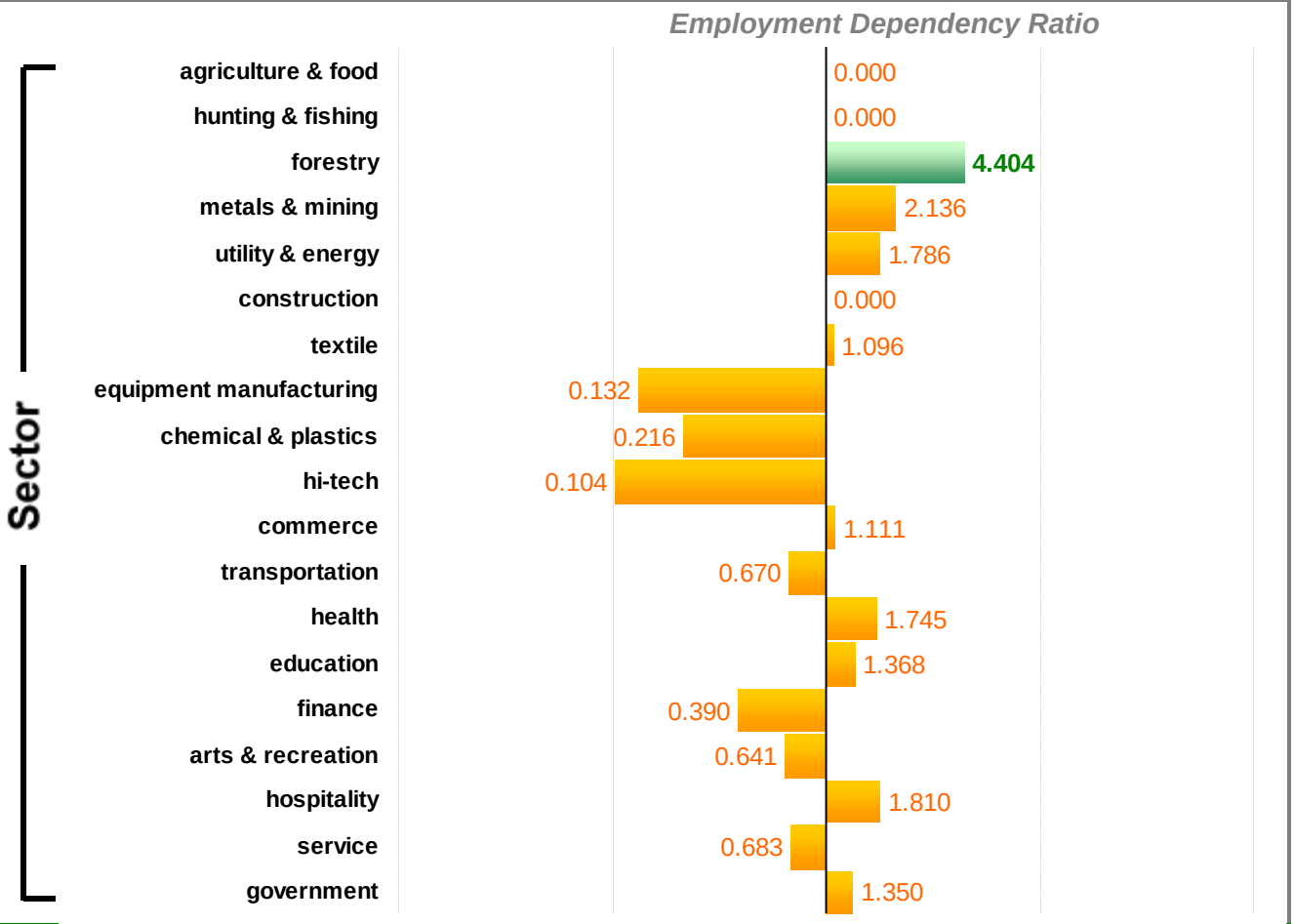
2016
3559012
Census SubDivisions

Fort Frances

indexed to Ontario

Ontario

Local Economy

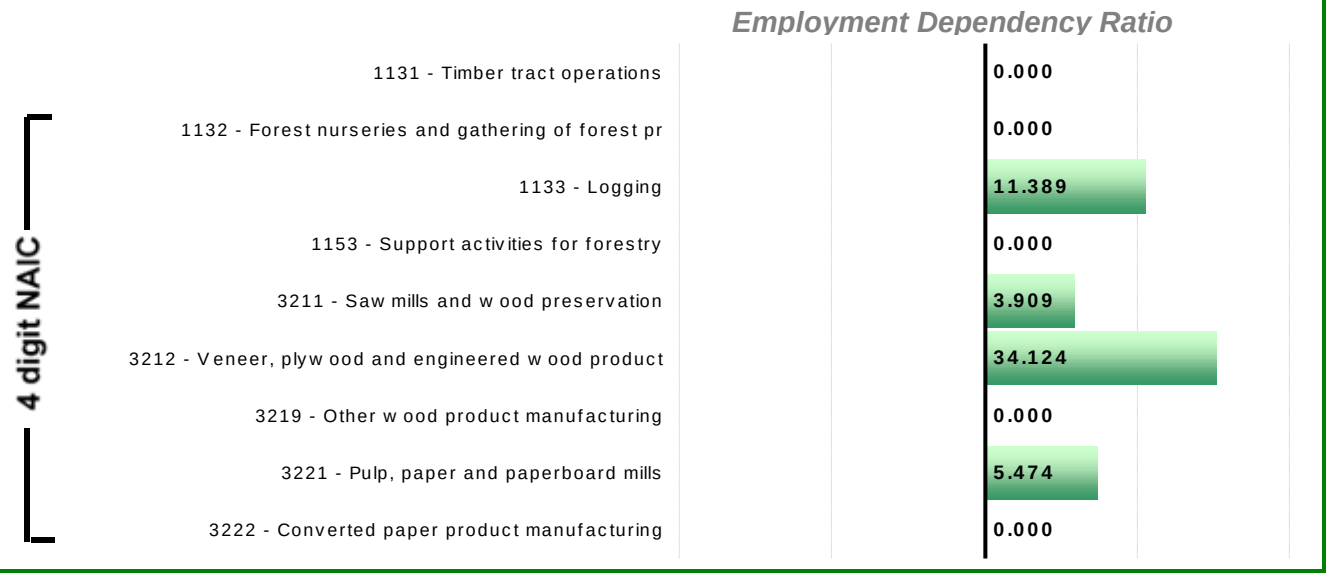


Forest Industry

2.9% of Total Labour Force

Employment: 95 *index:* *4.404* 100.0% Employment Ratio

Average Income: $38,608 *index:* *0.710*



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

2016

Kenora 38B

3560066

Ontario

Population 421

Male	**218**	51.8%
Female	**203**	48.2%

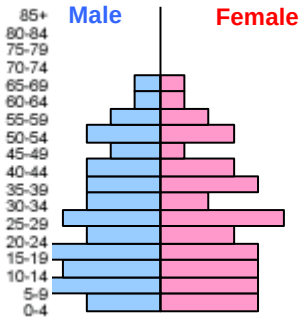
change in past 5 years **6.85%**

Avg Income: **$18,577**

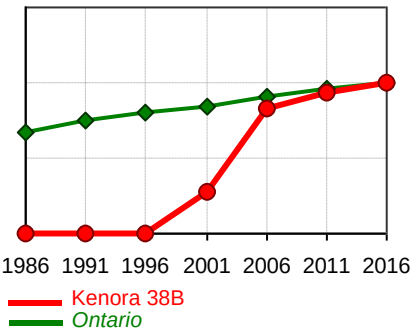
Avg Male Income: **$19,006**

Avg Female Income: **$18,070**

Distribution



Trend



Households 144

Avg Income: **$43,546**

rate of Low Income

avg persons/ household: **3.1**

Household Income

$000's	
over 100	10.0%
80 to 100	0.0%
60 to 80	13.3%
40 to 60	26.7%
20 to 40	23.3%
under 20	26.7%

Household Size

1	16.0%
2	32.0%
3	16.0%
4	16.0%
5+	20.0%

Dwellings 144

Avg Value:

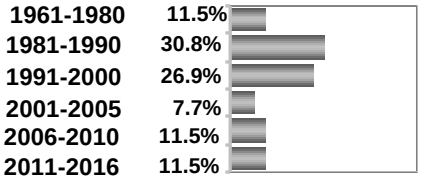
Avg Monthly Rent: **$0**

Housing Affordability Index:

Tenure

owned	6.9%
rented	6.9%
band housing	86.2%

When constructed



1961-1980	11.5%
1981-1990	30.8%
1991-2000	26.9%
2001-2005	7.7%
2006-2010	11.5%
2011-2016	11.5%

Education

Highest Level

University:	3.6%
College:	16.1%
Trade:	3.6%
Secondary:	30.4%
Primary:	46.4%

Language

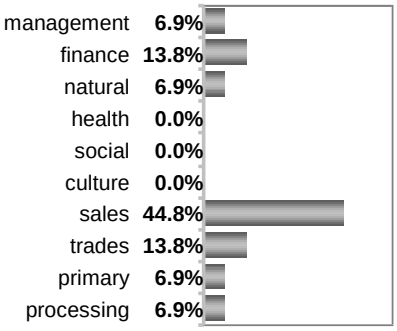
English:	100.0%
French:	0.0%
Both:	0.0%
Neither:	0.0%

Labour Force 185

Labour Force:

Male:	55.6%
Female:	44.4%
Participation Rate:	61.7%
Employment Rate:	75.7%
Wage and Salary:	55.2%
Self-Employed:	3.4%
Unpaid:	41.4%

Occupation



management	6.9%
finance	13.8%
natural	6.9%
health	0.0%
social	0.0%
culture	0.0%
sales	44.8%
trades	13.8%
primary	6.9%
processing	6.9%

Community Diversity

Migration

1 year:

non-movers	93.8%
movers	6.2%

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	0.0%
within province	0.0%
locally	100.0%

5 year:

non-movers	83.1%
movers	16.9%

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	14.3%
within province	42.9%
locally	42.9%

Canadian Born	0.0%
Foreign Born	0.0%

When immigrated

prior to 1981	0.0%
1981 to 1990	0.0%
1991 to 2000	0.0%
2001 to 2011	0.0%
2011 to 2016	0.0%

Cdn citizen	0.0%
Aboriginal	96.4

Data Source

source: Statistics Canada. 2017. National Household Survey (NHS) 2016 . Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Version November 29, 2017. Ottawa.

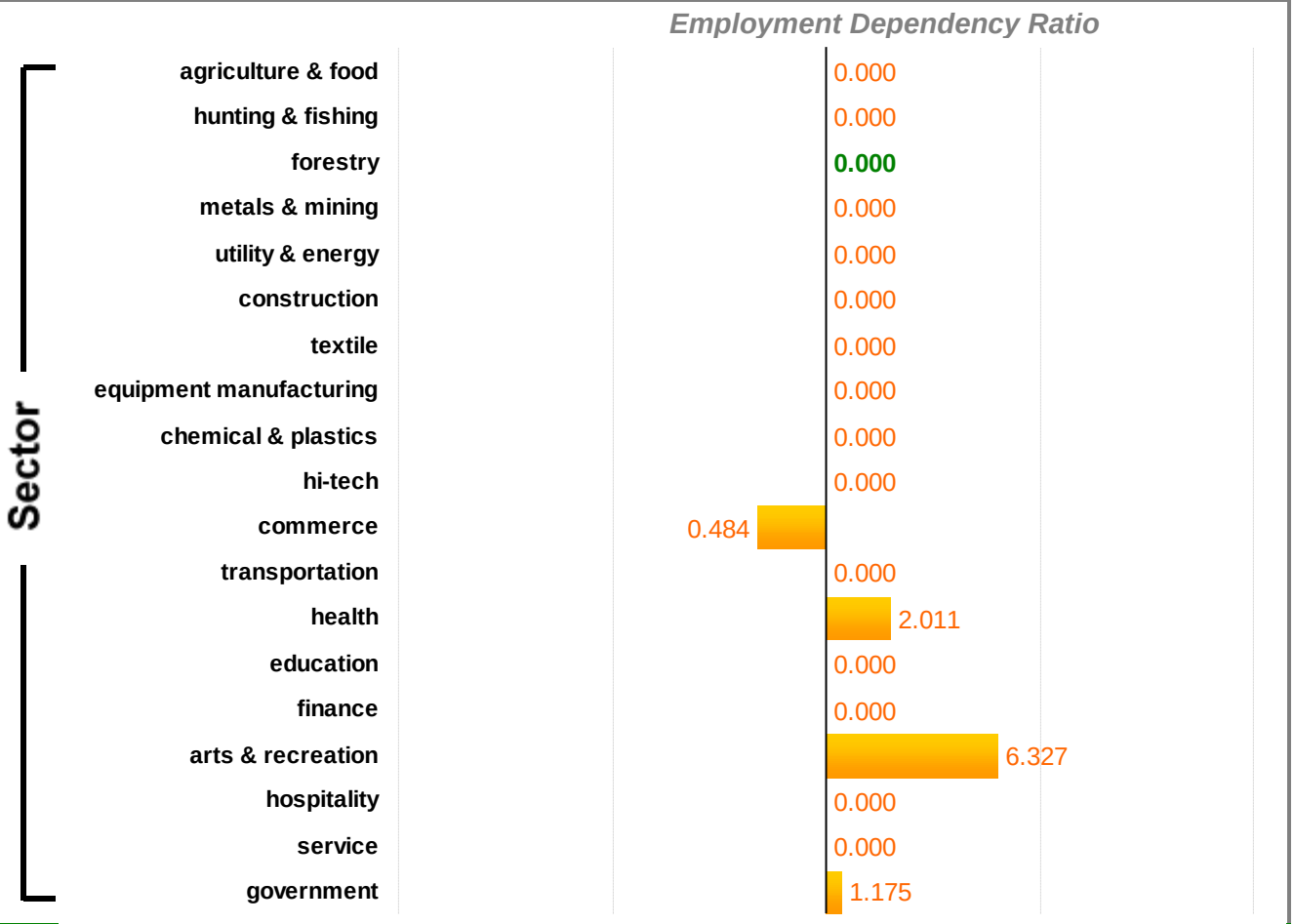
2016
3560066
Census SubDivisions

Kenora 38B

indexed to Ontario

Ontario

Local Economy

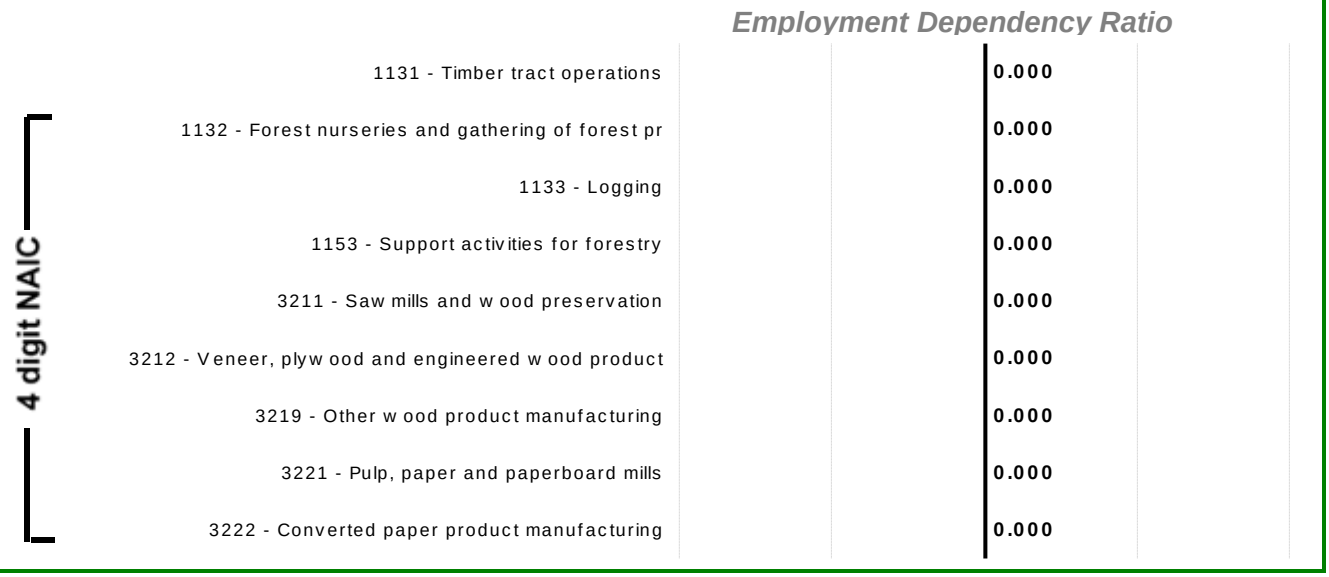


Forest Industry

6.1% of Total Labour Force

Employment: 0 *index:* *0.000* 0.0% Employment Ratio

Average Income: $0 *index:* *0.000*



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

2016

Kenora, Unorganized

3560090

Ontario

Population 6,737

Male	**3,501**	52.0%
Female	**3,236**	48.0%

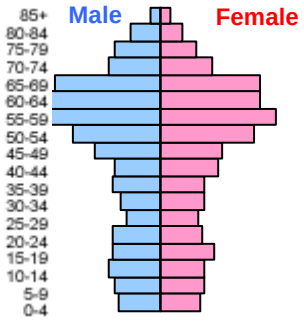
change in past 5 years **-4.18%**

Avg Income: **$41,003**

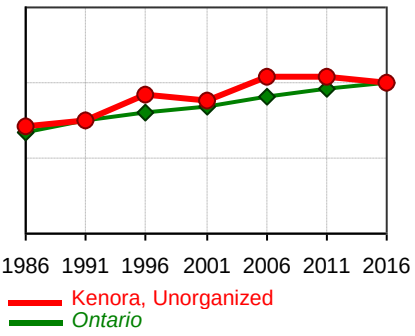
Avg Male Income: **$45,293**

Avg Female Income: **$35,668**

Distribution



Trend



Households 6,630

Avg Income: **$91,705**

rate of Low Income **10.0%**

avg persons/ household: **2.3**

Household Income

$000's	
over 100	30.0%
80 to 100	8.6%
60 to 80	12.7%
40 to 60	33.0%
20 to 40	10.9%
under 20	4.8%

Household Size

1	20.7%
2	49.6%
3	13.5%
4	10.8%
5+	5.5%

Dwellings 6,630

Avg Value:

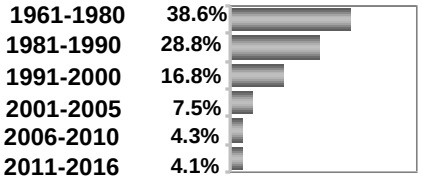
Avg Monthly Rent: **$742**

Housing Affordability Index:

Tenure

owned	90.1%
rented	9.9%
band housing	0.0%

When constructed



1961-1980	38.6%
1981-1990	28.8%
1991-2000	16.8%
2001-2005	7.5%
2006-2010	4.3%
2011-2016	4.1%

Education

Highest Level

University:	15.6%
College:	25.9%
Trade:	5.9%
Secondary:	29.4%
Primary:	23.2%

Language

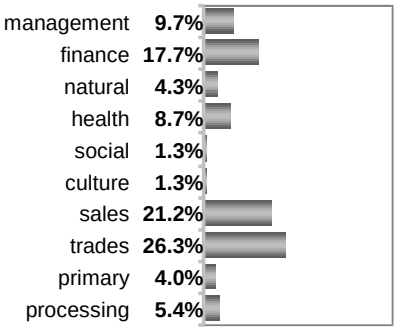
English:	93.2%
French:	0.1%
Both:	6.7%
Neither:	0.1%

Labour Force 3,295

Labour Force:

Male:	53.9%
Female:	46.1%
Participation Rate:	57.6%
Employment Rate:	91.0%
Wage and Salary:	49.5%
Self-Employed:	7.8%
Unpaid:	42.7%

Occupation



management	9.7%
finance	17.7%
natural	4.3%
health	8.7%
social	1.3%
culture	1.3%
sales	21.2%
trades	26.3%
primary	4.0%
processing	5.4%

Community Diversity

Migration

1 year:

non-movers	91.3%
movers	8.7%

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	23.7%
within province	35.1%
locally	41.2%

5 year:

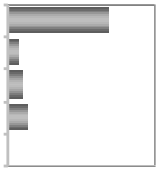
non-movers	77.9%
movers	22.1%

from where

other country	0.7%
other province	24.8%
within province	31.3%
locally	43.2%

Canadian Born	94.7%
Foreign Born	5.3%

When immigrated



prior to 1981	68.7%
1981 to 1990	7.5%
1991 to 2000	10.4%
2001 to 2011	13.4%
2011 to 2016	0.0%

Cdn citizen	97.9%
Aboriginal	17.9

Data Source

source: Statistics Canada. 2017. National Household Survey (NHS) 2016 . Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Version November 29, 2017. Ottawa.

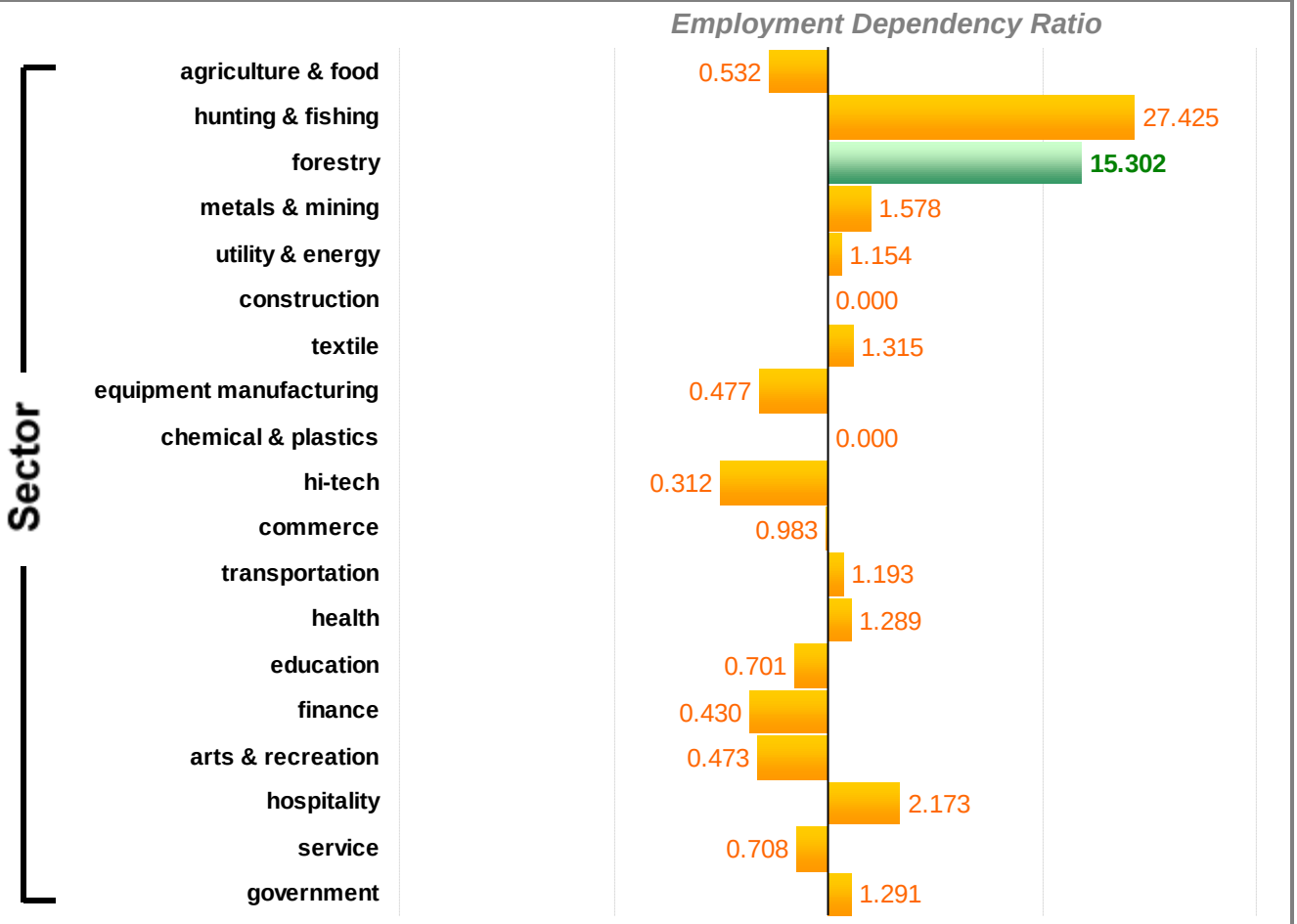
2016
3560090
Census SubDivisions

Kenora, Unorganized

indexed to Ontario

Ontario

Local Economy

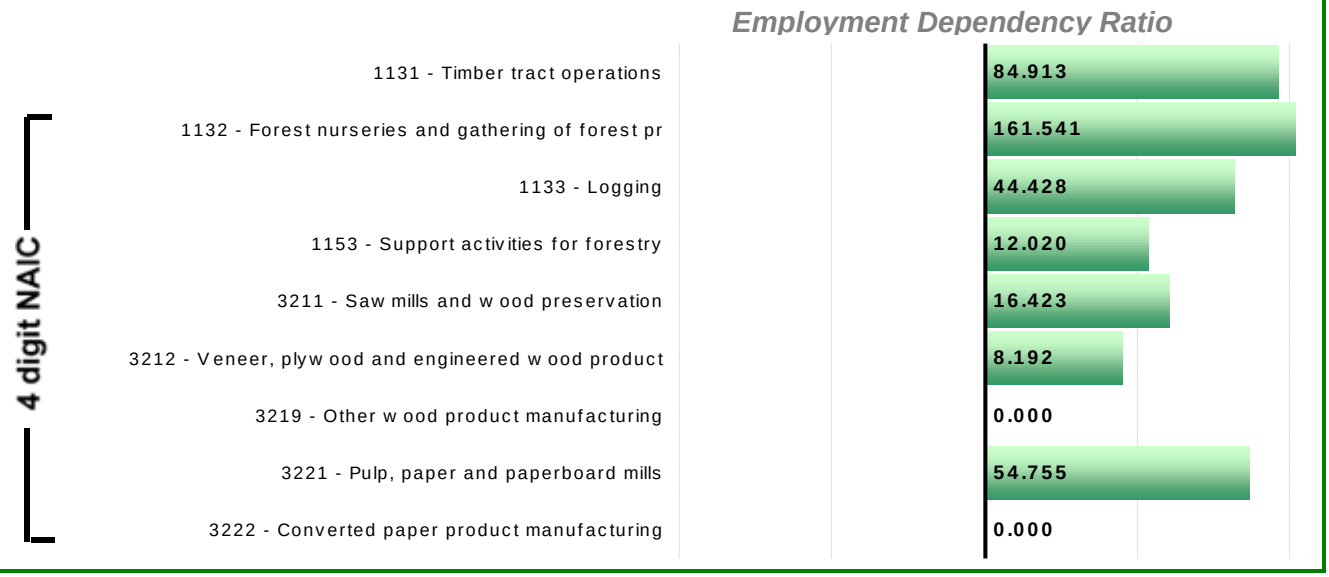


Forest Industry

8.6% of Total Labour Force

Employment: 275 *index:* 15.302 85.9% Employment Ratio

Average Income: $5,822 *index:* 1.780



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

2016

Kenora
3560010

Ontario

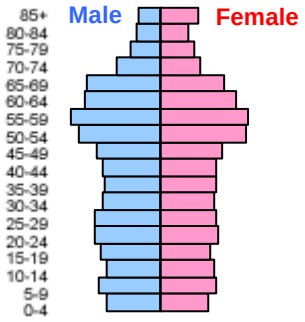
Population 15,096

Male	**7,577**	50.2%
Female	**7,519**	49.8%

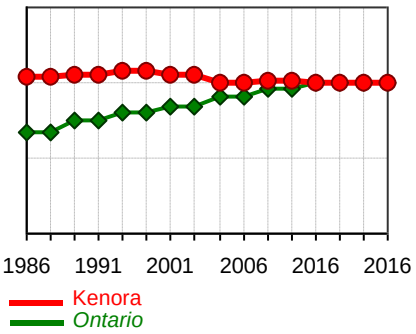
change in past 5 years **-1.64%**

Avg Income: **$44,173**
Avg Male Income: **$50,783**
Avg Female Income: **$37,583**

Distribution



Trend



Households 7,376

Avg Income: **$90,121**
rate of Low Income **10.9%**
avg persons/ household: **2.3**

Household Income

$000's	
over 100	26.1%
80 to 100	8.3%
60 to 80	11.9%
40 to 60	34.1%
20 to 40	13.2%
under 20	6.2%

Household Size

1	31.8%
2	35.7%
3	13.7%
4	12.7%
5+	6.1%

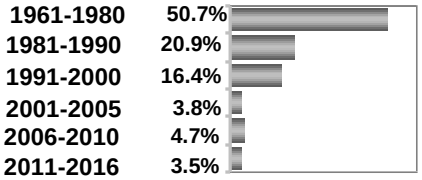
Dwellings 7,376

Avg Value:
Avg Monthly Rent: **$873**
Housing Affordability Index:

Tenure

owned	74.7%
rented	25.3%
band housing	0.0%

When constructed



1961-1980	50.7%
1981-1990	20.9%
1991-2000	16.4%
2001-2005	3.8%
2006-2010	4.7%
2011-2016	3.5%

Education

Highest Level

University:	17.0%
College:	25.6%
Trade:	3.5%
Secondary:	32.4%
Primary:	21.5%

Language

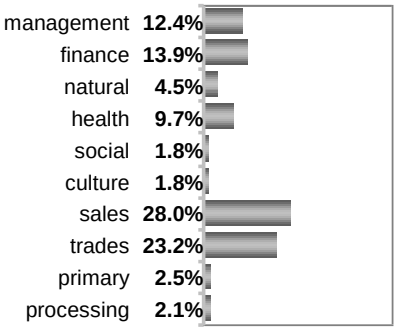
English:	92.9%
French:	0.0%
Both:	7.0%
Neither:	0.1%

Labour Force 8,080

Labour Force:

Male:	49.6%
Female:	50.4%
Participation Rate:	65.3%
Employment Rate:	92.9%
Wage and Salary:	59.4%
Self-Employed:	5.7%
Unpaid:	34.9%

Occupation



management	12.4%
finance	13.9%
natural	4.5%
health	9.7%
social	1.8%
culture	1.8%
sales	28.0%
trades	23.2%
primary	2.5%
processing	2.1%

Community Diversity

Migration

1 year:

non-movers	90.1%
movers	9.9%

from where

other country	1.4%
other province	8.3%
within province	20.8%
locally	69.6%

5 year:

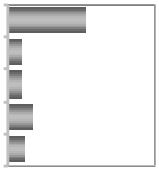
non-movers	70.8%
movers	29.2%

from where

other country	2.0%
other province	10.5%
within province	29.9%
locally	57.6%

Canadian Born	96.0%
Foreign Born	4.0%

When immigrated



prior to 1981	52.9%
1981 to 1990	9.0%
1991 to 2000	9.7%
2001 to 2011	17.4%
2011 to 2016	11.0%

Cdn citizen	98.1%
Aboriginal	21.3

Data Source

source: Statistics Canada. 2017. National Household Survey (NHS) 2016 . Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Version November 29, 2017. Ottawa.

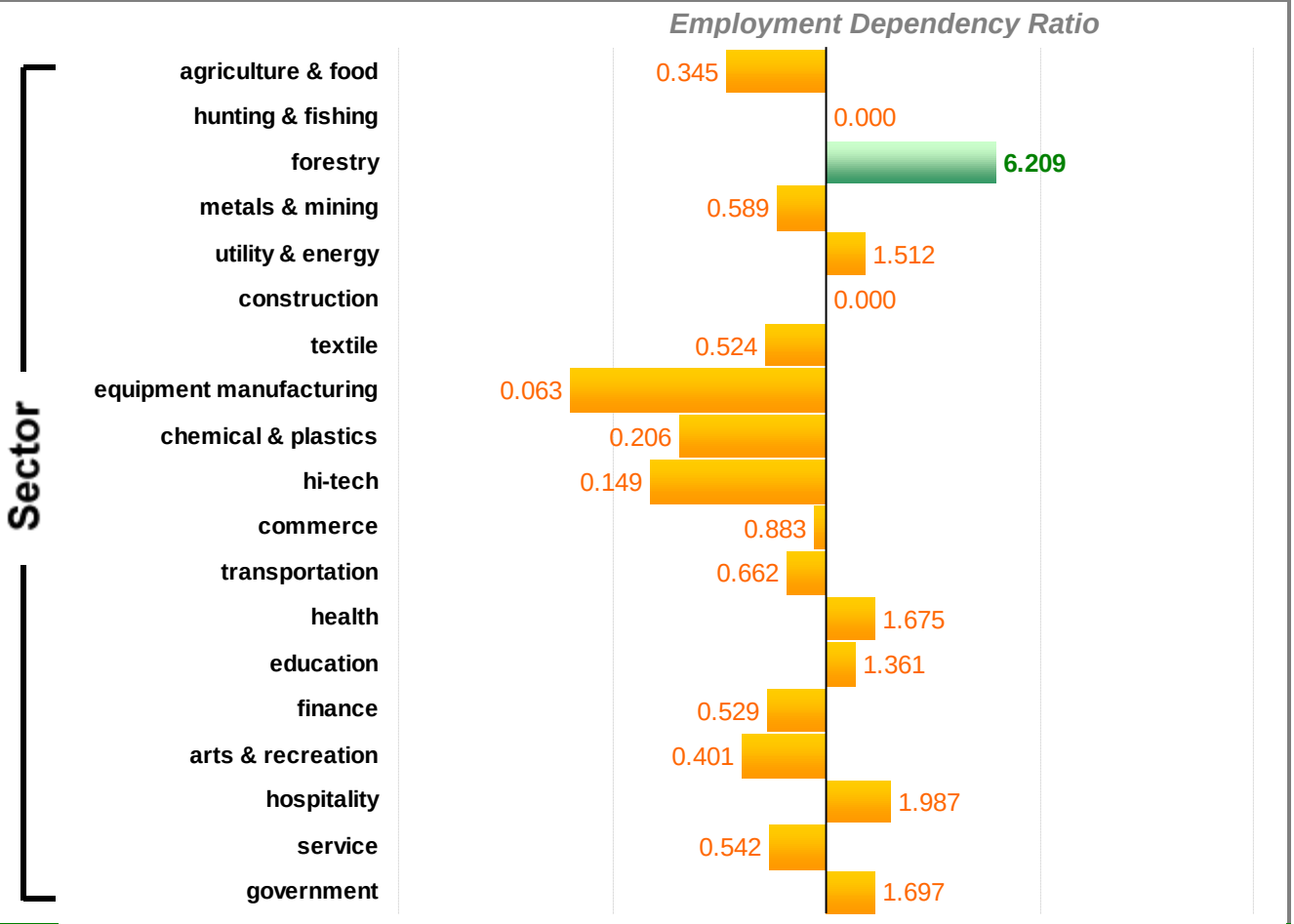
2016
3560010
Census SubDivisions

Kenora

indexed to Ontario

Ontario

Local Economy

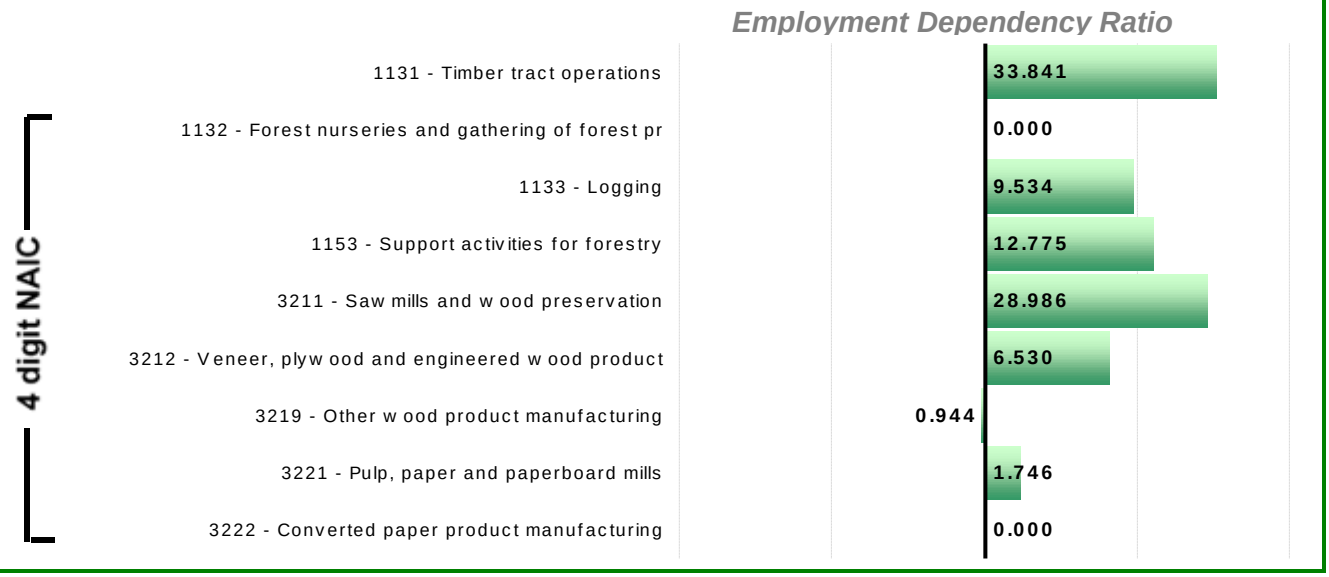


Forest Industry

3.7% of Total Labour Force

Employment: 280 *index:* 6.209 96.6% Employment Ratio

Average Income: $2,351 *index:* 0.719



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

2016

Lake Of The Woods 37

3560065

Ontario

Population 62

Male	**31**	50.0%
Female	**31**	50.0%

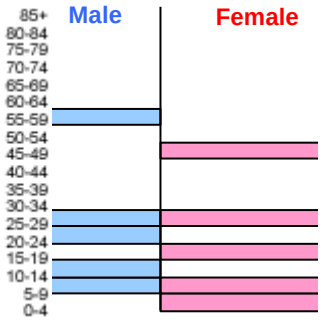
change in past 5 years **34.78%**

Avg Income:

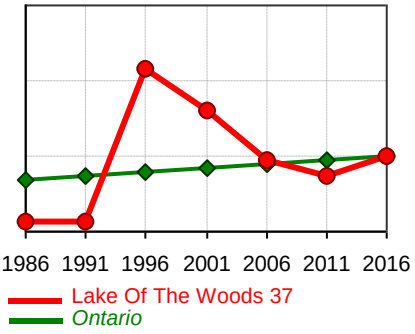
Avg Male Income:

Avg Female Income:

Distribution



Trend



Households 20

Avg Income:

rate of Low Income

avg persons/ household: 4.0

Household Income

$000's	
over 100	0.0%
80 to 100	0.0%
60 to 80	0.0%
40 to 60	0.0%
20 to 40	0.0%
under 20	0.0%

Household Size

1	33.3%
2	33.3%
3	0.0%
4	0.0%
5+	33.3%

Dwellings 20

Avg Value:

Avg Monthly Rent: $0

Housing Affordability Index: 0.00

Tenure

owned	0.0%
rented	0.0%
band housing	100.0%

When constructed

1961-1980	0.0%
1981-1990	0.0%
1991-2000	0.0%
2001-2005	0.0%
2006-2010	0.0%
2011-2016	0.0%

Education

Highest Level

University:	0.0%
College:	0.0%
Trade:	0.0%
Secondary:	66.7%
Primary:	33.3%

Language

English:	100.0%
French:	0.0%
Both:	0.0%
Neither:	0.0%

Labour Force 25

Labour Force:

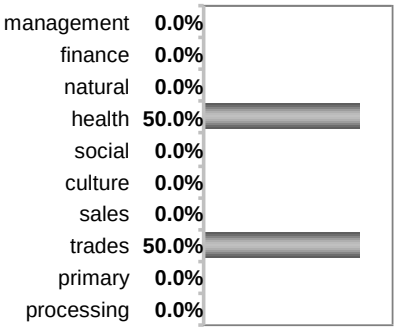
Male:	60.0%
Female:	40.0%

Participation Rate: 62.5%

Employment Rate: 100.0%

Wage and Salary:	57.1%
Self-Employed:	0.0%
Unpaid:	42.9%

Occupation



Community Diversity

Migration

1 year:

non-movers	100.0%
movers	0.0%

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	0.0%
within province	0.0%
locally	0.0%

5 year:

non-movers	83.3%
movers	16.7%

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	0.0%
within province	0.0%
locally	0.0%

Canadian Born	0.0%
Foreign Born	0.0%

When immigrated

prior to 1981	0.0%
1981 to 1990	0.0%
1991 to 2000	0.0%
2001 to 2011	0.0%
2011 to 2016	0.0%

Cdn citizen	0.0%
Aboriginal	100.0

Data Source

source: Statistics Canada. 2017. National Household Survey (NHS) 2016 . Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Version November 29, 2017. Ottawa.

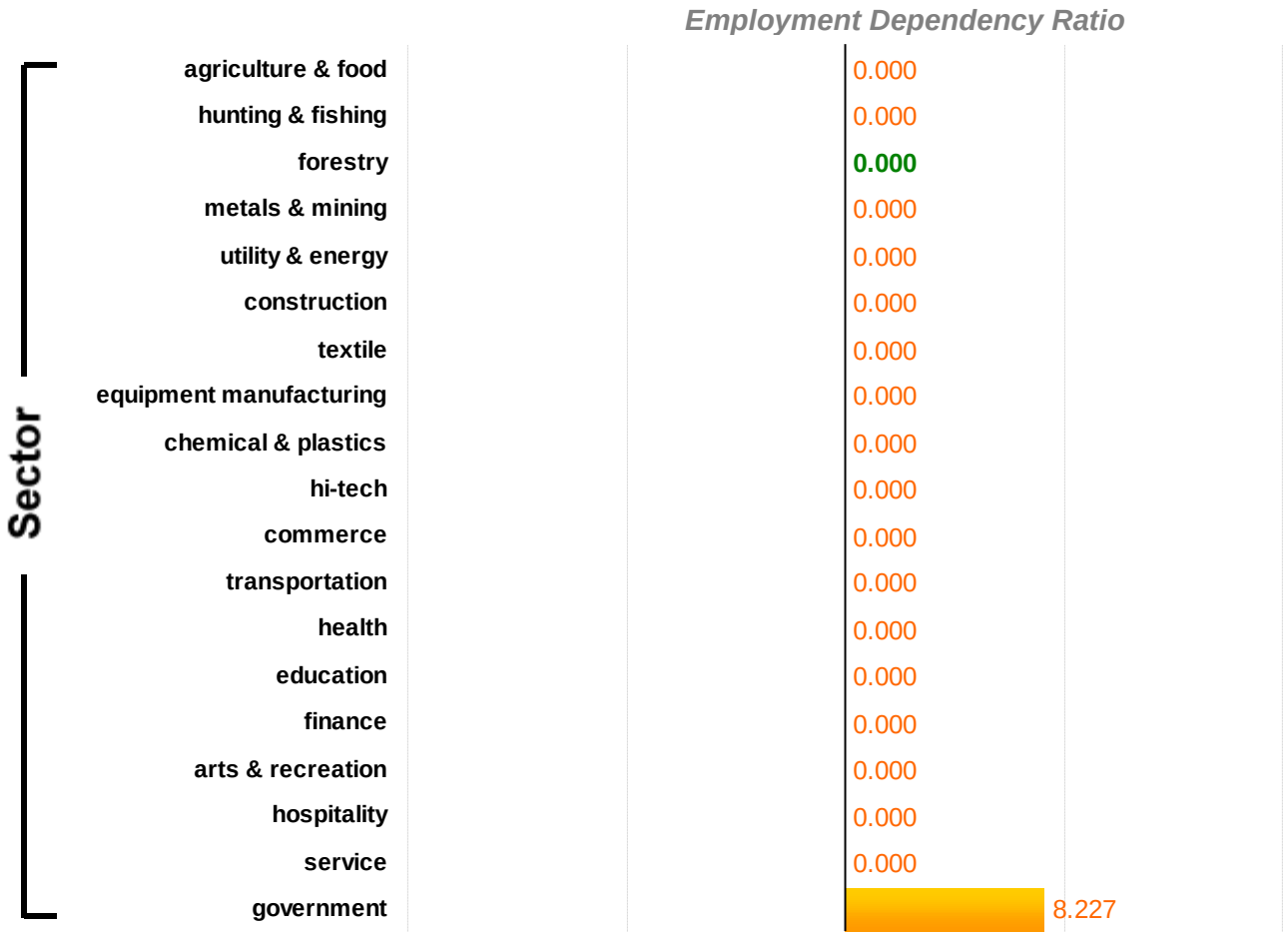
2016
3560065
Census SubDivisions

Lake Of The Woods 37

indexed to Ontario

Ontario

Local Economy

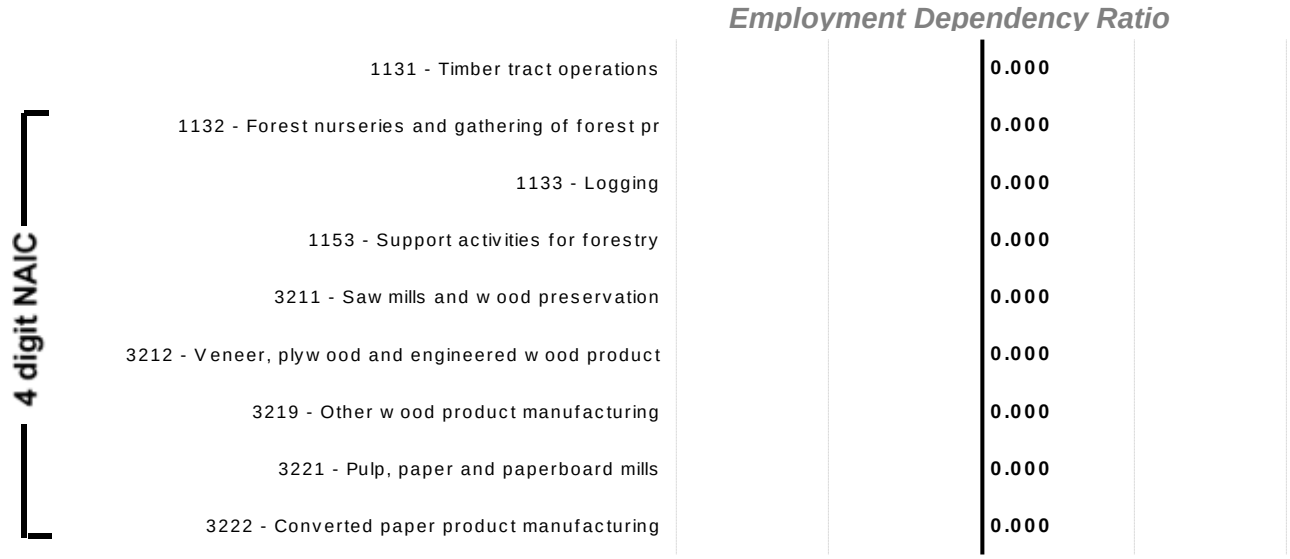


Forest Industry

0.0% of Total Labour Force

Employment: 0 *index:* 0.000 0.0% Employment Ratio

Average Income: $0 *index:* 0.000



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

2016

Lake of the Woods

3559047

Ontario

Population 230

Male	**120**	52.2%
Female	**110**	47.8%

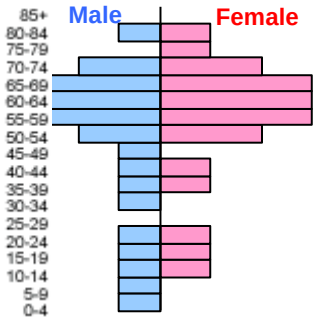
change in past 5 years **-22.30%**

Avg Income:

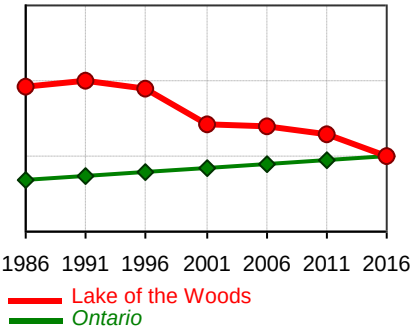
Avg Male Income:

Avg Female Income:

Distribution



Trend



Households 521

Avg Income:

rate of Low Income

avg persons/ household: **2.1**

Household Income

$000's	
over 100	0.0%
80 to 100	0.0%
60 to 80	0.0%
40 to 60	0.0%
20 to 40	0.0%
under 20	0.0%

Household Size

1	27.3%
2	50.0%
3	9.1%
4	4.5%
5+	9.1%

Dwellings 521

Avg Value:

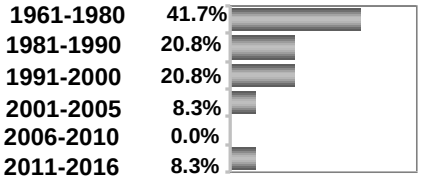
Avg Monthly Rent: **$0**

Housing Affordability Index: **0.00**

Tenure

owned	92.3%
rented	7.7%
band housing	0.0%

When constructed



1961-1980	41.7%
1981-1990	20.8%
1991-2000	20.8%
2001-2005	8.3%
2006-2010	0.0%
2011-2016	8.3%

Education

Highest Level

University:	11.4%
College:	25.0%
Trade:	4.5%
Secondary:	27.3%
Primary:	31.8%

Language

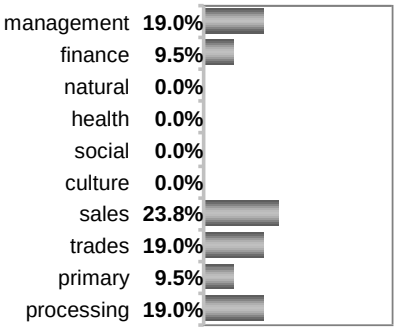
English:	95.7%
French:	0.0%
Both:	4.3%
Neither:	0.0%

Labour Force 115

Labour Force:

Male:	56.5%
Female:	43.5%
Participation Rate:	47.9%
Employment Rate:	82.6%
Wage and Salary:	39.6%
Self-Employed:	10.4%
Unpaid:	50.0%

Occupation



management	19.0%
finance	9.5%
natural	0.0%
health	0.0%
social	0.0%
culture	0.0%
sales	23.8%
trades	19.0%
primary	9.5%
processing	19.0%

Community Diversity

Migration

1 year:

non-movers	83.0%
movers	17.0%

from where

other country	20.0%
other province	40.0%
within province	20.0%
locally	20.0%

5 year:

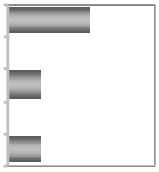
non-movers	64.7%
movers	35.3%

from where

other country	11.8%
other province	35.3%
within province	41.2%
locally	11.8%

Canadian Born	82.7%
Foreign Born	17.3%

When immigrated



prior to 1981	55.6%
1981 to 1990	0.0%
1991 to 2000	22.2%
2001 to 2011	0.0%
2011 to 2016	22.2%

Cdn citizen	92.6%
Aboriginal	14.8

Data Source

source: Statistics Canada. 2017. National Household Survey (NHS) 2016 . Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Version November 29, 2017. Ottawa.

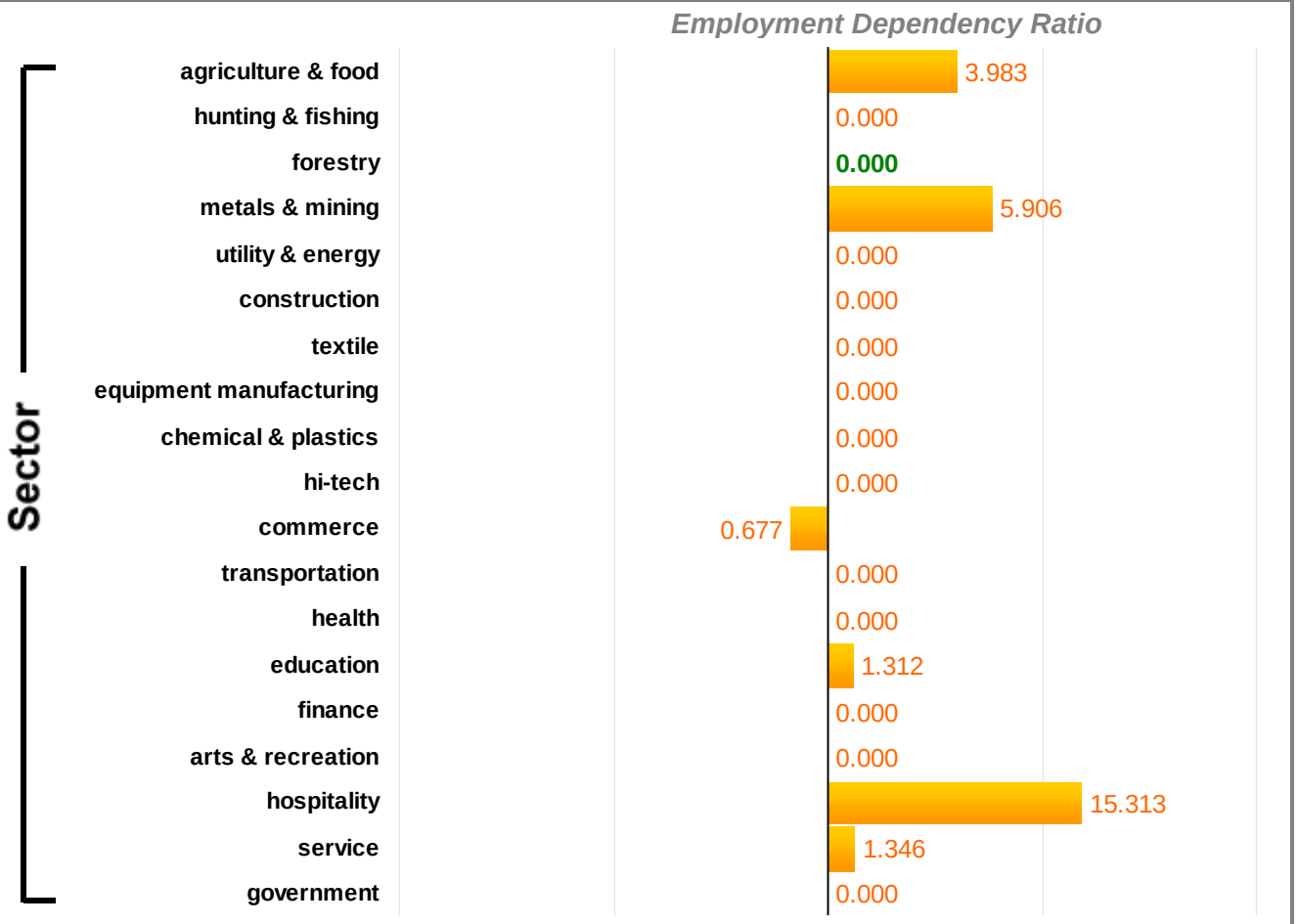
2016
3559047
Census SubDivisions

Lake of the Woods

indexed to Ontario

Ontario

Local Economy

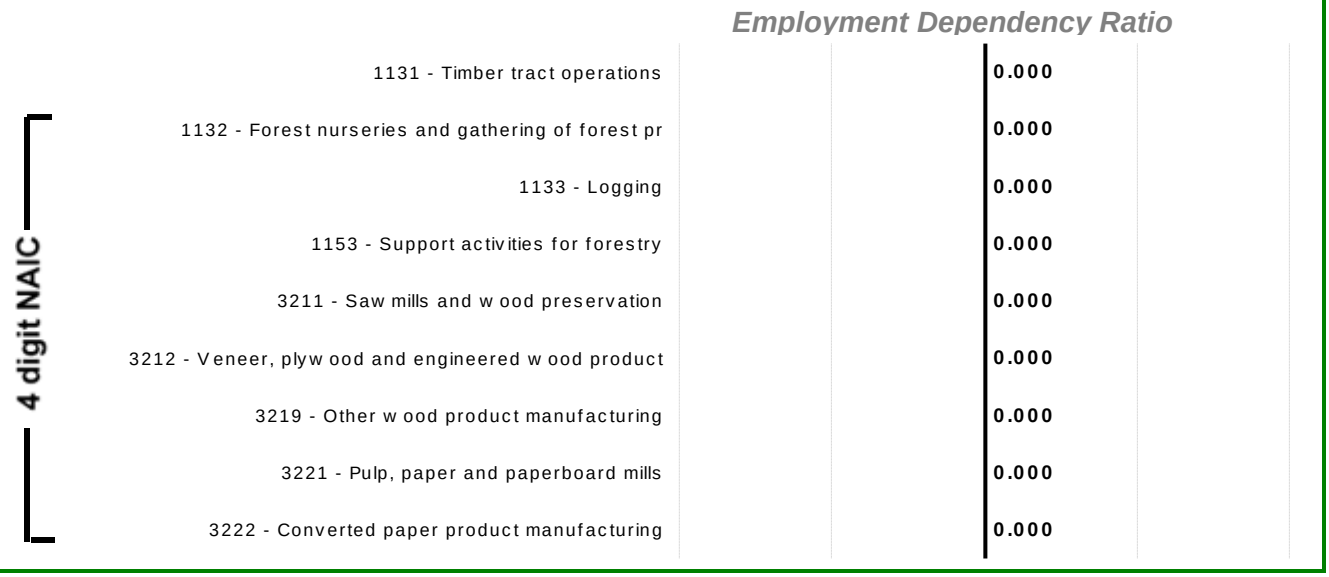


Forest Industry

8.7% of Total Labour Force

Employment: 0 *index:* *0.000* 0.0% Employment Ratio

Average Income: $0 *index:* *0.000*



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

2016 Northwest Angle 33B

3560060

Ontario

Population 95

Male	**0**	0.0%
Female	**0**	0.0%

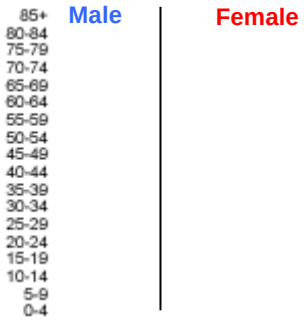
change in past 5 years **10.47%**

Avg Income:

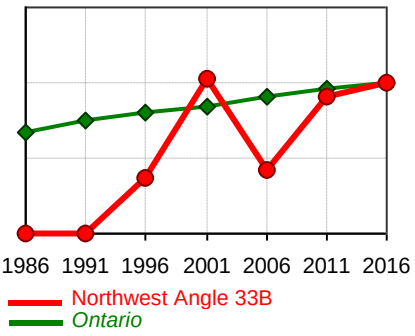
Avg Male Income:

Avg Female Income:

Distribution



Trend



Households 43

Avg Income:

rate of Low Income

avg persons/ household:

Household Income

$000's	
over 100	0.0%
80 to 100	0.0%
60 to 80	0.0%
40 to 60	0.0%
20 to 40	0.0%
under 20	0.0%

Household Size

1	0.0%
2	0.0%
3	0.0%
4	0.0%
5+	0.0%

Dwellings 43

Avg Value:

Avg Monthly Rent:

Housing Affordability Index: **0.00**

Tenure

owned	0.0%
rented	0.0%
band housing	0.0%

When constructed

1961-1980	0.0%
1981-1990	0.0%
1991-2000	0.0%
2001-2005	0.0%
2006-2010	0.0%
2011-2016	0.0%

Education

Highest Level

University:	0.0%
College:	0.0%
Trade:	0.0%
Secondary:	0.0%
Primary:	0.0%

Language

English:	0.0%
French:	0.0%
Both:	0.0%
Neither:	0.0%

Labour Force

Labour Force:

Male:	0.0%
Female:	0.0%

Participation Rate:

Employment Rate: 0.0%

Wage and Salary:	0.0%
Self-Employed:	0.0%
Unpaid:	0.0%

Occupation

management	0.0%
finance	0.0%
natural	0.0%
health	0.0%
social	0.0%
culture	0.0%
sales	0.0%
trades	0.0%
primary	0.0%
processing	0.0%

Community Diversity

Migration

1 year:	non-movers	0.0%
	movers	0.0%
from where	other country	0.0%
	other province	0.0%
	within province	0.0%
	locally	0.0%
5 year:	non-movers	0.0%
	movers	0.0%
from where	other country	0.0%
	other province	0.0%
	within province	0.0%
	locally	0.0%

Canadian Born	0.0%
Foreign Born	0.0%

When immigrated

prior to 1981	0.0%
1981 to 1990	0.0%
1991 to 2000	0.0%
2001 to 2011	0.0%
2011 to 2016	0.0%

Cdn citizen	0.0%
Aboriginal	0.0%

Data Source

source: Statistics Canada. 2017. National Household Survey (NHS) 2016 . Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Version November 29, 2017. Ottawa.

2016
3560060
Census SubDivisions

Northwest Angle 33B

indexed to Ontario

Ontario

Local Economy

Employment Dependency Ratio

Sector

agriculture & food	0.000
hunting & fishing	0.000
forestry	**0.000**
metals & mining	0.000
utility & energy	0.000
construction	0.000
textile	0.000
equipment manufacturing	0.000
chemical & plastics	0.000
hi-tech	0.000
commerce	0.000
transportation	0.000
health	0.000
education	0.000
finance	0.000
arts & recreation	0.000
hospitality	0.000
service	0.000
government	0.000

Forest Industry

of Total Labour Force

Employment: *index:* Employment Ratio

Average Income: *index:*

Employment Dependency Ratio

4 digit NAIC

1131 - Timber tract operations	**0.000**
1132 - Forest nurseries and gathering of forest pr	**0.000**
1133 - Logging	**0.000**
1153 - Support activities for forestry	**0.000**
3211 - Saw mills and w ood preservation	**0.000**
3212 - V eneer, plyw ood and engineered w ood product	**0.000**
3219 - Other w ood product manufacturing	**0.000**
3221 - Pulp, paper and paperboard mills	**0.000**
3222 - Converted paper product manufacturing	**0.000**

source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

2016

Rat Portage 38A

3560069

Ontario

Population 140

Male	**75**	53.6%
Female	**65**	46.4%

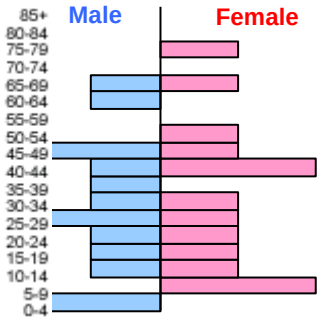
change in past 5 years **-61.33%**

Avg Income:

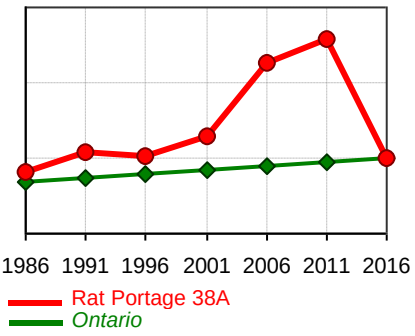
Avg Male Income:

Avg Female Income:

Distribution



Trend



Households 231

Avg Income:

rate of Low Income

avg persons/ household: 3.1

Household Income

$000's	
over 100	0.0%
80 to 100	0.0%
60 to 80	0.0%
40 to 60	0.0%
20 to 40	0.0%
under 20	0.0%

Household Size

1	22.2%
2	33.3%
3	11.1%
4	11.1%
5+	22.2%

Dwellings 231

Avg Value:

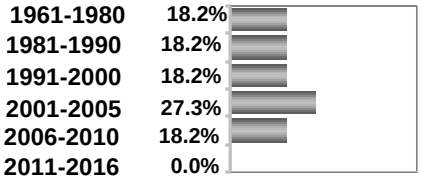
Avg Monthly Rent: $0

Housing Affordability Index: 0.00

Tenure

owned	**22.2%**
rented	**0.0%**
band housing	**77.8%**

When constructed



1961-1980	18.2%
1981-1990	18.2%
1991-2000	18.2%
2001-2005	27.3%
2006-2010	18.2%
2011-2016	0.0%

Education

Highest Level

University:	**0.0%**
College:	**15.8%**
Trade:	**10.5%**
Secondary:	**26.3%**
Primary:	**47.4%**

Language

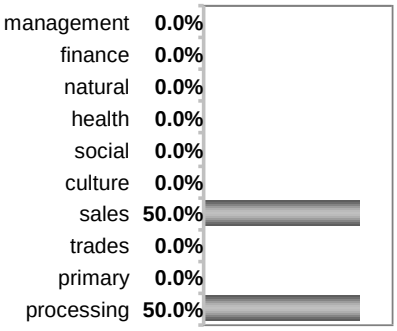
English:	**96.4%**
French:	**0.0%**
Both:	**3.6%**
Neither:	**0.0%**

Labour Force 50

Labour Force:

Male:	**66.7%**
Female:	**33.3%**
Participation Rate:	**47.6%**
Employment Rate:	**70.0%**
Wage and Salary:	**42.1%**
Self-Employed:	**0.0%**
Unpaid:	**57.9%**

Occupation



management	0.0%
finance	0.0%
natural	0.0%
health	0.0%
social	0.0%
culture	0.0%
sales	50.0%
trades	0.0%
primary	0.0%
processing	50.0%

Community Diversity

Migration

1 year:

non-movers	**81.5%**
movers	**18.5%**

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	40.0%
within province	60.0%
locally	0.0%

5 year:

non-movers	**69.2%**
movers	**30.8%**

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	22.2%
within province	22.2%
locally	55.6%

Canadian Born	**0.0%**
Foreign Born	**0.0%**

When immigrated

prior to 1981	**0.0%**
1981 to 1990	**0.0%**
1991 to 2000	**0.0%**
2001 to 2011	**0.0%**
2011 to 2016	**0.0%**

Cdn citizen	**0.0%**
Aboriginal	**89.3**

Data Source

source: Statistics Canada. 2017. National Household Survey (NHS) 2016 . Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Version November 29, 2017. Ottawa.

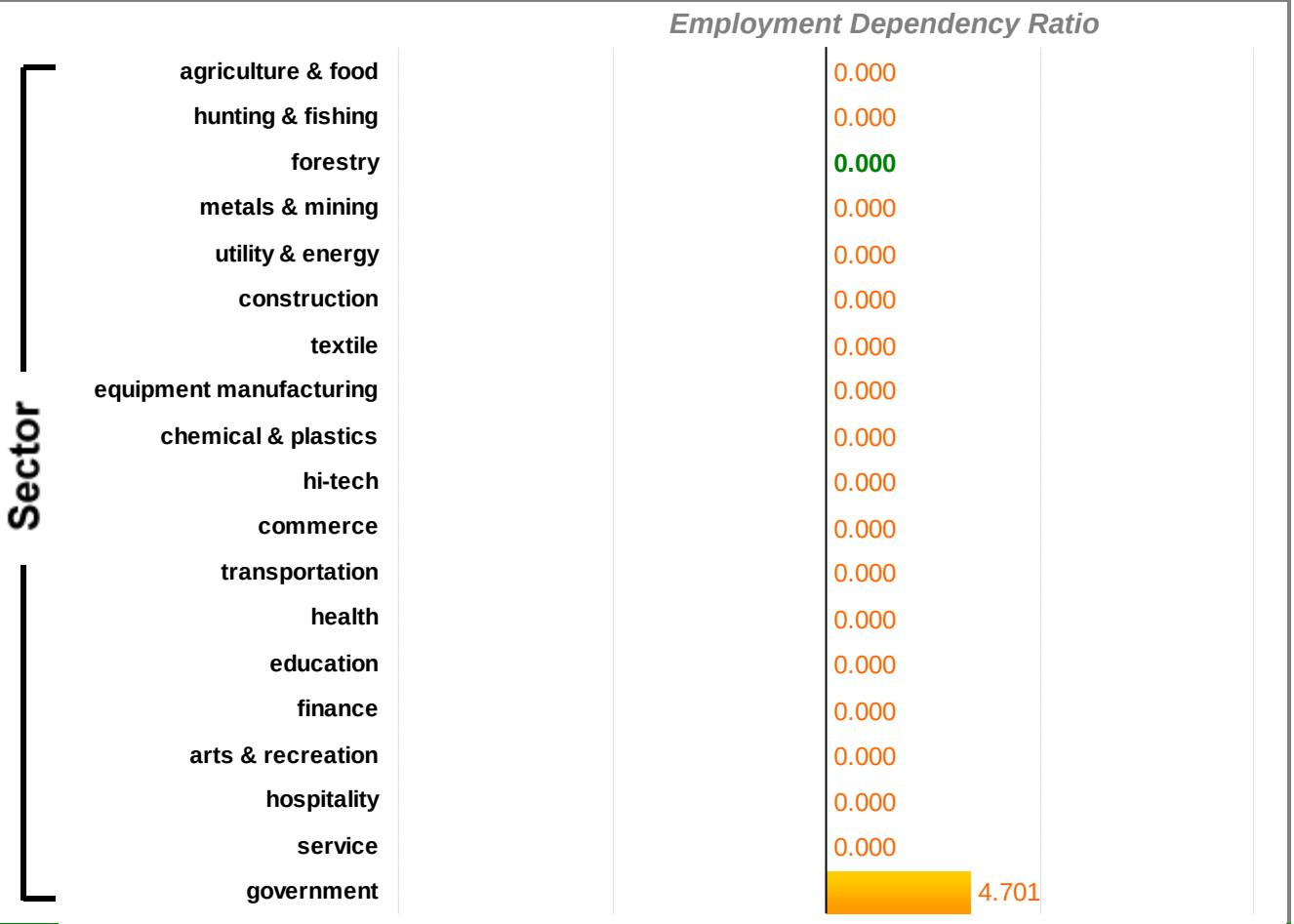
2016
3560069
Census SubDivisions

Rat Portage 38A

indexed to Ontario

Ontario

Local Economy

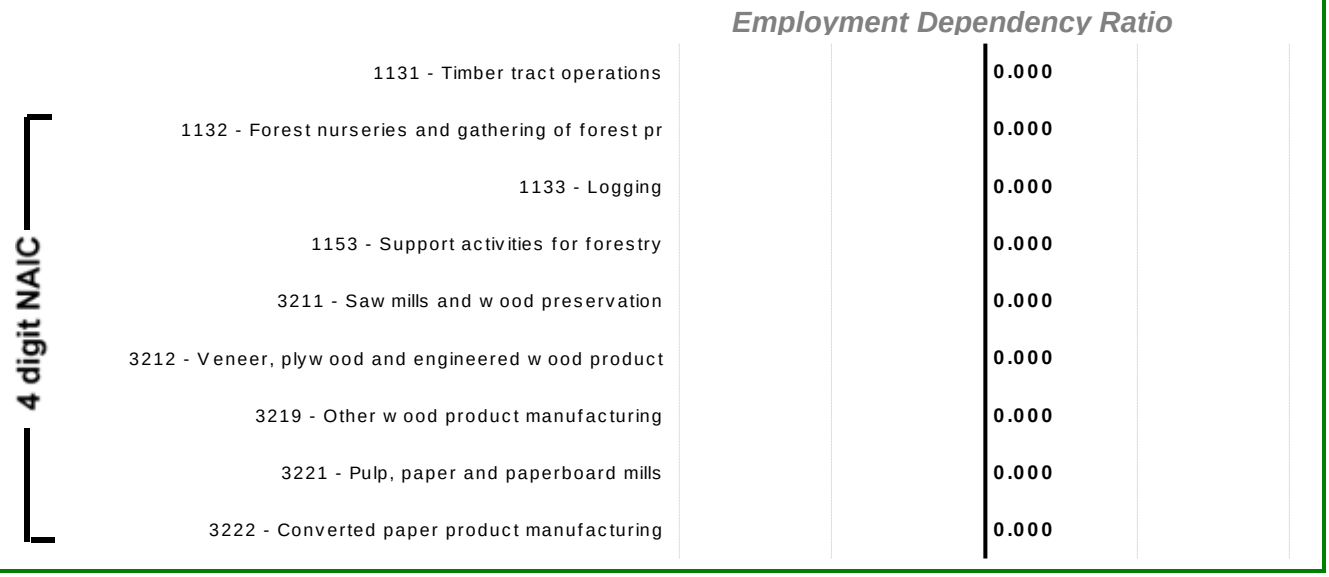


Forest Industry

25.0% of Total Labour Force

Employment: 0 *index:* *0.000* 0.0% Employment Ratio

Average Income: $0 *index:* *0.000*



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

2016 Sabaskong Bay (Part) 35C

3560007

Ontario

Population 0

Male	**0**	0.0%
Female	**0**	0.0%

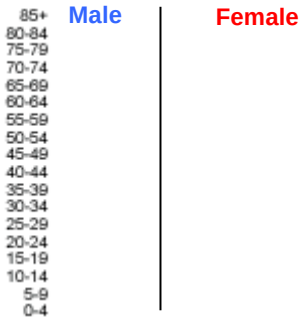
change in past 5 years **0.00%**

Avg Income:

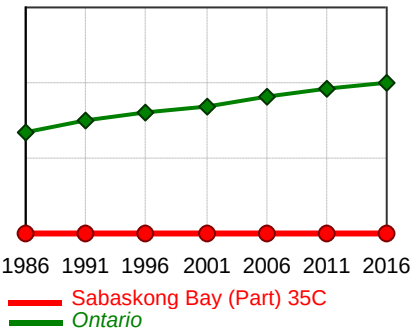
Avg Male Income:

Avg Female Income:

Distribution



Trend



Households 0

Avg Income:

rate of Low Income

avg persons/ household:

Household Income

$000's	
over 100	0.0%
80 to 100	0.0%
60 to 80	0.0%
40 to 60	0.0%
20 to 40	0.0%
under 20	0.0%

Household Size

1	0.0%
2	0.0%
3	0.0%
4	0.0%
5+	0.0%

Dwellings 0

Avg Value:

Avg Monthly Rent:

Housing Affordability Index: 0.00

Tenure

owned	0.0%
rented	0.0%
band housing	0.0%

When constructed

1961-1980	0.0%
1981-1990	0.0%
1991-2000	0.0%
2001-2005	0.0%
2006-2010	0.0%
2011-2016	0.0%

Education

Highest Level

University:	0.0%
College:	0.0%
Trade:	0.0%
Secondary:	0.0%
Primary:	0.0%

Language

English:	0.0%
French:	0.0%
Both:	0.0%
Neither:	0.0%

Labour Force

Labour Force:

Male:	0.0%
Female:	0.0%

Participation Rate:

Employment Rate: 0.0%

Wage and Salary:	0.0%
Self-Employed:	0.0%
Unpaid:	0.0%

Occupation

management	0.0%
finance	0.0%
natural	0.0%
health	0.0%
social	0.0%
culture	0.0%
sales	0.0%
trades	0.0%
primary	0.0%
processing	0.0%

Community Diversity

Migration

1 year:	non-movers	0.0%
	movers	0.0%
from where	other country	0.0%
	other province	0.0%
	within province	0.0%
	locally	0.0%
5 year:	non-movers	0.0%
	movers	0.0%
from where	other country	0.0%
	other province	0.0%
	within province	0.0%
	locally	0.0%

Canadian Born	0.0%
Foreign Born	0.0%

When immigrated

prior to 1981	0.0%
1981 to 1990	0.0%
1991 to 2000	0.0%
2001 to 2011	0.0%
2011 to 2016	0.0%

Cdn citizen	0.0%
Aboriginal	0.0%

Data Source

source: Statistics Canada. 2017. National Household Survey (NHS) 2016 . Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Version November 29, 2017. Ottawa.

2016
3560007
Census SubDivisions

Sabaskong Bay (Part) 35C

indexed to Ontario

Ontario

Local Economy

Employment Dependency Ratio

Sector	
agriculture & food	0.000
hunting & fishing	0.000
forestry	**0.000**
metals & mining	0.000
utility & energy	0.000
construction	0.000
textile	0.000
equipment manufacturing	0.000
chemical & plastics	0.000
hi-tech	0.000
commerce	0.000
transportation	0.000
health	0.000
education	0.000
finance	0.000
arts & recreation	0.000
hospitality	0.000
service	0.000
government	0.000

Forest Industry

of Total Labour Force

Employment: *index:* Employment Ratio

Average Income: *index:*

Employment Dependency Ratio

4 digit NAIC	
1131 - Timber tract operations	**0.000**
1132 - Forest nurseries and gathering of forest pr	**0.000**
1133 - Logging	**0.000**
1153 - Support activities for forestry	**0.000**
3211 - Saw mills and w ood preservation	**0.000**
3212 - V eneer, plyw ood and engineered w ood product	**0.000**
3219 - Other w ood product manufacturing	**0.000**
3221 - Pulp, paper and paperboard mills	**0.000**
3222 - Converted paper product manufacturing	**0.000**

source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

2016

Sabaskong Bay 35D

3560063

Ontario

Population 371

Male	**186**	50.0%
Female	**186**	50.0%

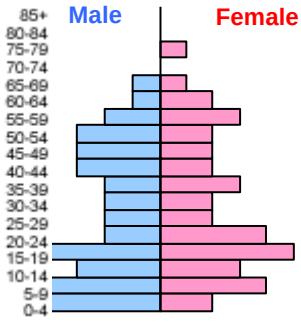
change in past 5 years **-4.13%**

Avg Income: **$22,041**

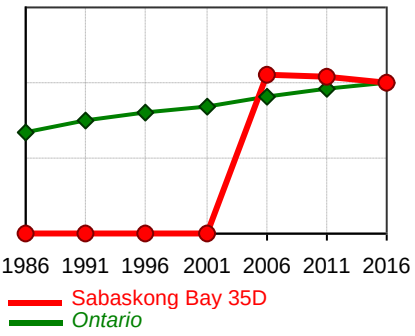
Avg Male Income: **$19,754**

Avg Female Income: **$24,042**

Distribution



Trend



Households 121

Avg Income: **$37,819**

rate of Low Income

avg persons/ household: **3.2**

Household Income

$000's	
over 100	4.0%
80 to 100	0.0%
60 to 80	8.0%
40 to 60	24.0%
20 to 40	28.0%
under 20	36.0%

Household Size

1	26.1%
2	17.4%
3	17.4%
4	13.0%
5+	26.1%

Dwellings 121

Avg Value:

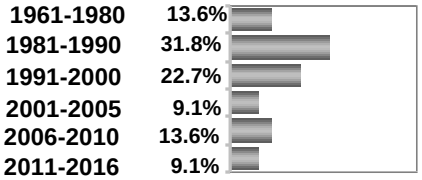
Avg Monthly Rent: **$0**

Housing Affordability Index:

Tenure

owned	8.7%
rented	47.8%
band housing	43.5%

When constructed



1961-1980	13.6%
1981-1990	31.8%
1991-2000	22.7%
2001-2005	9.1%
2006-2010	13.6%
2011-2016	9.1%

Education

Highest Level

University:	4.1%
College:	24.5%
Trade:	8.2%
Secondary:	20.4%
Primary:	42.9%

Language

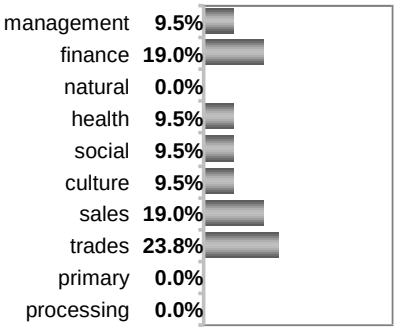
English:	98.7%
French:	0.0%
Both:	1.3%
Neither:	0.0%

Labour Force 175

Labour Force:

Male:	48.5%
Female:	51.5%
Participation Rate:	63.6%
Employment Rate:	62.9%
Wage and Salary:	56.0%
Self-Employed:	4.0%
Unpaid:	40.0%

Occupation



management	9.5%
finance	19.0%
natural	0.0%
health	9.5%
social	9.5%
culture	9.5%
sales	19.0%
trades	23.8%
primary	0.0%
processing	0.0%

Community Diversity

Migration

1 year:	non-movers	94.4%
	movers	5.6%
from where	other country	0.0%
	other province	0.0%
	within province	33.3%
	locally	66.7%
5 year:	non-movers	76.1%
	movers	23.9%
from where	other country	0.0%
	other province	0.0%
	within province	13.3%
	locally	86.7%

Canadian Born	0.0%
Foreign Born	0.0%

When immigrated

prior to 1981	0.0%
1981 to 1990	0.0%
1991 to 2000	0.0%
2001 to 2011	0.0%
2011 to 2016	0.0%

Cdn citizen	0.0%
Aboriginal	100.0

Data Source

source: Statistics Canada. 2017. National Household Survey (NHS) 2016 . Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Version November 29, 2017. Ottawa.

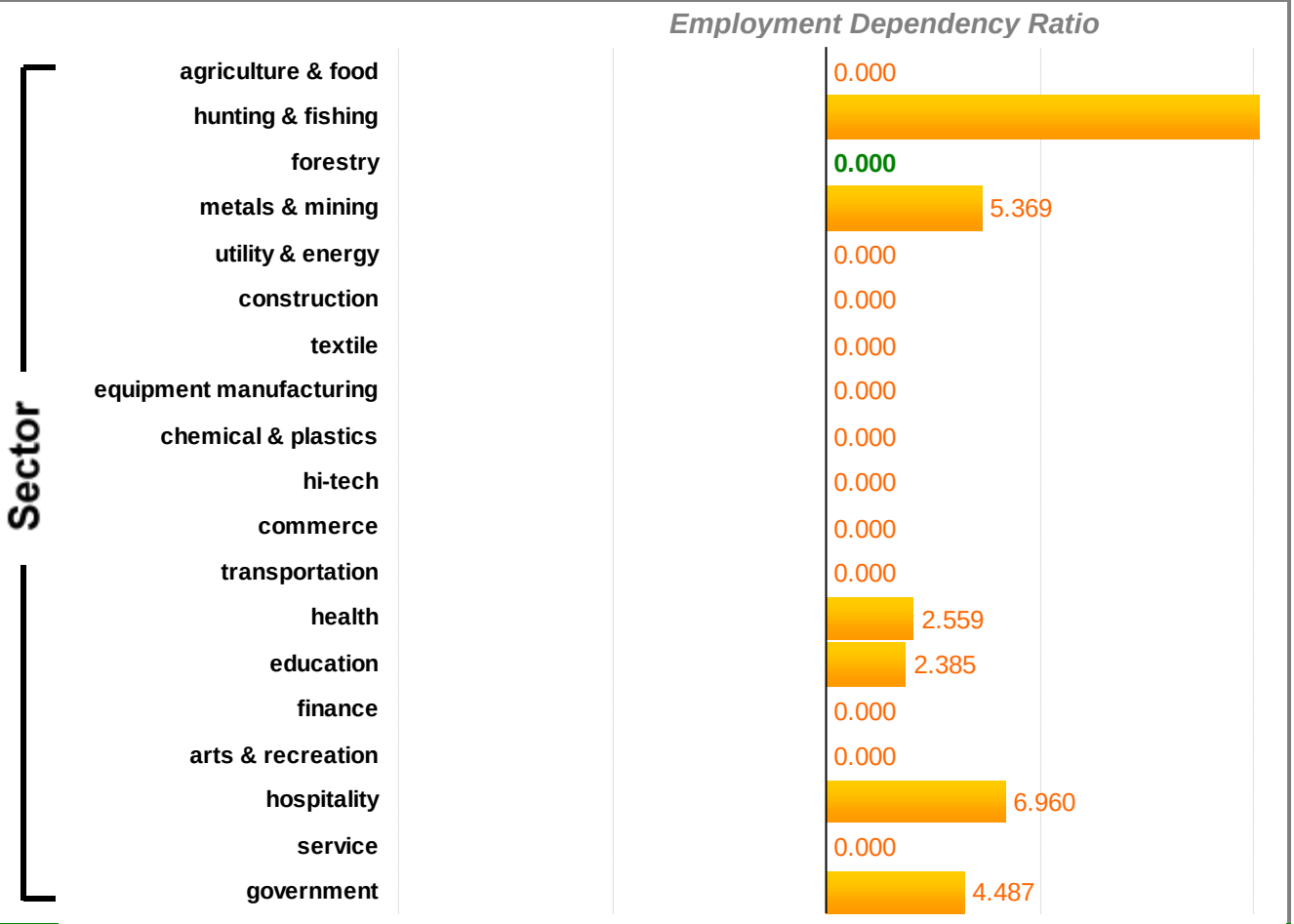
2016
3560063
Census SubDivisions

Sabaskong Bay 35D

indexed to Ontario

Ontario

Local Economy

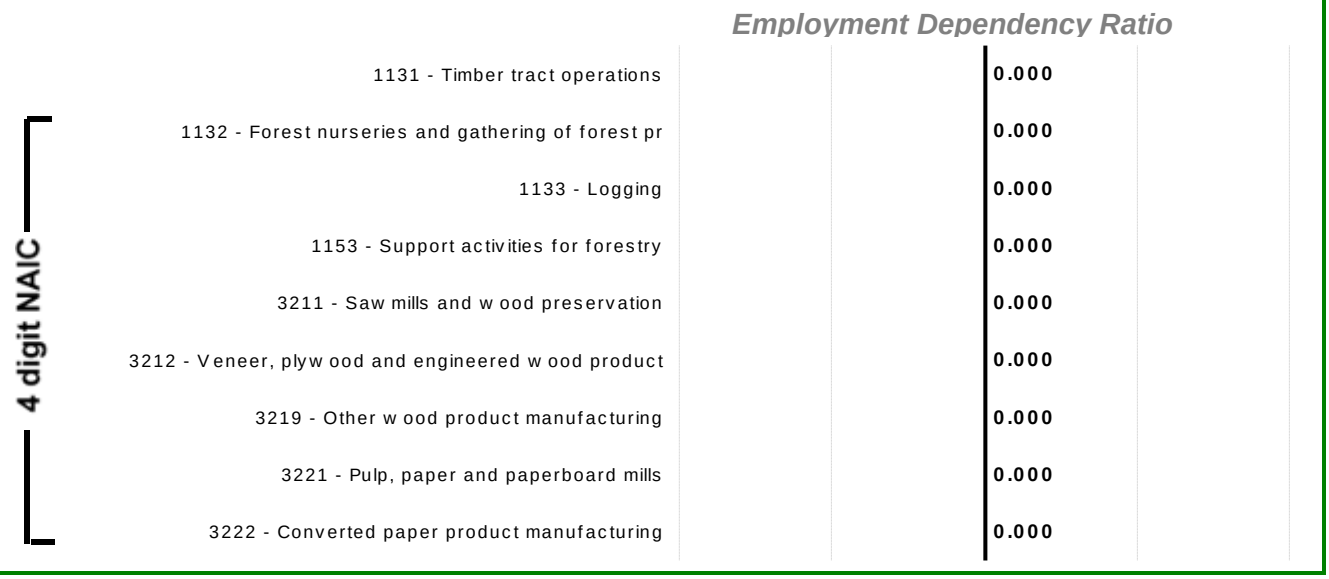


Forest Industry

0.0% of Total Labour Force

Employment: 0 *index:* *0.000* 0.0% Employment Ratio

Average Income: $0 *index:* *0.000*



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

2016

Saug-a-Gaw-Sing 1

3559053

Ontario

Population 98

Male	**46**	47.4%
Female	**52**	52.6%

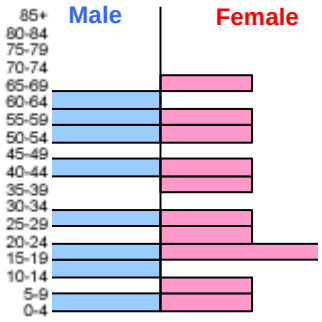
change in past 5 years **-17.65%**

Avg Income:

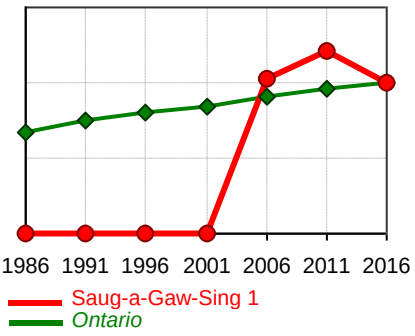
Avg Male Income:

Avg Female Income:

Distribution



Trend



Households 44

Avg Income:

rate of Low Income

avg persons/ household: **2.5**

Household Income

$000's	
over 100	0.0%
80 to 100	0.0%
60 to 80	0.0%
40 to 60	0.0%
20 to 40	0.0%
under 20	0.0%

Household Size

1	33.3%
2	33.3%
3	16.7%
4	0.0%
5+	16.7%

Dwellings 44

Avg Value:

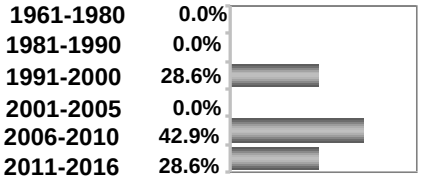
Avg Monthly Rent: **$0**

Housing Affordability Index: **0.00**

Tenure

owned	25.0%
rented	37.5%
band housing	37.5%

When constructed



1961-1980	0.0%
1981-1990	0.0%
1991-2000	28.6%
2001-2005	0.0%
2006-2010	42.9%
2011-2016	28.6%

Education

Highest Level

University:	0.0%
College:	23.1%
Trade:	0.0%
Secondary:	23.1%
Primary:	53.8%

Language

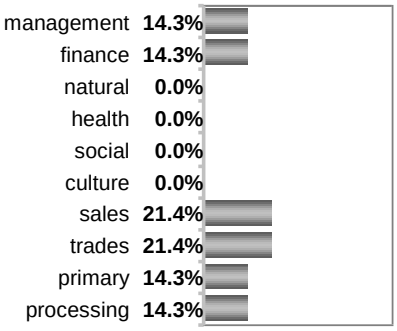
English:	100.0%
French:	0.0%
Both:	0.0%
Neither:	0.0%

Labour Force 55

Labour Force:

Male:	54.5%
Female:	45.5%
Participation Rate:	68.8%
Employment Rate:	83.3%
Wage and Salary:	66.7%
Self-Employed:	0.0%
Unpaid:	33.3%

Occupation



management	14.3%
finance	14.3%
natural	0.0%
health	0.0%
social	0.0%
culture	0.0%
sales	21.4%
trades	21.4%
primary	14.3%
processing	14.3%

Community Diversity

Migration

1 year:

non-movers	84.2%
movers	15.8%

from where

other country	50.0%
other province	0.0%
within province	50.0%
locally	0.0%

5 year:

non-movers	70.6%
movers	29.4%

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	40.0%
within province	60.0%
locally	0.0%

Canadian Born	0.0%
Foreign Born	0.0%

When immigrated

prior to 1981	0.0%
1981 to 1990	0.0%
1991 to 2000	0.0%
2001 to 2011	0.0%
2011 to 2016	0.0%

Cdn citizen	0.0%
Aboriginal	100.0

Data Source

source: Statistics Canada. 2017. National Household Survey (NHS) 2016 . Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Version November 29, 2017. Ottawa.

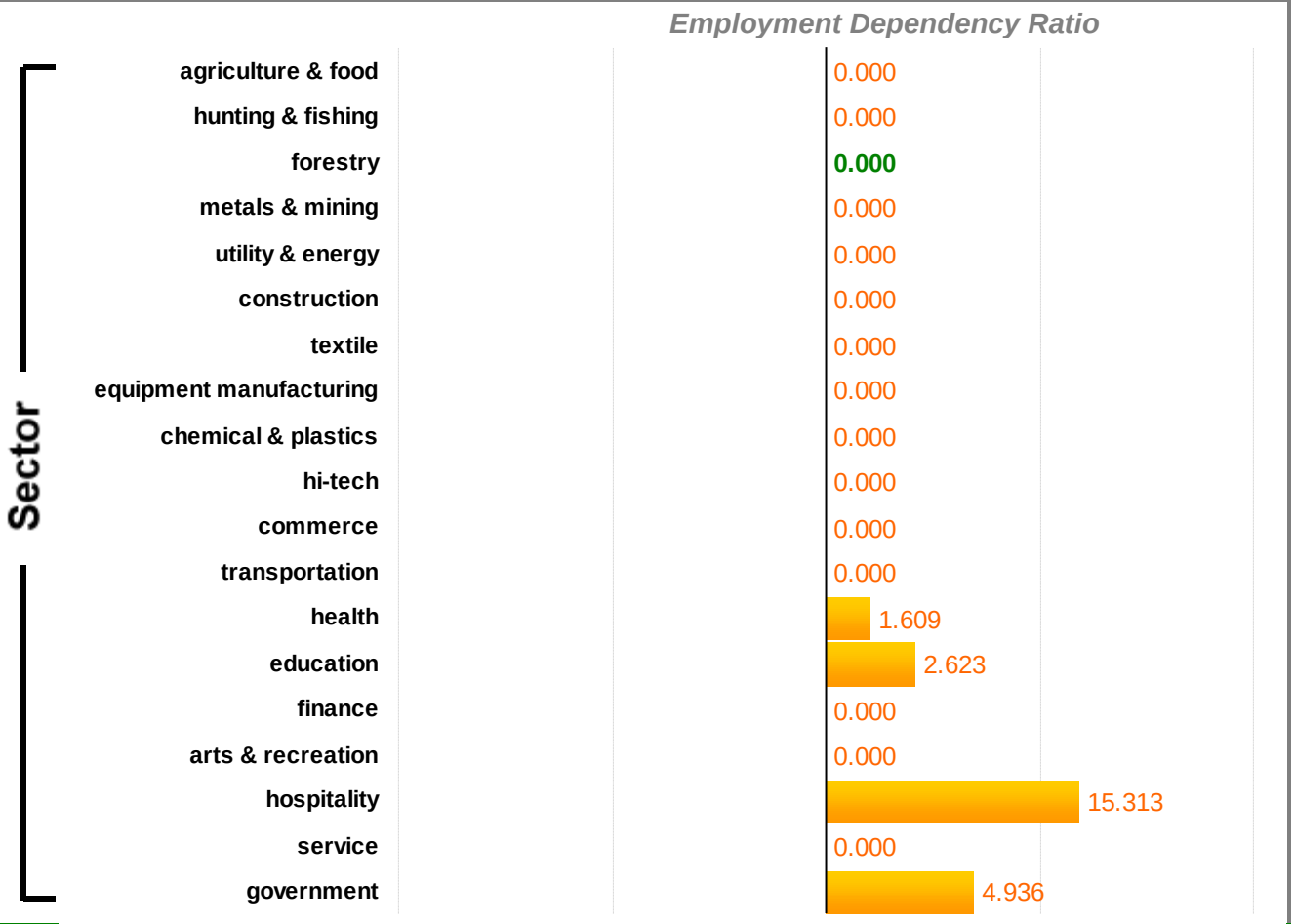
2016
3559053
Census SubDivisions

Saug-a-Gaw-Sing 1

indexed to Ontario

Ontario

Local Economy

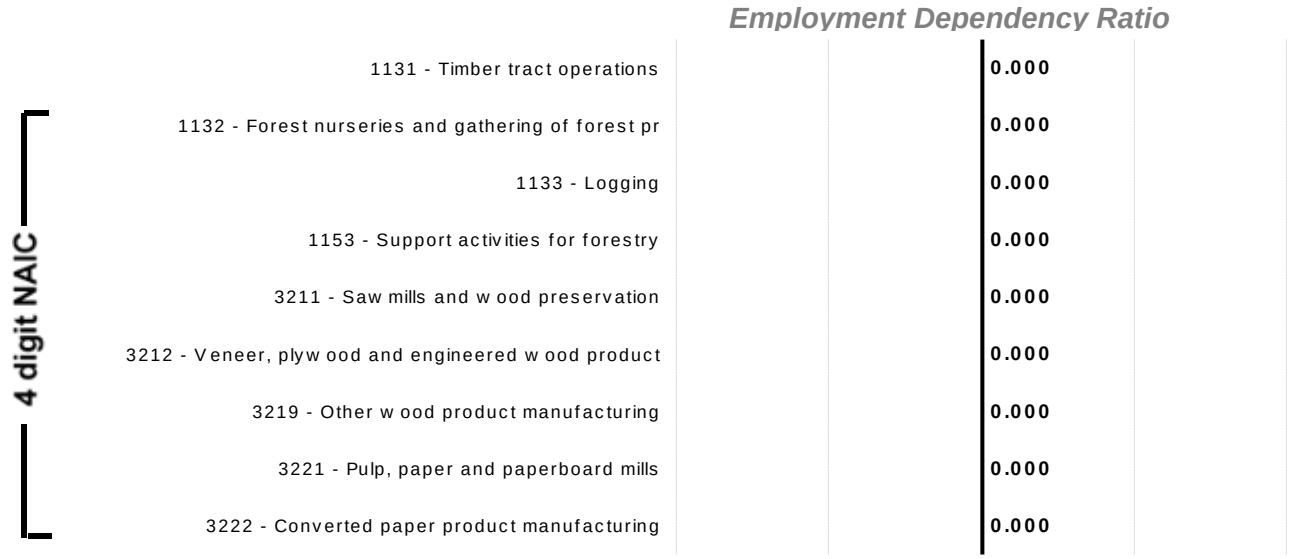


Forest Industry

0.0% of Total Labour Force

Employment: 0 *index:* *0.000* 0.0% Employment Ratio

Average Income: $0 *index:* *0.000*



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

2016 Shoal Lake (Part) 39A

3560068

Ontario

Population 391

Male	**216**	55.1%
Female	**175**	44.9%

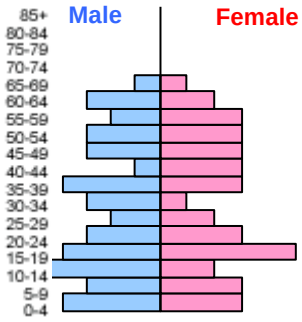
change in past 5 years **0.77%**

Avg Income: **$15,525**

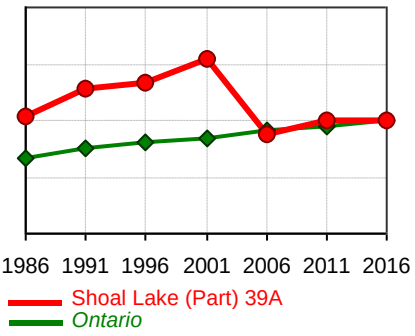
Avg Male Income: **$12,344**

Avg Female Income: **$19,197**

Distribution



Trend



Households 158

Avg Income: **$33,299**

rate of Low Income

avg persons/ household: **2.6**

Household Income

$000's	
over 100	3.0%
80 to 100	0.0%
60 to 80	9.1%
40 to 60	30.3%
20 to 40	24.2%
under 20	33.3%

Household Size

1	31.0%
2	24.1%
3	13.8%
4	17.2%
5+	13.8%

Dwellings 158

Avg Value:

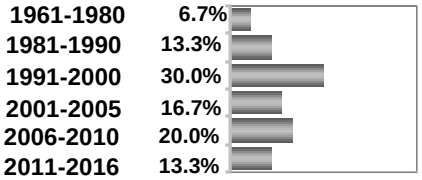
Avg Monthly Rent: **$0**

Housing Affordability Index:

Tenure

owned	0.0%
rented	6.9%
band housing	93.1%

When constructed



1961-1980	6.7%
1981-1990	13.3%
1991-2000	30.0%
2001-2005	16.7%
2006-2010	20.0%
2011-2016	13.3%

Education

Highest Level

University:	3.6%
College:	21.8%
Trade:	5.5%
Secondary:	18.2%
Primary:	50.9%

Language

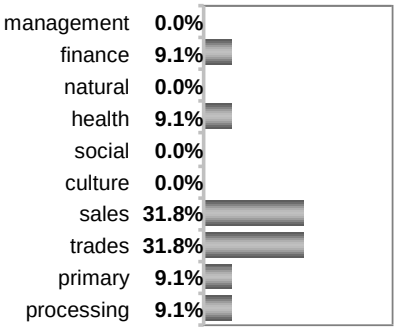
English:	98.7%
French:	0.0%
Both:	1.3%
Neither:	0.0%

Labour Force 180

Labour Force:

Male:	50.0%
Female:	50.0%
Participation Rate:	63.2%
Employment Rate:	82.9%
Wage and Salary:	58.9%
Self-Employed:	3.6%
Unpaid:	37.5%

Occupation



management	0.0%
finance	9.1%
natural	0.0%
health	9.1%
social	0.0%
culture	0.0%
sales	31.8%
trades	31.8%
primary	9.1%
processing	9.1%

Community Diversity

Migration

1 year: non-movers 97.4%; movers 2.6%

from where:

other country	0.0%
other province	0.0%
within province	0.0%
locally	0.0%

5 year: non-movers 81.7%; movers 18.3%

from where:

other country	0.0%
other province	35.7%
within province	14.3%
locally	50.0%

Canadian Born	0.0%
Foreign Born	0.0%

When immigrated

prior to 1981	0.0%
1981 to 1990	0.0%
1991 to 2000	0.0%
2001 to 2011	0.0%
2011 to 2016	0.0%

Cdn citizen	0.0%
Aboriginal	97.5

Data Source

source: Statistics Canada. 2017. National Household Survey (NHS) 2016 . Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Version November 29, 2017. Ottawa.

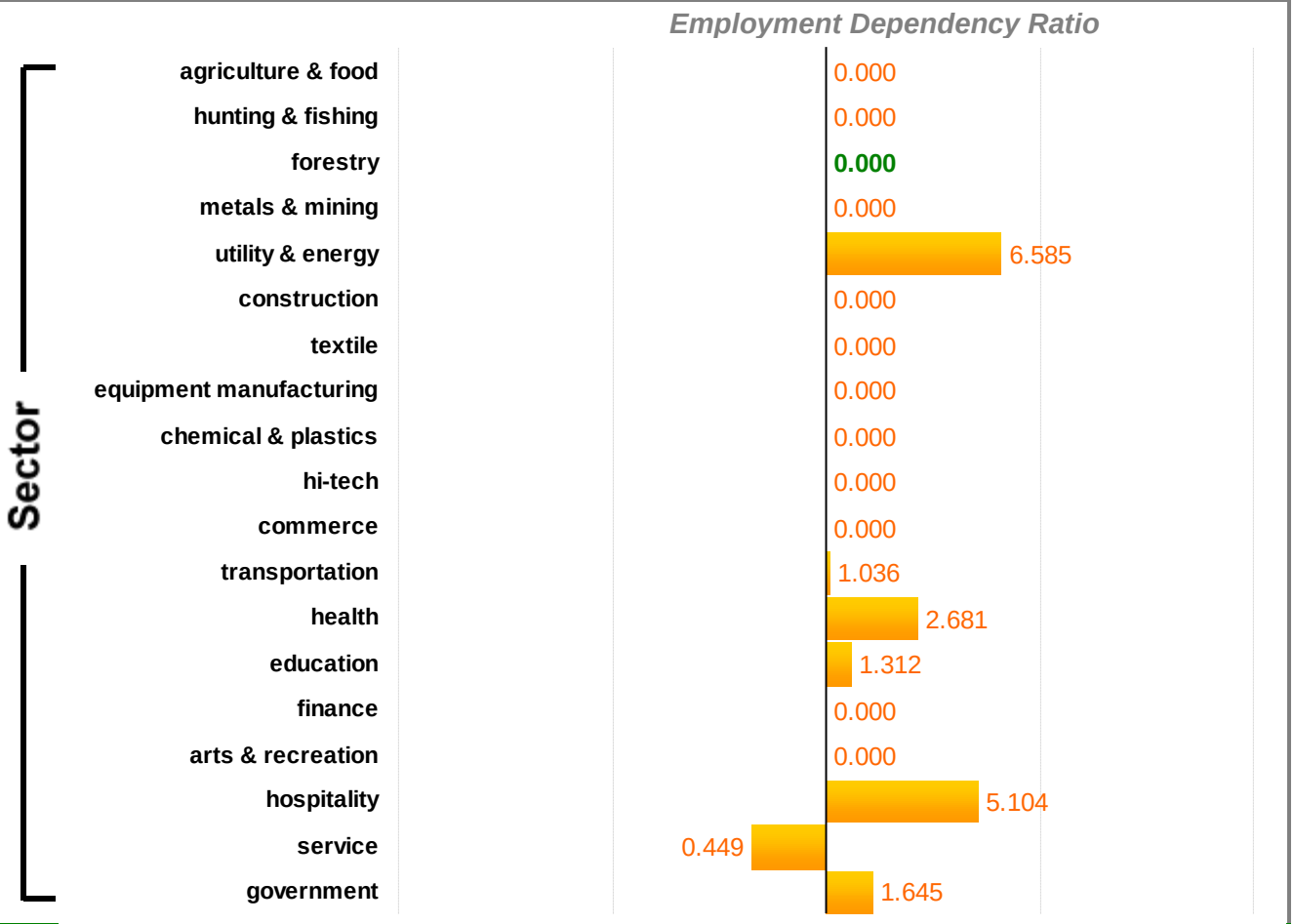
2016
3560068
Census SubDivisions

Shoal Lake (Part) 39A

indexed to Ontario

Ontario

Local Economy

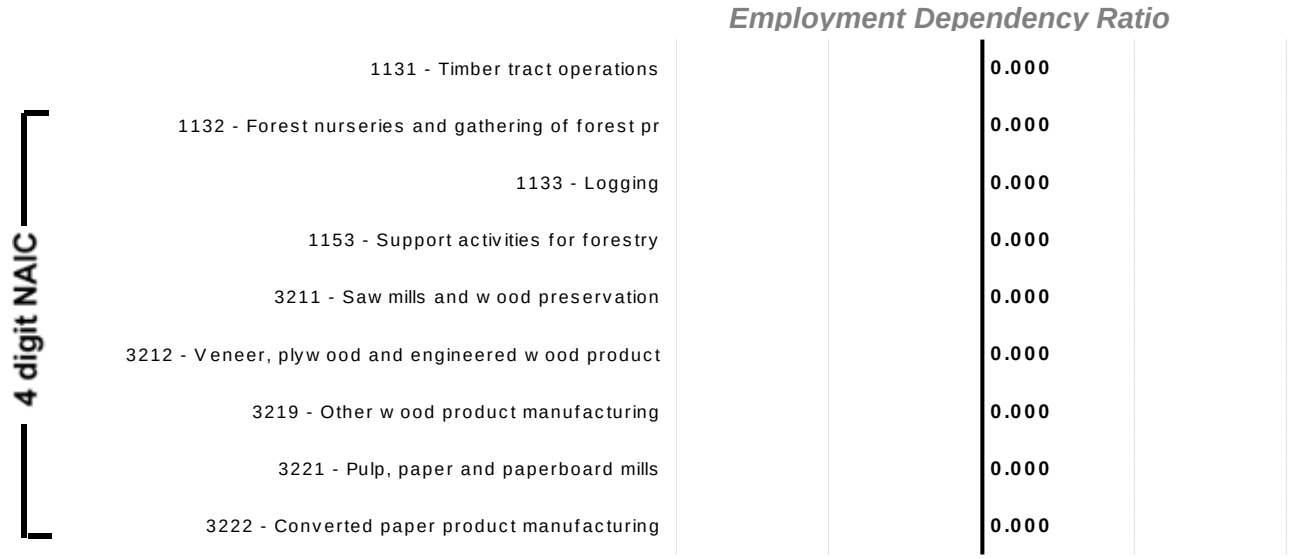


Forest Industry

5.9% of Total Labour Force

Employment: 0 *index:* *0.000* 0.0% Employment Ratio

Average Income: $0 *index:* *0.000*



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

2016 Shoal Lake (Part) 40

3560082

Ontario

Population 71

Male	**36**	50.0%
Female	**36**	50.0%

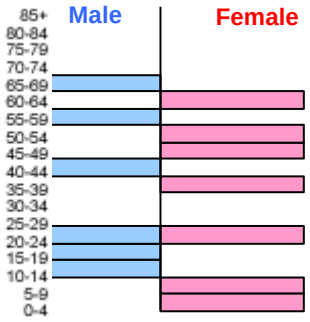
change in past 5 years **-29.70%**

Avg Income:

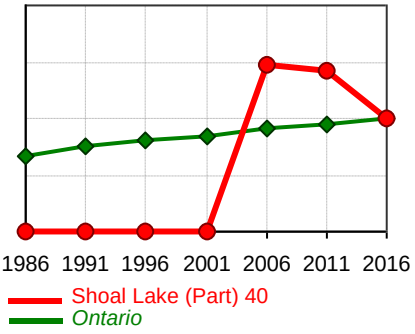
Avg Male Income:

Avg Female Income:

Distribution



Trend



Households 23

Avg Income:

rate of Low Income

avg persons/ household: 3.0

Household Income

$000's	
over 100	0.0%
80 to 100	0.0%
60 to 80	0.0%
40 to 60	0.0%
20 to 40	0.0%
under 20	0.0%

Household Size

1	16.7%
2	33.3%
3	16.7%
4	16.7%
5+	16.7%

Dwellings 23

Avg Value:

Avg Monthly Rent: $0

Housing Affordability Index: 0.00

Tenure

owned	0.0%
rented	0.0%
band housing	100.0%

When constructed

1961-1980	100.0%
1981-1990	0.0%
1991-2000	0.0%
2001-2005	0.0%
2006-2010	0.0%
2011-2016	0.0%

Education

Highest Level

University:	0.0%
College:	20.0%
Trade:	0.0%
Secondary:	20.0%
Primary:	60.0%

Language

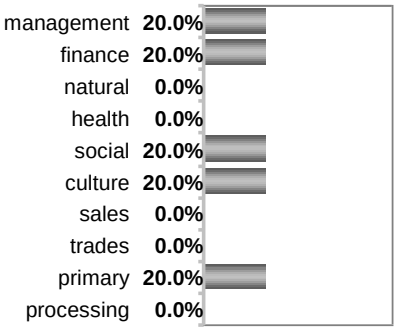
English:	100.0%
French:	0.0%
Both:	0.0%
Neither:	0.0%

Labour Force 30

Labour Force:

Male:	50.0%
Female:	50.0%
Participation Rate:	60.0%
Employment Rate:	71.4%
Wage and Salary:	62.5%
Self-Employed:	0.0%
Unpaid:	37.5%

Occupation



management	20.0%
finance	20.0%
natural	0.0%
health	0.0%
social	20.0%
culture	20.0%
sales	0.0%
trades	0.0%
primary	20.0%
processing	0.0%

Community Diversity

Migration

1 year:

non-movers	86.7%
movers	13.3%

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	0.0%
within province	0.0%
locally	100.0%

5 year:

non-movers	46.2%
movers	53.8%

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	25.0%
within province	25.0%
locally	50.0%

Canadian Born	0.0%
Foreign Born	0.0%

When immigrated

prior to 1981	0.0%
1981 to 1990	0.0%
1991 to 2000	0.0%
2001 to 2011	0.0%
2011 to 2016	0.0%

Cdn citizen	0.0%
Aboriginal	100.0

Data Source

source: Statistics Canada. 2017. National Household Survey (NHS) 2016 . Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Version November 29, 2017. Ottawa.

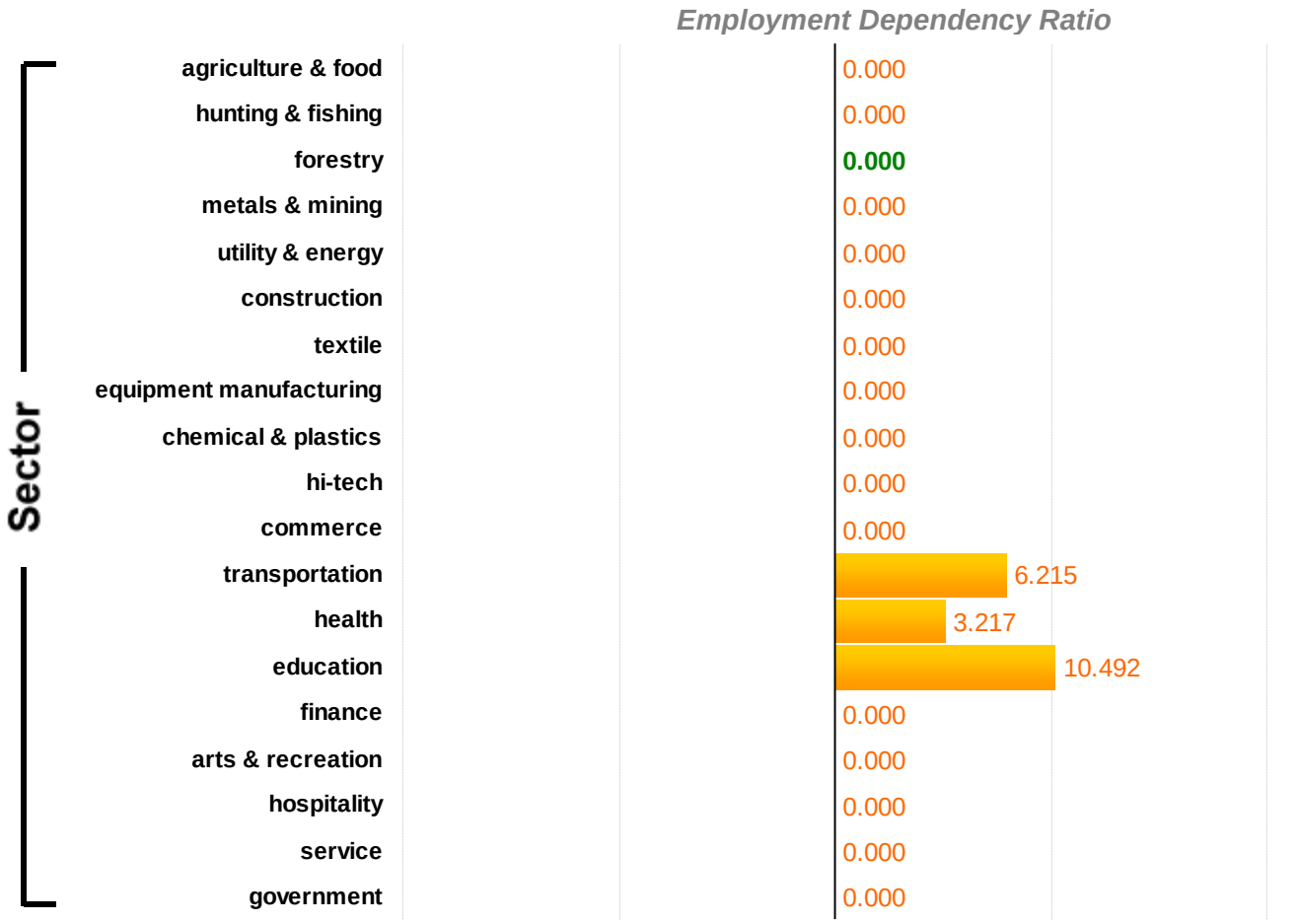
2016
3560082
Census SubDivisions

Shoal Lake (Part) 40

indexed to Ontario

Ontario

Local Economy

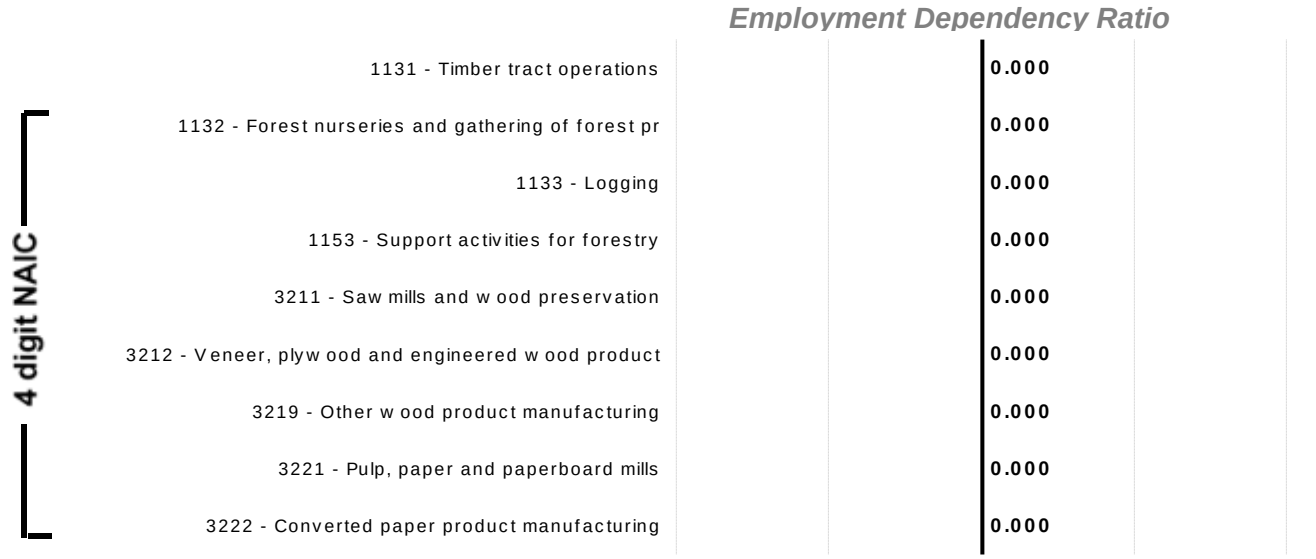


Forest Industry

0.0% of Total Labour Force

Employment: **0** *index:* *0.000* 0.0% Employment Ratio

Average Income: **$0** *index:* *0.000*



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

2016

Shoal Lake 34B2

3560064

Ontario

Population 151

Male	**83**	55.2%
Female	**68**	44.8%

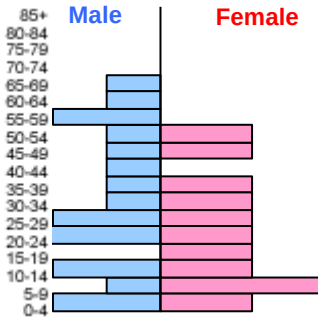
change in past 5 years **55.67%**

Avg Income:

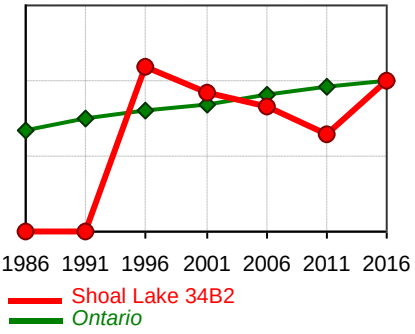
Avg Male Income:

Avg Female Income:

Distribution



Trend



Households 57

Avg Income:

rate of Low Income

avg persons/ household: 2.9

Household Income

$000's	
over 100	0.0%
80 to 100	0.0%
60 to 80	0.0%
40 to 60	0.0%
20 to 40	0.0%
under 20	0.0%

Household Size

1	30.0%
2	10.0%
3	20.0%
4	20.0%
5+	20.0%

Dwellings 57

Avg Value:

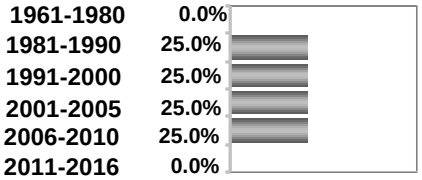
Avg Monthly Rent: $0

Housing Affordability Index: 0.00

Tenure

owned	20.0%
rented	0.0%
band housing	80.0%

When constructed



1961-1980	0.0%
1981-1990	25.0%
1991-2000	25.0%
2001-2005	25.0%
2006-2010	25.0%
2011-2016	0.0%

Education

Highest Level

University:	0.0%
College:	9.1%
Trade:	9.1%
Secondary:	13.6%
Primary:	68.2%

Language

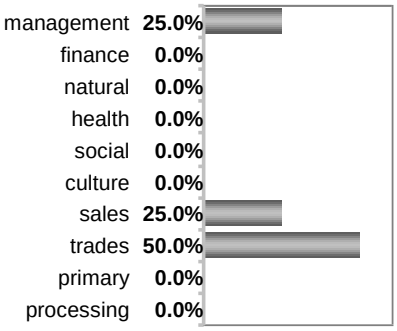
English:	100.0%
French:	0.0%
Both:	0.0%
Neither:	0.0%

Labour Force 65

Labour Force:

Male:	69.2%
Female:	30.8%
Participation Rate:	56.5%
Employment Rate:	69.2%
Wage and Salary:	50.0%
Self-Employed:	0.0%
Unpaid:	50.0%

Occupation



management	25.0%
finance	0.0%
natural	0.0%
health	0.0%
social	0.0%
culture	0.0%
sales	25.0%
trades	50.0%
primary	0.0%
processing	0.0%

Community Diversity

Migration

1 year:

non-movers	83.9%
movers	16.1%

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	40.0%
within province	0.0%
locally	60.0%

5 year:

non-movers	66.7%
movers	33.3%

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	22.2%
within province	22.2%
locally	55.6%

Canadian Born	0.0%
Foreign Born	0.0%

When immigrated

prior to 1981	0.0%
1981 to 1990	0.0%
1991 to 2000	0.0%
2001 to 2011	0.0%
2011 to 2016	0.0%

Cdn citizen	0.0%
Aboriginal	100.0

Data Source

source: Statistics Canada. 2017. National Household Survey (NHS) 2016 . Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Version November 29, 2017. Ottawa.

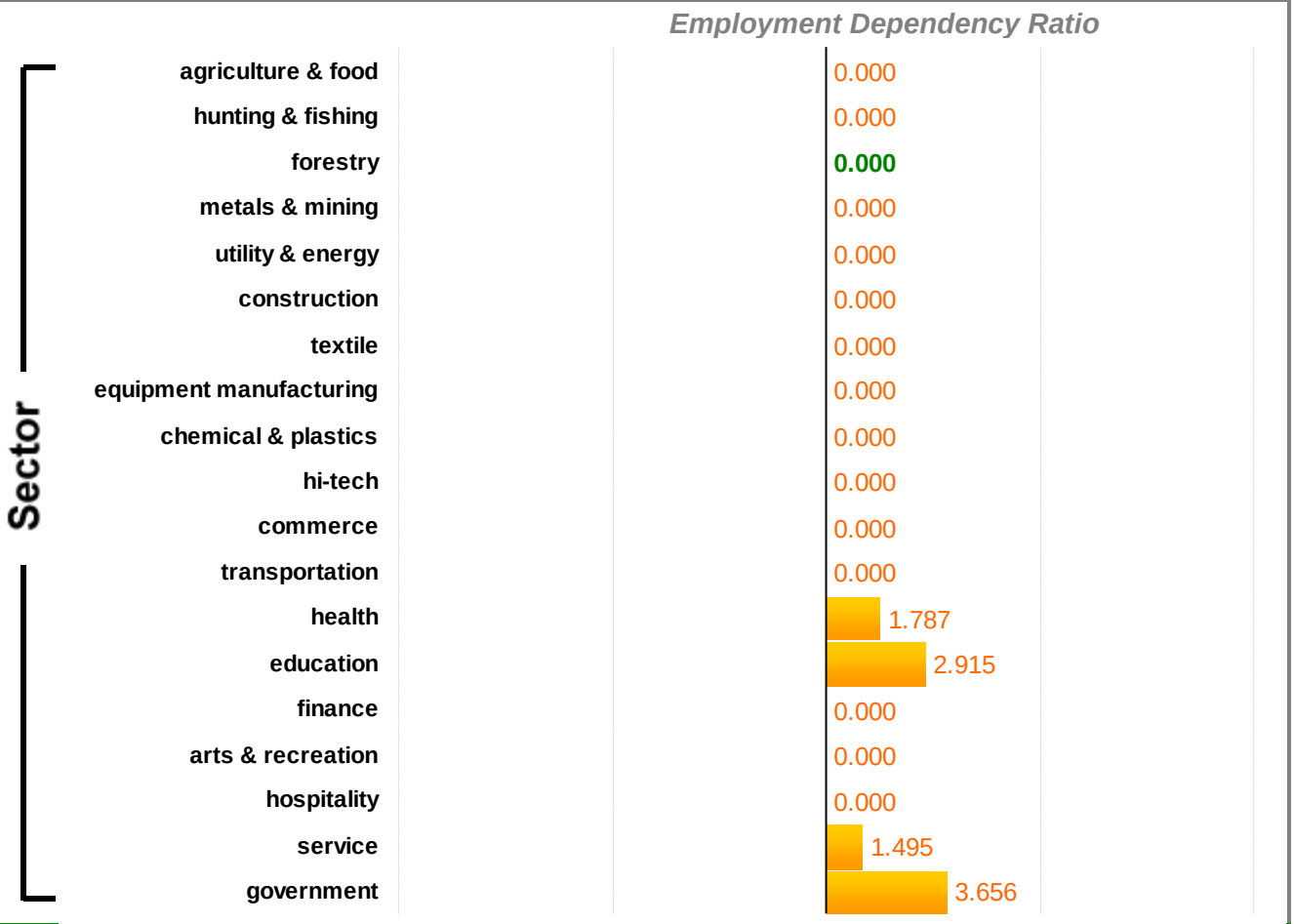
2016
3560064
Census SubDivisions

Shoal Lake 34B2

indexed to Ontario

Ontario

Local Economy

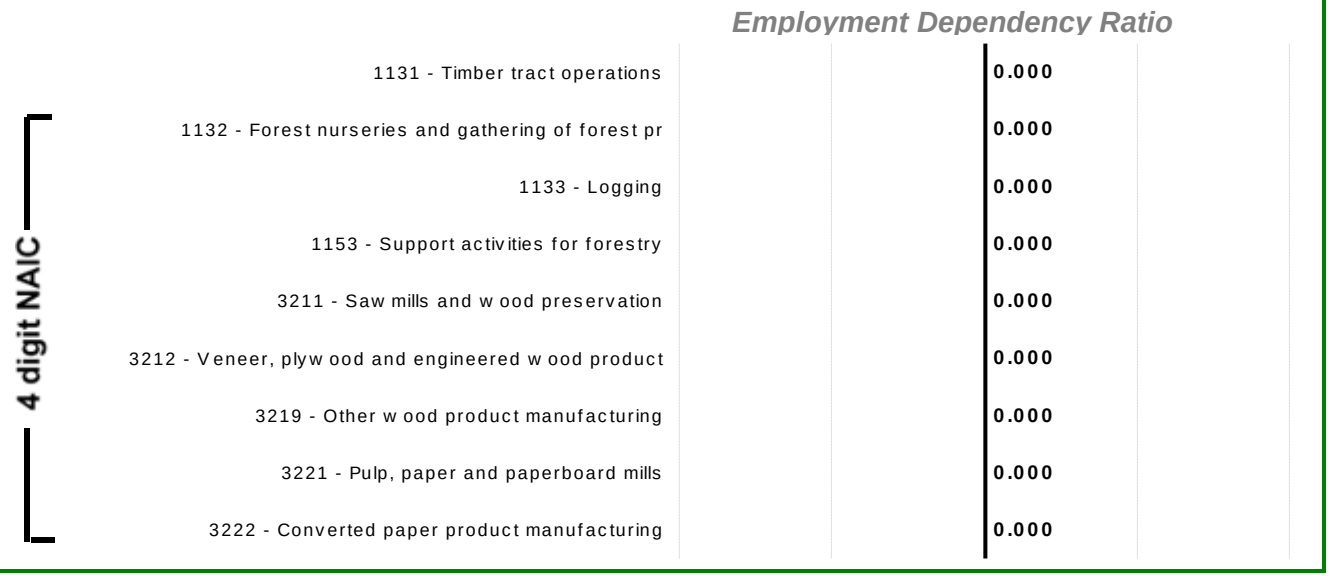


Forest Industry

0.0% of Total Labour Force

Employment: 0 *index:* *0.000* 0.0% Employment Ratio

Average Income: $0 *index:* *0.000*



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

2016 Sioux Narrows - Nestor Falls

3560008

Ontario

Population 567

Male	**293**	51.8%
Female	**274**	48.2%

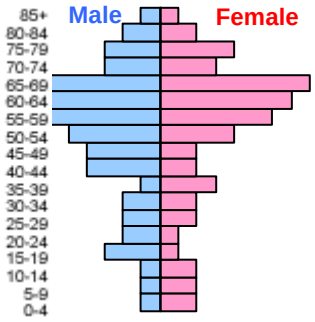
change in past 5 years **-21.25%**

Avg Income: **$30,547**

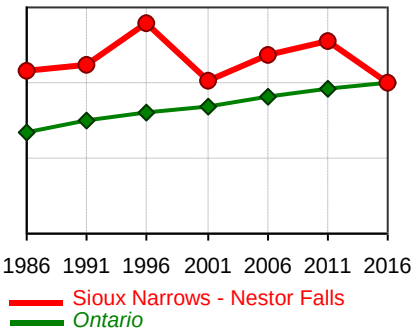
Avg Male Income: **$31,630**

Avg Female Income: **$29,328**

Distribution



Trend



Households 797

Avg Income: **$76,750**

rate of Low Income **11.2%**

avg persons/ household: **2.0**

Household Income

$000's	
over 100	20.4%
80 to 100	4.1%
60 to 80	20.4%
40 to 60	34.7%
20 to 40	14.3%
under 20	6.1%

Household Size

1	24.5%
2	55.1%
3	10.2%
4	6.1%
5+	4.1%

Dwellings 797

Avg Value:

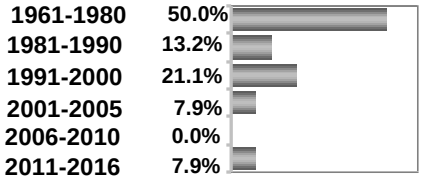
Avg Monthly Rent: **$0**

Housing Affordability Index:

Tenure

owned	92.7%
rented	7.3%
band housing	0.0%

When constructed



1961-1980	50.0%
1981-1990	13.2%
1991-2000	21.1%
2001-2005	7.9%
2006-2010	0.0%
2011-2016	7.9%

Education

Highest Level

University:	15.5%
College:	21.6%
Trade:	8.2%
Secondary:	35.1%
Primary:	19.6%

Language

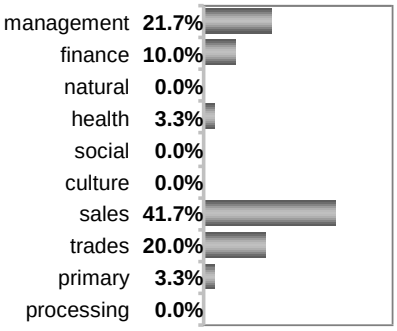
English:	96.5%
French:	0.0%
Both:	3.5%
Neither:	0.0%

Labour Force 320

Labour Force:

Male:	51.6%
Female:	48.4%
Participation Rate:	62.1%
Employment Rate:	79.7%
Wage and Salary:	50.0%
Self-Employed:	10.8%
Unpaid:	39.2%

Occupation



management	21.7%
finance	10.0%
natural	0.0%
health	3.3%
social	0.0%
culture	0.0%
sales	41.7%
trades	20.0%
primary	3.3%
processing	0.0%

Community Diversity

Migration

1 year:

non-movers	88.9%
movers	11.1%

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	15.4%
within province	46.2%
locally	38.5%

5 year:

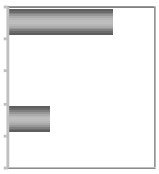
non-movers	74.1%
movers	25.9%

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	7.4%
within province	51.9%
locally	40.7%

Canadian Born	93.6%
Foreign Born	6.4%

When immigrated



prior to 1981	71.4%
1981 to 1990	0.0%
1991 to 2000	0.0%
2001 to 2011	28.6%
2011 to 2016	0.0%

Cdn citizen	97.2%
Aboriginal	13.8

Data Source

source: Statistics Canada. 2017. National Household Survey (NHS) 2016 . Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Version November 29, 2017. Ottawa.

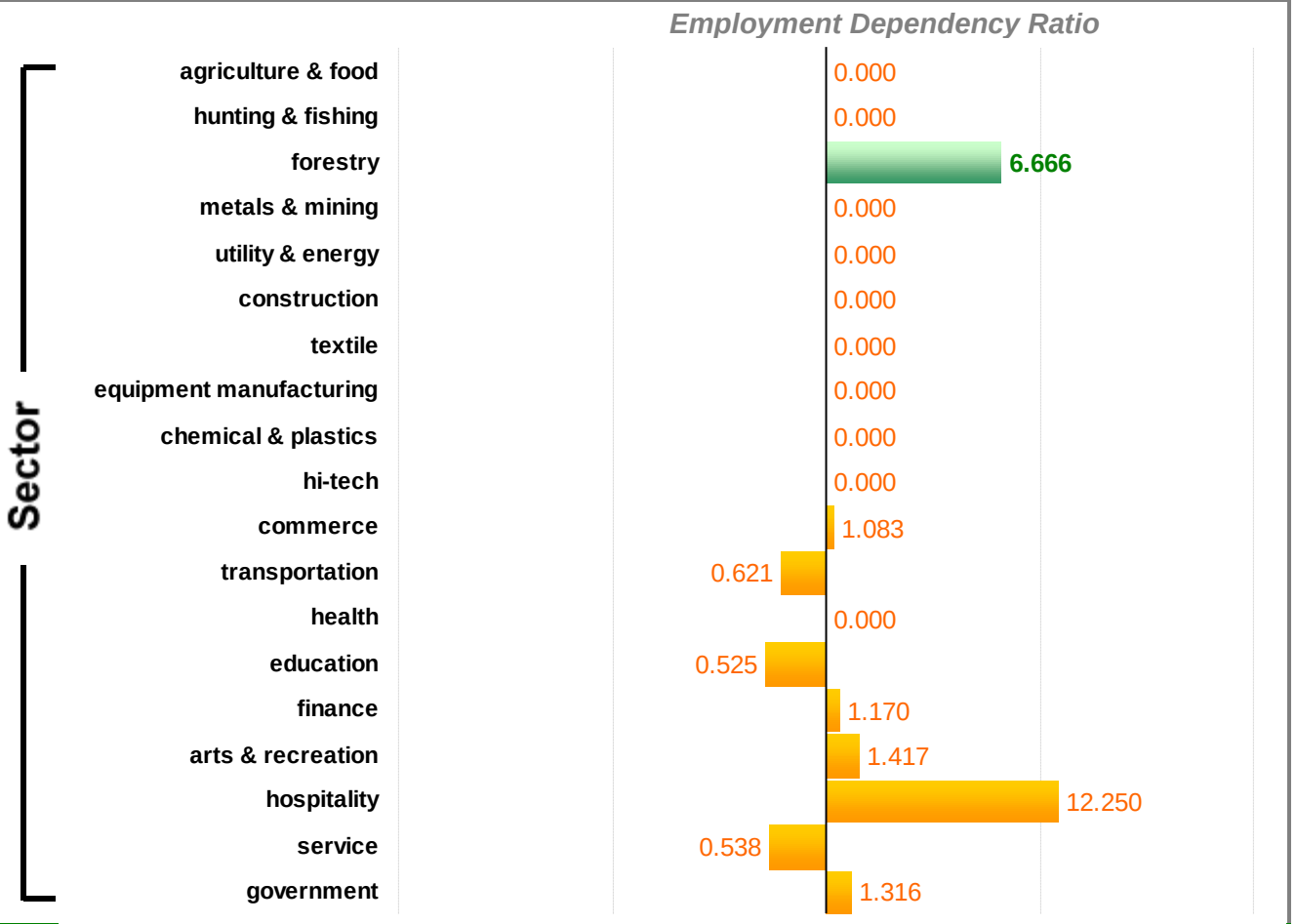
2016
3560008
Census SubDivisions

Sioux Narrows - Nestor Falls

indexed to Ontario

Ontario

Local Economy

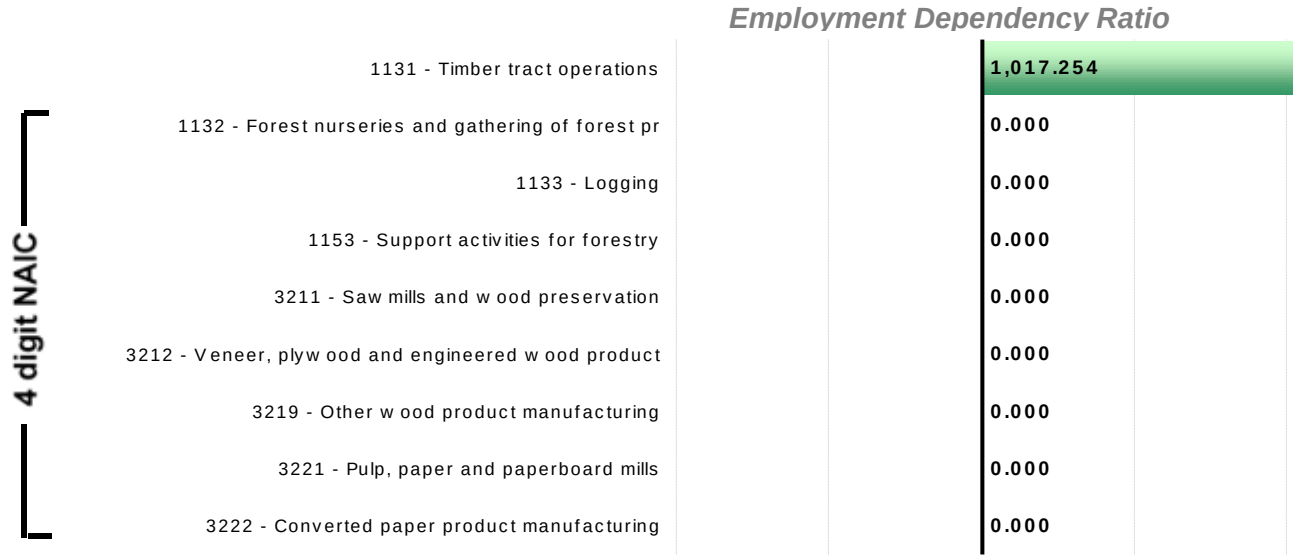


Forest Industry

0.0% of Total Labour Force

Employment: **10** *index:* *6.666* 100.0% Employment Ratio

Average Income: **$0** *index:* *0.000*



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

2016

The Dalles 38C

3560089

Ontario

Population 194

Male	**95**	48.7%
Female	**99**	51.3%

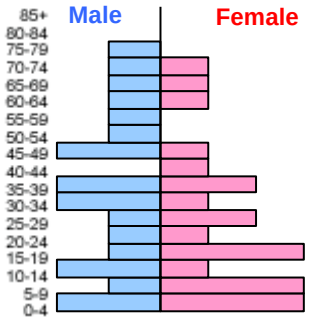
change in past 5 years **-0.51%**

Avg Income:

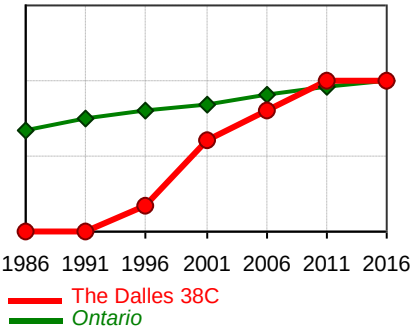
Avg Male Income:

Avg Female Income:

Distribution



Trend



Households 60

Avg Income:

rate of Low Income

avg persons/ household: 3.5

Household Income

$000's	
over 100	0.0%
80 to 100	0.0%
60 to 80	0.0%
40 to 60	0.0%
20 to 40	0.0%
under 20	0.0%

Household Size

1	16.7%
2	25.0%
3	16.7%
4	16.7%
5+	25.0%

Dwellings 60

Avg Value:

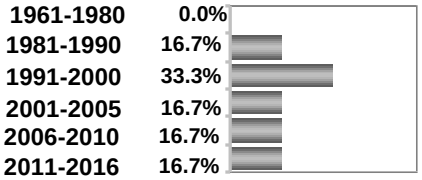
Avg Monthly Rent: $0

Housing Affordability Index: 0.00

Tenure

owned	16.7%
rented	0.0%
band housing	83.3%

When constructed



1961-1980	0.0%
1981-1990	16.7%
1991-2000	33.3%
2001-2005	16.7%
2006-2010	16.7%
2011-2016	16.7%

Education

Highest Level

University:	8.3%
College:	20.8%
Trade:	8.3%
Secondary:	8.3%
Primary:	54.2%

Language

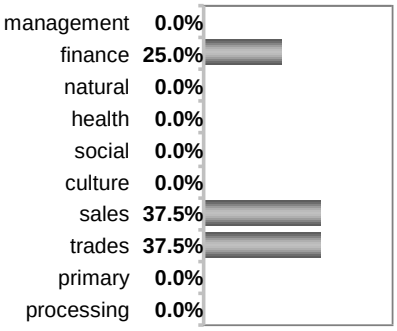
English:	97.4%
French:	0.0%
Both:	2.6%
Neither:	0.0%

Labour Force 75

Labour Force:

Male:	46.7%
Female:	53.3%
Participation Rate:	57.7%
Employment Rate:	85.7%
Wage and Salary:	54.2%
Self-Employed:	0.0%
Unpaid:	45.8%

Occupation



management	0.0%
finance	25.0%
natural	0.0%
health	0.0%
social	0.0%
culture	0.0%
sales	37.5%
trades	37.5%
primary	0.0%
processing	0.0%

Community Diversity

Migration

1 year:

non-movers	94.7%
movers	5.3%

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	0.0%
within province	100.0%
locally	0.0%

5 year:

non-movers	80.0%
movers	20.0%

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	25.0%
within province	37.5%
locally	37.5%

Canadian Born	0.0%
Foreign Born	0.0%

When immigrated

prior to 1981	0.0%
1981 to 1990	0.0%
1991 to 2000	0.0%
2001 to 2011	0.0%
2011 to 2016	0.0%

Cdn citizen	0.0%
Aboriginal	100.0

Data Source

source: Statistics Canada. 2017. National Household Survey (NHS) 2016 . Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Version November 29, 2017. Ottawa.

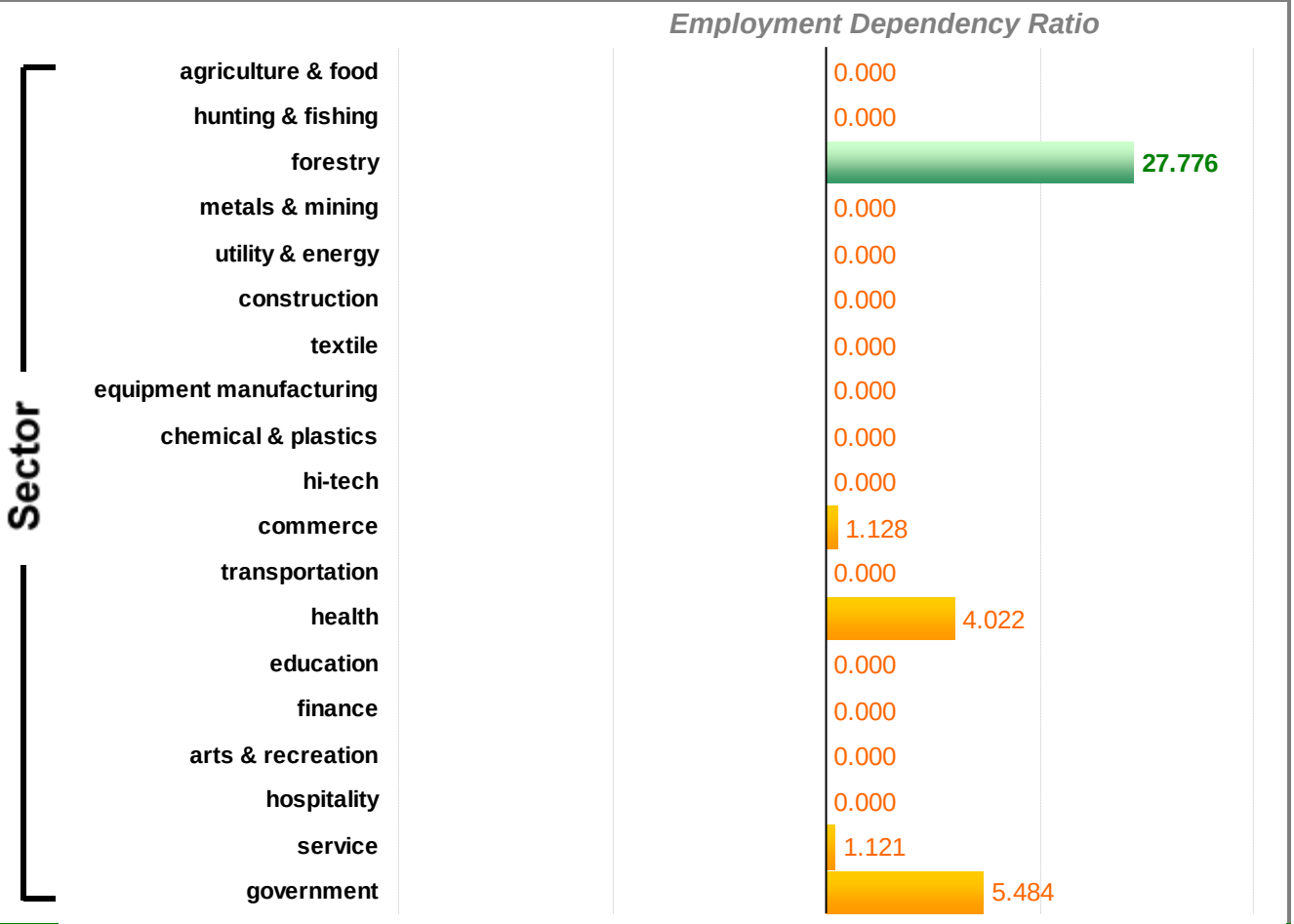
2016
3560089
Census SubDivisions

The Dalles 38C

indexed to Ontario

Ontario

Local Economy

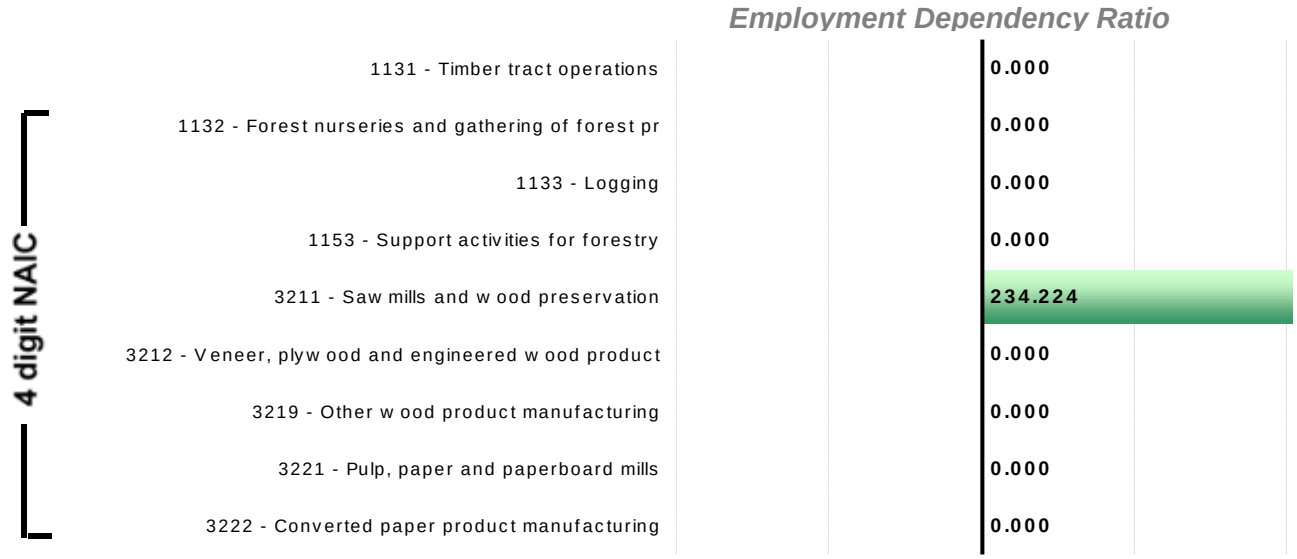


Forest Industry

15.4% of Total Labour Force

Employment: **10** *index:* *27.776* 50.0% Employment Ratio

Average Income: *index:*



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

2016

Wabaseemoong

3560061

Ontario

Population 827

Male	**384**	46.4%
Female	**443**	53.6%

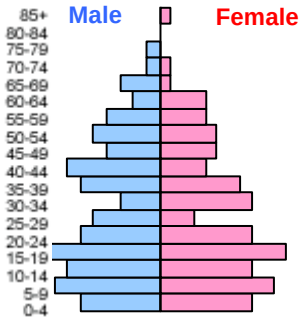
change in past 5 years **-0.60%**

Avg Income: **$21,701**

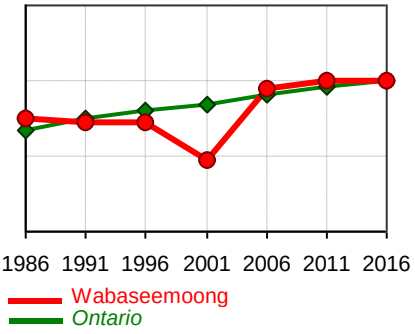
Avg Male Income: **$16,668**

Avg Female Income: **$25,396**

Distribution



Trend



Households 233

Avg Income: **$29,646**

rate of Low Income

avg persons/ household: **4.0**

Household Income

$000's

over 100	2.4%
80 to 100	0.0%
60 to 80	7.1%
40 to 60	16.7%
20 to 40	26.2%
under 20	47.6%

Household Size

of persons

1	14.3%
2	21.4%
3	16.7%
4	14.3%
5+	33.3%

Dwellings 233

Avg Value:

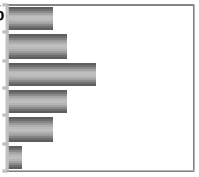
Avg Monthly Rent: **$0**

Housing Affordability Index:

Tenure

owned	7.0%
rented	4.7%
band housing	88.4%

When constructed



1961-1980	14.3%
1981-1990	19.0%
1991-2000	28.6%
2001-2005	19.0%
2006-2010	14.3%
2011-2016	4.8%

Education

Highest Level

University:	3.5%
College:	7.0%
Trade:	1.7%
Secondary:	9.6%
Primary:	78.3%

Language

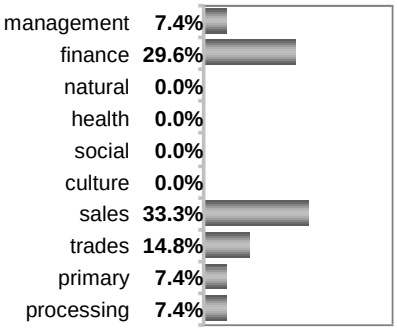
English:	98.8%
French:	0.0%
Both:	0.0%
Neither:	1.2%

Labour Force 285

Labour Force:

Male:	44.6%
Female:	55.4%
Participation Rate:	48.3%
Employment Rate:	73.7%
Wage and Salary:	42.1%
Self-Employed:	0.0%
Unpaid:	57.9%

Occupation



management	7.4%
finance	29.6%
natural	0.0%
health	0.0%
social	0.0%
culture	0.0%
sales	33.3%
trades	14.8%
primary	7.4%
processing	7.4%

Community Diversity

Migration

1 year:

non-movers	93.8%
movers	6.2%

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	0.0%
within province	50.0%
locally	50.0%

5 year:

non-movers	82.7%
movers	17.3%

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	0.0%
within province	38.5%
locally	61.5%

Canadian Born	0.0%
Foreign Born	0.0%

When immigrated

prior to 1981	0.0%
1981 to 1990	0.0%
1991 to 2000	0.0%
2001 to 2011	0.0%
2011 to 2016	0.0%

Cdn citizen	0.0%
Aboriginal	98.8

Data Source

source: Statistics Canada. 2017. National Household Survey (NHS) 2016 . Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Version November 29, 2017. Ottawa.

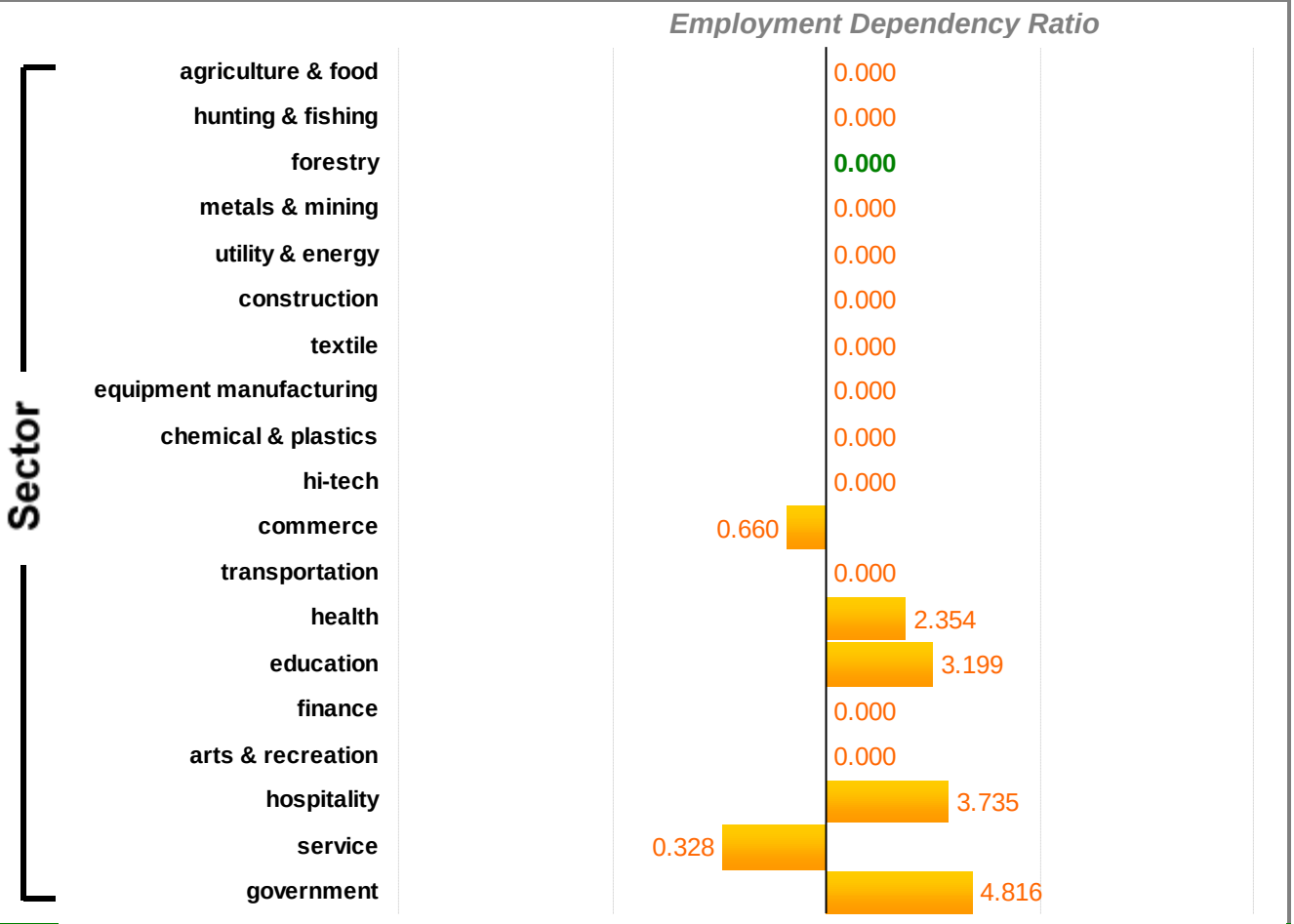
2016
3560061
Census SubDivisions

Wabaseemoong

indexed to Ontario

Ontario

Local Economy

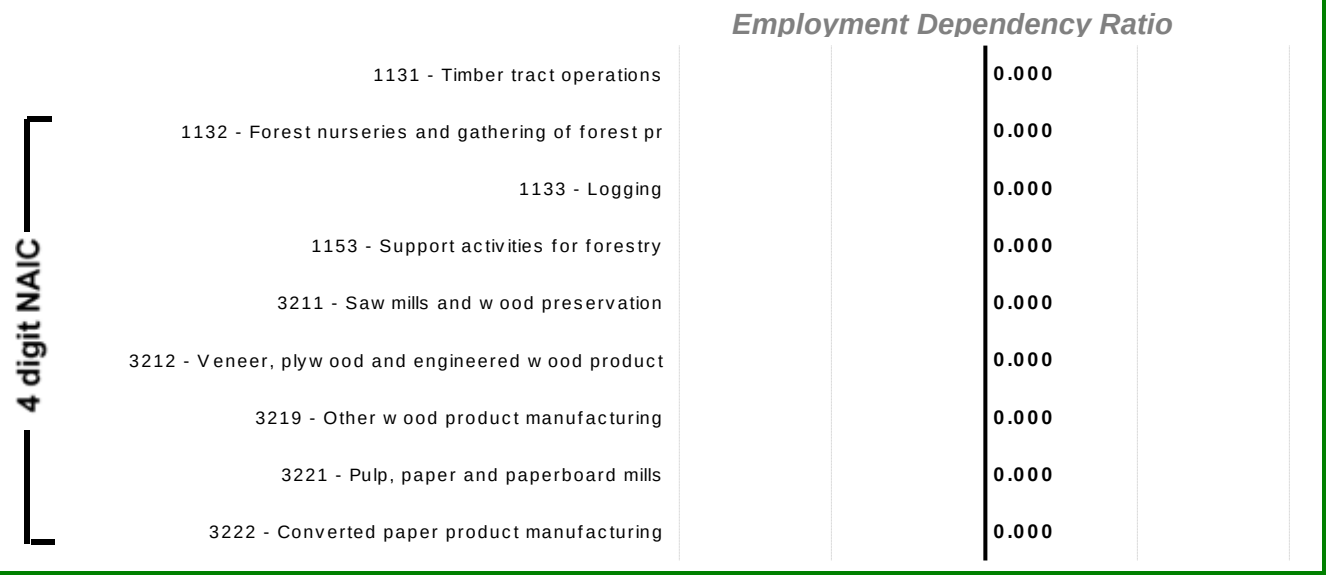


Forest Industry

4.3% of Total Labour Force

Employment: 0 *index:* *0.000* 0.0% Employment Ratio

Average Income: $0 *index:* *0.000*



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

2016

Whitefish Bay 32A

3560004

Ontario

Population 575

Male	**290**	50.4%
Female	**285**	49.6%

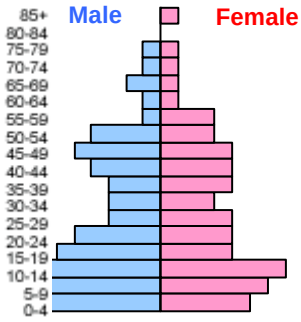
change in past 5 years **-14.18%**

Avg Income: **$23,021**

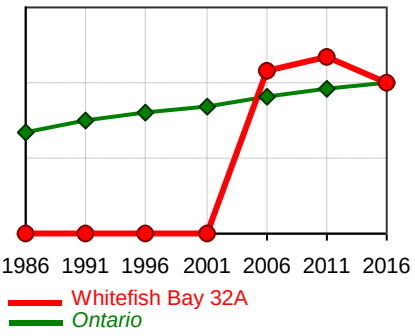
Avg Male Income: **$21,672**

Avg Female Income: **$24,314**

Distribution



Trend



Households 191

Avg Income: **$48,502**

rate of Low Income

avg persons/ household: **3.4**

Household Income

$000's

over 100	7.7%
80 to 100	0.0%
60 to 80	15.4%
40 to 60	35.9%
20 to 40	15.4%
under 20	25.6%

Household Size

of persons

1	22.9%
2	22.9%
3	11.4%
4	14.3%
5+	28.6%

Dwellings 191

Avg Value:

Avg Monthly Rent: **$0**

Housing Affordability Index:

Tenure

owned	8.6%
rented	22.9%
band housing	68.6%

When constructed

1961-1980	16.7%
1981-1990	19.4%
1991-2000	22.2%
2001-2005	19.4%
2006-2010	16.7%
2011-2016	5.6%

Education

Highest Level

University:	4.1%
College:	21.9%
Trade:	5.5%
Secondary:	24.7%
Primary:	43.8%

Language

English:	100.0%
French:	0.0%
Both:	0.0%
Neither:	0.0%

Labour Force 230

Labour Force:

Male:	47.8%
Female:	52.2%
Participation Rate:	59.7%
Employment Rate:	77.8%
Wage and Salary:	58.1%
Self-Employed:	0.0%
Unpaid:	41.9%

Occupation

management	11.1%
finance	14.8%
natural	0.0%
health	7.4%
social	0.0%
culture	0.0%
sales	37.0%
trades	18.5%
primary	11.1%
processing	0.0%

Community Diversity

Migration

1 year:

non-movers	94.7%
movers	5.3%

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	25.0%
within province	37.5%
locally	37.5%

5 year:

non-movers	83.0%
movers	17.0%

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	0.0%
within province	29.4%
locally	70.6%

Canadian Born	0.0%
Foreign Born	0.0%

When immigrated

prior to 1981	0.0%
1981 to 1990	0.0%
1991 to 2000	0.0%
2001 to 2011	0.0%
2011 to 2016	0.0%

Cdn citizen	0.0%
Aboriginal	98.3

Data Source

source: Statistics Canada. 2017. National Household Survey (NHS) 2016 . Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Version November 29, 2017. Ottawa.

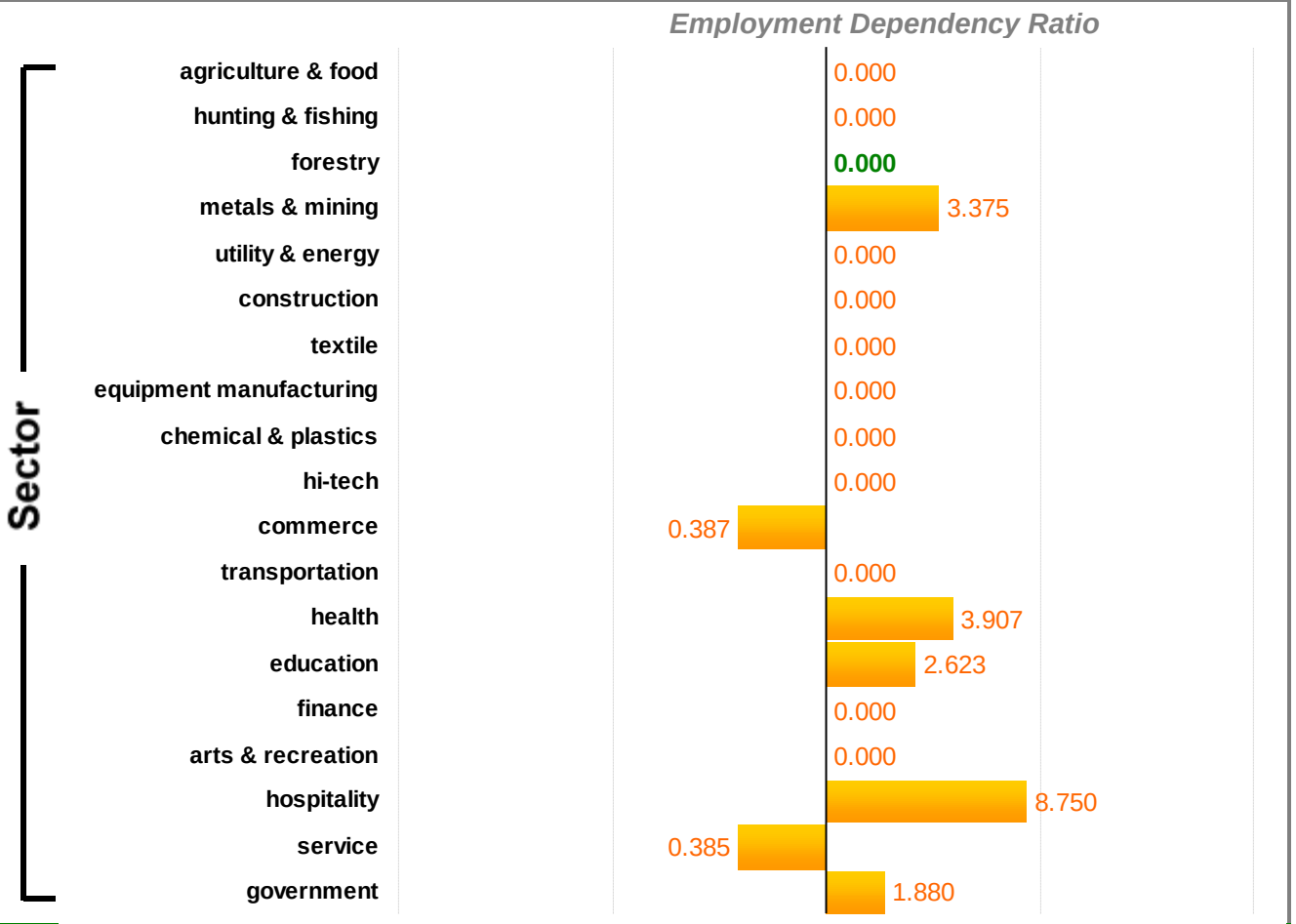
2016
3560004
Census SubDivisions

Whitefish Bay 32A

indexed to Ontario

Ontario

Local Economy

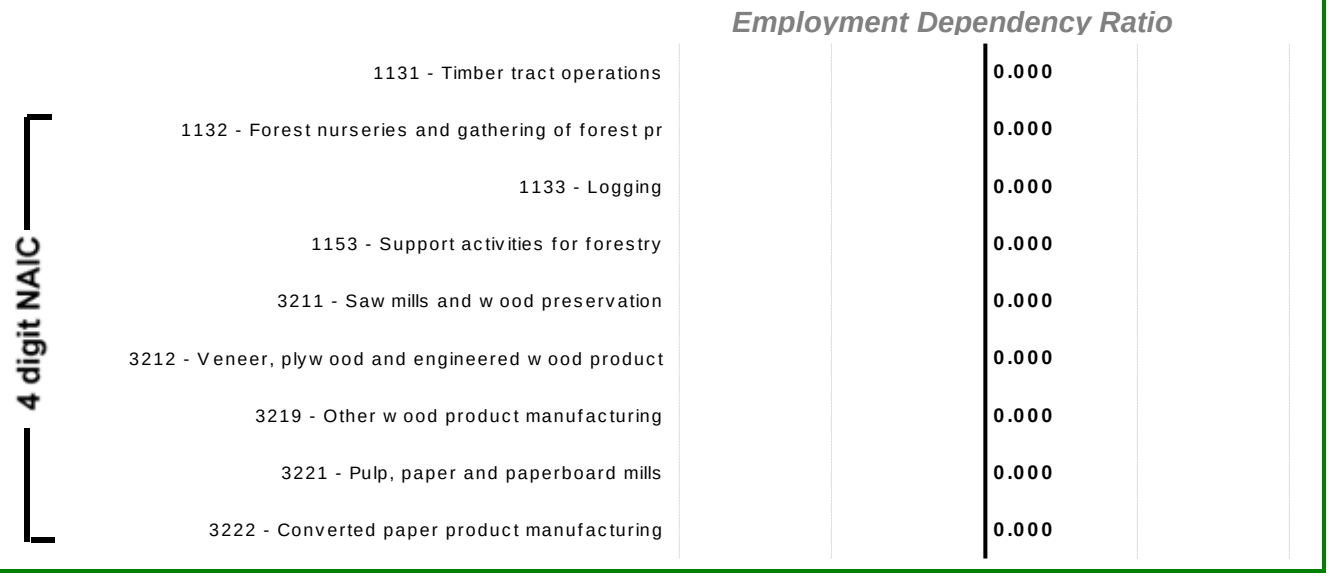


Forest Industry

0.0% of Total Labour Force

Employment: 0 *index:* *0.000* 0.0% Employment Ratio

Average Income: $0 *index:* *0.000*



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

2016

Whitefish Bay 33A

3560005

Ontario

Population 96

Male	**45**	47.4%
Female	**51**	52.6%

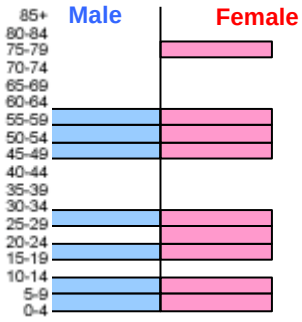
change in past 5 years **21.52%**

Avg Income:

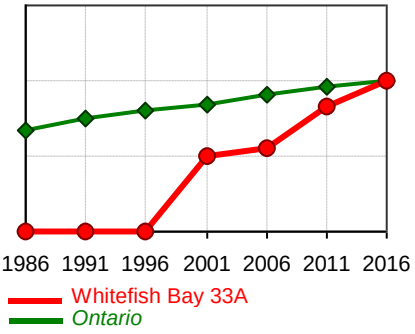
Avg Male Income:

Avg Female Income:

Distribution



Trend



Households 39

Avg Income:

rate of Low Income

avg persons/ household: 2.9

Household Income

$000's	
over 100	0.0%
80 to 100	0.0%
60 to 80	0.0%
40 to 60	0.0%
20 to 40	0.0%
under 20	0.0%

Household Size

1	33.3%
2	16.7%
3	0.0%
4	33.3%
5+	16.7%

Dwellings 39

Avg Value:

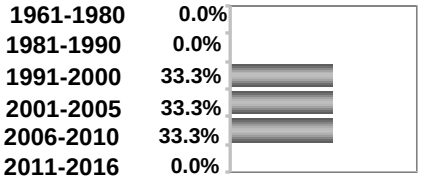
Avg Monthly Rent: $0

Housing Affordability Index: 0.00

Tenure

owned	0.0%
rented	33.3%
band housing	66.7%

When constructed



1961-1980	0.0%
1981-1990	0.0%
1991-2000	33.3%
2001-2005	33.3%
2006-2010	33.3%
2011-2016	0.0%

Education

Highest Level

University:	0.0%
College:	16.7%
Trade:	0.0%
Secondary:	16.7%
Primary:	66.7%

Language

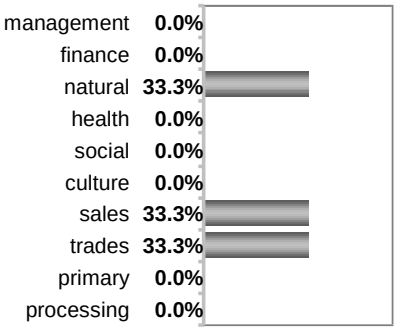
English:	100.0%
French:	0.0%
Both:	0.0%
Neither:	0.0%

Labour Force 40

Labour Force:

Male:	57.1%
Female:	42.9%
Participation Rate:	61.5%
Employment Rate:	55.6%
Wage and Salary:	58.3%
Self-Employed:	0.0%
Unpaid:	41.7%

Occupation



management	0.0%
finance	0.0%
natural	33.3%
health	0.0%
social	0.0%
culture	0.0%
sales	33.3%
trades	33.3%
primary	0.0%
processing	0.0%

Community Diversity

Migration

1 year:

non-movers	88.2%
movers	11.8%

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	0.0%
within province	0.0%
locally	100.0%

5 year:

non-movers	66.7%
movers	33.3%

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	0.0%
within province	28.6%
locally	71.4%

Canadian Born	0.0%
Foreign Born	0.0%

When immigrated

prior to 1981	0.0%
1981 to 1990	0.0%
1991 to 2000	0.0%
2001 to 2011	0.0%
2011 to 2016	0.0%

Cdn citizen	0.0%
Aboriginal	100.0

Data Source

source: Statistics Canada. 2017. National Household Survey (NHS) 2016 . Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Version November 29, 2017. Ottawa.

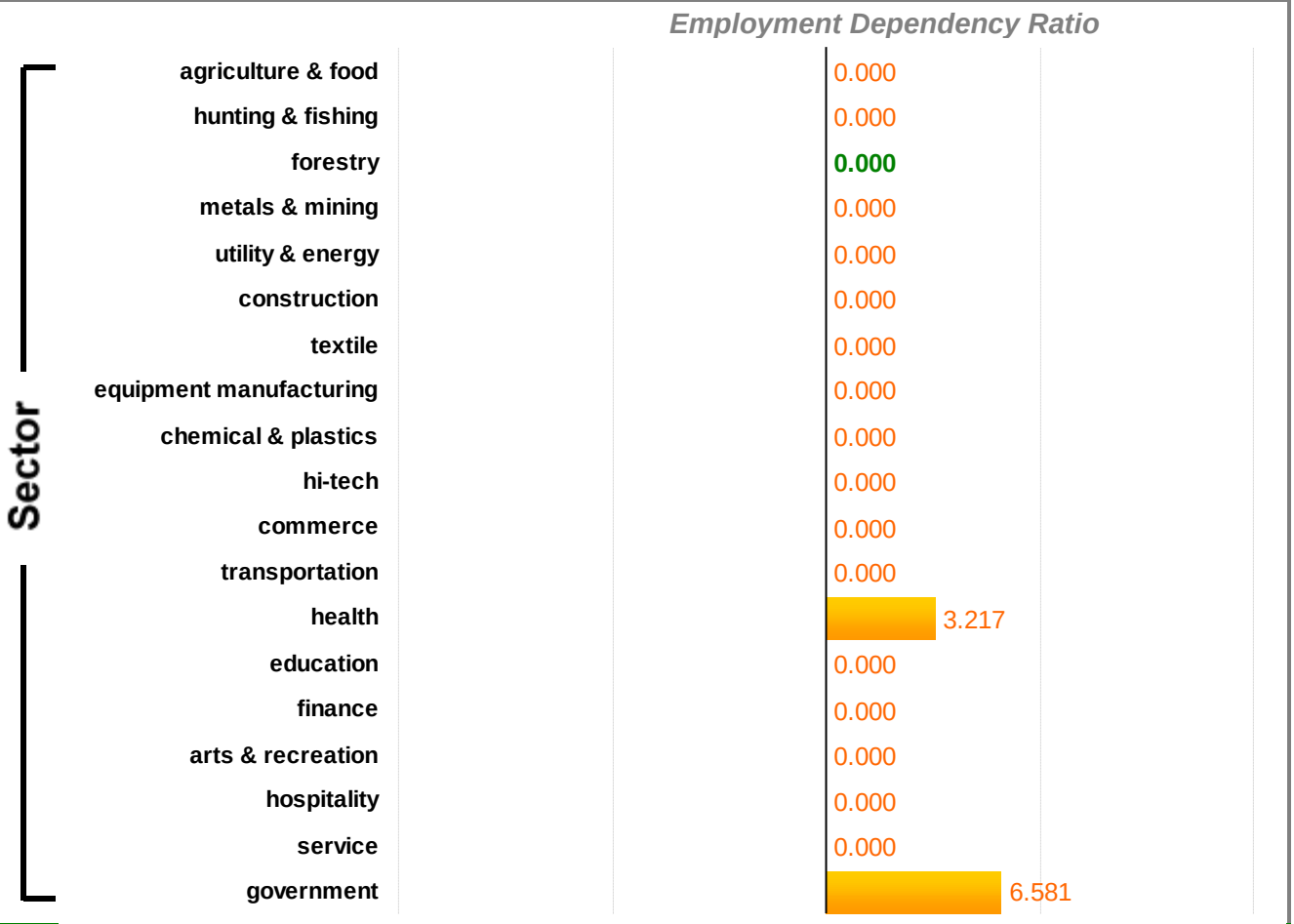
2016
3560005
Census SubDivisions

Whitefish Bay 33A

indexed to Ontario

Ontario

Local Economy

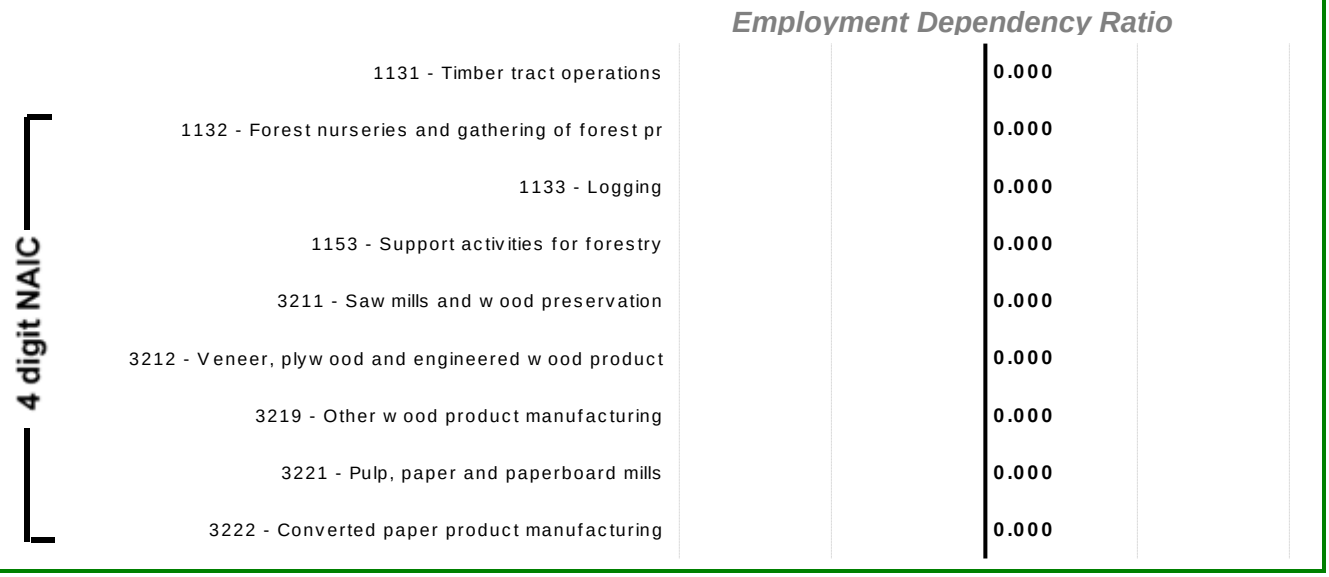


Forest Industry

0.0% of Total Labour Force

Employment: 0 *index:* *0.000* 0.0% Employment Ratio

Average Income: $0 *index:* *0.000*



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

2016

Whitefish Bay 34A

3560083

Ontario

Population 124

Male	**57**	45.8%
Female	**67**	54.2%

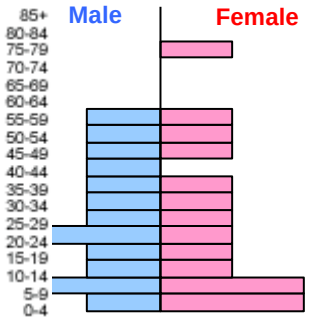
change in past 5 years **-1.59%**

Avg Income:

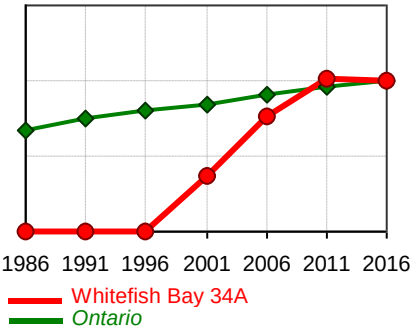
Avg Male Income:

Avg Female Income:

Distribution



Trend



Households 42

Avg Income:

rate of Low Income

avg persons/ household: 3.6

Household Income

$000's	
over 100	0.0%
80 to 100	0.0%
60 to 80	0.0%
40 to 60	0.0%
20 to 40	0.0%
under 20	0.0%

Household Size

1	25.0%
2	12.5%
3	12.5%
4	25.0%
5+	25.0%

Dwellings 42

Avg Value:

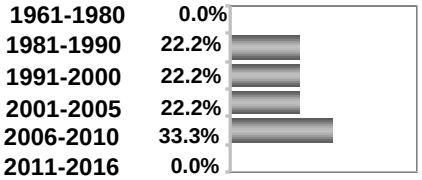
Avg Monthly Rent: $0

Housing Affordability Index: 0.00

Tenure

owned	25.0%
rented	0.0%
band housing	75.0%

When constructed



1961-1980	0.0%
1981-1990	22.2%
1991-2000	22.2%
2001-2005	22.2%
2006-2010	33.3%
2011-2016	0.0%

Education

Highest Level

University:	11.8%
College:	17.6%
Trade:	11.8%
Secondary:	17.6%
Primary:	41.2%

Language

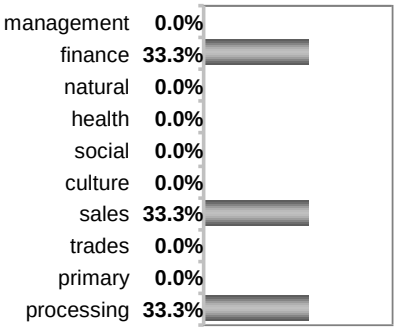
English:	100.0%
French:	0.0%
Both:	0.0%
Neither:	0.0%

Labour Force 50

Labour Force:

Male:	40.0%
Female:	60.0%
Participation Rate:	62.5%
Employment Rate:	77.8%
Wage and Salary:	60.0%
Self-Employed:	0.0%
Unpaid:	40.0%

Occupation



management	0.0%
finance	33.3%
natural	0.0%
health	0.0%
social	0.0%
culture	0.0%
sales	33.3%
trades	0.0%
primary	0.0%
processing	33.3%

Community Diversity

Migration

1 year:

non-movers	78.3%
movers	21.7%

from where

other country	0.0%
other province	0.0%
within province	0.0%
locally	100.0%

5 year:

non-movers	72.7%
movers	27.3%

from where

other country	20.0%
other province	20.0%
within province	20.0%
locally	40.0%

Canadian Born	0.0%
Foreign Born	0.0%

When immigrated

prior to 1981	0.0%
1981 to 1990	0.0%
1991 to 2000	0.0%
2001 to 2011	0.0%
2011 to 2016	0.0%

Cdn citizen	0.0%
Aboriginal	100.0

Data Source

source: Statistics Canada. 2017. National Household Survey (NHS) 2016 . Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Version November 29, 2017. Ottawa.

2016
3560083
Census SubDivisions

Whitefish Bay 34A

indexed to Ontario

Ontario

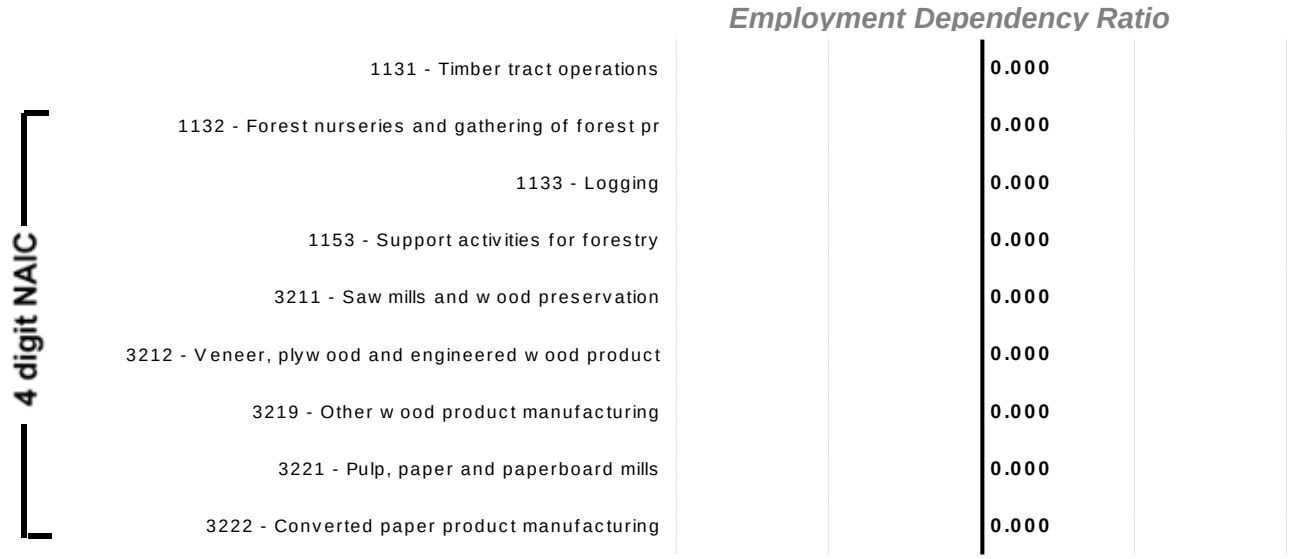
Local Economy

Forest Industry

0.0% of Total Labour Force

Employment: 0 *index:* *0.000* 0.0% Employment Ratio

Average Income: $0 *index:* *0.000*



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

F

Monitoring Program for Exceptions

There are no prescriptions or activities included in this FMP that are contrary to approved provincial guides. Therefore, this supplementary documentation does not form part of this FMP.

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

G

Monitoring Program for

Success of Silvicultural Activities

MONITORING PROGRAM FOR SUCCESS OF SILVICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Table of Contents

1.0 Assessment Methods

There are a variety of methods and procedures which can be utilized as part of a monitoring program for success of silvicultural activities. The monitoring methods may apply either informal or formal survey methodologies (i.e. professional observations/ocular estimates or intensive surveys with plot measurements) that are generally conducted through ground field inspections/surveys, aerial surveys and/or aerial photography assessments. The survey methodology used will depend on the type and cost of the silvicultural treatment(s) which were applied and the amount and detail of information to be collected. A comprehensive program of surveys for the assessment of regeneration and silvicultural effectiveness will be applied on this Forest for this plan period. Information to be collected and survey methodologies are based on professionally accepted and reviewed methods. Different survey methodologies may be employed during the term of the plan based on the availability of new technology/procedures. Following is a description of the full monitoring program including methodologies, procedures, documentation and reporting. Note that not all of these assessments will be conducted on all sites. Assessments conducted will depend upon the regeneration treatment type (i.e. natural regeneration assessment not required on planted areas), consideration of field observations regarding the relative status of treated areas, general availability of resources (e.g. use of supplemental aerial photography, ground versus aerial surveys etc.) and determination of the SFL holder. Normally the information resultant from all formal surveys will be stored and available for treatment assessment.

2.0 Pre-Establishment Regeneration Assessments

2.1 Pre-Establishment Natural Regeneration Assessments

Natural regeneration surveys are conducted on all harvest areas with a ‘natural regeneration’ treatment (contained in silvicultural treatment packages in Table FMP-4 Silvicultural Ground Rules (SGR)), to verify the suitability of the renewal prescription and determine if supplemental treatments are required in order to become successfully established. This primarily applies to hardwood-dominated sites treated extensively, and lowland conifer sites treated with a CLAAG harvest method (Careful Logging Around Advance Growth). In addition, some upland conifer sites are left for natural regeneration when sufficient seed source or advanced growth of the crop species is present. It is important that sites be monitored to ensure that the desired future forest condition is achieved. These surveys are informal field surveys performed during the summer months (to allow for an evaluation of soil conditions, seed sources and competition levels), and usually conducted within two to five (2-5) years post-harvest. These may be either ground or aerial-based assessments. Any areas which are found to be not conducive for natural

regeneration will be prescribed an alternative silvicultural ground rule (alternate treatment, or assessment according to an alternate SGR silvicultural stratum PLANFU-YIELD combination). This ensures that the 'leave for natural' prescription is appropriately applied and effective for the associated sites.

2.2 Plantation/Seeding Survival Assessments

In areas that have been planted or seeded, informal survival assessments are usually conducted within two to three (2-3) years of treatment to determine the success of the treatment and assess whether or not a re-treatment (i.e. crop failure due to drought conditions) may be required. These are generally ground field checks without formal plots. Data collected may include estimates of stock survival, competition levels and average stocking. Any areas which are found to have significantly low survival rates will be assessed for a retreatment or supplemental treatment or application of an alternative silvicultural ground rule (alternate treatment, or assessment according to an alternate SGR silvicultural stratum PLANFU-YIELD combination).

2.3 Regeneration Condition Assessments

Artificially regenerated areas may receive an assessment generally three to five (3-5) years after treatment. These assessments are semi-formal, utilizing a standard methodology with random plots. The purpose of these surveys is to collect information regarding the status of the regeneration, and to assess the necessity for any retreatments or supplemental treatments and future tending treatments. This ensures that any renewal concerns are addressed at an early stage (where mitigative measures can be effectively applied) and to confirm the appropriateness and success of the silvicultural treatment. These surveys may be ground or aerial assessments or may be based upon large-scale photography. Mixedwood sites that have been artificially regenerated to conifer, and conifer sites with expected moderate to high competition levels are priority areas for this type of assessment.

2.4 Assessment of Roads/Landings/Debris Pile Areas:

- Regeneration condition and occupancy of regeneration on roads/landings/debris pile areas will be measured.
- If treated concurrently with the associated harvest area, these areas will be measured as part of the regeneration assessment of the associated harvest area.
- If not treated with the associated harvest area or it cannot be assessed at the same time as the associated harvest area, regeneration condition will be assessed solely on the roads/landings/debris pile areas three to five (3 to 5) years after treatment.

- Ocular assessments (measuring survival/establishment) of roads/landings/debris pile area regeneration will be made to ensure the achievement of, or movement towards, the silvicultural intent and/or any other associated prescriptions (e.g. for remote-based tourism values or removal of linear features etc.). (For example: it may not be possible to fully evaluate linear patterns within three to five (3 to 5) years of harvest/renewal operations, so this would be better determined at a much later date (i.e. 10-15 years) as it is likely that regeneration on a road may take longer to establish than on cutover areas.)
- Where failure to achieve establishment standards of the SGR is determined, a re-treatment or supplemental treatment will be completed and assessed in three to five (3 to 5) years (additional treatment, or assessment according to an alternate SGR silvicultural stratum PLANFU-YIELD combination).

3.0 Regeneration Establishment Assessments

Establishment assessments are formal surveys, either ground or aerial, that are usually conducted in the late spring or early fall. Data collection will be performed by either company staff or contracted out and collected in consultation with a Registered Professional Forester. Results of the SFL regeneration establishment assessment monitoring program will be submitted as part of the Annual Report, and may be subject to MNRF validation prior to acceptance.

Large Scale Photography (LSP) method, which uses high resolution large scale aerial imagery, is the preferred method of assessment. However, through time, as remote sensing technology advances other imagery sources may be investigated for use in this assessment and the process may be refined.

Acquisition of high resolution digital colour imagery of regenerating forest stands is used to aid in determining renewal features such as species, height, site occupancy, density as well as other features such as ecosite, road conditions, etc. The digital imagery provides a standardized, scalable, rectified, auditable, permanent record of the assessment. The imagery is viewed in 3D by interpreters and all renewal metrics are determined and summarized by silvicultural stratum. The imagery can also be used to determine and spatially identify NSR areas or other areas of concern or interest. Project resolution is based largely on age of renewing areas, dominant ecosites and related tree growth rates as well as client specification regarding minimum recordable tree size or other required feature. In general, resolution ranges from 8 to 15cm and imagery of the selected blocks is collected in a leaf-off state. This allows for identification of understory conifer in mixed wood conditions. The process results in a permanent visual record of the regeneration

assessment. Moreover, this assessment methodology is consistent with the eFRI photographic interpretation format that is used for the planning inventory.

Following is an outline of the regeneration establishment assessment methodology. Assessment measurements must include all the parameters indicated in Table FMP-4 SGRs and all necessary information for FRI updates and to forecast stand development. The recommended timing of these assessments is 4-12 years post treatment. This does not mean that surveys cannot be conducted earlier or later than recommended; however, they must be conducted no later than the Establishment Year identified in the applicable SGR. The timing of such assessments will largely be determined by the species in question. Hardwood dominated areas, particularly poplar-dominated, can successfully be identified as "established" relatively soon after treatment (closer to 4 years). Areas planted with mainly spruce however, will need to be assessed in the later part of the recommended range (10+ years post treatment), as spruce growth is significantly slower than most other species. On average, Regeneration Establishment Assessments will be conducted about 7 years post treatment. Monitoring activities of a site are considered complete once the area has been identified as successfully "established" to a specific silvicultural stratum in an Annual Report.

Once regenerating areas have been identified as successfully established, the areas will be input through the geographic information system and the FRI database updated to reflect the new stand parameters. If an area is identified as not meeting the establishment standard for the SGR, it will be either (a) assessed as successfully meeting the establishment standard for a different SGR, or (b) it will be assessed for future treatments and recorded and tracked in the database for future re-assessment.

For areas where target establishment standards have not been achieved for a given area, the SFL forester may (at their discretion), apply one of the following approaches:

- Determine if additional time is required for improved regeneration standard achievement; or
- Based on a minimum polygon size of two to eight (2 to 8) hectares and depending upon the total assessment area, delineate out the portions that meet establishment standards or barely meet the standards. Target the portions with poorer success for retreatment or supplemental treatment and re-assess at a future date, and declare the remaining area as established. The R.P.F. may determine if the area meets the establishment standard of another SGR. If it does, the area can be assigned to that SGR, and deemed as established.

Following is an outline of the regeneration establishment assessment methodologies. Assessment measurements must include all of the parameters indicated in Table FMP-4

SGRs and all necessary information for FRI updates and to forecast stand development. Application is dependent upon the silvicultural intensity utilized and other considerations (i.e. terrain, access, budget constraints).

4.0 Assessment Methodology

The specific methodology is sub-divided into the following tasks or phases:

1. Project initiation - includes working with the client to gain access to all available background and spatial data for the area to be assessed.

2. Data capture – flight plan is developed covering all areas to be assessed.

3. Calibration data – depending on client need and budget, field data of select areas is collected for use by the interpreters to calibrate to the local forest conditions. Pre-stratification of the project area normally occurs so that field sampling is focused on more difficult mixed wood sites. Number, placement and size of plots as well as metrics measured are all determined based on client needs, variability of polygons, etc. GPS units are used in the field data to ensure the ground data can be geo-referenced for use by the interpreters.

4. Data manipulation – the digital imagery is processed and brought into the 3D environment, if available. Other available data is also brought into the digital work environment.

5. Interpretation - Interpreters use the imagery or photos as well as available background information (e.g. pre- disturbance forest condition, silviculture records, ground data) to help determine needed regeneration metrics such as species, height, density and site occupancy as well as redefinition of polygons if necessary and other features such as ecosite type. The actual process of interpretation is variable based on client needs and ranges from making polygon-level assessments (semi-systematic approach) to making virtual plot-based assessments that are amalgamated by polygon to provide the final call (systematic approach). For example for the systematic approach commonly uses a random start grid pattern to establish virtual plots. Intensity of plots is based on client needs but is generally two per hectare (square grid of just over 70 metres). At each intersection of the grid a virtual plot of fixed size (often 40 square meters and/or the same as was used in during the collection of field data) is assessed. The individual plot information is combined to produce polygon-level metrics.

6. Data Entry - the interpreted information is then entered into a geodatabase ensuring linkage to the polygons.

7. Quality Control - a sub-sample of interpreter work is internally audited to ensure consistent high quality results that will meet client needs."

5.0 Alternative Methods

The LSP Regeneration Establishment Assessment method will be the preferred method for all establishment assessments. However, in the event that LSP is not feasible for some reason, there are two other methods that can be used instead.

Method A: this method is proposed for use on sites that have received either natural regeneration or direct seeding treatments, or areas which are not road-accessible. This is a qualitative, aerial-based ocular survey. These assessments will be initially calibrated using ground-based assessments to confirm regeneration characteristics for species composition, height and density measurements. A visual assessment of canopy gaps (voids) will be used to estimate Site Occupancy. Voids are defined as areas without a tree of the target species (species listed in the Species Composition Target for the applicable SGR), above the Minimum Height in the SGR, at least 8 m2 or greater in size (outlined in Table FMP-4). Stand stratification may be necessary if it is found that there are significant differences in species distribution, site type, site occupancy, density or height. Site occupancy of tree species listed in the Species Composition Target is visually assessed as a percentage of crown closure. Canopy gaps (voids) of productive forest land greater than 8 m2 will be tallied with a percentage of voids across the stand calculated to determine overall site occupancy.

This methodology is best applied on hardwood-dominated sites or conifer-dominated sites where low levels of competition are expected. This method may also be employed where silvicultural treatment success of artificially regenerated areas is obvious (i.e. homogeneous stands with desired density and little competition).

Method B: this method is a ground-based intensive survey method, best employed on mixed-wood sites or areas where silvicultural success is uncertain (and quantitative data is required to determine whether establishment standards are achieved), where an intensive renewal treatment such as planting has been utilized and access is not a problem.

This survey will be completed with a systematic plot allocation method using 8 m2 circular plots with a density of two (2) plots per hectare. This survey methodology is an adaptation

from the Well-spaced Free-Growing Regeneration Assessment Procedure for Ontario (White et al. 2005). The complete "well-spaced" procedure criteria and competition rules will not be used as they are not needed to assess Site Occupancy under the new establishment standards approach.

A plot density of one to two plots per hectare for reasonably well stratified stands should provide sufficient coverage of an area, and account for any discrepancies between plot variations. Generally, larger stands over 60 ha will only require one plot per hectare and stands less than 20 ha will require 2 plots per ha. Evenly distributed plot locations are determined systematically with a random starting point, and are mapped with the grid size and pattern dependent on the number of plots required. Plot spacing and line spacing should be equal, keeping a square layout pattern. Plot and line spacing is determined by calculating the square root of (treatment area (ha) x 10,000) divided by the required number of plots.

As noted in the discussion of site occupancy earlier, to meet the Target Site Occupancy in the regeneration standard, plots counted toward this measure must have at least one tree of the species listed in the applicable Species Composition Target that is equal to or above the Minimum Height in the applicable regeneration standard.

6.0 Site Occupancy

Productive land that is capable of supporting forest cover (e.g. does not include natural wet areas, rock outcrops) will be recovered and regenerated using the most appropriate SGR. This includes slash/chipper debris piles. To minimize the loss of productive forest area through forest management operations and to measure the effectiveness of silvicultural treatments, the intent is to achieve the Target Site Occupancy specified in the applicable establishment standard, across the entire assessment area, including harvest block, debris pile areas, landings and regenerated roads combined,

Target Site Occupancy - Target Site Occupancy ensures established trees are sufficiently distributed across a regenerating area, in a manner that:

1. Ensures adequate coverage of productive forest land to meet forest management objectives; and,

2. Enables an area to develop in a way that will achieve the stocking predicted by the assigned yield curve at operable age.

To measure this, circular 16 m2 plots are divided into two equal areas (8m² each – Figure 1). A maximum of 2 WD (Well Distributed) trees can be counted toward the site occupancy number for each assessment plot (1 WD tree per half, or 1 WD tree per 8 m2 of area); this would be equivalent to 1250 WD stems/ha if every plot has 2 WD trees in it (100% occupied). Target Site Occupancy is found in the applied SGR and is the product of the future condition stocking multiplied by full occupancy (1250). A half plot is considered occupied when one (1) tree of the target species (those species listed in the species composition target) that is greater than or equal to the minimum establishment height for that species is found within it. The proximity to adjacent trees within the other half plot does not matter.

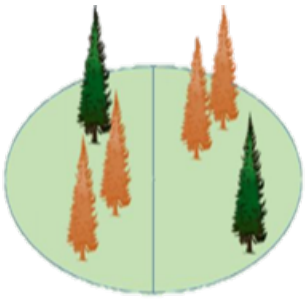


Figure 1. Plot occupancy measurement diagram.

Plots halves will be recorded as Occupied (containing a target tree which meets the standards), Void (productive forest with no trees meeting the SGR standards), or Naturally Unproductive (unproductive prior to disturbance).

The Target Site Occupancy only applies to the area within a regenerating stratum that could support trees. Unproductive areas included within an assessment area are not included in the assessment of site occupancy. Examples of these could include areas of exposed bedrock, localized lowland areas that did not support trees prior to harvest and would not be expected to be part of the regenerated area, and permanent roads. Operational (tertiary) roads, landings and chipper debris pads would generally be included as areas that could support trees as they are expected to be regenerated after harvest operations are complete.

Target Effective Density - Refers to the density of trees equal to or greater than the appropriate Minimum Establishment Height and is specified in the establishment standard (stems/ha) within the applied SGR. Effective density reflects those stems with the highest probability of reaching the performance stage and operable age. The Target Effective Density of the strata is calculated as the total number of tallied stems for all species greater than or equal to the minimum establishment height for that species divided by the total area sampled in hectares (# of plots * plot area in hectares).

Minimum Establishment Heights – The height which trees must achieve to be counted as established during the establishment assessment. Only trees meeting this minimum height will count towards assessment of Target Effective Density and contribute towards determination of species composition. These are measured as per the SGR minimum establishment height.

Effective Species Composition – This is summarized for the strata. At establishment, effective species composition is determined from the relative amounts of tree species based on their effective densities (density based on all trees above the Minimum Height). It is calculated by taking the effective density of a species and dividing it by the total density

Example:

Effective density of species tallied:

- Jack Pine: 600 SPH
- Black Spruce: 200 SPH
- Poplar: 1250 SPH
- Balsam Fir: 100 SPH
- Total: 2150 SPH

Species Composition = Po58 Pj28 Sb9 Bf5

7.0 Validation

A sample of plots will be ground verified. An error report will be compiled, and the method adjusted appropriately if the metrics deviate.

8.0 Documentation

The results of establishment surveys will be provided to MNRF and reported in annual reports in accordance with the annual reporting requirements of the FMPM and FIM.

9.0 Process to Address Areas Not Successfully Established

Areas identified as not successfully established will be assessed for possible actions and options for treatment. Any actions will be taken as prescribed by a Registered Professional Forester.

10.0 Local Citizens' Committee (LCC)

A demonstration of the assessment process will be available upon request from the LCC.

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

H

Primary Road Planning

<u>Includes</u>:

(i) Primary road corridor planning; and
(ii) Locations of primary roads in areas of concern.

Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP

Supp Doc H - Roads Supplementary Documentation

FMP-18 lists all existing roads (primary, branch and operational) and new roads (primary, branch and operational road boundaries) with their associated road use strategy (RUS).

List of Roads:

Roads are in order of appearance in this supplementary documentation.
Section and road names are hyperlinked to place in document.

Supp Doc H - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

ROAD NAME / IDENTIFIER:	Atikwa Lake Road

This supplementary documentation is organized into four parts:

A: Primary Road Corridors
B: Branch Road Corridors
C: Operational Roads
D: Existing Roads or Road Networks

A: PRIMARY ROAD CORRIDORS

1. Alternative Corridors

The following supplementary documentation is specific to the Atikwa Lake Road primary road corridor, which will provide direct, all season access for harvest and renewal activities east of Atikwa Lake.

In identifying a reasonable range of alternative corridors for analysis, the following was considered:

(a) The degree to which the physical conditions, non-timber values (i.e. natural resource features, land uses and values, as identified on the values map for the MU) and significant engineering or safety factors in the area, act as constraints or provide opportunities, including possibilities for development of other resources.,

(b) Any Other Planning Initiatives that Deal with Access in the Area (i.e. Ontario's Crown Land Use Policy Atlas, management statement of conservation interest, park management plans, lake management plans, resource stewardship agreements), and

(c) Results of Consultation with Interested and Affected Persons and or Organizations.

There are 4 alternative corridors proposed for the Atikwa Lake Road. These alternatives provide access options for terrain and water crossings. The alternatives all begin from the same location and generally utilize the same main corridor (Alt #1). The alternatives all start from the south end of Atikwa Lake and progress north along the east side of the lake. This road will cross the boundary of the Kenora Forest and Wabigoon Forest at least once due to terrain and possibly additional times depending on the selected alternative. The Atikwa Road will commence from the end of the Foreleg Bay Road, which is part of the access restricted Maybrun Road system, as such this road will also be access restricted under the PLA.

This road may have access constructed into the Wabigoon Forest and this could potentially create a "loop" road situation for the time period that this road system is in use. Where the road does cross onto the Wabigoon Forest it will be posted as a closed road under the PLA (same signs as at km 14.5 on the Maybrun Road).

2. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Corridors

a)

Alternative corridor / number: Atikwa Lake Road - Alternative #1
Map reference: See Map
Description of alternative corridor:
- 20.3 km in total length, 4 new water crossings

This alternative is the basis for all other alternatives and is used as the main access into the area.

Alternative corridor / number: Atikwa Lake Road - Alternative #2

Map reference: See Map

Description of alternative corridor:

- 19.9 km in total length, 5 new water crossings

Alt #2 is slightly shorter than Alt #1 because of a deviation due to terrain. This alternative takes a shorter route around a small lake, but traverses an additional water crossing and more difficult terrain.

Alternative corridor / number: Atikwa Lake Road - Alternative #3

Map reference: See Map

Description of alternative corridor:

- 22.1 km in total length, 4 new water crossings

Alt #3 tracks east of Alt #1 for approximately 5.1 km, making this route slightly longer. This eastward track also causes the roadline to cross the Kenora Forest and Wabigoon Forest boundary a second time.

Alternative corridor / number: Atikwa Lake Road - Alternative #4

Map reference: See Map

Description of alternative corridor:

- 22.3 km in total length, 5 new water crossings

Alt #4 provides an alternative to the northern portion of the road. This alternative traverses some difficult terrain and also crosses the boundary between the Kenora and Wabigoon Forests. This alternative may be fabourable if Domtar is allocated the fibre from this area and builds a road from the Wabigoon Forest to meet with this road along the boundary of the two Forests.

b) Environmental analysis:

(i) *discuss relative advantages and disadvantages of the alternative corridors:*

Advantages:

- All alternatives provide access to allocations in this plan and future plans.
- All alternatives provide for favourable operational road linkages with proposed primary road due to terrain, lakes and rivers.
- All alternatives provide increased socio-economic opportunities for the communities such as: road building, harvesting and renewal activities.
- Alternative #1 requires a shorter distance of road
- Alternative #1 requires fewer water crossings than the other alternatives (less environmental impact).
- Alternative #1 only crosses out of the Kenora Forest once.

Disadvantages:

- Alternative #2 requires an additional water crossing and traverses difficult terrain
- Alternative #3 and #4 require longer routes and also traverse difficult terrain and both venture outside of the Kenora Forest for a second time
- Any roads in this area potentially provide additional access into MEA2.
- Potential for enforcement issues with linkages to roads on the Wabigoon Forest and interaction of access restricted roads with non-restricted roads.

(ii) *identify use management strategy(s) and if the use management strategy(s) differ discuss the relative advantages and disadvantages of the alternative corridors:*

(a) Maintenance Provisions:
RUS-1 SFL Transfer

(b) Monitoring Provisions:
RUS-1 SFL Transfer

(iii) *discuss the relative costs of construction and use management of the alternative corridors:*

- Construction: $30,000 - $35,000 /km
- Re-Construction: $15,000 - $25,000 /km
- Maintenance: $8,000 – $10,000 /km/year
- Water crossings: $ 10,000 each.
- Total Estimated Cost of Construction:
  Alternative #1 - $ 750,500
  Alternative #2 - $ 746,500
  Alternative #3 - $ 813,500
  Alternative #4 - $ 830,500

3. Summary of Public Comments

No comments received to date

4. Proposed Corridor

a) Proposed corridor and description: Refer to Alt #1

Map reference:

b) Rationale for Proposed Corridor:

In planning the Atikwa Lake Road corridor, all reasonable alternatives were reviewed. As a result, this proposed corridor provides for the most direct all season access to harvest allocations with only four water crossings and only crosses the forest boundary once, but still provides for teh possibility of a linkage to the Wabigoon Forest road systems if it is required.

c) Use Management Strategy:

(a) Maintenance Provisions:
RUS-1 SFL Transfer

5. Summary of Public Comments

No comments received to date.

6. Selected Corridor

The proposed corridor and use management strategy were selected.

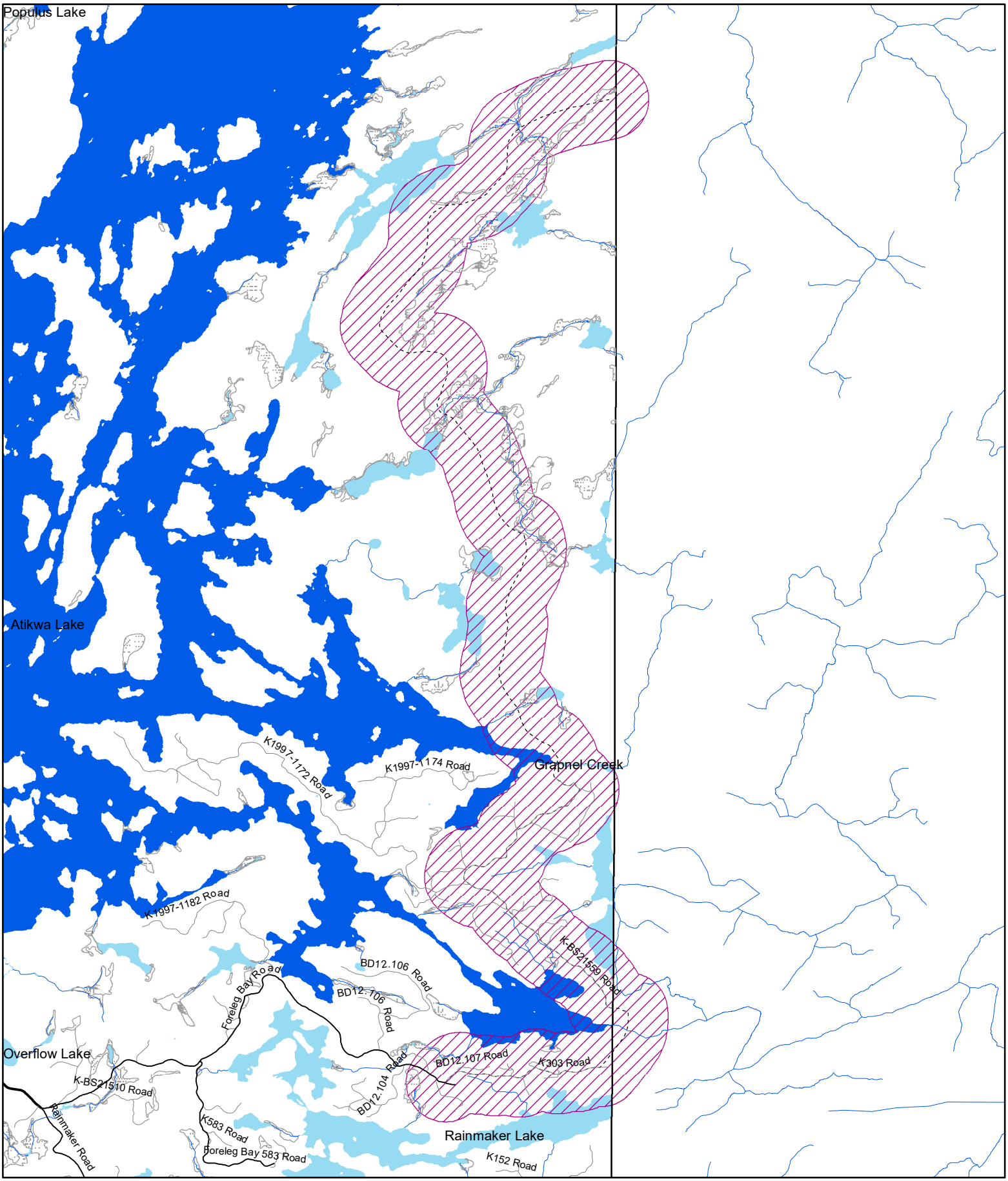
7. Changes to a Confirmed Primary Road Corridor Road Use Management Strategy

a) Use Management Strategy: N/A

b) Rationale for Change: N/A

c) Summary of Public Comments: N/A

d) Use Management Strategy: N/A



Highway
Primary
Branch
Operational
Stream
Planned Road
Brush/Alder
Open Muskeg
Rock
Treed Muskeg
SFL_boundary
Road Corridor
Cool Water
Cold Water

Kenora Forest
2022 - 2032 FMP
Atikwa Lake Corridor

1:62,000

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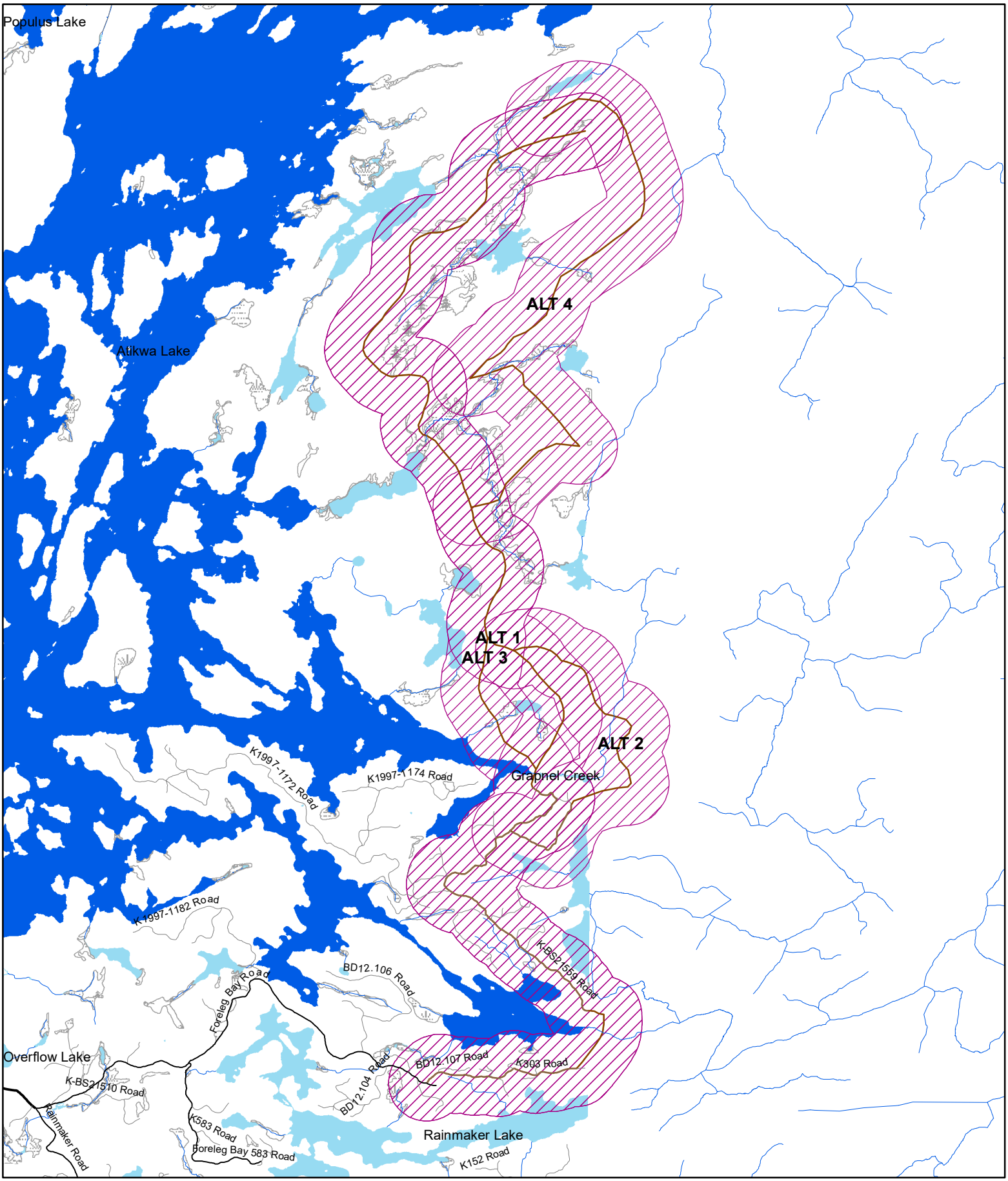


Highway
Primary
Branch
Operational
Stream
Planned Road
Road Corridor
Brush/Alder
Open Muskeg
Rock
Treed Muskeg
Cool Water
Cold Water

Kenora Forest
2022 - 2032 FMP
Atikwa Lake Corridor - Alternatives

1:64,000

MIITIGOOG MIISUN

Supp Doc H - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

ROAD NAME / IDENTIFIER: **Aulneau Road**

This supplementary documentation is organized into four parts:

A: Primary Road Corridors
B: Branch Road Corridors
C: Operational Roads
D: Existing Roads or Road Networks

A: PRIMARY ROAD CORRIDORS

1. Alternative Corridors

The following supplementary documentation is specific to the Aulneau Road primary road corridor, which will provide direct, seasonal access (as described in CLUPA and the Aulneau Enhanced Management Plan) for harvest activities on the Aulneau Peninsula.

In identifying a reasonable range of alternative corridors for analysis, the following was considered:

(a) The degree to which the physical conditions, non-timber values (i.e. natural resource features, land uses and values, as identified on the values map for the MU) and significant engineering or safety factors in the area, act as constraints or provide opportunities, including possibilities for development of other resources.,

(b) Any Other Planning Initiatives that Deal with Access in the Area (i.e. Ontario's Crown Land Use Policy Atlas, management statement of conservation interest, park management plans, lake management plans, resource stewardship agreements), and

(c) Results of Consultation with Interested and Affected Persons and or Organizations.

There are 2 alternative corridors proposed, consisting of varying lengths of new primary road and varying number of water crossings required. Both alternatives share the same overall location but offer differing routes around Turtle Lake. The existing road between Highway #71 and Turtle Lake will not be brought into the plan as a primary road until such time as there is construction started on one of the crossing structures required to gain access to the Aulneau peninsula.:

2. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Corridors

a) **Alternative corridor / number:** Aulneau Road - Alternative #1
Map reference: See Map
Description of alternative corridor:
- 49.0 km in length, 7 water crossings

This alternative utilizes the existing road to the south end of Turtle Lake. From there it will require a significant bridge to access the Aulneau.

Supp Doc H - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

Alternative corridor / number: Aulneau Road - Alternative #2
Map reference: See Map
Description of alternative corridor:
• 47.6 km in length, 7 water crossings
This alternative utilizes the same existing road as Alt #1, but diverges earlier and proposes to cross over to the Aulneau at Turtle Portage (north end of Turtle Lake). This route will require crossing patent land at Turtle Portage.

b) Environmental analysis:

(i) *discuss relative advantages and disadvantages of the alternative corridors:*

Advantages:
• All alternatives provide access to allocations in this plan and future plans.
• All alternatives provide for favourable operational road linkages with proposed primary road due to terrain, lakes and rivers.
• All alternatives provide enhanced access for First Nation communities on the Aulneau Peninsula.
• All alternatives provide enhanced access into this area which may will provide new opportunities for other resource sectors (mining).
• All alternatives provide increased socio-economic opportunities for the communities such as: road building, harvesting and renewal activities.
• Alternative #1 does not cross patent land.
• Alternative #2 requires a less significant water crossing than Alternative #1 (less environmental impact).
• Alternative #2 requires a shorter distance of road.

Disadvantages:
• There will be an increase in road expenditures associated with the construction of the proposed road compared to previous plan periods.
• Alternative #1 requires a longer distance of road.
• Alternative #2 crosses patent land – agreement must be reached before this alternative becomes viable.

(ii) *identify use management strategy(s) and if the use management strategy(s) differ discuss the relative advantages and disadvantages of the alternative corridors:*

(a) Maintenance Provisions:
RUS-4 SFL Retain

(b) Monitoring Provisions:
RUS-4 SFL Retain

(iii) *discuss the relative costs of construction and use management of the alternative corridors:*

- Construction: $30,000 - $35,000 /km
- Maintenance: $8,000 – $10,000 /km/year
- Water crossings: $ 10,000 each.
- Turtle Portage crossing (Alt #2 - $50,000)
- Turtle Lake crossing (Alt #1 - $300,000)
- Total Estimated Cost of Construction:
  Alternative #1 - $ 2,075,000
  Alternative #2 - $ 1,772,500

3. Summary of Public Comments

No comments received to date

4. Proposed Corridor

a) Proposed corridor and description: Refer to Alt #1

Map reference:

b) Rationale for Proposed Corridor:

In planning the Aulneau Road corridor, all reasonable alternatives were reviewed for the current FMP. As a result, this proposed corridor provides for the most direct seasonal access to harvest allocations and provides for an alternative access for First Nation Communities on the Aulneau Peninsula.

c) Use Management Strategy:

(a) Maintenance Provisions:
RUS-4 SFL Retain

5. Summary of Public Comments

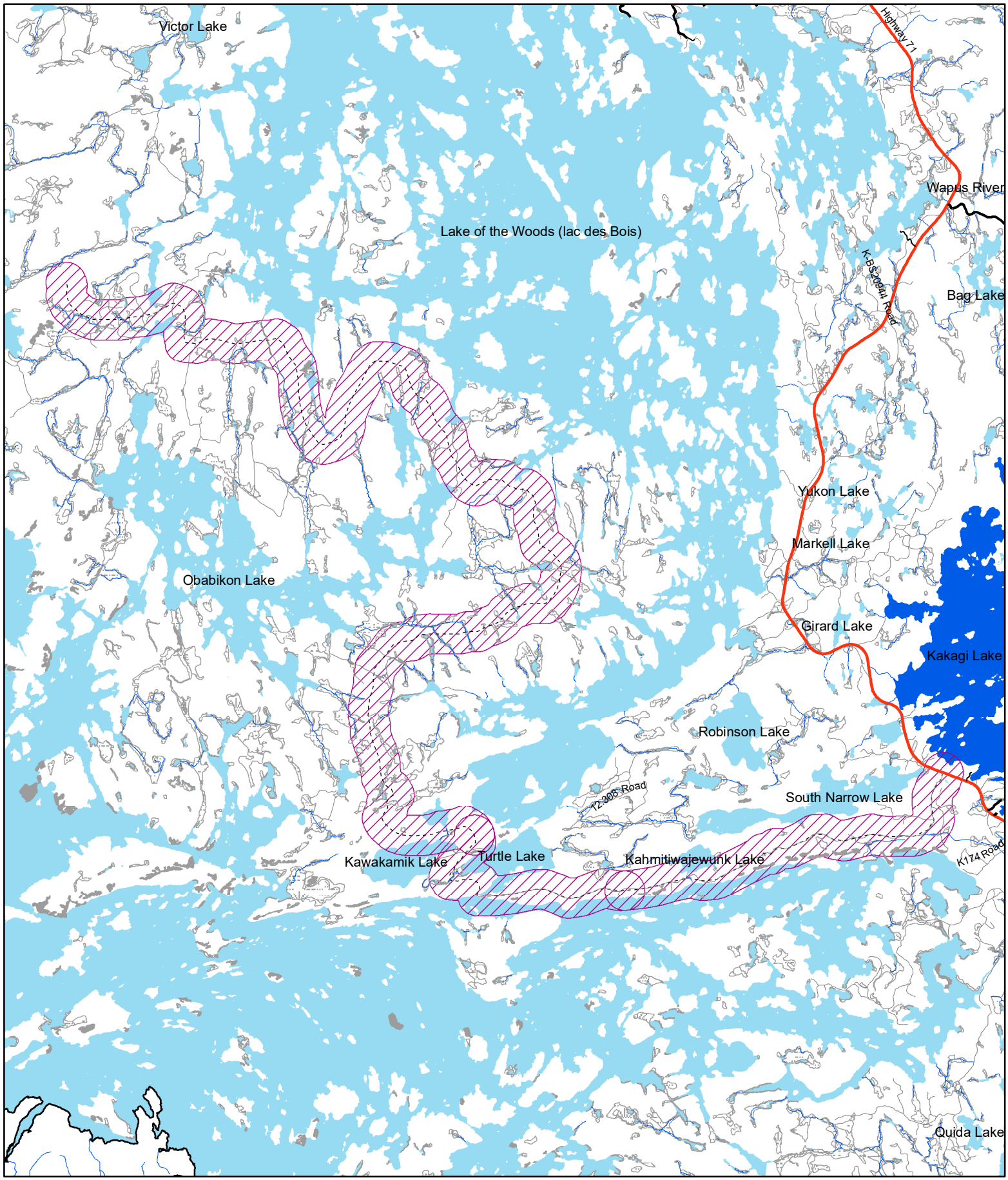
No comments received to date.

6. Selected Corridor

The proposed corridor and use management strategy were selected.

7. Changes to a Confirmed Primary Road Corridor Road Use Management Strategy

a) Use Management Strategy: N/A
b) Rationale for Change: N/A
c) Summary of Public Comments: N/A
d) Use Management Strategy: N/A

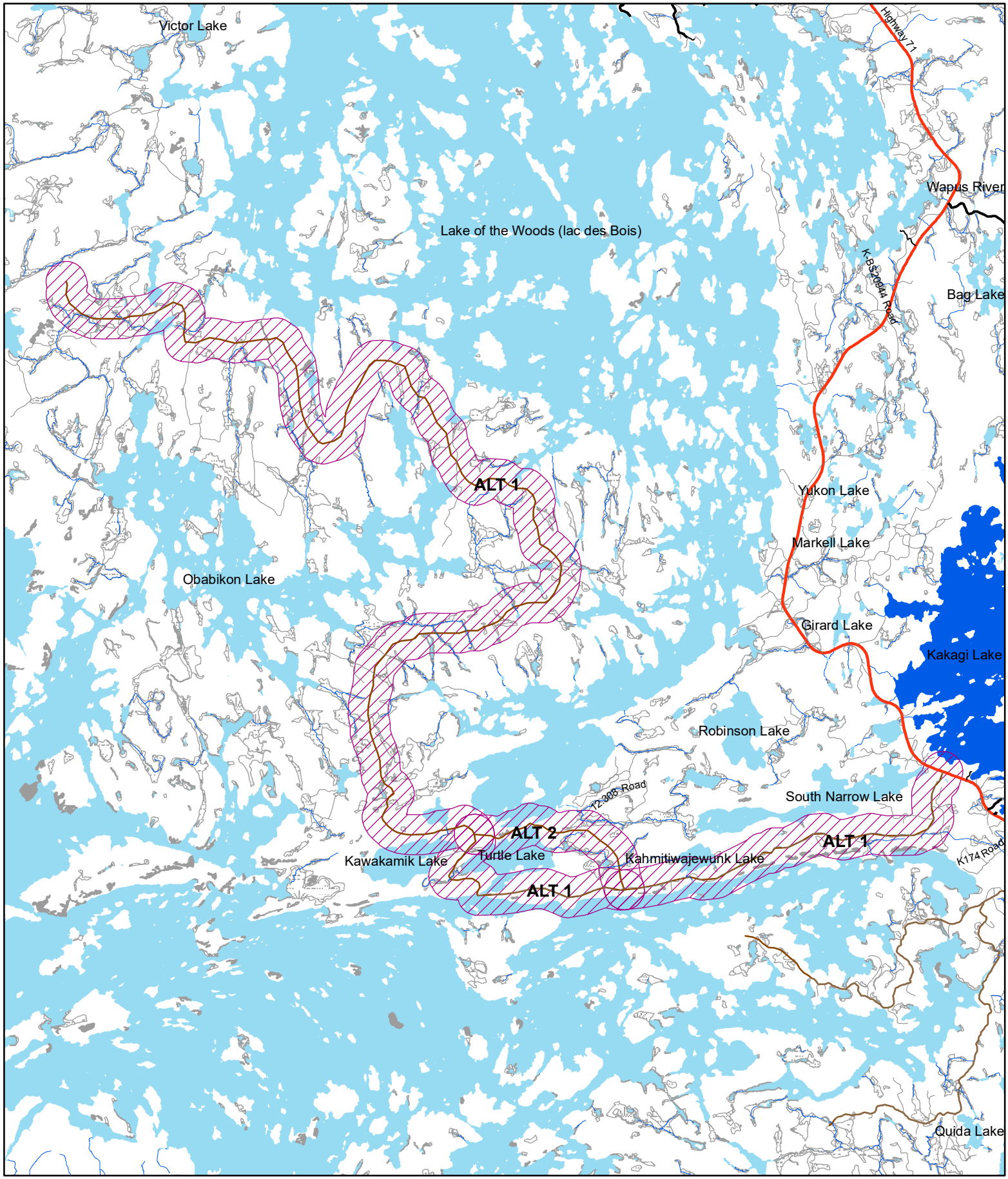


Highway
Primary
Branch
Operational
Stream
Planned Road
Brush/Alder
Open Muskeg
Rock
Treed Muskeg
SFL_boundary
Road Corridor
Cool Water
Cold Water

Kenora Forest
2022 - 2032 FMP
Aulneau Corridor

1:122,000

MIITIGOOG MIISUN



Highway
Primary
Branch
Operational
Stream
Planned Road
Road Corridor
Brush/Alder
Open Muskeg
Rock
Treed Muskeg
Cool Water
Cold Water

Kenora Forest
2022 - 2032 FMP
Aulneau Corridor - Alternatives

1:122,000

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Supp Doc H - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

ROAD NAME / IDENTIFIER: **Caribou Falls Road**

This supplementary documentation is organized into four parts:

A: Primary Road Corridors
B: Branch Road Corridors
C: Operational Roads
D: Existing Roads or Road Networks

A: PRIMARY ROAD CORRIDORS

1. Alternative Corridors

The following supplementary documentation is specific to the Caribou Falls Road primary road corridor, which will provide direct, all season access for harvest and renewal activities in the northwestern portion of the Kenora Forest. This road is required to provide access, for forest management activities, to an area of harvest allocations bounded by the Manitoba/Ontario border to the west, Umfreville Lake / English River system to the east, and Tetu Lake/Winnipeg River system to the south.

In identifying a reasonable range of alternative corridors for analysis, the following was considered:

(a) The degree to which the physical conditions, non-timber values (i.e. natural resource features, land uses and values, as identified on the values map for the MU) and significant engineering or safety factors in the area, act as constraints or provide opportunities, including possibilities for development of other resources.,

(b) Any Other Planning Initiatives that Deal with Access in the Area (i.e. Ontario's Crown Land Use Policy Atlas, management statement of conservation interest, park management plans, lake management plans, resource stewardship agreements), and

(c) Results of Consultation with Interested and Affected Persons and or Organizations.

There is only 1 alternative corridor proposed as this road is included in the 2012-2022 FMP. This road is slightly altered from the 2012-2022 FMP version only to align it with the Umfreville Lake Road:

2. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Corridors

a) **Alternative corridor / number:** Caribou Falls Road - Alternative #1
Map reference: See Map
Description of alternative corridor:
- 32.9 km in total length, 25 new water crossings

a) **Alternative corridor / number:** Caribou Falls Road - Alternative #2
Map reference: See Map
Description of alternative corridor:
- 9.8 km in total length, 5 new water crossings

This corridor will only be utilized if access to this area is not provided by the Umfreville Lake Road. This alternative will link to Alternative #1 of the Caribou Falls Road to provide acess from the Werner Lake Road.

b) Environmental analysis:

(i) *discuss relative advantages and disadvantages of the alternative corridors:*

Advantages:
- Provides access to allocations in this plan and future plans.
- Provides for favourable operational road linkages with proposed primary road due to terrain, lakes and rivers.
- Does not propose crossing at the Caribou Falls dam
- Provides enhanced access into this area which may will provide new opportunities for other resource sectors (mining).
- Provides increased socio-economic opportunities for the communities such as: road building, harvesting and renewal activities.

Disadvantages:
- Alternative #1 requires a longer distance of road.
- Increased length road

(ii) *identify use management strategy(s) and if the use management strategy(s) differ discuss the relative advantages and disadvantages of the alternative corridors:*

(a) Maintenance Provisions:
RUS-4 SFL Retain

(b) Monitoring Provisions:
RUS-4 SFL Retain

(iii) *discuss the relative costs of construction and use management of the alternative corridors:*

- Construction: $40,000 - $45,000 /km
- Maintenance: $8,000 – $10,000 /km/year
- Total Estimated Cost of Construction:
  Alternative #1 - $ 1,730,500
  Alternative #2 - $ 393,000

3. Summary of Public Comments

No comments received to date.

4. Proposed Corridor

a) Proposed corridor and description: Refer to Alt #1

Map reference:

b) Rationale for Proposed Corridor:

In planning the Caribou Falls Road corridor, all reasonable alternatives were reviewed. As a result, this proposed corridor provides for the most direct all season access to harvest allocations and provides access for other resource users.

c) Use Management Strategy:

(a) Maintenance Provisions:
RUS-4 SFL Retain

5. Summary of Public Comments

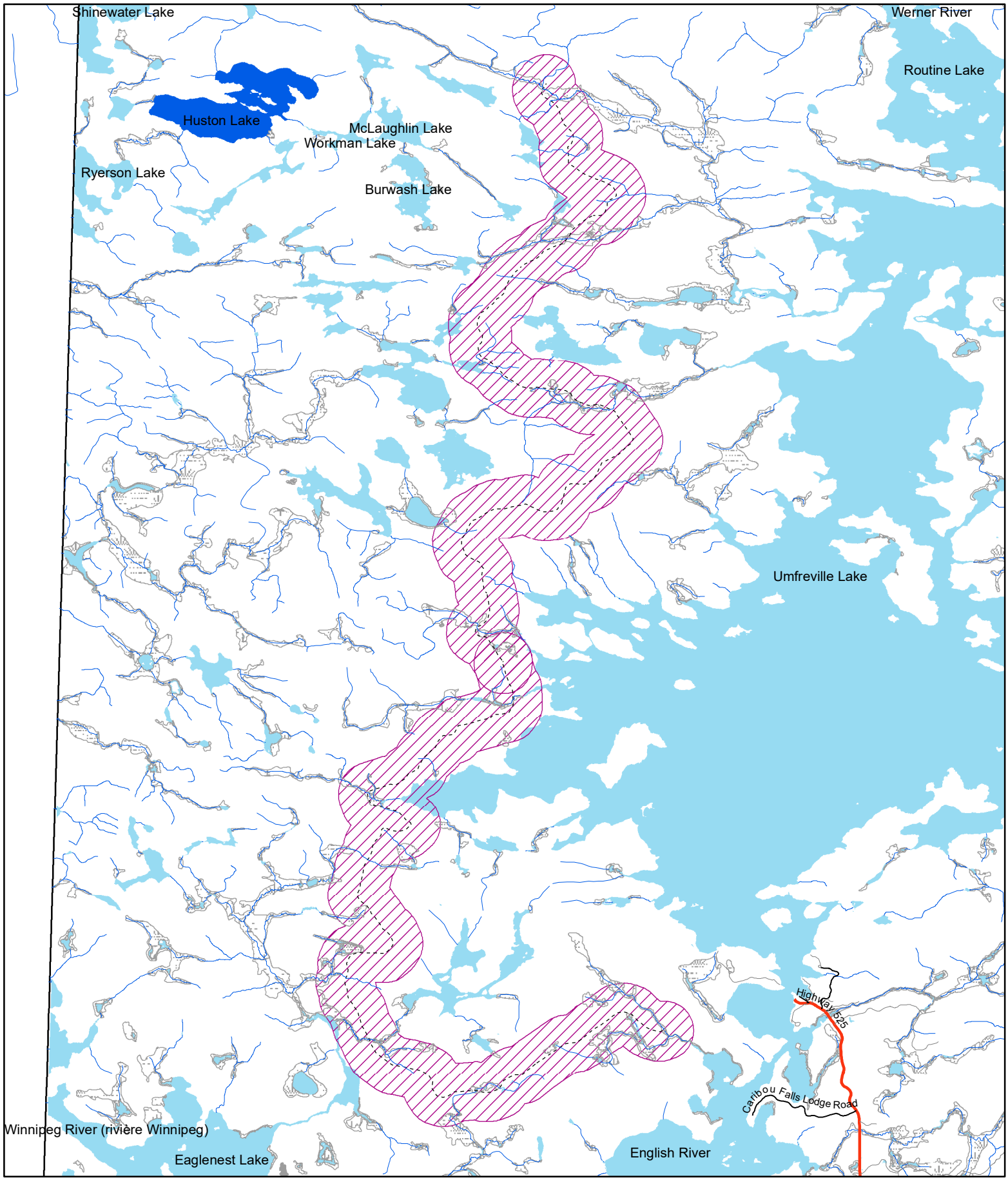
No comments received to date.

6. Selected Corridor

The proposed corridor and use management strategy were selected.

7. Changes to a Confirmed Primary Road Corridor Road Use Management Strategy

- **a) Use Management Strategy:** N/A
- **b) Rationale for Change:** N/A
- **c) Summary of Public Comments:** N/A
- **d) Use Management Strategy:** N/A



Highway
Primary
Branch
Operational
Stream
Planned Road
Brush/Alder
Open Muskeg
Rock
Treed Muskeg
SFL_boundary
Road Corridor
Cool Water
Cold Water

Kenora Forest
2022 - 2032 FMP
Caribou Falls Corridor

1:84,000

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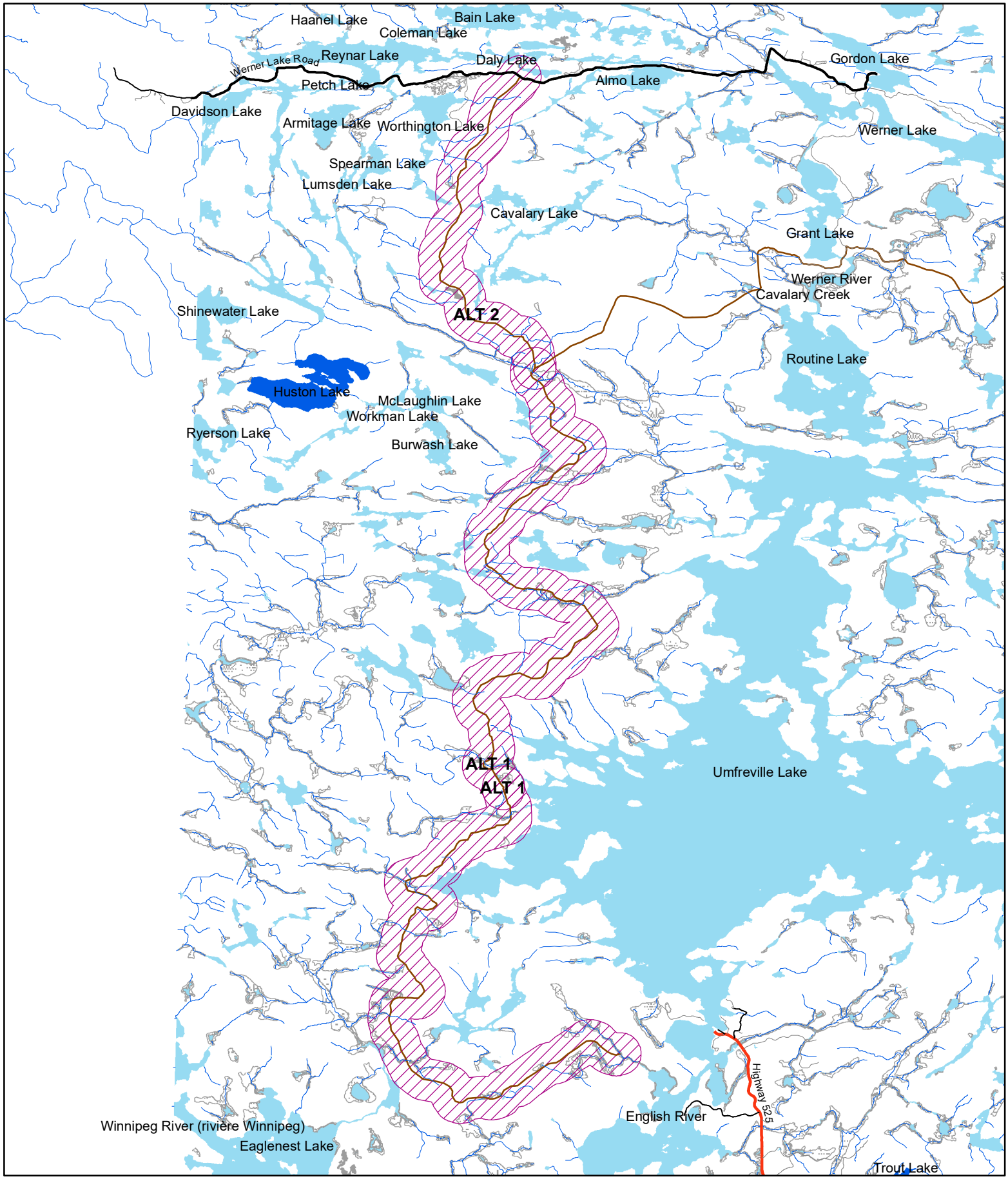

Highway
Primary
Branch
Operational
Stream
Planned Road
Road Corridor
Brush/Alder
Open Muskeg
Rock
Treed Muskeg
Cool Water
Cold Water

Kenora Forest
2022 - 2032 FMP
Caribou Falls Corridor - Alternatives

1:116,000

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Supp Doc H - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

ROAD NAME / IDENTIFIER:	**Flapjack Road**

This supplementary documentation is organized into four parts:

A: Primary Road Corridors
B: Branch Road Corridors
C: Operational Roads
D: Existing Roads or Road Networks

A: PRIMARY ROAD CORRIDORS

1. Alternative Corridors

The following supplementary documentation is specific to the Flapjack Road primary road corridor, which will provide direct, all seasonl access for harvest and renewal activities south of the Cameron Lake Road and east of Kakagi Lake.

In identifying a reasonable range of alternative corridors for analysis, the following was considered:

(a) The degree to which the physical conditions, non-timber values (i.e. natural resource features, land uses and values, as identified on the values map for the MU) and significant engineering or safety factors in the area, act as constraints or provide opportunities, including possibilities for development of other resources.,

(b) Any Other Planning Initiatives that Deal with Access in the Area (i.e. Ontario's Crown Land Use Policy Atlas, management statement of conservation interest, park management plans, lake management plans, resource stewardship agreements), and

(c) Results of Consultation with Interested and Affected Persons and or Organizations.

There is only one corridor proposed due to topograpgical restrictions and use of existing road:

2. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Corridors

a) **Alternative corridor / number:** Flapjack Road - Alternative #1
Map reference: See Map
Description of alternative corridor:
• 16.7 km in total length (6.0 new construction and 10.7 Existing Branch Road upgrade, 2 new water crossings

b) Environmental analysis:

(i) *discuss relative advantages and disadvantages of the alternative corridors:*

Advantages:

- Provides access to allocations in this plan and future plans.
- Provides for favourable operational road linkages with proposed primary road due to terrain, lakes and rivers.
- Utilizes existing branch road
- Provides enhanced access into this area which may will provide new opportunities for other resource sectors (mining).
- Provides increased socio-economic opportunities for the communities such as: road building, harvesting and renewal activities.

Disadvantages:

- No disadvantages noted at this time.

(ii) *identify use management strategy(s) and if the use management strategy(s) differ discuss the relative advantages and disadvantages of the alternative corridors:*

(a) Maintenance Provisions:
RUS-4 SFL Retain

(b) Monitoring Provisions:
RUS-4 SFL Retain

(iii) *discuss the relative costs of construction and use management of the alternative corridors:*

- Construction: $30,000 - $35,000 /km
- Re-Construction: $15,000 - $25,000 /km
- Maintenance: $8,000 – $10,000 /km/year
- Water crossings: $ 10,000 each.
- Total Estimated Cost of Construction:
  Alternative #1 - $ 444,000

3. Summary of Public Comments

No comments received to date

4. Proposed Corridor

a) Proposed corridor and description: Refer to Alt #1

Map reference:

b) Rationale for Proposed Corridor:

In planning the Flapjack Road corridor, all reasonable alternatives were reviewed. As a result, this proposed corridor utilizes an existing branch road and provides for the most direct all season access to harvest allocations.

c) Use Management Strategy:

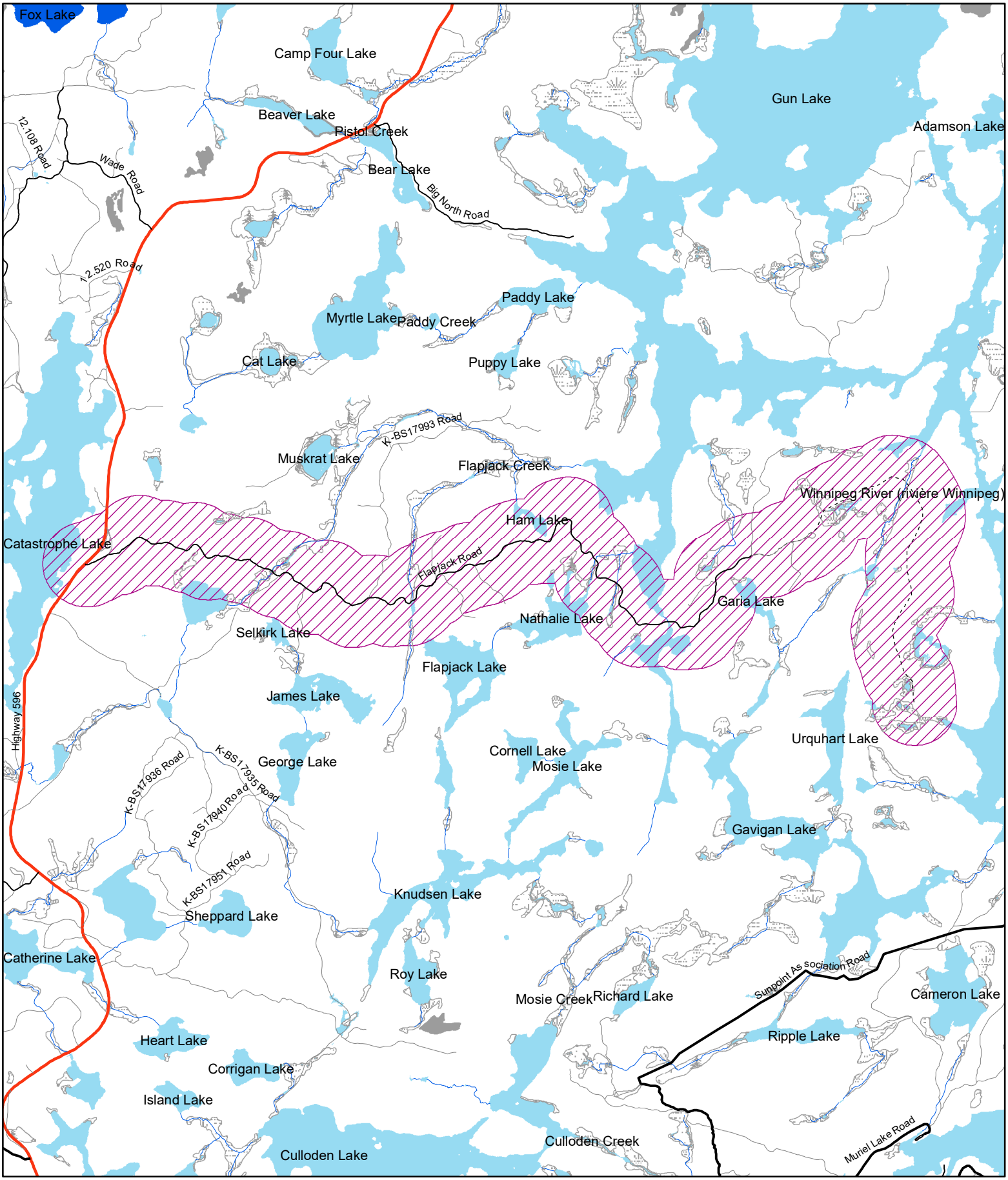
(a) Maintenance Provisions:
RUS-4 SFL Retain

Supp Doc H - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

5. **Summary of Public Comments**
   No comments received to date.

6. **Selected Corridor**
   The proposed corridor and use management strategy were selected.

7. **Changes to a Confirmed Primary Road Corridor Road Use Management Strategy**
   - **a) Use Management Strategy:** N/A
   - **b) Rationale for Change:** N/A
   - **c) Summary of Public Comments:** N/A
   - **d) Use Management Strategy:** N/A


Fox Lake
Camp Four Lake
Gun Lake
Adamson Lake
Beaver Lake
Pistol Creek
Bear Lake
12.108 Road
Wade Road
Big North Road
12.520 Road
Paddy Lake
Myrtle Lake
Paddy Creek
Cat Lake
Puppy Lake
K-BS17993 Road
Muskrat Lake
Flapjack Creek
Winnipeg River (rivière Winnipeg)
Ham Lake
Catastrophe Lake
Flapjack Road
Garia Lake
Nathalie Lake
Selkirk Lake
Flapjack Lake
James Lake
Highway 596
Urquhart Lake
Cornell Lake
Mosie Lake
George Lake
K-BS17936 Road
K-BS17935 Road
K-BS17940 Road
Gavigan Lake
K-BS17951 Road
Knudsen Lake
Sheppard Lake
Catherine Lake
Roy Lake
Mosie Creek
Richard Lake
Suppoint Association Road
Cameron Lake
Ripple Lake
Heart Lake
Corrigan Lake
Island Lake
Culloden Creek
Culloden Lake
Muriel Lake Road
Highway
Primary
Branch
Operational
Stream
Planned Road
Brush/Alder
Open Muskeg
Rock
Treed Muskeg
SFL_boundary
Road Corridor
Cool Water
Cold Water
N
W
E
S
Kenora Forest
2022 - 2032 FMP
Flapjack Corridor
1:58,000
MIITIGOOG
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Supp Doc H - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

ROAD NAME / IDENTIFIER: **Namego Lake Road**

This supplementary documentation is organized into four parts:

A: Primary Road Corridors
B: Branch Road Corridors
C: Operational Roads
D: Existing Roads or Road Networks

A: PRIMARY ROAD CORRIDORS

1. Alternative Corridors

The following supplementary documentation is specific to the Namego Lake Road primary road corridor, which will provide direct, all season access for harvest and renewal activities east of Sand Lake and west of the English River Road.

In identifying a reasonable range of alternative corridors for analysis, the following was considered:

(a) The degree to which the physical conditions, non-timber values (i.e. natural resource features, land uses and values, as identified on the values map for the MU) and significant engineering or safety factors in the area, act as constraints or provide opportunities, including possibilities for development of other resources.,

(b) Any Other Planning Initiatives that Deal with Access in the Area (i.e. Ontario's Crown Land Use Policy Atlas, management statement of conservation interest, park management plans, lake management plans, resource stewardship agreements), and

(c) Results of Consultation with Interested and Affected Persons and or Organizations.

There are 3 alternative corridors proposed, consisting of varying lengths of new primary road and varying number of water crossings required. The alternatives all start from different locations before sharing the same corridor from the south end of Namego Lake to the end of the proposed corridor (14.8 km):

2. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Corridors

a)

Alternative corridor / number: Namego Lake Road - Alternative #1
Map reference: See Map
Description of alternative corridor:
- 22.3 km in total length, 5 new water crossings

Alternative corridor / number: Namego Lake Road - Alternative #2
Map reference: See Map
Description of alternative corridor:
- 24.7 km in total length, 6 new water crossings

Alternative corridor / number: Namego Lake Road - Alternative #3
Map reference: See Map
Description of alternative corridor:
- 22.8 km in total length, 9 new water crossings

b) Environmental analysis:

(i) *discuss relative advantages and disadvantages of the alternative corridors:*

Advantages:

- All alternatives provide access to allocations in this plan and future plans.
- All alternatives provide for favourable operational road linkages with proposed primary road due to terrain, lakes and rivers.
- All alternatives provide enhanced access into this area which may will provide new opportunities for other resource sectors (mining).
- All alternatives provide increased socio-economic opportunities for the communities such as: road building, harvesting and renewal activities.
- Alternative #1 requires a shorter distance of road
- Alternative #1 requires fewer water crossings than the other alternatives (less environmental impact).

Disadvantages:

- Alternatives #2 and #3 require a longer distance of road and an increased occurance of water crossings

(ii) *identify use management strategy(s) and if the use management strategy(s) differ discuss the relative advantages and disadvantages of the alternative corridors:*

(a) Maintenance Provisions:
RUS-4 SFL Retain

(b) Monitoring Provisions:
RUS-4 SFL Retain

(iii) *discuss the relative costs of construction and use management of the alternative corridors:*

- Construction: $30,000 - $35,000 /km
- Re-Construction: $15,000 - $25,000 /km
- Maintenance: $8,000 – $10,000 /km/year
- Water crossings: $ 10,000 each.
- Total Estimated Cost of Construction:
  Alternative #1 - $ 802,500
  Alternative #2 - $ 834,500
  Alternative #3 - $ 804,000

3. Summary of Public Comments

No comments received

Supp Doc H - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

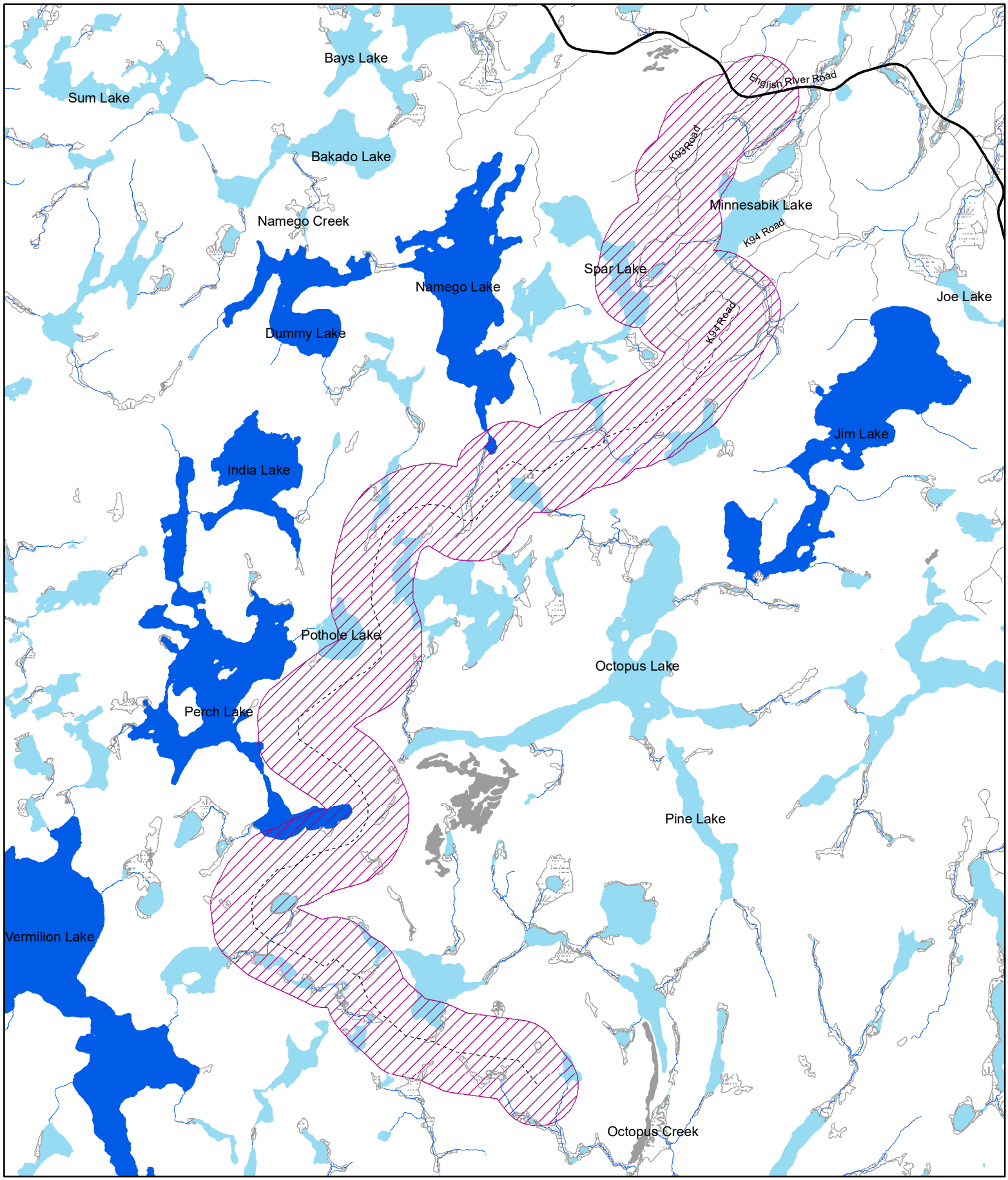
4. **Proposed Corridor**
   a) **Proposed corridor and description:** Refer to Alt #2
   Map reference:
   b) **Rationale for Proposed Corridor:**
   In planning the Namego Lake Road corridor, all reasonable alternatives were reviewed and stakeholder concerns taken into account. As a result, this proposed corridor provides for the balancing of stakeholder concerns with all season access to harvest allocations with only five water crossings and provides access for other resource users.

   c) **Use Management Strategy:**
   (a) Maintenance Provisions:
   RUS-4 SFL Retain

5. **Summary of Public Comments**
   Through discussions with stakeholders it was identified that Alternative #2 was the preferred route as there would be bridge at the beginning of the road that could be removed in the future.

6. **Selected Corridor**
   The proposed corridor and use management strategy were selected.

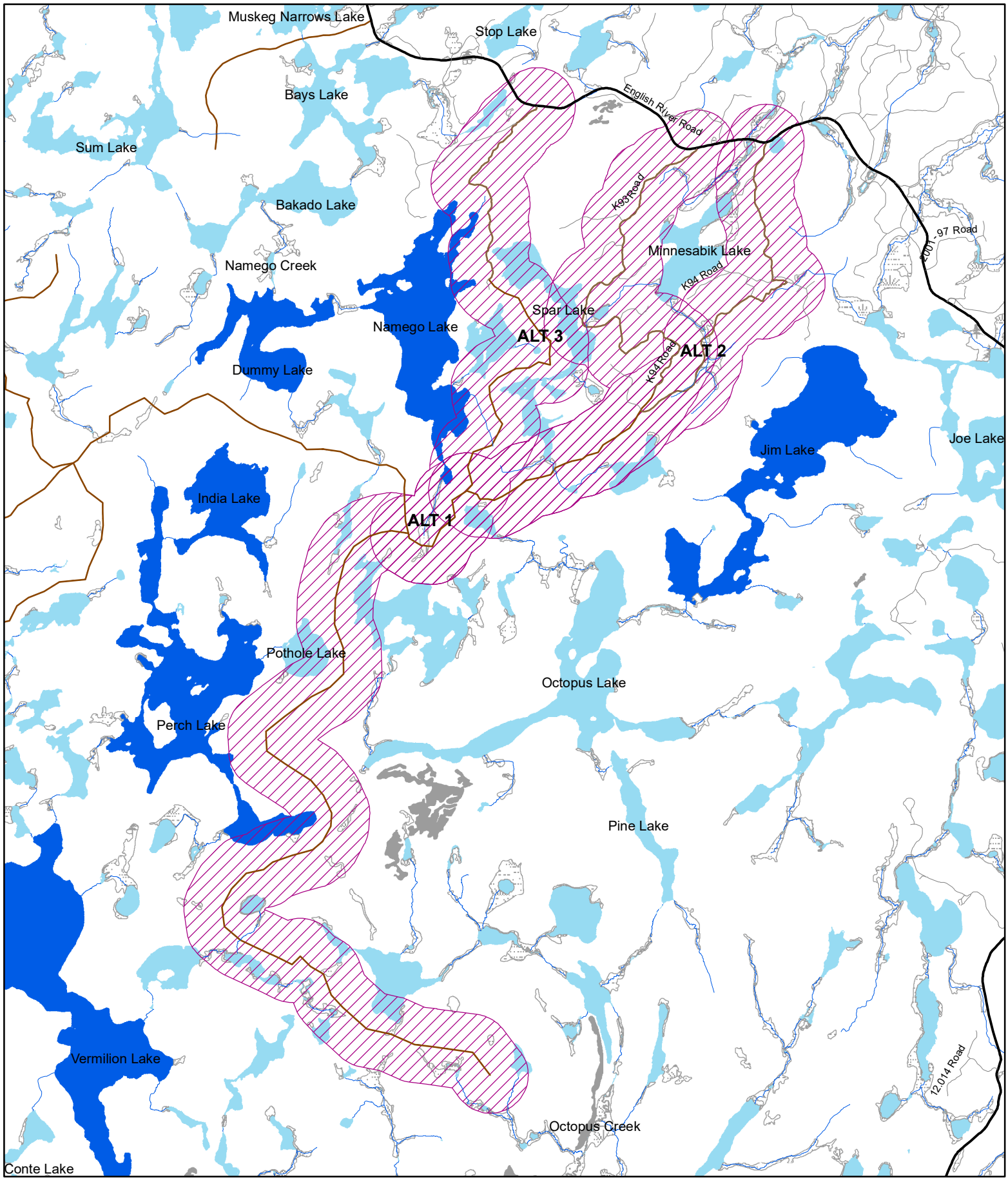
7. **Changes to a Confirmed Primary Road Corridor Road Use Management Strategy**
   a) **Use Management Strategy:** N/A
   b) **Rationale for Change:** N/A
   c) **Summary of Public Comments:** N/A
   d) **Use Management Strategy:** N/A



Highway
Primary
Branch
Operational
Stream
Planned Road
Brush/Alder
Open Muskeg
Rock
Treed Muskeg
SFL_boundary
Road Corridor
Cool Water
Cold Water

Kenora Forest
2022 - 2032 FMP
Namego Corridor

1:60,000



Highway
Primary
Branch
Operational
Stream
Planned Road
Road Corridor
Brush/Alder
Open Muskeg
Rock
Treed Muskeg
Cool Water
Cold Water

Kenora Forest
2022 - 2032 FMP
Namego Lake Corridor - Alternatives

1:64,000

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Supp Doc H - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

ROAD NAME / IDENTIFIER: **Sydney Lake East Road**

This supplementary documentation is organized into four parts:

A: Primary Road Corridors
B: Branch Road Corridors
C: Operational Roads
D: Existing Roads or Road Networks

A: PRIMARY ROAD CORRIDORS

1. Alternative Corridors

The following supplementary documentation is specific to the Sydney Lake East Road primary road corridor, which will provide direct, all season access for harvest and renewal activities in the northern portion of the Kenora Forest. This proposed road will be the pimary access to the caribou zone on the Forest.

In identifying a reasonable range of alternative corridors for analysis, the following was considered:

(a) The degree to which the physical conditions, non-timber values (i.e. natural resource features, land uses and values, as identified on the values map for the MU) and significant engineering or safety factors in the area, act as constraints or provide opportunities, including possibilities for development of other resources.,

(b) Any Other Planning Initiatives that Deal with Access in the Area (i.e. Ontario's Crown Land Use Policy Atlas, management statement of conservation interest, park management plans, lake management plans, resource stewardship agreements), and

(c) Results of Consultation with Interested and Affected Persons and or Organizations.

There are 3 alternative corridors proposed, consisting of varying lengths of new primary road and varying number of water crossings required. Two of the roads begin on the adjacent Whiskey Jack Forest and will require significant reconstruction and new construction on the Whiskey Jack Forest:

2. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Corridors

a) **Alternative corridor / number:** Sydney Lake East Road - Alternative #1
Map reference: See Map
Description of alternative corridor:
- 17.9 km in total length, 9 new water crossings

This alternative begins off of the Sydney Lake West Road (near Vanance Lake) and proceeds west around goss Lake before turning north.

Alternative corridor / number: Sydney Lake East Road - Alternative #2
Map reference: See Map (Rowdy Road)
Description of alternative corridor:
• 13.2 km in total length, 6 new water crossings (on Kenora Forest)
This alternative begins on the Whiskey Jack Forest - starting off of the English River Road and following the old Sydney Lake Road. At the end of the Sydney Lake Road this alternative follows old operational road before crossing the Conservation Reserve south of Sydney Lake. Once on the Kenora Forest this alternative would move west towards a meeting point with Alt #1 at which point it would follow the same corridor to the north.

Alternative corridor / number: Sydney Lake East Road - Alternative #3
Map reference: See Map (Jill Road)
Description of alternative corridor:
• 20.4 km in total length, 11 new water crossings (on Kenora Forest)
This alternative begins on the Whiskey Jack Forest - starting off of the English River Road and following an old operational road. At the end of the operational road (by Jill Lake) new construction on the Whiskey Jack would occur and the corridor moves west towards Calbom Lake. Once on the Kenora Forest this alternative would move north towards a meeting point with Alt #1 (Goss Lake) at which point it would follow the same corridor to the north.

b) Environmental analysis:

(i) *discuss relative advantages and disadvantages of the alternative corridors:*

Advantages:
• All alternatives provide access to allocations in this plan and future plans.
• All alternatives provide for favourable operational road linkages with proposed primary road due to terrain, lakes and rivers.
• All alternatives provide enhanced access into this area which may will provide new opportunities for other resource sectors (mining).
• All alternatives provide increased socio-economic opportunities for the communities such as: road building, harvesting and renewal activities.
• Alternative #1 remains on the Kenora Forest for the entire length.

Disadvantages:
• Alternative #1 requires a longer distance of road.
• Alternatives #2 and #3 require significant road to be rebuilt and new construction on the Whiskey Jack Forest.
• All Alternatives require very costly road construction and there is little mature wood along the right-of-way.
• All Alternatives require the road to start on the Whiskey Jack Forest.
• Alternative #2 requires crossing the Conservation Reserve at Sydney Lake.

(ii) *identify use management strategy(s) and if the use management strategy(s) differ discuss the relative advantages and disadvantages of the alternative corridors:*

(a) Maintenance Provisions:
RUS-4 SFL Retain

(b) Monitoring Provisions:
RUS-4 SFL Retain

(iii) *discuss the relative costs of construction and use management of the alternative corridors:*

- Construction: $60,000 - $70,000 /km
- Maintenance: $8,000 – $10,000 /km/year
- Water crossings: $ 10,000 each
- Total Estimated Cost of Construction (on Kenora Forest):
  Alternative #1 - $ 1,343,000
  Alternative #2 - $ 984,000
  Alternative #3 - $ 1,538,000

3. Summary of Public Comments
None to date

4. Proposed Corridor

a) Proposed corridor and description: Refer to Alt #1
Map reference:

b) Rationale for Proposed Corridor:
In planning the Sydney Lake East Road corridor, all reasonable alternatives were reviewed. As a result, this proposed corridor provides for the most direct all season access to harvest allocations and provides access for other resource users.

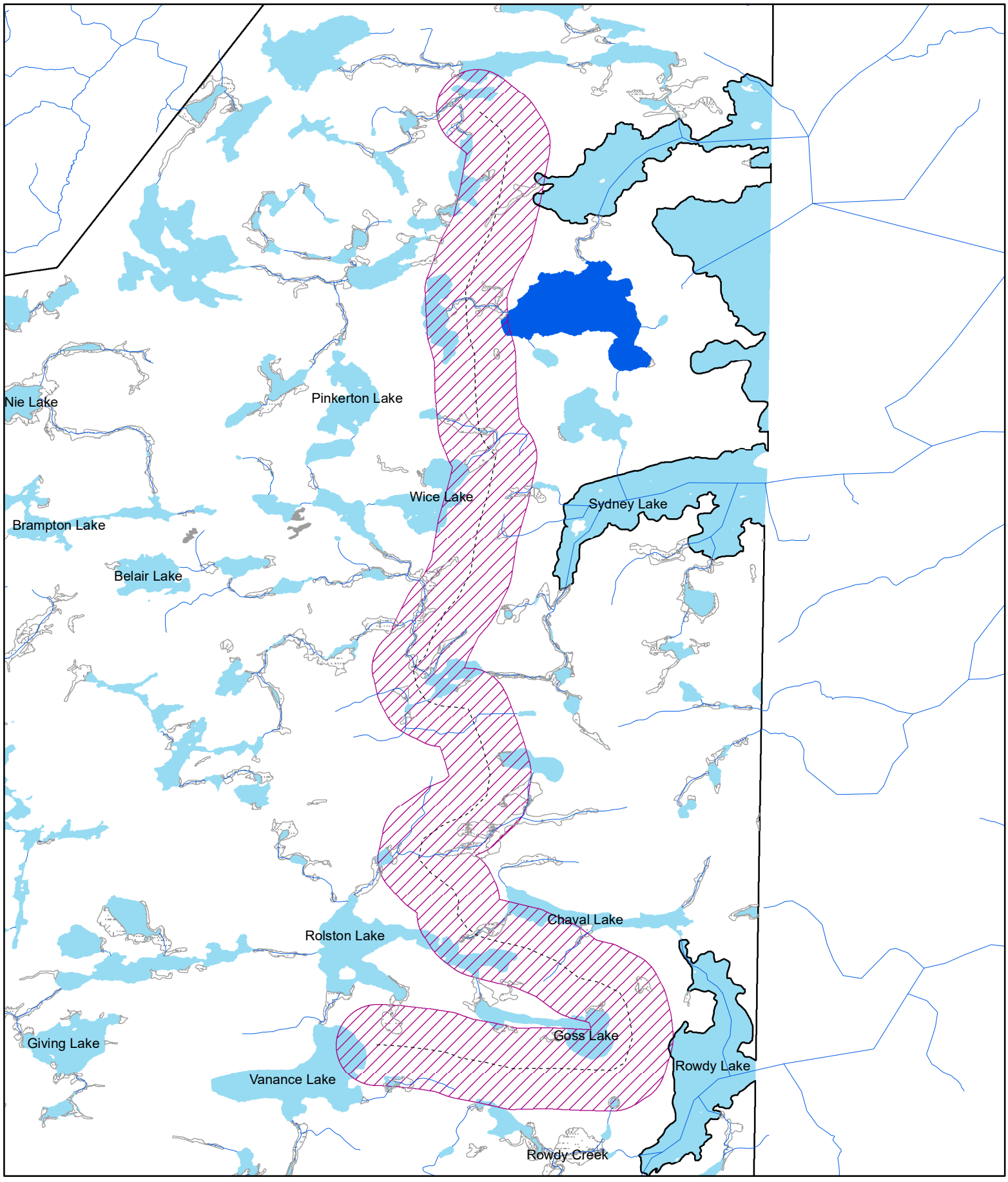
c) Use Management Strategy:
(a) Maintenance Provisions:
RUS-4 SFL Retain

5. Summary of Public Comments
No comments received to date.

6. Selected Corridor
The proposed corridor and use management strategy were selected.

7. Changes to a Confirmed Primary Road Corridor Road Use Management Strategy

a) Use Management Strategy: N/A
b) Rationale for Change: N/A
c) Summary of Public Comments: N/A
d) Use Management Strategy: N/A



Highway
Primary
Branch
Operational
Stream
Planned Road
Brush/Alder
Open Muskeg
Rock
Treed Muskeg
SFL_boundary
Road Corridor
Cool Water
Cold Water

Kenora Forest
2022 - 2032 FMP
Sydney Lake East Corridor

1:60,000

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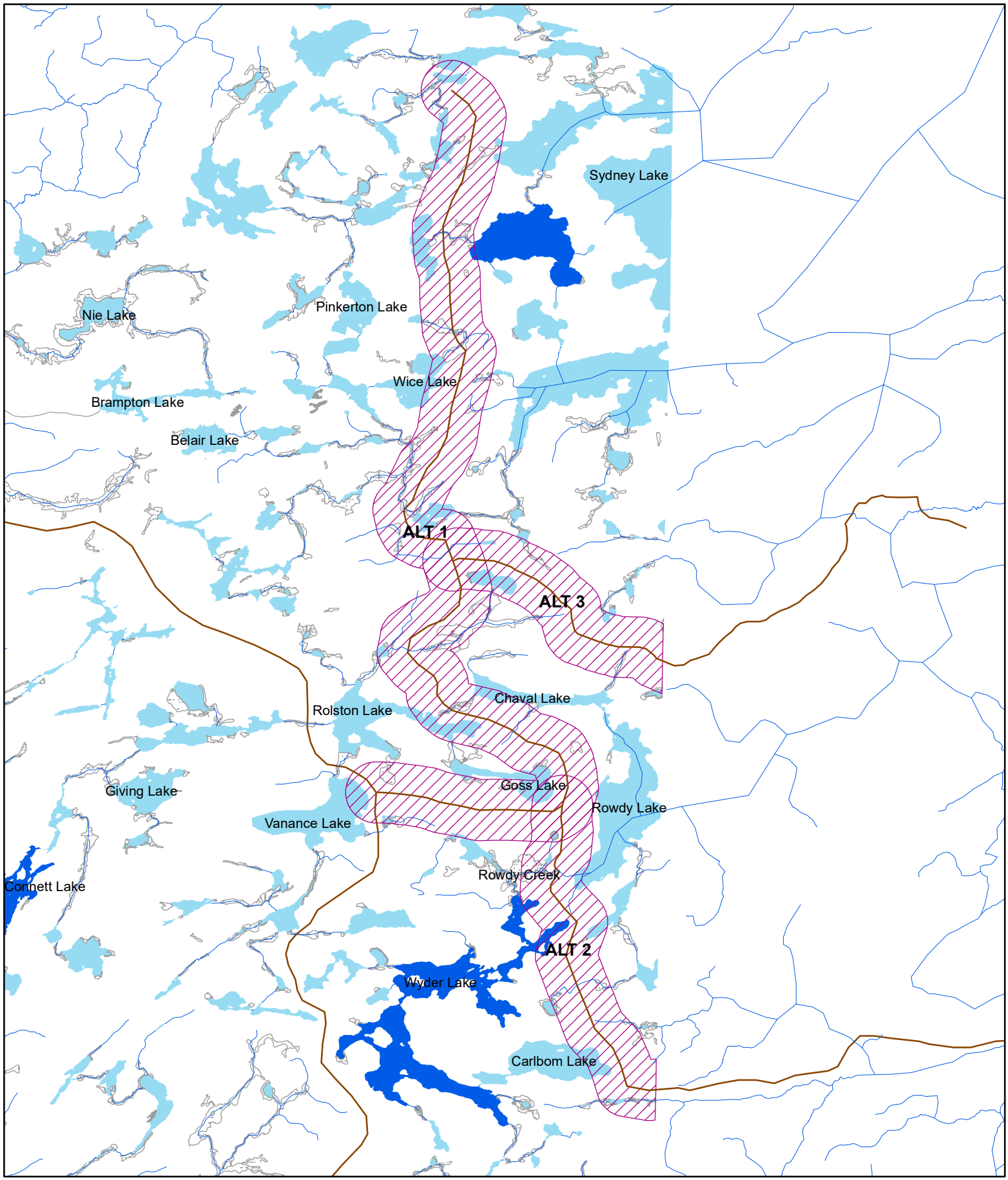

Highway
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Stream
Planned Road
Road Corridor
Brush/Alder
Open Muskeg
Rock
Treed Muskeg
Cool Water
Cold Water

Kenora Forest
2022 - 2032 FMP
Sydney Lake East Corridor - Alternatives

1:80,000

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Supp Doc H - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

ROAD NAME / IDENTIFIER: **Sydney Lake West Road**

This supplementary documentation is organized into four parts:

A: Primary Road Corridors
B: Branch Road Corridors
C: Operational Roads
D: Existing Roads or Road Networks

A: PRIMARY ROAD CORRIDORS

1. Alternative Corridors

The following supplementary documentation is specific to the Sydney Lake West Road primary road corridor, which will provide direct, all season access for harvest and renewal activities in the northern portion of the Kenora Forest. This proposed road will be the pimary access to the caribou zone on the Forest.

In identifying a reasonable range of alternative corridors for analysis, the following was considered:

(a) The degree to which the physical conditions, non-timber values (i.e. natural resource features, land uses and values, as identified on the values map for the MU) and significant engineering or safety factors in the area, act as constraints or provide opportunities, including possibilities for development of other resources.,

(b) Any Other Planning Initiatives that Deal with Access in the Area (i.e. Ontario's Crown Land Use Policy Atlas, management statement of conservation interest, park management plans, lake management plans, resource stewardship agreements), and

(c) Results of Consultation with Interested and Affected Persons and or Organizations.

There are 2 alternative corridors proposed, consisting of varying lengths of new primary road and varying number of water crossings required. The big difference between the two corridors is the starting location - one alternative starts off of the Umfreville Road and the other begins off of the Sydney Lake East Road (Alt 2):

2. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Corridors

a) **Alternative corridor / number:** Sydney Lake West Road - Alternative #1

Map reference: See Map

Description of alternative corridor:

- 47.8 km in total length, 14 new water crossings

Alternative #1 begins off of the Umfreville Road and travels north to Caribou Block B2. This alternative relies on the Umfreville Road being constructed, some of which is located on the Whiskey Jack Forest.

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Alternative corridor / number: Sydney Lake West Road - Alternative #2
Map reference: See Map
Description of alternative corridor:
• 25.0 km in total length, 5 new water crossings
Alternative #2 begins off of the Sydney Lake East Road and relies on access from either Alternative #2 or #3 for the Sydney Lake East Road. Both of those alternatives require significant construction on the Whiskey Jack Forest.

b) Environmental analysis:

(i) *discuss relative advantages and disadvantages of the alternative corridors:*

Advantages:
• All alternatives provide access to allocations in this plan and future plans.
• All alternatives provide for favourable operational road linkages with proposed primary road due to terrain, lakes and rivers.
• All alternatives provide enhanced access into this area which may will provide new opportunities for other resource sectors (mining).
• All alternatives provide increased socio-economic opportunities for the communities such as: road building, harvesting and renewal activities.
• Alternative #2 requires a shorter distance of road
• Alternative #2 requires fewer water crossings than the other alternatives (less environmental impact).

Disadvantages:
• Alternative #1 requires a longer distance of road.
• Alternative #2 relies on access from the Whiskey Jack Forest.
• All Alternatives require very costly road construction and there is little mature wood along the right-of-way.

(ii) *identify use management strategy(s) and if the use management strategy(s) differ discuss the relative advantages and disadvantages of the alternative corridors:*

(a) Maintenance Provisions:
RUS-4 SFL Retain

(b) Monitoring Provisions:
RUS-4 SFL Retain

(iii) *discuss the relative costs of construction and use management of the alternative corridors:*

• Construction: $60,000 - $70,000 /km
• Maintenance: $8,000 – $10,000 /km/year
• Water crossings: $ 10,000 each (80' bridge = $450,000)
• Total Estimated Cost of Construction:
Alternative #1 - $ 3,486,000
Alternative #2 - $ 1,800,000

3. Summary of Public Comments

No comments received to date

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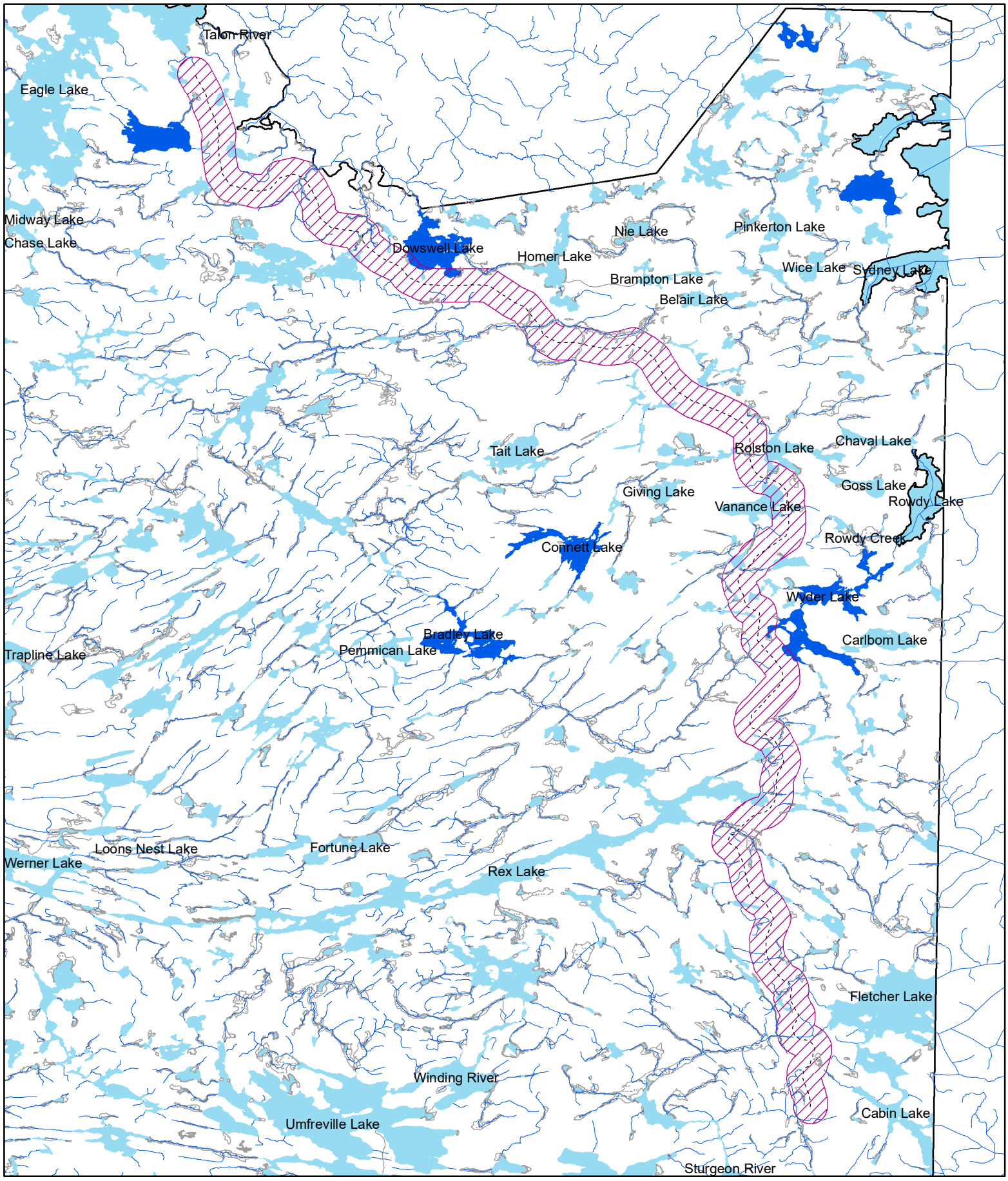
4. **Proposed Corridor**
   a) **Proposed corridor and description:** Refer to Alt #1
   Map reference:
   b) **Rationale for Proposed Corridor:**
   In planning the Sydney Lake West Road corridor, all reasonable alternatives were reviewed. As a result, this proposed corridor provides for the most direct all season access to harvest allocations and provides access for other resource users.

   c) **Use Management Strategy:**
   (a) Maintenance Provisions:
   RUS-4 SFL Retain

5. **Summary of Public Comments**
   No comments received to date.

6. **Selected Corridor**
   The proposed corridor and use management strategy were selected.

7. **Changes to a Confirmed Primary Road Corridor Road Use Management Strategy**
   a) **Use Management Strategy:** N/A
   b) **Rationale for Change:** N/A
   c) **Summary of Public Comments:** N/A
   d) **Use Management Strategy:** N/A



Highway
Primary
Branch
Operational
Stream
Planned Road
Brush/Alder
Open Muskeg
Rock
Treed Muskeg
SFL_boundary
Road Corridor
Cool Water
Cold Water

Kenora Forest
2022 - 2032 FMP
Sydney Lake West Corridor

1:146,000

Supp Doc H - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

ROAD NAME / IDENTIFIER: **Umfreville Lake Road**

This supplementary documentation is organized into four parts:

A: Primary Road Corridors
B: Branch Road Corridors
C: Operational Roads
D: Existing Roads or Road Networks

A: PRIMARY ROAD CORRIDORS

1. Alternative Corridors

The following supplementary documentation is specific to the Umfreville Lake Road primary road corridor, which will provide direct, all season access for harvest and renewal activities in the northern portion of teh Kenora Forest. This Road will also be the beginning of the pimary access to the caribou zone on the Forest. This porposed road begins on the Whiskey Jack Forest on the old Umfreville Road, from there the road heads north before turning east onto the Whiskey Jack again for 6.2 km. Once the road is back on the Kenora forest it turns west and travels the entire top end of Umfreville Lake.

In identifying a reasonable range of alternative corridors for analysis, the following was considered:

(a) The degree to which the physical conditions, non-timber values (i.e. natural resource features, land uses and values, as identified on the values map for the MU) and significant engineering or safety factors in the area, act as constraints or provide opportunities, including possibilities for development of other resources.,

(b) Any Other Planning Initiatives that Deal with Access in the Area (i.e. Ontario's Crown Land Use Policy Atlas, management statement of conservation interest, park management plans, lake management plans, resource stewardship agreements), and

(c) Results of Consultation with Interested and Affected Persons and or Organizations.

There are 2 alternative corridors proposed, consisting of varying lengths of new primary road and varying number of water crossings required. The only difference between the two corridors is a small area where the terrain is extremely limiting and teh best route is still to be determined:

2. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Corridors

a)

Alternative corridor / number: Umfreville Lake Road - Alternative #1
Map reference: See Map
Description of alternative corridor:
- 71.9 km in total length, 48 new water crossings

Alternative corridor / number: Umfreville Lake Road - Alternative #2
Map reference: See Map
Description of alternative corridor:
- 73.6 km in total length, 45 new water crossings

b) Environmental analysis:

(i) *discuss relative advantages and disadvantages of the alternative corridors:*

Advantages:

- All alternatives provide access to allocations in this plan and future plans.
- All alternatives provide for favourable operational road linkages with proposed primary road due to terrain, lakes and rivers.
- All alternatives provide enhanced access into this area which may will provide new opportunities for other resource sectors (mining).
- All alternatives provide increased socio-economic opportunities for the communities such as: road building, harvesting and renewal activities.
- Alternative #1 requires a shorter distance of road
- Alternative #2 requires fewer water crossings than the other alternatives (less environmental impact).

Disadvantages:

- Alternative #1 requires a longer distance of road.
- All Alternatives require 6.2 km of road to be constructed on the Whiskey Jack Forest.
- All Alternatives require very costly road construction and there is little mature wood along the right-of-way.
- All Alternatives require the road to start on the Whiskey Jack Forest.
- All Alternatives require an approximately 80' bridge to be constructed on the Whiskey Jack Forest to cross the river at Salvasen Lake.

(ii) *identify use management strategy(s) and if the use management strategy(s) differ discuss the relative advantages and disadvantages of the alternative corridors:*

(a) Maintenance Provisions:
RUS-4 SFL Retain

(b) Monitoring Provisions:
RUS-4 SFL Retain

(iii) *discuss the relative costs of construction and use management of the alternative corridors:*

- Construction: $60,000 - $70,000 /km
- Maintenance: $8,000 – $10,000 /km/year
- Water crossings: $ 10,000 each (80' bridge = $450,000)
- Total Estimated Cost of Construction:
  Alternative #1 - $ 5,963,000
  Alternative #2 - $ 6,052,000

3. Summary of Public Comments
No comments received to date

4. Proposed Corridor

a) Proposed corridor and description: Refer to Alt #1
Map reference:

b) Rationale for Proposed Corridor:
In planning the Umfreville Lake Road corridor, all reasonable alternatives were reviewed. As a result, this proposed corridor provides for the most direct all season access to harvest allocations and provides access for other resource users.

c) Use Management Strategy:
(a) Maintenance Provisions:
RUS-4 SFL Retain

5. Summary of Public Comments
No comments received to date.

6. Selected Corridor
The proposed corridor and use management strategy were selected.

7. Changes to a Confirmed Primary Road Corridor Road Use Management Strategy

a) Use Management Strategy: N/A
b) Rationale for Change: N/A
c) Summary of Public Comments: N/A
d) Use Management Strategy: N/A

Highway
Primary
Branch
Operational
Stream
Planned Road
Brush/Alder
Open Muskeg
Rock
Treed Muskeg
SFL_boundary
Road Corridor
Cool Water
Cold Water

Kenora Forest
2022 - 2032 FMP
Umfreville Corridor

1:224,000

MIITIGOOG MIISUN

Highway
Primary
Branch
Operational
Stream
Planned Road
Road Corridor
Brush/Alder
Open Muskeg
Rock
Treed Muskeg
Cool Water
Cold Water

Kenora Forest
2022 - 2032 FMP
Umfreville Corridor - Alternatives

1:224,000

MIITIGOOG MIISUN

Supp Doc H - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

ROAD NAME / IDENTIFIER:	**Weisner Lake Road**

This supplementary documentation is organized into four parts:

A: Primary Road Corridors
B: Branch Road Corridors
C: Operational Roads
D: Existing Roads or Road Networks

A: PRIMARY ROAD CORRIDORS

1. Alternative Corridors

The following supplementary documentation is specific to the Weisner Road primary road corridor, which will provide direct, all season access for harvest and renewal activities south of the Cameron Lake Road and east of Kakagi Lake.

In identifying a reasonable range of alternative corridors for analysis, the following was considered:

(a) The degree to which the physical conditions, non-timber values (i.e. natural resource features, land uses and values, as identified on the values map for the MU) and significant engineering or safety factors in the area, act as constraints or provide opportunities, including possibilities for development of other resources.,

(b) Any Other Planning Initiatives that Deal with Access in the Area (i.e. Ontario's Crown Land Use Policy Atlas, management statement of conservation interest, park management plans, lake management plans, resource stewardship agreements), and

(c) Results of Consultation with Interested and Affected Persons and or Organizations.

There is only one corridor proposed due to topograpgical restrictions:

2. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Corridors

a)

Alternative corridor / number: Weisner Road - Alternative #1
Map reference: See Map
Description of alternative corridor:
- 16.5 km in length, 3 water crossings

b) Environmental analysis:

(i) *discuss relative advantages and disadvantages of the alternative corridors:*

Advantages:

- Provides access to allocations in this plan and future plans.
- Provides for favourable operational road linkages with proposed primary road due to terrain, lakes and rivers.
-
- Provides enhanced access into this area which may will provide new opportunities for other resource sectors (mining).
- Provides increased socio-economic opportunities for the communities such as: road building, harvesting and renewal activities.

Disadvantages:
• No disadvantages noted at this time.

(ii) *identify use management strategy(s) and if the use management strategy(s) differ discuss the relative advantages and disadvantages of the alternative corridors:*

(a) Maintenance Provisions:
RUS-3 Access Restriction

(b) Monitoring Provisions:
RUS-3 Access Restriction

(iii) *discuss the relative costs of construction and use management of the alternative corridors:*

• Construction: $30,000 - $35,000 /km
• Maintenance: $8,000 – $10,000 /km/year
• Water crossings: $ 10,000 each.
• Total Estimated Cost of Construction:
Alternative #1 - $ 607,500

3. Summary of Public Comments

No comments received to date

4. Proposed Corridor

a) Proposed corridor and description: Refer to Alt #1

Map reference:

b) Rationale for Proposed Corridor:

In planning the Weisner Road corridor, all reasonable alternatives were reviewed. As a result, this proposed corridor provides for the most direct all season access to harvest allocations.

c) Use Management Strategy:

(a) Maintenance Provisions:
RUS-3 Access Restriction

5. Summary of Public Comments

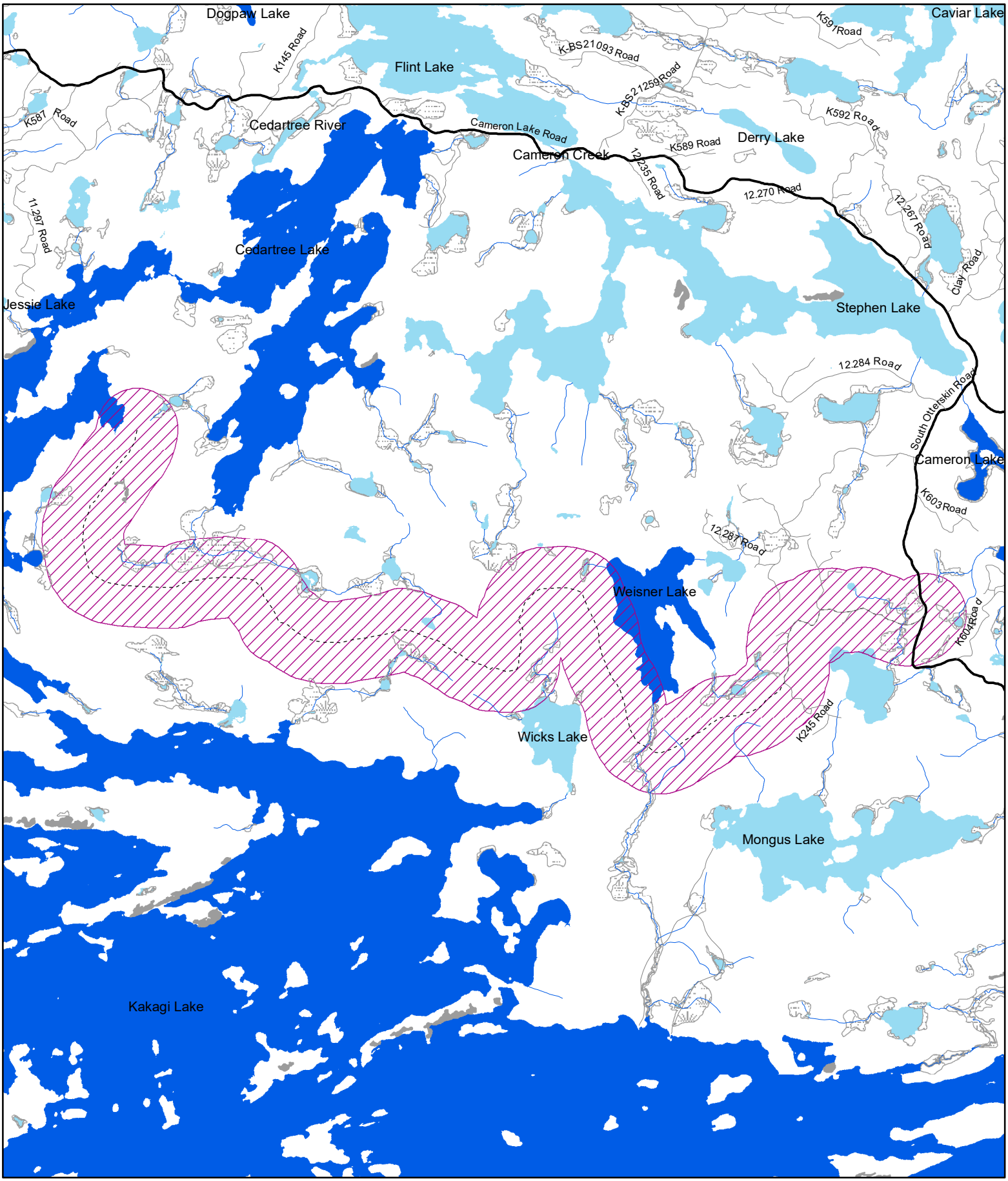
No comments received to date.

6. Selected Corridor

The proposed corridor and use management strategy were selected.

7. Changes to a Confirmed Primary Road Corridor Road Use Management Strategy

a) Use Management Strategy: N/A
b) Rationale for Change: N/A
c) Summary of Public Comments: N/A
d) Use Management Strategy: N/A



Highway
Primary
Branch
Operational
Stream
Planned Road
Brush/Alder
Open Muskeg
Rock
Treed Muskeg
SFL_boundary
Road Corridor
Cool Water
Cold Water

Kenora Forest
2022 - 2032 FMP
Weisner Lake Corridor

1:60,000

MIITIGOOG MIISUN

Supp Doc H - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

ROAD NAME / IDENTIFIER: **Westway Road**

This supplementary documentation is organized into four parts:

A: Primary Road Corridors
B: Branch Road Corridors
C: Operational Roads
D: Existing Roads or Road Networks

A: PRIMARY ROAD CORRIDORS

1. Alternative Corridors

The following supplementary documentation is specific to theWestway Road primary road corridor, which will provide direct, seasonal access (as identified in CLUPA) for harvest activities on the Western Peninsula.

In identifying a reasonable range of alternative corridors for analysis, the following was considered:

(a) The degree to which the physical conditions, non-timber values (i.e. natural resource features, land uses and values, as identified on the values map for the MU) and significant engineering or safety factors in the area, act as constraints or provide opportunities, including possibilities for development of other resources.,

(b) Any Other Planning Initiatives that Deal with Access in the Area (i.e. Ontario's Crown Land Use Policy Atlas, management statement of conservation interest, park management plans, lake management plans, resource stewardship agreements), and

(c) Results of Consultation with Interested and Affected Persons and or Organizations.

There are 2 alternative corridors proposed, consisting of varying lengths of new primary road and varying number of water crossings required. Both alternatives share the same corridor until diverging at Reid Lake:

2. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Corridors

a)

Alternative corridor / number: Westway - Alternative #1
Map reference: See Map
Description of alternative corridor:
- 27.0 km in length, 3 water crossings

This alternative follows the same corridor that was approved in the 2012-2022 FMP

Alternative corridor / number: Westway Road - Alternative #2
Map reference: See Map
Description of alternative corridor:
- 26.5 km in length, 4 water crossings

This alternative is the same that was approved in the 2012-2022 FMP.

b) Environmental analysis:

(i) *discuss relative advantages and disadvantages of the alternative corridors:*

Advantages:

- All alternatives provide access to allocations in this plan and future plans.
- All alternatives provide for favourable operational road linkages with proposed primary road due to terrain, lakes and rivers.
- All alternatives provide enhanced access for First Nation communities on the Western Peninsula.
- All alternatives provide enhanced access into this area which may will provide new opportunities for other resource sectors (mining).
- All alternatives provide increased socio-economic opportunities for the communities such as: road building, harvesting and renewal activities.
- Alternative #1 provides for the most direct route in accessing future harvest allocations.
- Alternative #1 requires one less water crossing than Alternative #2 (less environmental impact).
- Alternative #2 requires a shorter distance of road.

Disadvantages:

- There will be an increases in road expenditures associated with the construction of the proposed road compared to previous plan periods.
- Alternative #1 requires a longer distance of road.

(ii) *identify use management strategy(s) and if the use management strategy(s) differ discuss the relative advantages and disadvantages of the alternative corridors:*

(a) Maintenance Provisions:
RUS-4 SFL Retain

(b) Monitoring Provisions:
RUS-4 SFL Retain

(iii) *discuss the relative costs of construction and use management of the alternative corridors:*

- Construction: $30,000 - $35,000 /km
- Maintenance: $8,000 – $10,000 /km/year
- Water crossings: $ 10,000 each.
- Total Estimated Cost of Construction:
  Alternative #1 - $ 975,000
  Alternative #2 - $ 967,500

Supp Doc H - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

3. **Summary of Public Comments** (from Stage Two)
   No comments received.

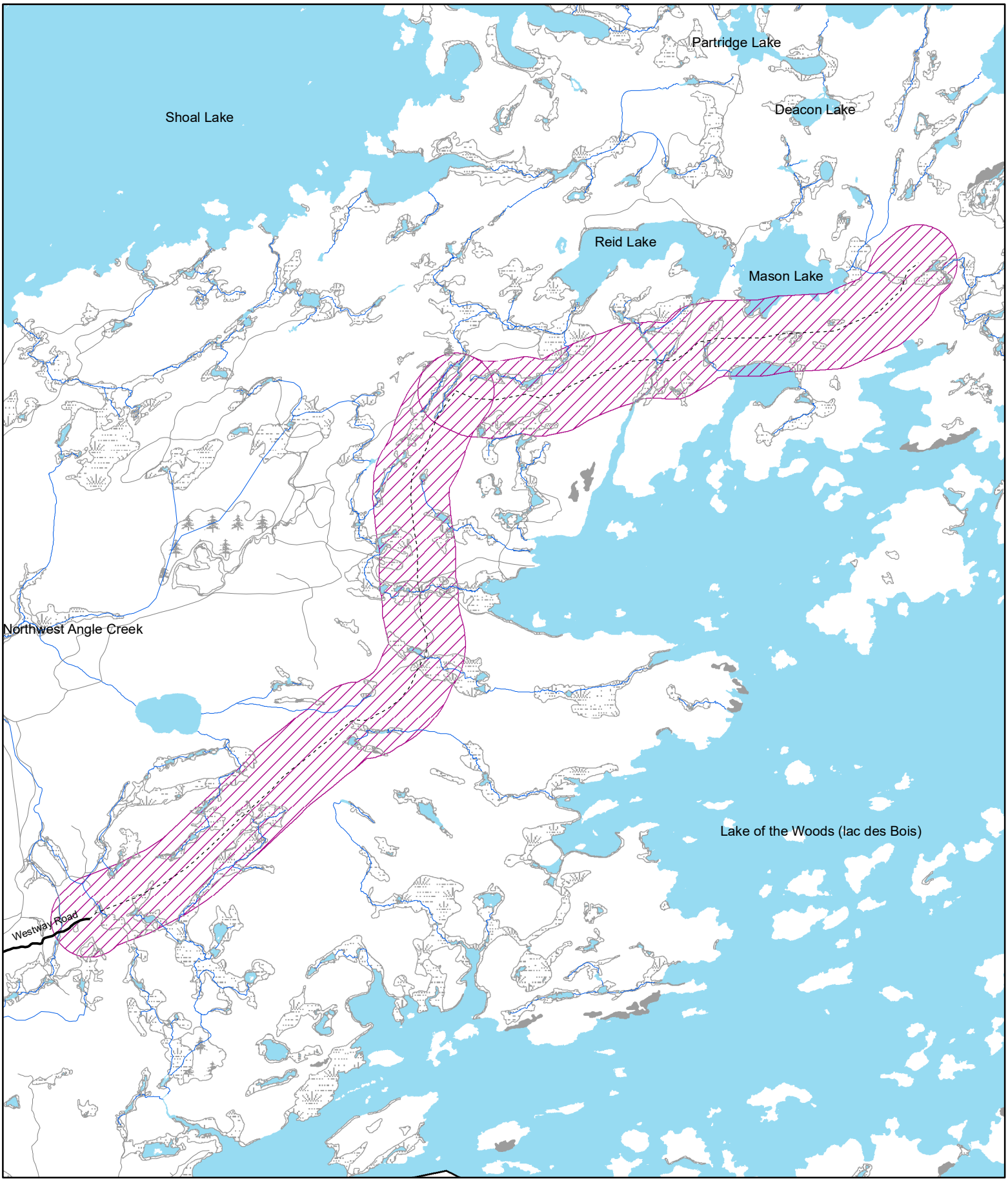
4. **Proposed Corridor**
   a) **Proposed corridor and description:** Refer to Alt #1
   Map reference:
   b) **Rationale for Proposed Corridor:**
   In planning the Westway Road corridor, all reasonable alternatives were reviewed for the current FMP. As a result, this proposed corridor provides for the most direct seasonal access to harvest allocations with only three water crossings, provides for an alternative access for First Nation Communities on the Western Peninsula.

   c) **Use Management Strategy:**
   (a) Maintenance Provisions:
   RUS-4 SFL Retain

5. **Summary of Public Comments**
   No comments received to date.

6. **Selected Corridor**
   The proposed corridor and use management strategy were selected.

7. **Changes to a Confirmed Primary Road Corridor Road Use Management Strategy**
   a) **Use Management Strategy:** N/A
   b) **Rationale for Change:** N/A
   c) **Summary of Public Comments:** N/A
   d) **Use Management Strategy:** N/A



Highway
Primary
Branch
Operational
Stream
Planned Road
Brush/Alder
Open Muskeg
Rock
Treed Muskeg
SFL_boundary
Road Corridor
Cool Water
Cold Water

Kenora Forest
2022 - 2032 FMP
Westway Corridor

1:64,000

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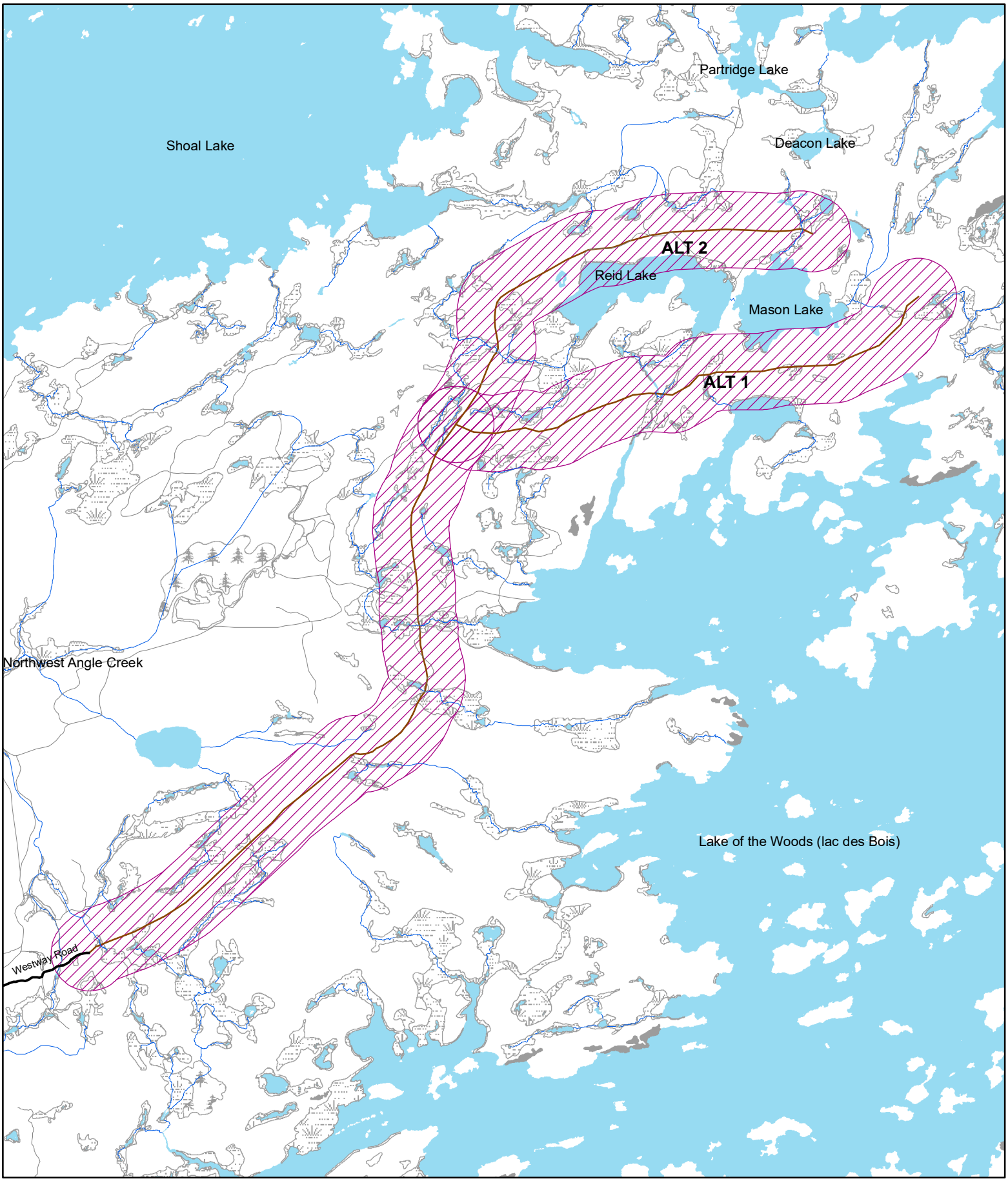

Highway
Primary
Branch
Operational
Stream
Planned Road
Road Corridor
Brush/Alder
Open Muskeg
Rock
Treed Muskeg
Cool Water
Cold Water

Kenora Forest
2022 - 2032 FMP
Westway Corridor - Alternatives

1:64,000

Supp Doc H - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

This supplementary documentation is organized into four parts:

A: Primary Road Corridors
B: Branch Road Corridors
C: Operational Roads
D: Existing Roads or Road Networks

D: EXISTING ROADS or ROAD NETWORKS

ROAD USE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY:
RUS-1 - Transfer (Roads and Road Networks to be Transferred to MNRF)

ROAD OR ROAD NETWORK NAME / IDENTIFIER:	See FMP-18 for roads/road networks (ORB's) assigned to this strategy

This strategy applies to existing or planned roads and road networks as identified on maps, and identified in FMP text section 4.5.5 and Table FMP-18.

1. Proposed Use Management Strategy

a. Maintenance Provisions:

These roads and each associated right-of-way will receive maintenance, which will be carried out as required to maintain the road for forest management purposes (e.g. harvest, renewal, tending, transportation and hauling activities). These roads will be maintained to minimize risk to road users and minimize the potential for environmental damage. Routine maintenance operations may include any one or combination of the following: summer grading, ditching, drainage, brush clearing with mechanical or chemical methods (e.g. application of chemical herbicides for vegetation control along road shoulders), gravelling, re-shaping of road bed, dust control measures, signage, snow plowing, sanding/salting and clearing existing right-of-ways including the harvest of merchantable trees as required. Maintenance may also include non-emergency repairs of existing water crossings to clean culverts, remove blockages caused by beavers, and to apply material (e.g. gravel, riprap) to mitigate or enhance long-term erosion protection around water crossings.

For safety/engineering concerns minor road re-alignment and bypass construction may also be required for existing roads during the implementation of the FMP. This is permitted within the existing right-of-way, subject to the confirmation of values and the application of all applicable AOCs to the proposed work area. If an appropriate AOC does not exist in the FMP note that it will need to be amended into the FMP and then applied. In cases where new and/or replacement water crossings are required during the implementation of the FMP, the replacement of culverts are permitted subject to the following conditions; the values must be reviewed and updated for each location to ensure up-to-date values are considered, the applicable AOC must be applied to address any value impacted at the location (if an appropriate AOC does not exist in the FMP note that it will need to be amended into the FMP and then applied), and the planned water crossing replacements are identified and approved (with all applicable conditions on the construction, including preventative and mitigative measures) in the AWS for the year of construction.

Emergency maintenance is defined as “road maintenance that required immediate attention to restore access and reduce the chance of personal injury, damage to equipment, inconvenience to road users and further road damage” (2020 FMPM). Emergency maintenance will be necessary where public safety and/or environmental damage is a concern. Emergency repairs can proceed immediately without MNRF approval provided the emergency works are limited in scope to only what is necessary to address essential public safety concerns and restrict further environmental damage. All emergency actions will be reported to MNRF as soon as practical and any further actions (e.g. restoration, reconstruction, abandonment) will be subject to normal planning approvals. Where sediment has been released into a watercourse, the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks is to be informed.

Where water crossings have been adversely impacted by unplanned events, water crossings may not be restored in a timely manner and remedial work may be limited to only eliminating or reducing safety hazards and/or interim measures to stop environmental damage. Access to areas impacted by unplanned events could be disrupted at any time and there is no obligation on the Crown or the Forest Industry to undertake repair work to restore infrastructure and access. However, all actions must be consistent with the Use Management Strategy for the road/road network. Situations could also arise where it is determined that a damaged/deteriorating infrastructure is unsafe and continued use must be prohibited until a permanent solution is implemented.

When these roads and networks are not required for forest management activities, roads will receive sufficient monitoring and maintenance as required minimizing risks to public safety and/or environmental damage. Situations may arise where it is determined that a damaged/deteriorating infrastructure poses a safety and/or environmental hazard and continued use must be temporarily prohibited until a permanent solution is implemented. Notification will be provided to the other party as appropriate.

b. Monitoring Provisions:

While the road/road network is in use for forest management purposes (e.g. harvest, renewal, tending, transportation and hauling activities), it will be monitored on an ongoing basis for safety and environmental concerns. Bridges used for 'heavy truck hauls' will be inspected at least once a year by a competent person (following the inspection guidelines in Appendix E of the Crown Land Bridge Management Guidelines or by a professional engineer). When the road/road network is not in use for forest management purposes, monitoring will be based on a yearly schedule of specific roads to be inspected. This yearly schedule will be based upon a risk assessment approach with emphasis on the potential values which could be impacted (i.e. fish habitat) and the potential for public safety concerns and, at a minimum, these roads (including bridges open to public travel) will be inspected at least once every three years. Monitoring may occur as part of aerial assessments of reforestation (e.g. FTG/establishment surveys). In addition, all staff and contractors (harvest, renewal and tending contractors) are to report any existing or potential concerns regarding the road/road network and water crossings encountered while travelling on roads throughout the forest. Reports from the general public and other user groups will also contribute to the monitoring of the condition of the roads and water crossings. Additional monitoring will be considered based upon a risk assessment approach following severe weather conditions (e.g. heavy rainfall).

c. Access Provisions or Restrictions:

These roads and road networks will be available for public use, subject to conditions of the *Public Lands Act* , until the roads become impassable through natural deterioration. Temporary access restrictions may be required in instances where safety to the public and other users may be compromised as described above.

d. Management Intent to Transfer in the next 20 years:

SFL intends to transfer these roads or road networks in the 20-year period 2022-2042, to MNRF responsibility. According to the timeframe for transfer and MNRF management intent, additional details are in the following subsections:

Transfer 2032-2042: See subsection "e" for preliminary MNRF management intent.
Transfer 2022-2032: See subsection "f" for MNRF management intent.
Transfer 2022-2032: MNRF intent to not maintain road: See subsection "g"

e. A statement that where routine road maintenance is not expected to occur for the next five years, notification will be provided to the MNRF: where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated an intent to transfer responsibility, MNRF will provide a preliminary indication of the management intent for the road or road network:

N/A

f. Where the SFL has indicated intent to transfer responsibility beyond the period of the FMP, MNRF will provide a preliminary indication of the management intent for the road or road network:

MNRF to determine preliminary management intent. The MNRF and SFL will agree on any conditions that must be met by the SFL prior to transfer of road responsibility to MNRF.

g. Where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated intent to transfer responsibility within the plan period, MNRF will provide the management intent for the road or road network:

MNRF to determine management intent. MNRF will assess each road/network scheduled for transfer. The MNRF and SFL will agree on any conditions that must be met by the SFL prior to transfer of road responsibility to MNRF.

h. Where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated an intent to transfer responsibility within the plan period and MNRF's management intent is to not maintain the road for public use, the activities required prior to transfer, including potential removal of water crossings will be documented (e.g., decommissioning, signs):

MNRF to determine management intent. MNRF will assess each road/network scheduled for transfer. The MNRF and SFL will agree on any conditions that must be met by the SFL prior to transfer of road responsibility to MNRF.

2. Summary of Public Comments

No comments received to date.

3. Use Management Strategy

RUS-1 The proposed use management strategy was selected.

ROAD or AREA OF OPERATIONS NAME/IDENTIFIER:
See FMP-18 for roads/road networks (ORB's) assigned to this strategy.

Supp Doc H - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

This supplementary documentation is organized into four parts:

A: Primary Road Corridors
B: Branch Road Corridors
C: Operational Roads
D: Existing Roads or Road Networks

D: EXISTING ROADS or ROAD NETWORKS

ROAD USE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY:
RUS-2 - Decommission (Roads and Road Networks to be Decommissioned Upon End Use)

ROAD OR ROAD NETWORK NAME / IDENTIFIER:	See FMP-18 for roads/road networks (ORB's) assigned to this strategy

This strategy applies to existing or planned roads and road networks as identified on maps, and identified in FMP text section 4.5.5 and Table FMP-18.

1. Proposed Use Management Strategy

a. Maintenance Provisions:

These roads and each associated right-of-way will receive maintenance, which will be carried out as required to maintain the road for forest management purposes (e.g. harvest, renewal, tending, transportation and hauling activities). These roads will be maintained to minimize risk to road users and minimize the potential for environmental damage. Routine maintenance operations may include any one or combination of the following: summer grading, ditching, drainage, brush clearing with mechanical or chemical methods (e.g. application of chemical herbicides for vegetation control along road shoulders), gravelling, re-shaping of road bed, dust control measures, signage, snow plowing, sanding/salting and clearing existing right-of-ways including the harvest of merchantable trees as required. Maintenance may also include non-emergency repairs of existing water crossings to clean culverts, remove blockages caused by beavers, and to apply material (e.g. gravel, riprap) to mitigate or enhance long-term erosion protection around water crossings.

For safety/engineering concerns minor road re-alignment and bypass construction may also be required for existing roads during the implementation of the FMP. This is permitted within the existing right-of-way, subject to the confirmation of values and the application of all applicable AOCs to the proposed work area. If an appropriate AOC does not exist in the FMP note that it will need to be amended into the FMP and then applied. In cases where new and/or replacement water crossings are required during the implementation of the FMP, the replacement of culverts are permitted subject to the following conditions; the values must be reviewed and updated for each location to ensure up-to-date values are considered, the applicable AOC must be applied to address any value impacted at the location (if an appropriate AOC does not exist in the FMP note that it will need to be amended into the FMP and then applied), and the planned water crossing replacements are identified and approved (with all applicable conditions on the construction, including preventative and mitigative measures) in the AWS for the year of construction.

Emergency maintenance is defined as “road maintenance that required immediate attention to restore access and reduce the chance of personal injury, damage to equipment, inconvenience to road users and further road damage” (2020 FMPM). Emergency maintenance will be necessary where public safety and/or environmental damage is a concern. Emergency repairs can proceed immediately without MNRF approval provided the emergency works are limited in scope to only what is necessary to address essential public safety concerns and restrict further environmental damage. All emergency actions will be reported to MNRF as soon as practical and any further actions (e.g. restoration, reconstruction, abandonment) will be subject to normal planning approvals. Where sediment has been released into a watercourse, the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks is to be informed.

Where water crossings have been adversely impacted by unplanned events, water crossings may not be restored in a timely manner and remedial work may be limited to only eliminating or reducing safety hazards and/or interim measures to stop environmental damage. Access to areas impacted by unplanned events could be disrupted at any time and there is no obligation on the Crown or the Forest Industry to undertake repair work to restore infrastructure and access. However, all actions must be consistent with the Use Management Strategy for the road/road network. Situations could also arise where it is determined that a damaged/deteriorating infrastructure is unsafe and continued use must be prohibited until a permanent solution is implemented.

When these roads and networks are not required for forest management activities roads will receive sufficient monitoring and maintenance as required minimizing risks to public safety and/or environmental damage. Situations may arise where it is determined that a damaged/deteriorating infrastructure poses a safety and/or environmental hazard and continued use must be temporarily prohibited until a permanent solution is implemented. Notification will be provided to the other party as appropriate.

Progressive decommissioning (as outlined below) on sections of these roads/road networks should be ongoing as portions of operations within the area of roads/road networks are deemed complete (ie: final renewal).

Upon completion of operations: When forest management activities are completed in an area, environmental liabilities associated with roads or road networks (i.e. water crossings) will be assessed and actions will be taken to reduce or eliminate these liabilities. MNRF and the SFL will use a joint working group to evaluate and recommend actions to be implemented when operations have been completed or are near completion. The joint working group will assess and confirm the satisfactory completion of decomminissioning activities.

All water crossings will be examined using MNRF’s criteria for removal of water crossing (*Forest Management Guide for Conserving Biodiversity at the Stand and Site Scal* e pages 142 -144) to determine the appropriate activities required based upon biological, water quality, engineering and safety factors. Water crossings planned for removal or replacement will be identified in the AWS, reviewed with respect to the *Fisheries Act* , and approved with any resulting conditions.

Net productive areas (exclusive of rock, wet areas and road surface) will be regenerated using treatments from the SGRs and the effectiveness of treatments will be evaluated as part of normal regeneration assessment activities (refer to Section 4.7.3). Roads, landings and aggregate pits will be reclaimed as per FMP Conditions on Roads, Landings and Aggregate Pits (CORLAPS) and Operational Standards for Forestry Aggregate Pits. Rehabilitation of road Right-of-Ways, landings and Forest Aggregate Pits may include redistribution of organic material, site preparation, and artificial or natural regeneration.

In non-treated areas, other vegetation (natural ingress of vegetation) that serves as obstructions for public passage on former roads will be encouraged.

Roads will be decommissioned through techniques such as ditching, scarifying, berming or slash piling. In areas of high priority decommissioning zones (Tourism AOCs) more effort will be put on physically breaking roads apart and regenerating to ensure protection of the value and recovery of productive land. Further road ditching or berming may occur where required to protect Silviculture investments. The SFL will be responsible to ensure that decommissioning practices implemented are successful to achieve effective impasse by highway vehicles. The SFL may need to conduct further decommissioning activities as deemed necessary by the MNRF
where effectiveness can be demonstrated as ineffective.

Where decommissioning activities are scheduled on roads with known public use, barricades with signs advising of the immediate intent to decommission the road or road network will be placed in a location clearly visible to travelling public. At the time of barricade and sign placement, the SFL or its contractors will verify if there are any public vehicles beyond the barricades. Barricades and signs will be posted at least 3 -14 days prior to decommissioning activities starting, depending on the known use history of the road (i.e. if road use appears low and no vehicles are noted during monitoring, minimal posting is acceptable). Roads with obvious evidence of no public use or evidence of no recent public use by highway vehicles will not be posted and decommissioning activities can occur immediately (i.e. road bed overgrown with bushes). Prior to the start of decommissioning activities, the SFL or its contractors will verify that there are no public vehicles beyond the point of decommissioning.

Upon completion of operations, these roads will be absorbed back into the productive land base.

b. Monitoring Provisions:

While the road/road network is in use for forest management purposes (e.g. harvest, renewal, tending, transportation and hauling activities), it will be monitored on an ongoing basis for safety and environmental concerns. Bridges used for 'heavy truck hauls' will be inspected at least once a year by a competent person (following the inspection guidelines in Appendix E of the Crown Land Bridge Management Guidelines or by a professional engineer). When the road/road network is not in use for forest management purposes, monitoring will be based on a yearly schedule of specific roads to be inspected. This yearly schedule will be based upon a risk assessment approach with emphasis on the potential values which could be impacted (i.e. fish habitat) and the potential for public safety concerns and, at a minimum, these roads (including bridges open to public travel) will be inspected at least once every three years. Monitoring may occur as part of aerial assessments of reforestation (e.g. FTG/establishment surveys). In addition, all staff and contractors (harvest, renewal and tending contractors) are to report any existing or potential concerns regarding the road/road network and water crossings encountered while travelling on roads throughout the forest. Reports from the general public and other user groups will also contribute to the monitoring of the condition of the roads and water crossings. Additional monitoring will be considered based upon a risk assessment approach following severe weather conditions (e.g. heavy rainfall).

Once the road has been decommissioned, the SFL will no longer need to monitor for safety or environmental concerns (provided they have been satisfactorily addressed at the time of decommissioning). If the decommissioning activity was conducted to the satisfaction of the SFL and MNRF through a joint process documenting the completion of the project, the SFL's commitments have been met and no further monitoring of the site is required by the SFL. If the SFL and MNRF have not jointly agreed to the success of the decommissioning activity and the process was related to prevention of access condition through the PLA or a FMP commitment to a tourism value, the SFL will monitor the access restriction for a maximum period of 3 years for effectiveness. If the access related control is deemed effective (has prevented highway vehicle access), the SFL has no further obligation to the access restriction and the road can be absorbed into productive landbase. If, within the 3 years of monitoring the effectiveness of the access control, the access is deemed ineffective (has not prevented highway vehicle access) under reasonable circumstances, the SFL will take reasonable measures to re-create an effective access control and additional monitoring may be warranted.

c. Access Provisions or Restrictions:

These roads and road networks will be available for public use until such time they are decommissioned. Use of roads to access specific/lakes/rivers may be prohibited as per approved *Public Lands Act* signage posted on Crown land. Upon decommissioning, roads will be impassable by highway vehicle.

d. Management Intent to Transfer in the next 20 years:

Not applicable. RUS-2 roads are not identified for transfer.

e. A statement that where routine road maintenance is not expected to occur for the next five years, notification will be provided to the MNRF: where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated an intent to transfer responsibility, MNRF will provide a preliminary indication of the management intent for the road or road network:

N/A

f. Where the SFL has indicated intent to transfer responsibility beyond the periodof the FMP, MNRF will provide a preliminary indication of the management intent for the road or road network:

Not applicable.

g. Where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated intent to transfer responsibility within the plan period, MNRF will provide the management intent for the road or road network:

Not applicable.

h. Where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated an intent to transfer responsibility within the plan period and MNRF's management intent is to not maintain the road for public use, the activities required prior to transfer, including potential removal of water crossings will be documented (e.g., decommissioning, signs):

Not applicable.

2. Summary of Public Comments

No comments received to date.

3. Use Management Strategy

RUS-2 The proposed use management strategy was selected.

ROAD or AREA OF OPERATIONS NAME/IDENTIFIER:
See FMP-18 for roads/road networks (ORB's) assigned to this strategy.

Supp Doc H - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

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D: EXISTING ROADS or ROAD NETWORKS

ROAD USE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY:
RUS-3 - Access Restriction (Roads and Road Networks with Access Restrictions)

ROAD OR ROAD NETWORK NAME / IDENTIFIER:	See FMP-18 for roads/road networks (ORB's) assigned to this strategy

This strategy applies to existing or planned roads and road networks as identified on maps, and identified in FMP text section 4.5.5 and Table FMP-18.
These Roads and Road Networks (or portions thereof) NOT wholly available for Public Travel or Use.

1. **Proposed Use Management Strategy**

a. Maintenance Provisions:

These roads and each associated right-of-way will receive maintenance, which will be carried out as required to maintain the road for forest management purposes (e.g. harvest, renewal, tending, transportation and hauling activities). These roads will be maintained to minimize risk to road users and minimize the potential for environmental damage. Routine maintenance operations may include any one or combination of the following: summer grading, ditching, drainage, brush clearing with mechanical or chemical methods (e.g. application of chemical herbicides for vegetation control along road shoulders), gravelling, re-shaping of road bed, dust control measures, signage, snow plowing, sanding/salting and clearing existing right-of-ways including the harvest of merchantable trees as required. Maintenance may also include non-emergency repairs of existing water crossings to clean culverts, remove blockages caused by beavers, and to apply material (e.g. gravel, riprap) to mitigate or enhance long-term erosion protection around water crossings.

For safety/engineering concerns minor road re-alignment and bypass construction may also be required for existing roads during the implementation of the FMP. This is permitted within the existing right-of-way, subject to the confirmation of values and the application of all applicable AOCs to the proposed work area. If an appropriate AOC does not exist in the FMP note that it will need to be amended into the FMP and then applied. In cases where new and/or replacement water crossings are required during the implementation of the FMP, the replacement of culverts are permitted subject to the following conditions; the values must be reviewed and updated for each location to ensure up-to-date values are considered, the applicable AOC must be applied to address any value impacted at the location (if an appropriate AOC does not exist in the FMP note that it will need to be amended into the FMP and then applied), and the planned water crossing replacements are identified and approved (with all applicable conditions on the construction, including preventative and mitigative measures) in the AWS for the year of construction.

Emergency maintenance is defined as “road maintenance that required immediate attention to restore access and reduce the chance of personal injury, damage to equipment, inconvenience to road users and further road damage” (2020 FMPM). Emergency maintenance will be necessary where public safety and/or environmental damage is a concern. Emergency repairs can proceed immediately without MNRF approval provided the emergency works are limited in scope to only what is necessary to address essential public safety concerns and restrict further environmental damage. All emergency actions will be reported to MNRF as soon as practical and any further actions (e.g. restoration, reconstruction, abandonment) will be subject to normal planning approvals. Where sediment has been released into a watercourse, the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks is to be informed.

Where water crossings have been adversely impacted by unplanned events, water crossings may not be restored in a timely manner and remedial work may be limited to only eliminating or reducing safety hazards and/or interim measures to stop environmental damage. Access to areas impacted by unplanned events could be disrupted at any time and there is no obligation on the Crown or the Forest Industry to undertake repair work to restore infrastructure and access. However, all actions must be consistent with the Use Management Strategy for the road/road network. Situations could also arise where it is determined that a damaged/deteriorating infrastructure is unsafe and continued use must be prohibited until a permanent solution is implemented.

b. Monitoring Provisions:

While the road/road network is in use for forest management purposes (e.g. harvest, renewal, tending, transportation and hauling activities), it will be monitored on an ongoing basis for safety and environmental concerns. Bridges used for ‘heavy truck hauls’ will be inspected at least once a year by a competent person (following the inspection guidelines in Appendix E of the Crown Land Bridge Management Guidelines or by a professional engineer). When the road/road network is not in use for forest management purposes, monitoring will be based on a yearly schedule of specific roads to be inspected. This yearly schedule will be based upon a risk assessment approach with emphasis on the potential values which could be impacted (i.e. fish habitat) and the potential for public safety concerns and, at a minimum, these roads (including bridges open to public travel) will be inspected at least once every three years. Monitoring may occur as part of aerial assessments of reforestation (e.g. FTG/establishment surveys). In addition, all staff and contractors (harvest, renewal and tending contractors) are to report any existing or potential concerns regarding the road/road network and water crossings encountered while travelling on roads throughout the forest. Reports from the general public and other user groups will also contribute to the monitoring of the condition of the roads and water crossings. Additional monitoring will be considered based upon a risk assessment approach following severe weather conditions (e.g. heavy rainfall).

c. Access provisions or restrictions which apply to the public and commercial resource users with the rationale for the restrictions:

These operational road boundaries are beyond existing access restrictions on the Maybrun, Trilake (Pipestone) and Cameron Roads (see Kenora District MNR for further detail on road restriction details). No changes are proposed to the existing access restrictions.

d. Management Intent to Transfer in the next 20 years:

Not applicable. RUS-3 roads are not identified for transfer.

e. A statement that where routine road maintenance is not expected to occur for the next five years, notification will be provided to the MNRF: where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated an intent to transfer responsibility, MNRF will provide a preliminary indication of the management intent for the road or road network:

N/A

f. Where the SFL has indicated intent to transfer responsibility beyond the period of the FMP, MNRF will provide a preliminary indication of the management intent for the road or road network:

Not applicable. RUS-3 roads are not identified for transfer.
Roads are closed for public use unless PLA Travel Permit has been issued or a letter of authorization has been granted by the appropriate MNRF authority.

g. Where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated intent to transfer responsibility within the plan period, MNRF will provide the management intent for the road or road network:

Not applicable. RUS-3 roads are not identified for transfer.

h. Where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated an intent to transfer responsibility within the plan period and MNRF's management intent is to not maintain the road for public use, the activities required prior to transfer, including potential removal of water crossings will be documented (e.g., decommissioning, signs):

Not applicable. RUS-3 roads are not identified for transfer.

2. Summary of Public Comments

No comments received to date.

3. Use Management Strategy

RUS-3 The proposed use management strategy was selected.

ROAD or AREA OF OPERATIONS NAME/IDENTIFIER:
See FMP-18 for roads/road networks (ORB's) assigned to this strategy.

Supp Doc H - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

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D: EXISTING ROADS or ROAD NETWORKS

ROAD USE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY:
RUS-4 - SFL Retain (Roads and Road Networks available for public use)

ROAD OR ROAD NETWORK NAME / IDENTIFIER:	See FMP-18 for roads/road networks (ORB's) assigned to this strategy

This strategy applies to existing or planned roads and road networks as identified on maps, and identified in FMP text section 4.5.5 and Table FMP-18.
These Roads and Road Networks are available for Public Travel or Use.

1. Proposed Use Management Strategy

a. Maintenance Provisions:

These roads and each associated right-of-way will receive maintenance, which will be carried out as required to maintain the road for forest management purposes (e.g. harvest, renewal, tending, transportation and hauling activities). These roads will be maintained to minimize risk to road users and minimize the potential for environmental damage. Routine maintenance operations may include any one or combination of the following: summer grading, ditching, drainage, brush clearing with mechanical or chemical methods (e.g. application of chemical herbicides for vegetation control along road shoulders), gravelling, re-shaping of road bed, dust control measures, signage, snow plowing, sanding/salting and clearing existing right-of-ways including the harvest of merchantable trees as required. Maintenance may also include non-emergency repairs of existing water crossings to clean culverts, remove blockages caused by beavers, and to apply material (e.g. gravel, riprap) to mitigate or enhance long-term erosion protection around water crossings.

For safety/engineering concerns minor road re-alignment and bypass construction may also be required for existing roads during the implementation of the FMP. This is permitted within the existing right-of-way, subject to the confirmation of values and the application of all applicable AOCs to the proposed work area. If an appropriate AOC does not exist in the FMP note that it will need to be amended into the FMP and then applied. In cases where new and/or replacement water crossings are required during the implementation of the FMP, the replacement of culverts are permitted subject to the following conditions; the values must be reviewed and updated for each location to ensure up-to-date values are considered, the applicable AOC must be applied to address any value impacted at the location (if an appropriate AOC does not exist in the FMP note that it will need to be amended into the FMP and then applied), and the planned water crossing replacements are identified and approved (with all applicable conditions on the construction, including preventative and mitigative measures) in the AWS for the year of construction.

Emergency maintenance is defined as “road maintenance that required immediate attention to restore access and reduce the chance of personal injury, damage to equipment, inconvenience to road users and further road damage” (2020 FMPM). Emergency maintenance will be necessary where public safety and/or environmental damage is a concern. Emergency repairs can proceed immediately without MNRF approval provided the emergency works are limited in scope to only what is necessary to address essential public safety concerns and restrict further environmental damage. All emergency actions will be reported to MNRF as soon as practical and any further actions (e.g. restoration, reconstruction, abandonment) will be subject to normal planning approvals. Where sediment has been released into a watercourse, the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks is to be informed.

Where water crossings have been adversely impacted by unplanned events, water crossings may not be restored in a timely manner and remedial work may be limited to only eliminating or reducing safety hazards and/or interim measures to stop environmental damage. Access to areas impacted by unplanned events could be disrupted at any time and there is no obligation on the Crown or the Forest Industry to undertake repair work to restore infrastructure and access. However, all actions must be consistent with the Use Management Strategy for the road/road network. Situations could also arise where it is determined that a damaged/deteriorating infrastructure is unsafe and continued use must be prohibited until a permanent solution is implemented.

b. Monitoring Provisions:

While the road/road network is in use for forest management purposes (e.g. harvest, renewal, tending, transportation and hauling activities), it will be monitored on an ongoing basis for safety and environmental concerns. Bridges used for ‘heavy truck hauls’ will be inspected at least once a year by a competent person (following the inspection guidelines in Appendix E of the Crown Land Bridge Management Guidelines or by a professional engineer). When the road/road network is not in use for forest management purposes, monitoring will be based on a yearly schedule of specific roads to be inspected. This yearly schedule will be based upon a risk assessment approach with emphasis on the potential values which could be impacted (i.e. fish habitat) and the potential for public safety concerns and, at a minimum, these roads (including bridges open to public travel) will be inspected at least once every three years. Monitoring may occur as part of aerial assessments of reforestation (e.g. FTG/establishment surveys). In addition, all staff and contractors (harvest, renewal and tending contractors) are to report any existing or potential concerns regarding the road/road network and water crossings encountered while travelling on roads throughout the forest. Reports from the general public and other user groups will also contribute to the monitoring of the condition of the roads and water crossings. Additional monitoring will be considered based upon a risk assessment approach following severe weather conditions (e.g. heavy rainfall).

c. Access provisions or restrictions which apply to the public and commercial resource users, with the rationale for the restrictions:

These roads and road networks are open for public use, however temporary access restrictions may be required in instances where public safety may be compromised as described above. No new permanent access restrictions will be applied to roads under this RUS.

d. Management Intent to Transfer in the next 20 years:

No intent to transfer the responsibility of these roads between parties.

e. A statement that where routine road maintenance is not expected to occur for the next five years, notification will be provided to the MNRF: where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated an intent to transfer responsibility, MNRF will provide a preliminary indication of the management intent for the road or road network:

N/A

f. Where the SFL has indicated intent to transfer responsibility beyond the periodof the FMP, MNRF will provide a preliminary indication of the management intent for the road or road network:

The SFL does not intend to transfer responsibility of SFL responsible roads to the MNRF in this plan.

g. Where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated intent to transfer responsibility within the plan period, MNRF will provide the management intent for the road or road network:

The SFL does not intend to transfer responsibility of SFL responsible roads to the MNRF in this plan. .

h. Where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated an intent to transfer responsibility within the plan period and MNRF's management intent is to not maintain the road for public use, the activities required prior to transfer, including potential removal of water crossings will be documented (e.g., decommissioning, signs):

The SFL does not intend to transfer responsibility of SFL responsible roads to the MNRF in this plan.

2. Summary of Public Comments

No comments received to date.

3. Use Management Strategy

RUS-4 The proposed use management strategy was selected.

ROAD or AREA OF OPERATIONS NAME/IDENTIFIER:
See FMP-18 for roads/road networks (ORB's) assigned to this strategy.

Supp Doc H - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

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D: EXISTING ROADS or ROAD NETWORKS

ROAD USE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY:
RUS-5 - MEA Access Restriction
(Roads and Road Networks in an MEA with Access Restrictions)

ROAD OR ROAD NETWORK NAME / IDENTIFIER:	See FMP-18 for roads/road networks (ORB's) assigned to this strategy

This strategy applies to existing or planned roads and road networks as identified on maps, and identified in FMP text section 4.5.5 and Table FMP-18.
These Roads and Road Networks (or portions thereof) NOT wholly available for Public Travel or Use.

1. **Proposed Use Management Strategy**

a. Maintenance Provisions:

These roads and each associated right-of-way will receive maintenance, which will be carried out as required to maintain the road for forest management purposes (e.g. harvest, renewal, tending, transportation and hauling activities). These roads will be maintained to minimize risk to road users and minimize the potential for environmental damage. Routine maintenance operations may include any one or combination of the following: summer grading, ditching, drainage, brush clearing with mechanical or chemical methods (e.g. application of chemical herbicides for vegetation control along road shoulders), gravelling, re-shaping of road bed, dust control measures, signage, snow plowing, sanding/salting and clearing existing right-of-ways including the harvest of merchantable trees as required. Maintenance may also include non-emergency repairs of existing water crossings to clean culverts, remove blockages caused by beavers, and to apply material (e.g. gravel, riprap) to mitigate or enhance long-term erosion protection around water crossings.

For safety/engineering concerns minor road re-alignment and bypass construction may also be required for existing roads during the implementation of the FMP. This is permitted within the existing right-of-way, subject to the confirmation of values and the application of all applicable AOCs to the proposed work area. If an appropriate AOC does not exist in the FMP note that it will need to be amended into the FMP and then applied. In cases where new and/or replacement water crossings are required during the implementation of the FMP, the replacement of culverts are permitted subject to the following conditions; the values must be reviewed and updated for each location to ensure up-to-date values are considered, the applicable AOC must be applied to address any value impacted at the location (if an appropriate AOC does not exist in the FMP note that it will need to be amended into the FMP and then applied), and the planned water crossing replacements are identified and approved (with all applicable conditions on the construction, including preventative and mitigative measures) in the AWS for the year of construction.

Emergency maintenance is defined as “road maintenance that required immediate attention to restore access and reduce the chance of personal injury, damage to equipment, inconvenience to road users and further road damage” (2020 FMPM). Emergency maintenance will be necessary where public safety and/or environmental damage is a concern. Emergency repairs can proceed immediately without MNRF approval provided the emergency works are limited in scope to only what is necessary to address essential public safety concerns and restrict further environmental damage. All emergency actions will be reported to MNRF as soon as practical and any further actions (e.g. restoration, reconstruction, abandonment) will be subject to normal planning approvals. Where sediment has been released into a watercourse, the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks is to be informed.

Where water crossings have been adversely impacted by unplanned events, water crossings may not be restored in a timely manner and remedial work may be limited to only eliminating or reducing safety hazards and/or interim measures to stop environmental damage. Access to areas impacted by unplanned events could be disrupted at any time and there is no obligation on the Crown or the Forest Industry to undertake repair work to restore infrastructure and access. However, all actions must be consistent with the Use Management Strategy for the road/road network. Situations could also arise where it is determined that a damaged/deteriorating infrastructure is unsafe and continued use must be prohibited until a permanent solution is implemented.

b. Monitoring Provisions:

While the road/road network is in use for forest management purposes (e.g. harvest, renewal, tending, transportation and hauling activities), it will be monitored on an ongoing basis for safety and environmental concerns. Bridges used for ‘heavy truck hauls’ will be inspected at least once a year by a competent person (following the inspection guidelines in Appendix E of the Crown Land Bridge Management Guidelines or by a professional engineer). When the road/road network is not in use for forest management purposes, monitoring will be based on a yearly schedule of specific roads to be inspected. This yearly schedule will be based upon a risk assessment approach with emphasis on the potential values which could be impacted (i.e. fish habitat) and the potential for public safety concerns and, at a minimum, these roads (including bridges open to public travel) will be inspected at least once every three years. Monitoring may occur as part of aerial assessments of reforestation (e.g. FTG/establishment surveys). In addition, all staff and contractors (harvest, renewal and tending contractors) are to report any existing or potential concerns regarding the road/road network and water crossings encountered while travelling on roads throughout the forest. Reports from the general public and other user groups will also contribute to the monitoring of the condition of the roads and water crossings. Additional monitoring will be considered based upon a risk assessment approach following severe weather conditions (e.g. heavy rainfall).

c. Access provisions or restrictions which apply to the public and commercial resource users with the rationale for the restrictions:

These operational road boundaries are beyond existing access restrictions on the Maybrun, Trilake (Pipestone) and Cameron Roads (see Kenora District MNR for further detail on road restriction details). No changes are proposed to the existing access restrictions.

d. Management Intent to Transfer in the next 20 years:

The use management strategy for these operational roads is primarily aimed to reduce public access to recently harvested areas in support of moose population recovery in moose emphasis areas. All water-crossings within operational road boundaries will be removed and decommissioned within 2 years of the completion of renewal activities. Additionally, road berms or other effective access restrictions (e.g. coarse woody debris, boulders) will be established and maintained on operational roads within 100 meters of entry points from primary or branch roads. These access restrictions will be established within 2 years of the completion of renewal activities. Exceptions may be made in cases where future tending treatments require the use of larger vehicles, in which case water crossings are removed and decommissioned and access restrictions are established within 2 years of the completion of tending activities.

e. A statement that where routine road maintenance is not expected to occur for the next five years, notification will be provided to the MNRF: where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated an intent to transfer responsibility, MNRF will provide a preliminary indication of the management intent for the road or road network:

N/A

f. Where the SFL has indicated intent to transfer responsibility beyond the period of the FMP, MNRF will provide a preliminary indication of the management intent for the road or road network:

Not applicable. RUS-5 roads are not identified for transfer.
Roads are closed for public use unless PLA Travel Permit has been issued or a letter of authorization has been granted by the appropriate MNRF authority.

g. Where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated intent to transfer responsibility within the plan period, MNRF will provide the management intent for the road or road network:

Not applicable. RUS-5 roads are not identified for transfer.

h. Where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated an intent to transfer responsibility within the plan period and MNRF's management intent is to not maintain the road for public use, the activities required prior to transfer, including potential removal of water crossings will be documented (e.g., decommissioning, signs):

All water-crossings within operational road boundaries will be removed and decommissioned within 2 years of the completion of renewal activities. Additionally, road berms or other effective access restrictions (e.g. coarse woody debris, boulders) will be established and maintained on operational roads within 100 meters of entry points from primary or branch roads. These access restrictions will be established within 2 years of the completion of renewal activities. Exceptions may be made in cases where future tending treatments require the use of larger vehicles, in which case water crossings are removed and decommissioned and access restrictions are established within 2 years of the completion of tending activities.

2. Summary of Public Comments

No comments received to date.

3. Use Management Strategy

RUS-5 The proposed use management strategy was selected.

ROAD or AREA OF OPERATIONS NAME/IDENTIFIER:
See FMP-18 for roads/road networks (ORB's) assigned to this strategy.

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D: EXISTING ROADS or ROAD NETWORKS

ROAD USE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY:
RUS-6 - MEA No Access Restriction
(Roads and Road Networks available for public use - within an MEA)

ROAD OR ROAD NETWORK NAME / IDENTIFIER:	See FMP-18 for roads/road networks (ORB's) assigned to this strategy

This strategy applies to existing or planned roads and road networks as identified on maps, and identified in FMP text section 4.5.5 and Table FMP-18.
These Roads and Road Networks are available for Public Travel or Use.

1. **Proposed Use Management Strategy**

a. Maintenance Provisions:

These roads and each associated right-of-way will receive maintenance, which will be carried out as required to maintain the road for forest management purposes (e.g. harvest, renewal, tending, transportation and hauling activities). These roads will be maintained to minimize risk to road users and minimize the potential for environmental damage. Routine maintenance operations may include any one or combination of the following: summer grading, ditching, drainage, brush clearing with mechanical or chemical methods (e.g. application of chemical herbicides for vegetation control along road shoulders), gravelling, re-shaping of road bed, dust control measures, signage, snow plowing, sanding/salting and clearing existing right-of-ways including the harvest of merchantable trees as required. Maintenance may also include non-emergency repairs of existing water crossings to clean culverts, remove blockages caused by beavers, and to apply material (e.g. gravel, riprap) to mitigate or enhance long-term erosion protection around water crossings.

For safety/engineering concerns minor road re-alignment and bypass construction may also be required for existing roads during the implementation of the FMP. This is permitted within the existing right-of-way, subject to the confirmation of values and the application of all applicable AOCs to the proposed work area. If an appropriate AOC does not exist in the FMP note that it will need to be amended into the FMP and then applied. In cases where new and/or replacement water crossings are required during the implementation of the FMP, the replacement of culverts are permitted subject to the following conditions; the values must be reviewed and updated for each location to ensure up-to-date values are considered, the applicable AOC must be applied to address any value impacted at the location (if an appropriate AOC does not exist in the FMP note that it will need to be amended into the FMP and then applied), and the planned water crossing replacements are identified and approved (with all applicable conditions on the construction, including preventative and mitigative measures) in the AWS for the year of construction.

Emergency maintenance is defined as “road maintenance that required immediate attention to restore access and reduce the chance of personal injury, damage to equipment, inconvenience to road users and further road damage” (2020 FMPM). Emergency maintenance will be necessary where public safety and/or environmental damage is a concern. Emergency repairs can proceed immediately without MNRF approval provided the emergency works are limited in scope to only what is necessary to address essential public safety concerns and restrict further environmental damage. All emergency actions will be reported to MNRF as soon as practical and any further actions (e.g. restoration, reconstruction, abandonment) will be subject to normal planning approvals. Where sediment has been released into a watercourse, the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks is to be informed.

Where water crossings have been adversely impacted by unplanned events, water crossings may not be restored in a timely manner and remedial work may be limited to only eliminating or reducing safety hazards and/or interim measures to stop environmental damage. Access to areas impacted by unplanned events could be disrupted at any time and there is no obligation on the Crown or the Forest Industry to undertake repair work to restore infrastructure and access. However, all actions must be consistent with the Use Management Strategy for the road/road network. Situations could also arise where it is determined that a damaged/deteriorating infrastructure is unsafe and continued use must be prohibited until a permanent solution is implemented.

b. Monitoring Provisions:

While the road/road network is in use for forest management purposes (e.g. harvest, renewal, tending, transportation and hauling activities), it will be monitored on an ongoing basis for safety and environmental concerns. Bridges used for 'heavy truck hauls' will be inspected at least once a year by a competent person (following the inspection guidelines in Appendix E of the Crown Land Bridge Management Guidelines or by a professional engineer). When the road/road network is not in use for forest management purposes, monitoring will be based on a yearly schedule of specific roads to be inspected. This yearly schedule will be based upon a risk assessment approach with emphasis on the potential values which could be impacted (i.e. fish habitat) and the potential for public safety concerns and, at a minimum, these roads (including bridges open to public travel) will be inspected at least once every three years. Monitoring may occur as part of aerial assessments of reforestation (e.g. FTG/establishment surveys). In addition, all staff and contractors (harvest, renewal and tending contractors) are to report any existing or potential concerns regarding the road/road network and water crossings encountered while travelling on roads throughout the forest. Reports from the general public and other user groups will also contribute to the monitoring of the condition of the roads and water crossings. Additional monitoring will be considered based upon a risk assessment approach following severe weather conditions (e.g. heavy rainfall).

c. Access provisions or restrictions which apply to the public and commercial resource users, with the rationale for the restrictions:

These roads and road networks are open for public use, however temporary access restrictions may be required in instances where public safety may be compromised as described above. No new permanent access restrictions will be applied to roads under this RUS.

d. Management Intent to Transfer in the next 20 years:

The use management strategy for these operational roads is primarily aimed to reduce public access to recently harvested areas in support of moose population recovery in moose emphasis areas. All water-crossings within operational road boundaries will be removed and decommissioned within 2 years of the completion of renewal activities. Additionally, road berms or other effective access restrictions (e.g. coarse woody debris, boulders) will be established and maintained on operational roads within 100 meters of entry points from primary or branch roads. These access restrictions will be established within 2 years of the completion of renewal activities. Exceptions may be made in cases where future tending treatments require the use of larger vehicles, in which case water crossings are removed and decommissioned and access restrictions are established within 2 years of the completion of tending activities.

e. A statement that where routine road maintenance is not expected to occur for the next five years, notification will be provided to the MNRF: where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated an intent to transfer responsibility, MNRF will provide a preliminary indication of the management intent for the road or road network:

N/A

f. Where the SFL has indicated intent to transfer responsibility beyond the periodof the FMP, MNRF will provide a preliminary indication of the management intent for the road or road network:

The SFL does not intend to transfer responsibility of SFL responsible roads to the MNRF in this plan.

g. Where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated intent to transfer responsibility within the plan period, MNRF will provide the management intent for the road or road network:

The SFL does not intend to transfer responsibility of SFL responsible roads to the MNRF in this plan. .

h. Where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated an intent to transfer responsibility within the plan period and MNRF's management intent is to not maintain the road for public use, the activities required prior to transfer, including potential removal of water crossings will be documented (e.g., decommissioning, signs):

All water-crossings within operational road boundaries will be removed and decommissioned within 2 years of the completion of renewal activities. Additionally, road berms or other effective access restrictions (e.g. coarse woody debris, boulders) will be established and maintained on operational roads within 100 meters of entry points from primary or branch roads. These access restrictions will be established within 2 years of the completion of renewal activities. Exceptions may be made in cases where future tending treatments require the use of larger vehicles, in which case water crossings are removed and decommissioned and access restrictions are established within 2 years of the completion of tending activities.

2. Summary of Public Comments

No comments received to date.

3. Use Management Strategy

RUS-6 The proposed use management strategy was selected.

ROAD or AREA OF OPERATIONS NAME/IDENTIFIER:
See FMP-18 for roads/road networks (ORB's) assigned to this strategy.

Supp Doc H - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

This supplementary documentation is organized into four parts:

A: Primary Road Corridors
B: Branch Road Corridors
C: Operational Roads
D: Existing Roads or Road Networks

D: EXISTING ROADS or ROAD NETWORKS

ROAD USE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY:
RUS-7 - Caribou (Roads and Road Networks available for public use - within the caribou zone)

ROAD OR ROAD NETWORK NAME / IDENTIFIER:	See FMP-18 for roads/road networks (ORB's) assigned to this strategy

This strategy applies to existing or planned roads and road networks as identified on maps, and identified in FMP text section 4.5.5 and Table FMP-18.
These Roads and Road Networks are available for Public Travel or Use.

1. **Proposed Use Management Strategy**

a. Maintenance Provisions:

These roads and each associated right-of-way will receive maintenance, which will be carried out as required to maintain the road for forest management purposes (e.g. harvest, renewal, tending, transportation and hauling activities). These roads will be maintained to minimize risk to road users and minimize the potential for environmental damage. Routine maintenance operations may include any one or combination of the following: summer grading, ditching, drainage, brush clearing with mechanical or chemical methods (e.g. application of chemical herbicides for vegetation control along road shoulders), gravelling, re-shaping of road bed, dust control measures, signage, snow plowing, sanding/salting and clearing existing right-of-ways including the harvest of merchantable trees as required. Maintenance may also include non-emergency repairs of existing water crossings to clean culverts, remove blockages caused by beavers, and to apply material (e.g. gravel, riprap) to mitigate or enhance long-term erosion protection around water crossings.

For safety/engineering concerns minor road re-alignment and bypass construction may also be required for existing roads during the implementation of the FMP. This is permitted within the existing right-of-way, subject to the confirmation of values and the application of all applicable AOCs to the proposed work area. If an appropriate AOC does not exist in the FMP note that it will need to be amended into the FMP and then applied. In cases where new and/or replacement water crossings are required during the implementation of the FMP, the replacement of culverts are permitted subject to the following conditions; the values must be reviewed and updated for each location to ensure up-to-date values are considered, the applicable AOC must be applied to address any value impacted at the location (if an appropriate AOC does not exist in the FMP note that it will need to be amended into the FMP and then applied), and the planned water crossing replacements are identified and approved (with all applicable conditions on the construction, including preventative and mitigative measures) in the AWS for the year of construction.

Emergency maintenance is defined as “road maintenance that required immediate attention to restore access and reduce the chance of personal injury, damage to equipment, inconvenience to road users and further road damage” (2020 FMPM). Emergency maintenance will be necessary where public safety and/or environmental damage is a concern. Emergency repairs can proceed immediately without MNRF approval provided the emergency works are limited in scope to only what is necessary to address essential public safety concerns and restrict further environmental damage. All emergency actions will be reported to MNRF as soon as practical and any further actions (e.g. restoration, reconstruction, abandonment) will be subject to normal planning approvals. Where sediment has been released into a watercourse, the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks is to be informed.

Where water crossings have been adversely impacted by unplanned events, water crossings may not be restored in a timely manner and remedial work may be limited to only eliminating or reducing safety hazards and/or interim measures to stop environmental damage. Access to areas impacted by unplanned events could be disrupted at any time and there is no obligation on the Crown or the Forest Industry to undertake repair work to restore infrastructure and access. However, all actions must be consistent with the Use Management Strategy for the road/road network. Situations could also arise where it is determined that a damaged/deteriorating infrastructure is unsafe and continued use must be prohibited until a permanent solution is implemented.

b. Monitoring Provisions:

While the road/road network is in use for forest management purposes (e.g. harvest, renewal, tending, transportation and hauling activities), it will be monitored on an ongoing basis for safety and environmental concerns. Bridges used for ‘heavy truck hauls’ will be inspected at least once a year by a competent person (following the inspection guidelines in Appendix E of the Crown Land Bridge Management Guidelines or by a professional engineer). When the road/road network is not in use for forest management purposes, monitoring will be based on a yearly schedule of specific roads to be inspected. This yearly schedule will be based upon a risk assessment approach with emphasis on the potential values which could be impacted (i.e. fish habitat) and the potential for public safety concerns and, at a minimum, these roads (including bridges open to public travel) will be inspected at least once every three years. Monitoring may occur as part of aerial assessments of reforestation (e.g. FTG/establishment surveys). In addition, all staff and contractors (harvest, renewal and tending contractors) are to report any existing or potential concerns regarding the road/road network and water crossings encountered while travelling on roads throughout the forest. Reports from the general public and other user groups will also contribute to the monitoring of the condition of the roads and water crossings. Additional monitoring will be considered based upon a risk assessment approach following severe weather conditions (e.g. heavy rainfall).

c. Access provisions or restrictions which apply to the public and commercial resource users, with the rationale for the restrictions:

These roads and road networks are open for public use, however temporary access restrictions may be required in instances where public safety may be compromised as described above. No new permanent access restrictions will be applied to roads under this RUS.

d. Management Intent to Transfer in the next 20 years:

The use management strategy for operational roads within the Caribou Continuous Distribution Area will functionally maintain or improve Woodland Caribou habitat. All new operational roads within the Caribou Continuous Distribution Area will be scheduled for decommissioning during the plan period unless an interested third party is willing to become responsible for the road system.

e. A statement that where routine road maintenance is not expected to occur for the next five years, notification will be provided to the MNRF: where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated an intent to transfer responsibility, MNRF will provide a preliminary indication of the management intent for the road or road network:

N/A

f. Where the SFL has indicated intent to transfer responsibility beyond the periodof the FMP, MNRF will provide a preliminary indication of the management intent for the road or road network:

MNRF's preliminary management intent is to:

i. Minimize the amount and length of road construction and increasing normal skid distances;
ii. Minimizing public access through the use of a decommissioning strategy, providing for both public and commercial travel on forestry roads and road networks for the period of time forest operations are occurring within the areas associated with this use management strategy
iii. Reduce the potential for predators to have increased hunting/travel efficiency by creating functional barriers, such as regeneration of trees, slash piles, site preparation, or physical barriers such as rocks, berms, logs, etc.;
iv. The use of winter roads where feasible;
v. Decommissioning operational roads within 2 years of the completion of renewal or tending activities following cessation of forest operations; and
vi. Operational road and operational road networks will be regenerated to forest cover similar to the adjacent forest renewal area (where practical given the physical characteristics of the road bed).

g. Where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated intent to transfer responsibility within the plan period, MNRF will provide the management intent for the road or road network:

MNRF to determine preliminary management intent. The MNRF and SFL will agree on any conditions that must be met by the SFL prior to transfer of road responsibility to MNRF.

h. Where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated an intent to transfer responsibility within the plan period and MNRF's management intent is to not maintain the road for public use, the activities required prior to transfer, including potential removal of water crossings will be documented (e.g., decommissioning, signs):

All newly constructed roads (April 1, 2017 – present) within the identified operational road boundaries will have decommissioning and regeneration activities conducted within 2 years of the completion of renewal activities. Exceptions may be made in cases where future tending treatments require the use of larger vehicles, in which case decommissioning/regeneration activities will be conducted within 2 years of the completion of tending activities. Following the completion of tending activities, obstructions will be placed on decommissioned operational roads to limit vehicle traffic and maximize regrowth. In situations where forest operations are expected to extend over multiple years in one location, progressive decommissioning and renewal will be implemented.

The conditions for roads that are to be decommissioned and regenerated can be found in Section 8.5.6 of the Plan text. As part of the decommissioning strategy that will be implemented decommissioning activities may involve the physical destruction and re-vegetation of the roadbed and the removal of high risk water crossings. All water crossings will be examined using MNRF's criteria for removal of water crossings (Forest Management Guide for Conserving Biodiversity at the Stand and Site Scales guidelines page 143-144) to determine whether decommissioning activities are appropriate based upon biological, water quality, engineering and safety factors. Water crossings planned for decommissioning will be identified in the applicable AWS, reviewed with respect to the Fisheries Act, and approved with any resulting conditions.

Physical barriers (e.g. coarse woody debris, boulders) will be used as part of the decommissioning strategy and will be established and maintained on operational roads within 100 meters of entry points from primary or branch roads.

2. Summary of Public Comments

No comments received to date.

3. Use Management Strategy

RUS-7 The proposed use management strategy was selected.

ROAD or AREA OF OPERATIONS NAME/IDENTIFIER:
See FMP-18 for roads/road networks (ORB's) assigned to this strategy.

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

I

Area of Concern Planning

Includes:

(i) Planning of operational prescriptions; and
(ii) Conditions for areas of concern.

List of Areas of Concern Supplementary Documentation

(press CTRL+Enter on **hyperlink** to go to place in document)

Trd – Tourism – Aesthetics Along Recreational Property Access Roads

Tst – Tourism – OFSC Trail

Tt1 – Tourism – Timing Restriction and Noise Concerns

Tt2 – Tourism – Noise Disturbance

Tt3 – Tourism – South Narrows Lake

Tt4 – Tourism – Timing Restriction

W08 – Identified Fish Spawning Areas

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **C01 – Trap Cabin**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

- 30 m reserve centered on the trap cabin
- This prescription can be changed with prior written approval from individual trappers and subsequent notification of MNRF.
- Harvest, renewal and tending operations are not permitted within the AOC, unless harvesting has already taken place prior to the establishment of the AOC.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** The prescription will protect the boundary of the private land by providing a buffer between the cutover and the property line, to ensure that no trespasses onto private land occur. The prescription will protect the value while also optimizing fibre extraction.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** The prescription provides protection for known trap cabins, as well as trap cabins discovered during operations.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** There are no disadvantages to applying this prescription.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: This prescription provides a reasonable buffer to ensure the protection of trap cabins, while minimizing fibre loss to the forest industry.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **FN1 – First Nation Reserve Land**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

- 60 metres AOC from boundary of First Nation Reserve land adjacent to allocated harvest blocks
- Harvest, renewal and tending operations are permitted subject to the procedure below being implemented in the following order:
  1) If the property boundary had been previously established by a licensed surveyor and the boundary markers and monuments can be located then the harvest boundary will be established along the boundary markers and monuments. Regular harvest, renewal and tending operations are permitted in allocated blocks.

  2) If there is an agreement with the First Nation regarding the placement of the limit of forest operations, then the harvest boundary will be placed according to the agreement. Regular harvest, renewal and tending operations are permitted in allocated blocks subject to this agreement.

  3) If neither 1) or 2) above apply, the harvest boundary will be established so that a buffer is put in between the mapped boundary and the harvest block. The First Nation Reserve boundary will be checked against information provided by both MNRF and INAC. The more restrictive of the two boundaries will be used if agreement cannot be reached as to the proper boundary location. The size of the buffer will be no more than 60 metres wide, will be marked and will be determined by the forest operator's level of certainty regarding the true location of the property boundary. Regular harvest, renewal and tending operations are permitted outside of the marked reserve buffer.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** The prescription will protect the boundary of the federal land by providing a buffer between the cutover and the property line, to ensure that no trespasses onto federal land occur. The prescription will protect the value while also optimizing fibre extraction.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** Protects the property boundary. Provides a margin for error, and a moderate aesthetic buffer.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** There are no disadvantages to applying this prescription.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: This prescription provides a reasonable buffer to ensure that no trespasses onto federal land occur, while minimizing fibre loss to the forest industry.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **I01 – Constructed Stone Features**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

- 30 m reserve; 20 m modified
- Constructed Stone Features - Indigenous-made formations and arrangements of stone
- These values may occur singularly or in clusters.
- Indigenous community will provide the SFL with the contact person to help with identification and discuss forestry-related issues.
- MNRF will be informed of any agreements re: this AOC between the Indigenous community and SFL.
- MNRF will ensure the value is mapped
- Any proposed deviation of this prescription will require documented approval by the Indigenous community, and notification to the MNRF.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** The prescription will protect the boundary of the federal land by providing a buffer between the cutover and the property line, to ensure that no trespasses onto federal land occur. The prescription will protect the value while also optimizing fibre extraction.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** Protects the property boundary. Provides a margin for error, and a moderate aesthetic buffer.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** There are no disadvantages to applying this prescription.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: These are values that are historical in nature. These values are not adequately captured under the cultural heritage values description for Historic Aboriginal Values within the Forestry Management Guide to Cultural Heritage Resources (FMGCHR). These values are not adequately captured within the existing Cultural Heritage AOCs or CROs within the FMP. Therefore, a new Area of Concern (AOC) was developed for this value.

These are permanent values that may be identified with relative ease by trained forestry personnel and must be mapped as an Indigenous Value to ensure the value is protected during current FMP operations and future FMP planning.

These values are those which were constructed or arranged by human hand and not formed by natural events such as windfall tree root rock piles, black bear flipped stones etc. Examples of these values include food caches, burial mounds, “Indian farm” stone clearance piles, trail markers/ way-finding points (“inukshuk”), “cairns”, or other type of markers.

The identification and protection of such values may also protect non-indigenous historical constructed stone features. In some limited cases further assessment of the

value by the affected Indigenous community may be required. If the value is identified as non-indigenous, other Cultural Heritage Resource AOCs can be applied.

The 30m Reserve protection area (measured from the perimeter of the value) is intended to protect the integrity of the physical value from mechanical damage, ground disturbance, or damage by felling of trees into the value, and integrity of the immediate local site around the value and archeological potential that may be associated with the physical value. There are no operations, new roads, landings, aggregate pits permitted within the 30m reserve.

The 20m Modified protection area (measured from the reserve) is intended to protect the integrity of the local site around the reserve that may have context in relation to the value and associated archeological potential from operational damage. Normal harvest, roads, landings, and aggregate pits may be permitted through consultation and agreement with the affected Indigenous community.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **I02 – Natural Stone Features**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

- 0 m reserve; 30 m modified
- harvest, renewal or maintenance operations can occur based on consultation affected Indigenous community.
- The degree of harvest, renewal or maintenance operations within the modified area will range from none to normal operations, depending on the above-mentioned consultation.
- If these values lie within area of archaeological potential, archaeological resources may be associated with the location if the value.
- Indigenous community will provide the SFL with contact person to help with identification and to discuss forestry-related issues.
- Boundaries will be established by affected Indigenous community prior to commencing operations.
- MNRF will be informed of any agreements re: this AOC between the Indigenous community and SFL.
- MNRF will ensure the value is mapped
- Any proposed deviation of this prescription will require documented approval by the Indigenous community, and notification to the MNRF.
- No new roads or landings within the AOC without documented approval by the Indigenous community.
- Existing road reconstruction must receive documented approval by Indigenous communities before work commences.
- Maintenance on existing roads is permitted.
- No aggregate extraction within AOC without documented approval by the Indigenous community.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** The prescription will protect the boundary of the federal land by providing a buffer between the cutover and the property line, to ensure that no trespasses onto federal land occur. The prescription will protect the value while also optimizing fibre extraction.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** Protects the property boundary. Provides a margin for error, and a moderate aesthetic buffer.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** There are no disadvantages to applying this prescription.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: These values are not adequately captured under the cultural heritage values description for Historic Aboriginal Values within the FMGCHR nor are they. These values are not adequately captured within the existing Cultural Heritage AOCs or CROs within the FMP. Therefore, a new AOC was developed for this value.

The values are those which were not constructed or arranged by human hand. These are permanent values that may or may not be easily identified by trained forestry personnel. These values will most often be identified through community values collections and information provided to the MNRF and SFL. These values must be mapped as Indigenous Value to ensure the value is protected during current operations and in future FMP planning.

Examples of these values can include significant glacial erratics (e.g. those that are large "room- sized" boulders), singular large boulders in association with specific terrain features (e.g. terrace, plateau, ridge, relict shoreline, points of land, hilltop, lookout, adjacent to a waterbody), close-proximity arrangement of large boulders and tight groups of erratics, boulders which may have a general profile or general overall appearance of an animal or human face or body, and small ridge or cliff-face features and specific rock outcrops.

The 30m modified protection (measured from outside perimeter of the value) is intended to protect the integrity of the physical value and immediate local areas associated with the physical value (including archeological potential) from mechanical damage, ground disturbance and soil disturbance and other site impacts, or damage by felling of trees into the value as best as possible.

Normal harvest, renewal or maintenance operations can occur based on consultation and agreement with the affected Indigenous community. The degree of harvest, renewal or maintenance operations within the modified area will range from none to normal operations. No new roads or landings or aggregate pits are permitted within the AOC without consultation and agreement with the Indigenous community.

The 30m modified protection (measured from outside perimeter of the value) is intended to provide protection for individual values. Multiple values or values clusters within a localized area may be require a larger polygon protection through application of the Indigenous Cultural Landscape AOC.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **I03 – Culturally Modified Trees**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

- 0 m reserve; 20 m modified
- No harvest equipment within modified and avoid felling of trees towards the value
- These values may occur singularly or in clusters.
- Indigenous community will provide the SFL with contact person to help with identification and discuss forestry-related issues.
- MNRF will be informed of any agreements between the Indigenous community and SFL
- MNRF will ensure the value is mapped
- Any proposed deviation of this prescription will require documented approval by the Indigenous community, and notification to the MNRF.
- No new roads or landings within AOC.
- Existing road reconstruction must receive documented approval by Indigenous communities before work commences.
- Maintenance on existing roads is permitted.
- No aggregate extraction within the AOC without documented approval by the Indigenous community.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** The prescription will protect the boundary of the federal land by providing a buffer between the cutover and the property line, to ensure that no trespasses onto federal land occur. The prescription will protect the value while also optimizing fibre extraction.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** Protects the property boundary. Provides a margin for error, and a moderate aesthetic buffer.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** There are no disadvantages to applying this prescription.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: These values are not adequately captured under the cultural heritage values description for Historic Aboriginal Values within the FMGCHR nor are they adequately captured within the existing Cultural Heritage AOCs or CROs within the FMP. Therefore, a new AOC was developed for this value.

These values were created by historic human modifications of a tree during any stage of its growth. These values may be easily identified by trained forestry personnel. These values are semi-permanent and must be mapped as an Indigenous Value to ensure the value is protected during current operation and in future FMP planning.

Examples of a CMTs include wayfinding points or trail markers, place markers, grave markers trees. These types of CMTs were modified as young saplings or at other stages

of growth through bending and twisting of the tree or its branches, or through pruning the branches in order to make the tree grow in a desired manner to stand out and be easily identified to communicate information to its observer.

Other examples of CMTs include historic modifications to the trunk of the tree specifically that resulted in scarring such as the scarring from making trail blazes, scarring from removal of birch bark for canoe making and other uses, and scaring from the removal of wood slats from White Cedar for canoe making and other construction.

The 20m modified protection (measured from the CMT) is intended to protect the integrity of the physical value from mechanical damage to root area or tree from skidding, ground disturbance, and damage to the CMT caused by felling of adjacent trees towards the CMT. Normal harvest. Renewal and tending is permitted within the 20m modified, however trees must be felled away from the CMT and no skidding is permitted within the 20m modified. No new roads, landings or aggregate pits are permitted with the 20m modified area.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **I04 – Historical Indigenous Camp**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

- 30 m reserve; 70 m modified
- harvest, renewal or maintenance operations can occur based on consultation with affected Indigenous community.
- The degree of harvest, renewal or maintenance operations within the modified area will range from none to normal operations, depending on the above-mentioned consultation.
- These camps may range from a historically known site to a modern-day site with little sign of use and may have permanent, temporary or no structure on site.
- Indigenous community will provide the SFL with contact person to help with identification and to discuss forestry-related issues.
- Boundaries will be established by affected Indigenous community prior to commencing operations.
- MNRF will be informed of any agreements re: this AOC between the Indigenous community and SFL.
- MNRF will ensure the value is mapped
- Any proposed deviation of this prescription will require documented approval by the Indigenous community, and notification to the MNRF.
- Protection for Indigenous trap cabins will be developed by each trapper and SFL - SFL required to contact owner before operations commence
- No new roads or landings within the AOC without documented approval by the affected Indigenous community.
- Existing road reopening or reconstruction is permitted.
- Maintenance on existing roads is permitted.
- No aggregate extraction within the AOC without documented approval by the Indigenous community.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** The prescription will protect the boundary of the federal land by providing a buffer between the cutover and the property line, to ensure that no trespasses onto federal land occur. The prescription will protect the value while also optimizing fibre extraction.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** Protects the property boundary. Provides a margin for error, and a moderate aesthetic buffer.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** There are no disadvantages to applying this prescription.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: These values are not captured under the cultural heritage values description for Historic Aboriginal Values within the FMGCHR. These values are not nor are they adequately

captured within the existing Cultural Heritage AOCs or CROs within the FMP. Therefore, a new AOC was developed for this value.

These values may or may not be historical and are intended to be values that are still being used currently. These values will continue used into the future for as long as the characteristics defining the value are maintained. There may or may not be any visible sign of the camp or campsite area and they may not be a permanent structure identifying the site as a camp or campsite.

These values will most often be identified through community values collections and information provided to the MNRF and SFL. Protection for Indigenous trap cabins will be developed by each trapper and the SFL – the SFL is required to contact owner before operations commence.

These values can include sites where communities hold cultural gatherings, historical or traditional sites campsite locations associated with hunting, fishing, and gathering activities including those that are continually used. These values do not include modern temporary/seasonal camps, cabins, or campsites erected on forest roads or landings or in aggregate pits.

Silvicultural prescriptions, new roads, landings, and aggregate pits may have negative impacts on the value and the way in which the community uses the site. These activities can impact the current and future cultural connection to the value. It is also possible, in some cases, that certain operations could have a beneficial impact on these values.

The 30 m reserve (measured from outside perimeter of the value) is intended to provide protection for the specific area determined to be the camp/campsite. No operations, roads, landing or aggregate pits are permitted within the reserve.

Within the 70 m modified (measured from the 30m reserve) normal harvest, renewal or maintenance operations can occur based on consultation and agreement with the affected Indigenous community. The degree of harvest, renewal or maintenance operations within the modified area will range from none to normal as determined by the consultation agreement with the affected Indigenous community.

The consultation and agreement with the affected Indigenous community will also determine the size of the modified area required (up to 70m measured from the reserve).

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **I05 – Material Gathering Sites**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

- These values may include species that are considered to be uncommon or rare or of high cultural significance and may be sensitive to certain operations.
- Indigenous community will provide the SFL with the contact person to help with identification and discuss forestry-related issues.
- MNRF will be informed of any agreements re: this AOC between the Indigenous community and SFL.
- MNRF will ensure the value is mapped
- Any proposed deviation of this prescription will require documented approval by the Indigenous community, and notification to the MNRF.
- No new roads or landings within AOC areas
- Existing road reconstruction must receive documented approval by Indigenous communities before work commences.
- Maintenance on existing roads is permitted.
- No aggregate extraction within the AOC without documented approval by the Indigenous community.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** The prescription will protect the boundary of the federal land by providing a buffer between the cutover and the property line, to ensure that no trespasses onto federal land occur. The prescription will protect the value while also optimizing fibre extraction.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** Protects the property boundary. Provides a margin for error, and a moderate aesthetic buffer.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** There are no disadvantages to applying this prescription.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: These values are not captured under the cultural heritage values description for Historic Aboriginal Values within the FMGCHR. These values are not adequately captured with existing Cultural Heritage AOCs or CROs within the FMP. Therefore, a new AOC was developed for this value.

These values are defined areas, specific habitats, and/or localized plant communities that may have historical value and are being used presently. These sites will likely continue to be used into the future for as long as the characteristics defining the value can be maintained.

Silvicultural prescriptions, roads, landings, and aggregate pits may have negative impacts on the value by impacting the habitats where the plants species grow, the individual

colony or stand, through ground disturbance, soil disruption, change in light, and species composition. In the short or long term these activities may have negative impacts on the harvesting practices and cultural connection in the specific area.

Examples of these values include plant species that are considered to be uncommon or rare or culturally important, an entire black ash stand, specific habitats where specific medicinal plants grow, a specific colony on a plant species (e.g. bearberry aka kinnikinic), a specific forest stand area that produces edible/medicinal mushrooms, a stand of cedar trees with many individual trees suitable for canoe building now and in the future, a white birch dominated stand with many individual trees suitable trees for bark harvesting now and in the future. These values do not include blueberry or raspberry picking sites.

The 30m modified protection (measured from the perimeter of the value) is intended to provide for normal harvest and renewal or maintenance operations. The degree of harvest and renewal or maintenance operations will range from none to normal operations based on consultation and agreement between with the affected Indigenous community. This consultation will also determine the size of the modified area required. No new roads, landings, or aggregate pits are permitted within the 30m modified protection except through consultation and agreement with the affected Indigenous community.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescriptionand Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **I06 – Indigenous Cultural Heritage Landscapes**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

- Reserve: 30 m (measured from the perimeter of the value)
- Modified: 170 m (measured from the reserve)
- The extent of protection and operating conditions will be determined through agreement between the SFL and the Indigenous community
- These values will be identified through Indigenous values collections studies and other sources of information
- Indigenous community will provide the SFL with the contact person to help with identification and discuss forestry-related issues.
- MNRF will be informed of any agreements re: this AOC between the Indigenous community and SFL.
- MNRF will ensure the value is mapped
- Any proposed deviation of this prescription will require documented approval by the Indigenous community, and notification to the MNRF
- No new roads or landings within the AOC without documented approval by the local Indigenous community.
- Existing road reconstruction must receive documented approval by Indigenous communities before work commences.
- Maintenance on existing roads is permitted.
- No aggregate extraction within the AOC without documented approval by the Indigenous community.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** The prescription will protect the boundary of the federal land by providing a buffer between the cutover and the property line, to ensure that no trespasses onto federal land occur. The prescription will protect the value while also optimizing fibre extraction.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** Protects the property boundary. Provides a margin for error, and a moderate aesthetic buffer.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** There are no disadvantages to applying this prescription.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: These values are not captured adequately under the description of a Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the FMGCHR. Landscapes may or may not be landscapes that have been ‘modified by human activities,’ as per the FMGCHR. These values are not adequately captured within the existing Cultural Heritage AOCs or CROs within the FMP. The values may correspond with archeological potential identified by the affected Indigenous community that is not captured by the MNRF Archeological Potential Area (APA) model. Therefore, a new AOC was developed for this value.

Example of these values may include historic or modern community values, unregistered (known) archeological sites (including pictographs and petroglyphs), areas of archeological potential that are not captured by the MNRF APA modelling (e.g. specific landscape features associated with relict shorelines/ ancient waterbodies), sacred sites, significant or unique landscape topography features important to the community that is not captured in other IV AOCs (e.g. eskers, lookout/viewing points)

These are permanent values. These values must be mapped as an Indigenous Value AOC and this data must be available to MNRF and the SFL and utilized to ensure that the value is protected during current operation and in future FMP planning. Most of these values will be known only through community knowledge and values collections data and will be communicated to MNRF and SFL during FMP planning and operations reviews.

The 30m reserve (measured from the perimeter of the value) is intended to protect the integrity of the physical value from damage from ground disturbance, mechanical damage, and impacts to the cultural connection with the value and value area. No operations roads, landings, or aggregate pits are be permitted in the 30m reserve.

The 170m modified (measured from the 30m reserve) affords further protection to the cultural and physical integrity of the immediate area adjacent the value against impacts. The extent of the modified area and the operating conditions, roads, landings, and aggregate pits that may be permitted within the 170m modified will be determined through consultation and agreement with the affected Indigenous Community. may be permitted within the modified zone through consultation agreement with the affected Indigenous community.

Where multiple values occur in proximity, their collective treatment may require the application of one large polygon encompassing all values within the reserve zone plus a modified area measured from the reserve.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **I07 – Significant Indigenous Harvesting Area**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

- AOC is delineated polygon of the value as identified by Indigenous community.
- Normal harvest, renewal and tending operations.
- Modified management zone may be based on when harvest can occur i.e. timing consideration
- As values information is generated by the Indigenous communities or where known values maybe negatively impacted by planned operations, communities will communicate the necessary details to the SFL and MNRF to ensure protection
- Some values are sensitive and highly confidential; these will be communicated directly to the SFL during reviews of planned operations
- Indigenous community will provide the SFL with the appropriate contact person to discuss forestry-related issues.
- MNRF will be informed of any agreements re: this AOC between the Indigenous community and SFL.
- MNRF will ensure the value is mapped
- Any proposed deviation of this prescription will require documented approval by the Indigenous community, and notification to the MNRF.
- No new roads or landings within AOC without documented approval by the local Indigenous community.
- Existing road reconstruction must receive documented approval by Indigenous communities before work commences.
- Maintenance on existing roads is permitted.
- No aggregate extraction within the AOC without documented approval by the Indigenous community.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** The prescription will protect the boundary of the federal land by providing a buffer between the cutover and the property line, to ensure that no trespasses onto federal land occur. The prescription will protect the value while also optimizing fibre extraction.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** Protects the property boundary. Provides a margin for error, and a moderate aesthetic buffer.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** There are no disadvantages to applying this prescription.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: These values are not captured under cultural heritage values description for Historic Aboriginal Values within the FMGCHR. These values are not adequately captured within the existing Cultural Heritage AOCs or CROs within the FMP. Therefore, a new AOC was developed for this value.

These values may or may not be historical. These values are those that being currently being used and will continue to be used into the future for as long as the characteristics defining the value can be maintained. Silvicultural prescriptions, roads, landings, and aggregate pits may have negative impacts on the value such as impacts on specific important wildlife species, wildlife movement areas, wildlife food source, or specific wildlife habitats.

These activities may have negative impacts on the way the community conducts its harvest practices for wildlife within the value. These activities may have negative impacts on the current and future cultural connection to the value and negatively affect the ability of the Indigenous Community to carry on its harvesting tradition at the specified area. It is also possible, in some cases, that certain operations could have a beneficial impact on these values.

Examples of these values may include specific localized areas where the Indigenous community harvest specific wildlife in a specific manner and have done so throughout generations, specific localized areas where there is an accumulation of traditional knowledge, specific areas where there is a strong cultural connection to the area due to harvesting activities at the location over time.

Other examples of these values may include specific habitats or forest stand type and conditions with a localized importance, such as White Cedar stand with access via a forest access road, an open ridge containing a deer migratory trail with adjacent ATV trail access and in proximity to an Indigenous 'hunt camp', a poplar and pine dominated esker on which the local Indigenous community members successfully utilize a deer-drive to harvest deer each year at this specific feature.

These are permanent values to semi-permanent values. These values must be mapped as an Indigenous Value AOC and this data must be available to MNRF and the SFL and utilized to ensure that the value is protected during current operation and in future FMP planning. Most of these values will be known only through community knowledge and values collections data and will be communicated to MNRF and SFL during FMP planning and operations reviews.

Generally, within the modified area, normal harvest, renewal and tending operations are permitted within the modified area. Certain modifications to the silvicultural prescription may be recommended through consultation and agreement with the Indigenous community. New roads or landings or aggregate pits within the AOC are only permitted through agreement with the affected Indigenous community.

The total size and delineation of the modified area polygon will be determined through consultation and an agreement with the affected Indigenous community.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **M06 – Bat Roosting Site**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

- Trees or other natural features known to be occupied by roosting female bats with pups that belong to bat species at risk.
- A 60 metres radius AOC centered on the bat roosting site.

Prescription:

- No harvest, renewal, and tending operations are permitted within the AOC.
- When an unidentified bat roosting site value is encountered during operations, this AOC will be applied, and no further harvesting will occur within the AOC. Operations may continue only to immediately remove previously harvested trees from the area within the AOC. Removal of previously harvested trees will be done in such a manner as to not knock down any standing residual trees.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** This prescription provides protection for bat roosting sites by implementing a reserve ares and prohibiting continued forestry operations near the roosting site.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** The prescription protects bat roosting sites, while permitting some level of forest operations on the forest management unit.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** There are no known disadvantages to roosting sites by applying this prescription.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: Only one alternative has been proposed as it was developed with the assistance of the Species at Risk Biologist.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **N15 – Whip-poor-will Nesting Site**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

- Upon discovery of a whip-poor-will nesting site, the local MNRF biologist will be notified so that they can confirm the species using the nesting site.
- The critical breeding period for Whip-poor-will is May 1st to August 14th.

Prescription:

The dimension of the AOC is one of the following configurations based on level of available information: (1) a 314 m metre radius (31 ha circle) AOC centered on an identified breeding territory; or (2) a 314m radius centered on the nest should it be identified; or (3) where the breeding territory area and dimensions are verified, a custom-shaped (irregular boundary) AOC of 31 to 35 ha may be delineated by the MNRF District Management Biologist. In the course of operations, should a new whip-poor-will nest site be identified, operations are to cease if within 314m of the nest, and the MNRF District Management Biologist will be notified so that the value can be verified, and the new AOC dimension created, or if within an existing AOC the dimension will be adjusted. Nest searches in or around the breeding territory during the critical breeding period are not recommended due to the risk of damage to the nest or harm/harassment of nestlings and adults.

The critical breeding period for Eastern Whip-poor-will is May 1st to August 14th.

During the critical breeding period:

- The following operations are not permitted: Harvest operations, site preparation, thinning operations, mechanical and chemical tending.
- The following operations are permitted: tree planting, aerial seeding.

Outside the critical breeding period:

- All harvest, renewal and tending operations are permitted within the AOC.
- Harvest patterns within the AOC become part of the surrounding landscape with adherence to the FMP's requirements for mapped and unmapped residual forest.
- Forest residual mapped or unmapped within or adjacent should be composed of upland forest units whenever possible, to provide nesting forest cover patches in future years.

Note: Nest searches are not encouraged due to sensitivity of eggs and/or offspring.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** There is the potential to impact the nesting site through operations occurring in the area, prior to the discovery of the nesting site.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** The prescription provides protection for known nesting sites, as well as nesting sites discovered during operations.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** There are no disadvantages to applying this prescription.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: Whip-poor-will is designated as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). This prescription was developed to address habitat protection for this species as there is currently no guideline or habitat description available for Whip-poor-will. The prescription was developed through consultation with the MNRF Species at Risk (SAR) biologist based on the best available knowledge at this time.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **N16 – Common Nighthawk Nesting Habitat**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- This direction applies to Common Nighthawk habitat known to be occupied or suspected to have been occupied by a breeding pair within the past 2 years.
- The dimensions of the AOC are as mapped.
- The AOC is comprised solely of a Modified Operations Area.
- Occupied habitat can be defined by observing nesting individuals, or by observing suspected breeding individuals.
- Determining nest habitat can be difficult, and the direction below is intended to be applied to entire open areas (e.g. entire block, forest stand, or pit) unless a nest site is known. Common Nighthawk may nest in open habitats (previous cut blocks; bogs; rock barrens; or in rare cases low stocked stands) or modified open habitats (gravel roads; pits). If blocks are large and there is enough information to support a general nesting location, the block may be split and the AOC applied to the occupied portion of the block, based on review by MNRF.

Prescription:

- No harvest, renewal, or tending that utilizes machinery during June and July* (e.g. mechanical site preparation).
- Where activities including renewal, and tending involves foot effort (tree plant, backpack chemical tending), staff will avoid areas (15-20m radius) where a Common Nighthawk is observed (e.g. flushed).
- Where feasible, aerial chemical tending will be completed as late in the season as possible..

Note: Dates may be modified based on review by MNRF.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** There is the potential to impact the nesting habitat through operations occurring in the area, prior to the discovery of the nesting site.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** The prescription provides protection for known nesting habitat, as well as nesting sites discovered during operations.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** There are no disadvantages to applying this prescription.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: The prescription was developed through consultation with the MNRF Species at Risk (SAR) biologist based on the best available knowledge at this time.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescriptionand Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **N17 – Barn Swallow Nesting Sites**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

- Not Applicable – Conditions on roads, landings and forestry aggregate pits only.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** N/A
- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** N/A
- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** N/A

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: The Barn Swallow is listed as Threatened on the Species at Risk in Ontario (SARO) list and receives species and general habitat protection under the Endangered Species Act 2007. Given that this species may nest on man-made structures such as out-buildings and bridges, there is the potential for Barn Swallow nesting to be present under bridges on this forest.

As a component of required bridge inspections, and prior to any major maintenance, replacement or removal of bridges and culverts greater than 1200 mm in diameter, the Company will examine these structures to determine if barn swallow nests are present. In any case where barn swallow nests are present, the Company will notify the MNRF District Management Biologist as soon as it is identified. The Company will then register the water crossing maintenance, replacement or removal activity online and follow rules set out in O. Regulation 242/08, section 23.5 under the *Endanagered Species Act, 2007*.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **N18 – Trumpeter Swan Nesting Site**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- 120m AOC as mapped

Prescription:

The reserve zone is measured from the standing timber bordering a water feature with confirmed trumpeter swan nesting activity. The reserve zone is 30-90 metres in width based on slope as follows:

Slope (%)	Slope Angle (degrees)	Width of AOC
0 - 15	0 - 8.5	30 m
>15 - 30	8.6 – 16.7	50 m
>30 - 45	16.8 – 24.2	70 m
> 45	> 24.2	90 m

The reserve zone includes all shorelands within view from the nest, but may be applied to all shorelands of the water feature. No forest management operations are permitted within the reserve zone.

The modified zone is measured from the high water mark of a water feature with confirmed trumpeter swan nesting activity, and extends 120 metres inland. The modified zone includes all shorelands within view from the nest, but may also be applied to all shorelands of the water feature. The following restrictions apply in the modified zone:

- Harvesting, mechanical site preparation, and aerial spray operations are not permitted between April 15th and August 15th.
- Between April 15th and August 15th, tree planting is permitted but limited to one (1) crew of four (4) planters and ATV use is to be kept to a minimum. Tree caches are to be located as far from the nest as possible.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: The prescription was developed through consultation with the MNRF Species at Risk (SAR) Biologist based on the best available knowledge at this time.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescriptionand Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **HL1 – Hydro Line Right-of-Way**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- Modified operations within the 30 metre AOC, as measured from the edge of transmission right-of-way:

Prescription:

- Equipment is not permitted within the transmission line right-of-way, unless obtained written permission from Hydro One Networks Inc.
- All standing merchantable timber and snag trees (e.g. seed trees, residual wildlife trees) are to be removed within the AOC.
- Reasonable efforts will be made to fell any standing unmerchantable timber taller than 4 metres within the AOC that poses a risk of impeding/falling into the transmission right-of-way.
- Trees are to be felled controlling the direction away from the transmission line(s) and all precautions should be taken to ensure that trees do not come into contact with any transmission line(s) as they are being felled.
- No chipper piles, debris piles, or landings are permitted within the AOC or the transmission right-of-way unless prior written authorization has been issued by Hydro One.
- Renewal and tending activities are permitted in the AOC.

Contact Information: **Hydro One Emergency 1-800-434-1235**

Transmission Corridor Maintenance1-888-664-9376

- One Call (https://www.on1call.com/)

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** A reduction of the potential of unauthorized travel within the hydro right-of-way.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** Ensuring the hydro right-of-way is properly marked will reduce the likelihood of damage to the hydro line due to forestry operations.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** There are no known disadvantages to applying this prescription.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: The proposed prescription provides for the full recovery of merchantable timber and provides for a level of protection from unauthorized travel within the hydro right of way.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescriptionand Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **NG1 – Natural Gas Transmission Pipeline**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- 30-metres from the TC Energy natural gas transmission pipeline right-of-way, anti-corrosion wires, or associated facilities.

Prescription:

- Notify TC Energy a minimum of 1 week PRIOR to commencement of operations adjacent to, on or across pipelines and associated facilities.
- Use the TC Energy Crossing Application portal at https://pi-iaqforms.tcenergy.com/Runtime/Runtime/Form/Welcome.Form/
- Meet with a TC Energy Representative, as required
- No mobile equipment or vehicles larger than a ¾ ton are allowed on the pipeline right-of-way at any time, unless on an authorized and approved pipeline crossing or are road construction equipment performing work that is approved and authorized by TC Energy.
- Any ¾ tons and smaller vehicles are permitted to cross the pipeline as long as there is no site impact and the crossings are infrequent in nature.

- All forest management activities are permitted.
- Forestry equipment is not permitted to operate within the TC Energy right-of-way, unless authorized by TC Energy, and should travel in a manner to avoid any damage to pipeline, anti-corrosion wires or associated facilities.

- Contact the TC Energy Representative if a felled tree has fallen onto any associated facility and follow their instructions.
- Any contact with the pipe, pipe coating, or associated facilities must be reported to
- **TC Energy Emergency Number 1-888-982-7222**.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** A reduction of the potential of unauthorized travel within the pipeline right-of-way.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** Ensuring the pipeline right-of-way is properly marked will reduce the likelihood of damage or explosion of the pipeline due to forestry operations.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** There are no known disadvantages to applying this prescription.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: The proposed prescription provides for the full recovery of merchantable timber and provides for a level of protection from unauthorized travel within the pipeline right of way.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **PL1 – Patent Land and Land Use Permits**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- AOC width is 30 metres from the boundary of mapped patent land adjacent to allocated harvest blocks.
- The distance can be changed based on negotiations with landowner or land use permit holder.

Prescription**:**

Harvest operations are permitted subject to the procedure below being implemented in the following order:

1) If the boundary had been previously established by a licensed surveyor and the boundary markers and monuments can be located then the harvest boundary will be established along the boundary markers and monuments. Regular harvest, renewal and tending operations are permitted in allocated blocks.
2) If there is an agreement regarding the placement of the limit of forest operations then the harvest boundary will be placed according to the agreement. Regular harvest, renewal and tending operations are permitted in allocated blocks subject to this agreement.
3) If neither 1) or 2) above apply, the harvest boundary will be established so that a buffer is put in between the mapped boundary and the harvest block. The size of the buffer will be no more than 30 metres wide, will be marked and will be determined by the forest operator's level of certainty regarding the true location of the boundary.
4) The landowner will be notified and provided details, if any are required.

- Regular harvest, renewal and tending operations are permitted outside of the marked reserve buffer.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** The prescription will protect the boundary of the private land by providing a buffer between the cutover and the property line, to ensure that no trespasses onto private land occur. The prescription will protect the value while also optimizing fibre extraction.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** Protects the property boundary. Provides a margin for error, and a moderate aesthetic buffer. Adjacent landowner may see some cutover areas behind the buffer.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** There are no known disadvantages to applying this prescription.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: This prescription provides a reasonable buffer to ensure that no trespasses onto private land occur, while minimizing fibre loss to the forest industry. Numerous comments were received from general public and harvest contractors concerned with trespass onto private property during development of 2012 FMP.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **PP1 – Provincial Park and Other Protected Areas**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- 30 metre area of concern (AOC) will be applied to all blocks adjacent to the Provincial Park or other protected areas (e.g. Conservation Reserve, Nature Reserve).

Prescription**:**

Harvest operations are permitted subject to the procedure below being implemented in the following order:

1) If the boundary had been previously established by a licensed surveyor and the boundary markers and monuments can be located then the harvest boundary will be established along the boundary markers and monuments. Regular harvest, renewal and tending operations are permitted in allocated blocks.
2) If there is an agreement regarding the placement of the limit of forest operations then the harvest boundary will be placed according to the agreement. Regular harvest, renewal and tending operations are permitted in allocated blocks subject to this agreement.
3) If neither 1) or 2) above apply, the harvest boundary will be established so that a buffer is put in between the mapped boundary and the harvest block. The size of the buffer will be no more than 30 metres wide, will be marked and will be determined by the forest operator's level of certainty regarding the true location of the boundary.

- Regular harvest, renewal and tending operations are permitted outside of the marked reserve buffer.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** The prescription will protect the boundary of the park or other protected areas by providing a buffer between the cutover and the property line, to ensure that no trespasses onto the park or other protected areas occur. The prescription will protect the value while also optimizing fibre extraction.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** Protects the park or other protected areas boundary. Provides a margin for error, and a moderate aesthetic buffer.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** There are no known disadvantages to applying this prescription.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: This prescription provides a reasonable buffer to ensure that no trespasses onto park or other protected areas occur, while minimizing fibre loss to the forest industry. This AOC was provided to the Planning Team by the MNRF.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescriptionand Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **RP1 – Research Trials and Tree Orchards**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- Variable AOC widths as described in the research project plan or table below:

Research Trial / Tree Orchard	Research plot name	Plot type	Protection	AOC Width
Seed Orchard – Minnisabic	Clonal – Sb	Permanent	No-Cut	10m
Seed Orchard – Fifth Creek	Clonal – Pj	Permanent	No-Cut	10m

Prescription:

- A reserve width based on the table above will be applied from the perimeter of the trial/orchard.
- Regular orchard work and data collection will not require AWS approval.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** The prescription will protect the orchard by providing a buffer between the cutover and the orchard, to ensure that no trespasses occur into the orchard and a small buffer is left to maintain the ecological integrity of the orchard. The prescription will protect the value while also optimizing fibre extraction.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** Prescription provided by MNRF as being adequate protection.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** There are no known disadvantages to applying this prescription.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: This prescription provides a reasonable buffer to ensure that the orchard is maintained, while minimizing fibre loss to the forest industry. AOC has been provided by the MNRF.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **RP2 – Provincial Forest Growth & Yield Research Plots: Permanent Growth Plot (PGP)**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:
A PGP is a variable area plot (refer to Land Information Ontario [LIO] Research Plot Protected layer).

Prescription:
Research Plot Protection, Protection Prescription Ident: **Full Protection**

- No harvest, renewal or tending within Research Plot Protection area (polygon).
- Do not extend the AOC to include area on the opposite side of existing roads.

OR

Research Plot Protection, Protection Prescription Ident: **Full Protection - Negotiable**

A separate individual AOC must be developed and approved for any harvest, renewal or tending activities within a PGP AOC.

The Growth & Yield Program may permit some forest management activities within a PGP AOC, such as harvest, thinning, or tending operations, in order to monitor the impact of these activities. Discussions with the MNRF Growth & Yield Program specialist will determine where and when this may occur. Permission to carry out such activities must be documented in writing by the MNRF Growth & Yield Program specialist and will be used for a separate AOC prescription to be developed and approved.

If the following forest management activities are planned in the area adjacent to a PGP AOC, contact the MNRF Growth & Yield Program specialist for consideration of these activities in a PGP AOC:

1. clearcut (in PGPs only), selection, or shelterwood harvest,
2. commercial thinning harvest, or
3. tending activities (e.g., herbicide application, pre-commercial thinning).

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** The prescription will protect the PGP by providing a buffer between the cutover and the plot, to ensure that no trespasses occur into the plot and a small buffer is left to maintain the ecological integrity of the plot for so as not to skew future re-measurement results. The prescription will protect the value while also optimizing fibre extraction.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** Prescription provided by MNRF as being adequate protection.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** There are no known disadvantages to applying this prescription.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: This prescription provides a reasonable buffer to ensure that the plot is maintained for future re-measurement, while minimizing fibre loss to the forest industry. AOC has been provided by the MNRF

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescriptionand Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **RP3 – Permanent Sample Plot (PSP)**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- 120 m radius AOC measured from the PSP center

Prescription:

- Harvest, renewal or tending are not permitted within a 120m radius measured from the PSP center (4.52ha).

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** The prescription will protect the PSP by providing a buffer between the cutover and the plot, to ensure that no trespasses occur into the plot and a small buffer is left to maintain the ecological integrity of the plot for so as not to skew future re-measurement results. The prescription will protect the value while also optimizing fibre extraction.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** Prescription provided by MNRF as being adequate protection.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** There are no known disadvantages to applying this prescription.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: This prescription provides a reasonable buffer to ensure that the plot is maintained for future re-measurement, while minimizing fibre loss to the forest industry. AOC has been provided by the MNRF

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **RP4 – Multi-species Inventory and Monitoring (MSIM) Plot**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

500 meters radius buffer placed around mapped plot (total of 1000 metres)

1. A 1000 meters modified zone measured from the plot center, and;
2. Notify the Wildlife Population Monitoring Program Science Specialist in the Northwest Region (Neil Dawson 1-807-939-3120) if operations are planned within 1000 metres of a MSIM plot center to determine if the plot is active.
3. Station marker (aluminum posts), individual trees used to mount monitoring equipment, and the salamander coverboard survey grid are collectively referred to as plot infrastructure.
4. Active plots will have plot infrastructure clearly marked, and detailed stations locations for all plots (active and inactive) are available from the WPWP specialist.

Prescription:

Harvest, Renewal and/or Tending Operations:

- Contact the Regional Wildlife Populations Specialist with the Biodiversity and Monitoring Section prior to operations to determine if monitoring plot is active or inactive.
- There are no conditions on tree planting and manual tending on any type of plot (active or inactive).

Inactive Plots:

- Operations can proceed as usual; however, operations should avoid damaging any plot infrastructure to the extent reasonably possible. Notify the WPWP specialist if the marker posts or salamander grid are damaged.

Active Plots:

- September 16 to April 30 – Normal operations can proceed if the plot infrastructure is kept intact. Avoid traversing the salamander coverboard grid; however, trees within the grid can be removed provided no disturbance to any coverboards takes place.
- May 1 to September 15 – No operations may take place within the AOC unless other arrangements have been made with the WPWP specialist.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** The prescription will protect the MSIM by providing a buffer between the cutover and the plot, to ensure that no trespasses occur into the plot and a small buffer is left to maintain the ecological integrity of the plot for so as not to skew future re-measurement results. The prescription will protect the value while also optimizing fibre extraction.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** Prescription provided by MNRF as being adequate protection.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** There are no known disadvantages to applying this prescription.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: This prescription provides a reasonable buffer to ensure that the plot is maintained for future re-measurement, while minimizing fibre loss to the forest industry. AOC has been provided by the MNRF

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **RP5 – Temporary Sample Plot**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- Mapped as a 50 metres modified AOC around the known location of the value.

Prescription:

- Agency / owner of temporary sample plot must be contacted and confirmation of acknowledgement from party must be documented in the record of public consultation for the plots affected. Contact must take place at a minimum of 1 month in advance and no earlier than 1 year (beginning of AWS).
- Normal harvest, renewal and tending to take place.
- Contact information is found in the shapefile information received from LIO.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** The prescription will protect the plot by providing a buffer between the cutover and the plot, to ensure that no trespasses occur into the plot and a small buffer is left to maintain the ecological integrity of the plot for so as not to skew future re-measurement results. The prescription will protect the value while also optimizing fibre extraction.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** Prescription provided by MNRF as being adequate protection.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** There are no known disadvantages to applying this prescription.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: This prescription provides a reasonable buffer to ensure that the plot is maintained for future re-measurement, while minimizing fibre loss to the forest industry. AOC has been provided by the MNRF

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescriptionand Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **RR1 – Railroad Right-of-Way**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- 50 metre modified AOC from railway right of way

Prescriptions:

- Harvesting permitted within AOC. Trees to be felled away from tracks
- No residual trees to be left standing within AOC
- No landings permitted within AOC
- No slash piles or chipper debris piles within AOC
- All forest management activities permitted.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** Reduction in fire hazard along railway right of ways.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** Reserved trees will reduce blowing and drifting snow on the railway in the winter.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** Retained trees will provide habitat that may cause more animals to browse and travel along the railway, leading to increased animal mortality through collisions with trains.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: The proposed prescription provides for the full recovery of merchantable timber and provides for a level of protection from railway caused fires.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescriptionand Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: T01 – Aesthetics Along High Volume Tourism Lakes

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- Identified tourism values, 90 m AOC measured from the edge of standing timber along the shoreline or existing road.

Prescription:

- No harvest, renewal and tending operations are permitted within the AOC.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** This AOC will increase visual buffer from water.
- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** As the AOC is measured from the standing timber it will protect lakes, pond, river, and stream values and maintain aesthetically pleasing shoreline vistas for the public. This prescription also maintains the sense of remoteness.
- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** This prescription reduces fibre available to the forest industry.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: Ensuring that the AOC is measured from the standing timber will maintain aesthetically pleasing shoreline vistas for the public. Prescription meets or exceeds requirements for protection of lakes, rivers, ponds, and stream values as required of the *Forest Management Guide for Conserving Biodiversity at the Stand and Site Scales, 2010*. Same prescription as 2012 FMP.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescriptionand Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: T02 – Aesthetics Along High Volume Tourism Lakes

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- Identified tourism values, 120 m AOC measured from the edge of standing timber along the shoreline or existing road.

Prescription:

- No harvest, renewal and tending operations are permitted within the AOC.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** This AOC will increase visual buffer from water.
- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** As the AOC is measured from the standing timber it will protect lakes, pond, river, and stream values and maintain aesthetically pleasing shoreline vistas for the public. This prescription also maintains the sense of remoteness.
- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** This prescription reduces fibre available to the forest industry.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: Ensuring that the AOC is measured from the standing timber will maintain aesthetically pleasing shoreline vistas for the public. Prescription meets or exceeds requirements for protection of lakes, rivers, ponds, and stream values as required of the *Forest Management Guide for Conserving Biodiversity at the Stand and Site Scales, 2010*. Same prescription as 2012 FMP.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescriptionand Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: T03 – Aesthetics Along High Volume Tourism Lakes

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- For large lakes associated with identified tourism values, 200 m AOC measured from the edge of standing timber along the shoreline.

Prescription:

- No harvest, renewal and tending operations are permitted within the AOC.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** This AOC will increase visual buffer from water.
- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** As the AOC is measured from the standing timber it will protect lakes, pond, river, and stream values and maintain aesthetically pleasing shoreline vistas for the public. This prescription also maintains the sense of remoteness.
- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** This prescription reduces fibre available to the forest industry.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: Ensuring that the AOC is measured from the standing timber will maintain aesthetically pleasing shoreline vistas for the public. Prescription meets or exceeds requirements for protection of lakes, rivers, ponds, and stream values as required of the *Forest Management Guide for Conserving Biodiversity at the Stand and Site Scales, 2010*. Same prescription as 2012 FMP.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescriptionand Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **T04 – Road Aesthetics**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- Identified tourism road values, 30 m AOC measured from the edge of the traveled existing road.

Prescription:

- No harvest, renewal and tending operations are permitted within the AOC.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** This AOC will increase visual buffer from the road.
- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** As the AOC is measured from the edge of the existing road and it will maintain aesthetically pleasing vistas for the public. This prescription also maintains the sense of remoteness.
- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** This prescription reduces fibre available to the forest industry.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: The AOC will maintain aesthetically pleasing vistas for the public.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescriptionand Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **Tar – Tourism – High Volume Tourism Access Roads**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- 200-metre modified AOC applied adjacent to identified recreational property access roads.
- Applied as mapped

Prescription:

- Harvest, renewal and tending operations are permitted in the AOC.
- Slash piles are not permitted within the AOC.
- Red Pine or White Pine will be planted preferentially within the AOC post-harvest, where silviculturally appropriate.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** This AOC will help to limit the slash piles and debris visible from the travelled road.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** The AOC will limit the slash piles visible from the travelled road and permit quicker “green-up” along the road.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** This prescription reduces operational flexibility for the forest industry.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: This AOC was developed in conjunction with stakeholders.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescriptionand Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **Tat – Tourism – Access Trail**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- For heavily used trail systems associated with identified tourism values, 15 m AOC measured from the edge of the trail centre line.

Prescription:

- No harvest, renewal or tending permitted in the AOC.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** Will provide a visual buffer between harvest areas and provide adequate protection to the identified trail.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** This prescription maintains the sense of remoteness.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** There are no known disadvantages to applying this prescription.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: This prescription provides a reasonable buffer to ensure that trail is protected, while minimizing fibre loss to the forest industry.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescriptionand Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **Tcs – Identified Campsites**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- 50 metre AOC from the center point of the campsite or mapped group sites.

Prescription:

- No harvest, renewal or tending operations permitted within the AOC.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** Will provide a visual buffer between harvest area and campsite and also provide adequate protection to the identified campsite.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** This prescription maintains the sense of remoteness.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** There are no known disadvantages to applying this prescription.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: This prescription provides a reasonable buffer to ensure that the campsite is protected, while minimizing fibre loss to the forest industry.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **Tmb – Tourism – Land Use Policy G2550 – Access Restrictions and Protection of Remoteness**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- As mapped, based on 500-metre modified AOC applied from where the road intersects the administrative boundary of the Kenora Forest Management Unit (MU) within the Land Use Area G2550.

Prescription:

- Harvest, renewal and tending operations are permitted within the AOC.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** This AOC will aid the District MNRF in implementing the CLUPA G2550 restrictions and not create long-term secondary access to the Maybrun Road system, which is restricted access under the PLA.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** This prescription maintains the sense of remoteness of remote tourism operators in the area and provide the MNRF and industry with clear guidelines as to where restricted access signs are required and how decommissioning is to take place should a road cross the management unit boundary in this area.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** The only disadvantage to this prescription is the added restrictions on placement of roads within this zone for the forest industry.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: This prescription provides a reasonable method of ensuring that the remoteness is maintained for the resource tourism operators and provides solid direction for future decommissioning activities.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **Tnr – No Operational Roads Zone**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- 200-metre modified AOC applied in addition to any adjacent shoreline AOC prescription.
- Applies as mapped

Prescription:

- All harvest, renewal and tending operations are permitted within the modified AOC.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** This AOC will help to maintain a sense of remoteness for users of these remote lakes. This AOC will also help to limit the number of people accessing lakes adjacent to harvest areas.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** This prescription maintains the sense of remoteness. This AOC will also help to limit the number of people accessing lakes adjacent to harvest areas.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** This prescription reduces operational flexibility regarding road placement.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: This prescription provides a reasonable no roads to ensure that the lakes are protected from increased access, while minimizing fibre loss to the forest industry.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **Tpt – Tourism – Portage Trail**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- 60-metre modified AOC, measured 30 metres on either side of the identified portage trail.

Prescription:

- Leave trees standing that are approximately <10 metres in height during harvest.
- Extraction trails will be minimized, where possible, however if required due to terrain or other operational conditions they will be located perpendicular to the trail.
- Within 5 metres of either side on the identified portage trail (immediately adjacent to the trail), no machine travel and no disturbance of mineral soil.
- No site preparation or regeneration on trails.
- Trails will not be 'improved' or established without prior written MNRF approval.
- Operators trails will be cleared of debris following operations.
- Operators will exercise due diligence in attempting to locate the trail. However, if the trail cannot be found on the ground, operators will approximate the location based on GPS co-ordinates and apply the prescription to that location. If this is not possible, MNRF will be notified, the value will be documented as missing, and the AOC will no longer apply. In this case, updated information on the operational prescription and the AWS map will be provided by the company to the MNRF district office, primarily for compliance monitoring.

Note: when AOC Tpt overlaps an AOC with a more restrictive prescription, i.e. shoreline reserve, the more restrictive reserve will be implemented.

Note: During development of this AOC for the 2022 FMP, the planning team agreed to use this AOC to protect "canoe route" values where they went over land. As a result, occurrences of "canoe routes" over land will be labeled with Tpt on FMP and AWS maps. Where "canoe routes" go through lakes and streams AOCs, standard land/stream AOCs W01-W05 will apply unless an alternative shoreline AOC has been developed to encourage a perceived remote aesthetic (i.e. AOC T03, or other AOC).

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** Will provide a visual buffer between harvest areas and provide adequate protection to the identified portage.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** This prescription maintains the sense of remoteness. This AOC also protects the trail from having trees falling across it after harvesting.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** No disadvantage to the identified values.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: This prescription has been carried forward from the 2012 FMP.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescriptionand Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **Trd – Tourism – Aesthetics Along Recreational Property Access Roads**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- For roads not included in FMP-18 that are managed by a local roads board.
- 100m measured from the edge of the travelled road

Prescription:

- No landings or slash piles within the AOC
- Operational roads to avoid the AOC, if possible.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** This AOC will help to maintain a sense of remoteness for cottagers.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** This prescription maintains the sense of remoteness.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** This prescription limits operational flexibility with regard to road location for the forest industry.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: This AOC prescription was utilized in the 2012 FMP and has is being carried forward.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescriptionand Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **Tst – Tourism – OFSC Trail**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- For OFCS Sunset Trail Riders trail system, 15 m AOC measured from the edge of the trail clearing.

Prescription:

- No harvest, renewal or tending permitted in the AOC.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** Will provide a visual buffer between harvest areas and provide adequate protection to the identified portage.
- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** This prescription maintains the sense of remoteness.
- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** No disadvantage to the identified values however, the prescription reduces fibre available to the forest industry.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: This AOC prescription provides adequate protection for the identified trails.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescriptionand Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: Tt1 – Tourism – Timing Restriction

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- AOC as mapped.

Prescription:

May 15 – September 15:

- Seasonal restriction on road construction, harvest and mechanical site preparation. No restriction on timing of other low-noise renewal activities.

September 16 and May 14:

- All operations are permitted.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** This AOC will help to maintain a sense of remoteness for cottagers.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** This prescription maintains the sense of remoteness.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** This prescription reduces operational flexibility for the forest industry.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: This AOC prescription was utilized in the 2012 FMP and has is being carried forward. This AOC was previously the Clearwater Bay timing restriction.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescriptionand Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **Tt2 – Tourism – Timing Restriction**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- AOC as mapped.

Prescription:

- **May 15 – September 15**:
  - Seasonal restriction on nighttime and weekend road construction, harvest, haul and mechanical site preparation operations.
  - No restriction on timing of other low-noise renewal activities.
  - No timing restrictions on timing of other low-noise renewal activities such as planting, aerial seeding or ground tending.

- **September 16 – May 14:**
  - All harvest, renewal and tending operations are permitted.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** Will maintain sense of remoteness.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** This prescription maintains the sense of remoteness.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** There are no known disadvantages to applying this prescription.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: This prescription has been carried forward from the 2012 FMP. This AOC was previously the Minaki timing restriction.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **Tt3 – Tourism – Timing Restriction**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- AOC as mapped.

Prescription:

- **May 1 – September 10**:
  - Seasonal restriction on road construction, harvest, haul and mechanical site preparation operations.
  - No timing restriction on other low-noise renewal activities such as planting, aerial seeding or ground tending.
  - No chemical tending is to take place until the end of August.
- **September 11 – April 11:**
- All harvest, renewal and tending operations are permitted.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** This AOC will help to maintain a sense of remoteness for cottagers.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** This prescription maintains the sense of remoteness.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** This prescription limits operational flexibility for the forest industry.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: This AOC prescription was utilized in the 2012 FMP and has is being carried forward. Previously South Narrows Lake timing restriction.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **Tt4 – Tourism – Timing Restriction**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- AOC as mapped.

Prescription:

- **May 1 – October 31**:
  - Seasonal restriction on road construction, harvest, haul and mechanical site preparation operations.
  - No timing restrictions on timing of other low-noise renewal activities such as planting, aerial seeding or ground tending.
- **November 1 – April 30:**
- All harvest, renewal and tending operations are permitted.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** Will provide seasonal residents with a sense of remoteness, as harvesting activities will not occur during the summer months.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** This prescription maintains the sense of remoteness.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** This prescription limits operational flexibility for the forest industry and decreases the amount of summer harvest area.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: This AOC is being brought forward from the 2012 FMP. Previously winter timing restriction.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

N/A

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

This supplementary documentation is organized into three parts for each individual or group Area of Concern:

A: Operational Prescriptionand Conditions
B: Primary Road Crossings
C: Monitoring Program

Area of Concern (AOC) Identifier: **W08 – Identified Fish Spawning Areas**

A: Operational Prescription and Conditions

1. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Operational Prescriptions and Conditions

(a) Alternative identifier/number: 1

(b) Description of proposed operational prescription and condition:

Description:

- 90-metre AOC measured in the field from the edge of vegetation communities capable of providing an effective barrier to the movement of sediment.
  (This will normally be those communities with ≥25% canopy cover of trees, tall (≥1 m high) woody shrubs such as alder or willow, or low (<1 m high) woody evergreen shrubs such as Labrador tea or leatherleaf. Formapping purposes, the reserve may be measured from the edge of polygons identified as FOR, TMS, or BSH.)

Prescription:

- No harvest is permitted in the AOC, except for the clearing of road right-of-ways for approved water crossings.
  - No renewal or tending operations are permitted in the AOC.

(c) Environmental Analysis:

- **Potential environmental effects:** This AOC will help to protect identified spawning areas by increasing the no harvest buffer along the stream to a fixed 90m width.

- **Advantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** This prescription adds an extra level of protection to the identified spawning area.

- **Disadvantages of the alternative operational prescription and condition:** This prescription reduces access to fibre for the forest industry and also limits some operational flexibility.

2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition

(a) Description: Same as Alternative 1.

(b) Rationale: Fisheries values were brought up during multiple stakeholder meetings and this AOC was developed to address this input.

(c) Exception: No.

3. Summary of Public Comments

During several stakeholder meeting various spawning sights were identified and the stakeholders wished to see them protected with more than the general slope based water quality AOC. This AOC provides a larger setback along the portions of the stream that have been identified as spawning areas.

4. Selected Prescription

See Alternative 1.

B: Primary Road Crossing

N/A

C: Monitoring Program

N/A

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

J

Summary of Public Consultation

Includes:

(i) Summary of each stage of consultation;
(ii) Summary of public comments received and the consideration of those comments;
(iii) Summary of the Desired Forest and Benefits Meeting; and
(iv) Summary of issue resolution. **(Included in Final Plan Only)**

SUMMARY OF STAGES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION
Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP

Stage	Requirement	Form	Date	Number of Attendees	Number of Comments	Primary Notice			Supplemental Notice
						NRIP	Letter	Media	
Preparing for **Stage 1**	RSA Notice	Letter - RSA Notice	June 21, 2018	-	-	No	Yes	No	No
	Indigenous Consultation	Letter - planning team membership and customized consultation opportunity	December 8, 2017 and March 12, 2018.	-	-	No	Yes	No	No
Stage 1 Invitation to Participate	Public Consultation	Information Display, Kenora District MNRF Office & Miisun Integrated Resource Management Co. office	November 12, 2019	-	10	Yes November 7, 2018	Yes FMP mail list, letters mailed for November 12, 2019	Yes 1. Kenora Daily Miner and News on Thursday, November 13, 2019 2. Kenora Lake of the Woods Enterprise on Friday, November 14, 2019	No
Stage 2 Review of Long-Term Manage-ment Direction	Public Consultation	Information Display, Kenora District MNRF Office & Miisun Integrated Resource Management Co. office	July 6, 2020 to August 5, 2020 (note: First Nation and Metis Communities were given an additional 30 days to review Stage 2, up to September 5, 2020)	-	~40	Yes - posted July 6, 2020	Yes FMP mail list, letters mailed for July 6, 2020	Yes 1. Kenora Daily Miner and News on Thursday, July 9, 2020 2. Sioux Lookout Wawatay News on Friday, July 17, 2020 3. Facebook ad and Twitter ad on Monday, July 6, 2020	No
Stage 3 Review of Proposed Operations	Public Consultation	Information Forum – *Canceled due to COVID*	-	*Canceled due to COVID 19* Materials were made available online for 60 days.	>100	Yes - posted December 18, 2020	Yes FMP mail list, letters mailed for December 18, 2020	Yes 1. Kenora Daily Miner and News on Thursday, July 9, 2020 2. Sioux Lookout Wawatay News on Friday, July 17, 2020 3. Facebook ad and Twitter ad on Monday, July 6, 2020	No
	Online Information Forum	NRIP site	January 27, 2021- March 31, 2021	Statistics not available					

SUMMARY OF STAGES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION
Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP

Stage	Requirement	Form	Date	Number of Attendees	Number of Comments	Primary Notice			Supplemental Notice
						NRIP	Letter	Media	
Stage 4 Review of Draft Forest Manage-ment Plan	Public Consultation	Information Forum - *Canceled due to COVID*	July 5, 2021 to September 3, 2021.	*Canceled due to COVID 19* Materials were made available online for 60 days.	*(on-going)*	Yes – posted June 3, 2021	Yes FMP mail list, letters mailed for June 3, 2021.	Yes 1. Kenora Daily Miner and News on Thursday, June 3, 2021 2. Sioux Lookout Wawatay News on Friday, June 18, 2021 3. Facebook ad and Twitter ad on Thursday, June 3, 2021	No
	Online Information Forum	NRIP site							
		SFL website							
Stage 5 Inspection of MNRF-Approved Plan									

Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan

Summary of Desired Forest & Benefits Meetings Comments

Kenora: November 13 and 20, 2019.

	Topic:	General Comments:	How Addressed in FMP:
1	Strategic Forest Access and Harvesting Areas	- cannot write-off areas like the Aulneau Peninsula and northern portion of Kenora Forest - SFL should access new areas	**Stage 2 LTMD:** Use of operational zones (subunits) in strategic modelling to allow inclusion of management decisions for timing of access and harvest. Strategic and operational management zones will be discussed and rationalized in supplementary documentation. - LTMD includes proposed primary road corridors for 20-year period.
2	Climate Change Mitigation	- Concerns about climate change and the impacts of a changing environment on renewal and the future forest condition. - interest in assisted seed migration and potential for planting trials of more southern tree species.	No specific provincial policy on how to address climate change in FMPs yet. **Stage 3 Operational Planning:** Silvicultural strategies in plan text. Provincial direction is being updated to allow for some seed use outside home seed zone, but with prior approval and rationalization.
3	Policy Decision - Aulneau Peninsula	- Interest in removing the Crown Land Use Policy Atlas (CLUPA) restrictions on Aulneau Peninsula to allow all-season roads (more viable for forestry operations)	**Out of Scope of FMP**: Road restictions are a policy issue.
4	Aulneau Peninsula	- used to have highest moose densities anywhere. The Aulneau needs forest access for wildlife habitat management.	**Out of Scope of FMP**: Increased access to the Aulneau Peninsula for hunting opportunities (policy issue as above) **Stage 2 LTMD**: If no access and harvesting is strategically planned, the area may be considered as a Modified Fire Response Area (allow fires to burn, except where impacting First Nations, camps, or proximity to Sioux Narrows). Modified Fire Response Areas are discussed and documented in FMP text.
5	Forest Biodiversity	- From a personal and professional point of view, I believe landscape and diversity patterns should represent natural patterns as much as possible (while meeting other objectives).	**Stage 2 LTMD**: The Boreal Landscape Guide (BLG) requires that planning be undertaken to move the Kenora Forest towards and then maintain within the Simulated Range of Natural Variation (SRNV). The SRNV is documented in associated BLG science packages. Multiple BLG objective indicators are included in the FMP for forest composition, structure, and pattern, to ensure movement towards the natural state.
6	Fire as a tool for forest regeneration	- desire to see fire used to treat the land quicker than possible via forest operations (Aulneau Peninsula, in particular)	**Stage 2 LTMD**: Modified Fire Response Area (allow fires to burn, in certain areas/under specific conditions). Modified Fire Response Areas are discussed and documented in FMP text. **Stage 3 Operational Planning**: Consider prescribed burning as a silvicultural strategy. If operationally applicable, include in FMP text and/or Silvicultural Ground Rules (Table FMP-4).

Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan

Summary of Desired Forest & Benefits Meetings Comments

Kenora: November 13 and 20, 2019.

	Topic:	General Comments:	How Addressed in FMP:
7	Red Pine and White Pine, Cedar	Volumes: - limited local demand for red pine and white pine volumes (E&G - one sawmill with an allocation). - Similar to what is currently being done in the Wabaseemoong Stewardship Area, in mixed Red Pine / White Pine scenarios, a higher proportion of incidental Pw should be left (i.e. beyond minimum wildlife retention parameters described in the Stand and Site Guide).	**Stage 2 LTMD**: Strategic modelling can track volumes by tree species (used for harvest targets, and/or used to reflect volumes left unharvested during harvest operations top promote red pine and white pine). - an operational subunit will be included in strategic modelling to ensure that the retention of all incidental red pine and white pine encountered in harvest blocks is planned. **Stage 3 Operational Planning**: Planned wood utilization (tree volumes by mill)
		Forested Area: - focus on renewal of red pine and white pine - consider varied harvest methods to promote white pine and cedar regeneration - maintain at least the current amount of red pine and white pine on the landscape	**Stage 2 LTMD**: Strategic renewal options are included in Table FMP-4 Silvicultural Ground Rules. Can consider alternate treatment options being included for forest units with white pine and cedar components. - Boreal Landscape Guide objective indicators are required for set desirable levels and assess amounts of all ages red pine and white pine, and old growth Red Pine and White Pine stands.
8	Value of Cedar and White Birch trees and stands	- Cedar is culturally significant - Cedar groves and high-quality' individual cedar trees need to be identified and protected. - Manage large intact stands in a way that will maintain that feature on the landscape.	**Stage 3 Operational Planning**: Incidental cedar and birch may be identified as unharvested volume in certain forest units, operational planning for harvest. - The quality of birch tree is important for this specific use - operational planning consideration (tree and stand qualities).
9	Wildlife Habitat and Values - Ungulates	<u>General</u>: - need a balance i.e. deer where there should be deer, moose where there should be moose and elk where there should be elk. - more browse habitat needed - The protection of key habitat types important to the survival of ungulates during severe conditions was important and noted by the entire group. <u>Moose</u>: - Concerns around moose population crisis and cumulative negative impacts of roads (on caribou also). <u>Deer</u>: - The group noted that they have observed fewer deer outside of town (i.e. all the deer have moved into town). - Hunting opportunities for white-tailed deer have declined in recent years. - Interest in protecting the herd outside of town. <u>Elk:</u> - Consideration for Elk Habitat should be mandatory.	**Stage 2 LTMD:** Cervid Management Zones are used to determine strategic zones for modelling and forest management for focus of ungulates in different or overlapping areas. Some zones have strategic landscape level management (e.g. caribou zone), and others have operational stand level requirements (e.g. moose, deer, elk). Decisions are documented in FMP supplementary documentation. - Boreal Landscape Guide indicators serve as metrics to assess habitat for very large groups of species. BLG indicators require management for a broad range of forest types, age classes and forest pattern to address varied wildlife habitat needs (assessed through required objective indicators: <u>Browse</u> habitat reflected in: Landscape Class area, young forest area, young forest patch size distribution, and browse habitat in Moose Emphasis Areas. <u>Winter survival</u> habitat reflected in: mature and older forest area, large landscape patches of mature and older forest, upland conifer forest. - mandatory objective indicators are reported for density of SFL primary and branch roads, and area of available forest. If roads construction exceeds road decommissioning, the road density indicator will increase, and the available forest area indicator will decrease. **Stage 3 Operational Planning**: Varied harvest pattern considerations and road use management strategies are used to promote wildlife habitat management in specific areas. Provincial forest management guidelines are followed for ungulate habitat management. Residual trees are planned for and retained in harvest areas (wildlife habitat).

Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan

Summary of Desired Forest & Benefits Meetings Comments

Kenora: November 13 and 20, 2019.

	Topic:	General Comments:	How Addressed in FMP:
10	Protection of Forest Values	- Traplines must be considered. - Protect gathering sites, spiritual sites and burial sites. - Concerns around harvesting areas with natural medicines. - Identify and protect cougar and wolverine (dens) with the appropriate AOC design. - Concern that AOC buffers on osprey and eagle nests are excessive, and suggestion that buffers be reduced, considering the state of local populations. - Special protection measures on wolf and bear sites was questioned, as the protection of such will lead to increased predation on moose and deer and increased bear and wolf populations. This also means increased potential for human interaction with bad outcomes for both the people and the animals.	**Stage 2 LTMD:** Consideration for amount of reserve area for the protection of identified forest values is included in strategic modelling. Various known values are mapped during all stages of plan development, unless the value is considered "sensitive" in which case it is not shown on maps. **Stage 3 Operational Planning**: (also includes Stage 4 Draft Plan) Detailed value identification and operational prescriptions for the protection of known values are considered in operational planning. These values protection measures are documented in the FMP (Table FMP-11). The protection measures must adhere to approved provincial guides (e.g. osprey direction in Stand and Site Guide) - Sensitive Indigenous values may be identified and protected, but are retained as confidential. - Species At Risk and known associated values are identified for the forest and appropriate Area of Concern prescriptions will be in the FMP and applied when affected by operations. - Mandatory compliance indicators are included in the FMP and measured during plan implementation to ensure that planned activities for the protection of values are being implemented successfully. **Out of Scope of FMP**: District consideration of wildlife populations in determining hunting tags allocations.
11	Operations - Road Use Management Strategies	- road maintenance strategies (especially active roads) - decommissioning of roads and road liability - desire for future use of roads - want road access to the forest (minimize road closures and road deactivation) - need safe winter parking spots (snow plowed areas to support several trucks and trailers) at popular spots on main haul roads (e.g.: access to Jim Lake, access to Botanist Lake etc.)	**Stage 2 LTMD**: Mandatory road density indicator included in FMP with desirable level (may consider to maintain or increase road density) if continued road use is desired while forest management activities are on-going. **Stage 3 Operational Planning**: Road Use Management Strategies in FMP text **Out of Scope of FMP**: Road safety.
12	Healthy Wildlife Populations and Opportunities for Hunting, Fishing	- want sustainable populations/enhanced populations of moose, deer and grouse - want continued opportunities for hunting - wish for sustainable populations of fish and continued opportunities for fishing	**Stage 2 LTMD**: Mandatory objective indicators for landscape class area to cover a broad range of habitat types (BLG coarse filter approach to forest management at the landscape level). **Stage 3 Operational Planning**: (documented in FMP text and tables) Riparian zones are managed as per Stand and Site Guide. Road use management strategies address road maintenance and decommissioning. Mandatory management indicator for primary and branch road density reflects amount of permanent roads on the forest for forest management and for road-based recreational opportunities.

Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan

Summary of Desired Forest & Benefits Meetings Comments

Kenora: November 13 and 20, 2019.

	Topic:	General Comments:	How Addressed in FMP:
13	Operations - Harvest Areas	- efficient, cost effective, quality wood for mills - Long term sustainable fibre supply for area mills and related employment - prioritize salvage harvest operations	**Stage 2 LTMD**: economically and spatially feasible harvest areas (40-year projection) documented in FMP text; - Salvage harvest included in harvest eligibility criteria (FMP text). - Wood supply is managed and has indicators of objective achievement in FMP (volumes, biomass, broad size classification). We do not manage employment. **Stage 3 Operational Planning:** harvest areas planned for economical wood supply; - wood utilization (volumes to mills) is projected for 10 year plan period. - include any salvage harvest areas in Draft or Final FMPs.
14	Operations - Slash Pile Burning	- interest in leaving a small portion of slash piles for wildlife purposes - Interest from local cottagers to ensure all slash piles are promptly burned.	**Stage 3 Operational Planning:** Silvicultural strategies in FMP text and planned renewal activities, including slash pile burning (Table FMP-17). Typically all slash piles are planned for burning, in accordance with regional direction to limit losses to non-productive land (roads and landings). Leaving slash piles intact would be against policy. Not all slash piles burn completely, therefore it is expected that some habitat for wildlife will be left.
15	Operations - Silvicultural Strategies	- planning for conifer purity is important to the group, particularly if chemical tending (herbicides) is not used. - interest to see the company try other non-chemical treatments (e.g. manual tending, prescribed burns, or season of harvest) and monitor regeneration results - need to meet our silvicultural targets. - If herbicides are not used (personally I have no problem with herbicide) then perhaps we need to consider other means (manual). - I would also like to see prescribed burning (including such for site preparation) utilized if it can be done in an economical and safe way to deal with unwanted brush, hardwood and grasses etc. It would also likely be of some benefit in terms of dealing with insect and disease impacts as well.	**Stage 2 LTMD:** Regeneration success by treatment type is discuss and analyzed when developing post-harvest renewal treatments for strategic modelling and Silvicultural Ground Rules (Table FMP-4). **Stage 3 Operational Planning**: Silvicultural strategies in FMP text and planned renewal activities (Table FMP-17). Monitoring of silvicultural success required as per FMPM, including 3 required objective indicators related to silvicultural planning, treatments and success. Insect and disease assessment is out of scope for the FMP. MNRF monitors and undertakes mitigative actions as warranted.
16	Operations - Silvicultural Strategies - Blueberries	- interest in prescribed burning to promote blueberry regeneration - interest in maintaining quality forest access to blueberry/mushroom harvesting areas - interest in Highbush Cranberries - interest in the sustainable harvest of blueberries.	**Stage 2 LTMD:** Regeneration success is discuss and analyzed when developing post-harvest renewal treatments for strategic modelling and Silvicultural Ground Rules (Table FMP-4). **Stage 3 Operational Planning**: - Silvicultural strategies in FMP text and planned renewal activities (Table FMP-17). - Operational planning may include specific harvest and regeneration activities if candidate blueberry or cranberry areas are identified.

Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan

Summary of Desired Forest & Benefits Meetings Comments

Kenora: November 13 and 20, 2019.

	Topic:	General Comments:	How Addressed in FMP:
17	Consultation	- both the government and industry should continue to reach out to communities, tourism industry, etc. to identify and protect new values. - Have Miisun and MNRF keep doing what they are doing - they seem to have great relationships with Indigenous communities. This could aid forest management education of other groups. - Government needs to modernize how they communicate with stakeholders and solicit input into forest management planning.	**Stages 1-5:** FMPM manual requirement to consult throughout planning process (and annually through FMP implementation). - FMPM requirements include the Public Consultation Process, and First Nation and Métis Community Involvement and Consultation in Forest Management Planning - Improvement of Indigenous participation and public engagement is an on-going communication strategy - opportunity for use of Kenora Forest FMP Indigenous Task Teams. Government modernization is **Out of Scope of FMP**: The Planning Team does consider effective ways to communicate during development of the FMP and utilizes varied media.
18	Employment	- We need more contractors / more people working on the forest! It was noted that this is very difficult to do under Miisun's shareholder agreement / business environment.	Employment is **Out of Scope of FMP, h**owever, the provision of wood supply and a healthy forest ecosystem will provide the environment for forest-related businesses to continue.
19	Social Benefits from the Forest	Indigenous communities would like to see more fuelwood available for elders. Indigenous communities are requesting additional economic development from forestry such as employment and business opportunties.	**Out of scope of FMP**. Fuelwood is now identified in Annual Work Schedule (AWS), not in the 10-year FMP (FMPM 2017). **Out of Scope of the FMP.**
20	Social Issues	- Concerns over Methylmercury accumulation in the English/Wabigoon River.	**Out of Scope of the FMP.**
	END		

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

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Local Citizens' Committee Report

KENORA LOCAL CITZENS' COMMITTEE (KLCC) REPORT
KENORA FOREST 2022-2032 FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Introduction

Despite the unprecedented impacts of the COVID-19 global pandemic, the Kenora Local Citizens'' Committee (KLCC) received regular updates in the form of power point presentations and group discussions. The KLCC had the opportunity to question presenters Kurt Pochailo (Plan Author, Miisun Integrated Resource Management Company) and Kyle Myschowoda Kenora District Management Forester) at our regular meetings. The sessions presented by industry and MNRF continue to be extremely valuable to the committee's understanding & knowledge of the process.

Member	**Affiliation / Representation**
Clarke Anderson	Kenora Trappers Council (KLCC Chair)
Pat Rheault	Tourism Operators
Garth Collier	Lake of the Woods District Stewardship Association
Mark Scott	Independent Loggers
Dean Caron	Forest Industry
Alasdair Mowat	Mineral Exploration
Dave Canfield	City of Kenora
Karen Cederwall	Independent
Sandra Triskle	Kenora Métis Council
Lucas King	Grand Council Treaty 3
Support personnel	**Affiliation / Representation**
Kurt Pochailo	Sustainable Forest Licensee representative
Kaitlin Moncrief	MNRF liaison

Process / Activities

At most of the meetings, quorum is maintained. When quorum is maintained, motions and agenda business can be approved. Updates relating to forest management planning on the Kenora Forest FMP are a standing agenda item. Planning for the FMP will be implemented on April 1, 2022. The following summarizes the involvement of the KLCC during the preparation of the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP up to and including Stage Four, Draft Forest Management Plan. The KLCC was given the opportunity to attend MNRF Forest Management Planning sessions, and, at times, took an active role engaging with stakeholders.

Items of discussions included but were not limited to:

- Contributions made to the description of the desired forest and benefits of the Kenora Forest.
- Development/implementation of new Area of Concern (AOC) prescriptions.
- Stakeholder consultation.
- Endorsement to proceed with planning.

The KLCC representative and/or their alternate for the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP attended all KLCC meetings and provided verbal updates at times.

Date	***Meeting Type***	***Details***
July 17, 2019	FMP Training	Organizing for Planning for 2022 Northwest Region FMP teams: KLCC in attendance.
July 23, 2019	PT #1	Update on Project Plan development and a summary of its contents provided e.g. multidisciplinary team with specific expertise, plan advisors, plan reviewers, description of our steering committee (i.e. members, purpose, etc.). The planning team discussed potential issues that could affect the production schedule. The planning team discussed the five key stages of public consultation but noted that anyone can provide a comment at any time. The planning team discussed key planning processes e.g. checkpoints with respect to strategic planning. Project lead noted that Stage Two work on the Long-term Management Direction (LTMD) is already underway. The planning team discussed background information e.g. Planning Composite Inventory, etc. Some discussion regarding Caribou occurred.
August 20, 2019	PT #2	SFL noted that a “Forestry Tour” was held with the Minaki Conservancy and participated in a ‘forestry 101’ with local cottagers. The SFL discussed a meeting held with the Lake of the Woods District Stewardship Association (LOWDSA) to discuss potentially controversial harvest areas and, general to let their members know that the planning process is starting. Other updates regarding public consultation were discussed. An update on the production schedule was provided. The planning team reviewed the *readiness checklist* for our Stage 1 – Invitation to Participate (ITP). Draft Project Plan and Terms of Referenced were reviewed again.
September 10, 2019	KLCC Meeting	Update informing the LCC that planning is getting underway and that our first FMP training session is scheduled for two full days in October. An update was also provided on the scope and timing of the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP, *Desired Forest and Benefits Meeting*. A request to the LCC was made for them to select an LCC representative and alternate on the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP Planning Team. A motion was passed to select Dean Caron and Dave Canfield as the LCC representatives of the planning team.

September 17, 2019	PT #3	The planning team confirmed that the Project Plan is ready for approval. An update on the production schedule was provided. An update was provided on the background information for ITP.
October 22, 2019	FMP Training	Long-term Management Direction (LTMD) for 2022 NWR FMP teams: KLCC in attendance.
October 24, 2019	PT #4	Introduced new planning team members. An update on the production schedule was provided with a specific note and status update on our Stage One. It is scheduled to run from November 4th to December 4th. The planning team continued to consider, review and confirm ITP products. Provided a reminder on the upcoming Desired Forest and Benefits Meeting with a discussion of why we do it, how it factors into the FMP, what type of information/material will be provided, etc.
November 13, 2019	PT #5	A production schedule update was provided to the planning team. Notably, the tentative dates for our ITP had to be adjusted. ITP will now begin on November 12th. That said, all tasks in preparation for ITP have been complete and the planning team is ready to go. The LTMD task team gave a brief update followed by an overview of the Desired Forest and Benefits Meeting. Three presentations regarding the Desired Forest and Benefits Meeting were provided.
November 20, 2019	Desired Forest and Benefits Meeting	The Kenora District Manager organized the Desired Forest and Benefits Meeting for key forest management stakeholders. The purpose of the meeting was to: • Provide participants with relevant information regarding the Kenora Forest and the context under which the plan will be developed; • Provide a forum for participants to share their respective interests in management of the Kenora Forest; • Talk about the desired future state of the Kenora Forest; and • Discuss types of goods or services that are obtained from the forest, examples include wood for forest industry, wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, baitfish or trapping opportunities, etc. • Presentations were provided on

		1. Legislative Context for Forest Management Planning. 2. Review of past Kenora FMP plan objectives. 3. Boreal Landscape Guide Implications to Forest Management Planning. • A discussion of key objective categories occurred focusing on: 1. Social & Economics. 2. Forest Diversity. 3. Forest Values. 4. Operational levels.
December 11, 2019	PT #6	A production schedule update was provided. Updated the planning team that all ITP products have now formally been submitted to the MNRF. Communications task team noted that a few comments have come in to either SFL or MNRF. LTMD task team provided a good update on Forest Units (FU). The planning team endorsed going forward with eleven forest units for the 2022-2032 FMP. District provided an overview of how the two Desired and Forest Benefits Meetings went. The planning team reviewed comments from the Desired Forest and Benefits Meeting and reviewed the LTMD task team's analysis of comments. The planning team agreed with the task team's analysis (e.g. what was strategic, operational or out-of-scope of the planning process). Comments from the Desired Forest and Benefits Meeting did not result in any additional management objective indicators though comments will likely result in new products being added to the plan during Stage 3 – Proposed Operations. The biologists provided an update on Caribou, specifically the status of the habitat tract analysis.
January 14, 2020	PT #7	An update was provided on changes to planning team members. A production schedule update was provided and noted that our ITP has officially concluded. The planning team reviewed the current management objectives (FMP-10). SFL and District provided an update on current outreach and a discussion of comments received to date. Project Manager provided a revised summary of the Desired Forest and Benefits Meeting comments, draft table FMP-10 (Management Objectives), and a table showing a comparison of indicators from the 2012 FMP to the 2022 FMP. Project manager presented an introduction to our Strategic Forest Management Model (SFMM) and how it's used in the process. The project manager discussed topics that the planning team will need to contribute/comment on in the coming month in

		preparation for LTMD e.g. fire disturbance. A brief update on the upcoming advance analysis training was noted. There will be two sessions: a one-day session for the planning team on January 31st and a two-day session for those directly involved in modeling in early February. Another update on Caribou related analysis was provided which involved a discussion with the planning team about strategic access to the northern portions of the Kenora Forest Management Unit (FMU).
January 15, 2020	KLCC Meeting	An overview of the summary of comments from the Desired Forest and Benefits Meeting was provided and a discussion occurred on how comments can/will be addressed. An update on when the tentative date for the next official stage of public consultation was provided. The plan author also provided an update of what the planning team and task teams are currently working on.
January 31, 2020	FMP Training	Advanced Analysis Training. KLCC representative in attendance.
February 12, 2020	PT #8	A productions schedule update was provided including a discussion regarding checkpoints # two, three and four. The Project manager also discussed tasks forthcoming including water classification, Archaeological Potential Area development, Moose and Deer Emphasis Areas (i.e. MEA and DEA) and the status of Dynamic Caribou Habitat Schedule (DCHS) which will be the result of all the work the biologists are doing on the Caribou habitat tracts. Planning team agreed on the draft Management Objectives going forward. Other LTMD products were reviewed including wildlife habitat considerations, forest dynamics and silviculture model inputs, landbase classification and model inputs, and discussed how the SFM Model will be setup in advance of scoping.
February 26, 2020	KLCC Meeting	KLCC representative on the planning team and the plan author provided an update to the KLCC. They confirmed that everything was running as planned. The plan author and KLCC representative, provided an update of what the planning team and task teams are currently working on, including an update on forest units, yield curves (natural curves are complete and working on managed curves). They noted modelling for the Long-term Management Direction (LTMD) will start at the next task team meeting which is scheduled for mid-March.

March 25, 2020	PT #9	The production schedule was reviewed. The project manager provided a review of checkpoints as part of the production schedule update. It was noted that checkpoint #2 is complete. The project manager discussed some of these products including forest units, forest productivity classes, landscape biodiversity classification, and the caribou tract analysis. The district biologist has completed the draft supplementary documentation (Supp Doc) needed for this analysis and is also currently working on the Supp Doc needed for our four MEAs. Regarding checkpoint #3, the was a discussion on Base Model Inventory (BMI) development, modeling the landbase, natural succession (old age), operations and harvest related assumptions, slope-based reserves (i.e. variable shoreline reserve) are complete. Once the BMI is loaded into SFMM, modelling can really begin. FMP tables are starting to be generated (e.g. FMP-3 – Summary of Managed Crown Productive Forest by FU and FMP-4 – Silvicultural Ground Rules) and the Analysis Package is being worked on. Regarding checkpoint #4, a discussion about the completion of our harvest eligibility criteria, and more on FMP-10 occurred. For FMP-10, there was discussion about some of the revisions that may still occur. The LTMD task team provided a presentation to planning team members on recent updates in addition to previous discussion e.g. Post-Harvest Renewal Transition Rules, road density objective, specific indicators within FMP-10, operational/strategic zoning, wildlife tree retention, yield curves, etc. The planning team discussed the tight timelines for the next three months as the task team continues to work hard preparing the LTMD for formal submission.
April 22, 2020	PT #10	Update on the production schedule was provided. The LTMD task team provided an update including a review of FMP-1 to FMP-10, measurement of indicators (notably the indicator for young forest patch size, which may not be achieved). An LTMD review presentation/discussion was also provided which included topics our DCHS time-slice, timber volumes, scoping and investigations. The discussion also zeroed in on the work done to run multiple LTMD scenarios to find the best balance of objective achievement possible. The LTMD task team is supportive of LTMD-07 scenario. The SFL also presented to the planning team preferred and optional harvest for consideration and discussion. Kurt sent out copies of the presentation and maps.

May 13, 2020	PT #11	Update on the production schedule was provided including timelines for submission of the LTMD to the MNRF. Regarding public consultation, the SFL and District have received a few comments. A re-cap and discussion occurred. The LTMD task team when into detail with the planning team regarding the task team's efforts to allocate as close to the selected LTMD run as possible. Currently the task team has lower harvest volumes than what was projected. The group also discussed current objective achievement. Notably, of the 15 indicators being assessed at this point, two related to the MEAs will be done later, 10 have been achieved, 2 have been partially achieved and one cannot be achieved (i.e. the young forest patch size). The current Social and Economic Assessment and Risk Assessment were also discussed. It was noted the Operations task team has started to meet. Some preliminary discussions have included road categorization.
May 13, 2020	KLCC Meeting	The KLCC representative on the planning team provided an introduction for the 2022-2032 Kenora Forest Long-term LTMD. Kurt provided a presentation, which described the details of the LTMD including operational zones and timing, objective and indicator achievement, yield curves, available harvest area, silvicultural inputs, planned road corridors and risk assessment.
June 10, 2020	PT #12	A production schedule update was provided. A detailed communications task team update was provided including potential delays to timelines due to concerns around COVID-19. The Operations task team also provided an update. The planning team discussed current priorities including updating Area of Concern (AOC) prescriptions, Conditions on Regular Operations (CRO), and Conditions on Roads, Landings, and Aggregate Pits (CORLAP) with the latest requirements.
July 8, 2020	PT #13	An update on the new Forest Management Planning Manual (FMPM) that the planning team will now be using. The planning team discussed changes between the 2017 and 2020 manuals, the phase in provisions and any implications this could have on the planning team. The District and SFL provided a communications update followed by other task team updates. Notably, the planning team discussed the new AOC prescription for Eastern Whip-poor-will that the Operations task team is working on. This will be a change from the previous AOC prescription and could be used as a model for the rest of the province in the future. An update was

		also provided on other work the Operations task team has on the go.
August 12, 2020	PT #14	A production schedule update was provided and continued with some discussion regarding the changes to the FMPM. The planning team had a brief discussion about he Evaluate Forest Residual Tool (EFRT). The planning team discussed what the task teams are currently working on including a good communications update. The Operations task team continues their work with AOCs and other conditions, Operational Road Boundary (ORB), and are having a close operational look at some of the current preferred areas. The task team has also started discussing their 'tourism' AOCs in response to some initial comments.
August 18, 2020	FMP Training	Proposed Operations Training Session #1 (AOCs and Water crossings): KLCC representative in attendance.
August 25, 2020	FMP Training	Proposed Operations Training Session #2 (Caribou): KLCC representative in attendance.
August 26, 2020	KLCC Meeting	The plan author also provided an update of what the planning team and task teams are currently working on. An update on the public input received during Stage Two was provided to the LCC noting two key areas that have been commented on so far. The plan author also reviewed the current production schedule with the LCC providing tentative dates for RD endorsement of the LTMD, Proposed Operations and Draft Plan. A production schedule update was provided. LTMD review is complete and checkpoints 1 – 5 have been issued and the presentation with the Regional Director has was scheduled for preliminary endorsement.
September 9, 2020	PT #15	A production schedule update was provided. The planning team discussed upcoming LTMD presentation to the Regional Director. The task teams provided updates. The planning team discussed the new Eastern Whip-poor-will prescription again, MEAs, Archaeological Potential Areas, as well as current status of the teams Operational Planning Inventory.
October 7, 2020	KLCC Meeting	The plan author provided an update on the results of the presentation of the LTMD to the Northwest Regional Director (RD). The RD provided preliminary endorsement. The plan author also provided an update of what the planning team and operations task team are currently working on e.g. AOC prescriptions, Moose and Deer Emphasis Areas, Operational

		Road Boundaries and Road Use Strategies, etc. The plan author also noted that the SFL has hired a contractor to examine the preferred harvest areas to see if they make sense to harvest e.g. access, logging chance, etc.
November 5, 2020	PT #16	An update on the production schedule was provided as well as task team updates. Plan author confirmed that the Regional Director has endorsed Kenora's LTMD. The District biologist presented on Species at Risk (SAR) and how they are and will be considered in the FMP. The plan author also reviewed updated Operations task team products. The planning team discussed some next steps including upcoming presentations for Stage Three – Proposed Operations and associated forums.
November 27, 2020	FMP Training	Proposed Operations Training (all day training). Open session, KLCC members in attendance.
December 2, 2020	PT #17	An update on the production schedule was provided as well as task team updates. Notably, potential bridging areas were discussed with the planning team.
December 9, 2020	KLCC Meeting	The plan author provided an update of what the planning team and operations task team are currently working on. The plan author provided an update on the production schedule noting that this is typically when we received most of the feedback from the public. The plan author noted that due to COVID-19 we will not be able to hold an open house so everything will be made available online with phone and virtual meetings being offer on request.
January 13, 2021	PT #18	An update on the production schedule was provided and a discussion of what the task teams are currently working on occurred. The Operations task team discussed with the planning team about what area is currently planned for harvest (FMP-12), and volumes by species (FMP-13) with respect to the Modelling and Inventory Support Tool (MIST). The planning team discussed where we're still under allocated (i.e. POD and HMX continue to challenge the task team). Planned harvest volume and utilization (FMP-14), projected wood utilization by mill (FMP-15), the current contingency areas (FMP-16), planned renewal and tending areas (FMP-17), planned expenditures (FMP-19), planned assessment of establishment (FMP-20), and the current list of AOCs (FMP-11) including the current CROs were also all discussed. Bridging areas from the 2012-2022 FMP, and the length of

		time that they will be available for once the 2022-2032 FMP is implemented, was also discussed. The project manager ran through several on-going or outstanding items that are currently being worked on.
January 20, 2021	KLCC Meeting	The plan author provided an update of what the planning team and operations task teams are currently working on. The plan author also presented the proposed operations to the KLCC. They reviewed maps and discussed key pieces of material e.g. allocations, roads, FMP text and tables, etc. Questions were asked and answered during the presentation.
February 24, 2021	PT #19	An update on the production schedule was provided and a discussion of what the task teams are currently working on occurred. A complete review/discussion of current and upcoming tasks was done. The planning team also discussed the latest from the Communications task team. The LCC self-evaluation process was brought-up. KLCC representatives and key planning team members would meet to discuss and prepare. The planning team also discussed how the Stage Three information forum went and what we could expect for Stage Four. The timelines specific to Stage Four we also discussed at length. Ongoing discussion with respect to proposed operations continued.
March 10, 2021	KLCC Meeting	The plan author provided an update of what the planning team and operations task teams are currently working on. The District Forester provided an update on public consultation to date. So far, he noted that that majority of input has been on a few key areas i.e. areas north of Ena Lake and Kramer Lakes. He noted that the area around Kramer Lake has now been removed and the planning team will be looking to set aside this area long-term because of its value as a high use recreational area. The Plan Author described that with Ena Lake area, the main concern has been access since this area does not currently have any road infrastructure. The District Forester also provided the LCC Self-Evaluation Survey for the Kenora Forest 2022- 2032 FMP and described that the Forest Management Plan has a mandatory objective to weigh the LCCs engagement / effectiveness in the planning process. The LCC representative noted he worked with members of the planning team to develop the survey and that this is everyone's chance to provide their individual perspective on how effective this planning process has been.

March 24, 2021	PT #20	An update on the production schedule was provided and a discussion of what the task teams are currently working on occurred. The planning team discussed the preparation of the KLCC report. The planning team also discussed the results of the KLCC's self-evaluation. The results were very positive overall. The planning team reviewed and discussed any new comments from the public including those ongoing discussions in key areas. The SFL noted that they have launched a website that will provide even better support to the public and Indigenous communities when it comes time to review the Draft FMP. A very good discussion of current and outstanding items in preparation for Stage Four was given.
April 14, 2021	PT #21	An update on the production schedule was provided. The planning team decided to delay the submission of the Draft FMP by 3 weeks from May 13th to June 3rd. Discussions with stakeholders factored into the decision to provide more time despite how effective the planning team has been. A discussion of what the task teams are currently working on occurred. Notably, a discussion on current and upcoming items in advance of checkpoint #7 – Confirmation of Proposed Operations. The planning team discussed how the Operations task team is still having difficulties locating POD and HMX FUs for allocation. The planning team reviewed and discussed any new comments from the public including those ongoing discussions in key areas. A good discussion of current and outstanding items in preparation for Stage Four was given.
April 21, 2021	KLCC Meeting	The KLCC discussed current communications with a focus on key areas of interest with questions and answered provided throughout the discussion.
May 5, 2020	PT #22	An update on the production schedule was provided and a discussion of what the task teams are currently working on occurred. In particular, the planning team focused on ongoing efforts to work with individuals/groups of individuals in key areas of the Kenora Forest who continue to place doubts onto our forest management planning process despite the efforts of the planning team. The planning team also discussed current status of operational planning as we are getting close to going public with our Draft FMP e.g. current harvest areas (both regular and contingency), bridging, roads and aggregate extraction areas. The project manager ran the planning team through the draft final SFMM run comparing the current planned harvest to the LTMD. The planning team also

		discussed any issues regarding objective achievement. A good discussion of current and outstanding items in preparation for Stage Four was given e.g. running the spatial analysis using Ontario's Landscape Tool (OLT), work on various Supplementary Documentation, etc.

Participation in Public Consultation Efforts (e.g. Supplemental Notices, Information Forums)

KLCC members reviewed the background information for the Stage One – Invitation to Participate. KLCC members posted supplemental notices (e.g. Area News).

The COVID-19 global pandemic created significant challenges for the planning team, however, planning team members responded remarkably well by adopting effective measures to accommodate our stakeholders e.g. providing online forums.

The KLCC would like to acknowledge these efforts and note that public consultation throughout the planning process has been effective. MNRF and SFL staff have been responsive and always open to receiving and considering comments and concerns at any point in the planning process.

There are three different online options for the information recognizing there is a range in the public's computer ability and availability. Likewise, where requested we provide physical copies of maps. Unlike in person information centres, this information was freely available anytime and anywhere without the bounds of being able to go to a district or SFL office. What was greatly missed was the face to face and physical discussion and questioning period by all involved. The online seemed more effective than the historic guest attendance at information centers.

The MNRF followed their notification requirements as per the FMPM and in many cases tried to connect with others who had not previously requested direct written notices. The MNRF and SFL also provided additional educational opportunities such as presentations and field tours to specific interest groups.

Participation in the Issue Resolution Process

MNRF & Plan Author Co-operation

The MNRF staff & Plan Author (as represented by Miisun Planning Forester and service provider with Forest Concepts) co-operated fully in providing briefings/updates at KLCC meetings. These were well planned & presented. The committee wishes to express its appreciation for the expertise and professionalism put into keeping them up to date and engaged in the planning process for the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan.

Assessment of the Effectiveness of the KLCC Structure and any Recommendations for Change

The Kenora Forest planning team has always kept KLCC members informed and addressed items of concern, thereby increasing the effectiveness of the KLCC. The KLCC has always cooperated when the planning team brought questions (e.g. consultation with stakeholders). The Kenora Forest planning team is working well to support the effectiveness of the KLCC. The committee is reasonably satisfied with the structure of the KLCC, but it is sometimes hard for volunteers to find time to attend the extra meetings required to stay informed and provide meaningful input. The KLCC has effectively contributed in the preparation of the 2022-2032 FMP.

KLCC members have been provided with an annual overview of the forest operations compliance activities during the presentation of the Annual Reports, Annual Work Schedules and from time to time updates of issues and trends. Committee members are encouraged to participate in the Independent Forest Audit (IFA) process. The KLCC will also be given the opportunity to review the forest operations inspections summary (Table AR-6) which forms part of each year's Annual Report. Significant non-compliance issues may be brought to the attention of the KLCC or to the MNRF (from the KLCC) at regular or specially scheduled meetings in order to keep everyone apprised of activities on the forest.

Self-evaluation of effectiveness assessment of the KLCC was provided to the KLCC by MNRF during the Stage 3 Proposed Operations review. All members of the committee completed the survey regarding their involvement in the FMP. Overall, the committee was satisfied with the opportunities for public consultation in the development of the FMP and those identified in the FMPM.

Participation in the Issue Resolution Process.
(to be complete prior to final plan submission)
There were BLANK issue resolution requests with meetings on MONTH DAY YEAR, and MONTH DAY YEAR. The Kenora Forest planning team representative and the KLCC Chair were provided opportunities for input into the resolution of the issue.

KLCC's general agreement or disagreement with the FMP
(to be complete prior to final plan submission)
The KLCC appreciates the hard work involved by the Company, MNRF District and Region in preparing the 2022-2032 FMP. Company representatives and MNRF staff have kept the KLCC well informed. The preparation and review of the FMP is based on the applicable forest management planning requirements and guidelines, operational prescriptions which balance the protection of all forest values, public and First Nation interests with the needs of the forest industry.

During the MONTH DAY, YEAR meeting, the LCC was presented with the Final Plan by the Plan Author. Overall the committee was very supportive of the current Final Plan. Following the presentation of the Final Plan and subsequent discussions, the Kenora

Local Citizens' Committee would like to indicate their support of the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan. The Kenora Local Citizens' Committee is looking forward to plan approval effective April 1, 2022 and subsequent implementation through the planning term.

Submitted by,

Dean Caron LCC - Planning Team Representative.

Dave Canfield LCC – Alternate Planning Team Representative.

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

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List of Required Alterations

INCLUDED IN FINAL PLAN ONLY

Includes:

(iii) List of required alterations; and
(iv) List of major changes from draft to final FMPs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

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Planning Team's Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference
for the
2022 to 2032 Forest Management Plan
for the
Kenora Forest

Effective Date: January 1, 2019
Approval Date: Nov. 17, 2019
Addendum 1 Date: October 9, 2020
Addendum 2 Date: May 5, 2021
Addendum 3 Date: May 27, 2021

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Terms of Reference
for the
2022 to 2032 Kenora Forest Management Plan

This Terms of Reference meets the requirements of the *Forest Management Planning Manual (2017)* and the *Forest Information Manual (2017)*. As Plan Author, I am committed to my role in ensuring that the 2022 to 2032 Kenora Forest Management Plan is produced on schedule as described in this Terms of Reference and in compliance with all relevant legislation.

Prepared By:

_____ _____
Kurt Pochailo, R.P.F., Plan Author Date
Miisun Integrated Resource Management Company

I acknowledge the responsibilities of the Plan Author and other employees of my organization who are members of the Planning Team:

Senior Company Official:

_____ _____
Erik Holmstrom, R.P.F., Vice-President, Miitigoog LP Date

Endorsed By:

_____ _____
Brian Kilgour, District Manager Date
Kenora District, Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry

_____ _____
Londa Mortson, Regional Resources Manager Date
Northwest Region, Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry

I acknowledge the responsibilities of the employees of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry who are members of the Planning Team:

Approved By:

_____ _____
Rik Aikman, Acting Regional Director Date
Northwest Region, Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry

<Original signed versions of this page are retained at the offices of the Kenora District MNRF and the Miisun Integrated Resource Management Company. Signatures in this Terms of Reference are not updated when personnel changes occur during plan development.>

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Terms of Reference (ToR), in conjunction with the associated Project Plan, will guide the preparation of the Forest Management Plan (FMP) for the Kenora Forest for the 10-year period from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2032.

Miitigoog LP is the holder of the Sustainable Forest License (SFL) for the Kenora Forest. Miisun Integrated Resource Management Company assumes all associated responsibilities of the SFL holder in terms of the preparation of the 2022-2032 FMP for the Kenora Forest.

The FMP will be prepared by the Plan Author, who will be assisted by an interdisciplinary Planning Team and a Local Citizens' Committee (LCC). In addition, plan advisors with a specialty in a particular subject area will play a role in providing advice and support during plan preparation.

2.0 ORGANIZATION FOR PLANNING

This section provides the organizational framework established to ensure the timely completion of the 2022-2032 FMP. This framework includes the Steering Committee, Planning Team (PT), plan advisors and plan reviewers. More detailed descriptions of roles and responsibilities for the Planning Team, including any task teams set up to contribute to FMP planning, can be found in the associated Project Plan.

2.1 Steering Committee

The Steering Committee will primarily serve to provide direction regarding issues that the Planning Team is unable to resolve. Committee members will be kept informed about Planning Team activities and progress through copies of the Planning Team minutes which will be forwarded to them. The Planning Team Chair will also provide periodic supplementary updates as needed to ensure Steering Committee members are aware of emerging issues and to report on progress towards checkpoints as identified in the Terms of Reference.

The following table identifies those individuals who will act as the Steering Committee:

Steering Committee Member	Organization and Title
Todd Moore, R.P.F.	MNRF Regional Resources Planning Supervisor, Steering Committee Chair
Brian Kilgour	MNRF – Kenora District Manager
Erik Holmstrom, R.P.F.	Vice-President - Miitigoog LP

The roles and responsibilities of the Steering Committee include:

a. Provide guidance and direction on unresolved planning team issues
b. Monitoring the preparation of the 2022-2032 FMP and will resolve issues and disagreements among planning team members to aid plan preparation in accordance with the project plan schedule.

c. Provide direction to planning team members and plan advisors that once decisions are made, the decisions are supported and not revisited without due cause;
d. Steering Committee members will meet as required, upon request of the Plan Author, Project Manager or Regional Planning Forester to advise/resolve planning team issues; and
e. Steering Committee members will receive and review planning team minutes and agendas and if required, participate in planning team meetings.

2.2 Planning Team

The following table identifies those individuals appointed to the Planning Team:

Planning Team Member	Affiliation	Role
Kurt Pochailo, R.P.F.	Miisun Integrated Resource Management Company	Plan Author, Planning Team Chair, SFL Lead
Laurren Peterson, R.P.F.	MNRF - Northwest Region	Regional Planning Forester, MNRF Lead
Susan Jarvis, R.P.F	Forest Concepts	Project Manager, FMP Planning Consultant
Donna Puls	Miisun Integrated Resource Management Company	G.I.S. Applications Specialist
Kyle Myschowoda, R.P.F.	MNRF – Kenora District	Management Forester
Peter Hettinga	MNRF – Kenora District	Management Biologist
Christy MacDonald	MNRF – Kenora District	Resource Liaison Specialist
Virginia Thompson	MNRF - Northwest Region	Acting Regional Planning Biologist
Dean Caron Dave Canfield (Alternate)	Kenora Local Citizens' Committee	LCC Representative
Abigail Williams, (R.P.F. in training)	Weyerhaeuser - Kenora	Collective Representative of Wood Supply Commitments
Albert Handorgan	Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island)	First Nation Community Representative
Alex Tom	Naotkamegwanning First Nation (Whitefish Bay)	First Nation Community Representative
Josh Rognvaldson	Niisaachewan Anishinaabe Nation (Dalles)	First Nation Community Representative
Marvin McDonald	Wabaseemoong Independent Nations (Whitedog)	First Nation Community Representative
Vacant	Métis Nation of Ontario, Region One Consultation Committee	RICC Representative

Planning Team Member	Affiliation	Role
Vacant	Animakee Wa Zhing No. 37 (Northwest Angle No. 37 First Nation)	First Nation Community Representative
Vacant	Asubpeeschoseewagong Netum Anishinabek (Grassy Narrows First Nation)	First Nation Community Representative
Vacant	Iskatewizaagegan No. 39 Independent First Nation (Shoal Lake 39)	First Nation Community Representative
Vacant	Mishkosiminiziibing First Nation (Big Grassy River)	First Nation Community Representative
Vacant	Northwest Angle No. 33 First Nation	First Nation Community Representative
Vacant	Ojibways of Onigaming First Nation (Sabaskong / Onigaming)	First Nation Community Representative
Vacant	Shoal Lake No. 40 First Nation	First Nation Community Representative
Vacant	Wabauskang First Nation	First Nation Community Representative
Vacant	Washagamis Bay	First Nation Community Representative
Vacant	Wauzhusk Onigum Nation (Rat Portage)	First Nation Community Representative

* Minute Taker for Planning Team meetings to be assigned by Planning Team Chair.

2.3 Key Advisors and Support

The following identifies those individuals who will act as key plan advisors and support.

Miisun Integrated Resource Management Company	Position
Shannon Rawn, R.P.F.	General Manager
Derian Caron (R.P.F. in Training)	Operations Forester
MNRF – Kenora District	**Position**
Scott McAughey	Resources Management Supervisor
Pat Harvey	Fire Operations Supervisor
Erik Lockhart	Acting District Planner
Jordan Desserre	Aggregate Technical Specialist

Dan McMahon	Area Enforcement Manager
Megan Park	Integrated Resource Management Technical Specialist
Darren Ellery	GIS Data Technician
Meagan Saunders	Acting Lands & Waters Technical Specialist
John Myshrall	Fish & Wildlife Technical Specialist
Krista Prosser	Forestry Technical Specialist
MNRF Region/Province	**Position**
Stephen Yeung, R.P.F.	Acting Regional Forest Management Planning Specialist
Scott Hole, R.P.F., Rob Bowen, R.P.F.	Regional Analysts
Garnet Beemer	Regional Analyst
Gwenyth Foley	Forest Industry Liaison
Andrew Bickmore	Regional Aboriginal Advisor
Renee Bellini	Cultural Heritage Specialist
Laura Darby	Regional Planning Ecologist
Matthew Corbett, R.P.F.	Fire Science and Planning Specialist, Aviation Forest Fire and Emergency Services (AFFES)
MNRF Science Advisors	**Position**
Nick Buda, R.P.F., Ricardo Velasquez, R.P.F.	Regional Forested Ecosystems Science Specialists
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP)	
Katherine Onyshkewych	Acting Senior Parks Planner, Ontario Parks
Lori Skitt	Park Superintendent – Woodland Caribou Provincial Park
Ministry of Northern Development and Mines	
Catherine Daniels	Acting Land Use Policy & Planning Coordinator
Jennifer Findlay	Tourism Consultant
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport	
James Antler	Policy Advisor
Paige Campbell	Regional Archaeologist

2.4 Task Teams

Task Teams will be developed as needed by the Planning Team. Task Team membership and functions are described in Section 2.4 of the Project Plan.

2.5 Plan Reviewers

The following identifies those individuals who will act as plan reviewers.
Plan reviewers will concur with decisions previously agreed to by the Planning Team.

MNRF – Kenora District	**Position**
Kyle Myschowoda, R.P.F.	Management Forester
Peter Hettinga	Management Biologist
Christy McDonald	Resource Liaison Specialist
Erik Lockhart	Acting District Planner
Meagan Saunders	Acting Lands & Waters Technical Specialist
John Myshrall	Fish & Wildlife Technical Specialist
Pat Harvey	Fire Operations Supervisor
Megan Park	Integrated Resource Management Technical Specialist
MNRF Region/Province	**Position**
Laurren Peterson, R.P.F.	Regional Planning Forester
Stephen Yeung, R.P.F.	Acting Regional Forest Management Planning Specialist
Scott Hole, R.P.F.	Regional Planning Analyst
Virginia Thompson	Regional Planning Biologist
Gwenyth Foley	Forest Industry Liaison
Dean Hample, R.P.F.	Regional Forest Operations Specialist
Laura Darby	Regional Planning Ecologist
Matthew Corbett, R.P.F.	Fire Science and Planning Specialist, Aviation Forest Fire and Emergency Services (AFFES)
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP)	
Katherine Onyshkewych	Acting Senior Parks Planner, Ontario Parks
Lori Skitt	Park Superintendent - Woodland Caribou Provincial Park

MNRF regional and district staff will review the entire 2022-2032 FMP and will confirm that the planning team decisions and the consideration of public comments are reflected in the plan. They will confirm that the plan is complete; that all calculations are correct; and that the plan is understandable by those who must refer to, implement or monitor the plan. The MNRF Regional Planning Forester will coordinate the review of plan components and prepare the preliminary and final Lists of Required Alterations. The MNRF FMP Review Tool application will be used to submit review comments and populate the preliminary and final Lists of Required Alterations.

2.6 Operation of the Planning Team

The Planning Team is the working body for the preparation of the 10-year FMP. The level of participation of team members will vary depending on their particular area of expertise and assigned roles.

Task Teams may be established to support the Planning Team. Agenda items from Planning Team meetings requiring work may be delegated to a Task Team for discussion and/or completion before being brought back to the Planning Team. Task Teams will summarize any decisions made and present them for disucssion, as well as progress updates at the next Planning Team meeting, where they will be documented in the Planning Team minutes. It is the responsibility of the Task Team Leads to ensure that Task Team meeting agendas are prepared, notes are taken, and any assigned tasks are completed.

All Planning Team members are required to maintain appropriate communications and co-operate collectively as a team during production of the 2022-2032 FMP. Communications will include such methods as telephone calls, informal meetings, e-mail, etc. Formal Planning Team meetings and informal Task Team meetings will be required during production of the plan.

Planning Team Meetings

Planning Team meetings will generally be scheduled once a month or as required, and will follow the plan production schedule. Additional Planning Team meetings will be held when issues need to be resolved or at critical times during the planning process.

- Planning Team meetings will typically occur in Kenora (location TBD).
- All Planning Team members are expected to participate in Planning Team meetings.
- Planning Team meetings will be facilitated by the Chair.
- Meeting protocols:
    - All members will be prepared for the meeting;
    - All members will have an opportunity to express their views;
    - Members will be respectful of other members or guests;
    - Discussions should remain focused on the topic at hand; and
    - The Chair will control the speaking order, to ensure that all Planning Team members have an opportunity to participate in the discussions.
- Discussions should remain focused on the topic at hand; related to the Kenora Forest; within the framework of the Forest Management Planning Manual (FMPM), approved guidelines, provincial policy, etc.; and within the mandate of the Planning Team.
- Discussion items not on the agenda, if within the scope of the FMP, will be discussed if appropriate and as time permits (or scheduled for a separate or subsequent meeting).
- The attendance of any guests for a Planning Team meeting must be approved by the Planning Team Chair in advance of the meeting.

Meeting Agendas

The Planning Team Chair will prepare and distribute agendas to the Planning Team. The agenda will include items relevant to the current stage of plan production. All Planning Team members are responsible for the contribution of agenda topics. Agendas will be sent to Planning Team members at least one week prior to the next meeting. The location and timing of the meeting will be noted on the agenda.

Standing agenda items will include:

- Approval of meeting agenda;
- Approval of the previous meeting minutes;
- Status of Action Items;
- FMP Production Schedule Update;
- Updates from active Task Teams;
- Correspondence received and discussions held with stakeholders, the public and First Nation and Métis communities;
- New Business; and
- Schedule next meeting.

Meeting Minutes

Minutes will be recorded for each Planning Team meeting by the Minute Taker assigned by the Planning Team Chair.

The minutes will include the date, Planning Team meeting number, location, start and end time, and Planning Team members' attendance. When any guests, Steering Committee members, support staff, advisors or District Managers attend meetings, their attendance will be noted under the appropriate title, including the time/section of meeting attended. The minutes must contain sufficient detail to enable a person who did not attend the meeting to understand the discussions that occurred. Items requiring action will be bolded '**Action Item**'. The action items will be identified by a number (PT# - Item#) and indicate who will address the item and the deadline date.

Draft minutes will be distributed to Planning Team members by the Minute Taker within three (3) working days after the meeting for review. Any comments on the draft minutes must be received by the Minute Taker within five (5) working days following distribution of draft minutes. The draft minutes will be revised as per comments received and draft final minutes distributed to the Planning Team by the Minute Taker within two (2) weeks of the Planning Team meeting.

At the next Planning Team meeting, draft final minutes will be amended, if necessary, and officially accepted as "final" by the Planning Team. Within one (1) week of acceptance, final meeting minutes will be emailed by the Minute Taker to Planning Team members, Steering Committee members (if requested), and any support staff or plan advisors in attendance at the meeting.

Meeting minutes and agendas will be kept on file by the Regional Planning Forester at the regional office, where they will be available to Steering Committee members.

Notes summarizing discussion and documenting decisions from Steering Committee meetings and issue resolution meetings will be recorded by the Planning Team Minute Taker or alternate person designated by the meeting Chair to record the notes.

The *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (*FIPPA) apply. Only the name and affiliation of Planning Team members and guests will appear in the minutes or notes. No other personal information will appear in the minutes or notes.

Decision Process – Conflict of Interest

For the purpose of the development of the forest management plan and all associated components, a conflict of interest is defined as "a conflict between the private interests of, and the official responsibilities of a working group member". Each member of the Planning Team will be responsible for reporting a conflict, or a perceived conflict. The member may attend the initial introduction and discussion of the topic, but will not take part in the decision-making process. If considered advisable, the members may be asked to leave the meeting during a sensitive part of the discussion. If a member is uncertain about declaring a conflict, the Planning Team Chair will advise the District Manager and request a ruling. Members who declare a conflict of interest should refer all related inquiries to other members of the Planning Team. If a member has declared a conflict, the Chair will ensure the minutes of the meeting reflect that the member declared the conflict of interest and did not participate in the decision regarding the matter in question.

Decision Making Methods - Planning Team/Steering Committee

The Planning Team shall strive to make decisions through group consensus. This will best be achieved if all Planning Team members work together cooperatively and present possible solutions.

The following approach will be used to seek consensus of the Planning Team:

- Members must be satisfied that they have been provided with adequate relevant information in order to undertake the specific task.
- All members will be provided with the necessary opportunity to fully express their viewpoints, and will be expected to provide input.
- All members will be respectful of the opinions of other members and will give their input full consideration.
- The Chair will periodically poll the group to determine if there is a progression toward consensus and to focus discussion on any significant difference of opinion.

Differences of opinion will be thoroughly discussed with an emphasis placed on:

- Attempting to understand conflicting viewpoints;
- Clarifying any legislative, FMPM, FIM, or FMP-related guideline requirements;
- Clarifying any misinterpretations and focusing discussions on specifics;
- Seeking to identify modifications that will move toward a mutually acceptable solution.

Major differences between Planning Team members should be resolved in an organized fashion. Consensus may be deemed to have been achieved even if there are dissenting opinions, following an appropriate period of discussion, provided that the dissenting members are willing to allow the decision to be taken (i.e. one or more members may 'agree to disagree' on a significant issue which they do not feel strongly enough about to delay the decision-making process or plan schedule).

If the regular decision making process has failed to be effective, the Planning Team Chair will discuss the issue and seek advice from plan advisors, MNRF regional staff as well as MNRF staff in other districts to collect as much relevant information as possible. A short list of options will be formulated by the Planning Team Chair, and presented to Planning Team members. If after reviewing the additional information and options, the Planning Team still cannot reach agreement, the issue will be forwarded to the Steering Committee.

The Planning Team Chair will provide a briefing note to the Steering Committee that describes:

- The background to the issue;
- Points of consensus or agreement;
- Points of contention with the reasons why;
- Efforts made to resolve the issue; and
- Options for resolution of the issue.

The Steering Committee will schedule a meeting as required to reach a decision. The meeting may be conducted via a conference call. The Steering Committee meeting may be attended by Steering Committee members, the Planning Team Chair, other applicable Planning Team members and/or Plan Advisors necessary to resolve the dispute.

If requested, a presentation will be made to the Steering Committee during the meeting to outline the issue and possible solutions. The Steering Committee will have up to seven working days to consider the matter, after which the Steering Committee will make a final decision, document it, and provide it to the Planning Team Chair. The Planning Team Chair will then distribute the decision to the Planning Team (including the MNRF Lead and LCC Representative) and any FMP advisors who participated in the discussion.

3.0 PLAN PRODUCTION, REVIEW AND APPROVAL

3.1 Schedule for Plan Production

Refer to Section 3.0 of the Project Plan for a schedule of plan production that details the plan components/requirements as per the FMPM for the 10-year forest management plan.

3.2 Key Plan Production Deliverables and Potential Issues

Issues and challenges exist in the development of this forest management plan. Where appropriate, Task Teams may be established and advisors have been identified to address these issues where they impact the development/preparation of the FMP.

The following issues have the potential to impact the FMP production schedule:

- Implementation of New Legislation and Policy Direction
- Management of Species at Risk (ESA/CFSA Harmonization Project)

Given the demands of implementing new planning requirements and addressing other issues, it is expected that a significant commitment of resources and effort will be required from Miisun, the MNRF and Planning Team.

Implementation of New Legislation and Policy Direction

Currently, FMPs are exempt from the Endangered Species Act (ESA) permitting process, provided all the requirements of the ESA and its regulations are met through implementation of direction under the CFSA and its regulated manuals. This exemption from permitting expires in 2020. At this point, it is unknown what additional requirements FMPs may encounter as a result of this expiration or any new legislation. This has the potential to significantly delay plan preparation and implementation.

Management of Species at Risk

New planning requirements for Species At Risk as a result of the ESA/CFSA (Crown Forest Sustainability Act) Integration Project, should they be forthcoming, may require additional time and effort from the Planning Team and plan reviewers, and may require additional communications efforts. At this time, direction to planning teams is to proceed with current direction from Guides, Technical Guidance documents, and using the best science available to inform decisions.

3.3 Additional Plan Products

During plan production, the Planning Team may be asked (by a Planning Team member or person/group external to the Planning Team) to include additional plan products not required by the FMPM. The Planning Team will assess the development and inclusion of these additional products in accordance with the principles of the *Process Streamlining Test (PST)*. The *PST* is comprised of four questions, the answers of which can lead to a clearer understanding of the issue as well as potential solutions. The four questions are:

1. What is the objective of the requirement (i.e. procedure, policy, approval)?
2. Is the requirement necessary to meet the objective?
3. Is the requirement as simple, cost-effective and efficient as it can be?
4. What alternative or change will lead to a positive response to the points above?

The decision and brief rationale whether or not to carry out the request for additional plan product/content will be documented in the minutes of the Planning Team meeting (or some other agreed upon forum).

3.4 Decision Support Systems

Decision support systems used in forest management planning are information systems that utilize strategic models, analysis tools, and databases in an interactive, analytical process, to support decision making. In forest management planning, the Planning Team uses decision support systems to facilitate the strategic analysis in the development of the long-term management direction and the planning of operations.

The following tools may be used in the FMP planning process to assess the achievement of strategic and operational planning objectives contained in the FMP.

Water Classification Tool (WCT)
The Water Classification Tool has been developed to assist FMP Planning Teams with the implementation of forest operations that aim to maintain ecological functions in aquatic ecosystems (including the protection of fish and fish habitat). The WCT assigns high, moderate or low level of potential sensitivity to forest operations for each water feature. Sensitivity levels are assigned based on either survey information (e.g. fish species presence) or physical attributes (e.g. catchment size). This coverage is manually reviewed by the Planning Team and refined to ensure aquatic values are adequately identified and protected.

Northwest Region Boreal Shield Ecosite-based Caribou Habitat Suitability Model
This model contains a caribou habitat classification query set, based on the new provincial Boreal Forest ecosites from the forest inventory. The tool identifies capable and suitable caribou habitat

for development of caribou habitat tract maps. These habitat tract maps illustrate the ecological landscape of the land base, which may be used to inform subsequent management decisions during FMP development. Version 1.0 (or subsequent versions) will be utilized by regional staff for this plan.

Model and Inventory Support Tool (MIST)
The MIST model is an MNRF-developed stand alone tool. MIST will be used to develop timber volume yield curves (based on empirical yields with coefficients built in specific for to Northwestern Ontario) for both merchantable and non-merchantable volumes.

Strategic Forest Management Model (SFMM)
SFMM is based on linear programming techniques and is used to model timber production capabilities of a forest for various levels of management intensity. The model is designed to be compatible with information currently available in Ontario. The model is used to model abundance of forest types over the long-term. The specific SFMM and AIMMS versions to be utilized will be determined and documented in the Analysis Package.

Ontario's Landscape Tool (OLT)
The Ontario's Landscape Tool is an MNRF-developed stand-alone tool which allows the user to import a digital FRI and perform analyses and comparisons of planned landscapes with simulation results such as the simulated ranges of natural variation (SRNV). It also provides the science and information packages used to develop Ontario's Landscape Guides (e.g. Boreal Landscape Guide). These packages contain summaries of simulation results and decision support tools that can be used in FMP models for testing model inputs, assumptions and results. This tool will be used to develop targets and assessment of Boreal Landscape Guide (BLG) indicators.

Evaluate Forest Residual Tool (EFRT)
The Evaluate Forest Residual Tool is an MNRF-developed stand-alone tool which allows the user to import a digital FRI and perform and evaluate the amount and distribution of forest residual patches.

Heritage Assessment Tool (HAT)
The HAT is designed to identify high potential Cultural Heritage sites across the forest. Products from the HAT are reviewed by the MNRF provincial archaeologist, Plan Author and Planning Team. It is essential that this product is supplied to the Planning Team early in the planning process (well prior to Stage Two) in order to allow time for review and refinement of the results. The results of this tool will be used as the basis of the archaeological potential areas of concern.

Socio-Economic Impact Model (SEIM)
SEIM may be used to specify financial details of natural resource based projects and will produce an economic, social and environmental analysis. This model may be used to detect relative socio-economic impacts among optional management alternatives. If SEIM is not used, a qualitative socio-economic assessment wll be undertaken.

3.5 Draft and Approved Forest Management Plan Distribution

The Plan Author will submit the draft and final plans in electronic format (via the Forest Information Portal) in accordance with the FMPM (2017) and Forest Information Manual (FIM) requirements. The MNRF will be responsible for the dissemination of the electronic versions of the draft and final

approved plans. Electronic versions of the draft and approved Forest Management Plan will also be available at the Kenora District MNRF office and on the MNRF's eFMP website.

4.0 COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

4.1 General

The FMPM identifies the need for a communications plan to ensure all interested parties are involved with, and are aware of formal opportunities to comment on all aspects of the development of the forest management plan. The MNRF is responsible for the preparation and delivery of the communications plan.

4.2 Communications with Local Citizens' Committee

The Kenora Local Citizens' Committee (LCC) will be involved in the preparation of this FMP. They will have one representative on the Planning Team, and one alternate representative identified. The LCC will be kept informed and updated with respect to the plan production through regular updates at the LCC meetings. Individual issues or concerns that arise during the preparation of the plan will also be brought to the LCC for discussion and advice.

MNRF will hold a Desired Forest and Benefits meeting with the LCC in (tentatively Nov. – Dec. 2019) which the LCC will be invited to provide input into the long-term management direction for the Kenora Forest. The Planning Team, LCC and plan advisors will jointly identify the forest structure and composition, and the goods and services, which are desired from the forest to achieve a balance of social, economic and environmental needs.

Every effort will be made to present the LCC with a 'dry run/walk through' prior to each Information Centre (dedicated time prior to each Information Centre being open to the public). The purpose of these 'dry runs' is to provide a clear explanation of the information being presented to the public at these Information Centres and to allow the LCC an opportunity to comment on the presentation material.

As requested by the LCC, an electronic copy of the draft planned operations (or specified sections) will be provided to the committee for review. After their review, the LCC will prepare a brief statement of the committee's general agreement or disagreement with the draft planned operations. The statement will be provided to the MNRF District Manager for inclusion in the draft and final forest management plans that will be available for public review.

4.3 Communications with Plan Advisors

Plan advisors from industry, MNRF, and other ministries with a specific interest in this FMP will be contacted, as required, to provide advice and assistance within their area of expertise throughout the development of the forest management plan. Every attempt will be made to provide the advisors with sufficient lead time to make arrangements to attend specific Planning Team meetings, if they wish. Advisors will also be available to review specific plan components. Planning Team minutes will be kept on file by the Regional Planning Forester in order that plan advisors have the opportunity to stay informed with plan development.

4.4 Communications with Tourist Operators

The Tourism and Forestry Industry Memorandum of Understanding identifies the Resource Stewardship Agreement process and how it relates to Forest Management Planning. The Plan Author will be responsible for identifying, contacting, discussing and developing prescriptions and/or Resource Stewardship Agreements (RSAs) with resource-based tourism operators in or adjacent to the Kenora Forest. Whenever possible, any meetings with resource-based tourism operators will be also attended by the MNRF Management Forester. Communications with tourist operators will be documented as part of the public consultation process. Any AOC prescriptions developed will be discussed with the Planning Team.

4.5 Communications with First Nation and Métis Communities

The MNRF District Resource Liaison Specialist will coordinate and monitor First Nation and Métis consultation efforts to ensure they fully satisfy legal obligations. Nine months prior (as stated in the 2017 FMPM requirements) to the commencement of the formal public consultation process for the FMP (Stage One: Invitation to Participate), the district MNRF will take the lead role for identifying and contacting (direct written notice) to each First Nation and Métis community in or adjacent to the Kenora Forest whose interests of traditional uses may be affected by forest management activities. The purpose of this contact is to ensure that they are aware of consultation opportunities and planning developments as per legal obligations. If an First Nation and Métis community expresses an interest or need in a customized consultation process, the MNRF will develop a consultation approach suitable to each community. Community meetings or other consultation opportunities will normally be attended by both MNRF and company staff, unless other arrangements are requested by the community. Each First Nation and Métis community will also be given an opportunity for a representative of the community to participate on the Planning Team.

The following First Nation and Métis communities are within or adjacent to the Kenora Forest and have been identified as having interests in forest management planning:

- Métis Nation of Ontario
- Animakee Wa Zhing No. 37 (Northwest Angle No. 37 First Nation)
- Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island)
- Asubpeeschoseewagong Netum Anishinabek (Grassy Narrows First Nation)
- Buffalo Point First Nation
- Iskatewizaagegan No. 39 Independent First Nation (Shoal Lake 39)
- Mishkosiminiziibing First Nation (Big Grassy River)
- Naotkamegwanning First Nation (Whitefish Bay)
- Northwest Angle No. 33 First Nation
- Washagamis Bay
- Niisaachewan Anishinaabe Nation (Ochiichagwe'Babigo'Ining Ojibway Nation, Dalles)
- Ojibways of Onigaming First Nation (Sabaskong / Onigaming)
- Shoal Lake No. 40 First Nation
- Wabaseemoong Independent Nations (Whitedog)
- Wabauskang First Nation
- Wauzhusk Onigum Nation (Rat Portage)

Communication with and involvement of First Nation and Métis communities during the preparation of the FMP for the Kenora Forest will follow the requirements identified in Part A, Section 3.0 of the FMPM (2017) to the extent reasonably possible.

4.6 Communications with the Public

The Planning Team will be available to meet to discuss issues with stakeholders directly affected by proposed operations as required. This will provide an opportunity to engage in open discussions that will initiate the process for the resolution of any conflicts. Where major issues arise, a separate process of stakeholder meetings may be required prior to the Stage 3 public consultation information centre.

External notification throughout the planning process will be through Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR) information notices, local media, public Information Centres and scheduled ad-hoc meetings as required through the planning process. Local media notices make occur through one or more of the following: facebook, radio, news releases, print media, email, direct mailings or local posters. The required public notices at each stage of consultation (Stage One: Invitation to Participate, Stage Two: Review of Proposed LTMD, Stage Three: Review of Proposed Operations, Stage Four: Review of Draft Plan and Stage Five: Inspection of MNRF Approved FMP) will be developed and posted by the MNRF. The notices are provided by the MNRF Communication Services Branch and meet all legal requirements. The information provided at each stage of consultation is identified in the FMPM.

Two public Information Centres will be held in Kenora: one for Stage 3 (Review of Proposed Operations) and one public Information Centre for Stage 4 (Review of Draft FMP).

A supplementary notice, approximately one week prior to the scheduled date of Information Centre, will be issued by MNRF as a reminder to the public of their opportunity to participate. The Planning Team and LCC will be consulted on the appropriate format for the supplemental notice (e.g. local radio or television announcement, flyers).

An updated Environmental Bill of Rights information note will be prepared and submitted by MNRF for placement on the EBR Registry, at each stage of consultation (MNRF prepares all the required EBR notices throughout the stages of the plan as well as a Statement of Environmental Values (SEV) Consideration Document). The MNRF will submit the notices as per the plan production schedule and follow-up to ensure they are proceeding as planned.

Summary of Notices for Each Stage of Consultation

Notice type	Remarks
Mail out	District Mailing list number ~ approx. 1,100 contacts
Newspaper advertisements (online or printed versions)	Notices to be placed in the following newspapers: • Kenora Daily Miner and News • Lake of the Woods Enterprise
Environmental Bill of Rights Notice	Information Notice on the Environmental Registry *(The ER posting date will be used for the notice date count.)*

4.7 Consultation Schedule

The detailed schedule for consultation is included in the associated Project Plan.

Key Dates include:

Stage One: Invitation to Participate	November – Deceber, 2019
Stage Two: Review of Proposed Long-term Management Direction	July - August, 2020
Stage Three: Review of Proposed Operations	January – February, 2021
Stage Four: Review of Draft FMP	July - September, 2021
Stage Five: Inspection of the MNRF-Approved FMP	November, 2021

4.8 Summary of Input and Confidentiality

The MNRF Management Forester will be responsible for documenting public input throughout the planning process. All correspondence (written and verbal) must be documented and filed with the electronically on the MNRF Kenora District server.

Input will be acknowledged and the draft response brought to the Planning Team for review. The Planning Team will evaluate and analyse public input during meetings and develop strategies to determine if/how the input will be considered in the development of the FMP. The MNRF Regional Planning Forester in conjunction with the Plan Author and MNRF Management Forester will respond in writing within 10 working days of the end of the public consultation period or receipt of public comment and within 5 working days of Planning Team decision to all written comments and submissions received from any person or organization during the preparation of the FMP. This requirement will also apply to all verbal comments if a written response has been requested.

After each stage of consultation, a summary of input received and response provided will be produced by the MNRF Regional Planning Forester. This summary will be part of the Supplementary Documentation to both the draft and final plans but will not include names or address of people or establishments providing input into the 2022-2032 FMP. Normally, the names and addresses of persons who provide input will be added to the mailing list, unless advised not to.

Notices will identify that comments will become part of the public record, but that under the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (1987) personal information will remain confidential unless prior consent is obtained.

5.0 MNRF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Summary Description of MNRF Funding Requirements	**Fiscal Year (April 1 to March 31)**			
	2019-20	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**Total**
Public Consultation	$6,000	$8,000	$8,000	$24,000
First Nation and Métis Consultation Funding Requirements[1,2]	$30,000	TBD	TBD	TBD
Total (subject to additional funding TBD above)	$36,000	$8,000	$8,000	$24,000

[1]Wabauskang First Nation is supported in developing a customized approach to consultation in Forest Management Planning through a transfer payment agreement (TPA) with the MNRF and is not reflected in the above table.

[2]Funding to support the development and implementation of a customized approach to consultation may be amended during the Kenora FMP plan development process, as may be required (TBD).

As per Section 2.2.5 and 3.2 of the FMPM, MNRF will reimburse the LCC representative and the First Nation and Métis community representatives on the Planning Team for out-of-pocket expenses related to their participation on the Planning Team. Expense reimbursement is as per the current policy at time of expenditures, and that as of June 21, 2019 the rates are $0.41 per km and $45 per full day for meals; includes breakfast at $10, lunch at $12.50 and dinner at $22.50, and single standard room accommodation.

6.0 RECORD OF CHANGES TO TERMS OF REFERENCE

After approval of the Terms of Reference, all changes will be recorded through an addendum to the Terms of Reference. Any changes to the Terms of Reference will be agreed to by the Planning Team Chair, the MNRF Lead and the SFL Lead. After approval of changes to the Terms of Reference, all changes will be recorded by the Project Manager through an addendum to the Terms of Reference. The Project Manager will notify the Planning Team of changes, and a summary of staffing or schedule changes will be recorded in Planning Team meeting minutes.

7.0 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AOC	Area of Concern
AR	Annual Report
BLG	Boreal Landscape Guide
CFSA	Crown Forest Sustainability Act
CSB	Communications Services Branch
CORLAPs	Conditions on Roads, Landings, and Aggregate Pits
CROs	Conditions on Regular Operations
DM	District Manager
EBR	Environmental Bill of Rights
eFRI	Enhanced Forest Resource Inventory
ER	Environmental Registry
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FI Portal	Forest Information Portal
FIM	Forest Information Manual (2017)
FLRA	Final List of Required Alterations
FMP	Forest Management Plan
FMPM	Forest Management Planning Manual (2017)
FNMBIR	First Nation and Métis Background Information Report
FIPPA	Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act
GIS	Geographic Information System
HAT	Heritage Assessment Tool
IEA	Individual Environmental Assessment
ITP	Invitation to Participate
LCAC	Local Citizens' Advisory Committee
LIO	Land Information Ontario
LTMD	Long-Term Management Direction
MECP	Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
MIST	Model and Inventory Support Tool
MNRF	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
MOT	Ministry of Transportation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NRVIS	Natural Resources Values Information System
OCMS	On-line Correspondence Management System
OLT	Ontario's Landscape Tool
PLRA	Preliminary List of Required Alterations
PP	Project Plan
PT	Planning Team
RBTO	Resource-Based Tourism Operator
RD	Regional Director
R.P.F.	Registered Professional Forester
RPIFNMV	Report on the Protection of Identified First Nation and Métis Values
RSA	Resource Stewardship Agreement
SAR	Species at Risk
SEV	Statement of Environmental Values
SFL	Sustainable Forest Licence
SGR	Silvicultural Ground Rule
SSG	Forest Management Guide for Conserving Biodiversity at the Stand and Site Scales
TBD	To Be Determined
ToR	Terms of Reference
TT	Task Team

8.0 RECORD OF CHANGES TO TERMS OF REFERENCE

Addendum #1: October 9, 2020

Nov. 14, 2019 - The Planning Team was advised that Matthew Corbett, R.P.F., Fire Science and Planning Specialist, Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, Aviation Forest Fire and Emergency Services (AFFES) is added as a plan advisor and plan reviewer (2.3 Key Advisors and Support, 2.5 Plan Reviewers).

Nov. 17, 2019 – Terms of Reference updated to reflect Regional Director approval date.

Nov. 20, 2019 – Marvin McDonald joined the Planning Team as the First Nation Community Representative for Wabaseemoong Independent Nations (2.2 Planning Team).

Jan. 13, 2020 – Stephen Yeung, R.P.F., replaces Mitchell Legros as Regional Planning Forester assigned to the Kenora FMP (2.2 Planning Team, 2.5 Plan Reviewers, Project Plan – Communications Task Team, LTMD Task Team, Schedule).

Feb. 12, 2020 – Martina Strong joined the Planning Team as the First Nation Community Representative for Niisaachewan Anishinaabe Nation (Dalles) (2.2 Planning Team).

March 6, 2020 - Laura Darby is replaced by Bill Greaves as Regional Planning Ecologist (2.3 Key Advisors and Support).

March 6, 2020 - Katherine Onyshkewych is replaced by Michelle Proulx as Senior Parks Planner (2.3 Key Advisors and Support).

May 29, 2020 - Michelle Proulx is replaced by Katherine Onyshkewych as Acting Senior Parks Planner (2.3 Key Advisors and Support, 2.5 Plan Reviewers).

July 8, 2020 – Planning schedule from Stage Two: LTMD onwards was revised in accordance with the newly approved Forest Management Planning Manual 2020 (4.7 Consultation Schedule, Project Plan, Section 3.2 FMP Production Schedule)

Effective Aug. 17, 2020 – Michael Gluck replaces Rik Aikman as Regional Director, MNRF Northwest Region.

Aug. 28, 2020 – Matt Wilkie, R.P.F. from Weyerhaeuser replaces Sarah Martin, R.P.F. as the Planning Team Collective Representative of Wood Supply Commitments (2.2 Planning Team).

Sept. 21, 2020 – Abigail Williams, (R.P.F. in training) from Weyerhaeuser replaces Matt Wilkie, R.P.F. as the Planning Team Collective Representative of Wood Supply Commitments (2.2 Planning Team).

Sept. 30, 2020 – Kevin Ride replaces Londa Mortson as Forest Initiatives Lead / Regional Resources Manager. Todd Moore, R.P.F., replaces Kevin Ride as Regional Resources Planning Supervisor (2.1 Steering Committee). Todd Moore's previous position of regional FMP Specialist is vacant (2.3 Key Advisors and Support, 2.5 Plan Reviewers).

END

Addendum #2: May 5, 2021

Jan. 25, 2021 – Derian Caron, Miisun Operations Forester, is added to Section 2.3 Key Advisor and Support.

Jan. 28, 2021 – Removal of the Regional Species at Risk Biologist (MECP) from roles associated with the FMP (2.3 Key Advisors and Support, 2.5 Plan Reviewers). With the new changes to the CFSA (exemption from the Environmental Assessment Act), MECP is no longer involved with reviewing FMPs.

Feb. 19, 2021 - Josh Rognvaldson replaces Martina Strong as the Planning Team representative for Niisaachewan Anishinaabe Nation (Dalles) (2.2 Planning Team).

April 1, 2021 – Glen Hooper has retired. The role of Regional Planning Biologist is now filled by Virginia Thompson (Acting position)(2.2 Planning Team, 2.5 Plan Reviewers).

April 6, 2021 – Schedule revision to extend Draft Plan submission 3 weeks from May 13 to June 3, 2021 to allow for completion of discussions with interested parties. All subsequent schedule dates are revised to be 3 weeks later than originally planned (4.7 Consultation Schedule, Project Plan).

May 5, 2021 – The Planning Team was advised that Laurren Peterson, R.P.F, replaces Stephen Yeung as Regional Planning Forester assigned to the Kenora Forest FMP (2.2 Planning Team, 2.5 Plan Reviewers). Stephen Yeung remains as a Plan Advisor and Reviewer in his role as FMP Specialist (2.3 Key Advisors and Support, 2.5 Plan Reviewers).

END

Addendum #3: May 27, 2021

May 11, 2021 – Bill Greaves is replaced by Laura Darby as Acting Regional Planning Ecologist (2.3 Key Advisors and Support).

May 26, 2021 – The Planning Team was advised of several position changes in the Kenora District Office (2.3 Key Advisors and Support):
Erik Lockhart* replaces Jessica Malone-Daniher as Acting District Planner;
Jordon Desserre fills the previously vacant role of Aggregate Technical Specialist;
Megan Park* replaces Jake Daniher as Integrated Resource Management Technical Specialist;
Meagan Saunders* replaces Erik Lockhart as Acting Lands & Waters Technical Specialist; and
Krista Prosser continues the Forestry Technical Specialist role (no longer “Acting” assignment).

**Also revised in Section 2.5 Plan Reviewers.*

END

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

N

Statement of Environmental Values

Ministry of Natural Resources
Statement of Environmental Values Consideration

Forest Management Plan for the Kenora Forest for the 10-year period April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2032

Brief Description of Proposal:

The Kenora Forest is located in Northwestern Ontario in the MNRF Administrative District of Kenora. It surrounds the communities of Kenora, Minaki, Redditt, Sioux Narrows and Nestor Falls. There are 16 Indigenous communities, more than 8,000 cottages and permanent residences outside of municipal boundaries, and approximately 134 main base lodges and outpost camps within this forest management unit.

It is approximately 1.2 million hectares in size; a little less than half is Crown-managed productive forest and the rest is non-forested land comprised of either water, private land or non-productive forestland containing muskeg and rock.

The predominant tree species found in this area include jack pine, black spruce, poplar, white spruce, white birch and balsam fir. Cedar, larch, ash, red pine and white pine are found intermittently throughout the forest but with a stronger affinity to the southern portions of the area.

Miisun Integrated Resource Management Co. (Miisun) manages the Kenora Forest, on behalf of the Sustainable Forest Licence (SFL) holder, Miitigoog Limited Partnership (LP) (SFL Number 550400). As such, the responsibility of forest management planning is currently held by Miisun in consultation with the MNRF and the public. Miisun holds an Overlapping Forest Resource Licence also. As the SFL holder, Miitigoog LP is also responsible for several forestry activities on the Kenora Forest including, but not limited to Primary and Branch road construction and water crossing installation.

The Kenora Forest has wood supply commitments to Weyerhaeuser's Timber Strand Engineered Lumber Facility, Prendiville Industries Limited (Kenora Forest Products Division- Sawmill Facility) and E&G Custom Sawing. Wood fibre from the Kenora Forest may also go to other mills in Ontario via business-to-business negotiations. The Kenora Forest Products facility was sold to GreenFirst Forest Products in October 2020 and the expectation is that GreenFirst will continue to utilize volume from the Kenora Forest when operating.

Over the past several decades, the focus of forest management operations has expanded from meeting timber production objectives, to maintaining forest ecosystems and protecting natural heritage areas. With each subsequent forest management plan, more forest values have been identified and considered for protection. This continual review, assessment, and modification of the management practices are essential to ensure the sustainability of all forest resources.

In addition to fibre for commercial use, the forest supports wildlife and ecosystem functions such as carbon sinks and water conservation. Commercial and non-commercial recreation opportunities are also associated with the forest.

Principle Consideration:

☐ **The ministry strives to identify and manage healthy, resilient and diverse ecosystems to provide for sustainable natural resource use.**

The Crown Forest Sustainability Act (CFSA, 1994) provides for the regulation of forest planning on Crown forests. The CFSA is designed to allow for the management of all forest-based values, while providing for the sustainability of Crown forests. The CFSA requires that every forest management plan contain management objectives relating to Crown forest diversity, including consideration for the abundance and distribution of forest ecosystems. The CFSA also requires that every forest management plan contain social and economic objectives that recognize that healthy forest ecosystems are vital to the well-being of Ontario communities.

An ecosystem approach to managing natural resources was taken in the development of the 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan for the Kenora Forest through the development, assessment, and balancing of management objectives related to forest ecosystems with other social, economic, and ecological objectives. During the implementation of the plan, the ecosystem approach to managing natural resources will continue through the reporting of the plan's objectives.

☐ **The ministry recognizes the finite capacity of ecosystems and takes into account environmental, social and economic values, impacts and risks.**

Through the development of the Long-Term Management Direction for the 2022-2032 Kenora Forest Management Plan, the objectives and indicators for harvest volume were balanced with the objectives and indicators relating to Crown forest diversity, the provision of forest cover for those values that are dependent on the Crown forest, silviculture, and other social and economic objectives.

Forest managers recognize forests have natural limits in terms of their capacity to produce timber and wildlife habitat. The Long-Term Management Direction for the 2022-2032 Kenora Forest Management Plan incorporates the results of forest estate modelling to ensure sustainable harvest levels and adequate wildlife habitat are sustained over a 160-year horizon. The spatial forest simulation model Strategic Forest Management Model program (SFMM) was used in the determination of the available harvest area based on the social, environmental and economic inputs provided by the planning team. This model was used by the planning team to model timber production capabilities of the Kenora Forest. The model was also used to determine wildlife habitat abundance for a range of species by measuring and assessing indicators from the Forest Management Guide for Boreal Landscapes related to landscape compositions and structure. Because the model is interactive it enabled the planning team to gain a broad understanding of how the forest develops over time, to evaluate the Forest's potential for various resource benefits (wood products, wildlife habitat, forest diversity), and to explore alternative management strategies.

The Crown Forest Sustainability Act (1994, section 68 (5)(b)) requires each Forest Management Plan to contain management objectives relating to Crown Forest Diversity and Cover, Social and Economic values, and Silviculture. In the development of the 2022-2032 Kenora Forest Management Plan, objectives for each of these categories were developed, assessed, and balanced. The conclusion of this process was the determination that the 2022-2032 Kenora Forest Management Plan provides for the long-term Crown forest health on the management unit, and has regard for plant life, animal life, water, soil, air, and social and economic values, including recreational values and heritage values (e.g., through the application of forest management guides to protect values).

☐ **The ministry relies on the best available knowledge, including science, Traditional Ecological Knowledge, and other information to improve natural resource management and responsible use.**

In Ontario, forest management on Crown forests is conducted in an adaptive management cycle. Adaptive Management is applied as a strategy to exercise precaution and special concern in the face of uncertainty in the development of the policies being implemented through Forest Management Plans. The iterative cycle of continual improvement, where policy, developed based on the best available information, is treated as hypotheses, and monitoring of the policy as it is implemented forms part of the evaluation of the hypotheses. The policy is then revised based on the new knowledge and lessons learned from implementation and evaluation, or from new science and technology. Forest Management Planning is also conducted in an Adaptive Management cycle. A Forest Management Plan is prepared by a plan author who is a

registered professional forester, who certifies that the FMP provides for the sustainability of the Crown forest. The FMP is implemented as scheduled in the annual work schedule and as reported in the annual report. Following year five, the implementation of the FMP to date is assessed and a determination is made as to whether the implementation of the FMP has provided for the sustainability of the Crown forest and recommendations for future planning are provided. The next FMP is prepared in consideration of recommendations from the year five annual report; changes to the forest condition; updates to science and policy; and specific efforts to confirm, update, or revise management objectives and practices.

The 2022-2032 Kenora Forest Management Plan fostered the application of research and shared scientific and technological knowledge through the Planning Team's application of Ontario's Forest Management Guides. The guides are used by forest management planning teams to develop forest management plans and to plan operations and are a key component of Ontario's sustainable forest management framework. The guides are regularly reviewed and updated, based on best available science and expert advice, and they describe the practical application of this knowledge for the purposes of achieving sustainable forest management.

MNRF invited First Nation and Métis communities to identify First Nation and Métis values and participate in the preparation of the draft First Nation and Métis Background Information Report, or review and update the existing First Nation and Métis Background Information Report. The local First Nation and Métis communities did not provide any updates to the Background Information Reports, traditional ecological knowledge, or identified values during the planning process for their respective communities. Cultural Heritage Area of Concern prescriptions were developed by the Plan Author for the Forest Management Plan and endorsed by Board of Directors for Miisun (who are associated with 8 First Nation communities on the Kenora Forest) to protect any values that may be identified during the implementation of the Forest Management Plan.

The 2022-2032 Kenora Forest Management Plan also fostered the application of innovative technologies through the Planning Team's use of decision support tools:

- Model and Inventory Support Tool (MIST): This tool configures and classifies the modelling inventory to prepare various modelling inputs. MIST was used to develop yield curves (based on empirical yields with coefficients built in specific for the northwest region) for both merchantable and non-merchantable volumes and create input datasets for the SFMM program.
- Strategic Forest Management Model (SFMM): SFMM is based on linear programming techniques and is used to model the timber production capabilities of a forest for various levels of management intensity. The model is designed to be

compatible with information currently available in Ontario. The model is also used to non-spatially model wildlife habitat abundance for a range of species. The tool enables evaluation of current forest areas, and projections of changes to the forest structure and composition for 160 years into the future. These projections include available harvest area, wildlife habitats, wood supply, silvicultural expenditures, forest unit area by age class, and land base changes.

- Ontario's Landscape Tool (OLT): This tool is an MNRF-developed stand-alone tool which allowed the user to import a digital enhanced Forest Resource Inventory and perform analyses and comparisons of planned landscapes with simulation results such as the simulated ranges of natural variation (SRNV). It also provided the science and information packages used to develop Ontario's Landscape Guides (e.g. Boreal Landscape Guide). These packages contain summaries of simulation results and decision support tools that can be used in FMP models for testing model inputs, assumptions and results. This tool was used to assess some Boreal Landscape Guide (BLG) indicators.
- The Heritage Assessment Tool (HAT): This tool is designed to identify high potential Cultural Heritage sites across the forest. Products from the HAT were reviewed by the MNRF provincial archaeologist, the Plan Author, and the Planning Team. The results of this tool were used as the basis of the archaeological potential areas of concern.
- Water Classification Tool (WCT): This tool has been developed to assist Planning Teams with the implementation of forest operations that aim to maintain ecological functions in aquatic ecosystems (including the protection of fish and fish habitat). The WCT assigned high, moderate or low level of potential sensitivity to forest operations for each water feature. Sensitivity levels are assigned based on either survey information (e.g. fish species presence) or physical attributes (e.g. catchment size).
- Evaluate Forest Residual Tool: this is a GIS tool (Arc Map based) designed to evaluate residual forest at 50 ha and 500 ha scales and identifies areas where additional residual may be required.

☐ **The ministry exercises caution in the face of uncertainty and seeks to avoid, mitigate or minimize harm to the environment**

Values information, including environmental values, is an important input to forest management planning and operations. Environmental values are included on values maps which provide a summary of the geographic location(s) of known natural resource features, land uses, and values that will be considered in forest management planning. To prevent, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects of forest management operations on values, operational prescriptions for harvest, renewal, tending, and protection activities or a condition on a road, landing, or forestry aggregate pit are developed for areas associated with identified values.

The 2022-2032 Kenora Forest Management Plan followed the standards and guidelines of MNRF's approved forest management guides to mitigate, minimize, and prevent potential adverse effects of forest operation on environmental values (e.g. water quality, fish habitat, moose habitat, and raptors). The guides are revised regularly to incorporate the best available science and expert advice and provide evidence-based direction for forest managers to address potential adverse effects of forest management on ecological values in the forest.

During Stage One (Invitation to Participate), the Public and First Nation and Métis communities were invited to share information about values or important ecological features on the forest with the Planning Team. During Stage Three (Review of Proposed Operations), the Public and First Nation and Métis communities were invited to review or comment on how the Planning Team is proposing to prevent, minimize, or mitigate impacts to values or important ecological features.

☐ **The ministry provides for open and accessible engagement opportunities that promote awareness and understanding of natural resource management and use.**

In accordance with provisions of the FMPM 2017 and applicable parts of the 2020 FMPM, public consultation occurred at five stages during preparation of the FMP:

- Stage One – Invitation to Participate.
- Stage Two – Review of Proposed Long-Term Management Direction (30 days for the general public and 60 days for the First Nation and Métis Communities).
- Stage Three – Information Forum: Review of Proposed Operations (30 days).
- Stage Four – Information Forum: Review of the Draft Forest Management Plan (60 days).
- Stage Five – Inspection of the MNRF-Approved Forest Management Plan.

MNRF staff and the Plan Author also regularly made themselves available upon request for meetings with individuals or groups outside of the consultation periods.

MNRF provided direct written notices to stakeholders and the general public during all five stages of consultation. Direct written notices were provided to interested and affected persons and organizations on the MNRF mailing list during the planning process as required by the FMPM (2017 or 2020). The mailing list contains approximately 1,500 mailing addresses and 250 email addresses. Individuals and organizations could request to be added to this mailing list (or removed), which was updated at each stage. Media notices were also provided through advertisements in local newspapers for all consultation stages.

Currently, the MNRF is not formally evaluating forest management planning information products for compliance with the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA).

To help meet the requirements of the AODA, MNRF created a guide (*Electronic Document Accessibility Guide For FI Portal Users*) to provide guidance and direction to licence holders to support improved accessibility of forest management planning information products (with the exception of maps). However, the guide is not intended to be used for compliance at this time, license holders are only encouraged to follow the guidelines where possible**.**

The degree to which digital documents comply with the AODA varies greatly between licence holders (and even between documents from the same licence holder) depending on the degree to which the author followed the guidelines.

☐ **The ministry seeks to make natural resource management and use decisions through consideration of input from the public, Indigenous peoples, stakeholders, and partners.**

All comments and submissions received from all stages of public consultation were considered as part of the decision-making process by MNRF. A written response was provided, upon request, to written or verbal comments that related to the long-term management direction or proposed operations for the FMP. All comments and submissions are part of the public record. There was an opportunity during the preparation of the FMP to seek resolution of issues with the MNRF District Manager or the MNRF Regional Director.

Opportunities for First Nation and Métis Involvement

The Forest Management Planning Manual (FMPM, 2017 and 2020) outlines the steps taken by the Planning Team for the 2022-2032 Kenora Forest Management Plan to provide the opportunity for First Nation and Métis communities to be involved in the development of the Forest Management Plan including the opportunity to develop a customized consultation approach. The FMPM describes the approach for working with Indigenous communities to support their involvement in the forest management planning process in a manner that respects Aboriginal and treaty rights, and that assists the Crown to address any obligations it may have under subsection 35(1) of the Constitution Act, 1982, including the duty to consult and, where appropriate accommodate.

When planning began in 2019, the following First Nation communities within or adjacent to the Kenora Forest were identified as having interests in forest management planning:

- Métis Nation of Ontario, Region One Consultation Committee
- Animakee Wa Zhing No. 37 (Northwest Angle No. 37 First Nation),
- Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island)
- Asubpeeschoseewagong Netum Anishinabek (Grassy Narrows First Nation)
- Iskatewizaagegan No. 39 Independent First Nation (Shoal Lake 39)
- Mishkosiminiziibing First Nation (Big Grassy River)
- Naotkamegwanning First Nation (Whitefish Bay)
- Northwest Angle No. 33 First Nation
- Washagamis Bay
- Niisaachewan Anishinaabe Nation (Dalles)
- Ojibways of Onigaming First Nation (Sabaskong/Onigaming)
- Shoal Lake No. 40 First Nation
- Wabaseemoong Independent Nations (Whitedog)
- Wauzhusk Onigum Nation (Rat Portage)
- Buffalo Point First Nation
- Mitaanjigamiing First Nation

Each First Nation and Métis community in or adjacent to the Kenora Forest was provided with the opportunity to develop a customized consultation approach for the preparation and implementation of the Forest Management Plan.

Each First Nation and Métis community in or adjacent to the Kenora Forest was provided the opportunity for a representative of the community to participate on the planning team and Local Citizens' Committee. The communities of Wabaseemoong Independent Nations, Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island), Niisaachewan Anishinaabe Nation (Dalles), and Naotkamegwanning Anishinaabe Nation (Whitefish Bay) appointed representatives to become members of the planning team. An opportunity to develop a consultation approach for forest management planning was provided to every identified First Nation and Métis Council.

Early in FMP preparation, First Nation and Métis communities were encouraged to participate in the preparation of the draft First Nation and Métis Background Information Report or review and update the existing the First Nation and Métis Background Information Report. This evolving report documents a summary of the use of the natural resources on the Kenora Forest, forest management related concerns for those First Nation and Métis communities, First Nation and Métis values, and a summary of involvement of First Nation and Métis communities in the preparation of the report. The Report on the Protection of Identified First Nation and Métis Values was prepared by the planning team and documents how values identified in the First Nation and Métis Background Information Report that may be affected by the proposed forest operations

have been addressed in the planning of forest operations. This report documents a summary of proposed operations, a discussion of proposed primary and branch road corridors of interest to the First Nation and Métis communities, the most current version of the values map(s) and the First Nation and Métis values map, a discussion of proposed operational prescriptions for specific areas of concern associated with identified First Nation and Métis values, a discussion of how First Nation and Métis Values have been addressed in the planning of forest operations.

First Nation and Métis values are kept confidential and are not displayed or shared with anyone outside of the community or MNRF, unless authorized by the community. A Summary of First Nation and Métis Involvement in the production of the 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan is retained at the MNRF Kenora District Office.

Other Considerations of MNRF's SEV in the Context of this Proposal (if applicable):

a. **Climate Change**

Ontario recognizes climate change as a challenge requiring government action. *Preserving and Protecting our Environment for Future Generations: A Made-in-Ontario Environment Plan* commits the province to contributing to global greenhouse gas emission reductions by preparing for a changing climate and continuing research to help understand climate change and its effect on the environment.
Ontario's efforts to address climate change are focused on adaptation and mitigation. Adaptation involves practices and behaviours to reduce vulnerabilities and risks associated with climate change. Mitigation refers to efforts to reduce or prevent emissions of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere or increase sequestration.

Healthy, resilient forests are best able to resist and adapt to climate change impacts. Ontario's sustainable forest management framework has been designed to ensure a healthy, and therefore, resilient forest. At the foundation of that framework is the CFSA that directs the conservation of large, healthy, diverse and productive Crown forests and their associated ecological processes and biological diversity. Building from this foundation, the forest management guides - which are required to be used by each planning team when they develop a Forest Management Plan - describe in more detail the objectives (e.g., diverse range of forest types and ages) and practices (e.g., conserve soil and water resources) that are consistent with a healthy, resilient forest. This FMPM then describes the process and standards used to incorporate Ontario's sustainable forest management framework into local decision making. All this direction provides the flexibility to adapt local forest management actions to both resist and respond to potential climate change impacts. Regular monitoring, including that specified in the 2020 FMPM, provides the necessary feedback to evaluate the

effectiveness of local decisions and Ontario's overall sustainable forest management framework in achieving healthy and resilient forests.

In addition to the monitoring specified in the FMPM, the MNRF undertakes a program of effectiveness monitoring for the forest management guides to ensure that the direction in the guides is effective. The MNRF also considers the latest science during the reviews of forest management guides, including climate change research. Ontario's State of Natural Resources reporting supports the government's efforts towards climate change mitigation through the sharing of information and reporting on forest carbon balances.

In addition, the way Ontario's Crown forests are managed can influence the amount of carbon that is released into the atmosphere and stored in trees and harvested wood products – i.e. mitigation. Sustainable forest management, supported by the framework described in the 2020 FMPM, can help mitigate climate change.

The MNRF continues to improve the understanding of climate change and its effect on Ontario's Crown forests working with other agencies and partners on research studies and sharing information. The sustainable forest management framework will be adapted to reflect this improved understanding over time to ensure the long-term health of Ontario's Crown forests.

b. **Other Considerations**

n/a

Prepared By

Laurren Peterson
Regional Planning Forester, Northwest Region

May 5, 2021
Date

I have taken into consideration the above principles in my decision to recommend approval of the Forest Management Plan for the Kenora Forest for the 10-year period April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2032.

Signature

Michael Gluck
Regional Director, Northwest Region

Date

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

O

DFO – MNRF Water Crossing Approval Protocol

Water Crossing Standards

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry/Fisheries and Oceans Canada Protocol for the Review and Approval of Forestry Water Crossings, 2017 (the Protocol) provides a risk-informed Proponent self-screening approach for lower-risk water crossings that utilizes pre-determined and mandatory technical water crossing standards to direct routine water crossing construction and decommissioning activities in a manner that protects the productivity of Ontario's commercial, recreational or Aboriginal (CRA) fisheries or fish that support such a fishery. Adopting this type of risk-informed and modernized approach will allow government and industry stakeholders to focus resources towards planning and reviewing water crossing activities that pose a greater potential risk of serious harm to Ontario's CRA fisheries or fish that support such a fishery.

The approved water crossing standards in the Protocol have been developed collaboratively with input from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF), Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) and representatives from Ontario's forest industry. They represent minimum levels of performance requirements that must be met by the proponent when constructing and decommissioning water crossings using a proponent self-screening approval framework.

The conditions and requirements included in the general and specific water crossing standards have been deemed by MNRF and DFO staff as the necessary mitigation measures required to classify the water crossing project as not likely to result in serious harm to CRA fisheries or fish that support such a fishery. If a proponent determines that the requisite water crossing standards that apply to their specific project can be implemented, they may proceed with their activity, so long as the water crossing standards notification requirements are met, and forest management approval processes outlined in this Protocol and the appropriate version of FMPM are followed.

In cases where a Proponent determines that the requisite water crossing standards that apply to their specific project cannot be implemented, a review and approval will be required by either MNRF and/or DFO as per the Protocol.

Failure to follow the requirements of these water crossing standards could result in compliance and enforcement actions under both the *Fisheries Act* and the *Crown Forest Sustainability Act* (CFSA).

Water crossings in which a water crossing standard is being proposed for construction or decommissioning will be approved in conjunction with the approval of, or revision to, the Annual Work Schedule (AWS).

General Water Crossing Standards That Apply to All Water Crossings

This general water crossing standard applies to all water crossings constructed or decommissioned under the authority of the CFSA for which a self-screening approval approach is being implemented. Additional measures that are specific to certain water crossing types or structures must also be implemented.

General Standards

- The implementation of water crossing standards (i.e. type and location of project) must be consistent with the applicable and approved FMP.
- The implementation of water crossing standards must be overseen or carried out by individuals who are trained and competent to:
  - Understand the intent and objectives of the specification's standards;
  - ensure that specification's water crossing standards and appropriate mitigation measures are satisfactorily applied; and
  - Recognize when water crossing standards and appropriate mitigation measures have not been satisfactorily implemented and understand the requirements to report and correct any mistakes that have occurred.
- The project must be compliant with applicable water crossing standards and guidelines in the most recent versions of Ontario's forest management guide(s) that address the conservation of biodiversity at the landscape scale and the stand and site scales and MNRF's Crown Land Bridge Manual.

Design and Location

- The project does not include watercourse realignment.
- Projects are designed and constructed in a way that minimizes loss or disturbance to riparian vegetation. The removal of riparian vegetation must be restricted to the disturbance footprint required for the construction, maintenance and decommissioning of water crossings.

Erosion and Sediment Control

- Erosion and sediment control measures must be installed prior to the commencement of construction or decommissioning activities to prevent the release of sediment or other deleterious substances to the watercourse. Erosion and sediment control measures will be:
  - Effective and installed properly with respect to the site conditions;
  - Inspected regularly during the course of construction with any necessary repairs being made if any damage occurs;
  - Maintained until the site has become stabilized through the permanent re-establishment of vegetation (i.e., a root mass has been established that ensures site stabilization), either naturally or through planting and tending activities within disturbed areas and approaches, and/or they have been stabilized with rip-rap, or appropriately sized non-erodible aggregate material.

- Fill material placed below the normal high water mark will be erosion-resistant and/or protected from erosion.
- Water crossings are to be constructed and decommissioned to help ensure that storm water runoff from bridge decks, side slopes, and road approaches and ditches are directed away from the watercourse and into a retention pond or vegetated areas to remove suspended solids, dissipate velocity, and prevent sediment and other deleterious substances from entering the watercourse. Erosion and siltation in ditch lines adjacent to watercourse crossing approaches are to be controlled by using sediment traps such as rock/soil dams or log jams as site conditions warrant.
- Crossing sites are to be stabilized during and post construction and decommissioning, including any material stockpiling, spoil, and/or other waste materials to prevent sediment or other deleterious substances from entering the watercourse. Cut and fill slopes around the water crossing structure and decommissioned sites are to be stabilized at a 2:1 slope or stable angle of repose for the materials used using site appropriate methods.

CRA fisheries or fish that support such a fishery

- At any time of year, the free movement of water and the passage of fish may not be blocked or otherwise impeded up and down stream of the crossing, with the exception of potential and temporary blockage due to water crossing construction/decommissioning activities.
- All in-water construction and decommissioning activities must abide by the appropriate fisheries in-water timing windows documented in approved FMPs and/or forest management guides in order to avoid disrupting sensitive fish life stages. In cases where the fishery community inventories at the location of the proposed project are not well documented, the most restrictive in-water timing window must be used.
- All in-water construction and decommissioning activities must be undertaken in an uninterrupted fashion and be completed in an appropriate timeframe so as to minimize the potential for site disturbance.
- The construction and decommissioning activities must not employ the use of any explosives.

Construction and Maintenance

- Machinery must be maintained free of fluid and fuel leaks.
- Machinery must be operated on land with tracks/wheels above the normal high water mark, or on ice in a manner that avoids disturbance to the banks of the watercourse and adjacent riparian vegetation areas.
- Machinery must be washed, refueled and serviced a minimum of 30 metres away from the watercourse. Fuel and other materials for the machinery are to be stored a minimum of 30 metres away from the watercourse to minimize the chance of any deleterious substance from entering the water.

- Removal of riparian vegetation must be restricted to the disturbance footprint required for the construction, maintenance and decommissioning of water crossings. Site-specific operational and/or safety concerns that warrant the removal of additional riparian vegetation will be determined on a case-by-case basis and will be kept to a minimum within the road right-of-way in order to help maintain the stability of watercourse banks.
- All debris resulting from construction and decommissioning activities must be removed from the work site following the completion of the undertaking.
- If machinery fording the watercourse is required during the course of construction activities, it will be limited to a one-time event (over and back) per piece of equipment that is essential to implementation of the project, and must occur only if an existing crossing at another location is not available or practical to use.
    - If minor rutting is likely to occur, watercourse bank and bed protection methods (e.g., swamp mats, pads) are to be used provided they do not constrict flows or block fish passage;
    - Grading of the watercourse banks for the approaches is not permitted;
    - If the watercourse bed and banks are steep and highly erodible (e.g., dominated by organic materials and silts) and erosion and degradation are likely to occur as a result of equipment fording, a temporary crossing structure or other practice must be used to protect these areas;
    - The one-time fording must adhere to the appropriate in-water timing windows; Fording must occur under low-flow conditions and not when flows are elevated due to local rain events or seasonal flooding.

Water Crossing Standards That Apply to Specific Water Crossings Structures/Practices

The following water crossing standards apply to specific water crossing structures and/or practices and must be implemented in addition to the general water crossing standards.

Culv_1:	Construction of Single, Closed-Bottom Round Culverts <=1200mm
Culv_2:	Construction of Open Bottom Arch Culverts
Culv_Decom:	Decommissioning of Single, Closed-Bottom Round Culverts <=1200mm or Open Bottom Arch Culverts
Bridge_1:	Construction of Clearspan Bridges
Bridge_Decom:	Decommissioning of Clearspan Bridges
Snow_1:	Construction of Snow Fill and Ice Bridge Crossings

In cases where a Proponent determines that these requisite water crossing standards that apply to their specific project cannot be implemented, a review and approval will be required by either MNRF and/or DFO as per the Protocol.

Culv_1

Water Crossing Standards for the Construction of Single, Small Closed-Bottom Round Culverts

This water crossing approval specification applies to the construction of single, round, corrugated, closed-bottom steel, aluminum, or plastic culverts that are less than or equal to 1200 millimeters (4') in diameter and do not require site-specific engineering approval (i.e., span less than three meters (9.8')), as per MNRF's Crown Land Bridge Manual, 2008.

General Standards

- The conditions and requirements in the general water crossing standards must be implemented in addition to, and in conjunction with, this water crossing standard.
- The project does not:
  - Replace an existing open-bottom crossing (e.g., clear span bridge, arch culvert);
  - Replace an existing closed-bottom culvert that is larger in diameter than that being installed; or
  - Involve the installation of more than one closed-bottom culvert at the crossing location.

Design and Location

- Culvert crossings must be located, designed and constructed to minimize the likelihood of ongoing outlet scour, culvert undermining and/or the erosion of fill in order to provide for stable and non-perched crossing sites that can provide for fish passage.
- The culvert must not be located on meander bends, braided watercourses, alluvial fans, or any other area that is inherently unstable and may result in the alteration of natural stream functions or erosion and scouring of the crossing structure.
- Culverts must be sized to a minimum Q25 design flow using MNRF water engineering/calculation software, or equivalent software programs deemed acceptable by MNRF.
  - In cases where an unmapped watercourse is encountered during the construction of a road, and where a proper watershed analysis cannot be completed to determine the Q25 design flow, the culvert must be sized to ensure that it spans from bank to bank within the watercourse.
- Culverts must not be installed where the channel slope at the crossing location (i.e., physical rise over run of the culvert footprint prior to construction) is of a gradient greater than 2.0%.

- Culverts must not be installed where the slope of road approaches or either of the bank approaches is greater than 30%/17˚.
- Crossing locations must be selected where culverts can be embedded below the grade of the watercourse bed. The amount of embedment should be determined by local conditions.

Erosion and Sediment Control

- Appropriate site-specific mitigation measures must be enacted to ensure the construction of the culvert crossing does not result in the ongoing erosion of fill. At a minimum, measures must include:
  - Both the inlet and outlet ends of the culvert must be stabilized with appropriately sized non-erodible material (e.g., rocks, cobble sized stones) to prevent erosion of the fill slope and the watercourse bed. Rock used to stabilize crossings and watercourse banks must be clean, free of fine materials and of sufficient size to resist displacement during peak flood events. The rock shall be placed at the original watercourse bank grade to ensure that there is no infilling or narrowing of the watercourse.
  - Fill material placed below the normal high water mark of the watercourse must be erosion resistant and/or protected from erosion.

CRA fisheries or fish that support such a fishery

- The project must not be located within 100 metres of fisheries spawning or sensitive habitat.
- The project must not be located within 500 metres of any brook trout spawning or upwelling areas.
- The project must not be located on any watercourses or tributaries that flow into, and are within 500 metres, of known naturally reproducing brook trout lakes.
- The combination of culvert size, length, slope, and drainage area will not create accelerated water velocities that will consistently and predictably impede the passage of fish.

Construction and Maintenance

- The crossing must be installed under low-flow conditions and not when flows are elevated due to local rain events or seasonal flooding.
- Both the interior and exterior of round, closed bottom culverts that are installed on CRA fisheries or fish that support such a fishery waterbodies must be corrugated to ensure structural stability and facilitate fish passage.
- The grade of the culvert must reflect the grade of the natural watercourse bed.

- Backfill must be adequately compacted around the culvert. Only clean sand or gravel can be used as backfill and must be compacted around the culvert in layers.
- Culverts must be the correct length to permit banks to be sloped at an angle of 2:1 or a stable angle of repose for the materials used.

Culv_2

Water Crossing Standards for the Construction of Open Bottom Arch Culverts

Arch culverts are open-bottom structures that typically span the width of the waterbody channel, require minimal in-water construction activities and result in minimal impacts to the banks of the waterbody.

General Standards

- The conditions and requirements in the general water crossing standards must be implemented in addition to, and in conjunction with, this water crossing standard.

Design and Location

- The arch culvert must not be located on meander bends, braided watercourses, alluvial fans, or any other area that is inherently unstable and may result in the alteration of natural steam functions or erosion and scouring of the water crossing structure.
- Culverts must be sized to a minimum Q25 design flow using MNRF water engineering/calculation software, or equivalent software programs deemed acceptable by the MNRF.

Erosion and Sediment Control

- Appropriate site-specific mitigation measures must be enacted to ensure the construction of arch culverts and associated footings and fill slopes are not subjected to the impacts of long-term or ongoing erosion. At a minimum, measures must include:
    - Stabilizing the crossing, including footings and fill slopes, with appropriately sized non-erodible material (e.g., rocks, cobble sized stones). Rock used to stabilize crossings and watercourse banks must be clean, free of fine materials, and of sufficient size to resist displacement during peak flood events. The rock must be placed at the original watercourse bank grade to ensure there is no infilling or narrowing of the watercourse.
    - Fill material placed below the normal high water mark of the watercourse will be erosion resistant and/or protected from erosion.

CRA Fisheries or Fish that Support Such a Fishery

- The project must not be located within 100 metres of fisheries spawning or sensitive habitat if any in-water work is a requirement of the project.

Construction and Maintenance

- The project cannot result in any excavation and/or reconstruction of the streambed.
- The crossing must be installed under low-flow conditions and not when flows are elevated due to local rain events or seasonal flooding.
- The culvert must be secured on continuous footings outside of the normal high water mark and will be constructed according to the manufacturer's specifications using materials that are appropriate for the site and expected loads.
- Where footings are constructed with concrete, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure concrete materials do not encroach into the bed of the watercourse.
- The construction of arch culverts must not result in the alteration of the bed or banks of the watercourse or infilling or narrowing of the watercourse channel.

Culv_Decom

Water Crossing Standards for the Decommissioning of Single, Small Closed-Bottom Round Culverts or for the Decommissioning of Open Bottom Arch Culverts

This water crossing approval specification applies to the decommissioning of all round, closed-bottom steel, aluminum, or plastic culverts that are less than or equal to 1200 millimeters (4') in diameter; or open bottom arch culverts.

General Standards

- The conditions and requirements in the general water crossing standards must be implemented in addition to, and in conjunction with, this water crossing standard.
- Decommissioning of water crossings will only occur if it is consistent with the approved road use management strategy in the applicable FMP and is scheduled for decommissioning in the current AWS (Table AWS-2).
- If the construction of the crossing was originally reviewed and approved by MNRF and/or DFO, all applicable conditions of approval must be fulfilled.

Erosion and Sediment Control

- Upon decommissioning, the site must be stabilized and protected against erosion. Approaches to the watercourse should be stabilized at a 2:1 slope or stable angle of repose for the materials used using site appropriate methods.
- All exposed soil must be seeded and/or stabilized immediately following completion of activities. Erosion and sediment control measures must be appropriate for the site conditions and maintained until vegetation has become permanently re-established within disturbed areas and/or exposed mineral soils have been stabilized with rip-rap or appropriately sized non-erodible rock material.
- Materials removed or stockpiled during decommissioning (e.g. grubbing, overburden fill) must be deposited outside the floodplain and stabilized/protected against erosion to ensure material does not enter the watercourse.
- Surface water runoff and road approaches and ditches must continue to be directed away from the watercourse and into vegetated areas. Diagonal berms or waterbars must be installed where the erosion potential of the road approaches is likely to result in the road's gravel surface and underlying fill being deposited into the watercourse over time. Sediment traps used within ditch lines adjacent to the watercourse crossing approach must be replaced and/or maintained to their original condition prior to the construction of the crossing.

- Appropriately sized erosion-resistant materials must be used below the normal high water mark for stream bank rehabilitation.

CRA Fisheries or Fish that Support Such a Fishery

- The project must not be located within 100 metres of fisheries spawning or sensitive habitat if any in-water work is a requirement of the project.

Construction and Maintenance

- The crossing must be decommissioned under low-flow conditions and not when flows are elevated due to local rain events or seasonal flooding.
- The watercourse must be restored as closely as possible to its original condition prior to the construction of the crossing, including retaining as close as possible the original stream alignment.
- All crossing infrastructure must be completely removed from the site.
- Grubbing must be minimized to leave as much of the existing vegetation intact.

Bridge_1

Water Crossing Standards for the Construction of Clearspan Bridges

This water crossing standard applies to the construction of clear span bridges and their footprints, including associated abutments, cribs and/or sill logs.

General Standards

- The conditions and requirements of the general water crossing standards must be implemented in addition to, and in conjunction with, this water crossing standard.

Design and Location

- Bridges must not be located on meander bends, braided watercourses, alluvial fans, or any other area that is inherently unstable and may result in the alteration of natural stream functions or erosion and scouring of the water crossing structure.

Erosion and Sediment Control

- Appropriate site-specific mitigation measures must be enacted to ensure the construction of clearspan bridges, including bridge cribs, abutments, and associated fill slopes are not subjected to the impacts of long-term or ongoing erosion. At a minimum, measures must include:
  - Clearspan bridges, including bridge cribs and fill slopes must be stabilized with appropriately sized non-erodible material (e.g., rocks, cobble sized stones). Rock used to stabilize crossings and watercourse banks will be clean, free of fine materials, and of sufficient size to resist displacement during peak flood events. The rock must be placed at the original watercourse bank grade to ensure there is no infilling or narrowing of the watercourse.
  - Fill material placed below the normal high water mark of the watercourse must be erosion resistant and/or protected from erosion.

CRA Fisheries or Fish that Support Such a Fishery

- The project must not be located within 100 metres of fisheries spawning or sensitive habitat if any in-water work is a requirement of the project.

Construction and Maintenance

- The bridge, including its abutments, must be placed entirely outside the normal high water mark.
- The construction of clearspan bridges must not result in the alteration of the bed or banks of the watercourse or infilling or narrowing of the watercourse channel.

Bridge_Decom

Water Crossing Standards for the Decommissioning of Clearspan Bridges

This water crossing standard applies to the decommissioning of clear span bridges and their footprints, including associated abutments, cribs and/or sill logs. In certain cases, local site conditions may create a higher likelihood for potential damage to watercourse banks and/or fish habitat when bridges abutments, cribs, and/or sill logs are completely removed as opposed to leaving them in place. In these cases, Proponents must ensure that appropriate sedimentation and erosion mitigation approaches, in addition to any necessary public safety actions, continue to be implemented.

General Standards

- The conditions and requirements in the general water crossing standards must be implemented in addition to, and in conjunction with, this water crossing standard.
- Decommissioning of water crossings will only occur if it is consistent with the approved road use management strategy in the applicable FMP and is scheduled for decommissioning in the current AWS (Table AWS-2).

Erosion and Sediment Control

- Upon decommissioning, including the removal of bridge abutments, cribs, and/or sill logs, the site must be stabilized and protected against erosion.
- Bridge abutments and cribs may be left in place if they are in good condition, stable for the long term, are not affecting watercourse or fish community dynamics, and are permissible in the approved FMP and/or AWS-2 table.
- Surface water runoff and road approaches and ditches must be directed away from the watercourse and into vegetated areas. Diagonal berms or waterbars must be installed where the erosion potential of the road approaches is likely to result in the road's gravel surface and underlying fill being deposited into the watercourse over time. Sediment traps used within ditch lines adjacent to the watercourse crossing approach should be replaced and/or maintained to their original condition at the time of crossing decommissioning.

CRA Fisheries or Fish that Support Such a Fishery

- The project must not be located within 100 metres of fisheries spawning or sensitive habitat if any in-water work is a requirement of the project.

Construction and Maintenance

- The decommissioning of clearspan bridges, including the removal of bridge abutments, cribs and/or sill logs will not result in the alteration of the bed or banks of the watercourse or infilling or narrowing of the watercourse channel.

Snow_1

Water Crossing Standards for the Construction of Snow Fill and Ice Bridge Crossings

Snow fills and ice bridges, two types of water crossings that provide cost-effective access when lakes, rivers and streams are frozen, are typically used for temporary winter access in remote areas. Ice bridges are normally constructed on larger watercourses that have sufficient stream flow and water depth to prevent the ice bridge from coming into contact with the stream bed or restricting water movement beneath the ice. Snow fills, however, are temporary crossings constructed by filling the channel of a watercourse with clean compacted snow.

General Standards

- The conditions and requirements of the general water crossing standards must be implemented in addition to, and in conjunction with, this water crossing standard.

Design and Location

- The work must not include dredging, placing fill, or grading or excavating the bed or banks of the watercourse.

Erosion and Sediment Control

- No earth fill or aggregate is permitted below the normal high water mark of the watercourse. Crossings must be constructed of clean water, ice and snow that are free of dirt and debris.

CRA fisheries or fish that support such a fishery

- Snow fills and ice crossings must not restrict water flow within the watercourse where it occurs naturally during winter conditions, or otherwise completely obstruct fish passage at any time.
- The project must not be located within 100 metres of fisheries spawning or sensitive habitat.

Construction and Maintenance

- Appropriate seasonal conditions must be present (e.g., adequate depth of snow and ice, winter temperatures) to provide certainty that the construction and removal water crossing standards can be satisfactorily implemented.
- Aggregate or loose woody material cannot be used to top the crossing.
- If logs or corduroy are used to stabilize the approaches of ice and snow fill crossings:

  - The logs must be clean;
  - The logs may be securely bound together to facilitate removal and minimize site disturbance;
  - No logs or woody debris can be left within the watercourse;
  - Corduroy (if used) adjacent to the watercourse banks must be removed and placed outside the floodplain to help prevent a damming effect on the site. Corduroy that is frozen or embedded into the road approaches or watercourse banks must be left in place so as to not expose mineral soil adjacent to the watercourse. The remaining snow and ice can be left to melt in the spring. If required, remedial work will be carried out on the site after the crossing is removed to ensure that no logs or woody debris can wash back into the watercourse.
  - Logs may be placed on road approaches to assist in diverting runoff away from the watercourse; however, they must be placed outside of the floodplain and in such a manner as to ensure that they do wash back into the watercourse.
- Sanding of snow and ice crossings must be kept to a minimum and within the bounds of operational health and safety considerations.
- Corduroy logs or brush mats must be installed on the approaches to the watercourse crossing when conditions are soft in order to avoid disturbing the banks and crossing approaches.
- If water is being pumped from a watercourse to reinforce the crossing, the intakes must be sized and adequately screened to prevent debris blockage and fish entrainment.