

## **SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION**

### **Listing of Supplementary Documentation:**

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- C** - First Nation and Métis Background Information Reports
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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 human 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, 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-caused 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.



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

2  
3 Logging was carried out in the winter. Camps were established at a number of  
4 locations along the main access routes for the early loggers. Logs were sawn by hand  
5 and taken to the nearest river by horse drawn sleigh where they were dumped into the  
6 water. In the spring the logs were sent downriver into Lake of the Woods and taken by  
7 boom and tug to Kenora.

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

### 11 12 **1900 TO 1920**

13  
14 Significant growth in logging in the area began when the Canadian Pacific Railway was  
15 built across the north end of Lake of the Woods in the 1890s. The second major access  
16 into the forest was created when the Canadian National Railway was completed across  
17 the forest shortly afterward.

18  
19 Prior to construction of the railway, the Dominion government wanted to build a canal  
20 from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods, and a wagon road from the Northwest  
21 Angle to Winnipeg. Large numbers of men were brought from Eastern Canada to work  
22 on this project, which brought the earliest permanent settlers into the district.

23  
24 Construction of the railways created a significant demand for timber used in bridge  
25 construction and for railway ties as well as various buildings in the construction camps.  
26 One of the preferred trees used for railway ties and bridge construction was red pine.  
27 There are examples of areas where red pine was logged around the time the railway  
28 was built through the area. Logs were cut in the winter and delivered to the north end of  
29 the Lake of the Woods in the spring to be sawn into timbers and moved onto the  
30 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

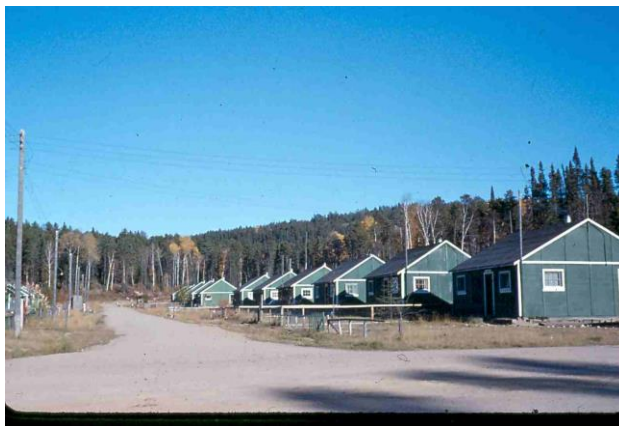




Combine Mill No 4 at Norman (*Lake of the Woods Museum*)

### 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.

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

9  
10 Since the 1980's the forest has been harvested on modern principles of silviculture;  
11 harvest and renewal. Timber management plans and later forest management plans  
12 were written on the basis of sustained yield. Plans also began to incorporate specific  
13 objectives to manage the forest for specific future forest conditions. The future forest  
14 condition was based on an understanding of the dynamics of forest succession and the  
15 potential for manipulation of that cover through the application of silviculture. The effect  
16 then is that the forest established since 1980 is likely much more similar to the 'natural'  
17 forest in many aspects.

### 19 **3.0 Historical Development of Access and Spatial Distribution of** 20 **Harvest Area**

21  
22 Through time, logging to supply pulpwood for the Kenora and Dryden paper mills and  
23 other local sawmills expanded as alternatives to the river drives such as winter roads  
24 and the railways became available. The railway allowed expansion north, east and  
25 west of Kenora by creating concentration points where timber could be stockpiled prior  
26 to shipping into Kenora. A series of old trails and roads linked some of the harvest sites  
27 with the CPR railway. Shortly after construction of the paper mill, a second railway, the  
28 Canadian Northern (National) Railway was built. That accessed more forest and  
29 created more links between the Kenora paper mill and the forest. The history of the first  
30 roads into the Kenora area is rather vague, however the TransCanada Highway from  
31 Manitoba boundary to Kenora was graded gravel in 1931. The portion of the  
32 TransCanada Highway to Thunder Bay was completed to grade in 1934. Highway 71 to  
33 Fort Frances area appears to have been completed in around 1935-36.

34  
35 Both the CPR and CNR had significant impacts on early logging in the Kenora Forest  
36 and continue to be important transportation corridors through the forest today.

37  
38 During the 1940s through the 1950s transportation by road became more developed.  
39 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.

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

5  
6 On the Kenora Forest, fires played a significant role during the period from 1966 to  
7 1983. Naturally disturbed forest increased by 60,085 hectares during this period.

8  
9 The area north of the English River system) contains large blocks of naturally burnt area  
10 (1976, 1980, 1983 and 1988 wildfire) and the blowdown (in 1991). Significant areas also  
11 burnt in 2021 in the northern portion of the Kenora Forest. As a result of these fire  
12 depletions, it makes the remaining scattered mature timber very remote and costly to  
13 access. To date, harvesting operations have been limited and sporadic because of  
14 difficult and expensive access. Forest succession has been largely influenced by natural  
15 elements such as wildfire, blowdown, and insect infestations.

16  
17 The area of the forest bound by the Umfreville Lake to the north, the Canadian National  
18 Railway tracks to the south, the Manitoba-Ontario boundary to the west, and the Sand  
19 Lake system to the east has not had significant age-class replacing natural  
20 disturbances, and receives a more aggressive fire control program.

21  
22 The islands of Lake of the Woods and mainland area, extending to the English River in  
23 the north; the community of Nestor Falls and Lake of the Woods to the south; the  
24 Dryden and Fort Frances NDMNRF administrative district boundaries to the east; and  
25 the Manitoba-Ontario boundary to the west have not seen any significant stand  
26 replacing fires.

27  
28 The Aulneau Peninsula on Lake of the Woods is its own unique area. The Aulneau  
29 Peninsula is joined to the mainland at only one point, Turtle Portage, which is a narrow  
30 isthmus (approximately 30 metres wide). The Aulneau Peninsula was a manmade  
31 island, for the period from 1964-1998, as a result of a channel having been created at  
32 Turtle Portage in 1964. This channel has been blocked up and filled because of the  
33 detrimental impact on water quality in Whitefish Bay. Significant natural disturbances  
34 from wildfire and blowdown occur less frequently, however such disturbances do affect  
35 the tree species, forest composition and age class structure of this portion of the Kenora  
36 Forest.

37  
38 There were no large natural disturbances on the Kenora Forest from the time of the  
39 1996 inventory up to 2018. In 2003, the Catherine Lake fire consumed about 500 ha of  
40 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.

After development of the 2022-2032 FMP LTMD, there were significant wildfires in summer 2021 that burnt over 600,000 ha in the Kenora and Red Lake Districts of the NDMNRF Northwestern Region. In 2021, several wildfires burnt area in and adjacent to the Kenora Forest. Most notably, Fire Kenora 51 (KEN51, started June 2021) burnt approx. 200,600 ha from the Umfreville Lake – Werner Lake area and to the north (109,900 ha on the Kenora Forest). Kenora 51 burnt most of the mature forest in the Kenora Forest caribou zone. After starting in May 2021, KEN27 burnt 4,480 ha in MEA4, and two other smaller fires in the Willard Lake area burnt 2,062 ha (KEN25) and 1,162 ha (KEN30).

## **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

1 Table 1. For the purposes of this FMP, the time frame for this analysis begins with the  
2 forest resources inventory from 1966. This was the first comprehensive inventory of  
3 Crown lands for the area that comprised the land base of the Kenora Forest during that  
4 time frame.

5  
6 The summary of working group area on managed Crown production forest land for the  
7 1966 inventory for the Kenora Forest shows: poplar WG stands comprised 38%, jack  
8 pine 34%, spruce 17%, balsam fir 3%, white birch 3%, white pine 1%, red pine 1%,  
9 other hardwoods 2% and other conifer 1%.

10

**Table 1 Comparison of Crown Forest Area by Working Group**

Working Group	1966	1983	1996	2006	2012	2022	1966 to 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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		

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 NDMNRF 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.

#### **General observations in SFU changes 2012 to 2022:**

- 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 NDMNRF 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%
UpICe	5,259	9,145	112%
<b>Total</b>	<b>659,957</b>	<b>719,082</b>	<b>21%</b>

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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>659,957</b>	<b>719,082</b>	<b>9%</b>

## 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**

<b>Landscape Class:</b>	<b>2012 (ha)</b>	<b>2022 (ha)</b>
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
	<b>579,982</b>	<b>646,473</b>

### **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**

<b>Old Growth Forest Area:</b>	<b>2012 (ha)</b>	<b>2022 (ha)</b>
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
	<b>45,480</b>	<b>55,707</b>
	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 Northern Development, Mines, 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 Northern Development, Mines, 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.

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## 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), Naotkamegwaning 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 NDMNRF 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.

NDMNRF 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

- 1 Lake of the Woods
- 2 Northwest Angle 33B
- 3 Rat Portage 38A
- 4 Sabaskong Bay (Part) 35C
- 5 Sabaskong Bay 35D
- 6 Saug-a-Gaw Sing 1
- 7 Shoal Lake (Part) 39A
- 8 Shoal Lake (Part) 40
- 9 Shoal Lake 34B2
- 10 Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls
- 11 The Dalles 38C
- 12 Wabaseemoong
- 13 Whitefish Bay 32A
- 14 Whitefish Bay 33A
- 15 Whitefish Bay 34A

16

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

25

## 26 **2.2.2.1 Demographic Profiles of Census Subdivisions on the Kenora Forest**

27

### 28 **Big Grassy River 35G**

#### 29 **Population and Labour Force**

30 o Total Population 235

31 o Labour Force 75

32 • Employment Rate 100.0%

33 • Primary Occupations: Sales 35.7%, Trades 21.4%, Primary 14.3%, Finance 14.3%,  
34 Management 0.0%, Health 0.0%, Processing 0.0%, Natural 14.3%, Social 0.0%, Culture  
35 0.0%

#### 36 **Community Diversity**

37 o Foreign Born 0.0%

38 o Canadian Born 0.0%

39 o Aboriginal Identity 100.0%

- 1 o Official Language: English only 100.0%; French only 0.0%; both English & French
- 2 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 Iskatewizaagena #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 Iskatewizaagena n #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

1  
2  
3  
4  
5

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. (*1)	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. (*2)	Business Agreement	PWR	3,250
Prendiville Industries Ltd. (*2)	Business Agreement	SPF	10,700

\*1. Prendiville Industries Ltd. (Kenora Forest Products) mill shut down and was sold, therefore volumes associated with the Supply Agreement are included in "Open Market" volumes. The new sawmill owner plans to operate the facility, and has requested a supply agreement. Volumes associated with the Prendiville Industries Ltd. (Kenora Forest Products) Mill Supply Agreement are shown as Open Market.

\*2. Prendiville Industries Ltd. (Kenora Forest Products) volumes associated with their Business Agreement will be/have been transferred to the new Kenora Sawmill owners. As the facility is currently shut down, volumes associated with this Business Agreement are shown as "Open Market".

#### 2.2.3.1.2 Harvest and Wood Utilization

Information in this report was provided by the NDMNRF 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.

1 This information will be useful in determining an appropriate target for wood supply in  
2 the 2022 - 2032 FMP. With recent closures of mills, demand for wood supply will have  
3 to be reevaluated.  
4 Analysis regarding future demand or utilization from the forest will consider the SFL  
5 commitments and the current industrial capacity.  
6  
7 Over the ten-year period, 1,190,217 m<sup>3</sup> was harvested and utilized from the forest. The  
8 average annual volume harvested from the forest was 119,021 m<sup>3</sup> of conifer and  
9 hardwood. Most of the wood harvested was utilized at fourteen mills producing a variety  
10 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
	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  $\geq 10$  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	5,415
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	2,641
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 River 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
Lake of the Woods Waters Conservation Reserve	C2501	Conservation Reserve	1,984
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

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

\*\* Areas according to CLUPA or management strategies found on [www.ontario.ca](http://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.

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 5,415 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 NDMNRF'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



1 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 2,641 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 NDMNRF'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)**

1 Sioux Narrows Provincial Park is a 135 ha recreational class park. It was established in  
2 1957 as Sioux Narrows Provincial Camp and Picnic Grounds. The boundary was  
3 amended in April 2011 to add two parcels that were acquired in the 1970s and have  
4 been managed as part of the park since that time. The park is situated within the  
5 Geographic Township of Willingdon, in the Territorial District of Kenora. This location is  
6 approximately 80 km southeast of the City of Kenora, 140 km northwest of the Town of  
7 Fort Frances, Ontario and International Falls, Minnesota, United States of America  
8 (U.S.A.), and five kilometres north of the Town of Sioux Narrows, Ontario. The park is  
9 accessed from Highway 71.

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

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

### 22 **Woodland Caribou Provincial Park (P2370e)**

24 Woodland Caribou Provincial Park is found in the Boreal Shield Ecozone. The park is  
25 primarily within Ecoregion 4S (Ecodistricts 4S-1 and 4S-2) and extends into Ecoregion  
26 3S (Ecodistrict 3S-1). The Municipality of Red Lake is the closest community to  
27 Woodland Caribou Provincial Park, located approximately 30 kilometres east of the park  
28 (Figure WCSS-1). Other communities in the immediate planning area include Ear Falls,  
29 Kenora, Pikangikum, Whitedog, Grassy Narrows, Lac Seul and Little Grand Rapids in  
30 Manitoba.

32 Characteristics of Woodland Caribou Provincial Park include critical woodland caribou  
33 habitat, significant earth and life science features, important cultural sites, excellent  
34 remote tourism opportunities, and many scenic canoe routes, including the Bloodvein  
35 Canadian Heritage River. Woodland Caribou Provincial Park provides a wide range of  
36 tourism, recreation and economic benefits for the surrounding communities. Many  
37 businesses in the Red Lake area are associated with the tourism industry, which relies  
38 on other wholesale and retail commerce, transportation, construction and repair  
39 industries for its continued existence. Indirect benefits of the management plan,  
40 (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, at 2,296 hectares, 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 Conservation Reserve is 284 hectares and is located on the northeast shore of Big Sand Lake approximately 40 kilometers 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 River 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 conservation reserve is 4,180 hectares in size. 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 with an area of 21,850 hectares. 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 NDMNRF. 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



1 and Woodland Caribou Provincial Park in Ontario. Both parks actively promote  
2 canoeing.

3  
4 The Eagle-Snowshoe Conservation Reserve forms part of the Woodland Caribou  
5 Signature Site, one of nine featured areas identified for protection through Ontario's  
6 Living Legacy Land Use Strategy (1999). These featured areas are places of  
7 outstanding natural beauty and significant cultural value which provide high-quality  
8 wilderness recreation opportunities and tourism potential. The Woodland Caribou  
9 Signature Site is located in northwestern Ontario, approximately 30 kilometres west of  
10 the municipality of Red Lake, 90 kilometres north of the city of Kenora and 60 kilometres  
11 south of the community of Pikangikum. It consists of 537,585 hectares of protected land  
12 which includes Woodland Caribou Provincial Park, four proposed wilderness park  
13 additions, Eagle-Snowshoe Conservation Reserve, Pipestone Bay-McIntosh Enhanced  
14 Management Area (E2359a), and a forest reserve.

15  
16 No new hunt camps will be permitted within the conservation reserve as per  
17 Conservation Reserves Policy. This management direction only applies to tenured hunt  
18 camps and is not applicable to camping on Crown land for the purpose of hunting.

19  
20 There are no existing commercial campgrounds located within the Eagle-Snowshoe  
21 Conservation Reserve.

22  
23 No campsites are signed or designated, and campers are not directed to specific  
24 camping locations within the Conservation Reserve. There are a substantial number of  
25 camping opportunities which are generally clearly marked by previous use. The sites  
26 are well used and in good condition. Occasionally some debris is left on site.

27  
28 Eagle-Snowshoe Conservation Reserve is located in a remote location 95 kilometres  
29 northwest from the City of Kenora. There are no roads which provide vehicle access  
30 directly into the site. The nearest road to the conservation reserve is Werner Lake Road  
31 which is located approximately 15 kilometres south from Snowshoe Lake.

32  
33 The conservation reserve is located within Wildlife Management Unit (WMU) 2. Both  
34 resident and non-resident hunters target moose, white-tailed deer, black bear and  
35 upland birds. Moose hunting provides a quality tourism opportunity for operators in the  
36 area.

**Lake of the Woods Conservation Reserve (C2366)**

Lake of the Woods Conservation Reserve is 45,960 hectares in size and was recommended in Ontario's Living Legacy, regulated in 2006. The islands and peninsulas of Lake of the Woods Conservation reserve contain a variety of significant features including provincially rare Bur Oak, Savannah plant communities, regionally significant plants, scenic vistas, spawning grounds, red and white pine (including some old growth), plants with prairie and southern affiliates, and clay soil species (red/green ash). Much of this extensive and unique vegetation is a result of the convergence of the Prairie, Boreal and Great Lakes - St. Lawrence forest regions. Lake of the Woods had extremely high recreation and tourism values

**Lake of the Woods Waters Conservation Reserve (C501)**

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,	Fly-in

Business Operating Name	Services Offered	Access Type/Location
	Hunting	
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, Hunting	Access road/drive in-Outposts
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
Cygnnet 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	Fishing,	Access road/drive in

Business Operating Name	Services Offered	Access Type/Location
Outposts	Hunting	
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
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

Business Operating Name	Services Offered	Access Type/Location
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
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,	Remote access water/floatplane/fly-

Business Operating Name	Services Offered	Access Type/Location
	Hunting	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. However, mining and mineral exploration have been, and continue to be, important activities in this management. 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 2 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 1896 and 1972 and totaled 41,000 ounces gold, 4,405 ounces silver, 11.5 million pounds of copper, 21.7 million pounds of nickel, 143,386 pounds of cobalt, 36,364 ounces of palladium and 4,223 ounces of platinum.

Within the northern portion of the management unit there is also high potential for building stone, primarily homogeneous, equigranular, low-fractured felsic intrusive rocks with a variety of marketable stone colours. There are 7 past-producing quarries and 2 producing quarries in the area.

In addition to historical and current mineral production, there are documented occurrences of gold, nickel, copper, cobalt, zinc, lead, silver, platinum, palladium, molybdenum, uranium, lithium, rubidium, niobium and tantalum, throughout the management unit.

There are currently an estimated 4784 active mining cell claims recorded in this management unit as of July 2021, as indicated on the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry's Mining Lands Administration System (MLAS) website. These claims cover an area of 136, 458 ha and represent an investment in the management unit of approximately \$239,200 CDN for claim cell registration. In addition, there is an estimated dollar expenditure of \$1.9 million per year related to mineral exploration work required to keep these claims in good standing. Current claim registration targets areas with potential for rare-metals, zinc, copper, nickel, platinum, palladium, gold and building stone.

### 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 Uses***

#### **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 Uses

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.

#### Drinking Water

The City of Winnipeg's (the City's) sole drinking water source is Shoal Lake in the Kenora Forest. The City provides treated water from Shoal Lake to approximately 700,000 people and has over 200,000 customer connections.

#### NDMNRF 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 by 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

## Population 235

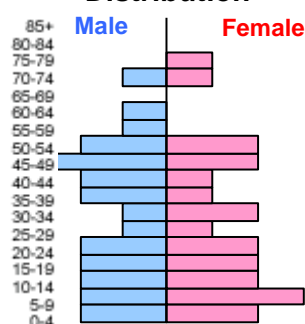
Male 115 48.9%  
Female 120 51.1%

change in past 5 years -5.62%

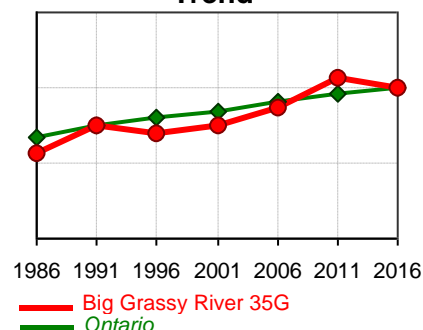
### Avg Income:

Avg Male Income:  
Avg Female Income:

## Distribution



## Trend



## Households 76

### Avg Income:

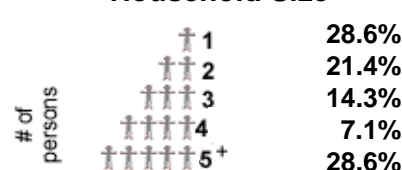
rate of Low Income

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



## Dwellings 76

### Avg Value:

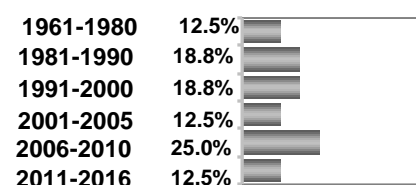
Avg Monthly Rent: \$0

Housing Affordability Index: 0.00

## Tenure

owned	21.4%
rented	14.3%
band housing	64.3%

## When constructed



## Education

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

## Labour Force 75

### Labour Force:

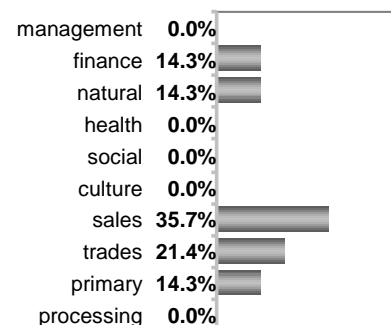
Male: 56.3%  
Female: 43.8%

Participation Rate: 46.9%

Employment Rate: 100.0%

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

### Occupation



## Language

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

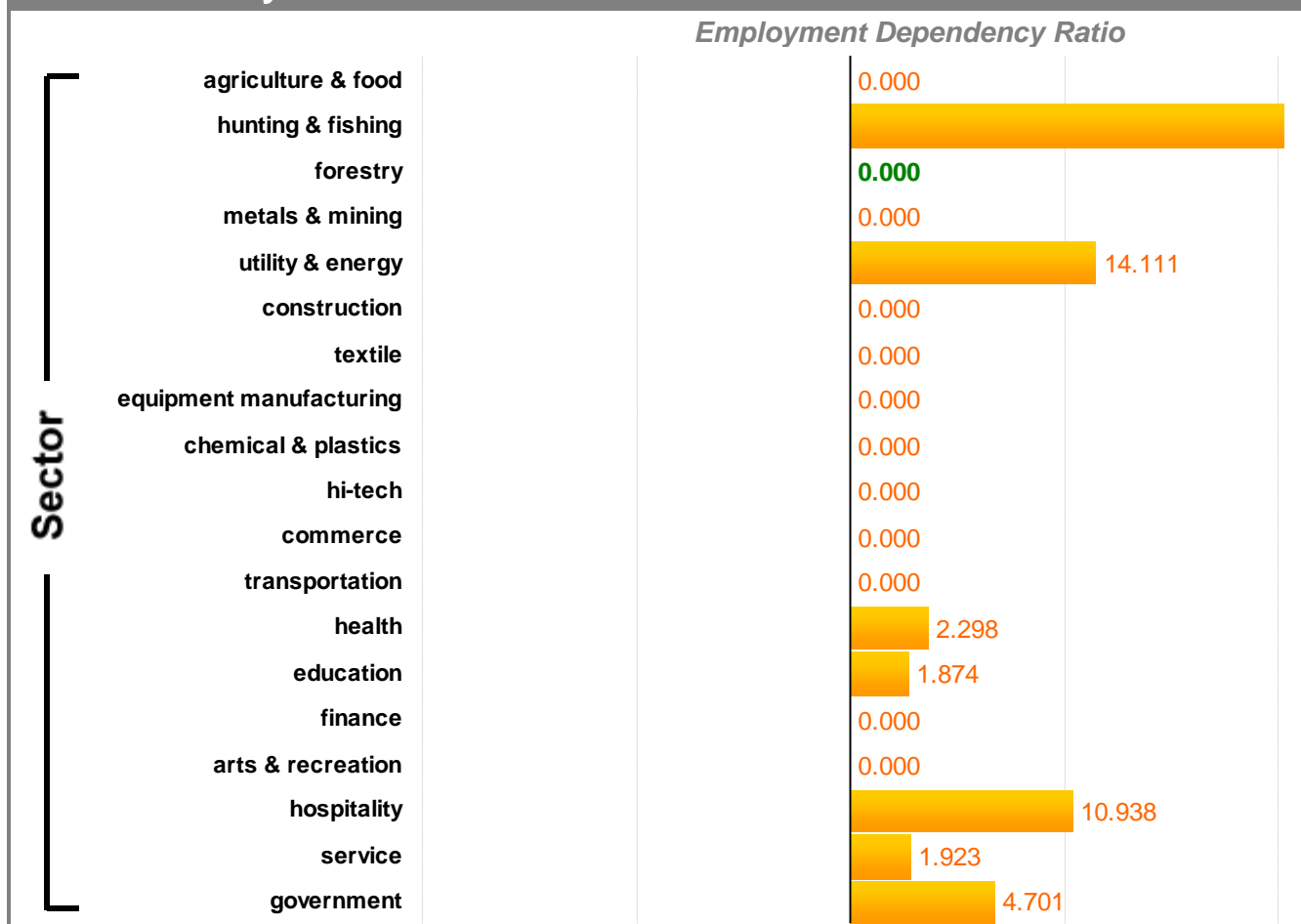
Census SubDivisions

Big Grassy River 35G

indexed to Ontario



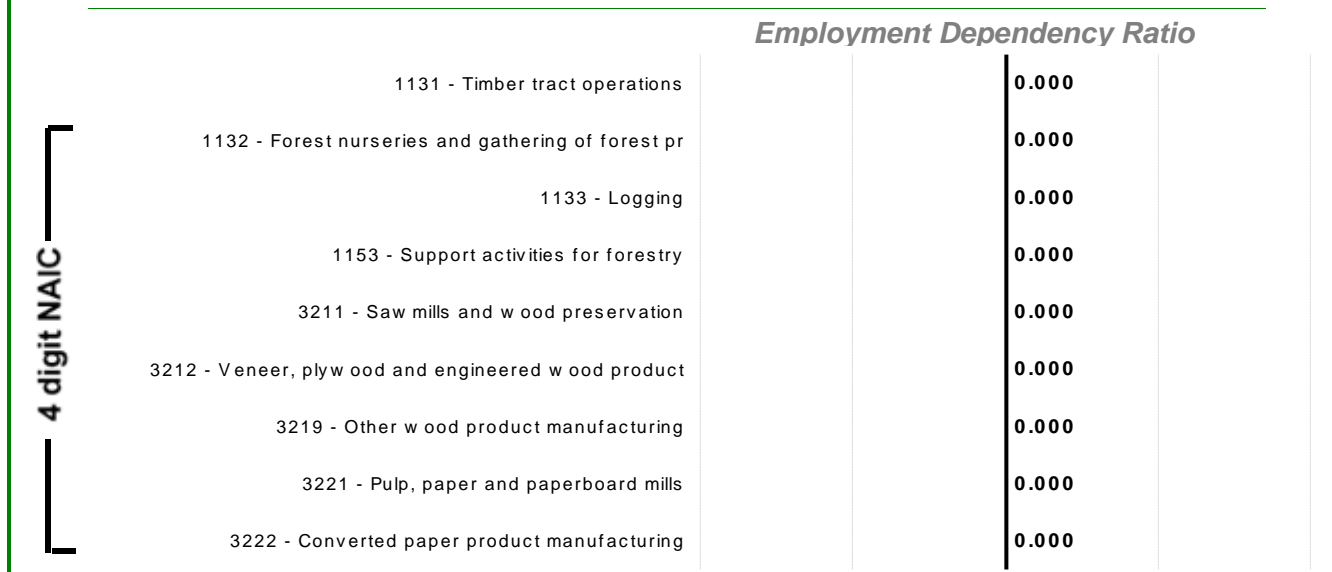
## Local Economy



## 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



## Population 10

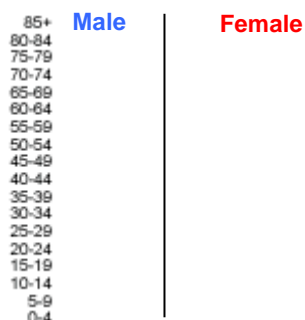
Male 0 0.0%  
Female 0 0.0%

change in past 5 years

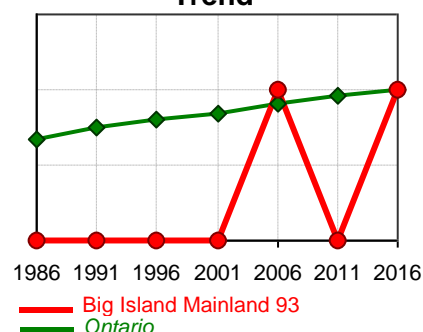
### Avg Income:

Avg Male Income:  
Avg Female Income:

## Distribution



## Trend



## Households 2

### Avg Income:

rate of Low Income

avg persons/ household:

## Household Income

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



## 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%

## 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%

## Language

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



## 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 - Veneer, 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

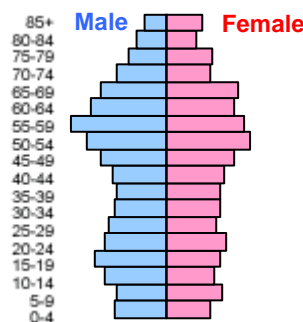
## Population 7,749

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

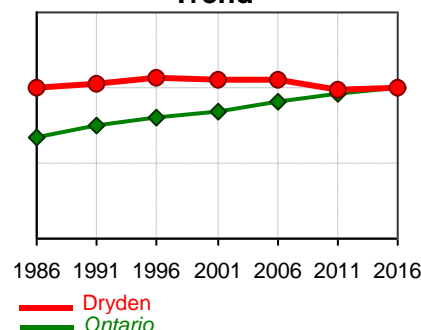
change in past 5 years 1.73%

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

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



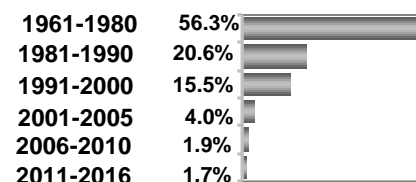
## Dwellings 3,541

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

## Tenure

owned 69.8%  
rented 30.2%  
band housing 0.0%

## When constructed



## Education

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

## Labour Force 3,970

### Labour Force:

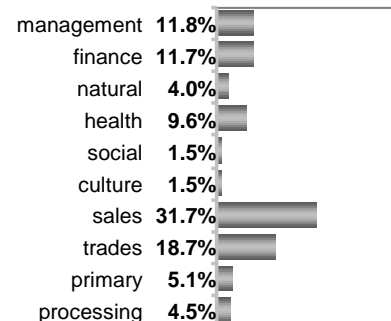
Male: 52.0%  
Female: 48.0%

Participation Rate: 61.8%

Employment Rate: 92.3%

Wage and Salary: 56.9%  
Self-Employed: 4.5%  
Unpaid: 38.6%

## Occupation



## Language

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

## 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

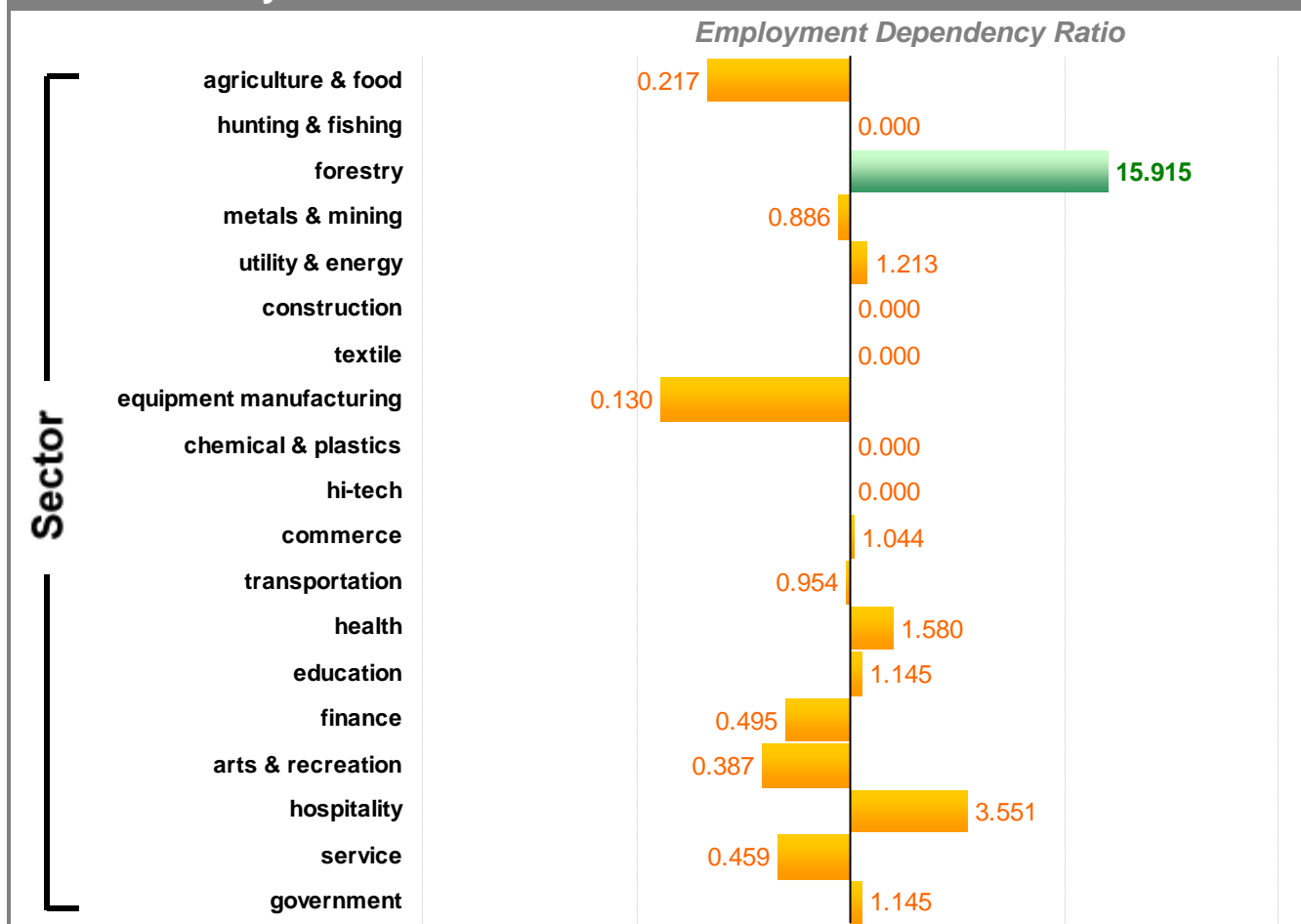
Census SubDivisions

Dryden

indexed to Ontario



## Local Economy

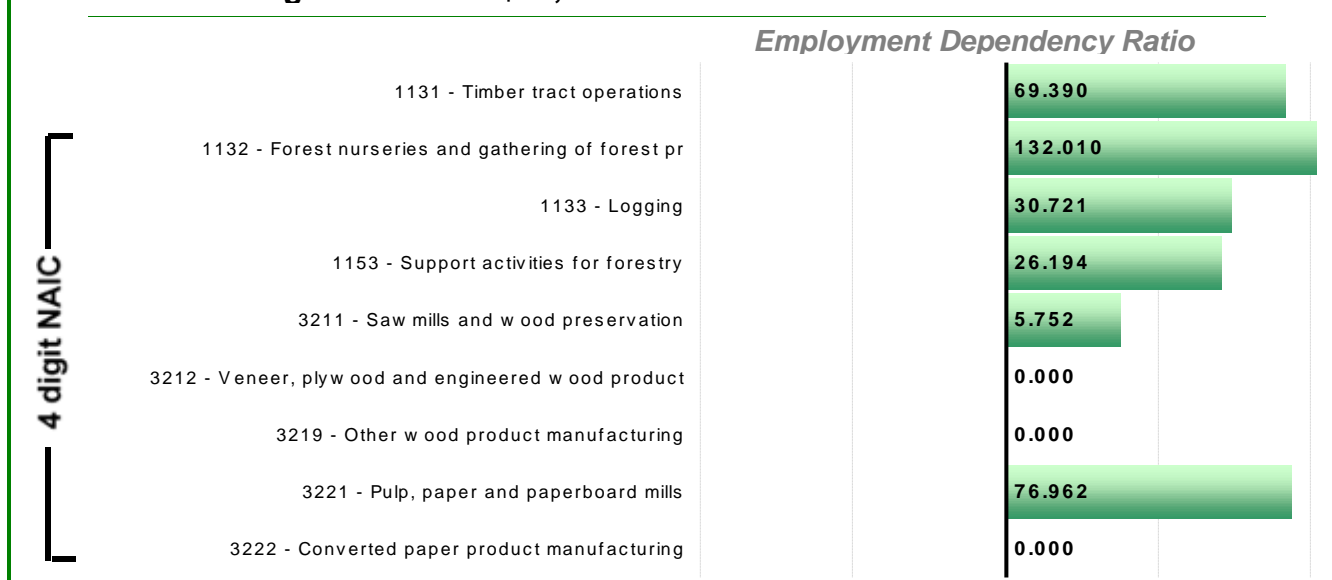


## Forest Industry

### 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

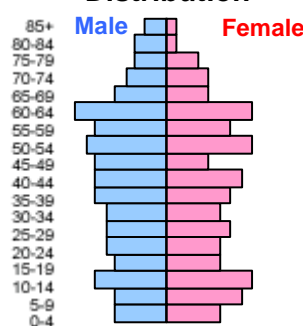
## Population 995

Male 512 51.5%  
Female 483 48.5%

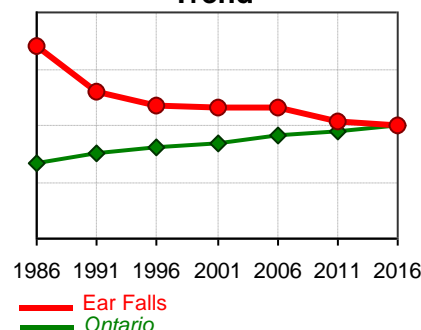
change in past 5 years -3.02%

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

## Distribution



## Trend



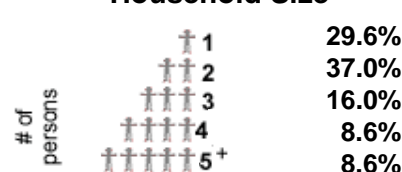
## Households 490

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

## Household Income

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



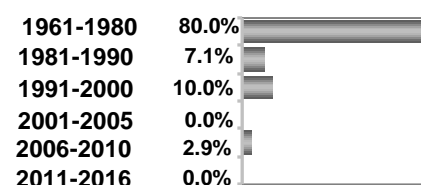
## Dwellings 490

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

## Tenure

owned 72.2%  
rented 27.8%  
band housing 0.0%

## When constructed



## Education

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

## Labour Force 565

### Labour Force:

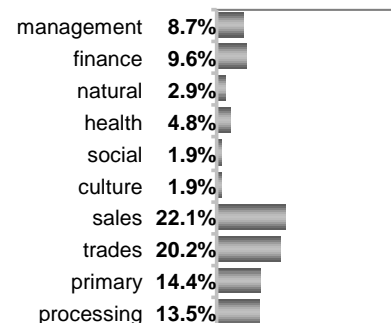
Male: 51.3%  
Female: 48.7%

Participation Rate: 76.9%

Employment Rate: 92.9%

Wage and Salary: 70.8%  
Self-Employed: 5.6%  
Unpaid: 23.6%

### Occupation



## Language

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

## 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%

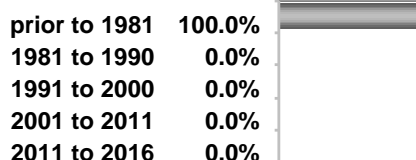
5 year: non-movers 66.9%  
movers 33.1%

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



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

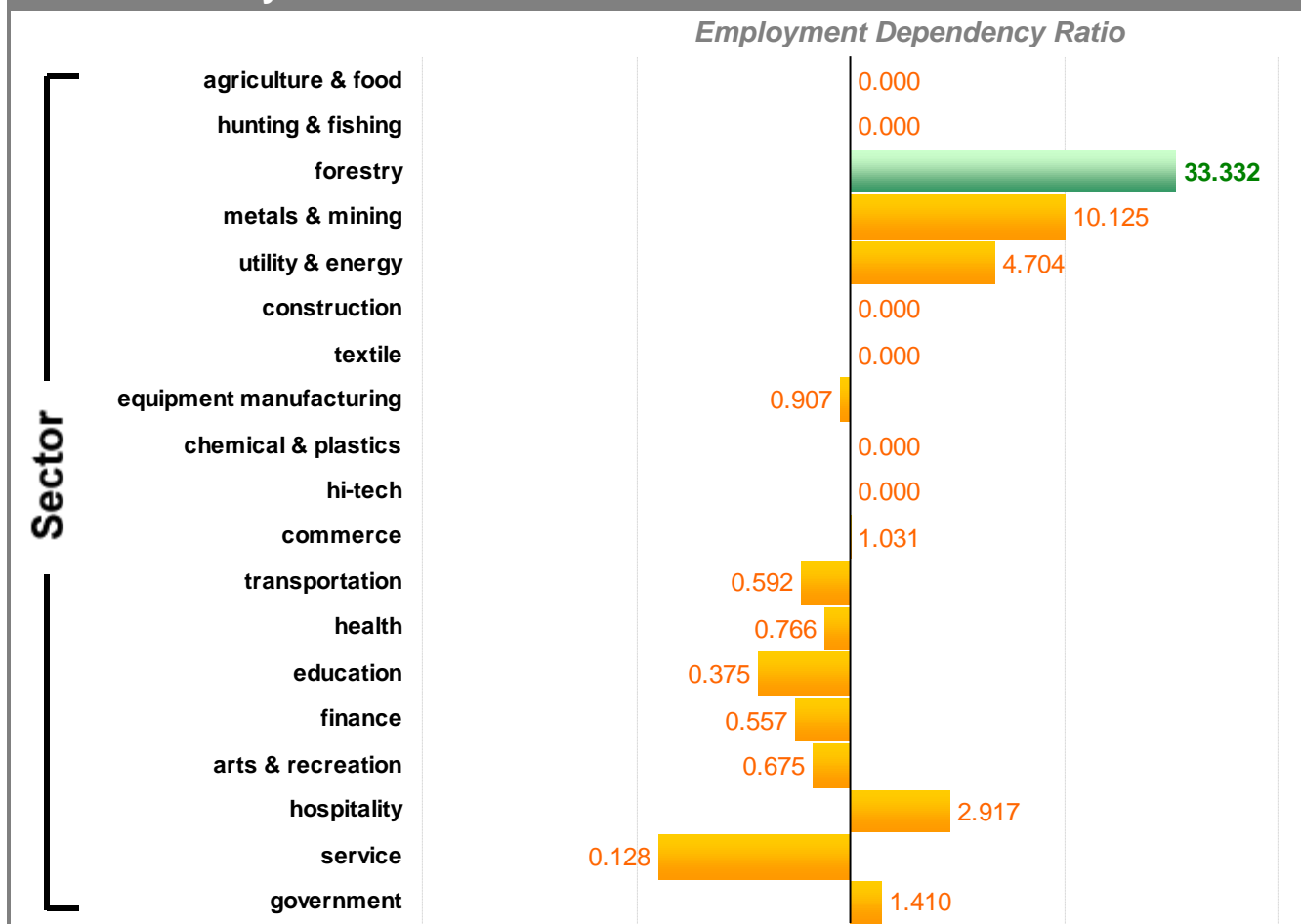
Census SubDivisions

Ear Falls

indexed to Ontario



## Local Economy

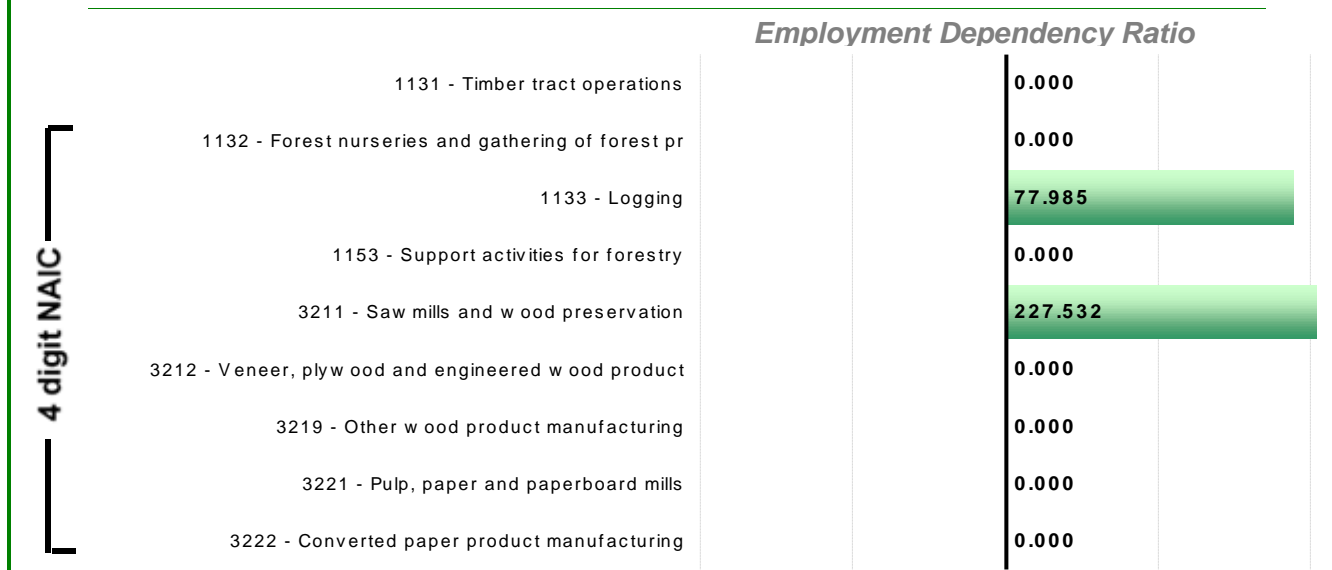


## Forest Industry

### 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

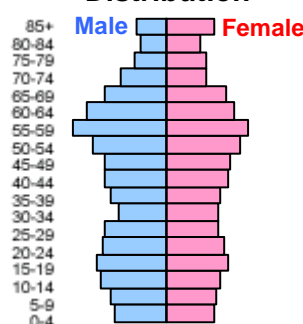
## Population 7,739

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

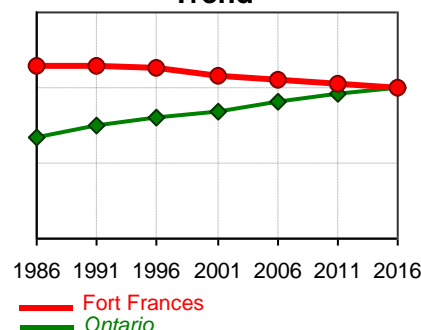
change in past 5 years -2.68%

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



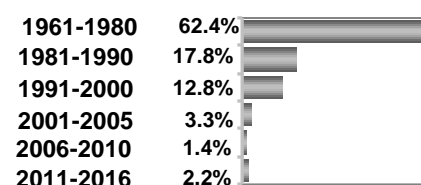
## Dwellings 3,758

Avg Value:  
Avg Monthly Rent: \$726  
Housing Affordability Index:

## Tenure

owned 71.9%  
rented 28.1%  
band housing 0.0%

## When constructed



## Education

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

## Labour Force 3,870

### Labour Force:

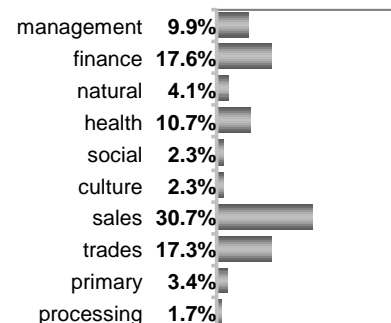
Male: 47.5%  
Female: 52.5%

Participation Rate: 61.2%

Employment Rate: 92.9%

Wage and Salary: 57.2%  
Self-Employed: 3.8%  
Unpaid: 39.1%

## Occupation



## Language

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

## 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%

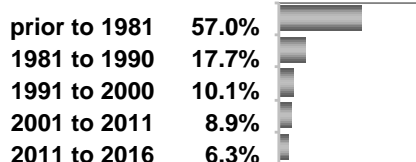
5 year: non-movers 67.3%  
movers 32.7%

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



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

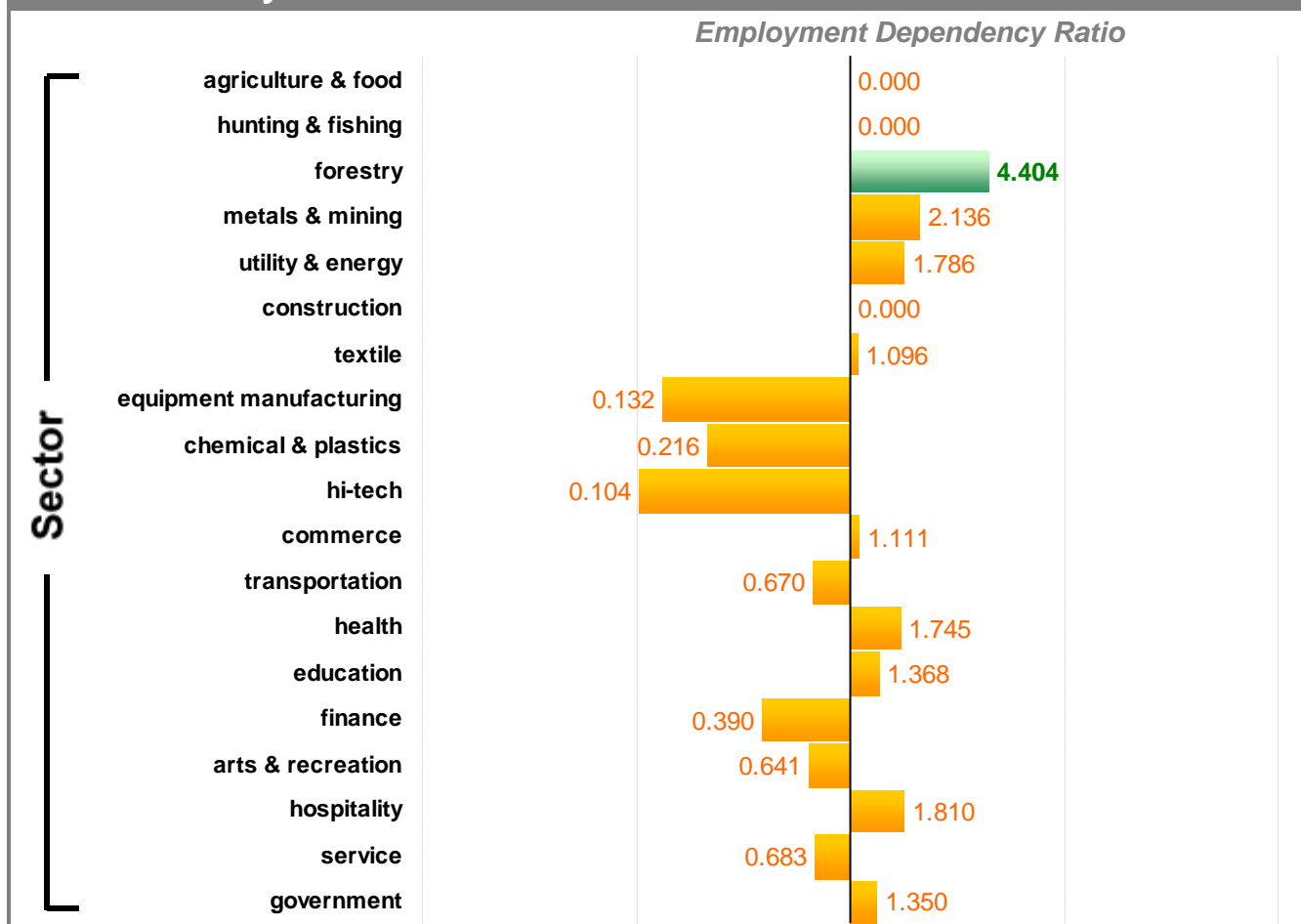
Census SubDivisions

Fort Frances

indexed to Ontario



## 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



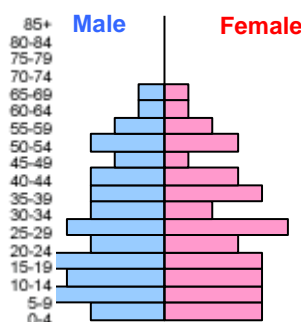
## Population 421

Male 218 51.8%  
Female 203 48.2%

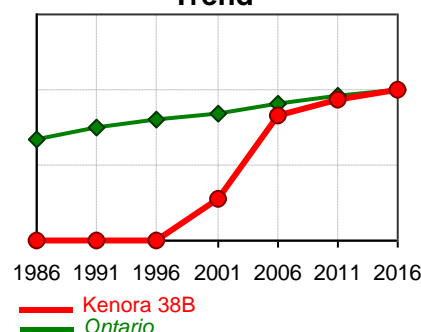
change in past 5 years 6.85%

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

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



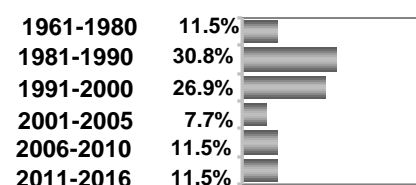
## Dwellings 144

Avg Value:  
Avg Monthly Rent: \$0  
Housing Affordability Index:

## Tenure

owned	6.9%
rented	6.9%
band housing	86.2%

## When constructed



## Education

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

## Labour Force 185

### Labour Force:

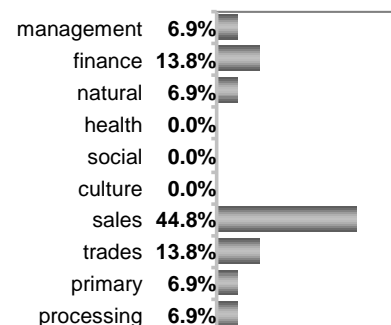
Male: 55.6%  
Female: 44.4%

Participation Rate: 61.7%

Employment Rate: 75.7%

Wage and Salary: 55.2%  
Self-Employed: 3.4%  
Unpaid: 41.4%

## Occupation



## Language

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

## 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

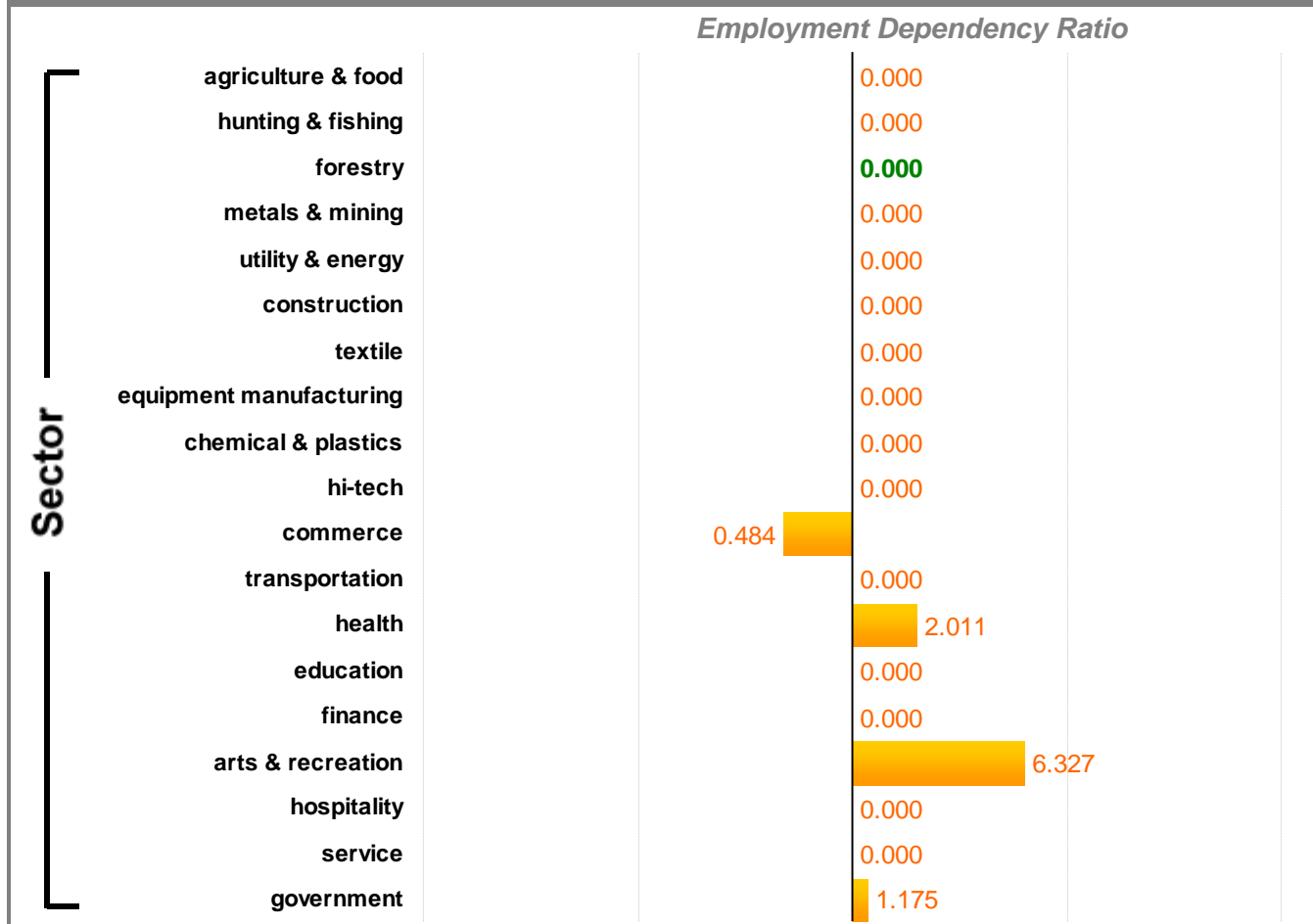
Census SubDivisions

Kenora 38B

indexed to Ontario



## 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

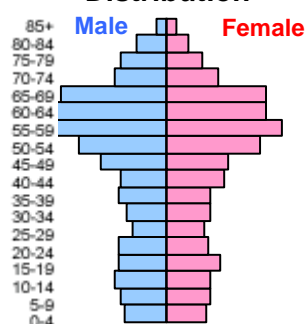
## Population 6,737

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

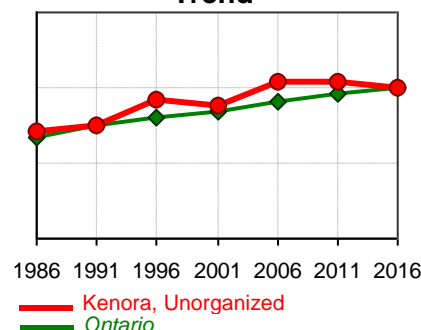
change in past 5 years -4.18%

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



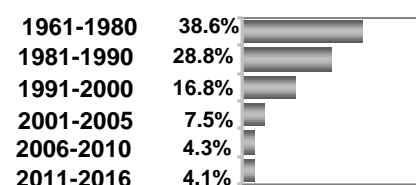
## Dwellings 6,630

Avg Value:  
Avg Monthly Rent: \$742  
Housing Affordability Index:

## Tenure

owned 90.1%  
rented 9.9%  
band housing 0.0%

## When constructed



## Education

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

## Labour Force 3,295

### Labour Force:

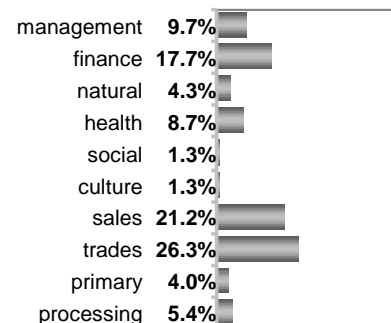
Male: 53.9%  
Female: 46.1%

Participation Rate: 57.6%

Employment Rate: 91.0%

Wage and Salary: 49.5%  
Self-Employed: 7.8%  
Unpaid: 42.7%

### Occupation



## Language

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

## 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%

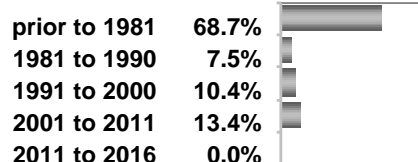
5 year: non-movers 77.9%  
movers 22.1%

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



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

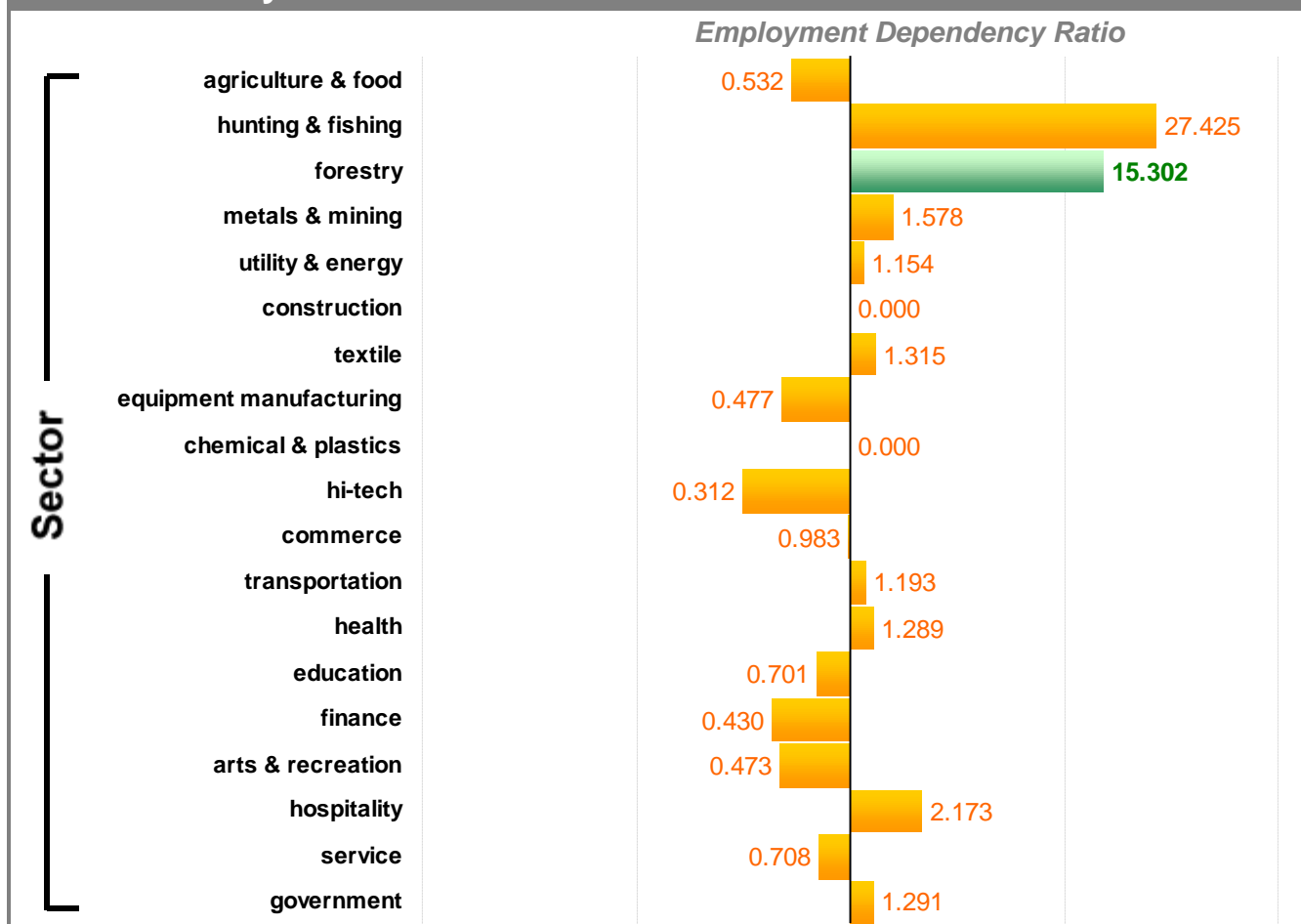
Census SubDivisions

Kenora, Unorganized

indexed to Ontario



## Local Economy

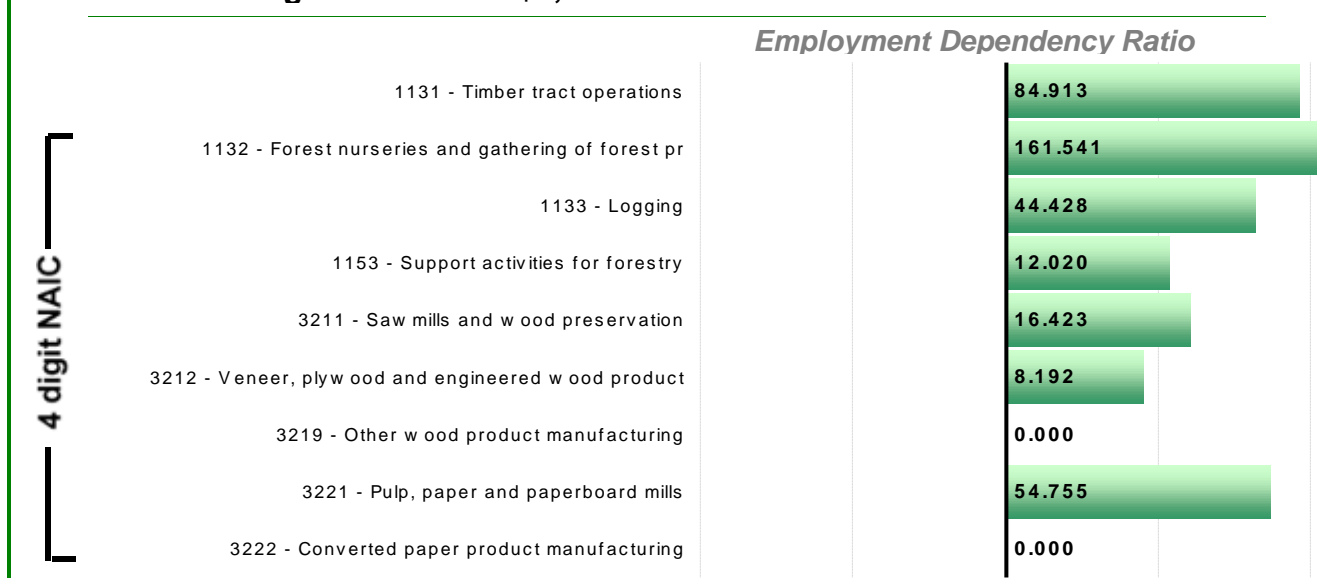


## Forest Industry

**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

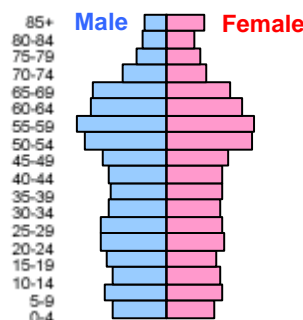
## Population 15,096

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

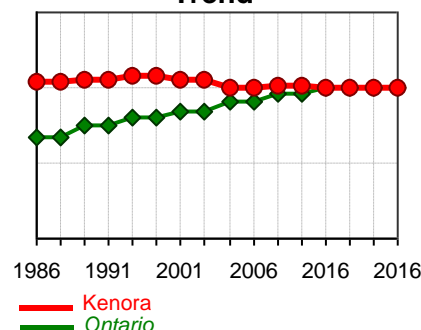
change in past 5 years -1.64%

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

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



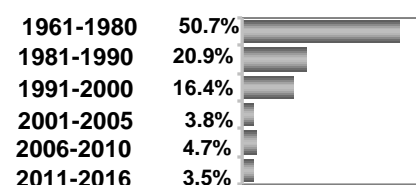
## Dwellings 7,376

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

## Tenure

owned 74.7%  
rented 25.3%  
band housing 0.0%

## When constructed



## Education

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

## Labour Force 8,080

### Labour Force:

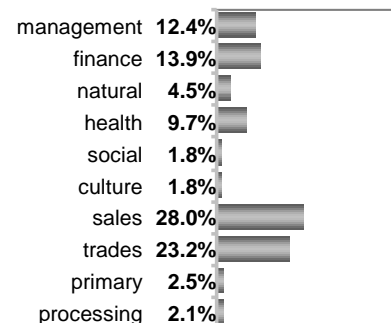
Male: 49.6%  
Female: 50.4%

Participation Rate: 65.3%

Employment Rate: 92.9%

Wage and Salary: 59.4%  
Self-Employed: 5.7%  
Unpaid: 34.9%

## Occupation



## Language

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

## 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%

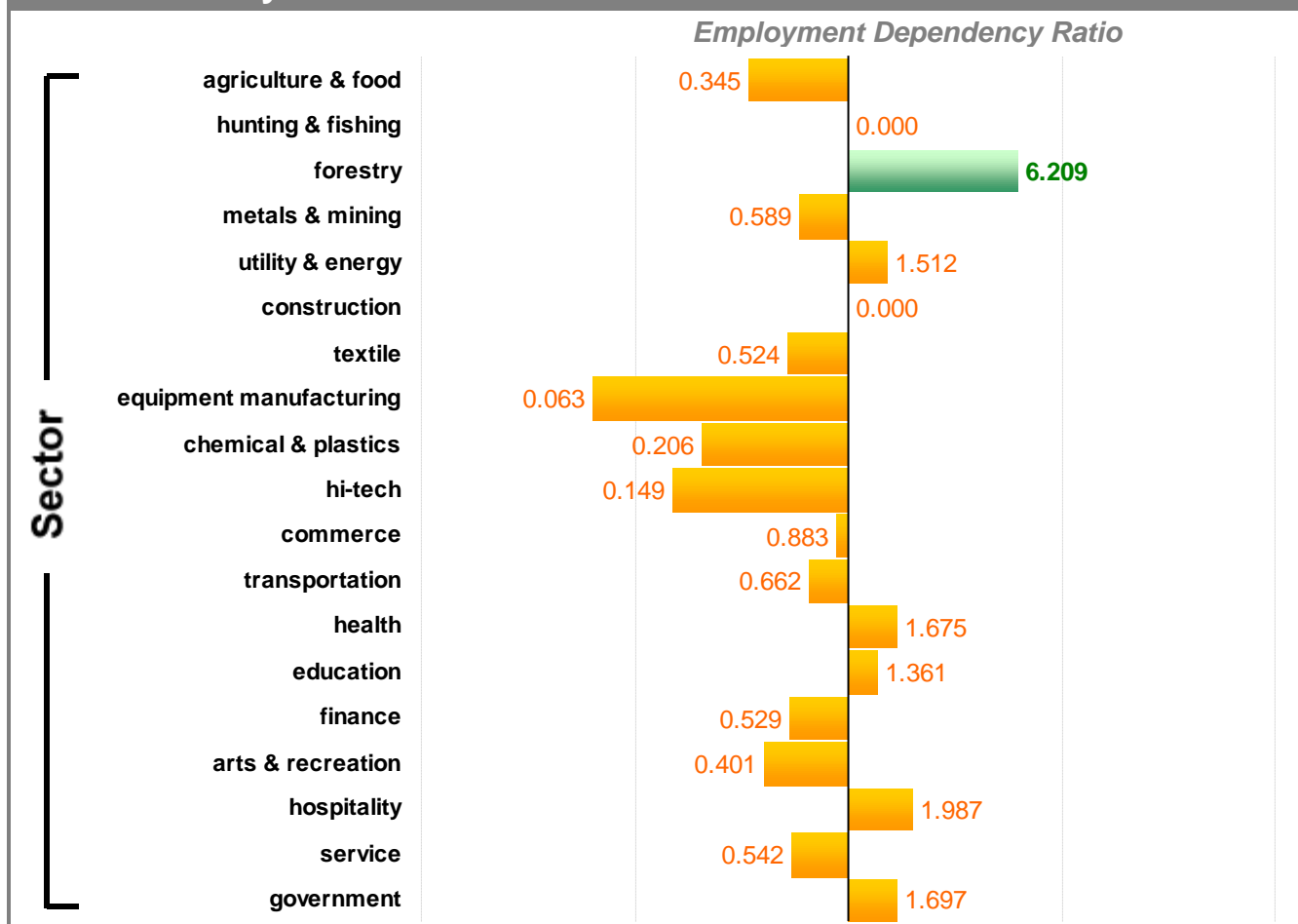
Cdn citizen 98.1%

Aboriginal 21.3

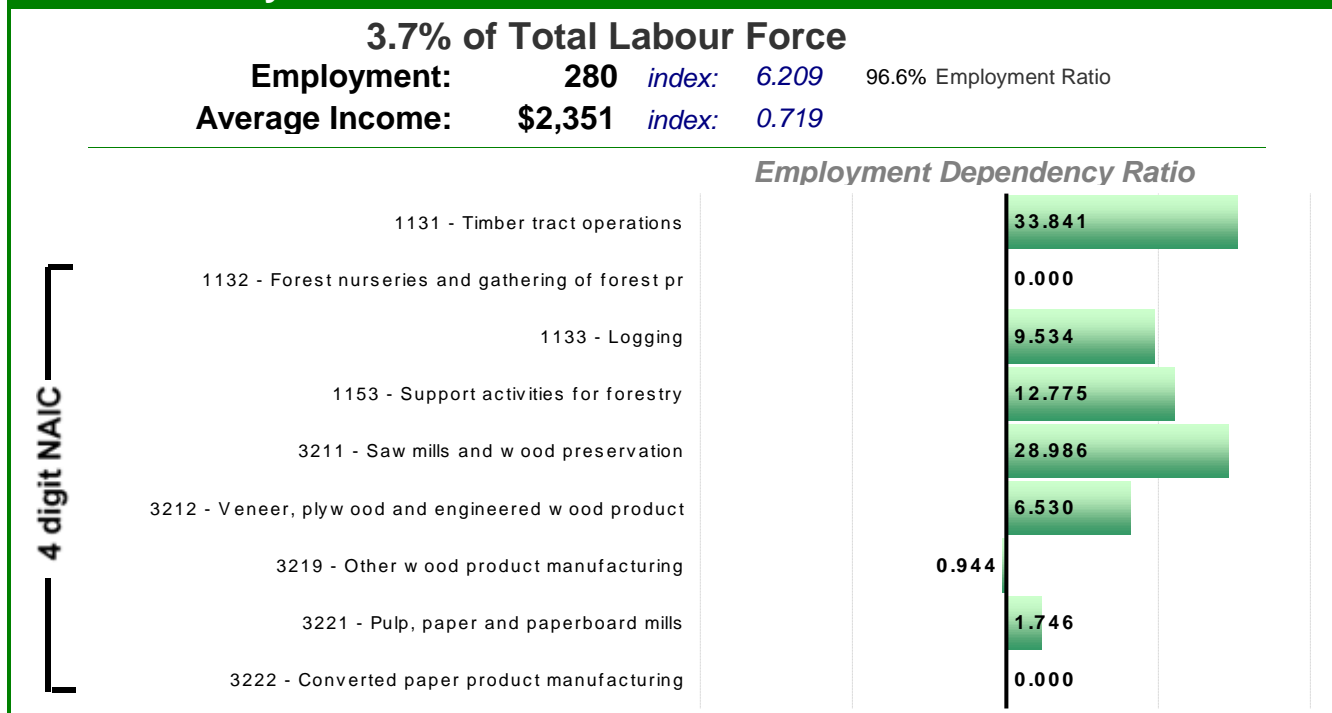
## Data Source

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

## Local Economy



## Forest Industry



## Population 62

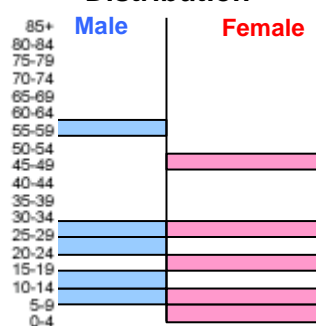
Male 31 50.0%  
Female 31 50.0%

change in past 5 years 34.78%

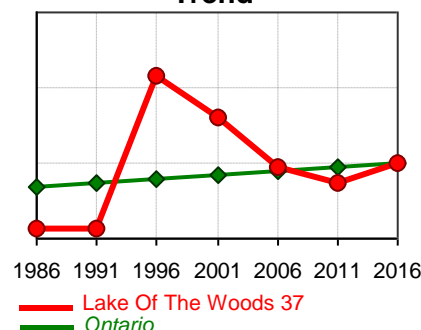
### Avg Income:

Avg Male Income:  
Avg Female Income:

## Distribution



## Trend



## Households 20

### Avg Income:

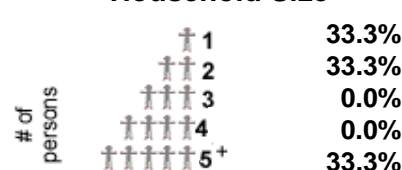
rate of Low Income

avg persons/ household: 4.0

## Household Income

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



## 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%

## 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

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

## Language

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

## 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



## 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	8.227	

## Forest Industry

0.0% of Total Labour Force			
Employment:		0 index: 0.000	0.0% Employment Ratio
Average Income:		\$0 index: 0.000	
		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 - Veneer, 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



## Population 230

Male 120 52.2%  
Female 110 47.8%

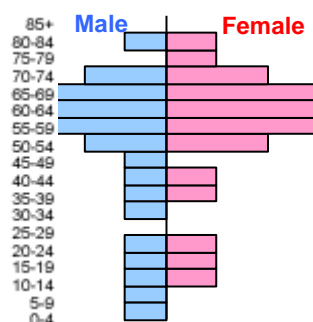
change in past 5 years -22.30%

### Avg Income:

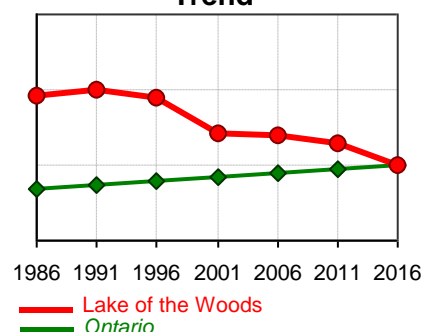
Avg Male Income:

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



## Dwellings 521

### Avg Value:

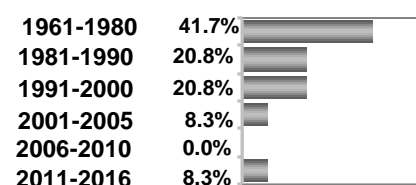
Avg Monthly Rent: \$0

Housing Affordability Index: 0.00

## Tenure

owned	92.3%
rented	7.7%
band housing	0.0%

## When constructed



## Education

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

## Labour Force 115

### Labour Force:

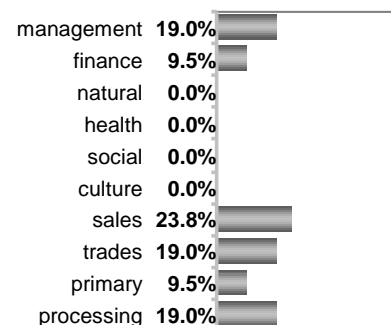
Male: 56.5%  
Female: 43.5%

Participation Rate: 47.9%

Employment Rate: 82.6%

Wage and Salary: 39.6%  
Self-Employed: 10.4%  
Unpaid: 50.0%

## Occupation



## Language

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

## 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%

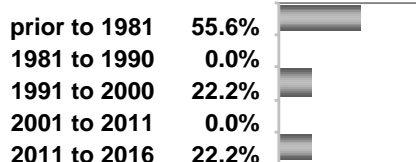
5 year: non-movers 64.7%  
movers 35.3%

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



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

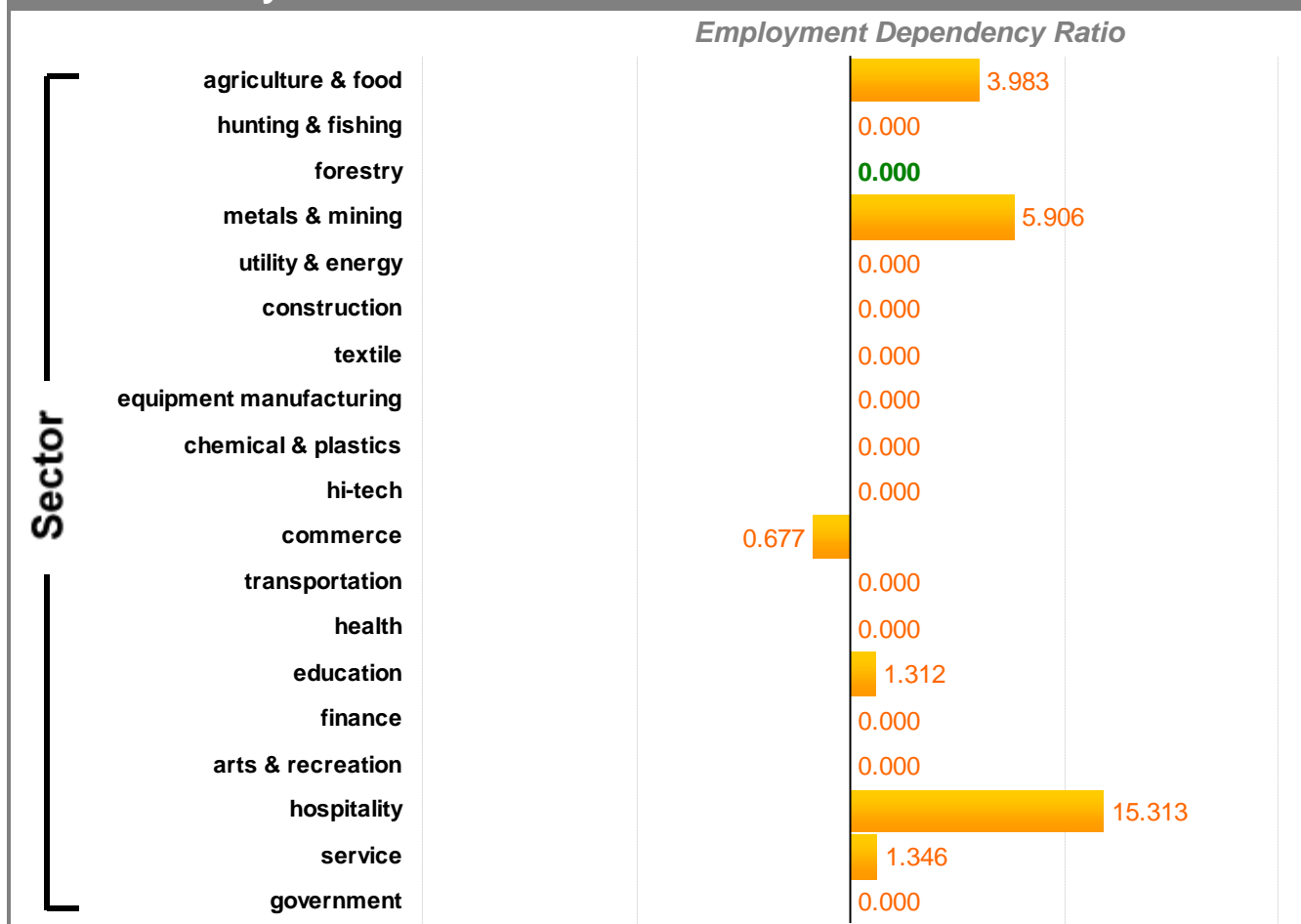
Census SubDivisions

Lake of the Woods

indexed to Ontario



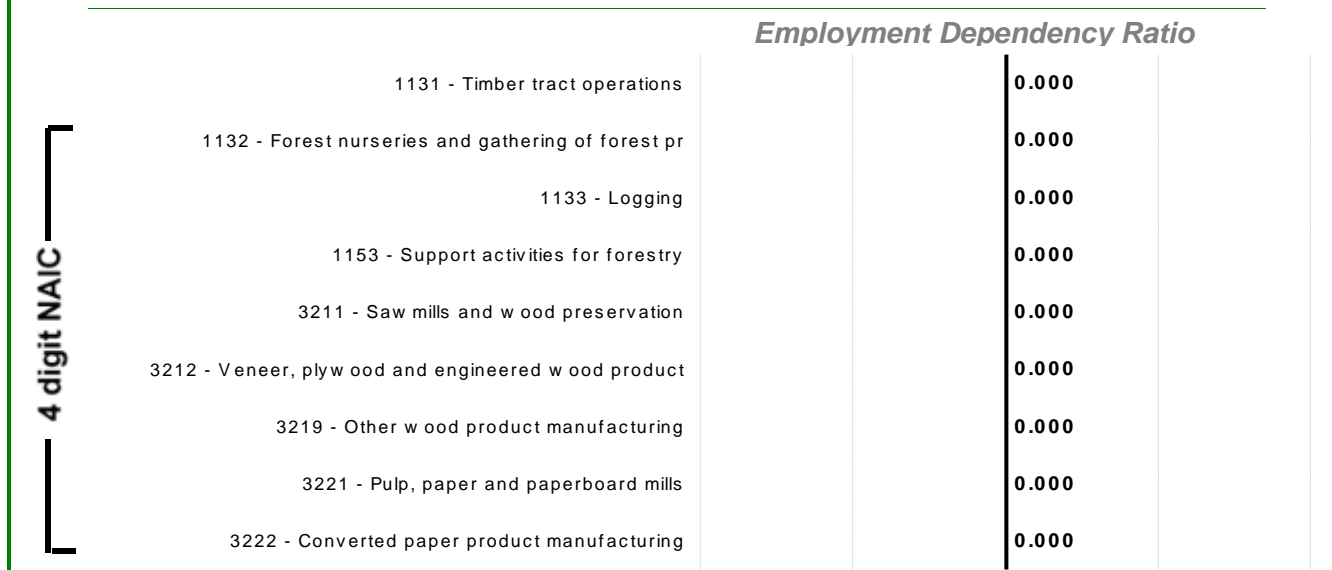
## Local Economy



## 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

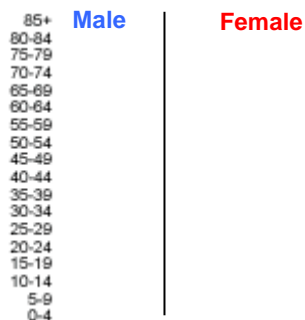
## Population 95

Male 0 0.0%  
Female 0 0.0%

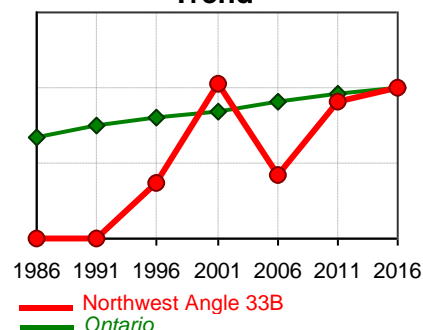
change in past 5 years 10.47%

Avg Income:  
Avg Male Income:  
Avg Female Income:

## Distribution



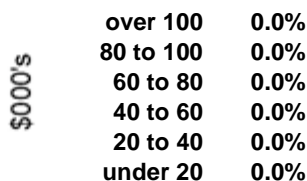
## Trend



## Households 43

Avg Income:  
rate of Low Income  
avg persons/ household:

## Household Income



## Household Size



## 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%

## 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%

## Language

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



## 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 - Veneer, 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

## Population 140

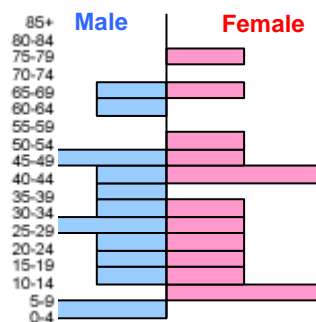
Male 75 53.6%  
Female 65 46.4%

change in past 5 years -61.33%

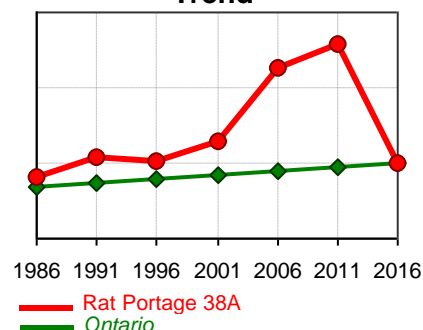
### Avg Income:

Avg Male Income:  
Avg Female Income:

## Distribution



## Trend



## Households 231

### Avg Income:

rate of Low Income

avg persons/ household: 3.1

## Household Income

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



## Dwellings 231

### Avg Value:

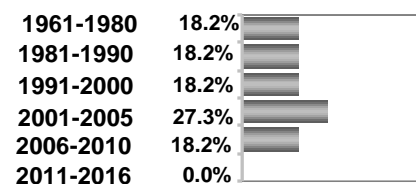
Avg Monthly Rent: \$0

Housing Affordability Index: 0.00

## Tenure

owned	22.2%
rented	0.0%
band housing	77.8%

## When constructed



## Education

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

## Labour Force 50

### Labour Force:

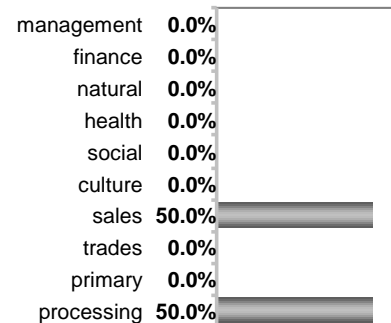
Male: 66.7%  
Female: 33.3%

Participation Rate: 47.6%

Employment Rate: 70.0%

Wage and Salary: 42.1%  
Self-Employed: 0.0%  
Unpaid: 57.9%

### Occupation



## Language

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

## 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



## 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	4.701	

## Forest Industry

**25.0% of Total Labour Force**

**Employment:** 0 index: 0.000 0.0% Employment Ratio  
**Average Income:** \$0 index: 0.000

		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 - Veneer, 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

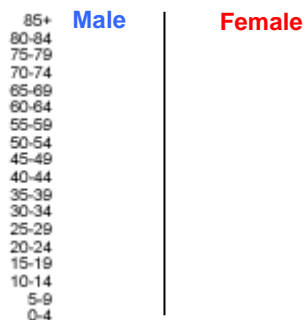
## Population 0

Male 0 0.0%  
Female 0 0.0%

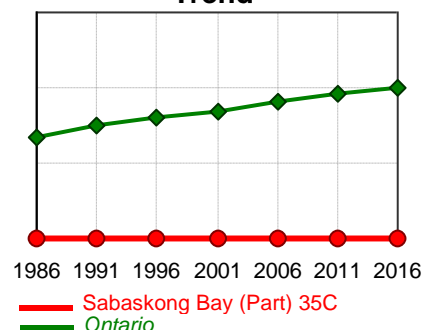
change in past 5 years 0.00%

**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



## 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%

## 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%

## Language

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



## 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 - Veneer, 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



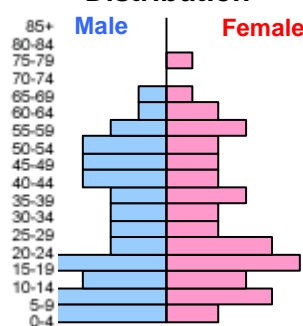
## Population 371

Male 186 50.0%  
Female 186 50.0%

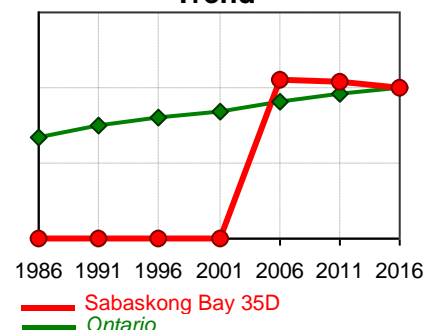
change in past 5 years -4.13%

Avg Income: \$22,041  
Avg Male Income: \$19,754  
Avg Female Income: \$24,042

## Distribution



## Trend



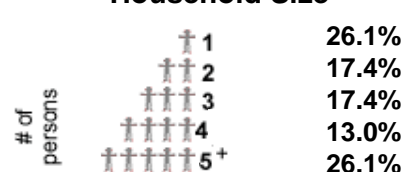
## Households 121

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



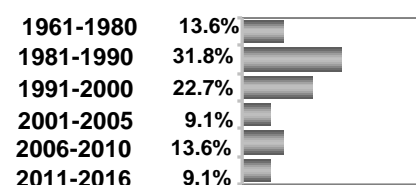
## Dwellings 121

Avg Value:  
Avg Monthly Rent: \$0  
Housing Affordability Index:

## Tenure

owned	8.7%
rented	47.8%
band housing	43.5%

## When constructed



## Education

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

## Labour Force 175

### Labour Force:

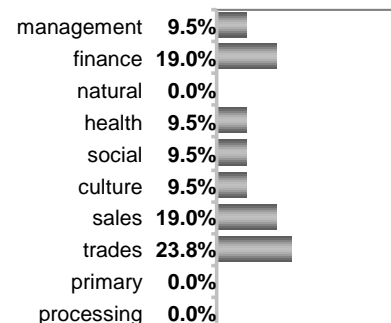
Male: 48.5%  
Female: 51.5%

Participation Rate: 63.6%

Employment Rate: 62.9%

Wage and Salary: 56.0%  
Self-Employed: 4.0%  
Unpaid: 40.0%

## Occupation



## Language

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

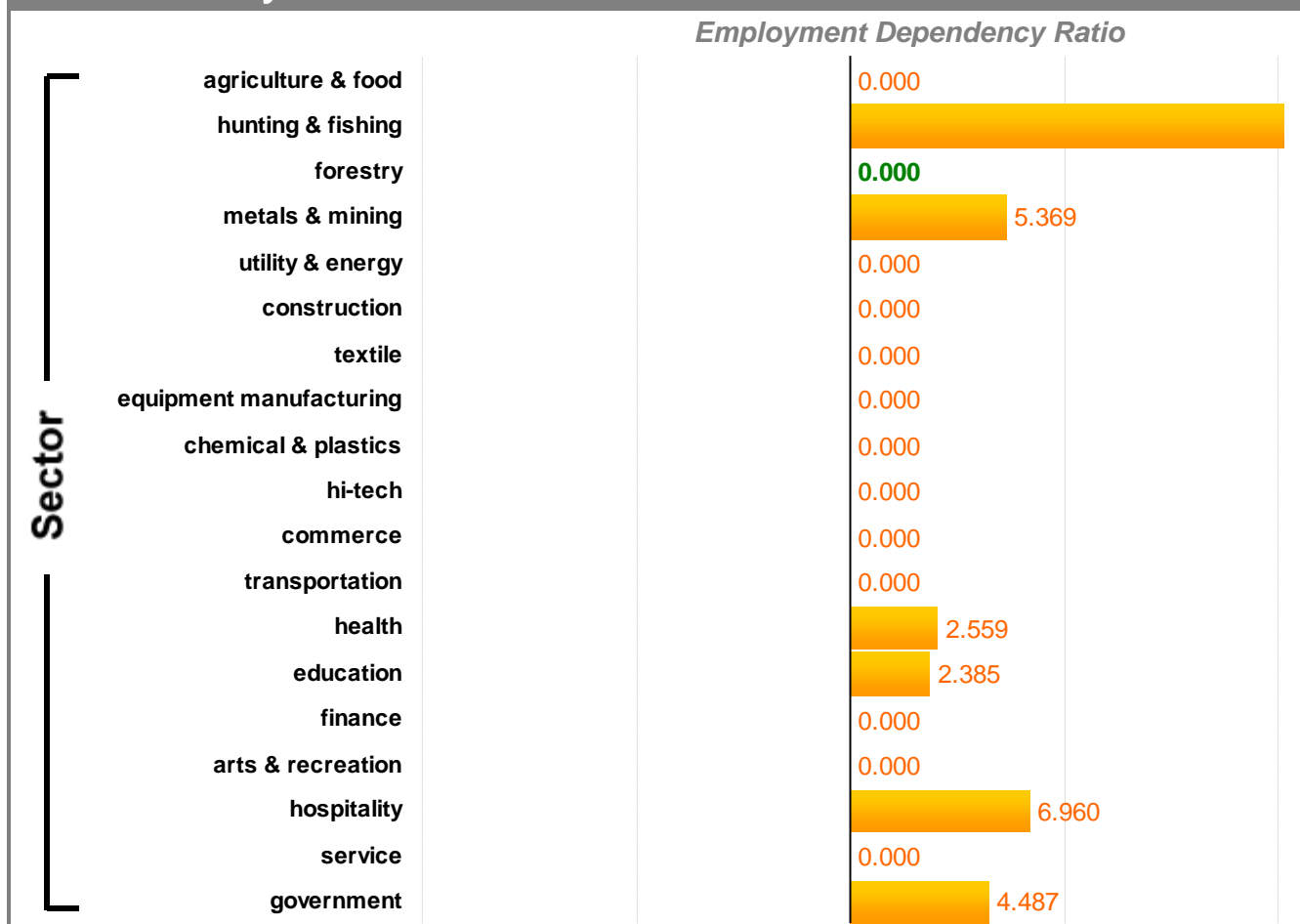
Census SubDivisions

Sabaskong Bay 35D

indexed to Ontario



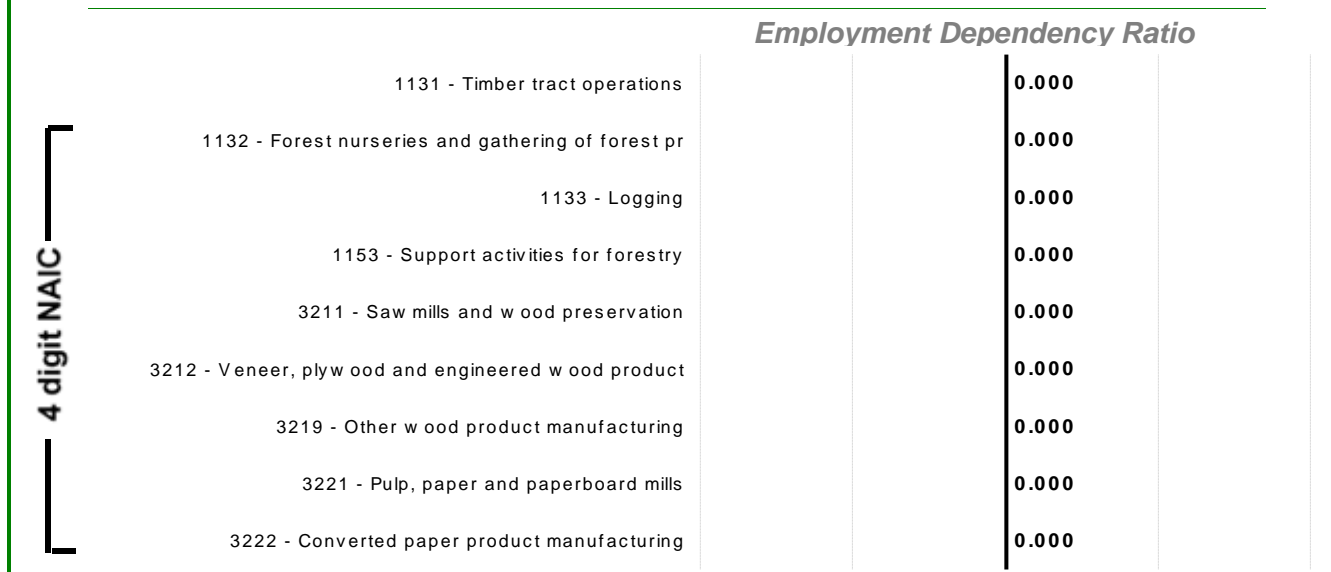
## Local Economy



## 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

## Population 98

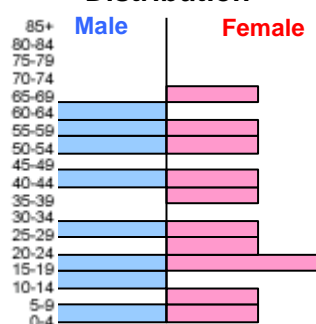
Male 46 47.4%  
Female 52 52.6%

change in past 5 years -17.65%

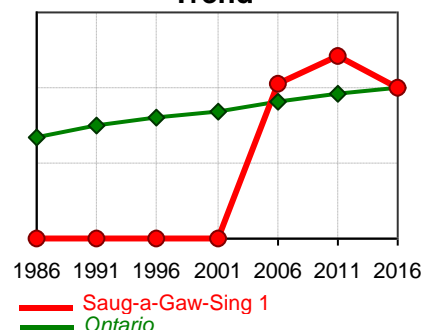
### Avg Income:

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



## Dwellings 44

### Avg Value:

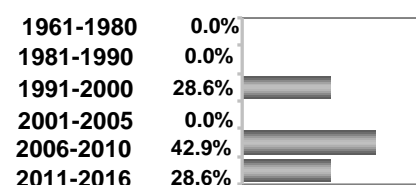
Avg Monthly Rent: \$0

Housing Affordability Index: 0.00

## Tenure

owned	25.0%
rented	37.5%
band housing	37.5%

## When constructed



## Education

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

## Labour Force 55

### Labour Force:

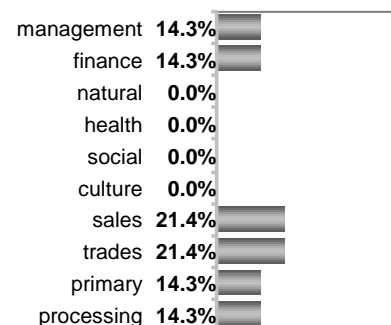
Male: 54.5%  
Female: 45.5%

Participation Rate: 68.8%

Employment Rate: 83.3%

Wage and Salary: 66.7%  
Self-Employed: 0.0%  
Unpaid: 33.3%

### Occupation



## Language

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

## 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

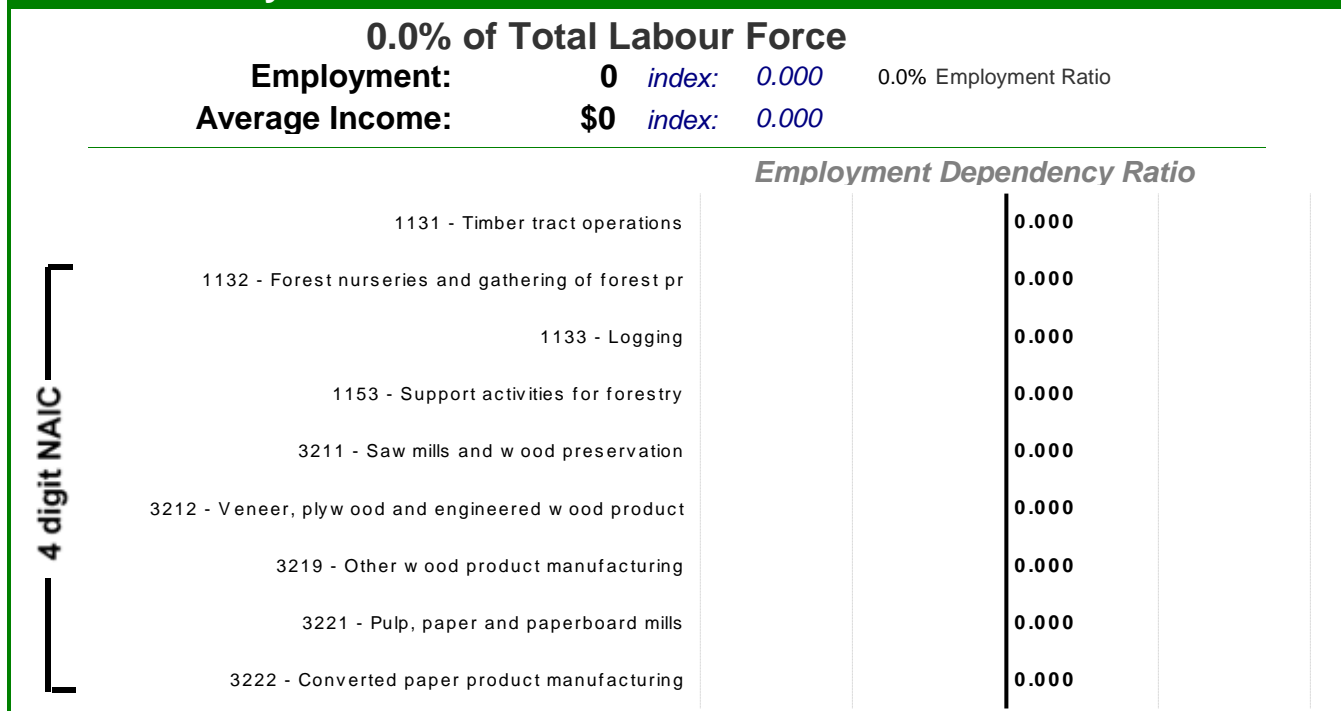
indexed to Ontario



## Local Economy



## Forest Industry



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

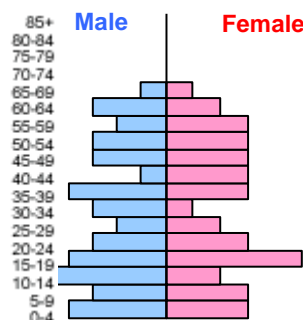
## Population 391

Male 216 55.1%  
Female 175 44.9%

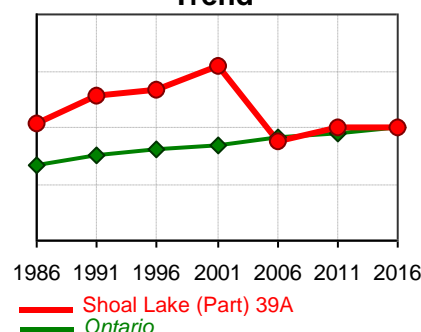
change in past 5 years 0.77%

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

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



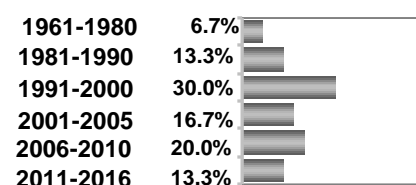
## Dwellings 158

Avg Value:  
Avg Monthly Rent: \$0  
Housing Affordability Index:

## Tenure

owned	0.0%
rented	6.9%
band housing	93.1%

## When constructed



## Education

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

## Labour Force 180

### Labour Force:

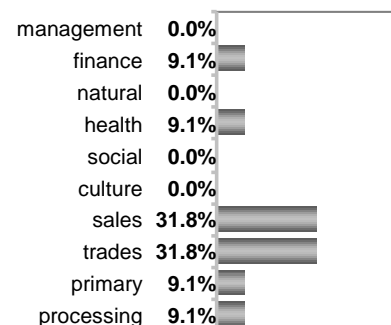
Male: 50.0%  
Female: 50.0%

Participation Rate: 63.2%

Employment Rate: 82.9%

Wage and Salary: 58.9%  
Self-Employed: 3.6%  
Unpaid: 37.5%

## Occupation



## Language

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

## 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

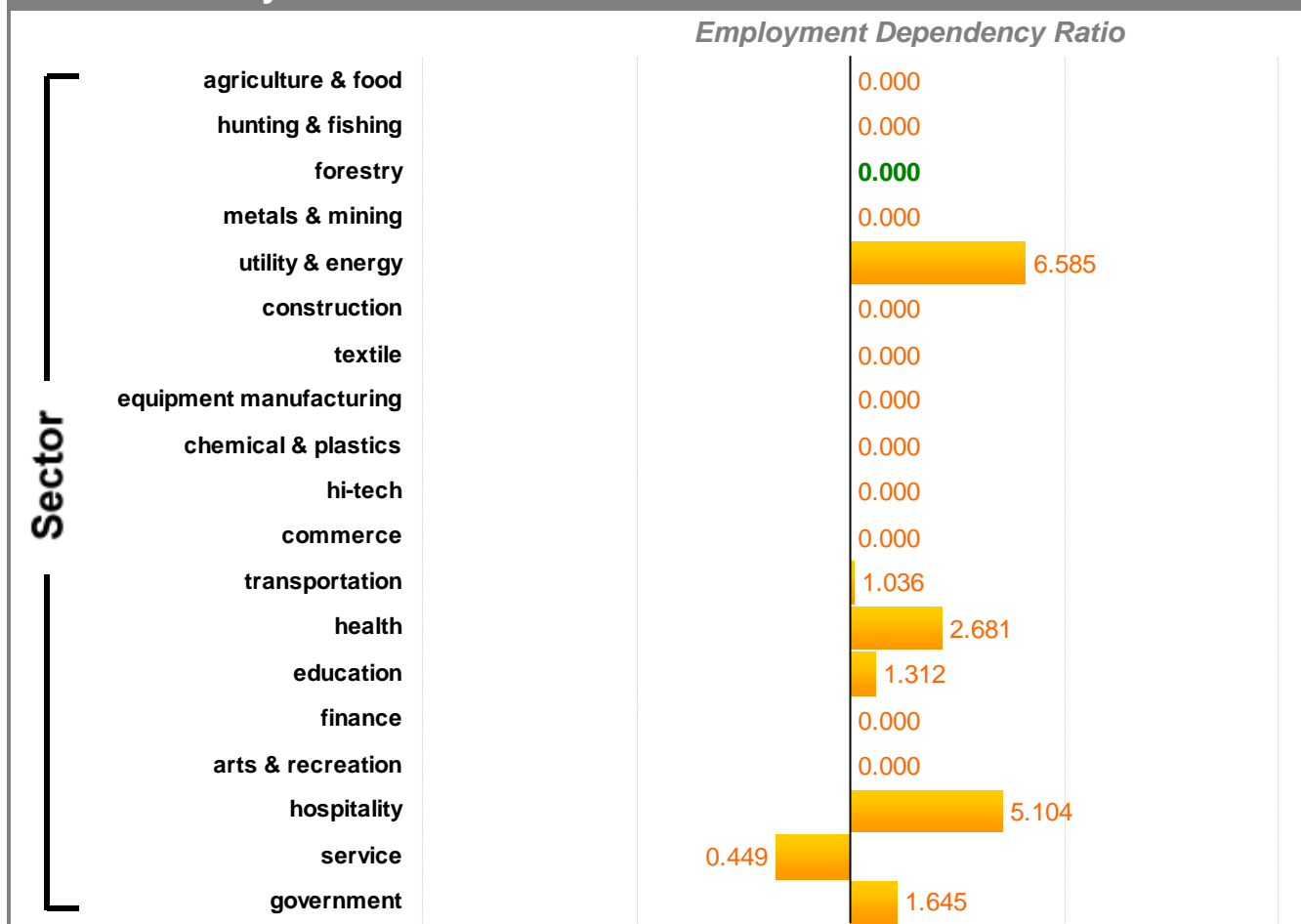
Census SubDivisions

## Shoal Lake (Part) 39A

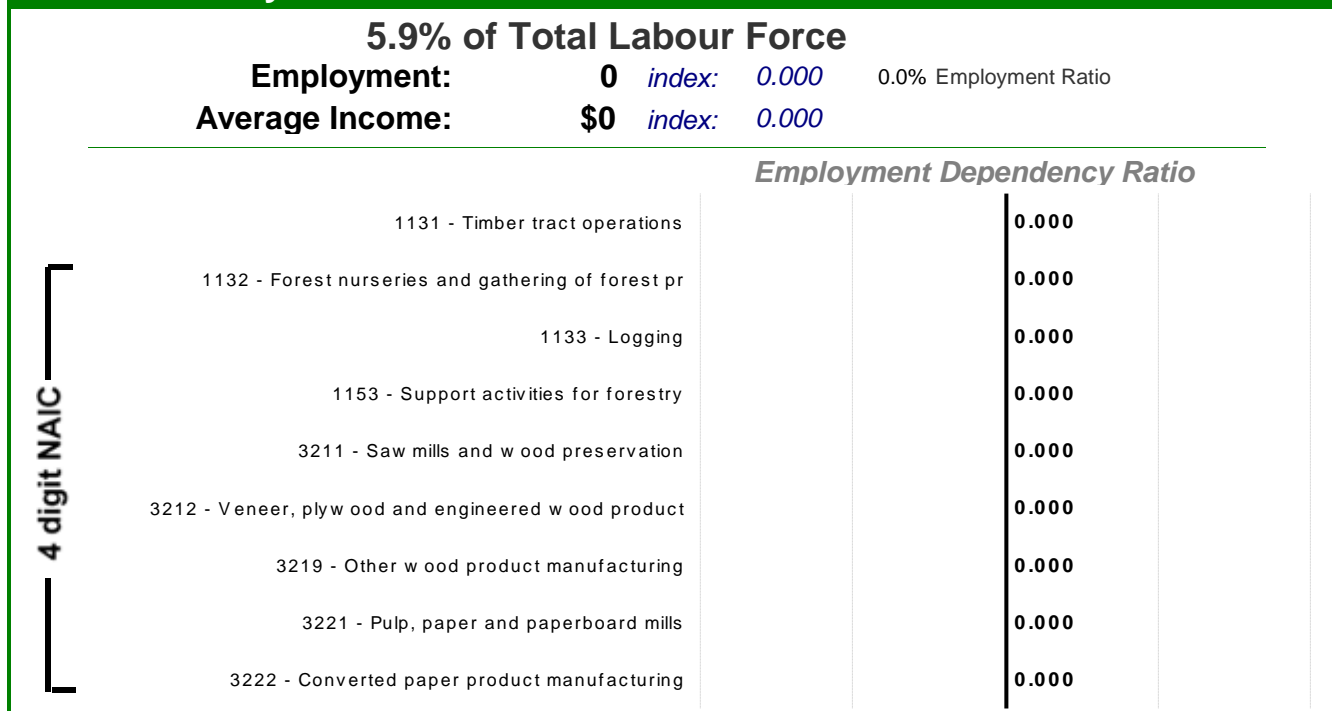
indexed to Ontario



## Local Economy



## Forest Industry



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

## Population 71

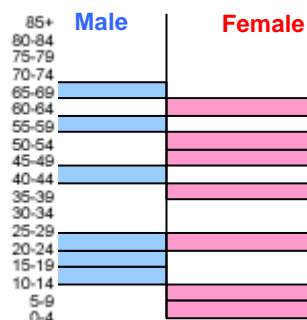
Male 36 50.0%  
Female 36 50.0%

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

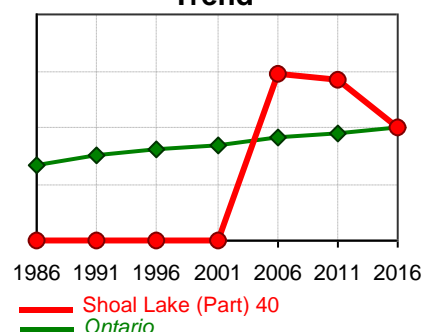
### Avg Income:

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



## Dwellings 23

### Avg Value:

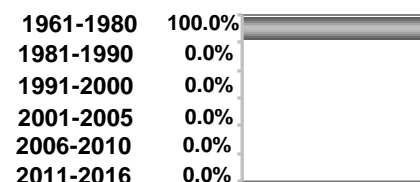
Avg Monthly Rent: \$0

Housing Affordability Index: 0.00

## Tenure

owned	0.0%
rented	0.0%
band housing	100.0%

## When constructed



## Education

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

## Labour Force 30

### Labour Force:

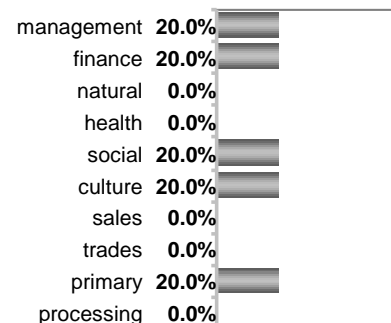
Male: 50.0%  
Female: 50.0%

Participation Rate: 60.0%

Employment Rate: 71.4%

Wage and Salary: 62.5%  
Self-Employed: 0.0%  
Unpaid: 37.5%

## Occupation



## Language

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

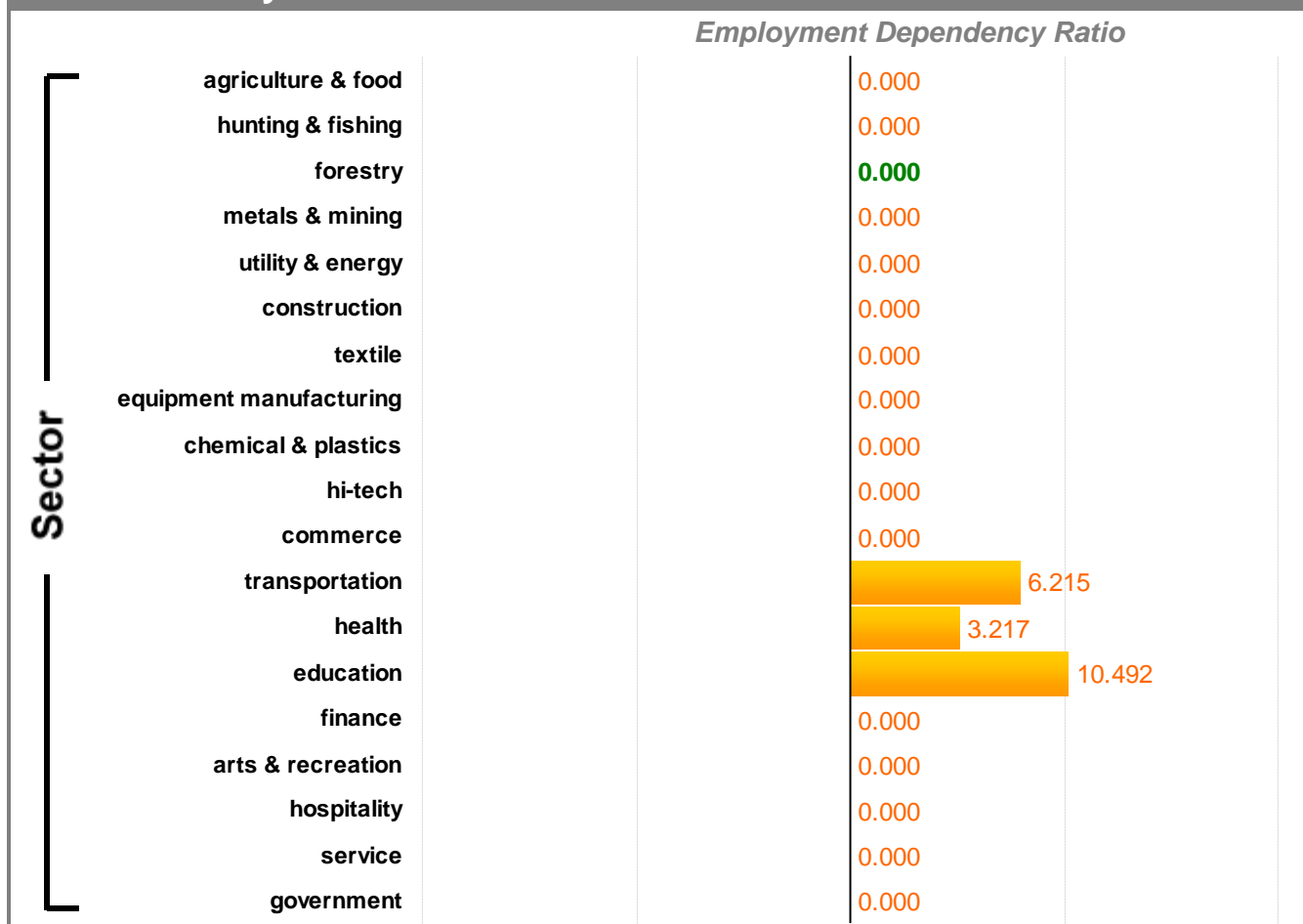
Census SubDivisions

## Shoal Lake (Part) 40

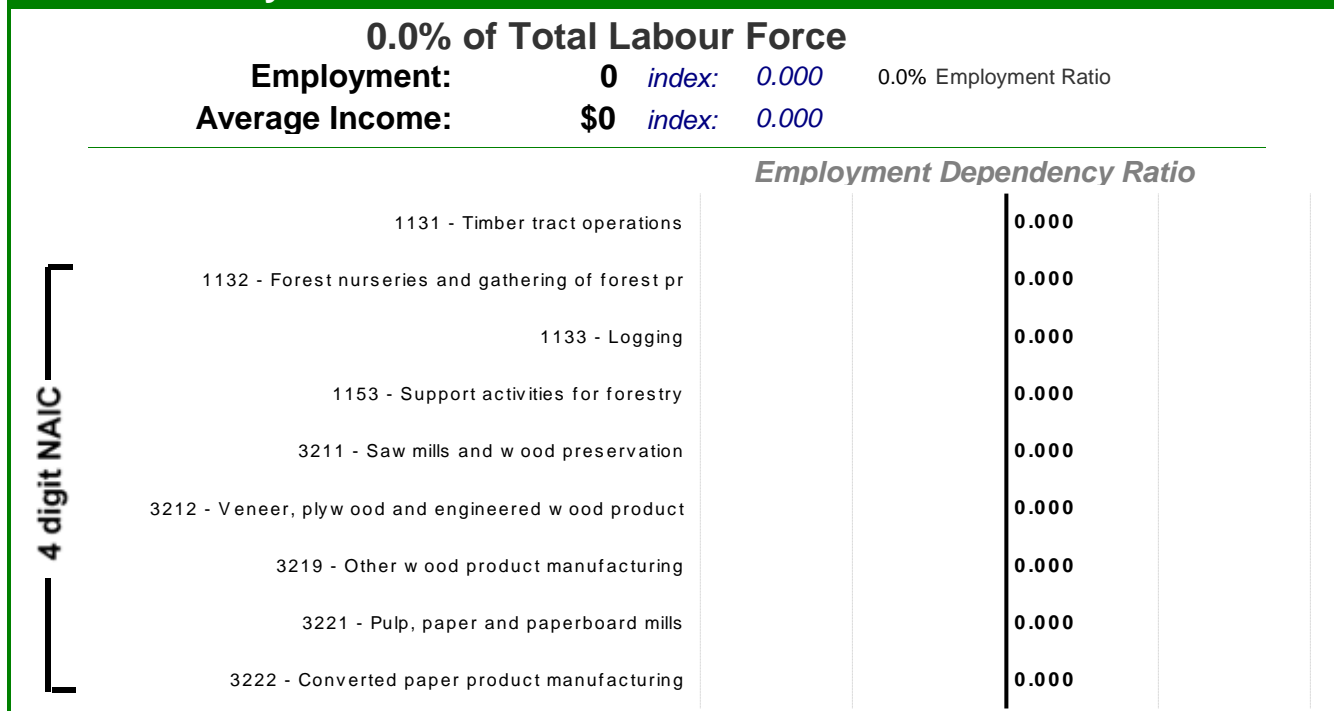
indexed to Ontario



## Local Economy



## Forest Industry



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population



## Population 151

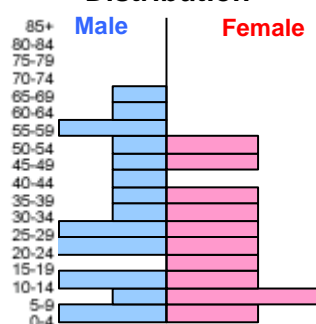
Male 83 55.2%  
Female 68 44.8%

change in past 5 years 55.67%

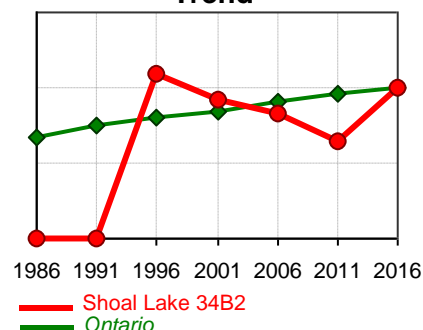
### Avg Income:

Avg Male Income:  
Avg Female Income:

## Distribution



## Trend



## Households 57

### Avg Income:

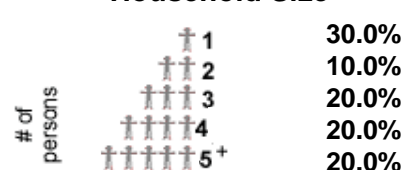
rate of Low Income

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



## Dwellings 57

### Avg Value:

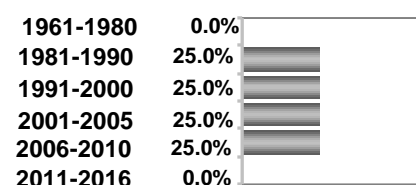
Avg Monthly Rent: \$0

Housing Affordability Index: 0.00

## Tenure

owned	20.0%
rented	0.0%
band housing	80.0%

## When constructed



## Education

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

## Labour Force 65

### Labour Force:

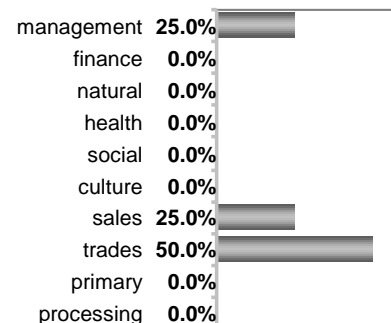
Male: 69.2%  
Female: 30.8%

Participation Rate: 56.5%

Employment Rate: 69.2%

Wage and Salary: 50.0%  
Self-Employed: 0.0%  
Unpaid: 50.0%

## Occupation



## Language

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

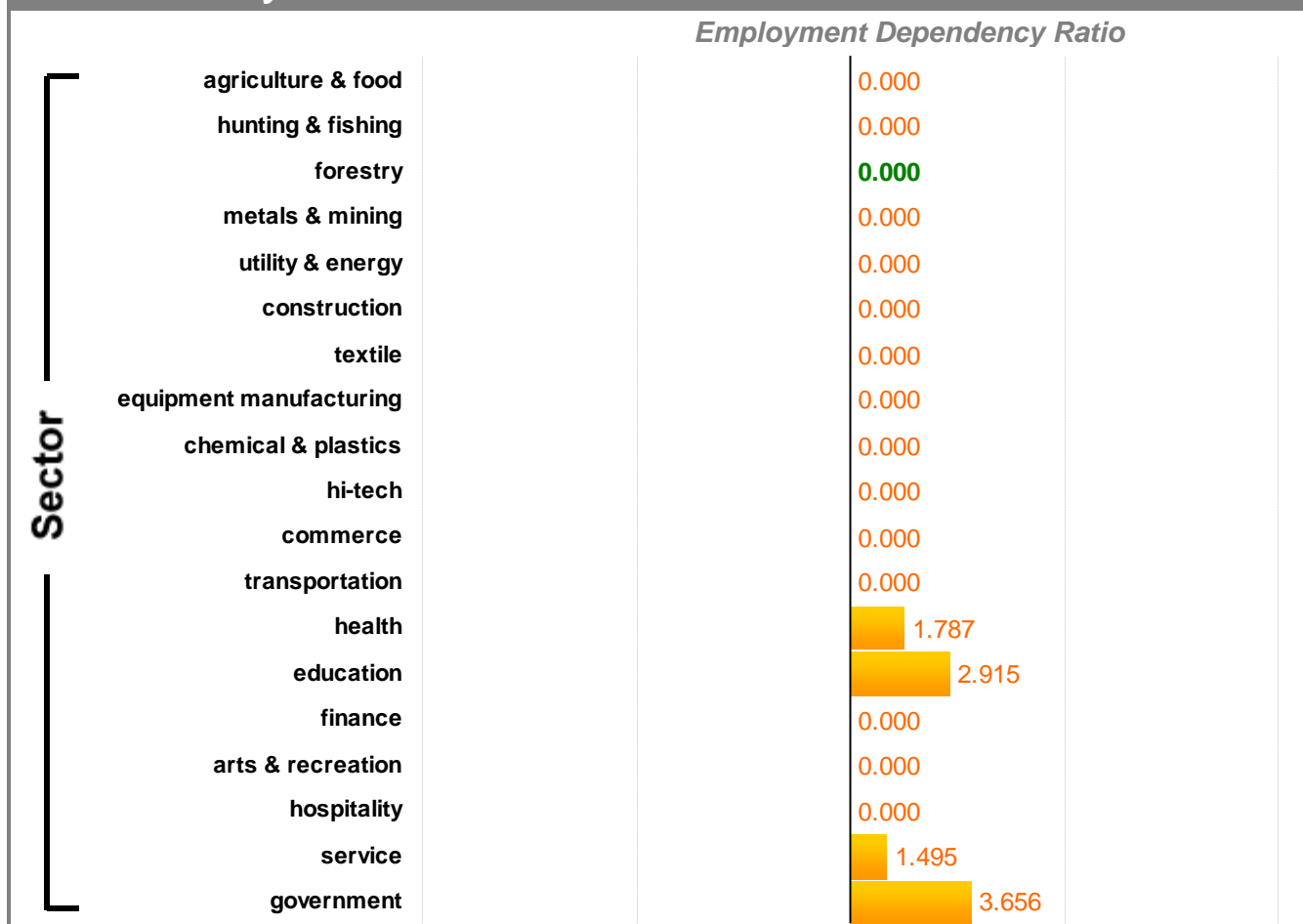
Census SubDivisions

Shoal Lake 34B2

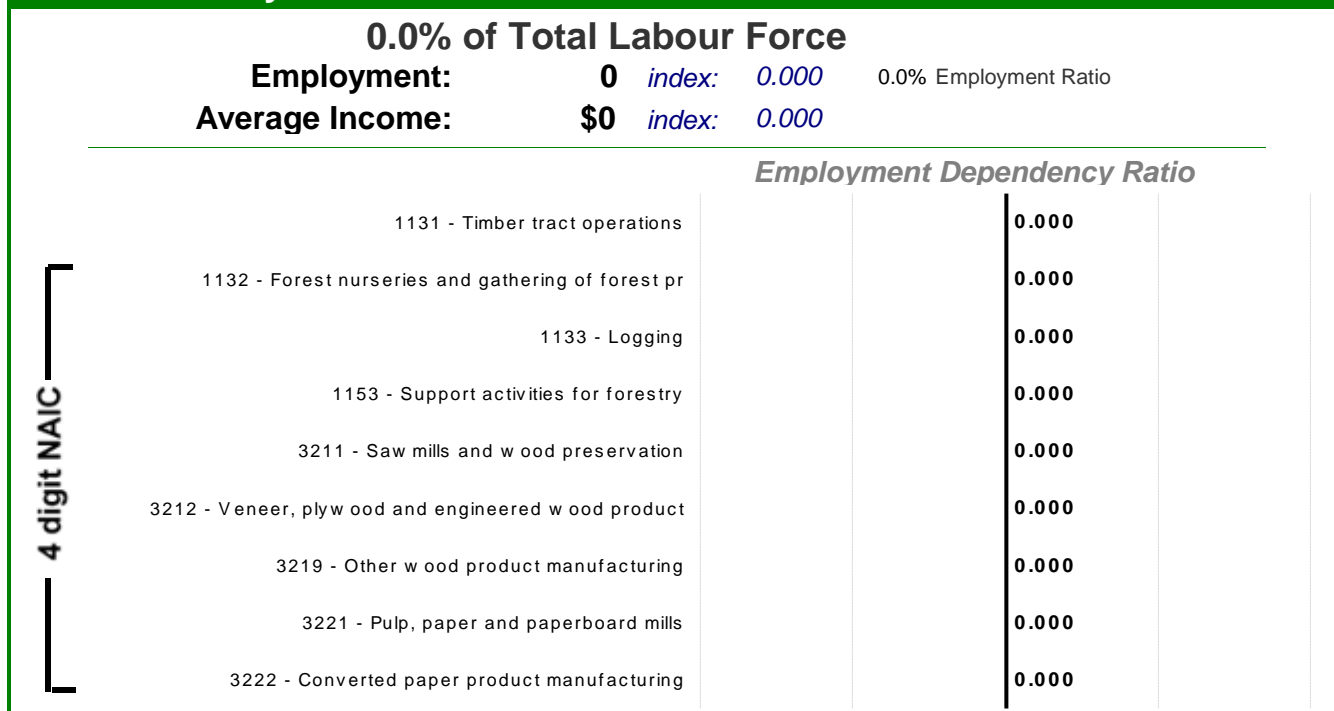
indexed to Ontario



## Local Economy



## Forest Industry



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

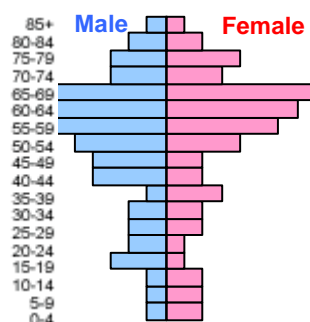
## Population 567

Male 293 51.8%  
Female 274 48.2%

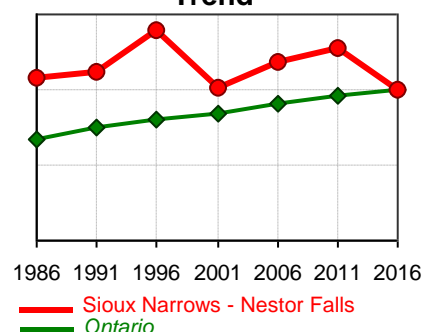
change in past 5 years -21.25%

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

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



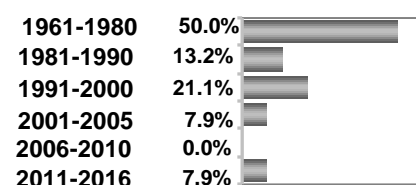
## Dwellings 797

Avg Value:  
Avg Monthly Rent: \$0  
Housing Affordability Index:

## Tenure

owned	92.7%
rented	7.3%
band housing	0.0%

## When constructed



## Education

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

## Labour Force 320

### Labour Force:

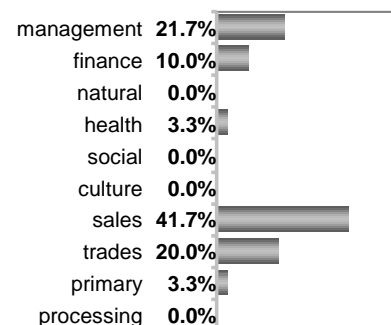
Male: 51.6%  
Female: 48.4%

Participation Rate: 62.1%

Employment Rate: 79.7%

Wage and Salary: 50.0%  
Self-Employed: 10.8%  
Unpaid: 39.2%

## Occupation



## Language

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

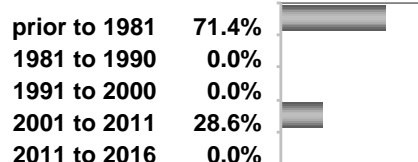
5 year: non-movers 74.1%  
movers 25.9%

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



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

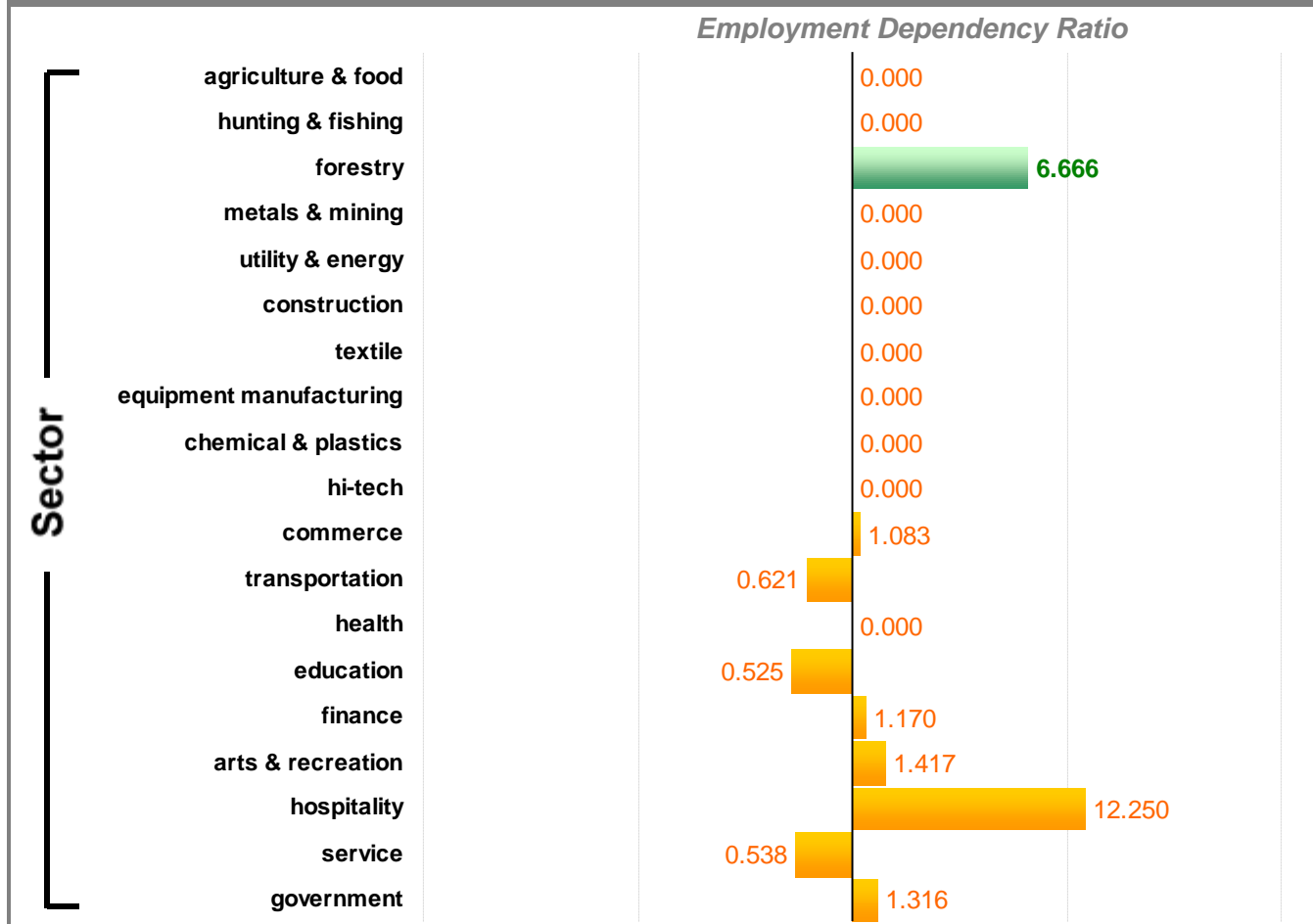
Census SubDivisions

## Sioux Narrows - Nestor Falls

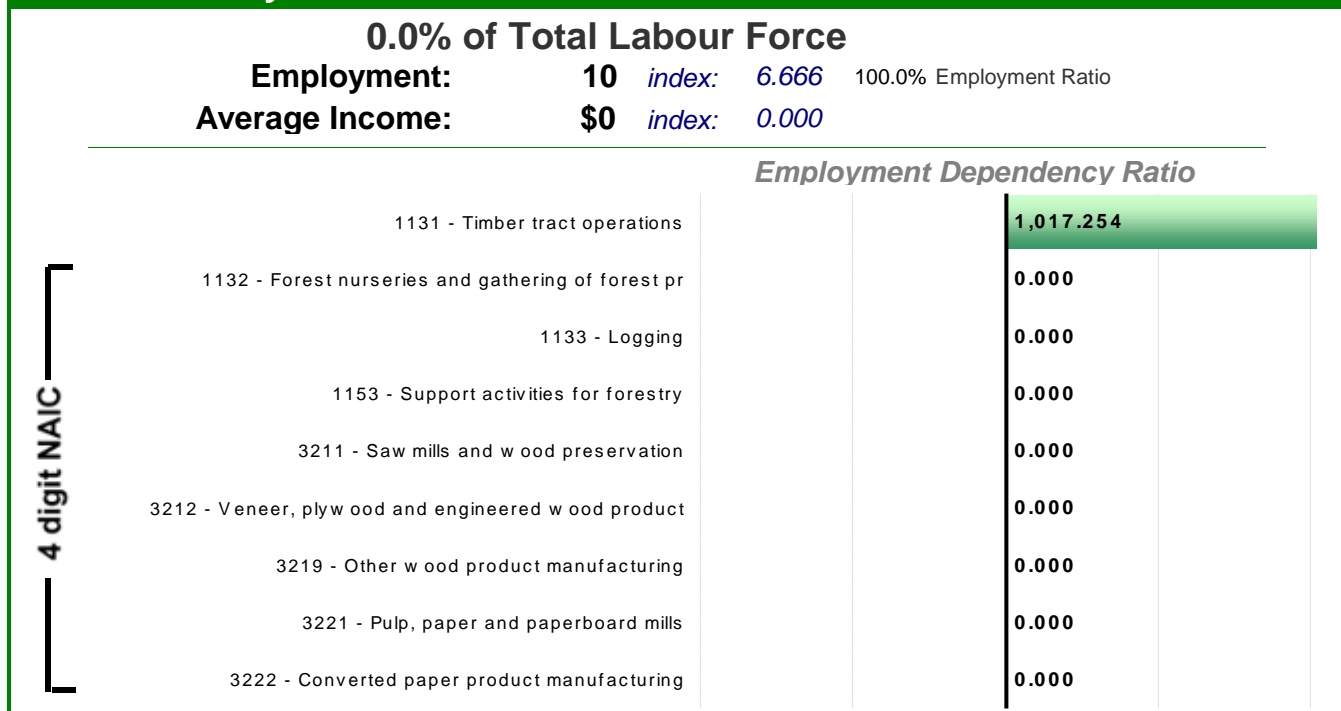
indexed to Ontario



## Local Economy



## Forest Industry



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

## Population 194

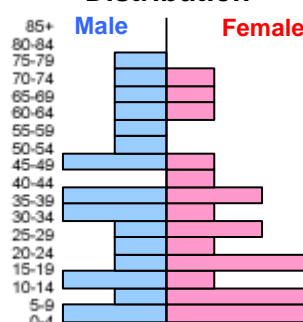
Male 95 48.7%  
Female 99 51.3%

change in past 5 years -0.51%

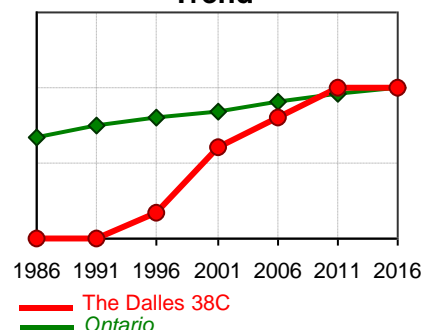
### Avg Income:

Avg Male Income:  
Avg Female Income:

## Distribution



## Trend



## Households 60

### Avg Income:

rate of Low Income

avg persons/ household: 3.5

## Household Income

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



## Dwellings 60

### Avg Value:

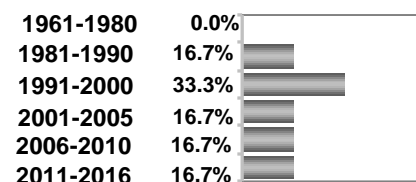
Avg Monthly Rent: \$0

Housing Affordability Index: 0.00

## Tenure

owned	16.7%
rented	0.0%
band housing	83.3%

## When constructed



## Education

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

## Labour Force 75

### Labour Force:

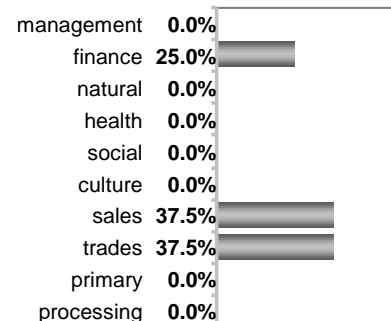
Male: 46.7%  
Female: 53.3%

Participation Rate: 57.7%

Employment Rate: 85.7%

Wage and Salary: 54.2%  
Self-Employed: 0.0%  
Unpaid: 45.8%

## Occupation



## Language

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

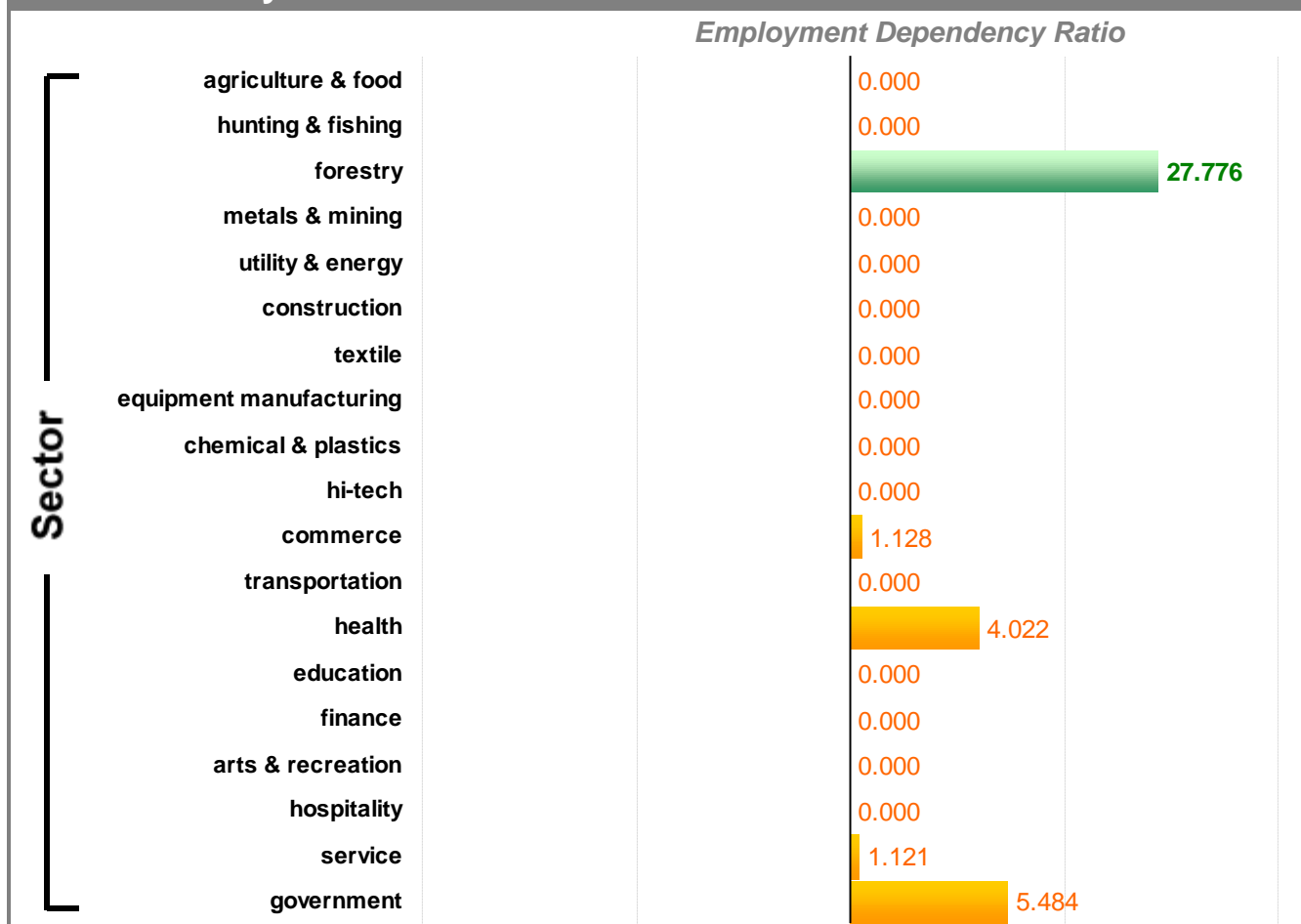
Census SubDivisions

The Dalles 38C

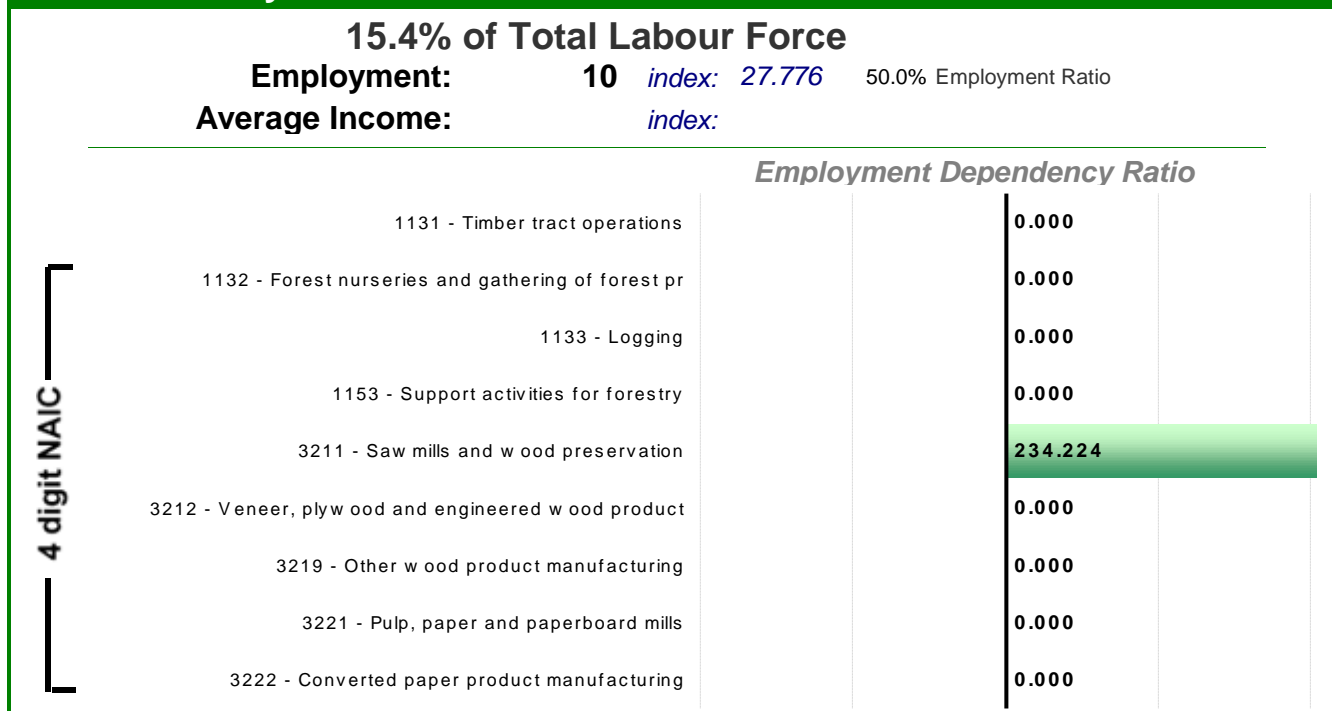
indexed to Ontario



## Local Economy



## Forest Industry



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

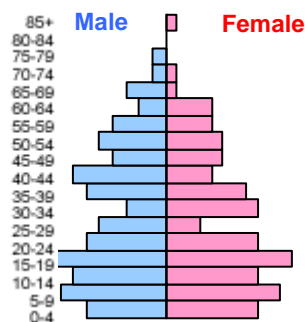
## Population 827

Male 384 46.4%  
Female 443 53.6%

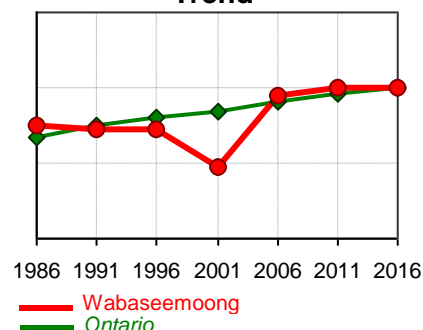
change in past 5 years -0.60%

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

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



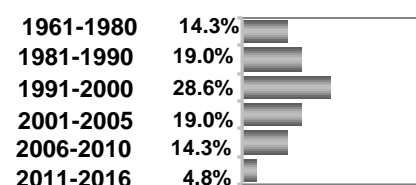
## Dwellings 233

Avg Value:  
Avg Monthly Rent: \$0  
Housing Affordability Index:

## Tenure

owned	7.0%
rented	4.7%
band housing	88.4%

## When constructed



## Education

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

## Labour Force 285

### Labour Force:

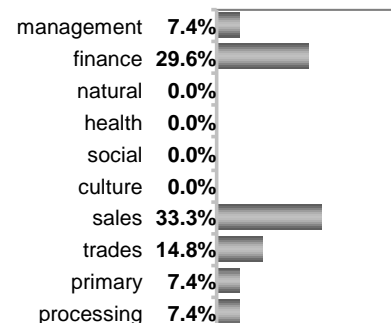
Male: 44.6%  
Female: 55.4%

Participation Rate: 48.3%

Employment Rate: 73.7%

Wage and Salary: 42.1%  
Self-Employed: 0.0%  
Unpaid: 57.9%

## Occupation



## Language

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

## 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

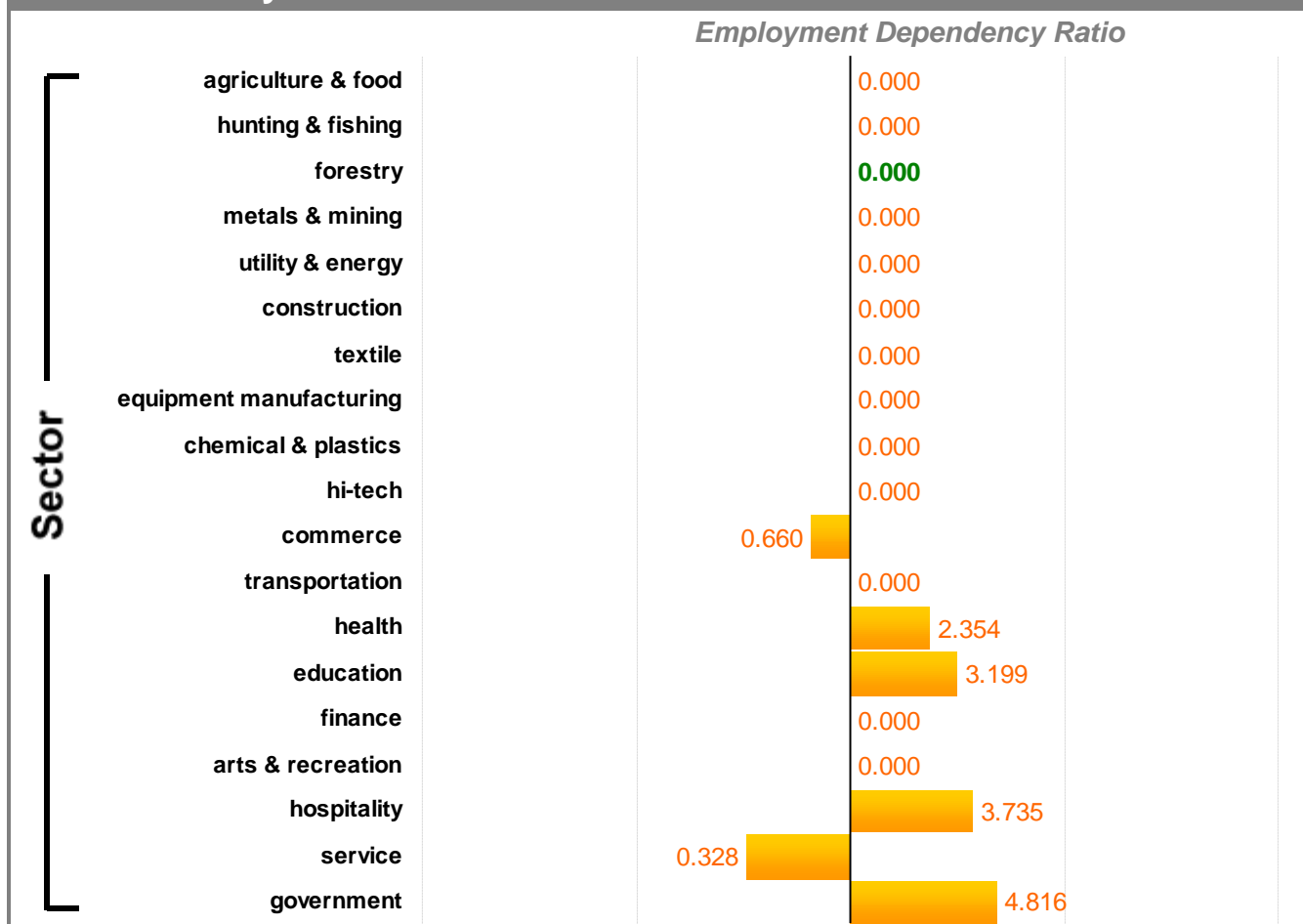
Census SubDivisions

Wabaseemoong

indexed to Ontario



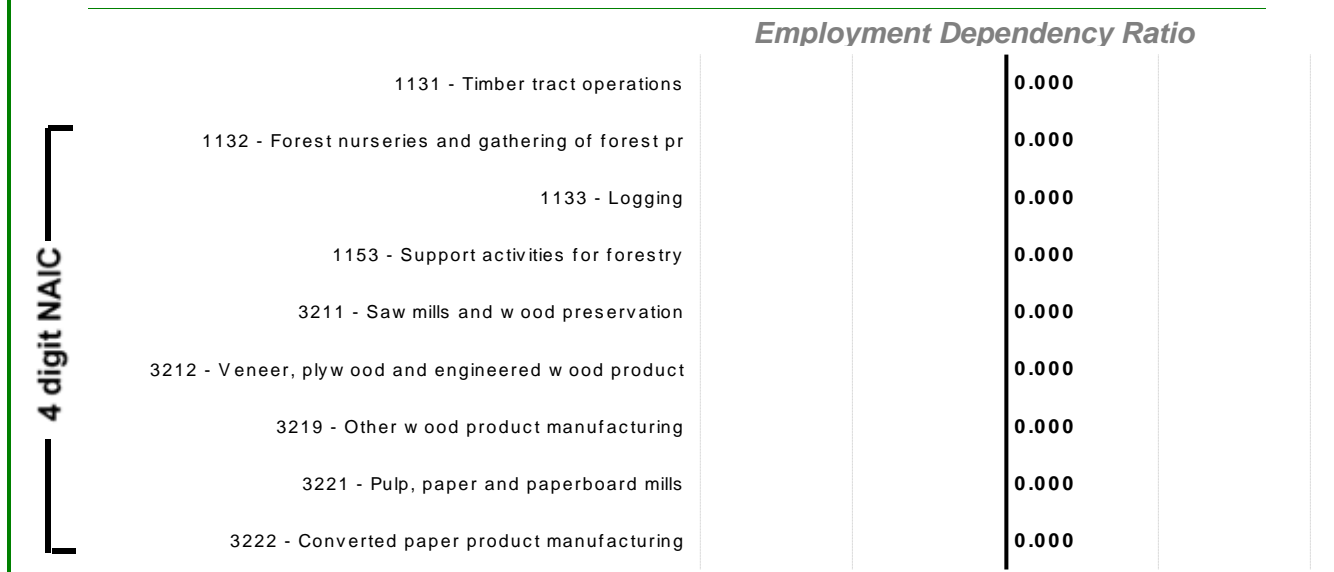
## Local Economy



## 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



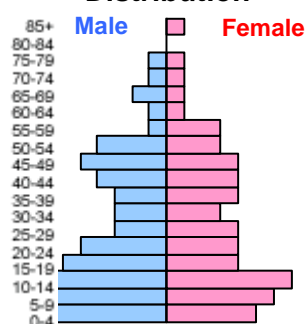
## Population 575

Male 290 50.4%  
Female 285 49.6%

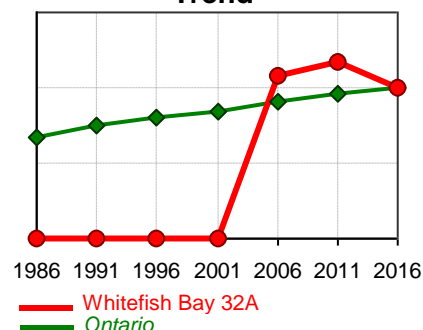
change in past 5 years -14.18%

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



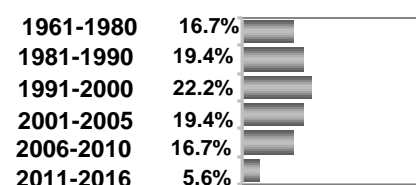
## Dwellings 191

Avg Value:  
Avg Monthly Rent: \$0  
Housing Affordability Index:

## Tenure

owned	8.6%
rented	22.9%
band housing	68.6%

## When constructed



## Education

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

## Labour Force 230

### Labour Force:

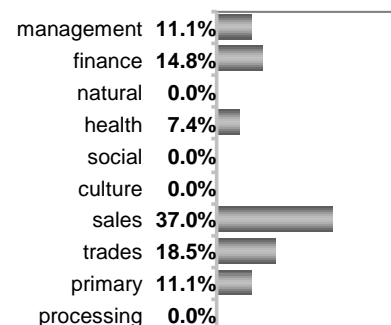
Male: 47.8%  
Female: 52.2%

Participation Rate: 59.7%

Employment Rate: 77.8%

Wage and Salary: 58.1%  
Self-Employed: 0.0%  
Unpaid: 41.9%

## Occupation



## Language

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

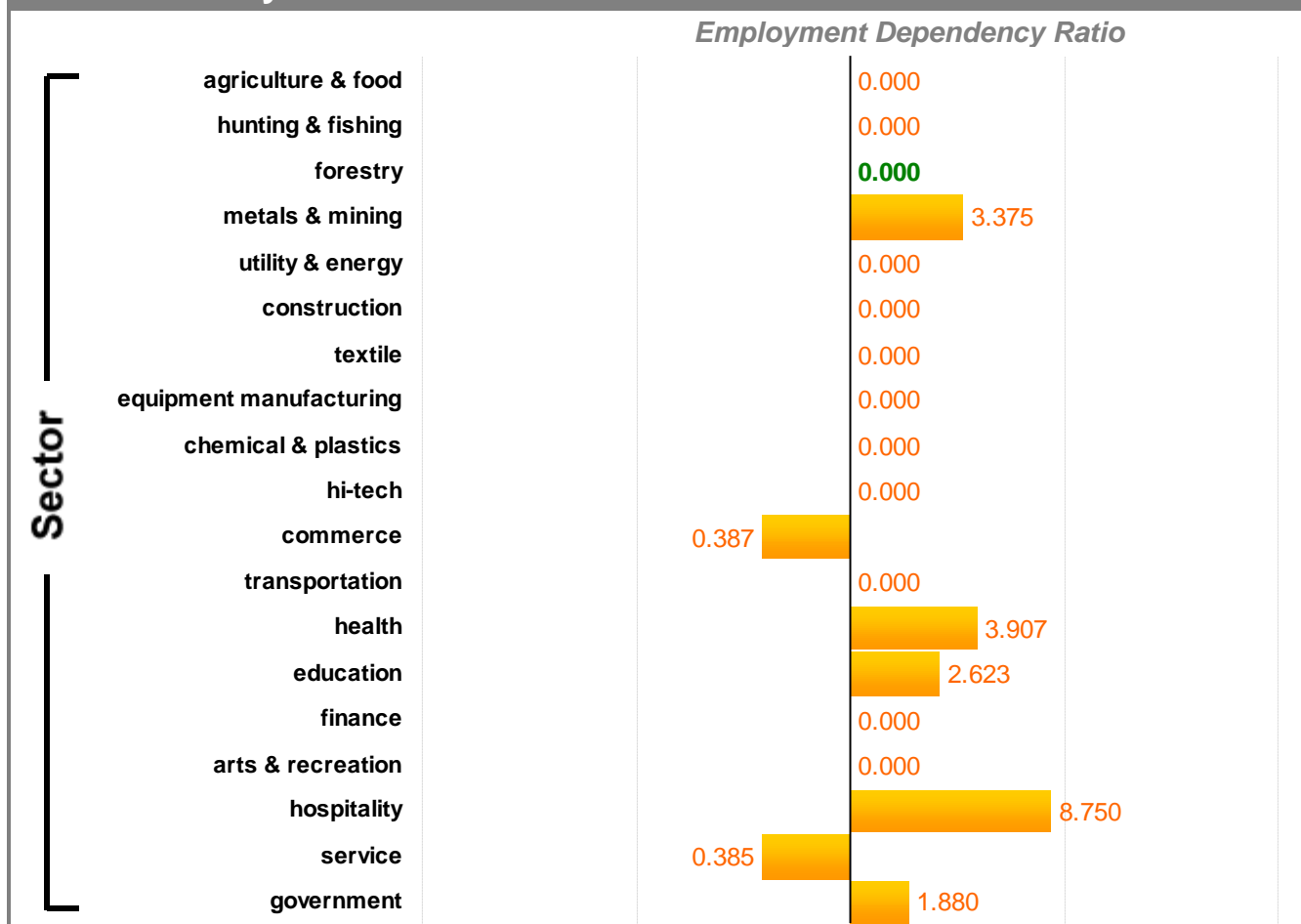
Census SubDivisions

Whitefish Bay 32A

indexed to Ontario



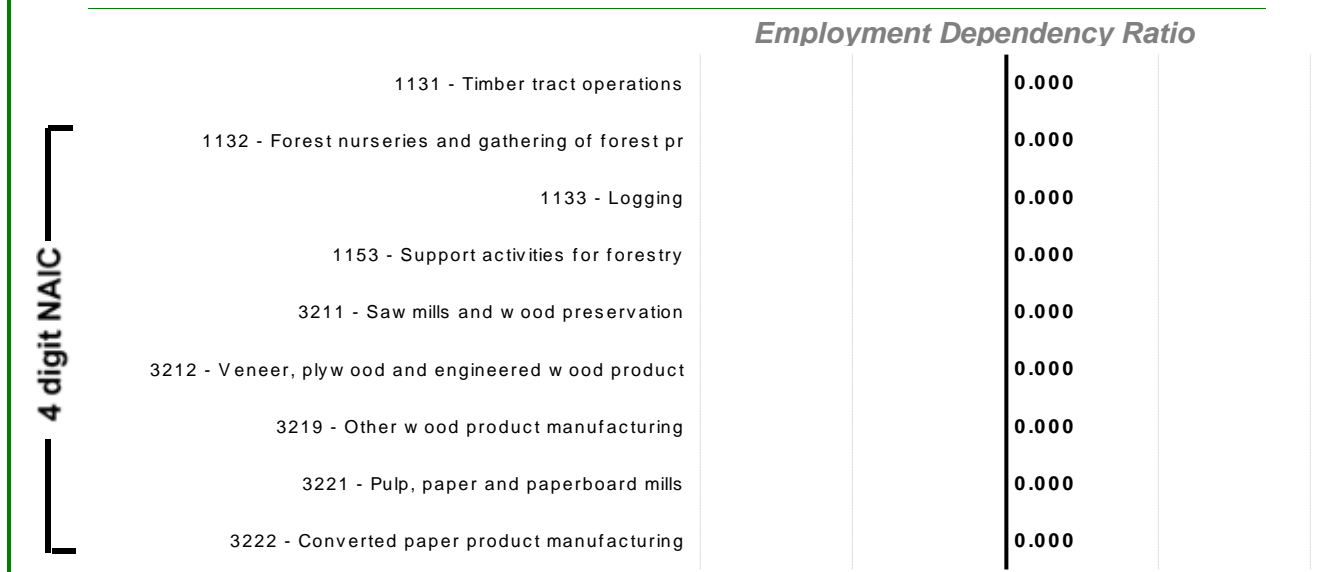
## Local Economy



## 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

## Population 96

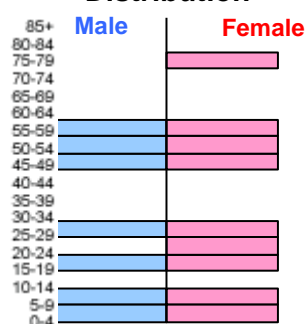
Male 45 47.4%  
Female 51 52.6%

change in past 5 years 21.52%

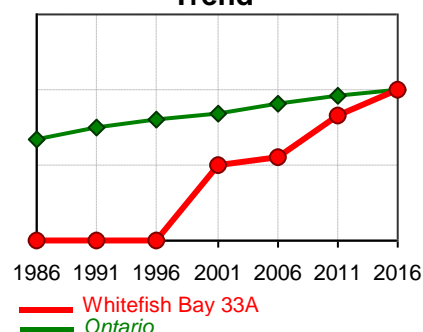
### Avg Income:

Avg Male Income:  
Avg Female Income:

## Distribution



## Trend



## Households 39

### Avg Income:

rate of Low Income

avg persons/ household: 2.9

## Household Income

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



## Dwellings 39

### Avg Value:

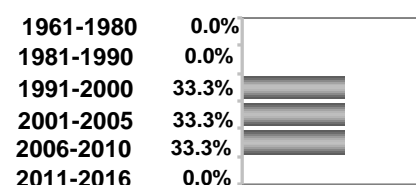
Avg Monthly Rent: \$0

Housing Affordability Index: 0.00

## Tenure

owned	0.0%
rented	33.3%
band housing	66.7%

## When constructed



## Education

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

## Labour Force 40

### Labour Force:

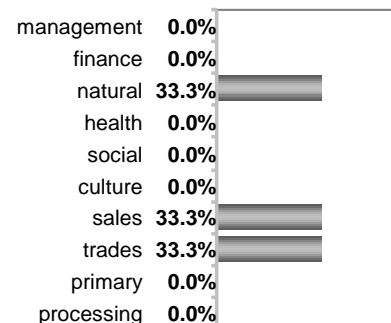
Male: 57.1%  
Female: 42.9%

Participation Rate: 61.5%

Employment Rate: 55.6%

Wage and Salary: 58.3%  
Self-Employed: 0.0%  
Unpaid: 41.7%

### Occupation



## Language

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

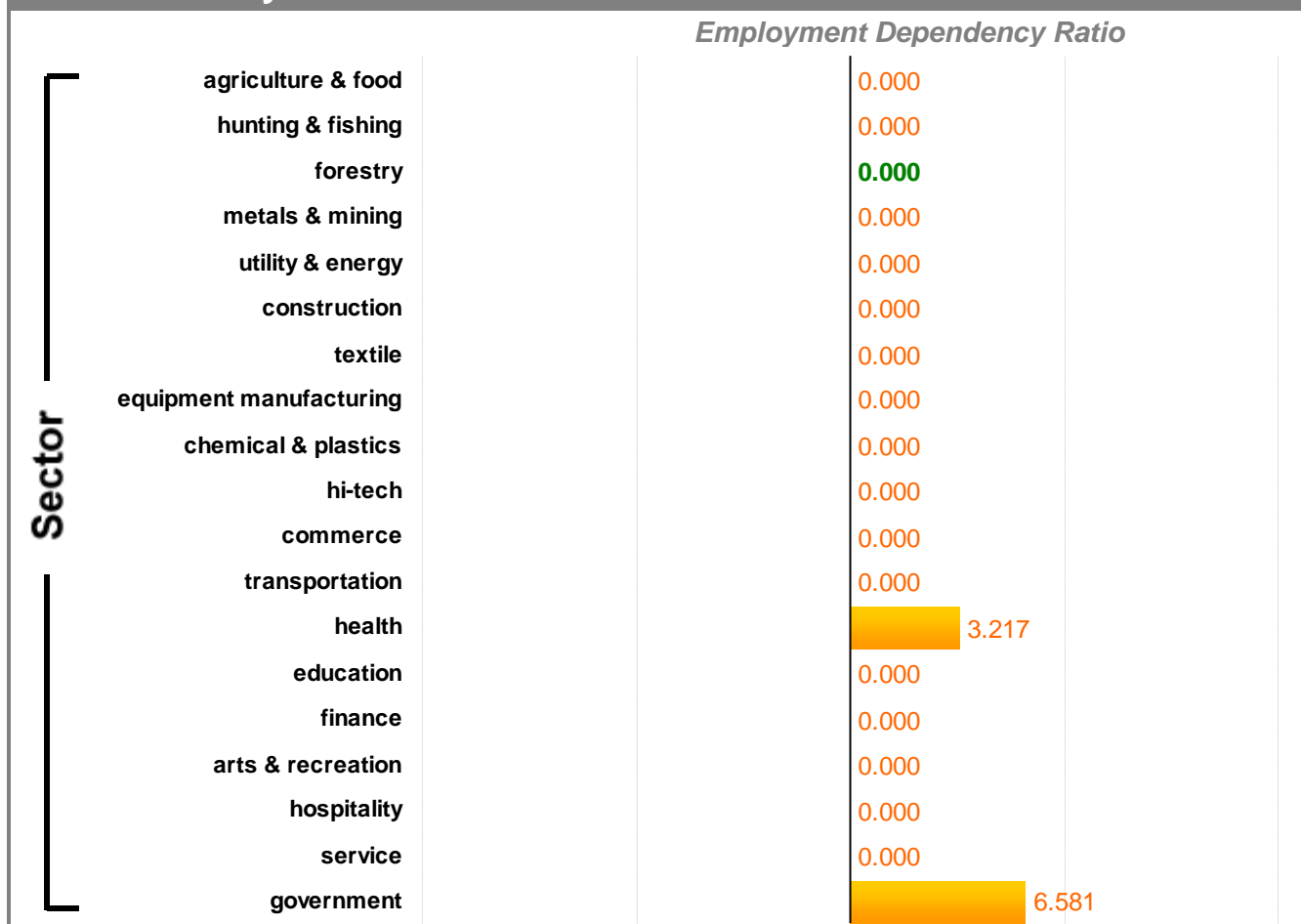
Census SubDivisions

Whitefish Bay 33A

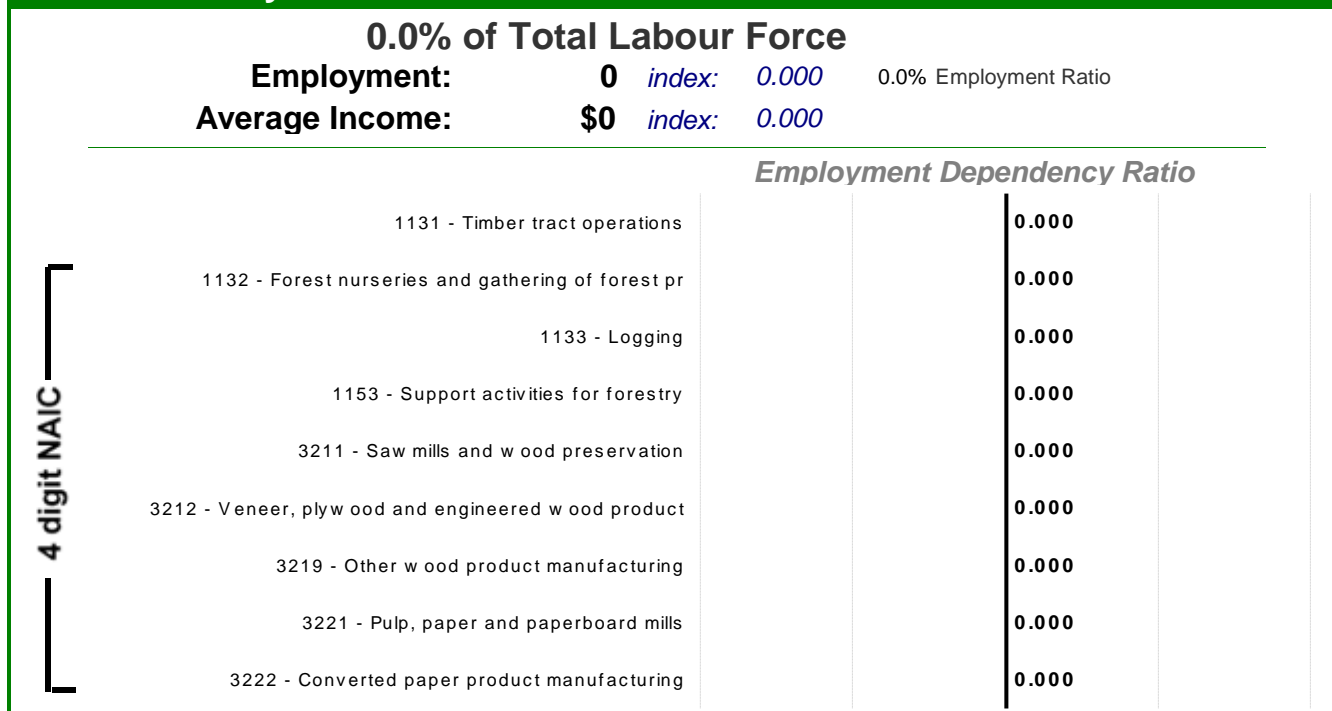
indexed to Ontario



## Local Economy



## Forest Industry



source: Statistics Canada Census of Population

## Population 124

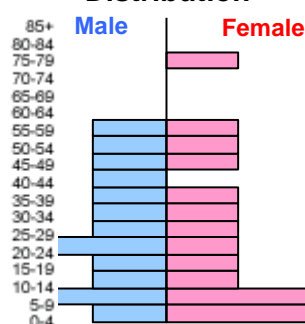
Male 57 45.8%  
Female 67 54.2%

change in past 5 years -1.59%

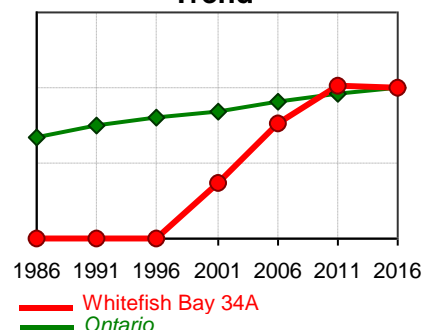
### Avg Income:

Avg Male Income:  
Avg Female Income:

## Distribution



## Trend



## Households 42

### Avg Income:

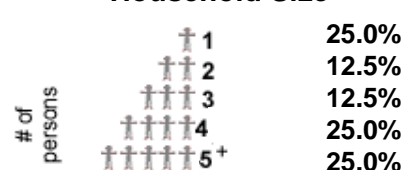
rate of Low Income

avg persons/ household: 3.6

## Household Income

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



## Dwellings 42

### Avg Value:

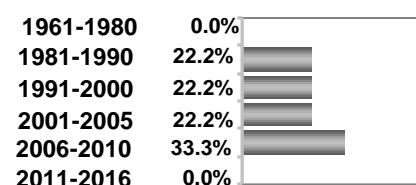
Avg Monthly Rent: \$0

Housing Affordability Index: 0.00

## Tenure

owned	25.0%
rented	0.0%
band housing	75.0%

## When constructed



## Education

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

## Labour Force 50

### Labour Force:

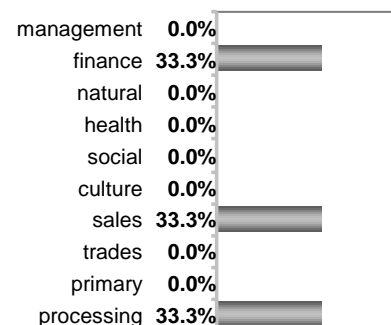
Male: 40.0%  
Female: 60.0%

Participation Rate: 62.5%

Employment Rate: 77.8%

Wage and Salary: 60.0%  
Self-Employed: 0.0%  
Unpaid: 40.0%

### Occupation



## Language

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

## 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



## 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	2.298	
	education	0.000	
	finance	0.000	
	arts & recreation	0.000	
	hospitality	0.000	
	service	1.923	
	government	0.000	

## Forest Industry

**0.0% of Total Labour Force**

**Employment:** 0 *index:* 0.000 0.0% Employment Ratio  
**Average Income:** \$0 *index:* 0.000

		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 - Veneer, 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

## **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**



# 1 MONITORING PROGRAM FOR SUCCESS OF SILVICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

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## **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 NDMNRF 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

1 assessment. Moreover, this assessment methodology is consistent with the eFRI  
2 photographic interpretation format that is used for the planning inventory.

3  
4 Following is an outline of the regeneration establishment assessment methodology.  
5 Assessment measurements must include all the parameters indicated in Table FMP-4  
6 SGRs and all necessary information for FRI updates and to forecast stand development.  
7 The recommended timing of these assessments is 4-12 years post treatment. This does  
8 not mean that surveys cannot be conducted earlier or later than recommended; however,  
9 they must be conducted no later than the Establishment Year identified in the applicable  
10 SGR. The timing of such assessments will largely be determined by the species in  
11 question. Hardwood dominated areas, particularly poplar-dominated, can successfully be  
12 identified as “established” relatively soon after treatment (closer to 4 years). Areas planted  
13 with mainly spruce however, will need to be assessed in the later part of the  
14 recommended range (10+ years post treatment), as spruce growth is significantly slower  
15 than most other species. On average, Regeneration Establishment Assessments will be  
16 conducted about 7 years post treatment. Monitoring activities of a site are considered  
17 complete once the area has been identified as successfully “established” to a specific  
18 silvicultural stratum in an Annual Report.

19  
20 Once regenerating areas have been identified as successfully established, the areas will  
21 be input through the geographic information system and the FRI database updated to  
22 reflect the new stand parameters. If an area is identified as not meeting the establishment  
23 standard for the SGR, it will be either (a) assessed as successfully meeting the  
24 establishment standard for a different SGR, or (b) it will be assessed for future treatments  
25 and recorded and tracked in the database for future re-assessment.

26  
27 For areas where target establishment standards have not been achieved for a given area,  
28 the SFL forester may (at their discretion), apply one of the following approaches:

- 29 • Determine if additional time is required for improved regeneration standard  
30 achievement; or
- 31 • Based on a minimum polygon size of two to eight (2 to 8) hectares and depending  
32 upon the total assessment area, delineate out the portions that meet  
33 establishment standards or barely meet the standards. Target the portions with  
34 poorer success for retreatment or supplemental treatment and re-assess at a  
35 future date, and declare the remaining area as established. The R.P.F. may  
36 determine if the area meets the establishment standard of another SGR. If it does,  
37 the area can be assigned to that SGR, and deemed as established.

38  
39 Following is an outline of the regeneration establishment assessment methodologies.  
40 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 m<sup>2</sup> 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 m<sup>2</sup> 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 m<sup>2</sup> 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 m<sup>2</sup> plots are divided into two equal areas (8m<sup>2</sup> 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 m<sup>2</sup> 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.

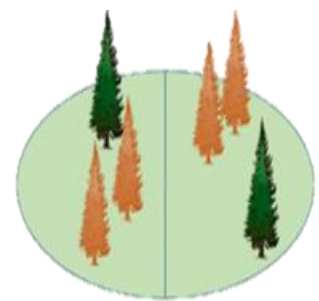


Figure 1. Plot occupancy measurement diagram.

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 NDMNRF and reported in annual reports in accordance with the annual reporting requirements of the FMPPM 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**

**Includes:**

- (i) Primary road corridor planning; and
- (ii) Locations of primary roads in areas of concern.

## Supp Doc I - 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). Table FMP-18 contains a list of existing and new roads /road boundaries with thier applicable road use strategy.

### List of Roads:

<i>Roads are in order of appearance in this supplementary documentation. Section and road names are hyperlinked to place in document.</i>	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Page</b>
<a href="#">Section A: Primary Road Corridors:</a>	2
<a href="#">Atikwa Lake Road</a>	2
<a href="#">Aulneau Road</a>	7
<a href="#">Flapjack Road</a>	12
<a href="#">Namego Lake Road</a>	16
<a href="#">Weisner Lake Road</a>	21
<a href="#">Westway Road</a>	24
<a href="#">Section D: Existing Roads or Road Networks:</a>	29
<a href="#">RUS-1 Transfer Roads to NDMNRF</a>	29
<a href="#">RUS-2 Decommission Roads</a>	33
<a href="#">RUS-3 Access Restrictions</a>	38
<a href="#">RUS-4 SFL Retains Responsibility</a>	41
<a href="#">RUS-5 MEA Access Restriction</a>	44
<a href="#">RUS-6 MEA No Access Restriction</a>	47

## Supp Doc I - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

<b>ROAD NAME / IDENTIFIER:</b>	<b>Atikwa Lake Road</b>
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This supplementary documentation is organized into four parts:

- A: Primary Road Corridors
- B: Branch Road Corridors (not required as per FMPM 2020)
- C: Operational Roads (not required as per FMPM 2020)
- 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).

Following the completion of operations accessed by the Atikwa Road this road will be decommissioned to the satisfaction of the joint SFL/NDMNRF compliance working group.

This road is located within CLUPA General Use Area #2550, which states that "This area will be managed for resource extraction and commercial tourism in a manner which recognizes the importance of sport fishing and the lake trout environment."

## 2. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Corridors

a)	<b>Alternative corridor / number:</b> Atikwa Lake Road - Alternative #1
	<b>Map reference:</b> See Map
	<b>Description of alternative corridor:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 20.3 km in total length, 4 new water crossings</li></ul>
	This alternative is the basis for all other alternatives and is used as the main access into the area.

<b>Alternative corridor / number:</b> Atikwa Lake Road - Alternative #2
<b>Map reference:</b> See Map
<b>Description of alternative corridor:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 19.9 km in total length, 5 new water crossings</li></ul>
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.

<b>Alternative corridor / number:</b> Atikwa Lake Road - Alternative #3
<b>Map reference:</b> See Map
<b>Description of alternative corridor:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 22.1 km in total length, 4 new water crossings</li></ul>
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.

<b>Alternative corridor / number:</b> Atikwa Lake Road - Alternative #4
<b>Map reference:</b> See Map
<b>Description of alternative corridor:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 22.3 km in total length, 5 new water crossings</li></ul>
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 favourable 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-2 Decommission

(b) Monitoring Provisions:

RUS-2 Decommission

- (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 the possibility of a linkage to the Wabigoon Forest road systems if it is required.

- c) **Use Management Strategy:**

(a) Maintenance Provisions:

RUS-2 Decommission

**5. Summary of Public Comments**

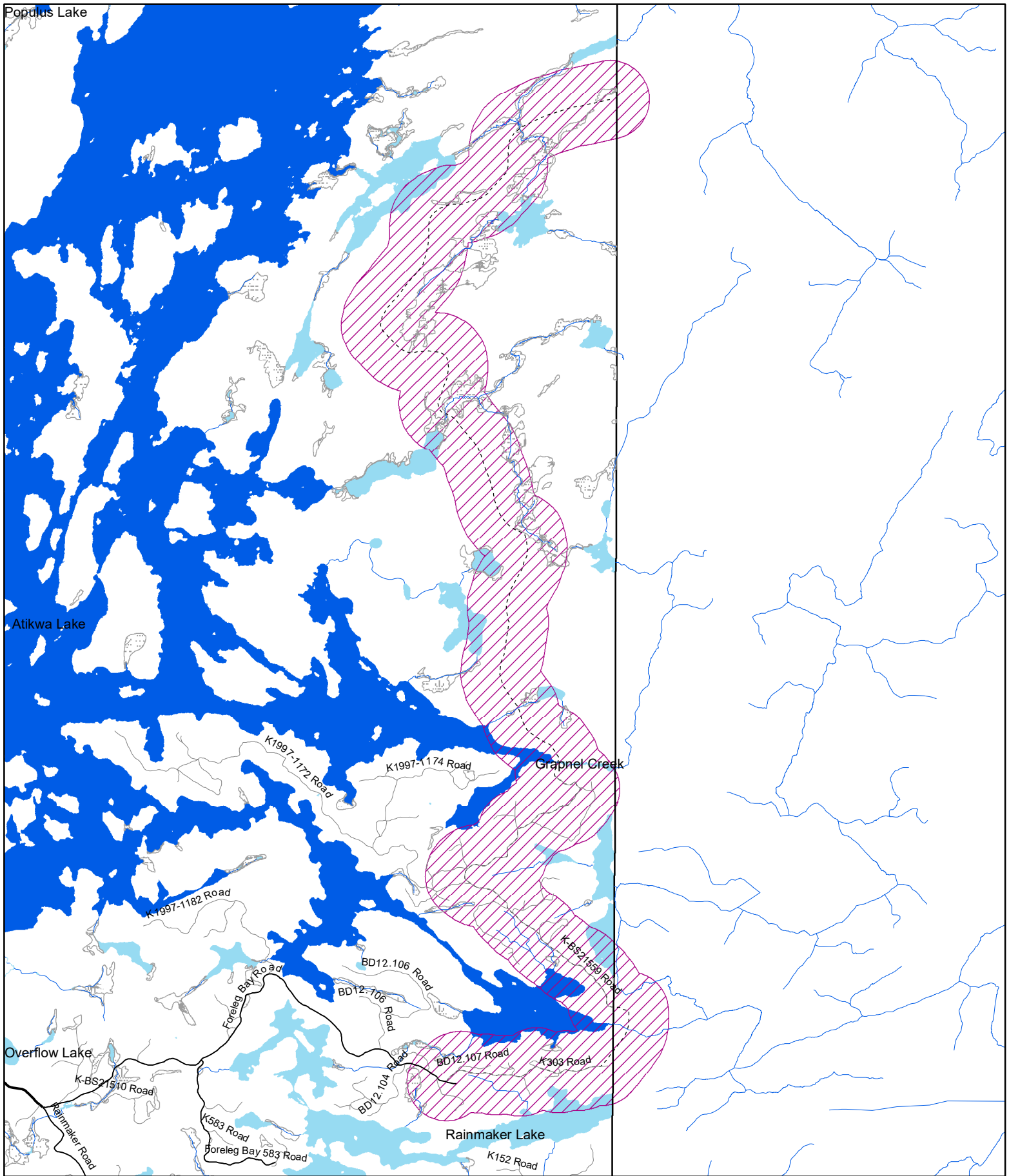
No comments received to date.

**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) <b>Use Management Strategy:</b>    | N/A |
| b) <b>Rationale for Change:</b>       | N/A |
| c) <b>Summary of Public Comments:</b> | N/A |
| d) <b>Use Management Strategy:</b>    | N/A |



- |                  |                   |                       |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| — Highway        | --- Brush/Alder   | Light Blue Cool Water |
| — Primary        | --- Open Muskeg   | Dark Blue Cold Water  |
| — Branch         | --- Rock          |                       |
| — Operational    | --- Treed Muskeg  |                       |
| — Stream         | --- SFL_boundary  |                       |
| --- Planned Road | --- Road Corridor |                       |

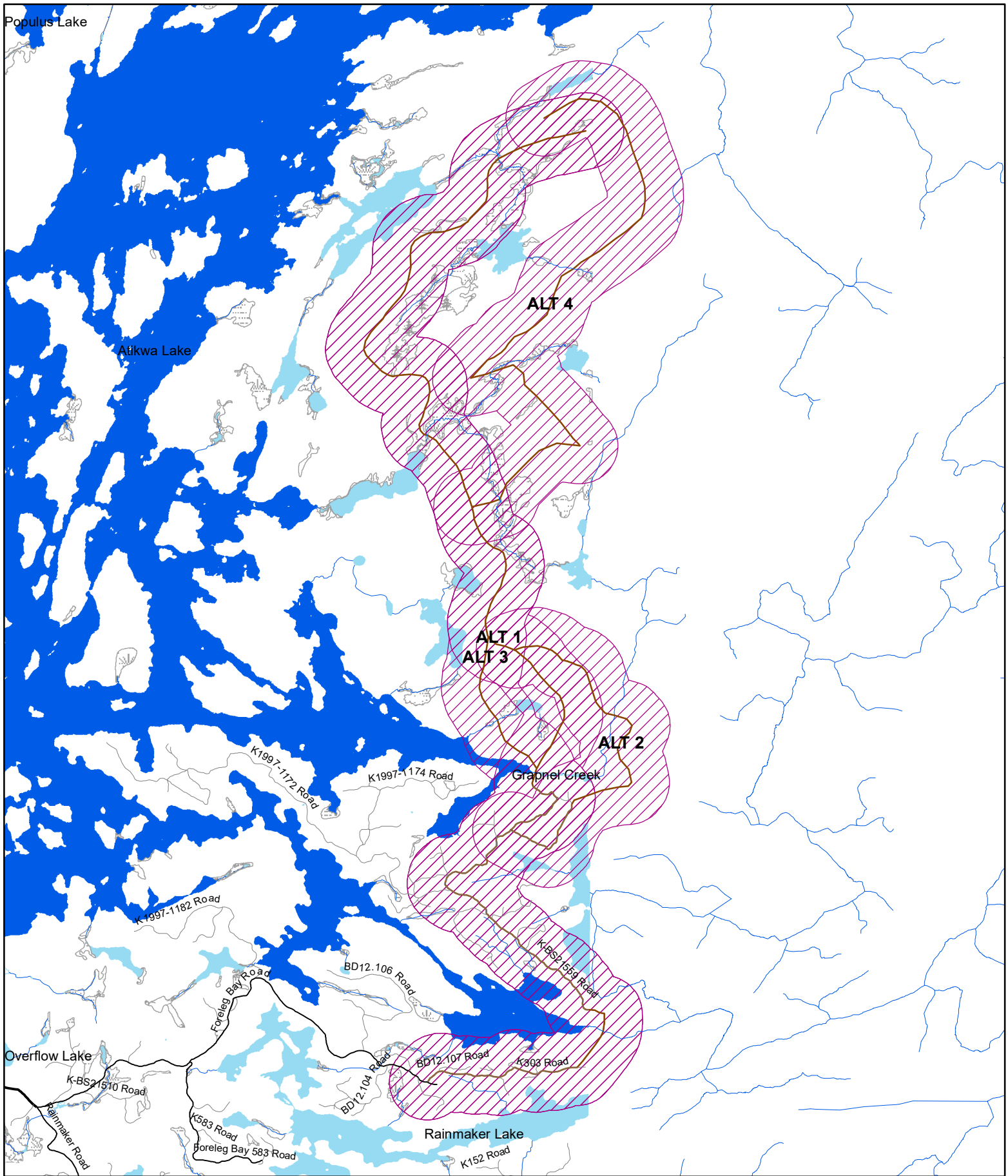
**Kenora Forest  
2022 - 2032 FMP  
Atikwa Lake Corridor**



1:62,000







- |                                                      |                                                                                                   |                                                                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <span style="color: red;">—</span> Highway           | <span style="border: 1px solid pink; padding: 2px;"> </span> Road Corridor                        | <span style="background-color: lightblue; border: 1px solid blue; padding: 2px;"> </span> Cool Water |
| <span style="color: black;">—</span> Primary         | <span style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 2px;"> </span> Brush/Alder                         | <span style="background-color: blue; border: 1px solid blue; padding: 2px;"> </span> Cold Water      |
| <span style="color: gray;">—</span> Branch           | <span style="background-color: gray; border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px;"> </span> Open Muskeg  |                                                                                                      |
| <span style="color: blue;">—</span> Operational      | <span style="background-color: gray; border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px;"> </span> Rock         |                                                                                                      |
| <span style="color: blue;">—</span> Stream           | <span style="background-color: gray; border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px;"> </span> Tread Muskeg |                                                                                                      |
| <span style="color: gray;">- - -</span> Planned Road |                                                                                                   |                                                                                                      |

**Kenora Forest  
2022 - 2032 FMP  
Atikwa Lake Corridor - Alternatives**



1:64,000



## Supp Doc I - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

<b>ROAD NAME / IDENTIFIER:</b> <b>Aulneau Road</b>
----------------------------------------------------

This supplementary documentation is organized into four parts:

- A: Primary Road Corridors
- B: Branch Road Corridors (not required as per FMPM 2020)
- C: Operational Roads (not required as per FMPM 2020)
- 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) | <p><b>Alternative corridor / number:</b>      <b>Aulneau Road - Alternative #1</b></p> <p><b>Map reference:</b>      See Map</p> <p><b>Description of alternative corridor:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 49.0 km in length, 7 water crossings</li></ul> <p>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.</p> |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## Supp Doc I - 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

## Supp Doc I - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

(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

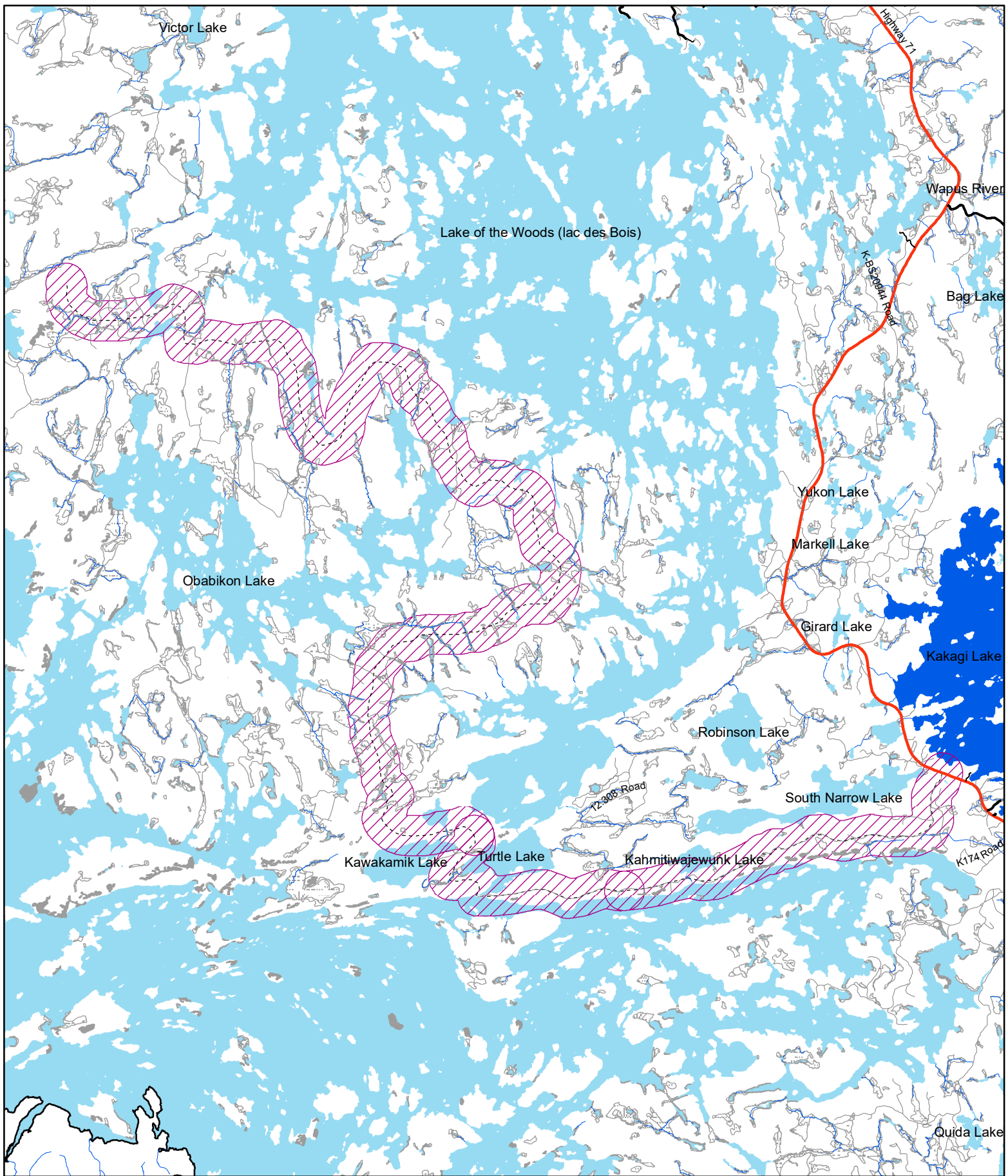
No comments received to date.

### 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



- |                                                      |                                                                                       |                                                                |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <span style="color: red;">—</span> Highway           | <span style="border-bottom: 1px dashed black;"> </span> Brush/Alder                   | <span style="background-color: lightblue;"> </span> Cool Water |
| <span style="color: black;">—</span> Primary         | <span style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black;"> </span> Open Muskeg                   | <span style="background-color: blue;"> </span> Cold Water      |
| <span style="color: gray;">—</span> Branch           | <span style="background-color: gray;"> </span> Rock                                   |                                                                |
| <span style="color: gray;">—</span> Operational      | <span style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;"> </span> Treed Muskeg                   |                                                                |
| <span style="color: blue;">—</span> Stream           | <span style="border: 1px solid black;"> </span> SFL_boundary                          |                                                                |
| <span style="color: gray;">- - -</span> Planned Road | <span style="background-color: pink; border: 1px solid black;"> </span> Road Corridor |                                                                |

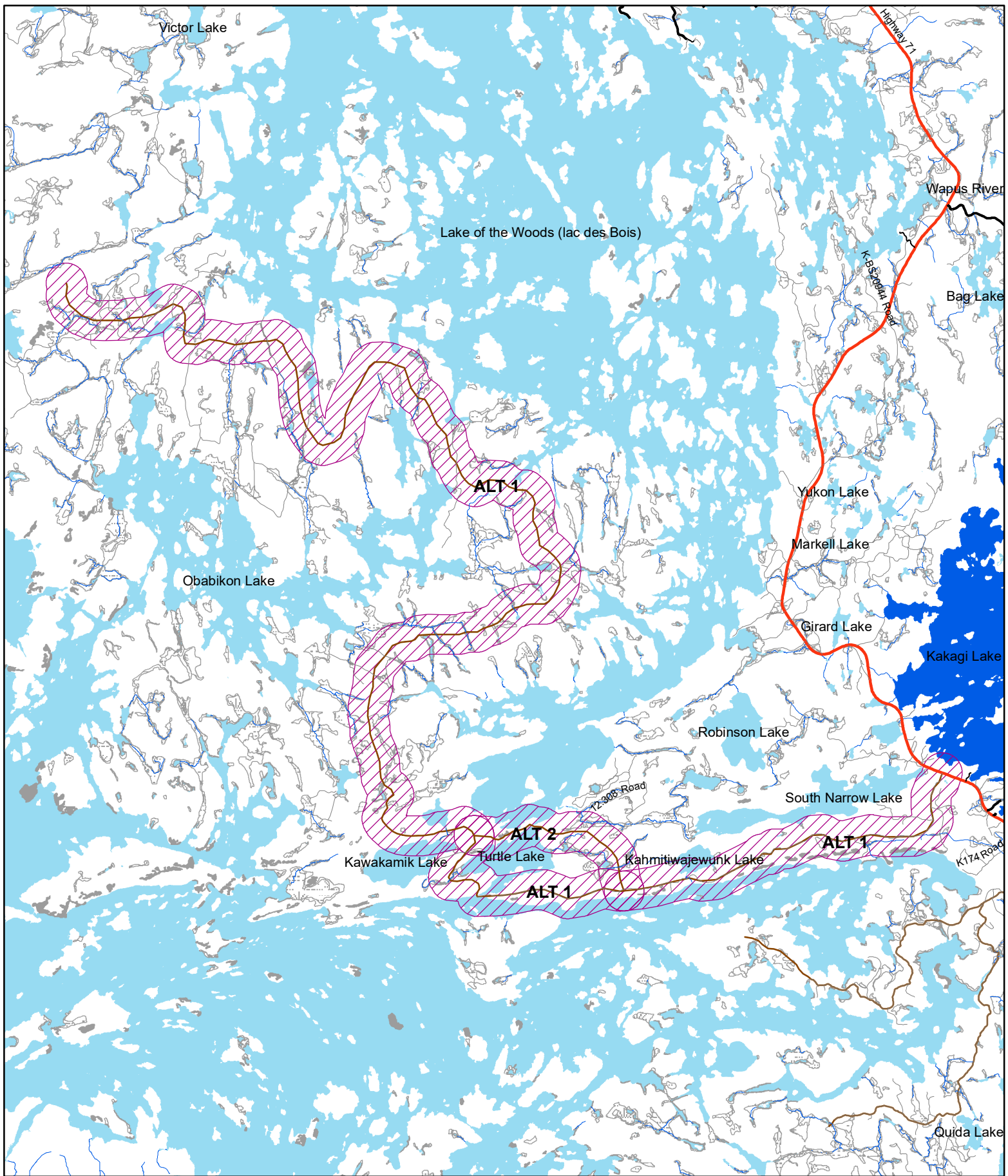
**Kenora Forest  
2022 - 2032 FMP  
Aulneau Corridor**



1:122,000







- |                                                       |                                                                            |                                                                                                      |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <span style="color: red;">—</span> Highway            | <span style="border: 1px solid pink; padding: 2px;"> </span> Road Corridor | <span style="background-color: lightblue; border: 1px solid blue; padding: 2px;"> </span> Cool Water |
| <span style="color: black;">—</span> Primary          | <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px;"> </span> Brush/Alder | <span style="background-color: blue; border: 1px solid blue; padding: 2px;"> </span> Cold Water      |
| <span style="color: grey;">—</span> Branch            | <span style="border: 1px dotted black; padding: 2px;"> </span> Open Muskeg | <span style="background-color: grey; border: 1px solid grey; padding: 2px;"> </span> Rock            |
| <span style="color: blue;">—</span> Operational       | <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> </span> Tree Muskeg  |                                                                                                      |
| <span style="color: blue;">—</span> Stream            |                                                                            |                                                                                                      |
| <span style="color: black;">- - -</span> Planned Road |                                                                            |                                                                                                      |

**Kenora Forest**  
**2022 - 2032 FMP**  
**Aulneau Corridor - Alternatives**



1:122,000



## Supp Doc I - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

<b>ROAD NAME / IDENTIFIER:</b> <b>Flapjack Road</b>
-----------------------------------------------------

This supplementary documentation is organized into four parts:

- A: Primary Road Corridors
- B: Branch Road Corridors (not required as per FMPM 2020)
- C: Operational Roads (not required as per FMPM 2020)
- 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 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 topographical restrictions and use of existing road:

#### 2. Environmental Analysis of Alternative Corridors

- |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a) | <b>Alternative corridor / number:</b> <b>Flapjack Road - Alternative #1</b><br><b>Map reference:</b> See Map<br><b>Description of alternative corridor:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 16.7 km in total length (6.0 new construction and 10.7 Existing Branch Road upgrade, 2 new water crossings)</li></ul> |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## Supp Doc I - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

### 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 I - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

**5. Summary of Public Comments**

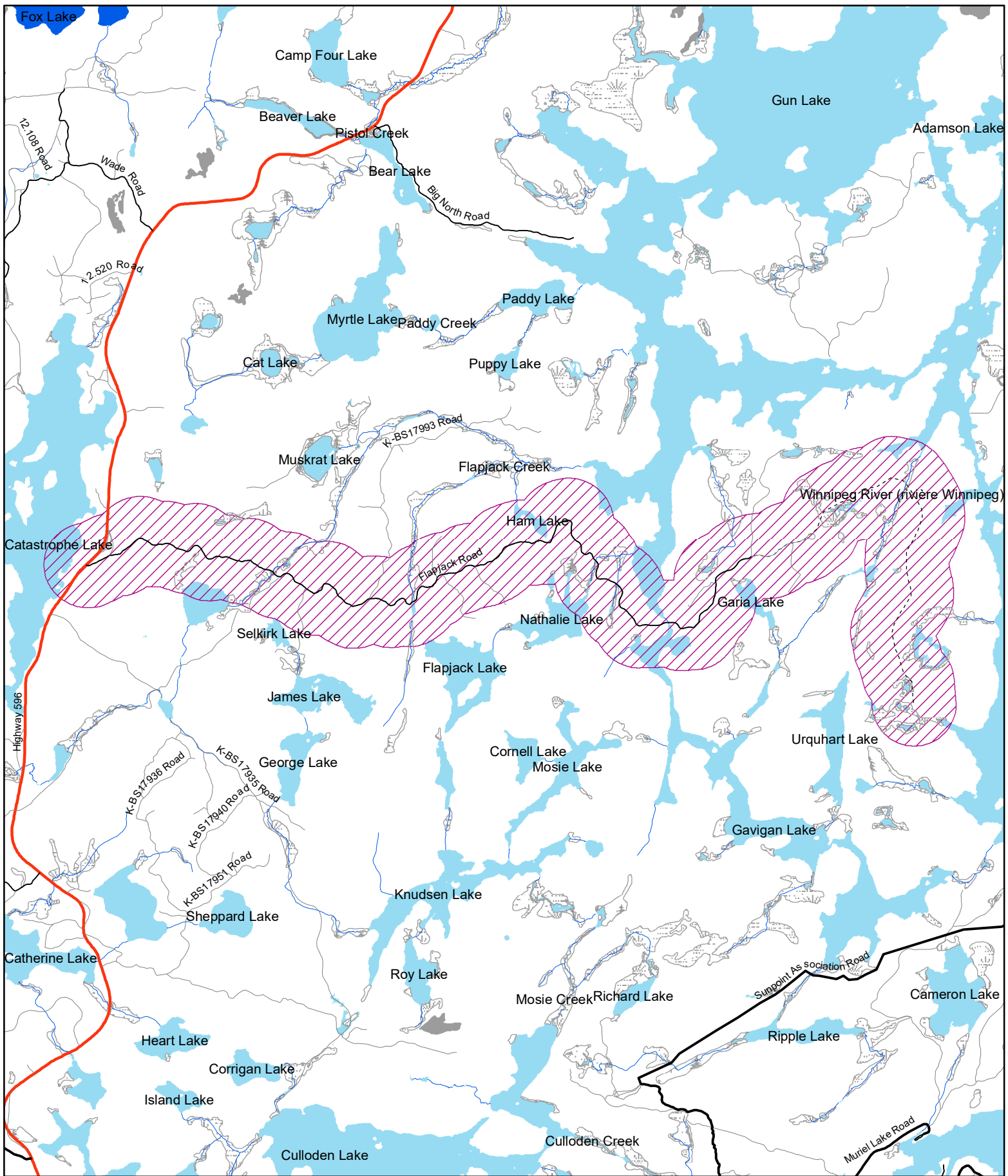
No comments received to date.

**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
-



- |                  |                  |              |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| — Highway        | --- Brush/Alder  | ■ Cool Water |
| — Primary        | --- Open Muskeg  | ■ Cold Water |
| — Branch         | ■ Rock           |              |
| — Operational    | --- Treed Muskeg |              |
| — Stream         | — SFL boundary   |              |
| --- Planned Road | ■ Road Corridor  |              |

**Kenora Forest  
2022 - 2032 FMP  
Flapjack Corridor**



1:58,000



## Supp Doc I - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

<b>ROAD NAME / IDENTIFIER:</b> <b>Namego Lake Road</b>
--------------------------------------------------------

This supplementary documentation is organized into four parts:

- A: Primary Road Corridors
- B: Branch Road Corridors (not required as per FMPM 2020)
- C: Operational Roads (not required as per FMPM 2020)
- 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)	<b>Alternative corridor / number:</b> <b>Namego Lake Road - Alternative #1</b>
----	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Map reference:</b> See Map
-------------------------------

<b>Description of alternative corridor:</b>
---------------------------------------------

- |                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 22.3 km in total length, 5 new water crossings</li></ul> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

<b>Alternative corridor / number:</b> <b>Namego Lake Road - Alternative #2</b>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Map reference:</b> See Map
-------------------------------

<b>Description of alternative corridor:</b>
---------------------------------------------

- |                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 24.7 km in total length, 6 new water crossings</li></ul> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

<b>Alternative corridor / number:</b> <b>Namego Lake Road - Alternative #3</b>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Map reference:</b> See Map
-------------------------------

<b>Description of alternative corridor:</b>
---------------------------------------------

- |                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 22.8 km in total length, 9 new water crossings</li></ul> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## Supp Doc I - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

**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 occurrence 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 I - 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

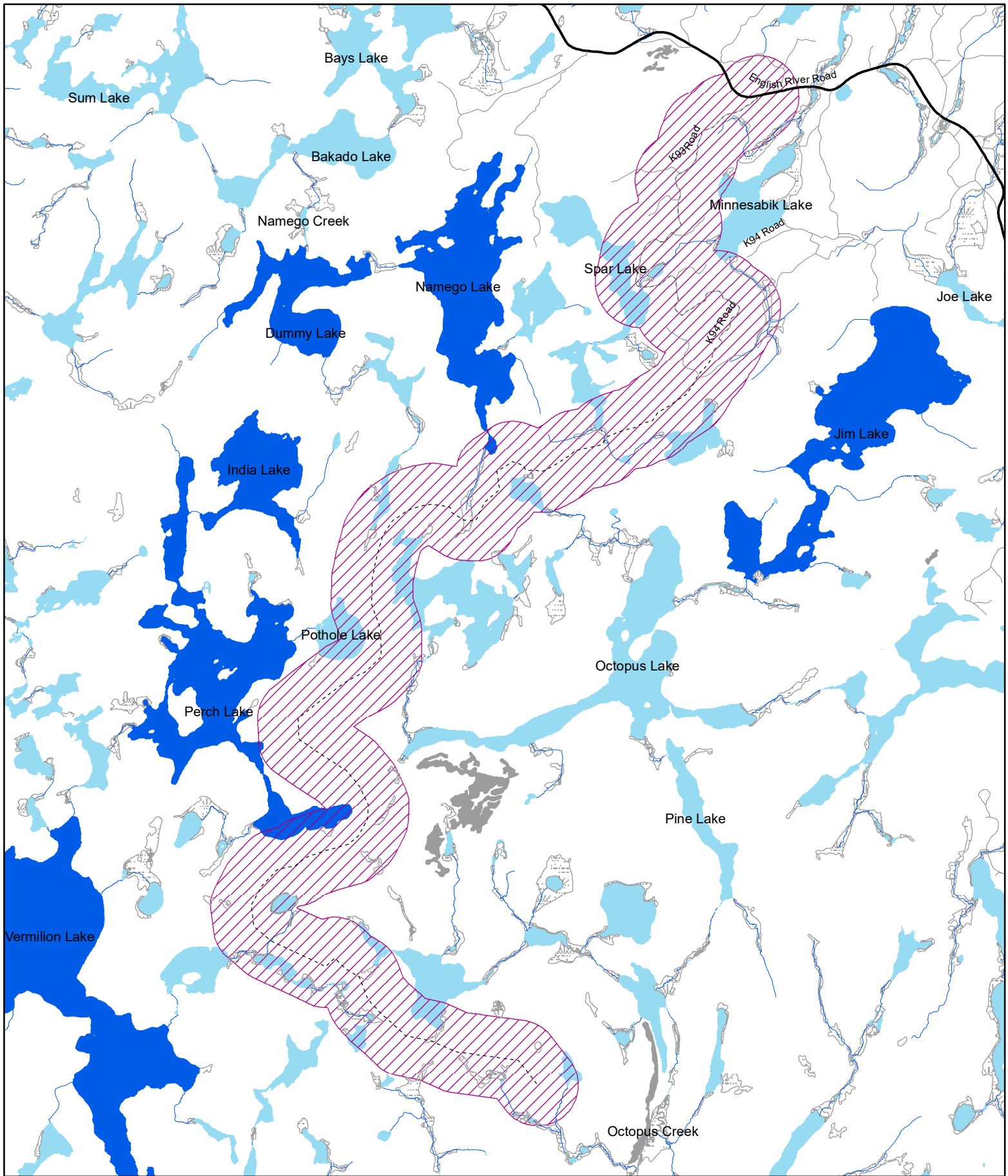
Through discussions with stakeholders it was identified that Alternative #2 was the preferred route as there would be bridge at the beginning of the road that could be removed in the future. Stakeholders also raised concerns regarding the location of the primary road adjacent to Perch Lake, the corridor was moved to the east of Pothole lake as a result. A number of portage trails were also identified in the general area of Namego Lake Road, but one will be crossed by the primary road, between Perch Lake and Octopus Lake.

### 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        | --- Brush/Alder   | Light Blue Cool Water |
| — Primary        | --- Open Muskeg   | Dark Blue Cold Water  |
| — Branch         | --- Rock          |                       |
| — Operational    | --- Treed Muskeg  |                       |
| — Stream         | --- SFL_boundary  |                       |
| --- Planned Road | --- Road Corridor |                       |

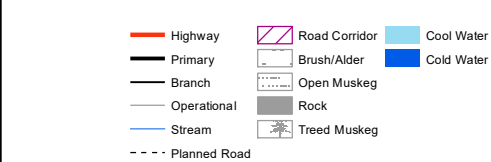
**Kenora Forest  
2022 - 2032 FMP  
Namego Corridor**



1:60,000







## Supp Doc I - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

<b>ROAD NAME / IDENTIFIER:</b> <b>Weisner Lake Road</b>
---------------------------------------------------------

This supplementary documentation is organized into four parts:

- A: Primary Road Corridors
- B: Branch Road Corridors (not required as per FMPM 2020)
- C: Operational Roads (not required as per FMPM 2020)
- 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 topographical 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.



## Supp Doc I - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

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.

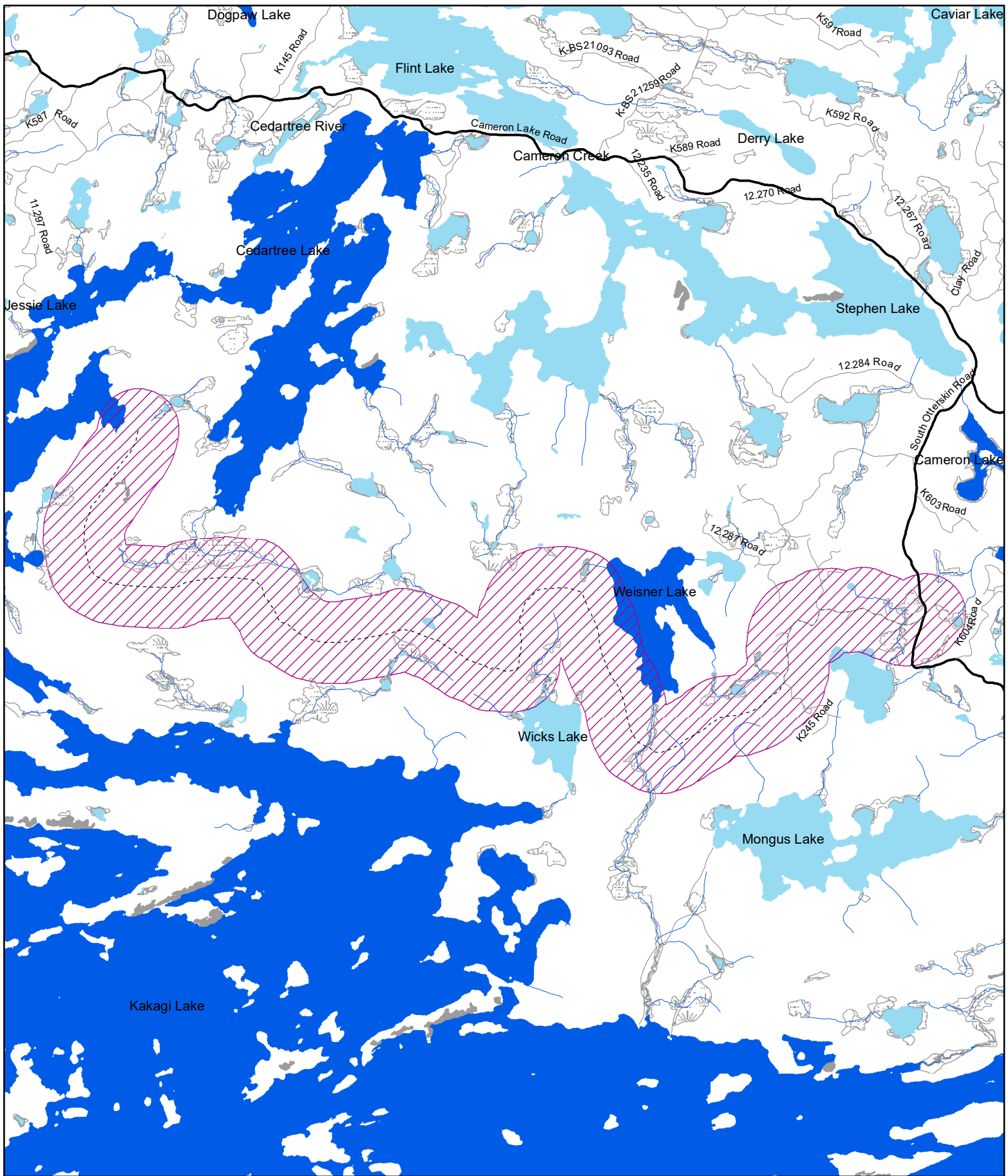
### 7. Changes to a Confirmed Primary Road Corridor Road Use Management Strategy

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



**Kenora Forest  
2022 - 2032 FMP  
Weisner Lake Corridor**

1:60,000



## Supp Doc I - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

<b>ROAD NAME / IDENTIFIER:</b> <b>Westway Road</b>
----------------------------------------------------

This supplementary documentation is organized into four parts:

- A: Primary Road Corridors
- B: Branch Road Corridors (not required as per FMPM 2020)
- C: Operational Roads (not required as per FMPM 2020)
- D: Existing Roads or Road Networks

### A: PRIMARY ROAD CORRIDORS

#### 1. Alternative Corridors

The following supplementary documentation is specific to the Westway 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.

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**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

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**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.

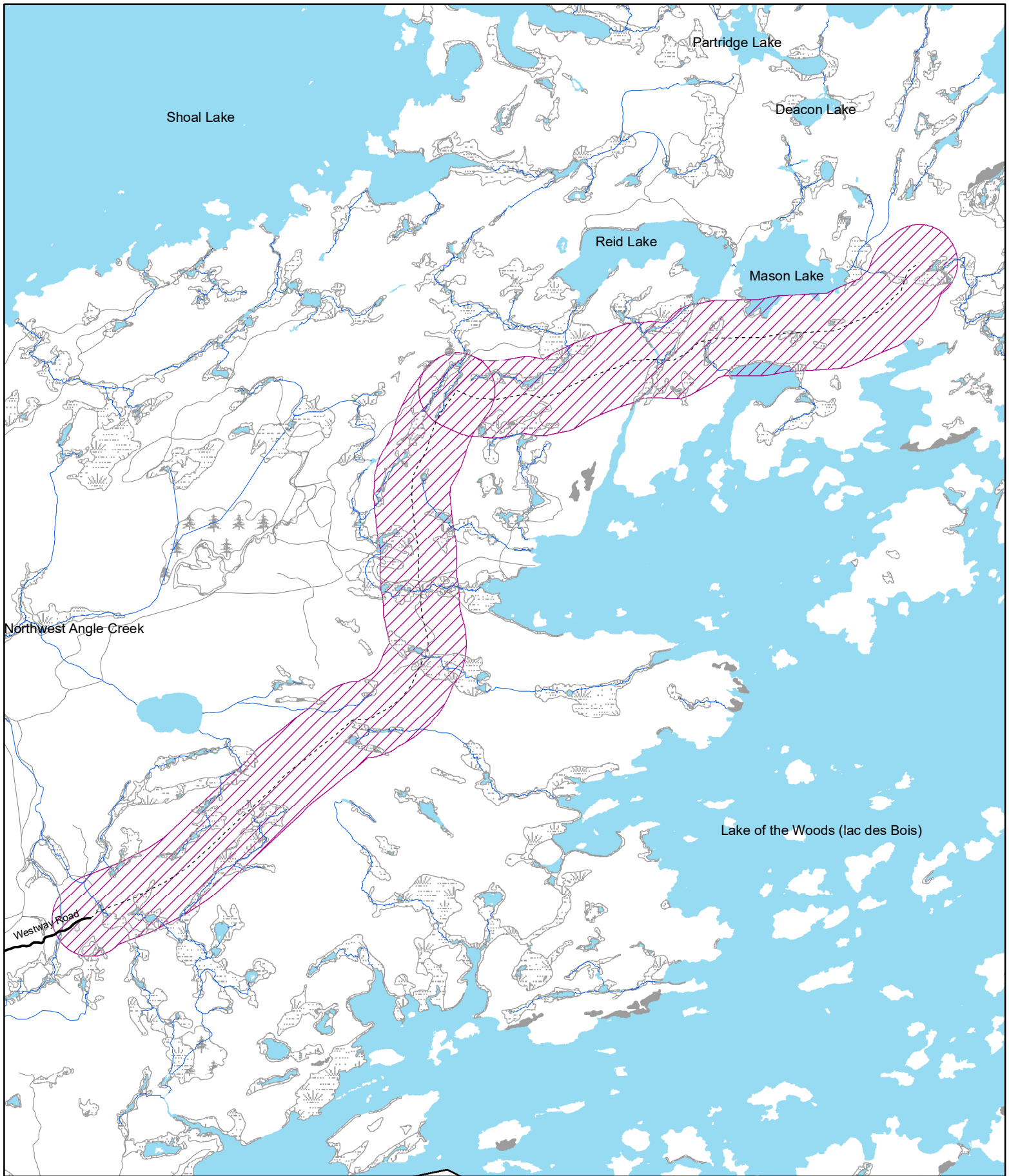
**7. Changes to a Confirmed Primary Road Corridor Road Use Management Strategy**

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



- |                                                      |                                                                                                       |                                                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <span style="color: red;">—</span> Highway           | <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px;"> </span> Brush/Alder                            | <span style="background-color: lightblue; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> </span> Cool Water |
| <span style="color: black;">—</span> Primary         | <span style="border: 1px dotted black; padding: 2px;"> </span> Open Muskeg                            | <span style="background-color: blue; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> </span> Cold Water      |
| <span style="color: gray;">—</span> Branch           | <span style="background-color: gray; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> </span> Rock            |                                                                                                       |
| <span style="color: gray;">—</span> Operational      | <span style="background-color: #d3d3d3; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> </span> Treed Muskeg |                                                                                                       |
| <span style="color: blue;">—</span> Stream           | <span style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 2px;"> </span> SFL_boundary                            |                                                                                                       |
| <span style="color: gray;">- - -</span> Planned Road | <span style="background-color: pink; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> </span> Road Corridor   |                                                                                                       |

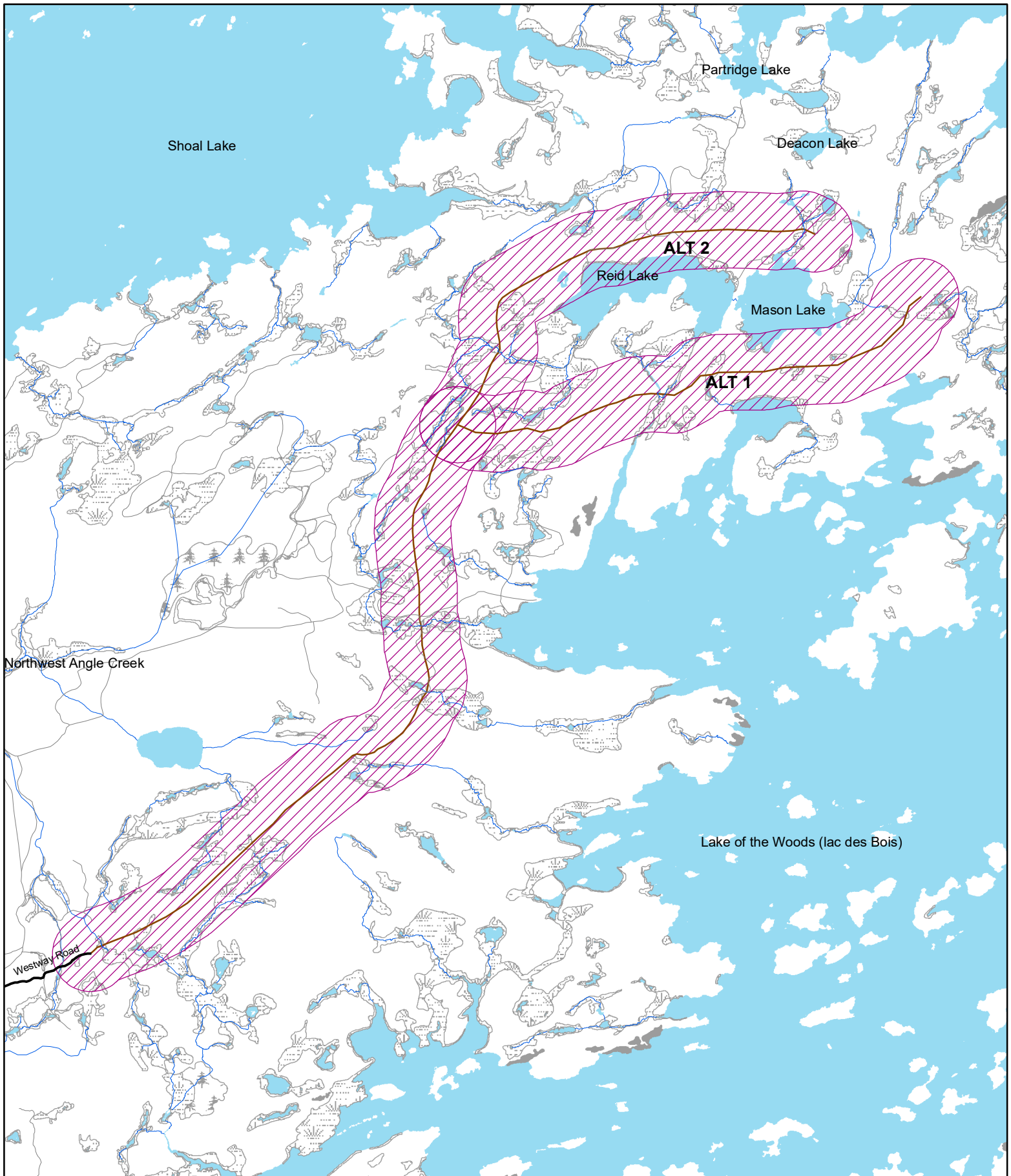
**Kenora Forest  
2022 - 2032 FMP  
Westway Corridor**



1:64,000







- |                                                      |                                                                            |                                                                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <span style="color: red;">—</span> Highway           | <span style="border: 1px solid pink; padding: 2px;"> </span> Road Corridor | <span style="background-color: lightblue; border: 1px solid blue; padding: 2px;"> </span> Cool Water |
| <span style="color: black;">—</span> Primary         | <span style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 2px;"> </span> Brush/Alder  | <span style="background-color: blue; border: 1px solid blue; padding: 2px;"> </span> Cold Water      |
| <span style="color: gray;">—</span> Branch           | <span style="border: 1px dotted gray; padding: 2px;"> </span> Open Muskeg  | <span style="background-color: gray; border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px;"> </span> Rock            |
| <span style="color: gray;">—</span> Operational      | <span style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px;"> </span> Tree Muskeg   |                                                                                                      |
| <span style="color: blue;">—</span> Stream           |                                                                            |                                                                                                      |
| <span style="color: gray;">- - -</span> Planned Road |                                                                            |                                                                                                      |

**Kenora Forest  
2022 - 2032 FMP  
Westway Corridor - Alternatives**



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## Supp Doc I - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

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- C: Operational Roads (not required as per FMPM 2020)
- 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 NDMNRF)**

#### 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 are eligible to receive maintenance as required to maintain the road for forest management purposes (e.g. active operations such as harvest, renewal, tending, transportation and hauling activities), to minimize risk to road users and minimize the potential risk for environmental damage. Routine maintenance may include either one or several of the following activities where operations are working with the vicinity of the road: grading, snowploughing, brush clearing with mechanical or chemical methods (e.g. application of herbicides for vegetation control along road shoulder), gravelling, reshaping of road bed, ditching, surfacing, bridge repair that involves above the water work, dust control, signage, sanding, erosion control, water crossing repairs (using existing structure on site where no in-water work is involved as per the fisheries protocol) and clearing existing right-of-ways including the harvesting of merchantable trees as required. Maintenance may also include non-emergency repairs of existing water crossings to clean culverts, remove blockages caused by beaver activity in and/or adjacent to culverts and to apply material (e.g. rig rap, straw mats) to mitigate or enhance long-term erosion protection around water crossings, bed and/or sub-grade rebuilding.

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 30m 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. Installation of new and/or replacement of water crossings by the SFL are permitted subject to the conditions of the NDMNRF/DFO water crossing protocol (Supp Doc O)



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Emergency maintenance is defined as road maintenance that requires 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, Glossary-13). This damage may be caused by unplanned events, significant weather, or failure of the structure. Emergency maintenance will be necessary where public safety and/or environmental damage have occurred. Emergency maintenance can proceed immediately without NDMNRF approval provided the emergency works are limited in scope to only what is necessary to address essential public safety concerns and to restrict further environmental damage. All emergency actions will be reported to NDMNRF as soon as practical (immediately or next business day) and any further actions (e.g. restoration, reconstruction, abandonment) will be subject to normal planning approvals and conditions of NDMNRF/DFO Water Crossing Protocol (Supp Doc O). Where sediment has been released into a watercourse, the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks will be informed verbally within 24 hours.

Access to areas 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 RUMS for the road. Situations could also arise where it is determined that 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 discussed at the annual joint compliance meeting, 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. 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.

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**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 NDMNRF responsibility. According to the timeframe for transfer and NDMNRF management intent, additional details are in the following subsections:

Transfer 2032-2042: See subsection "e" for preliminary NDMNRF management intent.

Transfer 2022-2032: See subsection "f" for NDMNRF management intent.

Transfer 2022-2032: NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF: where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated an intent to transfer responsibility, NDMNRF will provide a preliminary indication of the management intent for the road or road network:**

In high-use areas only, notification will be provided to the Ministry to help guide discussions on the future use (i.e., where forest industry is not going to be maintaining) of roads for the continued benefit of other resource and recreational users. Where road use is not high-volume, the standard conditions of the applicable Road Use Management Strategies (RUS) in the FMP will apply.

**f. Where the SFL has indicated intent to transfer responsibility beyond the period of the FMP, NDMNRF will provide a preliminary indication of the management intent for the road or road network:**

NDMNRF does not intend to maintain the road however may choose to transfer maintenance responsibility to a Third Party. Where no Third Party assumes responsibility, the road surfaces will deteriorate naturally. Decommissioning may or may not require removal of a water crossing. Water crossings will be decommissioned in an environmentally sound manner and approved by NDMNRF.

The NDMNRF and SFL will agree on any conditions that must be met by the SFL prior to transfer of road responsibility to NDMNRF.

**g. Where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated intent to transfer responsibility within the plan period, NDMNRF will provide the management intent for the road or road network:**

NDMNRF does not intend to maintain the road however may choose to transfer maintenance responsibility to a Third Party. Where no Third Party assumes responsibility, the road surfaces will deteriorate naturally. Decommissioning may or may not require removal of a water crossing. Water crossings will be decommissioned in an environmentally sound manner and approved by NDMNRF.

The NDMNRF and SFL will agree on any conditions that must be met by the SFL prior to transfer of road responsibility to NDMNRF.

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**h. Where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated an intent to transfer responsibility within the plan period and NDMNRF'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 road surfaces will deteriorate naturally and regenerated where practical. The water crossings will be assessed by the NDMNRF using the specified criteria outlined for the evaluation of water crossing structures as identified on page 143 -144 of the Forest Management Guide for Conserving Biodiversity at the Stand and Site Scales prior to being transferred. NDMNRF will indicate to the company what treatments to the water crossings should be applied prior to transfer to the NDMNRF. Treatments unique to the site and operational conditions will be prescribed and documented in the AWS for the year of treatment. Decommissioning may or may not require removal of a water crossing.

Roads, landings and aggregate pits will be reclaimed as per FMP Conditions on Roads, Landings and Aggregate Pits and Operational Standards for Forestry Aggregate Pits. Rehabilitation of rights-of-way, landings, forestry aggregate pits may include redistribution of organic material, SIP, artificial and natural regeneration.

### **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 I - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

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### 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 are eligible to receive maintenance as required to maintain the road for forest management purposes (e.g. active operations such as harvest, renewal, tending, transportation and hauling activities), to minimize risk to road users and minimize the potential risk for environmental damage. Routine maintenance may include either one or several of the following activities where operations are working with the vicinity of the road: grading, snowploughing, brush clearing with mechanical or chemical methods (e.g. application of herbicides for vegetation control along road shoulder), gravelling, reshaping of road bed, ditching, surfacing, bridge repair that involves above the water work, dust control, signage, sanding, erosion control, water crossing repairs (using existing structure on site where no in-water work is involved as per the fisheries protocol) and clearing existing right-of-ways including the harvesting of merchantable trees as required. Maintenance may also include non-emergency repairs of existing water crossings to clean culverts, remove blockages caused by beaver activity in and/or adjacent to culverts and to apply material (e.g. rig rap, straw mats) to mitigate or enhance long-term erosion protection around water crossings, bed and/or sub-grade rebuilding.

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 30m 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. Installation of new and/or replacement of water crossings by the SFL are permitted subject to the conditions of the NDMNRF/DFO water crossing protocol (Supp Doc O)

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Emergency maintenance is defined as road maintenance that requires 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, Glossary-13). This damage may be caused by unplanned events, significant weather, or failure of the structure. Emergency maintenance will be necessary where public safety and/or environmental damage have occurred. Emergency maintenance can proceed immediately without NDMNRF approval provided the emergency works are limited in scope to only what is necessary to address essential public safety concerns and to restrict further environmental damage. All emergency actions will be reported to NDMNRF as soon as practical (immediately or next business day) and any further actions (e.g. restoration, reconstruction, abandonment) will be subject to normal planning approvals and conditions of NDMNRF/DFO Water Crossing Protocol (Supp Doc O). Where sediment has been released into a watercourse, the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks will be informed verbally within 24 hours.

Access to areas 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 RUMS for the road. Situations could also arise where it is determined that 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. NDMNRF 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 decommissioning activities.

All water crossings will be examined using NDMNRF's criteria for removal of water crossing (Forest Management Guide for Conserving Biodiversity at the Stand and Site Scale 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.

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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 NDMNRF 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 successful completion of decommissioning operations, these roads will be absorbed back into the productive land base.

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### **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 discussed at the annual joint compliance meeting, 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. 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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF 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 until such time that the SFL and NDMNRF have jointly agreed to the success of the decommissioning. In these cases the joint inspections of decommissioning will be prioritized in the SFL/NDMNRF compliance meetings. 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.

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**e. A statement that where routine road maintenance is not expected to occur for the next five years, notification will be provided to the NDMNRF: where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated an intent to transfer responsibility, NDMNRF will provide a preliminary indication of the management intent for the road or road network:**

In high-use areas only, notification will be provided to the Ministry to help guide discussions on the future use (i.e., where forest industry is not going to be maintaining) of roads for the continued benefit of other resource and recreational users. Where road use is not high-volume, the standard conditions of the applicable Road Use Management Strategies (RUS) in the FMP will apply.

**f. Where the SFL has indicated intent to transfer responsibility beyond the period of the FMP, NDMNRF will provide a preliminary indication of the management intent for the road or road network:**

Not applicable. RUS-2 roads are not identified for transfer. SFL and NDMNRF will create decommissioning plans jointly as described in section 4.5.9 of the FMP text, as well as in section 4.5.5 of the FMP text.

**g. Where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated intent to transfer responsibility within the plan period, NDMNRF will provide the management intent for the road or road network:**

Not applicable. RUS-2 roads are not identified for transfer. SFL and NDMNRF will create decommissioning plans jointly as described in section 4.5.9 of the FMP text, as well as in section 4.5.5 of the FMP text.

**h. Where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated an intent to transfer responsibility within the plan period and NDMNRF'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-2 roads are not identified for transfer. SFL and NDMNRF will create decommissioning plans jointly as described in section 4.5.9 of the FMP text, as well as in section 4.5.5 of the FMP text.

### **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.



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### D: EXISTING ROADS or ROAD NETWORKS

#### ROAD USE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY:

**RUS-3 - SFL Retain - 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 are eligible to receive maintenance as required to maintain the road for forest management purposes (e.g. active operations such as harvest, renewal, tending, transportation and hauling activities), to minimize risk to road users and minimize the potential risk for environmental damage. Routine maintenance may include either one or several of the following activities where operations are working with the vicinity of the road: grading, snowploughing, brush clearing with mechanical or chemical methods (e.g. application of herbicides for vegetation control along road shoulder), gravelling, reshaping of road bed, ditching, surfacing, bridge repair that involves above the water work, dust control, signage, sanding, erosion control, water crossing repairs (using existing structure on site where no in-water work is involved as per the fisheries protocol) and clearing existing right-of-ways including the harvesting of merchantable trees as required. Maintenance may also include non-emergency repairs of existing water crossings to clean culverts, remove blockages caused by beaver activity in and/or adjacent to culverts and to apply material (e.g. rig rap, straw mats) to mitigate or enhance long-term erosion protection around water crossings, bed and/or sub-grade rebuilding.

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 30m 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. Installation of new and/or replacement of water crossings by the SFL are permitted subject to the conditions of the NDMNRF/DFO water crossing protocol (Supp Doc O)

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Emergency maintenance is defined as road maintenance that requires 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, Glossary-13). This damage may be caused by unplanned events, significant weather, or failure of the structure. Emergency maintenance will be necessary where public safety and/or environmental damage have occurred. Emergency maintenance can proceed immediately without NDMNRF approval provided the emergency works are limited in scope to only what is necessary to address essential public safety concerns and to restrict further environmental damage. All emergency actions will be reported to NDMNRF as soon as practical (immediately or next business day) and any further actions (e.g. restoration, reconstruction, abandonment) will be subject to normal planning approvals and conditions of NDMNRF/DFO Water Crossing Protocol (Supp Doc O). Where sediment has been released into a watercourse, the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks will be informed verbally within 24 hours.

Access to areas 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 RUMS for the road. Situations could also arise where it is determined that 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 discussed at the annual joint compliance meeting, 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. 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.

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**e. A statement that where routine road maintenance is not expected to occur for the next five years, notification will be provided to the NDMNRF: where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated an intent to transfer responsibility, NDMNRF will provide a preliminary indication of the management intent for the road or road network:**

In high-use areas only, notification will be provided to the Ministry to help guide discussions on the future use (i.e., where forest industry is not going to be maintaining) of roads for the continued benefit of other resource and recreational users. Where road use is not high-volume, the standard conditions of the applicable Road Use Management Strategies (RUS) in the FMP will apply.

**f. Where the SFL has indicated intent to transfer responsibility beyond the period of the FMP, NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF authority.

**g. Where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated intent to transfer responsibility within the plan period, NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF'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 I - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

This supplementary documentation is organized into four parts:

- A: Primary Road Corridors
- B: Branch Road Corridors (not required as per FMPM 2020)
- C: Operational Roads (not required as per FMPM 2020)
- D: Existing Roads or Road Networks

### D: EXISTING ROADS or ROAD NETWORKS

<b>ROAD USE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY:</b>
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<b>RUS-4 - SFL Retain</b> (Roads and Road Networks available for public use)
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<b>ROAD OR ROAD NETWORK NAME / IDENTIFIER:</b>
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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 are eligible to receive maintenance as required to maintain the road for forest management purposes (e.g. active operations such as harvest, renewal, tending, transportation and hauling activities), to minimize risk to road users and minimize the potential risk for environmental damage. Routine maintenance may include either one or several of the following activities where operations are working with the vicinity of the road: grading, snowploughing, brush clearing with mechanical or chemical methods (e.g. application of herbicides for vegetation control along road shoulder), gravelling, reshaping of road bed, ditching, surfacing, bridge repair that involves above the water work, dust control, signage, sanding, erosion control, water crossing repairs (using existing structure on site where no in-water work is involved as per the fisheries protocol) and clearing existing right-of-ways including the harvesting of merchantable trees as required. Maintenance may also include non-emergency repairs of existing water crossings to clean culverts, remove blockages caused by beaver activity in and/or adjacent to culverts and to apply material (e.g. rig rap, straw mats) to mitigate or enhance long-term erosion protection around water crossings, bed and/or sub-grade rebuilding.

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 30m 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. Installation of new and/or replacement of water crossings by the SFL are permitted subject to the conditions of the NDMNRF/DFO water crossing protocol (Supp Doc O)

## Supp Doc I - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

Emergency maintenance is defined as road maintenance that requires 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, Glossary-13). This damage may be caused by unplanned events, significant weather, or failure of the structure. Emergency maintenance will be necessary where public safety and/or environmental damage have occurred. Emergency maintenance can proceed immediately without NDMNRF approval provided the emergency works are limited in scope to only what is necessary to address essential public safety concerns and to restrict further environmental damage. All emergency actions will be reported to NDMNRF as soon as practical (immediately or next business day) and any further actions (e.g. restoration, reconstruction, abandonment) will be subject to normal planning approvals and conditions of NDMNRF/DFO Water Crossing Protocol (Supp Doc O). Where sediment has been released into a watercourse, the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks will be informed verbally within 24 hours.

Access to areas 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 RUMS for the road. Situations could also arise where it is determined that 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 discussed at the annual joint compliance meeting, 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. 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).

## Supp Doc I - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

**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 NDMNRF: where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated an intent to transfer responsibility, NDMNRF will provide a preliminary indication of the management intent for the road or road network:**

In high-use areas only, notification will be provided to the Ministry to help guide discussions on the future use (i.e., where forest industry is not going to be maintaining) of roads for the continued benefit of other resource and recreational users. Where road use is not high-volume, the standard conditions of the applicable Road Use Management Strategies (RUS) in the FMP will apply.

**f. Where the SFL has indicated intent to transfer responsibility beyond the period of the FMP, NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF in this plan.

**g. Where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated intent to transfer responsibility within the plan period, NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF in this plan. .

**h. Where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated an intent to transfer responsibility within the plan period and NDMNRF'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 NDMNRF 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 I - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

This supplementary documentation is organized into four parts:

- A: Primary Road Corridors
- B: Branch Road Corridors (not required as per FMPM 2020)
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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 are eligible to receive maintenance as required to maintain the road for forest management purposes (e.g. active operations such as harvest, renewal, tending, transportation and hauling activities), to minimize risk to road users and minimize the potential risk for environmental damage. Routine maintenance may include either one or several of the following activities where operations are working with the vicinity of the road: grading, snowploughing, brush clearing with mechanical or chemical methods (e.g. application of herbicides for vegetation control along road shoulder), gravelling, reshaping of road bed, ditching, surfacing, bridge repair that involves above the water work, dust control, signage, sanding, erosion control, water crossing repairs (using existing structure on site where no in-water work is involved as per the fisheries protocol) and clearing existing right-of-ways including the harvesting of merchantable trees as required. Maintenance may also include non-emergency repairs of existing water crossings to clean culverts, remove blockages caused by beaver activity in and/or adjacent to culverts and to apply material (e.g. rig rap, straw mats) to mitigate or enhance long-term erosion protection around water crossings, bed and/or sub-grade rebuilding.

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 30m 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. Installation of new and/or replacement of water crossings by the SFL are permitted subject to the conditions of the NDMNRF/DFO water crossing protocol (Supp Doc O)

Emergency maintenance is defined as road maintenance that requires 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, Glossary-13). This damage may be caused by unplanned events, significant weather, or failure of the structure. Emergency maintenance will be necessary where public safety and/or environmental damage have occurred. Emergency maintenance can proceed immediately without NDMNRF approval provided the emergency works are limited in scope to only what is necessary to address essential public safety concerns and to restrict further environmental damage. All emergency actions will be reported to NDMNRF as soon as practical (immediately or next business day) and any further actions (e.g. restoration, reconstruction, abandonment) will be subject to normal planning approvals and conditions of NDMNRF/DFO Water Crossing Protocol (Supp Doc O). Where sediment has been released into a watercourse, the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks will be informed verbally within 24 hours.

Access to areas 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 RUMS for the road. Situations could also arise where it is determined that 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 discussed at the annual joint compliance meeting, 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. 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 NDMNRF: where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated an intent to transfer responsibility, NDMNRF will provide a preliminary indication of the management intent for the road or road network:**

In high-use areas only, notification will be provided to the Ministry to help guide discussions on the future use (i.e., where forest industry is not going to be maintaining) of roads for the continued benefit of other resource and recreational users. Where road use is not high-volume, the standard conditions of the applicable Road Use Management Strategies (RUS) in the FMP will apply.

**f. Where the SFL has indicated intent to transfer responsibility beyond the period of the FMP, NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF authority.

**g. Where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated intent to transfer responsibility within the plan period, NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF'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.

## Supp Doc I - Roads Supplementary Documentation Form

This supplementary documentation is organized into four parts:

- A: Primary Road Corridors
- B: Branch Road Corridors (not required as per FMPM 2020)
- C: Operational Roads (not required as per FMPM 2020)
- D: Existing Roads or Road Networks

### 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 are eligible to receive maintenance as required to maintain the road for forest management purposes (e.g. active operations such as harvest, renewal, tending, transportation and hauling activities), to minimize risk to road users and minimize the potential risk for environmental damage. Routine maintenance may include either one or several of the following activities where operations are working with the vicinity of the road: grading, snowploughing, brush clearing with mechanical or chemical methods (e.g. application of herbicides for vegetation control along road shoulder), gravelling, reshaping of road bed, ditching, surfacing, bridge repair that involves above the water work, dust control, signage, sanding, erosion control, water crossing repairs (using existing structure on site where no in-water work is involved as per the fisheries protocol) and clearing existing right-of-ways including the harvesting of merchantable trees as required. Maintenance may also include non-emergency repairs of existing water crossings to clean culverts, remove blockages caused by beaver activity in and/or adjacent to culverts and to apply material (e.g. rig rap, straw mats) to mitigate or enhance long-term erosion protection around water crossings, bed and/or sub-grade rebuilding.

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 30m 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. Installation of new and/or replacement of water crossings by the SFL are permitted subject to the conditions of the NDMNRF/DFO water crossing protocol (Supp Doc O)

Emergency maintenance is defined as road maintenance that requires 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, Glossary-13). This damage may be caused by unplanned events, significant weather, or failure of the structure. Emergency maintenance will be necessary where public safety and/or environmental damage have occurred. Emergency maintenance can proceed immediately without NDMNRF approval provided the emergency works are limited in scope to only what is necessary to address essential public safety concerns and to restrict further environmental damage. All emergency actions will be reported to MNRF as soon as practical (immediately or next business day) and any further actions (e.g. restoration, reconstruction, abandonment) will be subject to normal planning approvals and conditions of NDMNRF/DFO Water Crossing Protocol (Supp Doc O). Where sediment has been released into a watercourse, the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks will be informed verbally within 24 hours.

Access to areas 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 RUMS for the road. Situations could also arise where it is determined that 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 discussed at the annual joint compliance meeting, 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. 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 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:**

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 NDMNRF: where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated an intent to transfer responsibility, NDMNRF will provide a preliminary indication of the management intent for the road or road network:**

In high-use areas only, notification will be provided to the Ministry to help guide discussions on the future use (i.e., where forest industry is not going to be maintaining) of roads for the continued benefit of other resource and recreational users. Where road use is not high-volume, the standard conditions of the applicable Road Use Management Strategies (RUS) in the FMP will apply.

**f. Where the SFL has indicated intent to transfer responsibility beyond the period of the FMP, NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF in this plan.

**g. Where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated intent to transfer responsibility within the plan period, NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF in this plan. .

**h. Where the sustainable forest licensee has indicated an intent to transfer responsibility within the plan period and NDMNRF'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.

## **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)

**[C01](#) – Trap Cabin**

**[FN1](#) – First Nation Reserve Land**

**[I01](#) – Constructed Stone Features**

**[I02](#) – Natural Stone Features**

**[I03](#) – Culturally Modified Trees**

**[I04](#) – Historical Indigenous Camp**

**[I05](#) – Material Gathering Sites**

**[I06](#) – Indigenous Cultural Heritage Landscapes**

**[I07](#) – Significant Indigenous Harvesting Area**

**[M06](#) – Bat Roosting Site**

**[N15](#) – Whip-poor-will Nesting Site**

**[N16](#) – Common Nighthawk Nesting Habitat**

**[N17](#) – Barn Swallow Nesting Sites**

**[N18](#) – Trumpeter Swan Nesting Sites**

**[N19](#) - Snapping Turtle – Nesting Habitat**

**[HL1](#) – Hydro Line Right-of-Way**

**[NG1](#) – Natural Gas Transmission Pipeline**

**[PL1](#) – Patent Land and Land Use Permits**

**[PP1](#) – Provincial Park and Other Protected Areas**

**[RP1](#) – Research Trials and Tree Orchards**

**[RP2](#) – Provincial Forest Growth & Yield Research Plots: Permanent Growth Plot (PGP)**

**[RP3](#) – Permanent Sample Plot (PSP)**

**[RP4](#) – Multi-species Inventory and Monitoring (MSIM) Plot**

**[RP5](#) – Temporary Sample Plot**

**[RR1](#) – Railroad Right-of-Way**

**[T01](#) – Aesthetics Along High Volume Tourism Lakes**

**[T02](#) – Aesthetics Along High Volume Tourism Lakes**

**[T03](#) – Aesthetics Along High Volume Tourism Lakes**

**[T04](#) – Tourism – Road Aesthetics**

**[Tar](#) – Tourism – High Volume Tourism Access Roads**

**[Tat](#) – Tourism – Access Trail**

**[Tcs](#) – Tourism – Identified Camp Sites**

**[Tmb](#) – Tourism Land Use Policy G2550 – Access Restrictions and Protection of  
Remoteness**

**[Tnr](#) – Tourism – No Operational Road Zone**

- 1 **Tpt** – Tourism – Portage Trail
- 2 **Trd** – Tourism – Aesthetics Along Recreational Property Access Roads
- 3 **Tst** – Tourism – OFSC Trail
- 4 **Tt1** – Tourism – Timing Restriction and Noise Concerns
- 5 **Tt2** – Tourism – Noise Disturbance
- 6 **Tt3** – Tourism – South Narrows Lake
- 7 **Tt4** – Tourism – Timing Restriction
- 8 **W08** – Identified Fish Spawning Areas
- 9



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 NDMNRF.
- 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 NDMNRF 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**

1 N/A

2  
3 **4. Selected Prescription**

4  
5 See Alternative 1.

6  
7 **B: Primary Road Crossing**

8  
9 N/A

10  
11 **C: Monitoring Program**

12  
13 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.
- NDMNRF will be informed of any agreements re: this AOC between the Indigenous community and SFL.
- NDMNRF will ensure the value is mapped
- Any proposed deviation of this prescription will require documented approval by the Indigenous community, and notification to the NDMNRF.

**(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.
- NDMNRF will be informed of any agreements re: this AOC between the Indigenous community and SFL.
- NDMNRF will ensure the value is mapped
- Any proposed deviation of this prescription will require documented approval by the Indigenous community, and notification to the NDMNRF.
- 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 NDMNRF 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 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.
- NDMNRF will be informed of any agreements between the Indigenous community and SFL
- NDMNRF will ensure the value is mapped
- Any proposed deviation of this prescription will require documented approval by the Indigenous community, and notification to the NDMNRF.
- 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 scarring 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 within 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.
- NDMNRF will be informed of any agreements re: this AOC between the Indigenous community and SFL.
- NDMNRF will ensure the value is mapped
- Any proposed deviation of this prescription will require documented approval by the Indigenous community, and notification to the NDMNRF.
- 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 NDMNRF 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.
- NDMNRF will be informed of any agreements re: this AOC between the Indigenous community and SFL.
- NDMNRF will ensure the value is mapped
- Any proposed deviation of this prescription will require documented approval by the Indigenous community, and notification to the NDMNRF.
- 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 kinnikinnick), 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 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 Prescription and 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.
- NDMNRF will be informed of any agreements re: this AOC between the Indigenous community and SFL.
- NDMNRF will ensure the value is mapped
- Any proposed deviation of this prescription will require documented approval by the Indigenous community, and notification to the NDMNRF
- 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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF 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.
- NDMNRF will be informed of any agreements re: this AOC between the Indigenous community and SFL.
- NDMNRF will ensure the value is mapped
- Any proposed deviation of this prescription will require documented approval by the Indigenous community, and notification to the NDMNRF.
- 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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF 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 area 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 NDMNRF 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 1<sup>st</sup> to August 14<sup>th</sup>.

**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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF.

**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 NDMNRF.

**(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 NDMNRF 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:**      **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 NDMNRF 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 *Endangered 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:

<u>Slope (%)</u>	<u>Slope Angle (degrees)</u>	<u>Width of AOC</u>
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 15<sup>th</sup> and August 15<sup>th</sup>.
- 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 NDMNRF 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.



1  
2 **B: Primary Road Crossing**  
3  
4 N/A  
5  
6 **C: Monitoring Program**  
7  
8 N/A  
9  
10

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:     N19 – Snapping Turtle – 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:**

- 30m radius AOC as mapped

**Prescription:**

- Reserve - Harvest, renewal tending operations are not permitted within the AOC.

**2. Proposed Operational Prescription and Condition**

**(a) Description:** Same as Alternative 1.

**(b) Rationale:** The prescription was developed through consultation with the NDMNRF Regional 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:**     **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 Maintenance 1-888-664-9376

- 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 Prescription and 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.

1  
2 **(c) Exception:** No.  
3

4 **3. Summary of Public Comments**  
5

6 N/A  
7

8 **4. Selected Prescription**  
9

10 See Alternative 1.  
11

12 **B: Primary Road Crossing**  
13

14 N/A  
15

16 **C: Monitoring Program**  
17

18 N/A  
19  
20

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.

1  
2 **(c) Exception:** No.  
3

4 **3. Summary of Public Comments**  
5

6 N/A  
7

8 **4. Selected Prescription**  
9

10 See Alternative 1.  
11

12 **B: Primary Road Crossing**  
13

14 N/A  
15

16 **C: Monitoring Program**  
17

18 N/A  
19  
20



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 NDMNRF.

**(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:**      **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 – Minnisabie	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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF.

**(c) Exception:** No.

## **3. Summary of Public Comments**

N/A

## **4. Selected Prescription**

See Alternative 1.

1 **B: Primary Road Crossing**

2

3 N/A

4

5 **C: Monitoring Program**

6

7 N/A

8

9

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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF Growth & Yield Program specialist and District Management Forester 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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF

**(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:** **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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF

**(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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF

**(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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF

**(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:**      **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 Prescription and 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 the center of an existing road.

**Prescription:**

- No harvest, renewal and tending operations are permitted within the AOC.
- A single operational road is permitted to be constructed through the outer edge of the AOC (60m-90m) provided there is no safe alternative. Following operations, the road will be effectively decommissioned and regenerated.

**(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 Prescription and 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 the center of an existing road.

**Prescription:**

- No harvest, renewal and tending operations are permitted within the AOC.
- A single operational road is permitted to be constructed through the outer edge of the AOC (90m-120m) provided there is no safe alternative. Following operations, the road will be effectively decommissioned and regenerated.

**(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 Prescription and 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.
- A single operational road is permitted to be constructed through the outer edge of the AOC (150m-200m) provided there is no safe alternative. Following operations, the road will be effectively decommissioned and regenerated.

**(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 Prescription and 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 center of an 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**

Received public comments requesting a small buffer of trees along identified access roads.

**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:**    **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**

Significant public input was received regarding the visual impact of slash piles and logging roads. This AOC was developed to aid in addressing these concerns. This AOC was initially developed for the Clytie Bay and Rush Bay roads.

**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:** **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 Prescription and 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**

During discussions with public regarding the Namego Lake area, the desire to have an identified campsite protected was discussed and resulted in the application of this AOC.

**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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF 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**

There was significant input from the public regarding the Namego Lake area and the potential for increased access to the area, as a result this AOC was developed and applied to the following lakes; Namego Lake, Perch Lake, India Lake, Dummy Lake, Vermillion Lake. This AOC was also applied through negotiations in the Deacon Lake area.

**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 NDMNRF 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, NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF 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 T01, 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.

1  
2 **(b) Rationale:** This prescription has been carried forward from the 2012 FMP.  
3

4 **(c) Exception:** No.  
5

### 6 **3. Summary of Public Comments** 7

8 There are numerous portage trails that have been identified in the area surrounding Vermillion, Perch,  
9 India, Namego, Dummy and Octopus lakes. Multiple meetings were held with interested parties and the  
10 portage trail AOC was presented and accepted by the parties involved. The primary concern was for the  
11 portage trails to remain passable and maintain the sense of remoteness.  
12

### 13 **4. Selected Prescription** 14

15 See Alternative 1.  
16

#### 17 **B: Primary Road Crossing** 18

19 **Namego Road:**  
20

#### 21 **Summary of Public Comments**

22 The primary concern raised was for the portage trails to be left passable and also maintain the sense of  
23 remoteness associated with backcountry canoeing.  
24

#### 25 **C: Monitoring Program** 26

27  
28 N/A  
29  
30

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:** **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 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 Prescription and 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 Prescription and 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 (TVcb).

**(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:** **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 (TVm).

**(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 (TVsn).

**(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 (TVw).

**(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:**    **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.

## 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
						EFMP/NRIP	Letter	Media	
<b>Stage 1</b> Preparing for planning	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
<b>Stage 1</b> 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
<b>Stage 2</b> Review of Long-Term Management 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
<b>Stage 3</b> Review of Proposed Operations	Public Consultation	Information Forum – *Canceled due to COVID*	-	*Canceled due to COVID 19* Materials were made available online for 30 days (FMPM 2020).	>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 SFL website	January 27, 2021- February 26, 2021	Stats not available					
<b>Stage 4</b> Review of Draft Forest Management 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.	10	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							
<b>Stage 5</b> Inspection of NDMNRF-Approved Plan									

**KENORA FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT - FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 2022-2032**  
**PUBLIC CONSULTATION SUMMARY - STAGE 1 INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE**  
**Updated September 4, 2020**

INPUT			RESPONSE	
Date	Organization or Interest Group	Comment Details	Date	Response
09-Jul-18	Local Stewardship Association	Presentation given at the Clarion in Kenora to approximately 50 LOWDSA members.	09-Jul-18	District forester worked with LOWDSA to provide FMP background information at members meeting.
16-Jul-18	Local Stewardship Association	Presentation given at the Nestor Falls Community Hall in Nestor Falls to approximately 15 LOWDSA members.	16-Jul-18	District forester worked with LOWDSA to provide FMP background information at members meeting.
17-Jul-18	Clytie Bay Cottagers Association	Presentation given to approximately ten property owners on Clytie.	17-Jul-18	At the request of cottagers in the Clytie Bay area of LOW, the district forester gave an FMP presentation to the group where background on Ontario's planning process was provided.
19-Jul-19	Minaki Cottagers Association	Forestry Tour for Minaki community members.	19-Jul-19	n/a
16-Aug-19	Lake of the Woods District Stewardship Association	Forestry Tour for LOWDSA members (focused on Clytie and Rush Bay Roads).	16-Aug-19	n/a
19-Nov-19	Interested & affected (McCallum Point)	Request to be added to the mailing list. Owns a cottage accessed by McCallum Point Road. Generally interested in forest operations in the area.	19-Nov-19	District forester replied discussing generally the forest management planning process and the key stages of public consultation. Added to the mailing list.
19-Nov-19	Interested & affected (FLAG)	Request to be added to the mailing list. Owns a cottage in the Deacon Lake area.	19-Nov-19	District forester replied discussing generally the forest management planning process and the key stages of public consultation. Added to the mailing list.
20-Nov-19	Interested & affected (FLAG)	Member of a local cottage association in the Austin/Grassy/Schnarr area forwarded information onto other potentially interested and affected persons.	20-Nov-19	District forester replied discussing generally the forest management planning process and the key stages of public consultation. Added to the mailing list.
22-Nov-19	Interested & affected	Written comments received in response to the Invitation to Participate mail-out. Comments were grouped into three categories: (1) reconciling social, economic and environmental objectives in our planning process, (2) regenerating Crown forests post-harvest, and (3) the protection of environmental values/features (more specifically, those associated with water).	18-Dec-19	District forester replied with a letter acknowledging that he had received the response and that the comments/input would be shared with the planning team and considered during FMP development.
			23-Dec-19	In response to December 18 <sup>th</sup> letter, the IA persons called and left a message looking to discuss several topics including (1) deforestation, (2) forestation, (3) planting, (4) cropping, etc.
			02-Jan-20	The district Forester followed up with a phone call. The areas of interest were discussed in the context of Ontario's Forest Management Planning context. It was an illuminating conversation for all. It was also noted that the property was in the process of being sold privately. The IA person will be removed from the FMP mailing list.
4-Dec-19	Trapper	Trapper in the Aulneau Peninsula area asking for more information on three topics: (1) access to the Aulneau, (2) how "weeds" are controlled, and (3) compensation for trappers.	11-Dec-19	District forester responded via email. A general response was given to each question. An offer was made to meet in person to discuss the questions in more detail and talk generally about the FMP process. Meeting was held on January 6 <sup>th</sup> at the MNRF Kenora District office.
05-Dec-19	Lake of the Woods District Stewardship Association	The executive director of a local stewardship association contacted the district informing them of some recent social-media postings by one of their members. The concerns related to road rehabilitation and the loss of productive forested lands through roads.	05-Dec-19	District forester responded with a fact-sheet to be distributed to the association's membership. Additional reference material was provided in subsequent communications which outlined key messaging from the MNRF and the Forest Products Association of Canada (FPAC).



12-Dec-19	Interested & affected	Request to be added to the mailing list. Local resident living on Longbow Lake. Interested in silvicultural effectiveness and regeneration standards.	12-Dec-19	District forester spoke with individual over the phone. Answered questions, discussed FMP process, and added them to the mailing list.
30-Dec-19	Interested & affected	Individual has a remote LUP on Red Deer Lake (Whiskey Jack Forest). He was primarily interested in obtaining a map of existing roads.	02-Jan-20	The district forester emailed a copy of the map and attached a link to our Electronic FMP website. They noted that all roads and road use management strategies are available for the current plan and may be a good source of background information.
06-Jan-20	Interested & affected	Clytie Bay cottager contacted to be placed on the mailing-list.	10-Jan-20	District Forester called back, confirmed information and added the individual to the mailing-list.
25-Feb-20	Grand Council Treat #3	Employee new to the Natural Resources Specialist role with Grand Council Treat #3. For this new role, the individual requested a meeting with MNRF to discuss forestry activities in the Kenora district.	25-Feb-20	Meeting was held at the MNRF Kenora District office. Note on file.
10-Mar-20	Interested & affected (McCallum Point)	Received an email regarding three general questions (1) to what extent is clear cutting allowed (2) when re-planting occurs what species are planted and (3) what chemical spraying is permitted?	10-Mar-20	The district forester received an email, and a phone call. The phone call lacked details; however, the email included the questions noted in the <i>input</i> column. The district forester, followed up with an email letting the client know when he should expect to hear back.
			16-Mar-20	The district forest followed-up with the interested and affected person via phone call. They spoke at length regarding his questions and explored other topics as they came up through conversation. In addition, the district forester discussed the current/ongoing Forest Management Planning Process, to which the client seemed to be familiar. At the end of the call, the client requested that the district forester follow-up with a written response to his questions.
			06-Mar-20	The district forester followed-up with an email letting the client know, that due to other priorities (COVID-19 being one complication) a response had not yet been drafted, but that it was still his intention to respond as soon as possible.
			06-May-20	The District Forester responded formally to the client's initial March 10 <sup>th</sup> , 2020 email and March 16 <sup>th</sup> , 2020 phone call.
21-Apr-20	LOWDSA	Received an email from the Kenora Local Citizens Committee (LCC) member representing the LOWDSA. He requested an update on the current status of the Kenora FMP.	05-May-20	District Forester organized a call with the interested and affected person as requested. They discussed the current status of the FMP, spoke generally about key <i>strategic</i> elements that have been completed to date, and timelines/upcoming important dates. The District Forester also explained that there would be an KLCC meeting invite coming out soon, which is a major step in providing the KLCC with an opportunity to consider the preliminary LTMD prior to going public, which would likely occur sometime in June.
			05-Jul-20	Received a request from the Kenora Local Citizens Committee (LCC) member representing the LOWDSA requesting information on various Environmental Registry of Ontario (ERO) notices.
			07-Jul-20	District Forester responded to the request including the LCC representative for the LOWDSA on the response. The District Forester suggested a call to provide an update on Proposed Operations, and options for reaching LOWDSA constituents remotely during the pandemic. The District Forester and LCC rep. tried numerous times between July 7 <sup>th</sup> and July 22 <sup>nd</sup> to connect, however, poor cellular and internet services at his seasonal residence prevented the meeting from taking place. On July 22 <sup>nd</sup> , the LCC rep. forwarded on two questions he had heard from other property owners in the area. On July 23 <sup>rd</sup> , the District Forester and LCC rep. were able to connect. During this meeting, the District Forester provided an update on Operational Planning and reviewed its context in terms of the planning process. Though out of scope of the FMP process, topics discussed included: recent changes to legislation and using forestry access roads to facilitate long-term access to seasonal residence. After the meeting the LCC rep. requested hard copies of the current AWS and 2022-2032 LTMD Summary maps. The District Forester completed this request.
			24-Mar-21	The District Forester received an email from the LCC representative for the Lake of the Woods District Stewardship Association identifying that they had received a correspondence from one of their members with property in the Ena Lake area.

			25-Mar-21	The District Forester responded indicating that they were already in the process of organizing a follow-up meeting with a large group of interest and affect persons from the Ena Lake area to describe the updates that have been made already in response to stage 3 public consultation.
			30-Mar-21	The District Forester and the LCC representative for the Lake of the Woods District Stewardship Association had a call to recap planning team discussion.
			13-Apr-21	The District Forester and the LCC representative for the Lake of the Woods District Stewardship Association had a call to recap current discussions involving cottagers in the area and their ongoing input/involvement in the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan.
			19-Apr-21	The District Forester and the LCC representative for the Lake of the Woods District Stewardship Association had a call to recap planning team discussion.
			26-May-21	The District Forester and the LCC representative for the Lake of the Woods District Stewardship Association had a call to recap planning team discussion.
			18-Jun-21	The District Forester and Miisun Forester received a request from the LCC representative for the Lake of the Woods District Stewardship Association for more information on the Stand and Site Guide and if an Environmental Assessment has ever been done in the Clearwater Bay Area. This was request came from another member of LOWDSA.
			21-Jun-21	The District Forester responded to the request.
26-Apr-20	LCC FMP representative	The Kenora Local Citizens Committee (KLCC) representative on the Kenora Forest Management Planning Team (PT), requested a one-on-one prior to the May 13 <sup>th</sup> KLCC meeting where the LTMD would be presented.	06-May-20	The District Forester and SFL Plan Author scheduled a meeting to review the proposed LTMD at length. Things that were discussed included: (1) A review of SFMM scoping runs; (2) Risk assessments; (3) Final scoping run; (4) Sustainability of objectives/objective achievement; (5) Preferred and optional harvest areas; (6) Proposed Primary Road Corridors; (7) Next steps / key dates forthcoming; and (8) The preferred approach/format for the May 13th LCAC meeting. The LCC representative was very satisfied with the discussion, and fully prepared to take our preliminary LTMD to the KLCAC.
14-May-20	Manitoba Conservation and Climate: Environmental Approvals Branch	Asked to be removed from the MFP mail-list.	n/a	As requested, the District Forester removed them from the list.

**KENORA FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT - FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 2022-2032**  
**PUBLIC CONSULTATION SUMMARY - STAGE 2 REVIEW OF THE LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT DIRECTION**  
**Updated December 7, 2020**

INPUT			RESPONSE	
Date	Organization or Interest Group	Comment Details	Date	Response
25-May-20	Minaki Conservancy	The District Forester responded to a request from the President of the Minaki Conservancy requesting more information on the 2020-2021 Annual Work Schedule (AWS).	25-May-20	The District Forester responded with the information as request, but also asked to schedule a meeting to discuss current forestry topics, the District Forester received a response from the new President
			29-Jun-20	The District Forester received a response from the new President of the Minaki Conservancy noting that they would welcome a call anytime.
			14-Jul-20	The District Forester replied looking to schedule a meeting.
			05-Aug-20	The District Forester organized a phone meeting to discuss the current status of the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Forest Management Planning process. During the call, the District Forester provided background on the Sustainable Forest Licensee and their structure, our current policy framework for sustainable forests, and the forest management planning process in general. The District Forester gave an update on current 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan development, reviewing each stage of public consultation, but in particular, stages 2 and 3. The District Foresters noted that the next few months will be an important time to connect with the planning team through the District Forest or the Miisun Foresters. The District Forester added this group to the email list as it was noted that the outgoing President had forgotten to carry the association forward. Going forward regular updates, and information sharing would occur and the President would keep members of the Minaki Conservancy informed of Forest management Planning activities and developments. After the phone meeting, the district foresters sent a copy of (1) the stage 2 notice, and (2) the LTMD summary map showing preferred and optional harvest areas. The District Forester also provided detailed, step-by-step instructions on how to access information via our Forest Information Portal.
			05-Aug-20	The District Forester followed up with an email attaching (1) the notice for Review of the Long-term Management Direction (LTMD) Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan (sent originally as part of Stage Two consultation via email on 06-Jul-2020) and (2) a copy of the LTMD Index map. The District Forester provided step-by-step instruction on how to access information and noted that the planning team would love receive input from the Minaki Conservancy at this this stage in planning (i.e. well before proposed operations) to the planning team develop their proposed operations.
			05-Aug-20	The District Forester organized a phone meeting to discuss the current status of the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan process. During the call, the District Forester provided substantial background on the Sustainable Forest Licensee and their structure, our current policy framework for sustainable forests, and the forest management planning process in general. The District Forester gave an update on current 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan development, reviewing each stage of public consultation, but in particular, stages 2 and 3. The District Foresters noted that the next few months will be an important time to connect with the planning team through the District Forest or the Miisun Foresters. The District Forester added this group to the email list as it was noted that the outgoing President had forgotten to carry the association forward. Going forward regular updates, and information sharing would occur and the President would keep members of the Minaki Conservancy informed of Forest management Planning activities and developments. After the phone meeting, the district foresters sent a copy of (1) the stage 2 notice, and (2) the LTMD summary map showing preferred and optional harvest areas. The District Forester also provided detailed, step-by-step instructions on how to access information via our Forest Information Portal.

			03-Feb-21	The District Forester called the chair of the Minaki Conservancy to confirm that they received the notice for Stage 3. The Chair advised the District Forester that they had been placing all of the notices in their newsletter, including the notice for Stage 3 and had not received any negative feedback.
			08-Feb-21	The District Forester received an email from the Chair of the Minaki Conservancy indicating that they had sent information regarding the proposed operations for the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan including contacts, links and timelines (e.g. deadline to make comments as part of Stage Three).
			16-Apr-21	The District Forester reached out to the President of the Minaki Conservancy looking to provide an update in advance of Stage Four.
			22-Apr-21	The District Forester and President of the Minaki Conservancy had a phone meeting. The District Forester provided an update. The two discussed that members of the Minaki Conservancy have been interested, receiving updates through the President, but have yet to provide any comments. Their main concerns continue to be the potential visibility of forestry operations from the water, and the timing of operations. The two discussed that the twin bridges on the Ena Lake Road extension are still needed to access harvest area for the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP. The President intended to provide the information discussed during the phone meeting to members for additional feedback.
			14-May-21	The President of the Minaki Conservancy sent the District Forester an email looking for a summary of the conversation the two had on 22-Apr-21 so that it could be included in the Minaki News.
			18-May-21	The District Forester responded with the information requested. The District Forester also provided copies of letters exchanged between the MNRF and the Minaki Cottagers Association (now Minaki Conservancy) during Phase One and Phase Two of the current Kenora Forest 2012-2022 Forest Management Plan, which outlined the adjustments made at the time.
			02-Jun-21	In response to sending out the 30-day advanced notice for Stage Four: Review of Draft Forest Management Plan, the District Forester received an email noting the President of the Minaki Conservancy would be posting the information from the notice in their newsletter this week.
			08-Jun-21	The District Forester responded, asking, if possible to get a copy of the details in the, provide an update on any comments that they may have received to date, and offered to schedule a virtual meeting sometime after 05-Jul-21 to discuss the Draft Forest Management Plan and answer any questions that may come up.
			09-Jun-21	The District Forester received an email from the President of the Minaki Conservancy indicating what was included in their recent newsletter. They also noted that they had not received any comments.
06-Jul-20	Trustee Rush Bay Woodchuck Bay Local Roads Board	The District Forester received an inquiry looking for help accessing LTMD related information/documents through our Forest Information Portal.	06-Jul-20	The District Forester responded immediately with detailed, step-by-step information, which fulfilled the initial request.
06-Jul-20	Big Sand Lake	Received an email regarding several general topics: •Ability to relate area by forest Unit (FMP-8) to a map of their specific area of interest; •Concerns around creating large monocultures; and •Reducing the amount of hardwood on the landscape, which they were concerned, would increase the risk of large forest fires.	22-Jul-20	The District Forester responded to each of the comment in detail. (1) The District Forester provided extensive background on Ontario's regulatory framework, as well as detailed information on how we classify and evaluate the landscape through the FMP process with reference to relevant guides and manuals. (2) Regarding Forest Unit specific information for the Big Sand Lake area, the District Forester produced several maps to facilitate this request, and help answer additional questions regarding monocultures, and historic implications of disturbance in the Big Sand Lake area. (3) Provided resources and a link to Ontario's FireSmart program. Also, shared the contact information for appropriate staff with Kenora AFFES. (4) Provided a digital copy of the Handbook for Getting Involved in Forest Management on Crown Lands in Ontario.
07-Jul-20	Interested & affected	Asked to be removed from the mail-list.	n/a	As requested, the District Forester removed them from the list.
08-Jul-20	Clytie Bay Cottagers Association	The chair of the Clytie Bay Cottagers Association sent two	14-Jul-20	The District Forester replied via email organizing a phone call for 22-July-20.

emails (1) on July 8th, 2020 inquiring about a potential FMP information session with his group of cottagers, and (2) on July 13th, 2020 looking for help accessing LTMD related information/documents through our Forest Information Portal. session with his group of cottagers.

22-Jul-21	During this call the District Forester discussed the steps to access information/documents on the Forest Information Portal. They also talked logistics and the possibility of a September meeting (virtual or otherwise) to review specific operational comments his group may have relating to the 2022-2032 Kenora FMP. After the call, the District Forester provided a map specific to their area of interest to be distributed to members, and help facilitate specific comments and or concerns to be discussed at a later date.
31-Jul-21	The chair of the Clytie Bay Cottagers Association provided a list of seven questions in response to the LTMD notice. One member of the Clytie Bay Cottagers Association, who provided comments as part of the larger group, also sent a personal email on August 3rd, 2020, reiterating their concerns. One response was provided. Questions related to topics such as (1)Preferred and optional areas of harvest in the Clytie bay area; (2) Regenerating harvested areas; (3) Projected annual harvest; (4) Market inquiries;
31-Jul-20	(5) Questions regarding the current 2020-2021 Annual Work Schedule; and (6) Several questions to be addressed operationally.
04-Sep-20	District Forester sent a detailed response to comments relevant to the LTMD. In addition, some comments that were out of scope of the LTMD, or operational in nature were also addressed. Those comments that were not specifically addressed, were noted and a follow-up meeting with the Clytie Bay Cottagers Association was encouraged. The response highlighted the Planning Teams flexibility and desire to incorporate operational concerns as needed at the appropriate time.
18-Sep-20	District Forester and Clytie Bay Cottager Association representative reviewed District Forester's September 4th response in order to provide additional information, and clarification where needed. At the conclusion of the call, the Clytie Bay Cottager Association representative indicated that a memo to association members would be drafted and sent out in short order. Once responses from members were collated, another meeting would be scheduled to discuss potential operational considerations relevant to the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan. The District Forester would be able to review and comment as needed on the draft memo.
23-Sep-20	District Forester received an email from a Clytie Bay Cottager Association member requesting a phone call to discuss the District Foresters September 4th response. District Forester responded immediately and arranged a phone call for that day.
05-Oct-20	Clytie Bay Cottagers Association representative sent a <i>Summary of information received from MNRF regarding the draft Forest Management Plan and submission of requests for further consideration in the planning process</i> , as per previous meeting and discussions between the Clytie Bay Cottagers Association representative and the District Forester.
23-Oct-20	Clytie Bay Cottagers Association and District Forester met to discuss the feed-back received October 5th. Key areas/topics important to the group were highlighted and a plan to accommodate for the input received from the Clytie Bay Cottagers Association was discussed.
04-Nov-20	Through the Chair of the Clytie Bay Cottagers Association, the District Forester received a request for more information regarding Ontario Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves formed through the Living Legacy Strategy.
05-Nov-20	The District Forester responded with background and local context.
05-Nov-20	Through the Chair of the Clytie Bay Cottagers Association, the District Forester received a request from the Clytie Bay Cottagers Association for more information regarding regulations under the Public Lands Act.
06-Nov-20	The District Forester responded as per the request.
04-Jan-21	On 27-Dec-21, the District Forester received a request for more information regarding the 30 day advanced notice for Stage Three. The District Forester explained the intent of the advanced notice and re-iterate timelines.

			04-Jan-21	The District Forester answered another request from a member of the Clytie Bay Cottage Association to be "kept informed of any possible meeting in the future". The District Forester replied with a copy of the 30 day advanced notice and a description of the timelines.
			11-Jan-21	Following the email to the member of the Clytie Bay Cottage Association from 04-Jan-21, the District Forester re-sent a copy of the 30 day advanced notice and explained how the planning team will use the input provided during Stage Three to help develop the draft FMP.
			27-Jan-21	The District Forester received an email inquiring about how to access information for proposed operations.
			27-Jan-21	The District Forester responded with detailed steps and re-sent the Stage Three notice.
			01-Feb-21	The District Forester received an email request for a virtual meeting to review details of the proposed operations and confirm the updates as discussed had been included.
			04-Feb-21	Updates on planning were provided to the Chair of the Clytie Bay Cottagers Association by the District Forester via phone call.
			07-Feb-21	From the Clytie Bay Cottagers Association, the District Forester received a written submission of recommendations for amendments to the Draft Forest Management Plan.
			09-Feb-21	The District Forester responded in writing to the request received on 07-Feb-21.
			09-Feb-21	Notes from the discussion on 04-Feb-21 were sent to the District Forester along with some additional questions regarding road use and herbicide use. Another meeting was requested to finalize comments.
			12-Feb-21	The District Forester and the Chair of the Clytie Bay Cottagers Association met virtually to finalize their input into for Draft FMP.
			12-Feb-21	After the meeting, the Chair of the Clytie Bay Cottagers Association re-sent an edited copy of their final recommendations for amendments to the Draft Forest Management Plan to be filed.
			16-Mar-21	The District Forester was forwarded a question from a member of the Clytie Bay Cottagers Association about how proposed operations south of Crowduck Lake would be accessed in the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP if approved.
			17-Mar-21	The District Forest responded initially with an answer and followed-up with a phone call on 25-Mar-21
			21-Jul-21	The District Forester received a request for assistance in accessing Stage Four Information products.
			22-Jul-21	The District Forester responded with step-by-step instructions and offered to host a call or virtual meeting to discuss further.
			23-Jul-21	A virtual meeting was held to review relevant Draft FMP products. No further comments were brought forward at this time.
14-Jul-20	Interested & affected	Request made to update contact information.	n/a	As requested, the District Forester updated the contact information.
14-Jul-20	Tourism	Request made to update contact information.	n/a	As requested, the District Forester updated the contact information.
14-Jul-20	Interested & affected	Request to be removed form the mail-list.	n/a	As requested, the District Forester updated the mail-list.
14-Jul-20	Interested & affected	Request to be removed form the mail-list.	n/a	As requested, the District Forester updated the mail-list.
14-Jul-20	Interested & affected	Request to be removed form the mail-list.	n/a	As requested, the District Forester updated the mail-list.
15-Jul-20	Cygnnet Lake	The Resource Management Clerk sent the District Forester an email noting that she had received a phone call from a resident in the Cygnnet Lake area requesting more information on logging roads. There was very limited information/detail provided on the phone message.	31-Jul-20	The District Forester followed up but there was no answer. The District Foresters left a detailed phone message with contact information, but did not receive a response.

01-Aug-20	Asubpeeschoseewagong Netum Anishinabek (Grassy Narrows First Nation)	On 05-Nov-20 during a joint ANA-MNRF meeting, ANA requested that MNRF share information on road options (including pros and cons and basis for preferred option) assessed in the Kenora FMP LTMD relative to a proposed Umfreville Road corridor in the WJF, as well as specific timelines for Kenora FMP approvals, and details on approval process for the proposed road corridor within the WJ FMA	05-Nov-20	The District Forester completed this action item by providing a detailed excel sheet and accompanying maps.
04-Aug-20	Redditt Area	SFL and District Forester received an email commenting on (1) Local ski trails; (2) Portage trails; and (3) A request for a higher resolution map of the area around Armstrong Lake, Reddit. This individual noted that they would reach out to other residence and cottagers in the area to solicit additional comments.	04-Aug-20	The Miisun Forester responded noting that he would be happy to discuss the protection of trails and other values in the Armstrong Lake area. He also followed-up with preliminary 1:20,000 scale maps of the Armstrong Lake area.
			12-Nov-20	As a result of ongoing discussions with and among several cottagers in the Armstrong Lake area, the District Forester arranged a virtual meeting with a group of interested and affected persons, as well as a Miisun company official.
			19-Nov-20	This meeting was held on 19-Nov-20, and covered a wide range of topics including: general background information on Ontario's policy framework for sustainable forests, average production process of an FMP including key stages of public consultation, natural disturbance pattern emulation in forest management planning, the process for selecting harvest area both strategically and operationally, common tourism-type Area of Concern (AOC) prescriptions, potential access (i.e. road construction) to new harvest areas, etc. The District Forester ensured that all members of this group were added to the mail-list. The group agreed to schedule a follow-up meeting once the preferred harvest area was refined closer to Stage Three.
			07-Jan-21	This follow-up meeting included the District Forester, Miisun Forester, and several interested and affected persons from the Redditt area. We reviewed the preferred harvested areas that were to be used for Stage three. The Miisun Forester provided an update on the work done to refine the preferred harvest areas. The Miisun Forester had the latest mapping available for the discussion. It was noted that several large areas around Armstrong Lake were removed due to public input, difficult road construction, and moderate wood quality. Harvest area near Kenora, Star, and Kramer Lakes would still be proposed for harvest. Following the call, PDF maps were distributed to the group via email.
			02-Jun-21	The District Forester received a request for copies of operations maps in advance of the official 05-Jul-21 public review/comment period
			08-Jun-21	The District Forester provided maps as requested
10-Aug-20	North Ottermere Campers Association	Request to be added to the mail-list.	n/a	As requested, the District Forester updated the mail-list.
18-Aug-20	Local Business	Requested a change of address on the mail-list.	n/a	As requested, the District Forester updated the mail-list.
28-Aug-20	Iskatewizaagegan No. 39 Independent First Nation	MNRF attended a meeting with Shoal Lake No 39. to discuss several items including the current development phase of the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan. One attendee made several comments regarding there trapline area. Comments included avoiding harvest in specific areas within their trapline, and greater protection of old forest.	n/a	The District Forester provided background on the Forest Management Planning process including reference to all key dates of formal consultation. He noted that we are now working on developing Proposed Operations, and that the time is now for providing input into things like road or block planning, and the addition of new values. A follow-up meeting was planned, but no specific date set.
22-Sep-20	Interest and affected	Request to be removed from the mail-list.	n/a	As requested, the District Forester updated the mail-list.

22-Sep-20	Interest and affected	Request to be added to the mail-list.	n/a	As requested, the District Forester updated the mail-list.
23-Sep-20	Interest and affected	Request to update an address on the mail-list.	n/a	As requested, the District Forester updated the mail-list.
23-Sep-20	Interest and affected	Requested a change of address on the mail-list.	n/a	As requested, the District Forester updated the mail-list.
23-Sep-20	Interest and affected	Request to be removed from the mail-list.	n/a	As requested, the District Forester updated the mail-list.
01-Oct-20	Interested and affected (Redditt)	Request to be added to the mail-list.	n/a	As requested, the District Forester updated the mail-list.
02-Oct-20	McConnell Lake Roads Board	Requested a change of address on the mail-list.	n/a	As requested, the District Forester updated the mail-list.
02-Oct-20	Interested and affected (Redditt)	Request to be added to the mail-list.	n/a	As requested, the District Forester updated the mail-list.
05-Oct-20	Tourism	Requested a change of address on the mail-list.	n/a	As requested, the District Forester updated the mail-list.
05-Oct-20	Interest and affected	Requested a change of address on the mail-list.	n/a	As requested, the District Forester updated the mail-list.
20-Oct-20	Interested and affected (Redditt)	District Forester received a request from an interest and affected person requesting more information on potential forestry operations in the Armstrong Lake area near Redditt.	20-Oct-20	The District Forester responded to the request with basic information and a proposal to meet virtually to discuss the Forest Management Plans current phase of development.
			21-Jun-21	During a virtual meeting between the District Forester and the interested and affected person, the forest industries compliance system and potential tourism Area of Concern prescriptions were discussed. The District Forester also provided a copy of the Stage Two notice and added the interested and affected person to the mail-list. This individual also became involved with a larger group of interested and affected people in the Redditt area.
04-Nov-20	Interested and affected (Sunset Strip)	District Forester received a request from a local cottagers requesting more information regarding the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP planning process e.g. availability of maps, scheduling of activities, how to provide input into operational planning.	05-Nov-20	The District Forester provided a response which included a copy of the Stage 2 media notice and links to the Ontario Natural Resources Information Portal. The District Forester offered to discuss any additional comments virtually.
			24-Nov-20	The District Forester and interested and affect person had a virtual meeting where questions were discussed at length. This interested and affected person was also added to the mailing list.
10-Nov-20	Redditt Area	District Forester received a request from an interest and affected person requesting more information on potential forestry operations in the Armstrong Lake area near Redditt.	11-Nov-20	The District Forester responded with basic information and a request for more detail to help provide a more fulsome answer.
			12-Nov-20	After receiving some clarification regarding the specific area of interest, the District Forester responded with detailed information regarding the current status of the Forest Management Plan, potential forestry operations in the Armstrong Lake area, and Area of Concern Prescriptions. A virtual follow-up meeting was also scheduled for a later date, and the individual was added to the mail-list.
			24-Nov-20	The District Forester and interested and affect person had a virtual meeting where questions were discussed at length. Additional topics not included in previous communications were: background on Ontario's policy framework for sustainable forests, regular prescription for the protection of water quality, and landscape-level considerations for various wildlife species.
			03-Jun-21	Received a follow up noting that they hadn't yet received a request for more information after the 30-day advanced notice was sent out. The District Forester confirmed that with was advanced notice only and that products would not be available until July 5, and that they would remain online until the end of the 60 day comment period.
			09-Jun-21	The District Forester responded as requested.
			09-Jun-21	The District Forester received another email looking for clarification regarding some of the mapping products associated with the Draft Forest Management Plan that were shared in advance of the official comment period.
			11-Jun-21	The District Forested responded to their inquires.



19-Nov-20	Redditt Area	As a result of ongoing discussions with and among several cottagers in the Armstrong Lake area, the District Forester arranged a virtual meeting with a group of interested and affected persons, as well as a Miisun company official.	19-Nov-20	This meeting was held on 19-Nov-20, and covered a wide range of topics including: general background information on Ontario's policy framework for sustainable forests, average production process of an FMP including key stages of public consultation, natural disturbance pattern emulation in forest management planning, the process for selecting harvest area both strategically and operationally, common tourism-type Area of Concern (AOC) prescriptions, potential access (i.e. road construction) to new harvest areas, etc. The District Forester ensured that all members of this group were added to the mail-list. The group agreed to schedule a follow-up meeting once the preferred harvest area was refined closer to Stage Three.
			07-Jan-21	This follow-up meeting included the District Forester, Miisun Forester, and several interested and affected persons from the Redditt area. We reviewed the preferred harvested areas that were to be used for Stage three. The Miisun Forester provided an update on the work done to refine the preferred harvest areas. The Miisun Forester had the latest mapping available for the discussion. It was noted that several large areas around Armstrong Lake were removed due to public input, difficult road construction, and moderate wood quality. Harvest area near Kenora, Star, and Kramer Lakes would still be proposed for harvest. Following the call, PDF maps were distributed to the group via email.
26-Nov-20	Interested and affected (Sunset Strip)	District Forester received a request from an interest and affected person provided comments on forestry use of local forest access roads that are used and maintained by local cottagers in partnership with the MTO, and relevance of Kenora's Restricted Area Orders (RAO) on forest management planning.	30-Nov-20	The District Forester provided a detailed responds and included a copy of the Stage Two notice and added the interested and affected person to the mail-list.
			22-Dec-20	The District Forester received a message asking for detailed information about proposed operations for the Kenora Forest.
			22-Dec-20	The District Foresters responded noting that the notice they had received was a 30-day advanced notice and that the detailed proposed operations would be made available for review and comment for a 30 day period starting January 27th and ending February 26th.
			10-Mar-21	The District Forester received an email requesting an email copy of the plan.
			11-Mar-21	The District Forester responded noting that the information should be available on Ontario's Natural Resources Information Portal. The District Forester also included a copy of the Index map for proposed operations.
26-Nov-20	Interest and affected (Ena Lake)	District Forester received a request from an interest and affected person requesting a copy of the summary of input received during the Desired Forest and Benefits Meeting and a current copy of the Summary of Public Comments.	30-Nov-20	The District Forester responded noting that he had received the email and would respond in detail at a later date.
			07-Dec-20	The District Forester responded to the interested and affected persons request. This person was added to the mail-list and a follow-up virtual meeting to discuss potential forest operations in the Ena Lake area was scheduled.
			10-Dec-20	The District Forester scheduled a phone call where a number of topics were discussed including: background on Ontario's policy framework for sustainable forests, and the planning process in general. Forest Management Plan objectives for the Kenora landscape were discussed and an explanation of the various Forest Units in this context were given. Stand and Site Guide prescriptions for the protection of water quality were discussed (e.g. variable shoreline reserves). The types of renewal and treatment options for different forest units and a general overview of the silvics and natural succession patterns of typical boreal tree species were discussed. The area of interest included preferred harvest areas identified north of Ena/Corn Lake, and west of Vermilion Lake. Specific concerns were noted regarding Octopus Creek.
			29-Dec-20	The District Forester received a request for more information regarding the 30 day advanced notice for Stage 3.
			04-Jan-21	The District Forester responded and explained the intent of the advanced notice and re-iterate timelines.

			16-Feb-21	A virtual meeting was schedule between the District Forester and other interested and affected people. As part of the initial meeting invite sent out on February 11th, the District Forester included (1) a copy of the Forest Management Planning Manual (2) a copy of the Handbook for Getting Involved in Forest Management on Crown Lands in Ontario, and (3) operational maps relevant to the groups area on interest. The concerns of this group were discussed and documented in detail during this initial virtual meeting. Further virtual session with interested an affected people from this area included representatives from Paddle Manitoba and cottagers/residence associated with Ena Lake and the Redditt area itself.
			19-Feb-21	Following the 16-Feb-21 virtual meeting with interested and affected people from the Ena Lake area, the District Forester replied to the entire group with written notes summarizing the concerns raised during the meeting, answers to additional questions asked during the meeting, a summary of the additional comments noted in the Team chat during the meeting, and a discussion of next steps. The District Forester also attached maps and several relevant background documents.
			26-Feb-21	The District Forester received an email with attached comments on the proposed operations for the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan.
			01-Mar-21	In addition to the discussions during the 19-Feb-21 virtual meeting, the District Forester responded accordingly.
			08-Apr-21	A follow up meeting was scheduled that now included the general group of interested and affected people in the Ena Lake area and those associated with Paddle Manitoba (i.e. the groups were combined for efficiency since their concerns were similar). During this meeting, the groups concerns were re-iterated and we discussed both generally and specifically mitigation options. The group also narrowed down some specific values to be considered by the planning team. At the conclusion of this call, the individual thanked the District Forester and Miisun Forester for all their hard work, but noted that despite those efforts they are simply fundamentally opposed to forestry and do not want it to occur. The majority people on the call, however, were more positive. Another follow up meeting was scheduled for when the viewsheds were complete.
			15-Apr-21	The individual followed up looking to schedule an individual meeting with the District and Miisun Foresters to discuss the proposed operations in the Corn Lake area specifically.
			20-Apr-21	The District and Miisun Foresters met with the individual and discussed access, mitigating the potential use of herbicides on specific harvest areas adjacent to Octopus Creek and Corn Lake. The group also re-iterated some of the changes that had already been proposed (e.g. an additional buffer on Octopus Creek to recognize it's importance as a value to local cottagers, applying a timing restriction on two blocks adjacent to high use recreational areas).
			02-Jun-21	Another virtual meeting was held to review the results of the viewsheds.
05-Dec-20	Interested and affected (Sunset Strip)	Interest and affected person requested more information on potential forester operations.	07-Dec-20	The District Forester responded as per the request. This person was added to the mail-list.
09-Dec-20	Interested and affected (Sunset Strip)	The District Forester received a request to be included on the email list for forestry activities on the Kenora Forest.	09-Dec-20	The District Forester responded noting that (1) they had been added to the emails (2) attached a copy of the Stage Two notice that had been sent out previously, and (3) noted that the next notice they should be receiving will be for Stage Three. The District Foresters also offered to hold a phone or virtual meeting if they had any questions.
			09-Dec-20	After looking at maps online, the individual followed up with a questions looking to clarify the meaning of some symbols in the legend e.g. of preferred, optional and patent/LUP.
			09-Dec-20	The District Forester responded as requested.

**KENORA FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT - FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 2022-2032**  
**PUBLIC CONSULTATION SUMMARY - STAGE 3 PROPOSED OPERATIONS - DURING 30 DAY ADVANCED NOTICE**  
**Updated January 21, 2021**

INPUT			RESPONSE	
Date	Organization or Interest Group	Comment Details	Date	Response
21-Dec-20	Interested and affected (Sunset Strip)	Request to be added to the email-list and removed from physical mail-list.	n/a	As requested, the District Forester updated the mail-list.
21-Dec-20	Interested and affected (Redditt Area)	The District Forester received a message providing some historical and current information regarding the Redditt/Armstrong Lake area.	22-Dec-20	The District Foresters responded thanking the interested and affected person for the additional, local context.
22-Dec-20	Interested and affected (Clytie Bay)	Request to be removed from the mail-list.	22-Dec-20	As requested, the District Forester updated the mail-list.
12-Jan-21	Interested and affected (Kramer Lake)	Having originally reached out to the Miisun Planning Forester with an incorrect email address, the interested and affected person contacted the District Forester for access to current mapping of their area of interest prior to the start of 'Stage Three'.	12-Jan-21	The District Forester responded by explaining to timelines of 'Stage Three'. Miisun Planning Forester was copied on the communication along with an inquiring seeing if current mapping was available to share. The District Forester also suggested a virtual or phone meeting after the start of 'Stage Three' in late January/early February.
08-Jan-21	Interested and affected (Pelican Pouch, Allin Lakes)	Request to be added to the mail-list.	20-Jan-21	As requested, the District Forester updated the mail-list. In addition, the District Forester provided an update on the planning schedule, including the timelines associated with stage 3 public consultation (30 day advanced notice was attached).
17-Jan-21	Interested and affected (Clearwater Bay)	District Forester received questions on how forest cover is maintain through forest management planning/harvest.	18-Jan-21	The District Forester provided background regarding how our forest management planning system incorporates fundamental principles of Boreal ecology, and uses natural disturbance pattern emulation to move landscapes toward more historic forest conditions
19-Jan-21	Interested and affected	In response to the 30 day advanced notice for Proposed Operation, interested and affected person requested additional maps of their area of interest.	21-Jan-21	The District Forester informed the interested and affected person that what they received was the 'advanced' notice and that information, including maps, would be available for their review and comment for a period of 30 days starting January 27th and ending February 26th.
21-Jan-21	Interested and affected (Minaki)	Request for additional, localized mapping of there area of interest so they could confirm if operations were within their vicinity.	22-Jan-21	The District Forester advised to get in touch once they had a chance to review the maps online after January 27th. If there are question/comments, the District Forester noted that he would be happy to arrange a phone or virtual meeting to discuss.

**KENORA FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT - FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 2020-2030**  
**PUBLIC CONSULTATION SUMMARY - STAGE 3 PROPOSED OPERATIONS**  
**Updated January 27, 2021**

26-Jan-21	Interested and affected (FLAG)	As a result of ongoing discussions with and among several cottagers in the Armstrong Lake area, the District Forester arranged a virtual meeting with a group of interested and affected persons, as well as a Miisun company official.	26-Jan-21	The District Forester responded with a proposed meeting date.
			29-Jan-21	The District Forester met with two cottagers on Deacon Lake to discuss there concerns with planned harvest in their area, specifically, one contingency block that is immediately east of Deacon Lake. There concerns included (1) access - they would like to have a better sense of where operational roads are likely to be constructed before it happens (2) buffers - cottagers are concerned that the current W01 AOC buffer will not adequately protect the lake. Specific concerns raised during this call included, that the current reserve will not adequately protect against erosion in the area because of the shallow soils and extreme terrain, that they will be able to see harvest operations from their respective cottages, that fish habitat and fish spawning specifically, will not adequately be protected.

			31-Jan-31	The cottagers follow-up the meeting with another email which included several questions regarding: a request to re-iterate timelines and documentation available for Stage 3, if values maps are updated for planning, if silvicultural and biological implications are considered during planning, and if shapefiles could be provided.
			08-Feb-21	The District Forester responded immediately, but sent a more detailed response which answered their questions on February 8th. In the response the District Forester also included a copy of the 30 day advanced notice that was sent out for proposed operations, the Handbook for Getting Involved in Forest Management Planning on Crown Lands in Ontario, and values maps for fish and wildlife. The District Forester suggested that they contact the Plan Author with their request for shapefiles.
			16-Feb-21	The District Forester received an email with an attached word document with specific comments. The District Forester responded immediately noting that a more detailed response would follow shortly.
			01-Mar-21	The District Forester responded in detail and provided several links where the commenter could obtain information on Ontario forest management planning process.
			26-Mar-21	The District Forester, SFL Forester and four property owners met to discuss updates due resulting from previous discussions/meetings and to review recent communications exchanged. A follow-up meeting was scheduled to review the results of our 'viewsheds' and discuss if any additional changes would be required.
			12-Apr-21	Received a letter from FLAG - reviewed and discussed at meeting the day after.
			13-Apr-21	follow-up meeting to our March 26th meeting. Reviewed viewsapes, which showed that impacts to visibility would be minimal to null.
			11-May-21	The District Forester received another letter from FLAG
			19-May-21	Received a follow up noting that they hadn't received a response yet.
			19-May-21	The District Manager responded noting the they had an emergency management situation due to multiple wild fires and noted that they would responde shortly.
			21-May-21	The District Manager responded to the 11-May-21 letter.
			25-May-21	The interested and affected person thank them for the response but clarified that the purpose of their 11-May-21 letter was to seek more time due to the COVID crisis.
			04-Jun-21	The District Manager responded to the clients 25-May-21 reply.
			04-Jun-21	The interested and affected person responded indicating that they object to the timelines of the Forest Management Plan.
29-Jan-21	Interested and affected (Ena)	The District Forester was forwarded a message from the Natural Resources Information and Support Centre from an interest and affected person from Redditt looking for more information on the proposed operations.	10-Feb-21	The District Forester responded as requested.
			16-Feb-21	The District Forester held a virtual meeting with several interested and affected people form the Ena Lake area in order to provide more background information and answer questions.
			19-Feb-21	Following the meeting the District Forester sent out several maps and supporting documentation. The District Forest also summarized the discussion from the meeting and provided information on next-steps.
			04-Apr-21	In advance of a follow up virtual meeting on 08-Apr-21 with interested and affected people in the Ena Lake area, the District Forester received an email re-iterating several concerns in advance since the individual was not going to be able to attend.
			06-Apr-21	The District Forester and indicated that a separate one on one meeting could be scheduled at anytime to accommodate their schedule.
03-Feb-21	Interested and affected (Redditt)	The District Forester received multiple calls, emails, and comments from various individuals all part of the same group regarding a contingency block in the Kramer Lake area and associated trails on Crown land.	03-Feb-21	After several phone calls, emails and individual meetings, the District Forester and the Plan Author scheduled a meeting with stakeholders for February 12th.
			09-Feb-21	In advance of the meeting the individual sent an email with attached recommendations for the planning team.

			12-Feb-21	At the meeting it was determined that the contingency block in question would be removed from the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan. Further, some text (and map) would be included in the plan that identifies the specific boundaries associated with this groups concerns so that it can be easily identified and addressed for in future planning cycles.
04-Feb-21	Interested and affected (Ena)	The District Forester received a phone call from interested and affected person associated with Octopus Lake to discuss the propose operations. Following the phone call, several emails were exchanged. Primarily, the individual was interested in future access.	10-Feb-21	Following a second phone call where the two discussed the proposed operations at length, including access, buffers, timing, etc., the District Forester sent several operational maps of the area of interest as requested.
07-Feb-21	Tourist camp operator	The District Forester received a phone call asking for maps of the areas near Young's Wilderness Lodge	02-Mar-21	The District Forester had missed the initial phone message (to their old office number). When the message was received the District Forester responded with a return phone call and followed-up with an email providing maps as requested.
			18-May-21	The District Forester received an email indicating that the camp owners would like to arrange a virtual meeting after ice out.
			21-Apr-21	The District Forester arranged a virtual meeting where the group discussed how input would be addressed through the forest management planning process.
			27-May-21	The District Forester received an email from the tourist camp owners looking for an update on their earlier discussions.
			28-May-21	The District Forester responded, indicating what would be included in the FMP as a result of their discussions.
10-Feb-21	Paddle Manitoba	The District Forester received an email for 'Paddle Manitoba' requesting more information on Proposed Operations in the Ena Lake area. Initial comments suggest interest in protecting water quality, increasing access, impacts to wildlife, protecting portage routes and associated values.	10-Feb-21	The District Forester responded with a proposed meeting date.
			19-Feb-21	A virtual meeting was schedule between the District Forester and other interested and affected people. As part of the initial meeting invite sent out on February 11th, the District Forester included (1) a copy of the Forest Management Planning Manual (2) a copy of the Handbook for Getting Involved in Forest Management on Crown Lands in Ontario, and (3) operational maps relevant to the groups area on interest. The concerns of this group were discussed and documented in detail during this initial virtual meeting. Further virtual session with interested an affected people from this area included representatives from Paddle Manitoba and cottagers/residence associated with Ena Lake and the Redditt area itself.
			23-Feb-21	The District Forester received an email following the 19-Febr-21 meeting with three requests. The District Forester responded indicating previous conversations and that additional virtual meeting/discussions would follow.
			23-Feb-21	Following the 19-Feb-21 virtual meeting with interested and affected people from Paddle Manitoba, the District Forester replied to the entire group with written notes summarizing the concerns raised during the meeting, answers to additional questions asked during the meeting, a summary of the additional comments noted in the Team chat during the meeting, and a discussion of next steps. The District Forester also attached maps and several relevant background documents.
			08-Apr-21	Following the initial meeting the Paddle Manitoba on 19-Feb-21, the District and Miisun Forest met with a larger group of interested and affected people to discuss the mitigation measures the planning team had proposed to address concerns. Though some follow up was still needed the group felt that the planning team the group felt that we were moving in the right direction together.
			12-May-21	The District Forester reached out to provide and update on actions related to the previous meeting. Specifically, noting that the planning team was still working to complete the viewshed required in order to consider further adjustments to shoreline reserves as needed.
			19-May-21	The District Forester followed-up with a meeting request for 02-Jun-21. The intent of this meeting would be to review the outcomes of the viewshed analysis, and provide an update on proposed operations in advance of the Draft Forest Management Plan being made available to the public for review and comment on 05-Jul-21.

			02-Jun-21	A virtual meeting was held. Unfortunately, a representative was not able to make the meeting because of a last minute conflict, however, three other interested and affected people from the Ena Lake area attended the virtual meeting to consider the results of the viewshed analysis and reviewed updated maps for Draft FMP with changes as per previous virtual meetings.
			05-Jun-21	The District Forester followed-up with representatives from Paddle Manitoba specifically asking if they would like another meeting to be scheduled since a representative was not in attendance during the 02-June-21 call. A meeting was scheduled for 16-Jun-21.
			16-Jun-21	The District Forester met with the representative of Paddle Manitoba. They discussed the timelines and reviewed the results of the viewsheds. They also discussed where alteration were being made as a result of the analysis and the other updates that had been made as a result of previous conversations e.g. access controls, access plan, removing certain stands, updating the portage Area of Concern (AOC) prescription, increasing no-harvest reserves on shorelines, etc. Appreciative of the planning teams efforts to address concerns, the two agree to circle back again sometime after July 5 when the Draft Forest Management Plan becomes available on Ontario's Natural Resources Information Portal.
16-Feb-21	Interested and affected (Ena)	Following the virtual meeting held with interested and affected people in the Ena Lake area on 16-Feb-21, the District Forester received a request to be added onto the email list.	16-Feb-21	As requested, the individual was added to the email list.
			26-Feb-21	Following the second virtual meeting held with interested and affected people in the Ena Lake area, the District Forest received an email re-iterating some of their concerns. They also provided a map with additional values information.
			01-Mar-21	The District Forester responded thanking them for the information and participation in both session with interested and affected people in the Ena Lake area.
20-Feb-21	Interested and affected (Ena)	The District Forester received an email indicating that they had been forwarded a message from a follow cottager on Ean Lake. The individual was looking for more information on the guidelines specific to forest management planning in Ontario.	22-Feb-21	The District Forester responded providing links to the Ontario governments website where information could be found. The District Forest also noted where key information related to their specific request could be found.
			22-Feb-21	The District Forester received a reply looking for more information.
			23-Feb-21	The District Forester responded with additional information as requested.
			26-Feb-21	The District Forester received a reply with an attached letter and maps that indicated several portage routes from the area. One of the key comments received was a request to maintain the remote aesthetic of the areas north of Ena Lake.
			01-Mar-21	The District Forester responded thanking them for the information, noting that the planning team would work to incorporate their input as best as possible.
22-Feb-21	Interested and affected (Ena)	The District Forester received an email from an individual whose family owns three properties on Ena Lake. They expressed concerns about herbicide and water quality. They indicated that the buffers appeared too close to the lake and for aesthetic purposed should be increased.	01-Mar-21	The District Forester responded thanking them for their input and noted that the planning team is working to balance public input with other interest/objectives for the area. The District Forester also attached a copy of Ontario's Handbook for Getting Involved in Forest Management on Crown Lands and provided several links to the governments website for more information.
22-Feb-21	Interested and affected (Ena)	The District Forester received an email indicating several concerns. The individual also provided some values information.	25-Feb-21	The District Forester respond to the comments.
23-Feb-21	Interested and affected (Ena)	The District Forester received an email noting concerns about proposed operations in the Vermillion Lake area .	24-Feb-21	The District Forester respond to the comments.

24-Feb-21	Interested and affected (Ena)	The District Forester received an email indicating several concerns. On 26-Feb-21, the District Forester received another follow up email with several attached maps. This maps included values information	01-Mar-21	The District Forester responded thanking them for their input and noted that the planning team is working to balance public input with other interest/objectives for the area. The District Forester also attached a copy of Ontario's Handbook for Getting Involved in Forest Management on Crown Lands and provided several links to the governments website for more information.
24-Feb-21	Interested and affected (Ena)	The District Forester received an email indicating several concerns. The individual who help coordinate the 16-Feb-21 virtual meeting with interested and affected people in the Ena Lake area was copied.	24-Mar-21	The District Forester responded all, thanking them for their input and noted the planning team was working to consider and incorporate input as needed.
24-Feb-21	Interested and affected (Ena)	The District Forester received an email indicating several concerns and asked to be placed on the email distribution list for forestry activities on the Kenora Forest Management Unit.	24-Feb-21	The District Forester responded thanking them for their input. They were added to the email list as requested.
24-Feb-21	Interested and affected (Ena)	The District Forester received two emails (1) with an attached map and (2) with notes on the map. These were of the area and identified various campsites and portage routes used by paddlers/boaters.	25-Feb-21	The District Forester responded thanking them for the information.
25-Feb-21	Interested and affected (Ena)	The District Forester received an email indicating several concerns (copying several people) including water quality, and noise pollution. The individual attached several maps identifying areas of concern.	01-Mar-21	The District Forester responded thanking them for their input and noted that the planning team is working to balance public input with other interest/objectives for the area. The District Forester also attached a copy of Ontario's Handbook for Getting Involved in Forest Management on Crown Lands and provided several links to the governments website for more information.
25-Feb-21	Interested and affected (Ena)	The District Forester received an email from an individual with family in the area. They indicated their concern with the amount of area being identified for proposed operations	01-Mar-21	The District Forester responded with background information relevant to their comments.
25-Feb-21	Interested and affected (Ena)	The District Forester received an email indicating five main concerns.	26-Feb-21	The District Forester thanked the individual for their follow up email and referenced their discussion during the virtual meeting held on 19-Feb-21. In addition to the communications referenced here, this individual participated in all virtual meetings held since 19-Feb-21.
			09-Apr-21	Following the second virtual meeting with interested and affected people form the Ena Lake area, the individual followed up with some additional questions.
			12-Apr-21	The District Forester responded as per requested.
			02-Jun-21	A third virtual meeting was held with interested and affected people to view the results of the viewsheds that we done to assess potential visual impacts of forestry operations on the lakes north of Ena Lake. The group also reviewed the draft Forest Management Plan maps (scheduled for official release to the public on July 5) that included the updates/changes made as a result of this groups input through the planning process.
25-Feb-21	Interested and affected (Ena)	The District Forester received an email indicating concerns about the use of herbicide. Nine others were copied on the email).	01-Mar-21	The District Forester respond to the comments.
25-Feb-21	Interested and affected (unknown area)	The District Forester received an email with an attached letter indicating a number of concerns regarding the integrity of forest operations, climate change and global warning.	01-Mar-21	The District Forester responded with a discussion of Ontario's Policy Framework for Sustainable Forests and provided additional information on how to get involved in the planning process.
25-Feb-21	City of Winnipeg	The District Forester received an email expressing concerns around forestry activities near Shoal Lake. Four other members of the City of Winnipeg were copied on the initial	01-Mar-21	The District Forester responded thanking them for their input and noted that the closest proposed allocation to Shoal Lake was more than 250 meters away. The District Forester also provided some detailed information on Ontario's forest management planning system.

		email.	15-Apr-21	The District Forester received an email from the City of Winnipeg with an attached map indicating three areas of concern (harvest area adjacent to Shoal Lake). The District Forester replied noted that these areas had been removed between Stage Three and Stage Four, but noted the timing for our next official stage of public consultation (Stage Four: Draft FMP). The District Forester noted that they should schedule a virtual meeting to discuss potential changes to allocations as shown for Draft FMP.
			20-Apr-21	The District Forester received a response indicating that the City of Winnipeg would like to be included on the Kenora District's email distribution list to receive update on forestry activities on the Kenora Forest. The District Forester update the email list as requested.
			16-Jul-21	The District Forester received an email noting that the City of Winnipeg representative was just starting to review the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Draft Forest Management Plan, but that they were not able to find map sheet 36549 (Shoal Lake / Echo Bay area).
			16-Jul-21	The District Forester responded noting that the reason that the mapsheet is not available online is because the allocations that had been planned in that area previously have been removed due to public input and operational considerations. The District Forester attached a copy of the index map and offer to hold a virtual meeting upon request.
26-Feb-21	Interested and affected (Ena)	The District Forester received an email from the son of a property owner on Ena Lake. They indicated concerns about herbicide spray.	01-Mar-21	The District Forester responded thanking them for their input and noted that the planning team is working to balance public input with other interest/objectives for the area. The District Forester also attached a copy of Ontario's Handbook for Getting Involved in Forest Management on Crown Lands and provided several links to the governments website for more information.
			01-Mar-21	The individual replied noting that they were aware of the recent meeting held on 16-Feb-21 with interested and affected people from the Ena Lake, but were not able to attend. The individual had several follow up questions including (1) timing (2) if there would be further meetings or opportunities to comment (3) where they can find more information and (4) if I had any involvement in the Revell Lake Nuclear waste proposal.
			02-Mar-21	The District Forester responded to the request including a copy of the Stage Three advanced notice. The individual was added to the email list.
26-Feb-21	Interested and affected (Ena)	The District Forester received an email with an attached letter indicating several concerns.	01-Mar-21	The District Forester responded with background information relevant to their comments.
26-Feb-21	Interested and affected (Ena)	The District Forester received an email with an attached letter indicating several concerns.	01-Mar-21	The District Forester responded with background information relevant to their comments.
26-Feb-21	Interested and affected (Ena)	The District Forester received an email with concerns around future recreational use and impacts from forestry on the aesthetic of the area.	01-Mar-21	The District Forester responded thanking them for their input and noted that the planning team is working to balance public input with other interest/objectives for the area. The District Forester also attached a copy of Ontario's Handbook for Getting Involved in Forest Management on Crown Lands and provided several links to the governments website for more information.
26-Feb-21	Interested and affected (Ena)	The District Forester received and email indicating several concerns.	01-Mar-21	The District Forester responded thanking them for their input and noted that the planning team is working to balance public input with other interest/objectives for the area. The District Forester also attached a copy of Ontario's Handbook for Getting Involved in Forest Management on Crown Lands and provided several links to the governments website for more information.
26-Feb-21	Interested and affected (Ena)	The District Forester received an email from an interested and affected person in the Ean Lake area. This individual highlighted several concerns and also, provided a map identifying several values.	01-Mar-21	The District Forester responded with background information relevant to their comments.
26-Feb-21	Interested and affected (Ena)	The District Forester received an email and attached letter from CPAWS Wildlands League focusing on two topics: "the threat to boreal caribou habitat" and "the unsustainable impacts of full-tree clearcut harvesting"	26-Feb-21	The District Forester responded immediately thanking them for their input and noted that another, more detailed email would follow.
			11-Mar-21	The District Forester responded with a follow-up letter via email.



28-Feb-21	Tourist camp operator	The District Forester received an email from the owner of a local tourist camp looking for more information on the Proposed Operations for the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP.	01-Mar-21	The District Forester responded with an email and a request for a phone meeting. That same day, the District Forester and tourist camp owner had a phone meeting where the planning process (e.g. background, timelines, ways to get involved, etc.) was discussed.
01-Mar-21	Interested and affected (Ena)	The District Forester received an email with an attached letter indicating four concerns.	01-Mar-21	The District Forester respond as requested.
01-Mar-21	Interested and affected (Ena)	The District Forester received an email indicating four concerns with the proposed operations.	01-Mar-21	The District Forester responded with background information relevant to their comments.
			06-Mar-21	The District Forester received a reply looking for more information.
			09-Mar-21	The District Forester responded to the follow-up request with additional information. The District Forester also copied those who attended the initial virtual meeting on 19-Feb-21 since the information was relevant to all those involved and to prevent future duplication.
24-Mar-21	Interested and affected (Sunset)	The District Forester received an email looking for more information in the Clytie Bay area.	24-Mar-21	The District Forester responded with the information requested including a written synopsis of planned operations in the area, the stage 3 notice for proposed operations, the index map for proposed operations, and an invitation to participate in a virtual meeting to discuss comments if needed. The District Forester also followed-up with a phone call to the individual who started the original email chain (i.e. multiple people were copied).
24-Mar-21	Interested and affected (Sunset Strip)	The District Forester received an email from several individuals in the Clytie Bay area requesting more information on proposed operations. The individual who sent the initial email also call the District Forester shortly after sending the email.	25-Mar-21	The District Forester first spoke to the individual over the phone, providing background and an update on how operations were adjust between stages two and three. After the call, the District Forester responded to the email with a summary (i.e. an update on how proposed operations has already been adjusted between stage two and three) of the phone conversation and offered to have a virtual meeting to discuss further if required. The District Forester included the direct link to planning resources for proposed operation on the Natural Resources Information Portal (NRIP) and a copy of the index map.
25-Mar-21	Interested and affected (Echo Bay)	The District Forester received an email from a cottage owner in the Echo Bay area who is opposed to proposed operations in the Clearwater Bay area. They were looking for more information on planning and on how to register their opposition. They followed up with a second email with contact information.	29-Mar-21	The District Forester provided an update over the phone, then followed up with an email which included the base maps for the individuals area of interest. The District Forester used a response that was provided to other interested and affected people in the area since this individual had been copied on a previous email string. In addition to the operational map for the area, the email included a summary of key information pertaining to broader area. The District Forester also offer to schedule a virtual meeting.
			29-Mar-21	The District Forester received a response indicating that because proposed operations are under a Restricted Area Order (RAO) an Individual Environmental Assessment should be done.
			31-Mar-21	The District Forester responded with additional information on (1) the intent of the RAO and (2) Ontario's Crown Land Use Policy Atlas (CLUPA), as it relates to forestry activities in the area.
			04-Apr-21	Following a question and answer session organized between MNRF and Woodchuck Bay cottagers on 01-Apr-21, the District Forest received a list of 13 reasons for the individuals objection. Many of the reasons were similar points discussed during the 01-Apr-21 question and answer session.
			04-Apr-21	The District Forester called the individual in response the their email sent on 04-Apr-21 where more information was provided and an offer to hold a similar group question and answer session with interested and affect people in the Eco Bay area.
			04-Apr-21	The District Forester received a response indicating their interest in a group session. The individual noted that they would invite the Echo Bay cottagers. The individual noted two concerns (1) that they do not want to have Cameron Drive used for forestry activities, and (2) that they do not trust the logging companies to adhere to buffers
			07-Apr-21	After sending a note to the District Forester would be sending out the invite for the 13-Apr-21 Question and Answer session for Echo Bay cottagers, the District Forester received a notice from the individual noting that Echo Bay cottagers would be collaborating with the Woodchuck Bay group. They indicated that the newly formed Clearwater Bay Stewardship Foundation would represent their position going forward, which was to see an Independent Environmental Assessment conducted before any forestry activities occurred in the Clearwater Bay area.

			13-Apr-21	A question and answer session was held with Echo Bay cottagers (and cottagers from other areas e.g. Kendall Inlet). Prior to the virtual meeting the District Forester sent out written responses to the questions that were provided in advance. During the meeting, the District Forest answered each question provided in advance. After the answers were provided, an open discussion occurred including both District and Miisun Foresters providing some additional operational context where they discussed ways concerns could be mitigate specific to the proposed operations in the Echo Bat area.
			13-Apr-21	The District and Miisun Foresters received a note after the question and answer session indicating that the group of cottagers was appreciative of their participation in the question and answer session.
			16-Apr-21	The District Forester received a note from the individual noting that they still object to any proposed operations in the area and that their fundamental issue with any proposed operations is the fact that they overlap with the RAO, which is intended to protect water quality.
			20-Apr-21	The District Forester responded referencing the background already provided, re-iterated operational considerations for the proposed operations in the Echo Bay / Rush Bay area, and asked if another follow up meeting was necessary.
			21-Apr-21	At this time, this individual had been identified as the primary spokesperson for cottagers in the Echo Bay area by the Clearwater Bay Stewardship Foundation. They indicated in this email that they had a list of over 40 cottagers around Echo Bay that they had emailed looking for feedback after the 13-Apr-21 virtual meeting. They noted that despite the efforts made to provide additional information on Ontario's Policy Framework for Sustainable Forests through multiple emails, phone calls and virtual meetings, that they still strongly disagreed with any proposed forestry operations in the area because they believe that the forestry legislation does not address the concerns of the Clearwater Bay RAO and that forestry is a threat to the environment. The spokesperson also indicated that another follow up meeting would not be required,
			22-Apr-21	The District Forester responded, thanking them for their input, reiterated information from previous communications, and noted the tentative timelines for the next stage in planning.
25-Mar-21	Interested and affected (Kenricia)	The District Forester received a request for an update on the most recent Annual Work Schedule and status of the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan.	25-Mar-21	The District Forester organized a call with interested and affected people from the Kenricia area. They discussed that blocks allocated in the current Annual Work Schedule and as part of the Kenora Forest 2012-2022 Forest Management Plan, would likely be brought forward into the new 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan. Some discussions around future access, current Area of Concern Prescriptions moving forward, and the planning process in general were discussed. No concerns were brought forward at that time.
			20-Apr-21	On 20-Apr-21 the District Forester received an email from the newly formed Clearwater Bay Stewardship Foundation which identified spokespersons for specific areas of interest. Since this individual was identified as the spokesperson for the Kenricia area, a meeting was organized to discuss the proposed operations in advance of the draft Forest Management Plan. In response a meeting was scheduled for 17-May-21.
			17-May-21	A virtual meeting was held between people from the Kenricia area, Miisun Forest, and the District Forester. During the call, an update on planning was provided. It was noted that a new (i.e. in addition to the 2012 FMP) no-harvest reserve would be added to Kenricia Road and the timing restriction would be carried forward. The group also discussed at length Ontario's forest management planning process and policy framework. It was also noted that a portion of the harvest area previously identified in the 2012 FMP would be dropped because of other overarching factors.
			17-May-21	The District Forester received a follow up request for information regarding the size of the harvest areas.
			18-May-21	The District Forester responded to the request.

29-Mar-21	Clearwater Bay Stewardship Foundation	Received and email, which included an email chain between stakeholders, from an interested and affected person in the Clearwater Bay area indicating their concerns with the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Proposed Operations. The individual requested a virtual meeting to discuss. Nine individuals were copied on the email.	29-Mar-21	The District Forester responded with background information on the forest management planning process, and indicated that they would be sending out an invite for a virtual meeting to provide more information, and answer any questions the group might have.
			30-Mar-21	The District Forester received a response requesting a phone call to arrange the specifics of the upcoming meeting. Twelve individuals were copied on the email.
			30-Mar-21	The District Forester was copied on three separate email chains in preparation for the upcoming virtual meeting.
			30-Mar-21	The District Forester received a phone call from the individual organizing other interested and affected people in the area to establish the details of the upcoming meeting.
			30-Mar-21	The District and Miisun Foresters received an email indicating the timing of the virtual meeting and a note that questions will be provided in advance to be answered during the virtual meeting.
			31-Mar-21	The District Forester received a list of twenty five questions to be addressed during the April 1, 2021 virtual meeting.
			31-Mar-21	The District Forester responded to an aggressive email from this individual in advance of the virtual meeting to be held on April 1, 2021. Earlier in the day (1059) this individual sent an email that the District Forester did not respond to until that evening (1951) because they were balancing other priorities with the need to respond to other clients by date-time received.
			01-Apr-21	A virtual meeting was held between the District Forest, Miisun Forester and approximately forty two other interested and affected cottagers from the Clearwater Bay area. The list of 25 questions was answered, additional discussion occurred regarding timelines, mitigating concerns through operational planning and next-steps. The session was recorded and subsequently distributed to all participants after the meeting.
			07-Apr-21	The District Foresters received an email from this individual indicating that a 'Foundation' was being formed to participate as a collective in the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 planning process. This email also indicated that individual spokespersons would be identified by area of interest. These spokes persons would then coordinate their own separate meetings with the Ministry and Plan Author to discuss their specific circumstances and how best to participate. The individual also requested a list of planning team members, and for the timing of the next planning team meeting team.
			08-Apr-21	The District Forester responded indicating that they were looking forward to working with individuals, groups of individuals and the new 'Foundation'. The District Forester provided information on how planning team are developed, how task teams function in relations to the larger planning team, when the next meeting would occur. In addition, after a discussion with the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Local Citizens' Committee Representatives on the planning team, the District Forester provided contact information in case this individual wanted to reach out to them as well for more information or a different perspective.
			13-Apr-21	The District Forest and now representative (chair) of the Clearwater Bay Stewardship Foundation Inc. (the 'Foundation'), exchanged several emails in advance of a planned virtual question and answer session with Echo Bay cottagers. The individual noted that future meetings may want to address broader implications to all proposed operations in the Clearwater Bay area. The individual also noted that they had yet to connect with the Local Citizens' Committee Representatives on the planning team.
			20-Apr-21	The District Forester received an email from the Chair of the 'Foundation', which identified spokespersons for each individual area of interest . The Chair asked the individual meetings be arranged with each spokesperson (and subsequent attendees) and that they be copied on all invites.

			16-Apr-21	The Chair of the 'Foundation' sent an email confirming that the 'Foundation' had been incorporated, and attached a 'Schedule A' indicating the purpose of the Clearwater Bay Stewardship Foundation Inc.
			20-Apr-21	The District Forester responded to the above email indicating that area representatives could reach out directly to arrange meetings as needed. The District Forester also noted that initial individual meetings had already occurred for two of the areas of interest (Woodchuck Bay and Echo Bay) and asked those spokesperson specifically if another follow-up meeting was required. The District Forester also attached the question and answer documents from the aforementioned meetings for consideration/distribution by individual spokespersons to their respective groups in advance of any future meetings. After some time, the District Forester also followed up again with the spokespersons that had not responded to the above request in the hopes of organizing more discussions (see notes on other areas within Clearwater Bay).
			04-May-21	The District Forester received an email from the Chair of the 'Foundation' requesting more information of the timing for the next official stage in planning (Stage Four: Review of Draft FMP). The individual had attached the notice for review of Long-Term Management Direction , which indicated a different date (August 18) as noted during recent virtual meetings.
			10-May-21	The District Forest responded to the above email confirming the current-tentative dates for Stage Four.
			11-May-21	The District Forester received an email from the Chair of the 'Foundation' with a request for more information on additional harvest area that may be included in response to changes being made as a result of ongoing efforts to mitigate stakeholder concerns between Stage Three and Stage Four.
			14-May-21	The District Forest responded to the 11-May-21 email and provided additional information/clarification regarding the 04-May-21 email.
			19-May-21	The District Forester received an email from the Chair of the 'Foundation' regarding an upcoming virtual meeting with cottagers from the Kenricia, Kendall and Inglis Lake Roads areas asking similar questions as previously noted for 04-May-21 and 11-May-21 emails. A small group was copied.
			20-May-21	The District Forest responded re-iterating previous messaging.
			02-Jun-21	The District Forester received a request from the Chair of the 'Foundation' for Draft Forest Management Plan maps in advance of the official review/comment period, which was to begin on July 5.
			08-Jun-21	The District Forester responded to the request as requested. The District Forester also included the identified spokespersons for operational areas as identified by the 'Foundation' on 20-Apr-21.
			08-Jun-21	The District Forest received a request for spatial data.
			09-Jun-21	The District Forester responded indicating that they should work with the forest company to obtain data regarding proposed operational areas (e.g. harvest, renewal, etc.).
			11-Jun-21	The District Foresters was copied on an email to the Plan Author requesting spatial information for within one kilometer of Lake of the Woods.
			28-Jun-21	The District Forester received another request for additional operational maps.
			29-Jun-21	The District Forester supplied maps as requested.
			05-Jul-21	The District Forester received an email asking when information prproducts for Stage Four would be posted to the Natural Resources Information Portal.
			05-Jul-21	The District Forest responded noting that the information had already been posted, but provided a direct link for ease of access.
			05-Jul-21	The District Forester received another request for clarity as to why the blocok 22.332 was still being shown on the operational maps for Stage Four.
			06-Jul-21	The District Forester receieved a follow-up email again asking why block 22.332 was being shown on the operational maps for Stage Four. In this follow-up email, they also requested the index map of forest unit, which was available online.
			07-Jul-21	The District Forester responded with the information requested.

31-Mar-21	Interested and affected (Talbot, Grassy, Schnar)	The District Forester and Plan author received a request from the Chair of FLAG to discuss the status of operations in the Talbot Lake area and how negotiations made during the Kenora Forest 2012-2022 Forest Management Plan would carry forward into the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan.	31-Mar-21	A virtual meeting was held. The Plan Author advised that operations associated with the Kenora Forest 2012-2022 Forest Management Plan were nearly complete but some of the areas would need to have renewal operations conducting during the Kenora Forest 2012-2032 Forest Management Plan. The Plan Author advised that the road would still be decommissioned e.g. certain culverts removed and berms put in place to restrict access by highway vehicles. The Plan Author also committed to undertaking additional work that the beginning of Talbot Road to try and limit, as much as possible, ATV / UTV access.
29-Mar-21	Interested and affected (Woodchuck Bay)	The District Forester received an email objecting to proposed operations in the Woodchuck Bay Road area noting a lack of notification and values information. They also noted concerns about hunters, recreational use perceived inconsistencies between the requirements of the Clearwater Bay Restricted Area Order (RAO) and those that the forest industry must follow in order to operate on Crown land. The individual noted in the email, however, that they had been receiving notifications in the mail related to the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP.	31-Mar-21	The District Forester responded with background information on Ontario's forest management planning process. At length, the District Forester also made an effort to explained the intent of the RAO (e.g. to regulate private land - not Crown land - development immediately adjacent to Woodchuck Bay and how forestry looks to other sources of direction to guide forestry activities on Crown land. The individual was added to the email distribution list.
			31-Mar-21	From a Ministry colleague, the District Forester received a forwarded message regarding the RAO from the individual.
			01-Apr-21	The District Forester received an email indicating that the individual could no longer access information from the Natural Resources Information Portal.
			06-Apr-21	The District Forester responded noting that the information and products associated with Stage Three were removed on 01-Mar-21 (i.e. the end of the extended comment period) because the planning team is now actively revising those product based on the input they had received. The District Forester noted, however, that any input received going forward would still be consider regardless of the 'formal consultation' stages. Since this individual also attended the 01-Apr-21 question and answer session with interested and affected people in the Clearwater Bay area, the District Forester also noted a forthcoming follow-up meeting to that session where the group could review the most recent updates, provide more input, etc.
			26-Apr-21	The District Forester received a written submission regarding proposed operations in advance of the virtual meeting scheduled for 27-April-21.
			26-Apr-21	In advance of the virtual meeting scheduled for 27-April-21. The Chair of the 'Foundation' provided another written submission that reiterated the Woodchuck Bay Cottagers questions that were brought forward and answered during the 01-pril-21 question and answer session.
			26-Apr-21	The District Forester responded to both of emails at once. The District Forester noted (1) that the new questions would be responded to in a timing way and (2) thanking the Chair of the 'Foundation' for reaffirming the questions answered during the 01-Apr-21 session.
			27-Apr-21	A virtual meeting (focused on Woodchuck Bay) was held in response to the 01-Apr-21 question and answer session. At this meeting the District Forester and Miisun Forester presented updated information, maps, etc., to the now 'identified spokesperson' for the Woodchuck Bay area (the Chair from the 'Foundation' was also in attendance). The new products resulted from the input received to date and included no-cut reserves on roads/private land, and timing restrictions. New areas proposed to offset those loss to the above mentioned no-harvest reserves were also discussed. In advance of this meeting a list of questions was provided to the District Forest with a request for response in writing.

			28-Apr-21	The individual followed-up looking with an additional question.
			04-May-21	The individual followed-up looking for a response to the questions provided for the 27-Apr-21 virtual meeting and subsequent questions.
			04-May-21	The District Forester replied noting that a response would be sent shortly.
			05-May-21	The District Forester sent a written response to the questions provided in advance and after the 27-Apr-21 session.
			16-May-21	The District Forester received a response to the written response that was provided on 05-May-2021. The response indicated that the information (including the planning teams proposed for additional no-harvest reserves) had been passed on, but the individual was disappointed with the District Foresters response. The individual noted that their position had not changed. Despite the work done by the planning team to date, the individual noted that they want to see all blocks from the Woodchuck Bay area removed from the FMP.
			09-Jun-21	The District Forester received an email indicating that they are still waiting for "study information" that they had requested previously as it relates to a retired plot associated with the former Provincial Wildlife Population Monitoring Program and the Woodchuck Bay Road area.
			14-Jun-21	The District Forester responded noting that the report associated with the single data point (plot) they are interested in, is easily obtainable through Ontario's government website. The District Forester also attached a PDF copy of this report.
			14-Jun-21	The District Forester received a response noting that the individual (and presumably, the Clearwater Bay Stewardship Foundation, given the chair was copied), would take the required steps to get what they are after.
29-Mar-21	Interested and affected (Woodchuck Bay)	The District Forester received an email from the daughter of a property owner of Woodchuck Bay who asked to have the harvest areas adjacent to Woodchuck Bay Road removed from the proposed operations.	31-Mar-21	The District Forester responded providing background information on Ontario's forest management planning process and links to key government publications (i.e. forestry manuals and guides). The District Forester also noted that there is still lots of time built into the forest management planning process to make adjustments to the FMP and that the planning team takes public input very seriously. The District Forester added the individual had been added to the Kenora District's email distribution list for forest activities on the Kenora Forest.
30-Mar-21	Interested and affected (Woodchuck Bay)	The District Forester received an initial email (1411) requesting more information on buffers that would be applied during operations and second email (1542) indicating that they had found the Stage Three operational maps for their area of interest. This second email went on to advise the District Forest as to where their property was in relation to proposed operations, and asked for clarification of elements portrayed on the map.	31-Apr-21	The District Forester responded providing background information on Ontario's forest management planning process, links to key government publications (i.e. forestry manuals and guides), and the operational maps for their area of interest. The District Forester also noted that at this time, the planning team was not intending to apply a no-harvest reserve along Woodchuck Bay Road, but that the comment has been noted and that the planning team will be working to balance the input of cottagers in the area with other interests and objectives going forward.
			28-May-21	The District Forester sent a follow-up email asking if the individual would like an update on how operations had been updated in their area of interest since they had last spoke.

30-Mar-21	Interested and affected (Woodchuck Bay)	The District Forester received an email requesting that their formal objection to the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP be documented. The District Forester received a second email that day requesting acknowledging the Ministry's receipt of this objection by the end of the day.	31-Mar-21	The District Forester responded providing background information on Ontario's forest management planning process and links to key government publications (i.e. forestry manuals and guides). The District Forester also noted that the individual had been added to the Kenora District's email distribution list for forest activities on the Kenora Forest.
			31-Mar-21	The District Forester received a response asking if - given the input being received from interested and affected people in the Woodchuck Bay area - the FMP was on hold.
			31-Mar-21	The District Forester responded indicating that public input is encourage at any point in the forest management planning process but noted, however, that the next official stage of public consultation was tentatively scheduled for June 2021 and would last for 60 days.
			31-Mar-21	The District Forester received a response indicating that their response was completely unacceptable and that further and require an opportunity to have their objection considered and acted upon.
			31-Mar-21	The District Forester responded noting that the planning team is actively working to incorporate input from interested and affected people in the area into the FMP. The District Forester tried to reassure the individual that we still have lots of time built within the forest management planning process to make adjustments to the FMP.
			31-Mar-21	The District Forester received another email looking to confirm if proposed harvest areas could be adjusted between Stage Three and Stage Four. The District Forester responded the same day indicated the yes, proposed harvest areas are typically adjusted between Stage Three and Stage Four.
30-Mar-21	Interested and affected (Woodchuck Bay)	The District Forester missed a phone call. The voice-mail noted that the individual was from the Woodchuck Bay area, and had just heard about the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP: Proposed Operations in their area. They noted that they did not previously have any concerns of operations adjacent to Clytie Bay or Rush Bay road because those areas are largely undeveloped, but with the areas adjacent to Woodchuck Bay Road, these are much closer to private land.	30-Mar-21	The District Forester followed-up with a phone call to provide background information on Ontario's forest management planning process including area of concern (AOC) prescriptions that will be used to help mitigate concerns, nothing that through the FMP process new, tailor made, AOC can also be developed which may include larger buffers, timing restrictions, etc.
			06-Apr-21	The District Forester followed-up with an email with additional information, and links to key government publications (i.e. forestry manuals and guides). The District Forester also included the base map for their area of interest and added them onto the email distribution list for forestry activities on the Kenora Forest.
			12-Apr-21	The District Forester missed a phone call but calling back right away was able to answer several additional questions and provide an update on some of the changes that have been proposed as a result of on going discussions with cottagers in the area.
30-Mar-21	Interested and affected (Woodchuck Bay)	The District Forester received and email indicating many concerns with the proposed operations off the Woodchuck Bay Road including: cottagers aesthetics, safety concerns around hunting, drainage, impacts to property values, road conditions, and perceived inconsistencies between the requirements of the Clearwater Bay Restricted Area Order	31-Mar-21	The District Forester responded with background information on Ontario's forest management planning process including key stages of formal public consultation, including the tentative end date for Stage Four at the time. At length, the District Forester also made an effort to explained the intent of the RAO e.g. to regulate private land - not Crown land - development immediately adjacent to Woodchuck Bay and how forestry looks to other sources of direction to guide forestry activities on Crown land.

		(RAO) and those that the forest industry must follow in order to operate on Crown land.	31-Mar-21	The individual followed-up with another email indicating additional questions that they felt the District Forester initial response did not address including devaluation of their cottage, if their taxes would be lowered if operations occurred in their specific area of interest, impacts to their current recreational use of the area, and concerns around hunter safety.
			07-Apr-21	The District Forester responded to each question individually and referenced additional information that was discussed in a question and answer session on 01-Apr-21 with a large group of cottagers in the Clearwater Bay area. The District Forester also provided an update on the tentative date for Stage Four and noted also that regardless of the formal stages of public consultation, input from the public is encouraged/accepted at any time.
			02-May-21	This individual sent an email to Ontario's Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks looking for more information.
			01-May-21	Kenora District's Resources Management Supervisor responded to the inquiring.
30-Mar-21	Interested and affected (Woodchuck Bay)	The District Forester received an email indicating some concerns related to proposed operations (e.g. thinking that these areas were planned for harvest immediately, access, buffers, etc.) and asked for a map and to arrange a meeting to discuss.	31-Mar-21	The District Forester responded with some background information on Ontario's forest management planning process, and a map as requested. The District Forester suggested the timing for a potential meeting.
			31-Mar-21	The District Forester received a response looking to clarify the timing of operations. The individual also noted that they recently spoke with a representative of the Lake of the Woods District Stewardship Association who indicated that there is a process to have concerns addressed by the planning team. The individual noted that their main concern is the size of the no-harvest reserve adjacent to their property.
			05-Apr-21	In response to a question and answer session on 01-Apr-21 with a large group of cottagers in the Clearwater Bay area, the individual emailed looking for more information on the types of no-harvest reserves we apply and looking to clarify the details of the area of concern (AOC) prescription for harvesting adjacent to private land.
			06-Apr-21	The District Forester responded with thanks and confirmed a date and time for a virtual meeting to discuss their specific area.
			16-Apr-21	The District Forester received an email with additional supporting documentation in advance of the 19-Apr-21 virtual meeting.
			19-Apr-21	Virtual meeting held to discuss comments on proposed operations
			11-May-21	Follow-up virtual meeting to review updates to proposed operations resulting from input received. A trail on Crown land (old logging road) that the individual uses during freeze-up and break-up to access their property was noted.
			31-May-21	The District Forester confirmed via email that the trail value noted on 11-May-21 had been added and will likely be shown on updated maps for Draft FMP.



30-Mar-21	Interested and affected (Woodchuck Bay)	The District Forester received an email objecting to proposed operations adjacent to Rush Bay and Woodchuck Bay Roads sighting inadequate notification and opportunities to participate.	31-Mar-21	The District Forester responded with background information on Ontario's forest management planning process.
30-Mar-21	Interested and affected (Woodchuck Bay)	The District Forester received an email with concerns regarding the proposed operations adjacent to Rush Bay and Woodchuck Bay Roads.	31-Mar-21	The District Forester responded with background information on Ontario's forest management planning process.
31-Mar-21	Interested and affected (Echo Bay)	The District Forester received an email indicating several concerns that were partly rooted in experiences from operations that were conducted during the current Kenora Forest 2012-2022 Forest Management Plan. The individual requested that all work in the area be removed from our 2022-2032 proposed operations. The individual also asked what other actions could be taken in order to influence future decision making regarding the development of the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan.	06-Apr-21	The District Forester responded with background information relevant to their comments. The District Forester added them to the email list and offered hold a one-on-one virtual session at their request.
			29-Apr-21	The District Forester received an email requesting a virtual meeting.
			30-Apr-21	The District Forester responded noting that they would be happy to meeting. A reply was never received.
31-Mar-21	Interested and affected (Echo Bay)	The District Forester received an email indicating some concerns with proposed operations. In their email, they noted that they had already received some information through other email strings, but noted concerns around the RAO and water quality as it related to potential forestry operations. They also noted that they were the communications person for cottagers using Cameron Drive and asked to be added to the email list. They copied another Echo Bay area representative.	07-Apr-21	The District Forester responded with background information relevant to their comments, and added them to the email distribution list.
31-Mar-21	Interested and affected (Echo Bay)	The District Forester received a email objecting to proposed operations.	04-Apr-21	The District Forester responded with information on Ontario's forestry planning process.
31-Mar-21	Interested and affected (Echo Bay)	The District Forester received a email objecting to proposed operations.	07-Apr-21	The District Forester responded with background information on Ontario's forest management planning process including links to key sources of information. The District Forester also offered to hold a phone or virtual meeting if requested.
31-Mar-21	Interested and affected (Woodchuck Bay)	The District Forester received and email from an interested and affected person indicating that further consultation with stakeholders in the Woodchuck Bay area is needed before the planning process moved forward.	07-Apr-21	The District Forest responded with more information on Ontario's forest management planning process.

31-Mar-21	Interested and affected (Woodchuck Bay)	The District Forester received an email from an interested and affected person indicating that they had just heard about the proposed operations for the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP. They referenced perceived inconsistencies between the requirements of the Clearwater Bay Restricted Area Order (RAO) and those that the forest industry must follow in order to operate on Crown land. The individual noted that the majority of property owners in the Woodchuck Bay area are against harvesting in the area adjacent to their properties. The individual also noted that they had posted a comment on NRIP.	07-Apr-21	The District Forester responded with background information on Ontario's forest management planning process including key stages of formal public consultation, though the District Forester was quick to point out that planning team encourage and accept input from the public at any point in the planning process. At length, the District Forester also made an effort to explain the intent of the RAO (e.g. to regulate private land - not Crown land - development immediately adjacent to Woodchuck Bay and how forestry looks to other sources of direction to guide forestry activities on Crown land).
31-Mar-21	Interested and affected (Woodchuck Bay)	The District Forester received an email with several questions regarding the proposed operations in the Woodchuck Bay area including: road use, noise, wildlife, water quality and perceived inconsistencies between the requirements of the Clearwater Bay Restricted Area Order (RAO) and those that the forest industry must follow in order to operate on Crown land. This individual had intended to copy the Chair of the Clearwater Bay 'Foundation', but used an incorrect email.	06-May-21	The District Forester responded, referencing also the question and answer session that was held with Woodchuck Bay cottagers on April 1 2021. The District Forester also included a copy to the correct address to the Chair of the Clearwater Bay 'Foundation', and noted the correction.
31-Mar-21	Interested and affected (Woodchuck Bay)	The District Forester received a request to be included on the email list for forestry activities on the Kenora Forest.	06-Apr-21	As requested, the District Forester updated the email distribution list.
31-Mar-21	Interested and affected (Woodchuck Bay)	The District Forester was copied on two email strings (1) regarding a Facebook group that had been developed for the area and (2) potential values that may not have been identified.	n/a	Though a response was not provided (i.e. copy only), the District Forester took note of the potential values and planned to discuss with the local Ministry biologist on the operations task team.
			07-Apr-21	The District Forester received a follow-up email requesting the question and answer document from the April 1, 2021 meeting with Woodchuck Bay cottagers, more background information on Ontario's forest management planning process, and noted an Eagles nest near their cottage. This individual also noted that they access their cottage on Woodchuck Bay via Red Pine Ridge Road and not Woodchuck Bay Road. The District Forester forwarded the values information on to the local Ministry biologist on the planning team.
			07-Apr-21	The District Forester and the Miisun Forester received an email looking for confirmation that proposed operations in the area would not be accessed via Red Pine Ridge Road, and why that was.
			07-Apr-21	The District Forester responded to the initial 07-Apr-21 request for more information. The District Forester provided background information, links to key government publications (i.e. forestry manuals and guides), a link to the recording (taken and distributed by the Chair of the Clearwater Bay Foundation) of the 01-Apr-21 question and answer session held with Woodchuck Bay cottagers, and a copy of the question and answer document. The individual responded with thanks.
			07-Apr-21	The Miisun Forester responded to the second 07-Apr-21 request for more information (the District Forester was copied).

01-Apr-21	Interested and affected (Echo Bay)	Following up on a communication from the District Forester that was forwarded, the individual emailed the District Foresters looking for more information.	07-Apr-21	The District Forester responded as requested.
01-Apr-21	Interested and affected (Woodchuck Bay)	After the question and answer session on April 1 2021 with Woodchuck Bay cottagers, the District Forester received two additional questions from an individual (1) regarding the details of a modified area of concern (AOC) prescription that was develop with another local cottager to limit the proximity of new operational roads to main cottage access road (e.g. Clytie Bay Road) for the purposes of limiting the visibility of some aspects of harvesting operation (i.e. slash piles) and (2) timelines regarding the implementation of the final Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP once approved.	06-Apr-21	The District Forester responded with answers to the questions.
			07-Apr-21	The District Forester received a response to the above email with thanks for such a detailed response. The individual also noted that they are personally not opposed to forestry in the immediate area of Woodchuck Bay provided suitable no-harvest buffer were applied. They indicated also (as per the discussion during the April 1, 2021 question and answer session), that they are supportive of the idea of seeking replacement harvest area for those areas lost to additional no-harvest reserves that result from negotiations with local cottagers. The District Forester responded thanking them for their constructive feedback.
07-Apr-21	Interested and affected (Beau Jess)	The District Forester received an request to be added to the email distribution list for forestry activities on the Kenora Forest.	10-Apr-21	The individual was added to the list as requested.
			20-Apr-21	On 20-Apr-21 the District Forester received an email from the newly formed Clearwater Bay Stewardship Foundation which identified spokespersons for specific areas of interest. Since this individual was identified as the spokesperson for the Beau Jess area, a meeting was organized for with several interested and affected people form this area for 28-Apr-21
			28-Apr-21	A virtual meeting was held between the District Forester, Miisun Forester and several cottagers from the Beau Jess area. The groups concerns were discussed along with possible mitigation options, and some addition information on the area was brought forward. The District and Miisun Forester committed to following up with maps which include the new values information. A follow up meeting would be scheduled at that time.
			30-Apr-21	The District Forester followed up with additional information (i.e. map showing new values and no-harvest reserves) as requested.
			26-May-21	The District Forester received an email request for a follow up email which identified some items of interest / further discussion.
			03-Jun-21	The District Forester responded looking for more information.
			06-Jun-21	The District Forester received an email with proposed meeting dates.
			08-Jun-21	The District Forester received an email with revised meeting dates.
			08-Jun-21	The District Forester responded indicating that they would get back to them shortly if a meeting was required.

			11-Jun-21	The District Forester responded noting that the number concerns identified have already been discuss. The District Forest re-iterated the information and re-attached question and answer documents previously distributed. Regardless, dates were proposed and a meeting was scheduled for 17-Jun-21.
			16-Jun-21	Given the group was expecting relevant information regarding the future use of Beau Jess Road, the meeting was cancelled with an expectation to reschedule when the new information became available / as needed.
07-Apr-21	Interested and affected (Kendall Inlet & Inglis)	In response to the 30-day advance notice to the public for proposed operations (sent on 18-Dec-20), the District Forester received an email looking for more information for their specific area of interest.	09-Apr-21	The District Forester responded as requested.
			13-Apr-21	The District Forester received an email following the 13-Apr-21 question and answer session held with Echo Bay cottagers, indicating large, global concerns about forestry adjacent to all of Lake of the Woods. Ninety-nine other were copied on the email.
			20-Apr-21	The District Forester received an email from the newly formed Clearwater Bay Stewardship Foundation which identified spokespersons for specific areas of interest. Since these individuals were identified as the spokespersons for the Kendall Inlet and Inglis areas, a request for a meeting was offered.
			07-May-21	Having not heard back from the identified spokespeople for the Kendall or Inglis Road, the District Forest sent an email looking to organize a virtual meeting to discuss the proposed operations in advance of the draft Forest Management Plan. In response a meeting was scheduled for 01-Jun-21.
			11-May-21	The District Forester received an email from the Chair of the newly formed Clearwater Bay Stewardship Foundation looking to clarify the coverage of the upcoming Kendall-Inglis virtual meetings.
			11-May-21	The District Forest responded indicating that they had not received any feedback since the initial request for a meeting on 20-Apr-21 or their follow up on 07-May-21. The District Forester asked for clarification.
			12-May-21	The now spokesperson for the Kendall Inlet area responded noting that no invitation had been sent but that they would be reaching out shortly.
			14-May-21	The District Forester received an email from the spokesperson of the Kendall Inlet area with attachments indicating their preliminary concerns in advance of the virtual meeting to follow. The Chair of the Clearwater Bay Foundation, Inglis spokesperson and Miisun Forester were copied.
			19-May-21	The District Forester proposed two meeting dates as requested and together confirmed 01-Jun-21 for a virtual meeting.
			01-Jun-21	A virtual meeting was held with several interested and affect people in the Kendall Inlet & Inglis areas. Together the group reviewed the background information related to Ontario's Policy Framework for Sustainable Forests, Ontario's forestry manuals and guides and the intent of the Restricted Area Orders. Updated maps were presented and a discussion was had with respect to the changes that have already been made as a result of the input received by the planning team to date.
			02-Jun-21	Following the 01-Jun-21 virtual meeting, the District Forester received a request for more information from the spokesperson from the Inglis area.
			07-Jun-21	The District Forester received an email looking for a written response to questions asked prior to and after the 01-Jun-21 virtual meeting.

			07-Jun-21	The District Forester responded noting that they were working on other priorities but would try to get back to them shortly.
			14-Jun-21	The District Forester responded to two requests for more information. The District Forester also provided and attached additional information.
			14-Jun-21	The District Forester responded to the 02-Jun-21 email.
08-Apr-21	Interested and affected (Woodchuck Bay)	The District Forester received an email from a colleague indicating that they had received a phone call from an interested and affected person looking for more information on the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP.	14-Apr-21	The District Forester called the individual back and provided background information on Ontario's forest management planning process, and an update on some of the discussions that have already occurred with other interested and affected people in the area. The District Forester followed-up with an email documenting the discussion and included operational maps for their areas of interest, question and answer documents from previous meetings with stakeholders, and added them to the email distribution list.
11-Apr-21	Interested and affected (Black Sturgeon - Northeast Bay)	The District Forester received a phone call from a new property owner in the area who had just received notice from a fellow property owner of the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP. They were looking for how to obtain more information and were looking to discuss potential allocations and access.	12-Apr-21	The District Forest responded with background information, an update on the next official stage of public consultation, and a request to be added to our mail list. Given discussions were also happening concurrently with other interested and affected people in the area, the District Forester provided an update on how the Stage: Three Proposed Operations had been changed to date in advance of Stage Four: Draft FMP. The District Forester also offered to meet virtually or over the phone.
			12-Apr-21	After sending the above email, the District Forest missed a phone call, but followed-up the same day. They spoke via Teams and confirmed that their concerns had been alleviated given the changes that had already been proposed to address the input from others.
14-Apr-21	Interested and affected (Burma)	The District Forester received an email looking to be added to the email distribution list for forester activities on the Kenora Forest and for more information regarding operation in their area of interest.	19-Apr-21	The District Forester responded as requested.
15-Apr-21	Interested and affected (Black Sturgeon - Northeast Bay)	The District Forester received a phone call from the Chair of the Northeast Bay Local Roads Board. They spoke at length about the forest management planning process, current allocations, ways to get involved, and the next key stages of public consultation.	15-Apr-21	The District Forester followed-up immediately with an email summarizing their discussion, and provided the current operational maps for their area of interest.
			23-Apr-21	The District Forester had a phone call to discuss some of the specifics related to their area of interest.
			27-May-21	The District Forester followed up with the individual.
			03-Jun-21	The District Forest and Individuals had a phone conversation to scope a meeting to be booked with a group of interested and affected people, the Miisun Forester and the District Forester to finalize updates that could be incorporated into the Final FMP. A phone meeting was scheduled for 08-June-21.
			08-Jun-21	The District and Miisun Foresters met with several cottagers on North East Bay. They discussed the proposed operations relative to their concerns. Some mitigation measures were discussed.

			15-Jun-21	The District Forester followed up the meeting with a summary of their notes.
			23-Jun-21	The District Forester received a reply to the summary that was sent on 15-Jun-21 indicating that there were no concerns but that they were going to be circulated to the rest of the group for final confirmation and the group would get back to the District Forest shortly.
16-Apr-21	Interested and affected (Inglis)	The District Forester received an email from an individual with property of Inglis Lake looking for more information on the development of the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan. Specifically, they were concerned about the visibility of forestry operations as there was proposed operations on Crown land that their property was facing.	22-Apr-21	The District Forester responded with background information relevant to their comments, and added them to the email distribution list.
			23-Apr-21	The District Forester and the individual had a follow up call. They noted that there are five other people on the bay and that there only concern is the visibility of operations. The District Forester described that updates the planning team has made already (e.g. roads buffers, timing restrictions) due to discussion with other stakeholders. The District Forester noted that they were already in the process of running viewsheds to evaluate the visibility of operations in this area and would follow up when they had the results.
			10-May-21	The District Forester received a follow up email looking for an update. The District Forester responded indicating that they were expecting the results soon.
			12-May-21	A virtual meeting was held to view the results of the viewsheds. The results were positive (i.e. operations were not visible based on the viewers analysed). The District Forest noted, however, that further adjustments would occur because of a small mapping error made by the forestry company. This would further increase the no-harvest reserve of Inglis Lake. At this time, the individual noted that they had been contacted by the newly formed Clearwater Bay Stewardship Foundation and was now citing concerns around the Restricted Area Order (RAO), and water quality. The District Forester provided additional background and information given these new concerns.
			09-Jun-21	In response to the 30-day advance notice for the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Draft Forest Management Plan, the District Forester received an email inquiring if they should resend concerns brought forward during the review process to date.
			09-Jun-21	The District Forester responded indicating that if they had any new concerns they should bring those forward. The District Forester also included a copy of the lats Draft FMP map of their area on interest which showed that adjustment made, in part, due to the input the individual provided.
			09-Jun-21	The individual responded indicating that all their concerns had been addressed.
			23-Jun-21	The District Forester received an email requesting that if the harvest area on Inglis Lake was to be approved as part of the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan, that the Ministry also remove this area from the Restricted Area Order (RAO).
			29-Jun-21	The District Forester received an email indicating that they recently heard about harvest blocks in the area being removed from the plan. The individual wanted to confirm if the harvest are on Inglis Lake was one of these areas.
			30-Jun-21	The District Forester responded to both emails.
NRIP	Interested and affected (Woodchuck Bay)	The District Forester was forwarded a comment made through the Ministry's Natural Resources Information Portal (NRIP) on the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Proposed Operation	16-Apr-21	The District Forester responded providing background information on Ontario's forest management planning process, and an update on some of the discussions that have already occurred with other interested and affected people in the area. The District Forest also provided their contact information and offer to have a virtual meeting upon request.



NRIP	Interested and affected (Woodchuck Bay)	The District Forester was forwarded a comment made through the Ministry's Natural Resources Information Portal (NRIP) on the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Proposed Operation	16-Apr-21	The District Forester responded providing background information on Ontario's forest management planning process, and an update on some of the discussions that have already occurred with other interested and affected people in the area. The District Forest also provided their contact information and offer to have a virtual meeting upon request.
NRIP	Interested and affected (Woodchuck Bay)	The District Forester was forwarded a comment made through the Ministry's Natural Resources Information Portal (NRIP) on the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Proposed Operation	16-Apr-21	The District Forester responded providing background information on Ontario's forest management planning process, and an update on some of the discussions that have already occurred with other interested and affected people in the area. The District Forest also provided their contact information and offer to have a virtual meeting upon request.
NRIP	Interested and affected (Woodchuck Bay)	The District Forester was forwarded a comment made through the Ministry's Natural Resources Information Portal (NRIP) on the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Proposed Operation	16-Apr-21	The District Forester responded providing background information on Ontario's forest management planning process, and an update on some of the discussions that have already occurred with other interested and affected people in the area. The District Forest also provided their contact information and offer to have a virtual meeting upon request.
NRIP	Interested and affected (Woodchuck Bay)	The District Forester was forwarded a comment made through the Ministry's Natural Resources Information Portal (NRIP) on the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Proposed Operation	16-Apr-21	The District Forester responded providing background information on Ontario's forest management planning process, and an update on some of the discussions that have already occurred with other interested and affected people in the area. The District Forest also provided their contact information and offer to have a virtual meeting upon request.
NRIP	Interested and affected (Woodchuck Bay)	The District Forester was forwarded a comment made through the Ministry's Natural Resources Information Portal (NRIP) on the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Proposed Operation	16-Apr-21	The District Forester responded providing background information on Ontario's forest management planning process, and an update on some of the discussions that have already occurred with other interested and affected people in the area. The District Forest also provided their contact information and offer to have a virtual meeting upon request.
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			05-Jul-21	The District Forester received an email suggesting that the information for Stage Four was not accessible through the Natural Resources Information Portal (NRIP). The individual also ask if changes had been made as a result of the input received from interested and affected people in the Woodchuck Bay area for the Darft Forest Management Plan.
			06-Jul-21	The District Forester responded, again with background information and a summary of the changes made to the Draft Forest Management Plan in response to the input received during and after Stage Three. The District Forester also provided a step-by-step instructions on how to access the information through the Natural Resources Information Portal, attached the PDF map of their area of interest andincluded three question and information documents for more information. Again, the District Forester also offered to connect over the or virtual upon request.



NRIP	Interested and affected (Woodchuck Bay)	The District Forester was forwarded a comment made through the Ministry's Natural Resources Information Portal (NRIP) on the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Proposed Operation	16-Apr-21	The District Forester responded providing background information on Ontario's forest management planning process, and an update on some of the discussions that have already occurred with other interested and affected people in the area. The District Forest also provided their contact information and offer to have a virtual meeting upon request.
			03-Jun-21	The District Forester received an email from a cottager indicating that forestry should not occur in the Woodchuck Bay area.
NRIP	Interested and affected (Woodchuck Bay)	The District Forester was forwarded a comment made through the Ministry's Natural Resources Information Portal (NRIP) on the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Proposed Operation	16-Apr-21	The District Forester responded providing background information on Ontario's forest management planning process, and an update on some of the discussions that have already occurred with other interested and affected people in the area. The District Forest also provided their contact information and offer to have a virtual meeting upon request.
18-Apr-21	Interested and affected (Echo Bay)	The District Forester received an email commenting on proposed operations.	22-Apr-21	The District Forester responded with background information/education relevant to the comments and attached a question and answer document from a recent 13-Apr-21 question and answer session held with Echo Bay cottagers.
18-Apr-21	Interested and affected (Echo Bay)	The District Forester received a email objecting to proposed operations.	22-Apr-21	The District Forester responded with information on Ontario's forestry planning process and an updating regarding the adjustments the planning team has currently made in response to the input received to date. The District Forester also attached the question and answer document from the 13-Apr-21 session within Echo Bay Cottagers.
19-Apr-21	Interested and affected (Black Sturgeon - Upper)	Through the chair of the Black Sturgeon Property Owners Association, the District Forester received a request to meet and answer questions some members had regarding the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP.	21-Apr-21	The District forest and SFL representative held a virtual meeting with five property owners to discussion current allocations and confirm values information.
20-Apr-21	Interested and affected (Echo Bay)	The District Forester received a email objecting to proposed operations.	21-Apr-21	The District Forester responded with information on Ontario's forestry planning process and an updating regarding the adjustments the planning team has currently made in response to the input received to date. The District Forester also attached the question and answer document from the 13-Apr-21 session within Echo Bay Cottagers.
20-Apr-21	Interested and affected (Echo Bay)	The District Forester received a email objecting to proposed operations.	21-Apr-21	The District Forester responded with information on Ontario's forestry planning process and an updating regarding the adjustments the planning team has currently made in response to the input received to date. The District Forester also attached the question and answer document from the 13-Apr-21 session within Echo Bay Cottagers.
20-Apr-21	Interested and affected (Burma)	On 20-Apr-21 the District Forester received an email from the newly formed Clearwater Bay Stewardship Foundation which identified spokespersons for specific areas of interest. Since this individual was identified as the spokesperson for the Burma area, a meeting was organized for with several interested and affected people form this area for 29-April-21	29-Apr-21	The District Forester and spokesperson for the Burma Road area had a 'pre-meeting' to discuss the scope of the larger group session to be held on 30-April-21.
			30-Apr-21	A virtual meeting was held between the District Forester, Miisun Forester and several cottagers from the Burma area. The groups concerns were discussed along with possible mitigation options, and some addition information on the area was brought forward. Sightlines regarding the access onto Burma Road from highway 17 was brought forward as a potential issue during the call. This was something the planning team was already considering and committed to following up on the request for more information once it was obtained.
			04-May-21	A follow-up meeting was held with Burma Road cottagers to discuss operations planned for the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan.

			10-May-21	The planning team received notice from the Ministry of Transportation that any application to use Burma Road as a resource access point would be decline due to a lack of sight distance ad safety issues. The Burma group was notified of this and the harvest area was removed from the Draft FMP.
21-Apr-21	Interested and affected (McCallum Point)	The District Forester received an email from a person looking for more information about proposed operations in the area around McCallum Point.	22-Apr-21	The District Forester responded to the request.
22-Apr-21	Kenora Trappers Council	The District Forester received a phone call from a representative of the Kenora Trappers Council looking for a hard copy of the Index Map for the Kenora Forest 2022-2032.	23-Apr-21	The District Forester advised that the Stage Three Proposed Operations map from January 27th, is out of date and offered to schedule a virtual meeting to review how the proposed operations have been updated in preparation for our Draft Plan.
			27-May-21	The District Forester hadn't received a response from their April 23 email, so followed-up with another offer to meet digitally to discuss the allocations that would be proposed on July 5 as part of the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Draft FMP
			09-Jun-21	The District Forester received thanks after distributing the 30-day advanced notice for Stage Four on 03-Jun-21, the District Forester sent a follow-up email requesting a meeting to discuss the Draft Forest Management Plan in advance of July 5.
22-Apr-21	Interested and affected (Black Sturgeon - Northeast Bay)	The District Forester was forwarded an email through the Kenora District's email account from a resident in the Northeast Bay area. They had questions regarding the location of potential allocations, timing, access, etc.	22-Apr-21	The District Forest responded to their requests via email. The District Forester also provided the current operational maps for the area and added them to our email notification list.
			22-Apr-21	The District Forester received another request for more information looking to clarify some specific terminology.
			23-Apr-21	The District Forest set-up a phone call to discuss additional information.
22-Apr-21	Interested and affected (Black Sturgeon - Northeast Bay)	The District Forester received an email regarding proposed allocations in in the Sturgeon Road area. They were looking for some guidance on how to get involved in the planning process.	23-Apr-21	The District Forester replied with a request for a virtual meeting on April 22. On April 23 a virtual meeting was held where several concerns were expressed. The District Forester suggested some option in the planning process that could be used to address specific concerns.
			26-Apr-21	Two District Senior Technologist received an email regarding similar an individual comment that was raised during the April 23 meeting with the District Forester looking for more information on a particular value. This request for more information was forwarded on to one of the Ministry's area Supervisors who indicated that they should continue to work with the District Forester to have their input addressed through the forest management planning process.
			26-Apr-21	A letter was sent to the District Forester re-iterating their concerns and looking for confirmation in writing that the mitigation measures discussion on April 23 would be incorporated into the final Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP. This letter included 27 copies.
			26-Apr-21	The District Forester responded indicating that they would be following up shortly.
			03-May-21	The District Forest responded in writing as requested.

			06-May-21	The District Forester received a response with a request for more information and a re-iteration of one concern that was not addressed. The District Forester responded immediately as requested.
			20-May-21	After some additional discussion among the Task Team and Planning Team, final adjustments were made to try and address all concerns brought forward. The District Forester sent an email indicating what additional changes had been made since their last conversation. The group responded the same day offering their thanks and indicated that they have no further concerns.
20-May-21	Interested and affected (Paddy Lake)	The District Forester received a request to be added to the email list for forestry activities on the Kenora Forest.	20-May-21	The District Forester responding looking for more information.
			20-May-21	After receiving more information the District Forester responded with background information on Ontario's forest management planning process, timelines specific to the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan, and maps of proposed operations in their area of interest.
			06-Jun-21	The District Forester received a request for a meeting to discuss operations that will be presented in our Draft Forest Management Plan (FMP).
			11-Jun-21	The District Forester responded with more background information and proposed some dates for a meeting.
			16-Jun-21	The District Forest, Miisun Forester and several interested an affected cottagers in the are met to discuss proposed operations in the area. They discussed broadly the planning process including clarifying key terminology. They discussed concerns including the visibility of potential forestry operations on the west shore of the lake. It was agreed that a larger buffer would be applied here. There were other concerns noted also that were discussed and given some of our standard prescriptions (e.g. on snow mobile trails), the concerns were in part, mitigated. That said, a new, updated map would be provided to the group in the next few days. They would review, discussed and work with the District Forester in scheduling a follow-up meeting as needed,
04-Jun-21	Interested and affected (Black Sturgeon - Northeast Bay)	The District Forester received a phone call looking for more information on proposed operations in the Northeast Bay area of Black Sturgeon Lake. They noted that they have been receiving invites in the mail, but had yet to review any information.	15-Jun-21	During the phone call the District Forester provided an update on the forest management planning process to date. The District Forester also gave a summary of discussion and subsequent changes that have been made as a result of ongoing discussions with stakeholders with their area of interest. The District Forest followed up the phone call on 15-Jun-21 with the Draft Forest Management Plan operational maps for their area of interest and a copy of the 30-day advanced notice that had recently been sent out for Stage Four. The individual was also added to the email distribution list as requested.
20-May-21	Interested and affected	The District Forester was sent an email with a request to be added to the email distribution list for forestry activities on the Kenora Forest.	06-Jun-21	The District Forester added the individual to the list and sent a follow-up email with the most recent notice (Stage Four) and an offer to hold a meeting to discuss if requested,
09-Jun-21	Interested and affected (Shoal Lake)	The District Forester received a phone call requesting a change in address.	09-Jun-21	The District Forester noted the option to receive notices directly via email (in addition to regular mail or through email only). This person suspected the new owner would prefer email, and since they did not have their email on hand, committed to following-up with the District Forester at a later date.
			09-Jun-21	The District Forest responded to the follow-up email confirming that the new owner wanted to be added to the email list. The District Forester also included a copy of the Stage Four notice. The new individual was added to the email list.
			11-Jun-21	The District Forester received a reply indicating that the new owner would like to receive all communication via email going forward.

09-Jun-21	Interested and affected (Cache Lake)	The District Forester was sent an email with a request to be added to the email distribution list for forestry activities on the Kenora Forest and looking for more information on the status of the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan. Four others were copied on this email	09-Jun-21	The District Forester responded to all, indicating that they had been added to the email distribution list. The District Forester also provided a copy of the Stage Four notice, a copy of the most recent (draft FMP) base maps for their area of interest, and offered to meet to discuss.
			17-Jun-21	Following the Desired Forest and Benefits Meeting for the Whiskey Jack Forest 2023-2033 Forest Management Plan, the District Forester was copied on an email to both LCC representatives requesting a meeting to discuss the forest management planning process. The District Forester responded to the LCC members letting them know that they would be available upon request.
			18-Jun-21	Both LCC representatives met with this individual to discuss the Whiskey Jack and Kenora Forest Management Plans, the background and rationale for them and well as review current maps for their area of interest.
			21-Jun-21	During an MS teams meeting MNRF Forester showed stakeholder how to use NRIP. Went over looking at index maps and operational maps. Stakeholder plans on reviewing the area for Cache Lake when it becomes available for public review on July 5th for the Kenora FMP. MNRF Forester showed stakeholder where the consultation notice will appear on NRIP for the draft plan.
09-Jun-21	Interested and affected (Clearwater Bay)	The District Forester was sent an email with a request to be added to the email distribution list for forestry activities on the Kenora Forest.	09-Jun-21	The District Forester responded, indicating that they had been added to the email distribution list. The District Forester also provided a copy of the Stage Four notice, a copy of the most recent (draft FMP) base maps for their area of interest, and offered to meet to discuss.
			13-Jun-21	The District Forester received an email looking for the tourism values maps associated with the Kenora area.
			14-Jun-21	The District Forester respond attaching the most current Resource Based Tourism Values map in advance of the Stage Four review/comment period. The District Forester also noted that this maps has been available online during every stage of planning since November 2019.
			07-Jul-21	The District Forester received an email indicating that the individual had not received notice that the Draft Forest Management Plan had been made public, and that they were unable to find it online.
			09-Jul-21	The District Forester responded noting that they had received the 30-day advanced notice indicating that start of Stage Four, and confirmed that the Draft Forest Management Plan was available on the Natural Resources Information Portal on the correct date. The District Forester also attached (1) a copy of the email that was sent to the individual notifying them of the availability of the Draft Forest Management Plan (2) re-attached the notice for their informationand (3) provided them with the most current operational map for their area of interest.
			19-Jul-21	The District Forester received a request looking for (1) clarity on the public consultation process e.g. if a large, in-person town-hall type session would be held where people could voice their concerns, and (2) if a summary of public comment was available.

			22-Jul-21	The District Forester responded noting that the Stage Four notice that they received, describes the Information Forum process. The District Forester also noted that they would be happy to arrange another forum if request for interested and affect people in their area on interest. The District Forester also noted that information on public comments is available online and directed them to two documents in particular (1) Supplementary Documentation J - Summary of Public Consultation and (2) Supplementary Documentation K - Local Citizens' Committee Report. The District Foresters also provided step-by-step instructions on how to access the information on the Natural Resources Information Portal (NRIP).
07-Jul-21	Interested and affected	The District Forester received an email asking (1) if paper copies of maps were available (2) if a public session would be help prior to the end of Stage Four (3) when the end of the comment period was and (4) how can meetings be held.	07-Jul-21	The District Forest responded to each question, attached a copy of the 30 day advanced notice for Stage Four, asked to confirm if they have been receieving noticies and offered to host a meetings upon request.
07-Jul-21	Naotkamegwanning	A meeting was requested by Naotkamegwanning to discuss the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Forest Managament Plan.	08-Jul-21	The District Forester and Resource Liaison Specialist met with four community representatives to discuss and provide information on the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Draft Forest Management Plan.
22-Jul-21	Trapper	The District Forester received a hand written letter requesting changes to the Draft Forest Management Plan related to an ATV trail used by the trapper and some changes to harvest area adjacent to their trap cabin.	22-Jul-21	The District Forester contacted the SFL Forester and the two agreed to make the changes for Final Plan.

**KENORA FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT - FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 2022-2032**  
**PUBLIC CONSULTATION SUMMARY - STAGE 4 REVIEW OF DRAFT PLAN**  
Updated November 1, 2021

INPUT			RESPONSE	
Date	Organization or Interest Group	Comment Details	Date	Response
01-Sep-21	City of Winnipeg	Interested in harvest and renewal activities around Shole Lake	01-Sep-21	Members of the Kenora District and Regional NDMNF staff had a meeting with representative for the City of Winnipeg to review Draft plan maps in the Shole Lake area
02-Sep-21	City of Winnipeg	Official Stage 4 comments in NRIP	12-Oct-21	Comments around identifying Shole Lake as a drinking water source for the City of Winnipeg became a required Alt for Final Plan. A copy of the FRLA was sent to the contact person as per the FMPM
			14-Oct-21	Formal Letter addressing comments sent by the Kenora District Manager
30-Jul-21	Interested	Does not support the use of glyphosate. Having Difficulties navigating the NRIP site.	30-Jul-21	Email sent back to the interested party with instructions on how to navigate the NRIP site.
26-Jul-21	Cottage Owner (Woodchuck Bay)	Requesting help with navigation of NRIP site and a hard copy of the Stage 4 Index map	27-Jul-21	Email sent back with a copy of the Index map and instruction to navigating NRIP
18-Aug-21	Clear water Bay Area	Does not support logging plans directly adjacent to Lake of the Woods specifically the Clearwater Bay Area.	N/A	N/A
10-Aug-21	Inglis Lake	Would like to set up a meeting to discuss some concerns	12-Aug-21	A phone conversation with the plan author resulted in applying additional AOC protection to the area of interest and a hard copy map with the changes was sent.
1-Aug-21	Interested	Stop the spraying of unprofitable forest , stop the spray	N/A	N/A
30-Jul-21	NRIP comment	Stop the spray.	N/A	N/A
1-Sep-21	Deacon Lake/FLAG	Issues with the contingency block on Deacon Lake, and veiwscape	09-Sep-21	Kenora Resource Management Supervisor call in response to MPP letter, no written response required.
			14-Sep-21	Kenora Resource Management Supervisor sent an email regarding the process for issues resolution following the Stage 4 public comment period.
			01-Oct-21	Members of the Deacon Lake/FLAG group has a face to face meeting with the NDMNRF Kenora District. Additional information was given to help with the District Managers Decision.
			22-Oct-21	DM decision Letter sent to the group.
			24-Oct-21 01-Nov-21	Email confirmation from the Deacon Lake property owners stating they are in support and agreement with the District Managers decision.
18-Jul-21	Clear Water Bay Stewardship Foundation	Request for several OMNR reports on Clear Water Bay by Tom Mosindy	18-Jul-21	Kenora District Forester and District Staff emailed several reports to the intersted Group
		Email request for an in person meeting with NDMNRF and Plan Author	08-Aug-21	DM response back to interest group for some agenda items.
03-Aug-21		Meeting request	13-Aug-21	Meeting with the Plan Author, CWB representatives, Miitigoog Board reps and NorthWinds Environmental Services
06-Aug-21		FIPPA Request	13-Oct-21	Kenora District and Region provided the requested documents to NDMNRF FIPPA lead

26-Aug-21		Collaboration between Plan Author and CWB representatives to meet consensus around the harvesting blocks in the Clear Water Bay area.	02-Sep-21	Email confirmation between CWB foundation and Plan Author supporting the decisions made for operations in the Clear Water Bay area.
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## 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cannot write-off areas like the Aulneau Peninsula and northern portion of Kenora Forest</li> <li>- SFL should access new areas</li> </ul>	<p><b>Stage 2 LTMD:</b> 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LTMD includes proposed primary road corridors for 20-year period.</li> </ul>
2	Climate Change Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Concerns about climate change and the impacts of a changing environment on renewal and the future forest condition.</li> <li>- interest in assisted seed migration and potential for planting trials of more southern tree species.</li> </ul>	<p>No specific provincial policy on how to address climate change in FMPs yet.</p> <p><b>Stage 3 Operational Planning:</b> 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.</p>
3	Policy Decision - Aulneau Peninsula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interest in removing the Crown Land Use Policy Atlas (CLUPA) restrictions on Aulneau Peninsula to allow all-season roads (more viable for forestry operations)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Out of Scope of FMP:</b> Road restrictions are a policy issue.</p>
4	Aulneau Peninsula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- used to have highest moose densities anywhere. The Aulneau needs forest access for wildlife habitat management.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Out of Scope of FMP:</b> Increased access to the Aulneau Peninsula for hunting opportunities (policy issue as above)</p> <p><b>Stage 2 LTMD:</b> If no access and harvesting is strategically planned, the area may be considered as a <u>Modified Fire Response Area</u> (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.</p>
5	Forest Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Stage 2 LTMD:</b> 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.</p>
6	Fire as a tool for forest regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- desire to see fire used to treat the land quicker than possible via forest operations (Aulneau Peninsula, in particular)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Stage 2 LTMD:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Stage 3 Operational Planning:</b> Consider prescribed burning as a silvicultural strategy. If operationally applicable, include in FMP text and/or Silvicultural Ground Rules (Table FMP-4).</p>



## 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	<p>Volumes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- limited local demand for red pine and white pine volumes (E&amp;G - one sawmill with an allocation).</li> <li>- 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).</li> </ul> <p>Forested Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- focus on renewal of red pine and white pine</li> <li>- consider varied harvest methods to promote white pine and cedar regeneration</li> <li>- maintain at least the current amount of red pine and white pine on the landscape</li> </ul>	<p><b>Stage 2 LTMD:</b> Strategic modelling can track volumes by tree species (used for harvest targets, and/or used to reflect volumes left unharvested during harvest operations to promote red pine and white pine).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Stage 3 Operational Planning:</b> Planned wood utilization (tree volumes by mill)</p>
8	Value of Cedar and White Birch trees and stands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cedar is culturally significant</li> <li>- Cedar groves and high-quality individual cedar trees need to be identified and protected.</li> <li>- Manage large intact stands in a way that will maintain that feature on the landscape.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Stage 3 Operational Planning:</b> Incidental cedar and birch may be identified as unharvested volume in certain forest units, operational planning for harvest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The quality of birch tree is important for this specific use - operational planning consideration (tree and stand qualities).</li> </ul>
9	Wildlife Habitat and Values - Ungulates	<p><u>General:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- need a balance i.e. deer where there should be deer, moose where there should be moose and elk where there should be elk.</li> <li>- more browse habitat needed</li> <li>- The protection of key habitat types important to the survival of ungulates during severe conditions was important and noted by the entire group.</li> </ul> <p><u>Moose:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Concerns around moose population crisis and cumulative negative impacts of roads (on caribou also).</li> </ul> <p><u>Deer:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The group noted that they have observed fewer deer outside of town (i.e. all the deer have moved into town).</li> <li>- Hunting opportunities for white-tailed deer have declined in recent years.</li> <li>- Interest in protecting the herd outside of town.</li> </ul> <p><u>Elk:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consideration for Elk Habitat should be mandatory.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Stage 2 LTMD:</b> 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Stage 3 Operational Planning:</b> 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).</p>

## 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Traplines must be considered.</li> <li>- Protect gathering sites, spiritual sites and burial sites.</li> <li>- Concerns around harvesting areas with natural medicines.</li> <li>- Identify and protect cougar and wolverine (dens) with the appropriate AOC design.</li> <li>- Concern that AOC buffers on osprey and eagle nests are excessive, and suggestion that buffers be reduced, considering the state of local populations.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Stage 2 LTMD:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Stage 3 Operational Planning:</b> (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)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitive Indigenous values may be identified and protected, but are retained as confidential.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Out of Scope of FMP:</b> District consideration of wildlife populations in determining hunting tags allocations.</p>
11	Operations - Road Use Management Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- road maintenance strategies (especially active roads)</li> <li>- decommissioning of roads and road liability</li> <li>- desire for future use of roads</li> <li>- want road access to the forest (minimize road closures and road deactivation)</li> <li>- 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.)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Stage 2 LTMD:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Stage 3 Operational Planning:</b> Road Use Management Strategies in FMP text</p> <p><b>Out of Scope of FMP:</b> Road safety.</p>
12	Healthy Wildlife Populations and Opportunities for Hunting, Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- want sustainable populations/enhanced populations of moose, deer and grouse</li> <li>- want continued opportunities for hunting</li> <li>- wish for sustainable populations of fish and continued opportunities for fishing</li> </ul>	<p><b>Stage 2 LTMD:</b> 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).</p> <p><b>Stage 3 Operational Planning:</b> (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.</p>

## 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- efficient, cost effective, quality wood for mills</li> <li>- Long term sustainable fibre supply for area mills and related employment</li> <li>- prioritize salvage harvest operations</li> </ul>	<p><b>Stage 2 LTMD:</b> economically and spatially feasible harvest areas (40-year projection) documented in FMP text;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Salvage harvest included in harvest eligibility criteria (FMP text).</li> <li>- Wood supply is managed and has indicators of objective achievement in FMP (volumes, biomass, broad size classification). We do not manage employment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Stage 3 Operational Planning:</b> harvest areas planned for economical wood supply;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- wood utilization (volumes to mills) is projected for 10 year plan period.</li> <li>- include any salvage harvest areas in Draft or Final FMPs.</li> </ul>
14	Operations - Slash Pile Burning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- interest in leaving a small portion of slash piles for wildlife purposes</li> <li>- Interest from local cottagers to ensure all slash piles are promptly burned.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Stage 3 Operational Planning:</b> 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.</p>
15	Operations - Silvicultural Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- planning for conifer purity is important to the group, particularly if chemical tending (herbicides) is not used.</li> <li>- interest to see the company try other non-chemical treatments (e.g. manual tending, prescribed burns, or season of harvest) and monitor regeneration results</li> <li>- need to meet our silvicultural targets.</li> <li>- If herbicides are not used (personally I have no problem with herbicide) then perhaps we need to consider other means (manual).</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Stage 2 LTMD:</b> 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).</p> <p><b>Stage 3 Operational Planning:</b> 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.</p> <p>Insect and disease assessment is out of scope for the FMP. MNRF monitors and undertakes mitigative actions as warranted.</p>
16	Operations - Silvicultural Strategies - Blueberries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- interest in prescribed burning to promote blueberry regeneration</li> <li>- interest in maintaining quality forest access to blueberry/mushroom harvesting areas</li> <li>- interest in Highbush Cranberries</li> <li>- interest in the sustainable harvest of blueberries.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Stage 2 LTMD:</b> Regeneration success is discuss and analyzed when developing post-harvest renewal treatments for strategic modelling and Silvicultural Ground Rules (Table FMP-4).</p> <p><b>Stage 3 Operational Planning:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Silvicultural strategies in FMP text and planned renewal activities (Table FMP-17).</li> <li>- Operational planning may include specific harvest and regeneration activities if candidate blueberry or cranberry areas are identified.</li> </ul>

## 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- both the government and industry should continue to reach out to communities, tourism industry, etc. to identify and protect new values.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Government needs to modernize how they communicate with stakeholders and solicit input into forest management planning.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Stages 1-5:</b> FMPM manual requirement to consult throughout planning process (and annually through FMP implementation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FMPM requirements include the Public Consultation Process, and First Nation and Métis Community Involvement and Consultation in Forest Management Planning</li> <li>- Improvement of Indigenous participation and public engagement is an on-going communication strategy - opportunity for use of Kenora Forest FMP Indigenous Task Teams.</li> </ul> <p>Government modernization is <b>Out of Scope of FMP</b>: The Planning Team does consider effective ways to communicate during development of the FMP and utilizes varied media.</p>
18	Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>	Employment is <b>Out of Scope of FMP</b> , however, 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	<p>Indigenous communities would like to see more fuelwood available for elders.</p> <p>Indigenous communities are requesting additional economic development from forestry such as employment and business opportunities.</p>	<p><b>Out of scope of FMP.</b> Fuelwood is now identified in Annual Work Schedule (AWS), not in the 10-year FMP (FMPM 2017).</p> <p><b>Out of Scope of the FMP.</b></p>
20	Social Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Concerns over Methylmercury accumulation in the English/Wabigoon River.</li> </ul>	<b>Out of Scope of the FMP.</b>
	END		

## **Summary of Issues Resolution**

The Planning Team received one Issue Resolution (IR) request for the 2022-2032 Kenora FMP following Stage 4 public consultation. The issue that was brought forward was concerning a contingency block located on Deacon Lake. During the time of the request the stakeholders, planning team and NDMNRF District Manager were still in the process of trying to reach a consensus on the issue. Due to the timelines outlined for Stage 4 in the FMPM, the stakeholder group put in a formal request for issues resolution with the NDMNRF Regional Director on September 15, 2021. This request was done to ensure that the stakeholder group would have the ability to go to Regional Director IR if a consensus could not be reached. The final date to request Regional Director IR was September 18, 2021.

The NDMNRF District Manager Issues Resolution meeting was held on October 1, 2021. This meeting resulted in the identification of additional values, and the request for additional viewscape analysis to be done on the contingency block. On October 22, 2021 the District Manager provided his resolution for the issue in a letter. On November 1, 2021 the stakeholder group provided email confirmation accepting the District Manager's Decision. The consensus reached during the District Manager's Issues Resolution process was accepted by the planning team. The stakeholders, District Manager and planning team did not see the need to proceed with the Regional Directors issues resolution request. The changes as outlined in the District Manager's letter have been included in the Final Plan.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION**

# **K**

### **Local Citizens' Committee Report**

## **KENORA LOCAL CITIZENS' 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 NDMNRF continue to be extremely valuable to the committee's understanding & knowledge of the process.

<b>Member</b>	<b>Affiliation / Representation</b>
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
<b>Support personnel</b>	<b>Affiliation / Representation</b>
Kurt Pochailo	Sustainable Forest Licensee representative
Kyle Myschowoda	NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF 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.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Meeting Type</b>	<b>Details</b>
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 <i>readiness checklist</i> for our Stage 1 – Invitation to Participate (ITP). Draft Project Plan and Terms of Referenced were reviewed again.
September 10, 2019	KLCC Meeting	<p>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, <i>Desired Forest and Benefits Meeting</i>.</p> <p>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.</p>



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 4 <sup>th</sup> to December 4 <sup>th</sup> . 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 12 <sup>th</sup> . 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	<p>The Kenora District Manager organized the Desired Forest and Benefits Meeting for key forest management stakeholders.</p> <p>The purpose of the meeting was to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide participants with relevant information regarding the Kenora Forest and the context under which the plan will be developed;</li> <li>• Provide a forum for participants to share their respective interests in management of the Kenora Forest;</li> <li>• Talk about the desired future state of the Kenora Forest; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>• Presentations were provided on</p>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Legislative Context for Forest Management Planning.</li> <li>2. Review of past Kenora FMP plan objectives.</li> <li>3. Boreal Landscape Guide Implications to Forest Management Planning.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A discussion of key objective categories occurred focusing on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Social &amp; Economics.</li> <li>2. Forest Diversity.</li> <li>3. Forest Values.</li> <li>4. Operational levels.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
December 11, 2019	PT #6	<p>A production schedule update was provided. Updated the planning team that all ITP products have now formally been submitted to the NDMNRF. Communications task team noted that a few comments have come in to either SFL or NDMNRF. 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.</p>
January 14, 2020	PT #7	<p>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</p>

		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 31 <sup>st</sup> 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	<p>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, there 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.</p>
April 22, 2020	PT #10	<p>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.</p>

May 13, 2020	PT #11	Update on the production schedule was provided including timelines for submission of the LTMD to the NDMNRF. Regarding public consultation, the SFL and District have received a few comments. A re-cap and discussion occurred. The LTMD task team went 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 the 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 been 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>



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 13 <sup>th</sup> to June 3 <sup>rd</sup> . 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 answers provided throughout the discussion.
May 5, 2021	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.
May 19, 2021	KLCC	Plan Author provided an update on the Draft Plan. There were a few comments from the KLCC around spray and some Spawning AOC. An overview of the areas of interest was given.
May 26, 2021	PT#23	FMP production is on schedule and Draft FMP will be submitted on June 3 to the NDNDMNR. The 30 day advanced notification will sent on June 4 <sup>th</sup> . Stage 4 review will start on July 5 <sup>th</sup> 2021 for the 60 days ending on Sept 3 <sup>th</sup> 2021.
July 14, 2021	PT#24	The planning team reviewed the area lost in the fires. The new fire perimeter will be included in to the OPI and updated for final plan.
August 18, 2021	PT#25	Kurt has had a few more meetings with Clear Water Bay Foundation in person with board members and their forestry consultant (NorthWinds Environmental). A lot of the conversations was around what is in scope of the FMP development.  Due to the 2021 fires, replacement area is even harder to find and Kurt has already been looking for area outside of the RAO. This is a balancing act to replace the fiber as per Forest Unit (FU) in the plan and removal of these blocks could cause other public concern. Replacement block must be ecological and economical and feasible.  NDMNR Draft List of Required Alterations was provided to the SFL on August 13 <sup>th</sup> 2021 as per the project plan.
September 22, 2021	PT#26	An agreement with Clearwater Bay has been reach and the need for formal issues resolution is not required. The agreement was reached with the support of the Executive of the Miitigoog board, the Planning Team, and the Plan Author. These changes will be reflected in the Final FMP.

September 29, 2021	KLCC Meeting	<p>Clearwater Bay brought in a forestry consultant and through that process the team was able to gain traction and have dialogue, there was an agreement on dropping some small blocks/timing restrictions and Kurt is pleased with the outcome, as are the landowners who had initially raised the concerns. The changes will be reflected in the final plan.</p> <p>Deacon Lake access has some ongoing discussions, currently they are stalled, but there is another meeting on Friday. The regional director is waiting for the results from Friday's meeting and if they don't come to a resolution it will continue through an issues resolution process.</p> <p>The City of Winnipeg submitted comments based around Shoal Lake being identified as the sole source of their drinking water.</p> <p>Dave provided an update as the LCC representative on the Planning Team. Dave commended the Planning Team for going above and beyond to address concerns during the planning process and working with those who had concerns.</p>
October 7, 2021	PT#27	<p>Planning team investigated the Kenora Fires and have considered this Natural Disturbance in final planned harvest (i.e. no harvest in caribou zone).</p> <p>OLT runs have been redone and will be re-run on the revised BMI work with all the fires included.</p> <p>Noticeable changes include the decline in Caribou Refuge and Winter habitat, and texture of Caribou Winter Habitat. Changes seen in some of the indicator is due to the revised Forecast Depletions and not the effect of the fires (mature and late hardwood has change. The changes in the young forest has changed due to the fire.</p>
October 27, 2021	KLCC Meeting	<p><u>LCC presentation of the Kenora 2022-2032 FMP</u></p> <p>In terms of Operations, the north doesn't have any blocks or road corridors, these were removed from the plan after the forest fires this past season. For planned operations, in the 10 year LTMD the total was 48,000 ha, right now there is 38,000 ha in the plan, which takes in to account that there is no more allocation up north.</p> <p>In the Final plan, there are 5 objectives from the LTMD which was not achieved. These are related to the lack of harvest in caribou areas, as well as Red and White Pine. There are 12</p>

		<p>indicators to be assessed in the future. Kurt also discussed the impact of COVID 19 on the planning process, although they couldn't go out and host meetings, this was the plan that he got the most comments and input on. The consultation process went in 5 stages, and the plan was available on the Miisun website and NRIP website</p> <p>Kurt requested the LCC for either an endorsement or disagreement. Moved by Dave, Seconded by Dean. <b>All in favour to endorse the plan as presented.</b> Dean commented that Kurt and the planning team went above and beyond to implement the comments and suggestions received, and they should be proud of their efforts.</p>
October 28, 2021	PT#28	<p>The biggest change from LTMD to Final Plan has resulted in 5 objectives not achieved. For the 3 caribou habitat indicators in the caribou zone, achievement of the desirable level was changed for Achieved in the draft plan to Not Achieved due to significant areas burnt in 2021, and was not a result of planned forest management.</p> <p>Final Plan submission will be November 8, 2021.</p>

### **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. NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF and SFL also provided additional educational opportunities such as presentations and field tours to specific interest groups.

## **Participation in the Issue Resolution Process**

### **NDMNRF & Plan Author Co-operation**

The NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF (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 NDMNRF 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.**

There was one District Manager's issue resolution decision resulting from a face to face meeting held on October 1 2021. The Kenora Forest planning team representative for the KLCC was aware of this issue and was provided opportunities for input into the resolution of the issue.

**KLCC's general agreement or disagreement with the FMP**

The KLCC appreciates the hard work involved by the Company, NDMNRF District and Region in preparing the 2022-2032 FMP. Company representatives and NDMNRF 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 October 27, 2021 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**

# **L**

### **List of Required Alterations**

**Includes:**

- (i) List of required alterations; and
- (ii) List of major changes from draft to final FMPs.

Ministry of Northern Development,  
Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry

Ministère du Développement du Nord, des  
Mines, des Richesses Naturelles et des Forêts

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Kurt Pochailo, R.P.F  
510 Ninth Street North  
Kenora, ON  
P9N 2S8

September 20, 2021

Dear Kurt,

**RE: 2022-2032 Draft Forest Management Plan for the Kenora Forest – Final List of Required Alterations**


The Final List of Required Alterations (FLRA) has been compiled and reviewed to ensure that all comments are reasonable and consistent with NDMNRF policy. As a Registered Professional Forester, I certify those required alterations that are related to the manipulation of forest cover.

All comments received during the public review of the Draft Forest Management Plan and NDMNRF's Draft final List of Required Alterations (DFLRA) have been reviewed and the DFLRA has been updated accordingly. Please note, the public review comments that were received did necessitate 1 addition to the FLRA comment 91. There has also been a request for formal issues resolution with the Regional Director. Pending the outcome of issues resolution changes could be required for the final plan.

The FLRA will be sent to you via e-mail, please include it (as well as a list of any major changes that were made to the draft plan) in the Supplemental Documentation.

Please contact me with any questions you may have about the FLRA.

Sincerely,



Ren Peterson R.P.F

Regional Planning Forester, NWR





FINAL LIST OF REQUIRED ALTERATIONS - Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP

MNRF Comment Number	Page number	Line Number	Basemap	Other	Comment Type	Topic	Comment
1	FMP summary	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	7.0 Issues	Please included the additional changes to this section as discussed.
2	i	N/A	N/A	Global search and replace -Ministry Name Change	Required	1.0 all	MNRF is now " Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry (NDMNRF)". Therefore please revise, only as appropriate, wording or abbreviations to reflect this change in certification pages, text ,maps and tables etc...- except in cases where any cited document in the plan text was in fact, a product produced under the old Ministry name "MNRF".
3	vii	2	N/A	N/A	Required	Plan Advisors	Planning Team Advisors and Key Support Pat Harvey Position change to "Fire Management Supervisor"
4	19	1	N/A	N/A	Required	2.1.1 Historic Forest Condition	Addition of a reference to include 2021 fire(s)
5	45	28	N/A	N/A	Required	2.1.3.3 Other Forest Classifications	Caribou write-up should reflect a refrence to the 2021 fires, do not revise the original data
6	71	31	N/A	N/A	Required	2.1.4 Forest Resources	change 'which has not been listed by COSSARO or COSEWIC as "at risk" to "which has been listed by COSEWIC in 2017 as "endangered." https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/species-risk-public-registry/cosewic-assessments-status-reports/caribou-some-populations-2017.html#_as1
7	74	9	N/A	N/A	Required	2.1.4.1 Inventories and Information for Species at Risk	Lines 9-12 make reference to a the habitat regulation. Recent changes to the CFSA included a section describing forest operations as exempt form section 9 and 10 of the ESA assuming all direction in the applicable guides area appropriately implemented (including creating AOC's to address SAR habitat). The text should clearly articulate the incorporation of the BLG direction in both strategic and AOC development to demonstrate the requirements have been met. Habitat regulations are not the appropriate guidance direction for FMP's and their inclusion here is unclear.
8	79	34	N/A	N/A	Required	2.1.4 Forest Resources	after during 'road planning', add 'and through the use of the Identified Fish Spawning Areas AOC W08'
9	82	4	N/A	N/A	Required	2.1.4.2 Fish and Wildlife Inventories	refer to Identified Fish Spawning Areas AOC W08
10	120	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	2.2.3.3 Mining and Mineral Exploration	Please included the additional changes to this section as discussed.
11	157	27	N/A	N/A	Required	3.6 Objectives and Indicators	Lines 27-31. The direction for texture and arrangement of winter habitat is defined in the BLG Milestones for the Kenora Forest (page 66 of the BLG) to move toward the SRNV mean focusing on 60% and greater proportion classes. Winter habitat is underachieved at plan start at both the 6K and 30Kha hexagon scale. Reference to very good achievement of habitat texture for >60% of the classes at plan start is misleading. Please clarify both the direction (i.e. from the guide not a planning team decision) and target achievement in the text similar to that on page 207 in the discussion of Indicator 1b. This is a clear summary of objective achievement.
12	251	251	N/A	N/A	Required	4.2.2.2 Conditions on Regular Operations	after 'areas that contain bur oak (NHIC records)' add' or as identified through discussions with Kenora District MNDMNRF

FINAL LIST OF REQUIRED ALTERATIONS - Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP

MNRF Comment Number	Page number	Line Number	Basemap	Other	Comment Type	Topic	Comment
13	255	N/A	N/A	Table 42: Mining Claims and leases	Required	4.2.2.2 Conditions on Regular Operations	Wording to clarify that ribbon used to mark marten boxes (as well as claim posts) should not be the same colour as that used for marking the block boundaries and roads if this is what the intended direction is. As written this is not clear and leaves one thinking only one color is being used for both roads and block boundary which may confuse operators. Anyways suggest adding some wording to clarify this distinction.
14	294	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	4.5	As discussed at planning team meetings, task team meetings and with members of the public, commitments made during the 2012-2022 FMP regarding roads must be carried forward e.g. Ena Lake Road Extension, Talbot Road, etc. Please note this specifically in the text under section 4.5.
15	295	14	N/A	N/A	Required	4.5.1 Primary and Branch Roads	per FMPM Part B-25 line 1-2 please also add the word "conservation reserve" as the manual makes this distinction. Therefore please reword sentence to read....."etc..No roads are planned that traverse a provincial park "or conservation reserve"."
16	297	TXT	N/A	N/A	Required	4.5.1 Primary and Branch Roads	The Namego Road, as part of those negotiations to select "Alternative #2" that the large water crossing (bridge) needed to access this area will be removed once operations are complete.
17	296	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	4.5.1 Primary and Branch Roads	currently notes "when harvesting and renewal operations are completed, identified primary and branch roads will be decommissioned or access restricted as agreed to within RSAs" please include a statement that acknowledges agreements made through our regular consultation process with interested and affected persons will result in this as well.
18	299	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	4.5.1 Primary and Branch Roads	Under section 4.5.1 TXT (Quida and Turtle Roads) please include additional detail (e.g. a berm will be placed at the start of each road and adjacent to Highway 71 to help prevent access via highway vehicles. This is as per stakeholder discussions.
19	301	35	N/A	N/A	Required	4.5.3	Under section 4.5.3 TXT, currently notes that "no public comments specific to primary or branch road crossings of AOCs". This is not true e.g. India Road would cross a portage AOC between India and Dummy Lakes. Namego Lake Road will likely cross between Perch and Octopus Lakes. Please ensure all potential AOC crossings are captured.
20	301	35	N/A	N/A	Required	4.5.3	Regarding the statement on line 35 "the Namego Lake Road corridor was realigned during planning for operational reasons to avoid an AOC crossing". For clarification, I believe that this road was re-aligned because of stakeholder concerns and the roads potential proximity to a high-value tourist lake - not necessarily to avoid the water crossing (if that's what you are referring to). FMP should be updated to acknowledge these discussions.
21	301-302	N/A	N/A	roads and parks/cons reserves	Required	4.5.2 Operational Roads	As per FMPM Part B-25 line 34-35 please add the statement confirming whether there are any operational roads which will traverse a provincial park or conservation reserve.
22	302	1	N/A	N/A	Required	4.5.3 Area of Concern Crossings - Primary and Branch Roads	Add in text identifying water crossing review requirements and background for Vermillion Lake Operational Management Zone. Example text provided in email to SFL February 9, 2021

FINAL LIST OF REQUIRED ALTERATIONS - Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP

MNRF Comment Number	Page number	Line Number	Basemap	Other	Comment Type	Topic	Comment
23	302	2	N/A	N/A	Required	4.5.5	This statement will need to be removed until FMP-18 is completed by the Task Team e.g. management intent is not currently included in FMP-18 and will need to be confirmed before this can be noted on the TXT. More work is needed for FMP-18 before Final Plan as agreed to by the Task Team.
24	303	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	4.5.4 Area of Concern Crossings - Operational Roads	As part of the list of issues raised in public comments, you may want to also include T01 and T04 e.g. negotiations Woodchuck Bay Road cottagers and Upper Black Sturgeon cottagers where no-harvest reserves were added adjacent to roads. Please make sure reference to all important public discussions are captured.
25	304	1	N/A	N/A	Required	4.5.4 Area of Concern Crossings - Operational Roads	Add in text identifying water crossing review requirements and background for Vermillion Lake Operational Management Zone. Example text provided in email to SFL February 9 2021
26	308	18	N/A	Aggregate Extraction Areas	Required	4.5.7 Forestry Aggregate Pits	FMPM Part A-Section1.3.6-"Aggregate Extraction Areas "Page A-65 line2-14 makes a specific distinction and states these area must fall within 500m of other areas as as well,... not just a road &#8203;but also within Approved Operation Areas; Operational Roads Boundaries as well as Primary and Branch Corridors. Therefore please revise text to reflect the manual's wording.
27	308-309	24-39 +1-2 RESPECTIVELY	N/A	Section text and affected Maps	Required	4.5.7 Conditions on Forestry Aggregate Pits	Although the general aggregate extraction area is large for operational flexibility, the actual specific FAP's themselves are really not. Wording to the effect that at >= 3ha's, the FAP becomes a Cat 9's etc. and would have to be permitted with a site plan and loads reporting to TOARC annually for dues etc. or something along those lines may be helpful. As worded there is not really a clear distinction as to how large a FAP can get or what the distinction is between that and a Cat #9...thanks,d.
28	314	N/A	N/A	Section 4.5.9 - Table49:Marten Boxes	Required	4.5.7 Conditions on Forestry Aggregate Pits	same comment as 13
29	318	N/A	N/A	Section 4.5.9:Table 49-Mining Claims and Leases	Required	4.5.9 Conditions on Existing Roads and Landings	same comment as 13
30	322	N/A	N/A	Table 49:ROADS CROSSING RECREATIONAL PORTAGE ROUTES, TRAILS USED FOR WORKING AND ACCESSING TRAPLINES THAT ARE NOT AOCS	Required	4.5.7 Conditions on Forestry Aggregate Pits	Re: Table 49: "ROADS CROSSING RECREATIONAL PORTAGE ROUTES, TRAILS USED FOR WORKING AND ACCESSING TRAPLINES THAT ARE NOT AOCS" As written it is not clear when or how operations or site prep equipment may cross the trail or canoe route or how often...or if at all etc. Questions: 1)Can operations skid across trail if same crossing is used? 2)Is crossing trails every 200 metres acceptable in order to avoid long skidding? 3)Also can SIP equipment which have ability to raise trencher discs be allowed across as well? 4) Is crossing these areas only to occur on high ground? Therefore please add a some additional wording which make this clarification for operations/production and compliance field staff.

FINAL LIST OF REQUIRED ALTERATIONS - Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP

MNRF Comment Number	Page number	Line Number	Basemap	Other	Comment Type	Topic	Comment
31	324	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	4.5.9 Conditions on Existing Roads and Landings	Table 49. Conditions on Roads, Landings and Aggregate Pits (CORLAP's). General conditions on road planning, construction and maintenance: Landing; forestry , aggregate pits- outside of AOC's. Please ensure that list includes all of the standards and guidelines from pages 131 and 132 of the Stand and Site Guide. For example "MNRF will ensure that the signs used to identify the UMS for roads are maintained" and guidelines when constructing roads during the bird nesting season and avoiding high value habitats etc.
32	337	19-Aug	N/A	Harvesting Risk	Required	4.7.1 Forest Operations Inspections	The last sentence for each of the three bullet points at lines 8-19 is a bit unclear as to why a notice of completion or FOIP report is issued. The paragraph and bullet points do a good job describing rating the risk level of operators but then the last sentences of each bullet appear to abruptly indicate that either a Notice of Completion or FOIP Report will be issued and may confuse the non-forestry reader as to why these statements are made. Therefore for the non-forestry/compliance reader, please add some wording in paragraph before bullet points at line 8/9 to provide context for these sentences. Suggest something like: "When an operation/operator falls within the "LOW RISK" (i.e. Bullet#1) category, it is considered a low risk activity and a Notice of Completion of the harvest will be submitted to the MNRF. Similarly an operation/operator defined as "Moderate or HIGH RISK (i.e. Bullets #2,#3)" are considered higher risk activity and will therefore require FOIP reporting...or something to this effect.
33	333	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	4.7.1.3 Monitoring and Assessment	Regarding the Monitoring and assessment section of the TXT, this section only identifies "strategies" no objectives or more importantly "actions". As discussed, the task team will need to review before final plan. See Dryden FMP for good examples.
34	330	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	4.7.1 Monitoring and Assessment	Various edits to the monitoring and assessment section of the TXT as per task team discussions from 23-July-21.
35	353	8	N/A	N/A	Required	4.8 Fire Prevention and Preparedness	The Name of the Act is incorrect. Change "Forest Fire Prevention Act" to "Forest Fires Prevention Act"
36	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	FMP-11: Op. Prescrip. for AOCs,Cndtns on Roads, Lndgs, For Ag Pits	Tpt: There will be a Primary Road crossing (Namego Road) of the portage between Perch and Octopus. I believe this should be noted here.
37	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	FMP-11: Op. Prescrip. for AOCs,Cndtns on Roads, Lndgs, For Ag Pits	Tt1 should be applied to Echo Bay area blocks: 22.222, 223, 224, 225, and 226 and per discussions with stakeholders.
38	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	FMP-11: Op. Prescrip. for AOCs,Cndtns on Roads, Lndgs, For Ag Pits	Tt1 and T01 should be place on Paddy Lake block 22.335 as per discussions with stakeholders on 16-June-21.
39	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	FMP-11: Op. Prescrip. for AOCs,Cndtns on Roads, Lndgs, For Ag Pits	Isinglass Lake should be receiving a 90 meter standing tree no cut reserve (T01) not the standard variable shoreline reserve as per past AOC. This impacts blocks 22.813
40	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	FMP-11: Op. Prescrip. for AOCs,Cndtns on Roads, Lndgs, For Ag Pits	Regarding Tpt AOC Part 4 section B - I believe there will be a Primary Road crossing (i.e. Namego Road and Portage Trail from Perch to Octopus). The planning and task teams were made aware of a trail by the public during Stage the but it had not been digitized since Miisun has been working with Paddle Manitoba to obtain more detailed spatial data. If this updated values information is not available, thus apply the AOC on the route provided during stage three and update when better values information becomes available.
41	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	FMP-11: Op. Prescrip. for AOCs,Cndtns on Roads, Lndgs, For Ag Pits	Black Sturgeon blocks discussed with stakeholders i.e. 22.440, 443 444, 445 should have AOC Tt1 (timing restriction) applied.

FINAL LIST OF REQUIRED ALTERATIONS - Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP

MNRF Comment Number	Page number	Line Number	Basemap	Other	Comment Type	Topic	Comment
42	42	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	FMP-11: Op. Prescrip. for AOCs,Cndtns on Roads, Lndgs, For Ag Pits	M03 - add 'and written permission will be obtained.' after 'If a primary or branch road must be built with the AOC, MNRF District Biologist for the Kenora Forest will be contacted prior to construction.' and 'If an operational road must be built within the AOC, MNRF District Biologist for the Kenora Forest will be contacted prior to construction'
43	44	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	FMP-11: Op. Prescrip. for AOCs,Cndtns on Roads, Lndgs, For Ag Pits	M04 - add 'If a primary or branch road must be built within the AOC, MNRF District Biologist for the Kenora Forest will be contacted prior to construction and written permission will be obtained' and 'If an operational road must be built within the AOC, MNRF District Biologist for the Kenora Forest will be contacted prior to construction and written permission will be obtained'
44	45	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	FMP-11: Op. Prescrip. for AOCs,Cndtns on Roads, Lndgs, For Ag Pits	M05 - 'Outside of Hibernation and Associated Entrance/Emergence Period' should read '101-200 from hibernaculum entrance, Outside of Hibernation and Associated Entrance/Emergence Period'
45	48	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	FMP-11: Op. Prescrip. for AOCs,Cndtns on Roads, Lndgs, For Ag Pits	M06 - replace 'known to be occupied' in AOC description to 'presumed to be occupied' and omit 'that belong to bat species at risk.' Species identification in the field or determination of bat age is unlikely to occur
46	49	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	FMP-11: Op. Prescrip. for AOCs,Cndtns on Roads, Lndgs, For Ag Pits	M07 - add 'and written permission will be obtained.' after 'If a primary or branch road must be built with the AOC, MNRF District Biologist for the Kenora Forest will be contacted prior to construction.' and 'If an operational road must be built within the AOC, MNRF District Biologist for the Kenora Forest will be contacted prior to construction'
47	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	FMP-11: Op. Prescrip. for AOCs,Cndtns on Roads, Lndgs, For Ag Pits	N16 - 4th bullet should read 'Occupied habitat can be defined by identifying nesting or suspected breeding individuals'
48	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	FMP-11: Op. Prescrip. for AOCs,Cndtns on Roads, Lndgs, For Ag Pits	N16 - instead of June and July, breeding dates should read June 1 -July 31st
49	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	FMP-18: Road Construction and Use Management	FMP-18 - remove RUS-7 for the caribou zone and update associated planned road corridors and operational road boundaries
50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	FMP-18: Road Construction and Use Management	ORB025, ORB026, ORB027, ORB028, ORB175 should be RUMS-3 not RUMS-4 (Pipestone/Trilake)
51	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Supp Doc H - Roads	Regarding the Supp Doc for the Atikwa Road, please acknowledge/refer to (1) CLUPA GUA 2550 (i.e. why this area is significant) and (2) the AOC that was designed to address potential concerns regarding future access.
52	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Maps Supp Doc H - Roads	Ena Lake Road Extension currently identified as RUS-4 (SFL retains responsibility), but in the 2012-2022 FMP it was intended to be decommissioned i.e. bridges removed. This should be maintained and noted as such in all relevant parts of the plan.
53	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Supp Doc H - Roads	Regarding the Namego Road (Part 3): We received a lot of input regarding road development in this area in general and specifically about the Namego Road. If we are simply directing people to the public consultation summary here should a general statement not be made e.g. "the planning team received a considerable amount of input from interested and affect people in this area. Please see the consultation summary for details regarding those discussions"?

FINAL LIST OF REQUIRED ALTERATIONS - Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP

MNRF Comment Number	Page number	Line Number	Basemap	Other	Comment Type	Topic	Comment
54	72	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Supp Doc H - Roads Plan of pribrnch road corrdrs, locn of pri, brnch roads in AOCs	Supp Doc H- Roads Supp Doc. Existing Roads or Road Networks. RUS- 7 Caribou D. Management Intent. To be consistent with the BLG direction as it pertains to roads in the continuous caribou distribution and with roads strategies in other LLP's (MEA's), all operational roads should be treated. The text on the third party opportunity needs to be removed.
55	68 OF 73	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Supp Doc H - Roads Plan of pribrnch road corrdrs, locn of pri, brnch roads in AOCs	Supp DOC I - RUMS 6 c) Access Provisions or Restrictions.. should instead read: These roads and road networks will be available for public use until such time they are decommissioned. Use of roads to access lakes and geographic areas may be prohibited as per approved Public Lands Act signage posted on Crown land. Upon decommissioning, roads will be impassable by highway vehicle. Current description does not match management intent for MEAs.
56	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Supp Doc I - AOCs 6.1 Supplementary Documentation	Add in Supp Doc for Vermillion Lake Operational Management Zone provided to SFL May 27/2021
57	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Supp Doc I - AOCs	It is noted that AOCs are measured from the edge of the road (e.g. T04), however, if this is not the case i.e. they are measured from the center of the road, this text should be corrected throughout. See for example T04 part b. I know in previous discussions we've had with the task team and stakeholders, it's been noted that the AOCs are measured from the center of the road (i.e. because they are buffered line features in GIS and operators doing layout would be following their GPSs).
58	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Maps, Supp Doc I - AOCs	As discussed, the results of the viewsheds done after the Draft FMP went public will need to be reviewed/addressed.
59	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Supp Doc I - AOCs	Regarding Supp Doc I, Part 3 (Summary of Public Comments) e.g. Tpt AOC - we did receive several public comments in writing (email) and during virtual meetings. Please make sure sections in this Supp Doc and other appropriate documents that require notes on public consultation are complete as it will also aid reviewing/developing AOCs for the next plan.
60	N/A	N/A	N/A	Residual layer	Required	Maps	When identifying mapped residual, consider the Guide direction and preferentially retain so it is connected to the shoreline of a lake, pond, river, or stream but not so that it hinders access to additional allocations. An example of a residual patch midway along a peninsula blocking access to the allocations on the point was noted on the Winnipeg River. Please review the layer and ensure there are situations as described above.
61	N/A	N/A	N/A	ORB layer	Required	Maps	There are locations in the ORB layer where an ORB covers numerous patent land blocks. Unless there is specific landowner permission to build operational roads, identifying an ORB over patent land is not appropriate and does not imply authorization to construct roads. Please review the layer to ensure that it is accurate and does not overlay areas where roads are not authorized to be built.
62	N/A	N/A	N/A	AOC layer	Required	Maps	AOC M02 Caribou Calving and Nursery Areas is listed in FMP-11 but does not appear in the AOC layer. As per M02 the AOC is a 1000m modified operations zone were high and moderate impact operations are not permitted from May 1- Aug 15. The AOC also has timing restriction on road construction. This AOC should be identified in the layer around the known calving areas on the forest.

FINAL LIST OF REQUIRED ALTERATIONS - Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP

MNRF Comment Number	Page number	Line Number	Basemap	Other	Comment Type	Topic	Comment
63	N/A	N/A	N/A	Maps/ Map legends- re:	Required	Maps	Map Legends: For compliance reasons as well as to concur with the FMP text (e.g. section 4.5.7.), forest compliance handbook and FMPM Appendices IV FAP standards please revise legends to ensure that Cat 14's areas are actually now Forestry Aggregate Pits (FAPs)
64	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Maps	Maps - Residual symbol is not howing on the legend e.g. 44547. Please ensure all symbols on the maps are described/shown in the legend.
65	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Maps Supp Doc I - AOCs	When referring to T01 and T02 update text to include "and roads" to be consistent with the adjustment made for DP. See FMP-11, what I believe, are the most current labels and apply where applicable.
66	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Maps	I don't believe the entire Aulneau Peninsula is needed as an ORB. Please refine to areas associated with forestry operations or provide rationale to be confirmed by the task team.
67	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Maps	Final ERU needs to have fields updated accordingly e.g. ACCESS i.e. Maybrun ACCESS and CONTROL are currently <nul> but should be populated. See this is updated for final.
68	N/A	N/A	ORB022	N/A	Required	Maps	As discussed, ORB022 needs to be split i.e. via access from the north by Cedar Tree Road and access to the south via Weisner Road. Two separate ORBs are needed.
69	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Maps	Roads AOCs need to be reviewed and corrected. Other than areas that have been specifically negotiated to receive Tar AOC (i.e. CWB), for all LRBs adjacent to planned harvest areas, please apply AOC Trd as agreed to by the task team. Supp Doc should also read under part b (description) "for roads identified in FMP-18 that are managed by local roads boards". Currently it says for those not managed by LRBs. Please update.
70	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Maps	2012-2022 AOC prescription TVsnl (now Tt3) should be carried forward and apply to all bridging and new blocks. Please update this and any other AOC from the 2012-2022 FMP that should be carried over and applied in the new 2022 plan (bridging and regular) - 22.112, bridging examples, 12.308.
72	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Harvest Layers	Block 22.440 (Black Sturgeon): Looks like a bit of small area was not cut out when the shoreline reserve was clipper (i.e. allocated on error) under the 90 meter reserve adjacent to 22.440.
73	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Maps	Similar to other comments for other AOCs but please make sure all past AOCs apply to both regular and bridging harvest areas. Another example would be Tt2 (seasonal timing - nights and weekends) currently is only being applied to new regular harvest blocks and not the bridging blocks e.g. 12.125, 12.061. Also, Tt4 ex. down Longpoint Road (and anywhere else previously negotiated) should apply to bridging.
74	114	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Maps	AOC Tar not applied anywhere as per task team and discussions with stakeholders e.g. currently Tnr has been applied throughout CWB area. This should be AOC Tar. Please replace spatial and on maps and ensure the correct roads AOCs are being applied throughout.
75	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Maps	As per task team discussions, AOC Tmb needs to be extended down past Rainmarker Road if this happens to be an option to cross over onto the Wabigoon Forest in the future.

FINAL LIST OF REQUIRED ALTERATIONS - Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP

MNRF Comment Number	Page number	Line Number	Basemap	Other	Comment Type	Topic	Comment
76	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Maps	As for all allocations (new regular and bridging) adjacent to Denmark and Cavier Lakes, they should receive a 120 m AOC (T02) i.e. this is a carry-over prescription from the 2012-2022 FMP. Generally, for all these special applications of AOCs (Tourism Aesthetic, Roads, etc.) the lakes, blocks, etc. they apply to should be noted in the AOC and in the Supp Doc (both carry-over AOCs and new AOCs - AOC IDs have changed, etc.). for future planning purposes. The fact that no locations (e.g. lakes, roads etc.), are noted at this point makes it difficult to relate information). Also, as noted previously please review all allocations and makes sure AOCs from the previous 2012-2022 FMP have been carried forward and are being applied to both new and bridging operations.
77	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Maps	If T03 will not be applied for final plan i.e. I believe that this AOC is a carry-over from the 2012-2022 FMP applied on Schnarr Lake, it should be removed. This is also a good example why it is important to (1) identify if an AOC is a carry-over from past negotiation and (2) note public comments where they impacted the AOCs development. We've changed all the labels for this FMP but haven't carried forward the rationale that went with it. Please update to do this.
78	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Maps	A few areas of 90 m LOW shoreline reserve missed. Please make sure all of Lake of the Woods receives a 90 meter AOC (both regular and bridging) e.g. block 22.191 (Long Point area). Current using a variable shoreline reserve - also see recent viewsheds of the area. Another example block 22.188 (Reed Narrows)
79	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Maps	See bridging blocks 12.367, 378, 721 (Goshawk) - these have been identified as FDP, but this area has not (and will not) be accessed during the 2012 - 2022 FMP. Please make sure that your forecast depletions are possible/realistic. These and any like it should be removed from the FDP layer.
80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Maps	FDP BLOCKIDs 12.432, 433, 443, 445, 667, and 668 (Red Pine Ridge). Must be an error. These have not and will not be depleted. Please remove and try to correct any instances where this has occurred. Another example: 12.201 (Longpine Lake).
81	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Maps	Must be an error - see FDP block 12.280 (Cameron). This block should not be identified as FDP. You probably meant to identify it as Bridging (see adjacent block 12.473) .
82	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Maps	Bridging block 12.281 (Cameron) is also identified in the FDP layer. Similar to other comments, please make sure the FDP layer on contains areas that will be cut before April 1, 2022.
83	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Maps	Must be an error - see FDP block 12.688 (Nestor Falls) and FDP block 12.234 . This block should not be identified as FDP.
84	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Maps	Note, where the shoreline reserve has been increased adjacent to AOC Tnr e.g. Namego Lake (map sheet 39555), the Tnr AOC will also need to be increased knowing that the Tnr AOC is measures from the edge of the shoreline reserve i.e. if it is a 90, it starts at 90, if it is a 120, it starts at 120. Where the shoreline reserve on Namego Lake was increased to 120 m due to the results of viewsheds, the Tnr also will need to be increase. Please update and make sure all other potential examples are addressed.
85	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Maps	As per 22-July-21 discussion, please remove harvest area, digitize new "trail" value and map, and apply trail AOC (Tat) for interested and affected stakeholder. This should also be noted in the Supp Doc I. See map sheet 35552 for area of interest.
86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Maps	Configuration of moose winter cover stands in MEA2 not to be in circular arrangement and to follow those discussions from proposed operations task team meetings (Min size 5ha in rectangular arrangement and also meeting S&SG guidelines).



FINAL LIST OF REQUIRED ALTERATIONS - Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP

MNRF Comment Number	Page number	Line Number	Basemap	Other	Comment Type	Topic	Comment
87	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Maps	Please add a W08 AOC to the attached values (fish spawning areas that are in the non-sensitive Fish Activity Area Land Information Ontario (LIO) database). It is also noted that as part of public consultation a W08 was put on Deacon Lake (basemap 40552) that will need to be update in LIO, through a values update (as well as others identified to through various consultation processes).Shapefile provided (KF_Fish_Activity_Area shapefile).
88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Maps	Identified points (DEA todo shapefile) represents blocks which exceed the 200m cover to cover requirement. Ideally the residual patch tool will help meet the 200m cover to cover but this may not fully address the S&SG guidelines. The point file was originally sent to Miisun May 27, 2021 and discussed at that time with the expectation the SFL would make the appropriate adjustments before DP.
89	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	Maps	MEA 2, 3, 4 will need to be analysed for winter cover stands to reflect S&SG guidelines (distance to cover). To ensure that the guide requirements are met with regards to Cover to Cover and Habitat Requirement (Brows/Later winter)
90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	FMP-11: Op. Prescrip. for AOCs,Cndtns on Roads, Lndgs, For Ag Pits	Addition of Snapping turtle AOC and CROLAP
91	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	2.1.4.3 Values Information	As this a notable natural resource feature (FMPM B-10 Line 20-23) Please include wording in the FMP that identifies Shoal Lake as a drinking water source for the City of Winnipeg.

## Major Changes Between Draft and Final Plans

The *Forest Management Planning Manual* (2020) requires that a list of major changes to the draft forest management plan be prepared and be included in the supplementary documentation of the forest management plan.

In 2021 after Draft Plan submission, several fires burnt area on the Kenora Forest. Most notably, Fire Kenora 51 (KEN51, started June 2021) burnt approx. 200,600 ha from the Umfreville Lake – Werner Lake area and to the north. Kenora 51 burnt most of the mature forest in the Kenora Forest caribou zone (109,900 ha on the Kenora Forest). After starting in May 2021, KEN27 burnt 4,480 ha in MEA4, and two other smaller fires in the Willard Lake area burnt 2,062 ha (KEN25) and 1,162 ha (KEN30). While these fires were significant, the impact to the Kenora Forest was mainly limited to the caribou zone that is currently inaccessible and had limited harvest projections in the Draft FMP.

### Major Changes:

The Planning Team and district MNRF Plan Reviewers agreed that there were no major changes required to the draft plan during preparation of the final forest management plan.

### Minor Changes:

The changes and revisions included in the final plan were of a minor nature and did not change the Long-term Management Direction nor the majority of the planned operations.

There were several minor changes between draft and final plan as described below:

1. Removal of harvest and planned primary roads north of the English River system as the majority of mature harvest areas were burnt in 2021 wildfire KEN51. Primary roads removed were the Caribou Falls, Sydney West, Sydney East, and Umfreville Roads.
2. Removal of one Road Use Strategy (RUS-7) that provided conditions on road construction and decommissioning in the caribou zone of the Kenora Forest.
3. Harvest areas were adjusted to address new AOC's, Required Alterations, public comments, and the balancing of Available Harvest Area by Forest Unit (in accordance with the LTMD).
4. Areas identified as bridging harvest have been revised to reflect the anticipated completion of harvest blocks in the 2012-2022 FMP. Bridging blocks will be scheduled for completion by March 31, 2029.
5. Additional sensitivity analysis was conducted by Miisun and NDMNRF to compare projections resulting from final plan harvest implementation and those projected in the LTMD. Analysis supported that final planned operations, with removal of operations from the caribou zone, were consistent with the LTMD and provided for sustainability of

- 1 the Kenora Forest. FMP text Section 4.9 was expanded to document this additional  
2 sensitivity analysis and findings.  
3
- 4 6. Minor edits were made to the text and tables to correct editorial issues, clarification and  
5 changes related to the aforementioned updates. Electronic FMP product files and data  
6 information files were updated to reflect final FMP planned operations.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION**

# **M**

### **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  
Addendum 4 Date: October 26, 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  
Miisun Integrated Resource Management Company

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**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  
Kenora District, Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Londa Mortson, Regional Resources Manager  
Northwest Region, Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**I acknowledge the responsibilities of the employees of the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry who are members of the Planning Team:**

Approved By:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Micahel Gluck, Regional Director  
Northwest Region, Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

*<Original signed versions of this page are retained at the offices of the Kenora District NDMNRF 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:

<b>Steering Committee Member</b>	<b>Organization and Title</b>
Todd Moore, R.P.F.	NDMNRF Regional Resources Planning Supervisor, Steering Committee Chair
Brian Kilgour	NDMNRF – 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
Lauren Peterson, R.P.F.	NDMNRF - Northwest Region	Regional Planning Forester, NDMNRF 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
Vacant	NDMNRF – Kenora District	Management Forester
Peter Hettinga	NDMNRF – Kenora District	Management Biologist
Christy MacDonald	NDMNRF – Kenora District	Resource Liaison Specialist
Virginia Thompson	NDMNRF - 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
NDMNRF – Kenora District	Position
Scott McAughey	Resources Management Supervisor
Pat Harvey	Fire Management Supervisor
Erik Lockhart	Acting District Planner
Jordan Desserre	Aggregate Technical Specialist

Dan McMahon	Area Enforcement Manager
Megan Park John Myshrall	Integrated Resource Management Technical Specialist
Darren Ellery	GIS Data Technician
Meagan Saunders	Acting Lands & Waters Technical Specialist
Jim McNulty	Fish & Wildlife Technical Specialist
Krista Prosser	Forestry Technical Specialist
<b>NDMNRF Region/Province</b>	<b>Position</b>
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)
Catherine Daniels	Acting Land Use Policy & Planning Coordinator
Jennifer Findlay	Tourism Consultant
<b>NDMNRF Science Advisors</b>	<b>Position</b>
Nick Buda, R.P.F., Ricardo Velasquez, R.P.F.	Regional Forested Ecosystems Science Specialists
<b>Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP)</b>	
Katherine Onyshkewych	Senior Parks Planner, Ontario Parks
Lori Skitt	Park Superintendent – Woodland Caribou Provincial Park
Matt Yeo	Park Superintendent – Ontario Parks
<b>Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport</b>	
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.

<b>MNRF – Kenora District</b>	<b>Position</b>
Vacant	Management Forester
Peter Hettinga	Management Biologist
Christy McDonald	Resource Liaison Specialist
Erik Lockhart	Acting District Planner
Meagan Saunders	Acting Lands & Waters Technical Specialist
Jim McNulty	Fish & Wildlife Technical Specialist
Pat Harvey	Fire Management Supervisor
Megan Park John Myshrall	Integrated Resource Management Technical Specialist
<b>NDMNRF Region/Province</b>	<b>Position</b>
Lauren 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)
<b>Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP)</b>	
Katherine Onyshkewych	Senior Parks Planner, Ontario Parks
Lori Skitt	Park Superintendent - Woodland Caribou Provincial Park
Matt Yeo	Park Superintendent – Ontario Parks

NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF Regional Planning Forester will coordinate the review of plan components and prepare the preliminary and final Lists of Required Alterations. The NDMNRF 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 discussion, 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, NDMNRF regional staff as well as NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF-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 NDMNRF-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 NDMNRF-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 NDMNRF 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 will 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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF office and on the NDMNRF'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 NDMNRF 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.

NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF 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, NDMNRF, 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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF will develop a consultation approach suitable to each community. Community meetings or other consultation opportunities will normally be attended by both NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF Approved FMP) will be developed and posted by the NDMNRF. The notices are provided by the NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF for placement on the EBR Registry, at each stage of consultation (NDMNRF prepares all the required EBR notices throughout the stages of the plan as well as a Statement of Environmental Values (SEV) Consideration Document). The NDMNRF 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Kenora Daily Miner and News</li><li>• Lake of the Woods Enterprise</li></ul>
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 – December, 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 NDMNRF-Approved FMP	November, 2021

## 4.8 Summary of Input and Confidentiality

The NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF Regional Planning Forester in conjunction with the Plan Author and NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Summary Description of NDMNRF 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 <sup>1,2</sup>	\$30,000	TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>Total</b> (subject to additional funding TBD above)	\$36,000	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$24,000

<sup>1</sup>Wabauskang First Nation is supported in developing a customized approach to consultation in Forest Management Planning through a transfer payment agreement (TPA) with the NDMNRF and is not reflected in the above table.



<sup>2</sup>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, NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF 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
NDMNRF	Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry
MECP	Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
MIST	Model and Inventory Support Tool
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, NDMNRF 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

#### **Addendum #4: October 26, 2021**

**July 29, 2021** – Kyle Myschowoda, R.P.F., Management Forester, started a leave from NDMNRF which is expected to continue through final plan approval. This position on the Planning Team is Vacant, however duties assigned to the Management Forester will be undertaken by the Regional Planning Forester or district personnel until the position is filled.

**Aug. 13, 2021** – The Planning Team was advised that following changes are required to 2.3 Key Advisors and Support, and 2.5 Plan Reviewers:

Katherine Onyshkewych is Senior Parks Planner (no longer in an “acting” position).

Matt Yeo is to added as Park Superintendent – Ontario Parks.

Pat Harvey’s position title has changed to “Fire Management Supervisor”, from “Fire Operations Supervisor”.

Jim McNulty replaces John Myshrall as Fish and Wildlife Specialist.

John Myshrall joins Megan Park as Integrated Resource Management Technical Specialists;

**Aug. 18, 2021** – Peter Hettinga, Management Biologist, is added to the Communications Task Team (Project Plan).

The Ministry name was revised throughout the document to the “Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry” (NDMNRF).

**Oct. 26, 2021** – Confirmation by NDMNRF of revised schedule in which final plan submission is delayed 11 days to Nov. 8, 2021. Subsequent schedule dates are shifted back accordingly (Stage Five – Nov. 24, 2021)(Project Plan).

END

## **SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION**

# **N**

### **Statement of Environmental Values**

**Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and  
Forestry (NDMNRF)**  
**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 NDNDMNRF 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 NDNDMNRF 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.

NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF-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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF'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 NDMNRF-Approved Forest Management Plan.

During the preparation and approval of the 2021-2031 Forest Management Plan for the Kenora Forest, there were five formal stages of consultation:

- **Stage One – Invitation to Participate:** Information was available at the office of the sustainable forest licensee and at the NDMNRF Kenora District office.
- **Stage Two – Review of Proposed Long-Term Management Direction (30 days as per the 2017 FMPM):** Information on the proposed long-term management direction, areas that may be harvested, and primary roads that may be built during the 10-year period of the plan was available at the office of the sustainable forest licensee and the NDMNRF Kenora District office. This

information was also available on Ontario's Electronic Forest Management Planning (EFMP) website.

- **Stage Three – Information Centre: Review of Proposed Operations (30 days as per the 2020 FMPM):** Information on the detailed planning of forest operations for the 10-year period was available for review and comment for a period of 30-days on Ontario's Natural Resources Information Portal (NRIP) website, which has replaced Ontario's EFMP website.
- **Stage Four – Information Centre: Review of the Draft Forest Management Plan (60 days):** The draft FMP and the draft FMP summary was available at the digital Information Forum and for the duration of the 60-day review and comment period at the office of the sustainable forest licensee, the NDMNRF Kenora District office, and on Ontario's Natural Resources Information Portal (NRIP) website.
- **Stage Five – Inspection of the NDMNRF-Approved Forest Management Plan:** The approved FMP and the FMP summary will be available at the office of the sustainable forest licensee and on Ontario's Natural Resources Information Portal (NRIP) website.

In addition to the engagement opportunities listed above, the ministry hosted a desired forest and benefits meeting between the planning team, the local citizens' committee, and First Nation and Métis communities to inform participants of the background information that had been collected and to provide a forum for participants to share their respective interests in the management of the forest.

NDMNRF staff and the Plan Author also regularly made themselves available upon request for meetings with individuals or groups outside of the consultation periods.

NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF 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, NDMNRF 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 NDMNRF. 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 NDMNRF District Manager or the NDMNRF 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)
- Naotkamegwaning 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 Naotkamegwaning 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 NDMNRF, 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 NDMNRF Kenora District Office.

**Other Considerations of NDMNRF'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, 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.

## b. Other Considerations

**Prepared By**

October 22, 2021  
**Date**

### Signature

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.

<b>Culv_1:</b>	Construction of Single, Closed-Bottom Round Culverts $\leq 1200\text{mm}$
<b>Culv_2:</b>	Construction of Open Bottom Arch Culverts
<b>Culv_Decom:</b>	Decommissioning of Single, Closed-Bottom Round Culverts $\leq 1200\text{mm}$ or Open Bottom Arch Culverts
<b>Bridge_1:</b>	Construction of Clearspan Bridges
<b>Bridge_Decom:</b>	Decommissioning of Clearspan Bridges
<b>Snow_1:</b>	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 stream 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.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION**

# **P**

### **In-water Work Timing Window Guidelines**

# In-water Work Timing Window Guidelines

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

March 11, 2013

The Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) has established timing window guidelines to restrict in-water work related to an activity during certain periods in order to protect fish from impacts of works or undertakings in and around water during spawning migrations and other critical life stages.

Follow the steps below to determine which timing windows apply to your project:

1. Determine the fish species that are present in the waterbody in which the activity will occur. If you are uncertain, please contact your local MNR office.  
NOTE: If species listed under the *Endangered Species Act, 2007* are present, you may be required to obtain approval under the *Endangered Species Act, 2007* prior to commencing any in-water work related to an activity.
2. Use the following map on page 2 (Figure 1. MNR Regions) to determine the MNR Region in which the activity will occur. If you are uncertain of the MNR Region in which the activity will occur, please contact your local MNR office.

3. Use Table 1 (on page 2) to determine the dates during which in-water work related to an activity is restricted based on the region and species present. If more than one species is present, then the timing windows should be combined for all species present (e.g., if a waterbody in the Northwest Region contains both Northern Pike (April 1 to June 15) and Smallmouth Bass (May 15 to July 15), then the combined timing window would be April 1 to July 15).
4. If you are required to conduct in-water work related to an activity during a restricted timing window period as outlined in Table 1, please contact your local Ministry of Natural Resources Office.



Northern Pike (*Esox lucius*), Hawk Lake, Kenora Ontario

Figure 1. MNR Regions

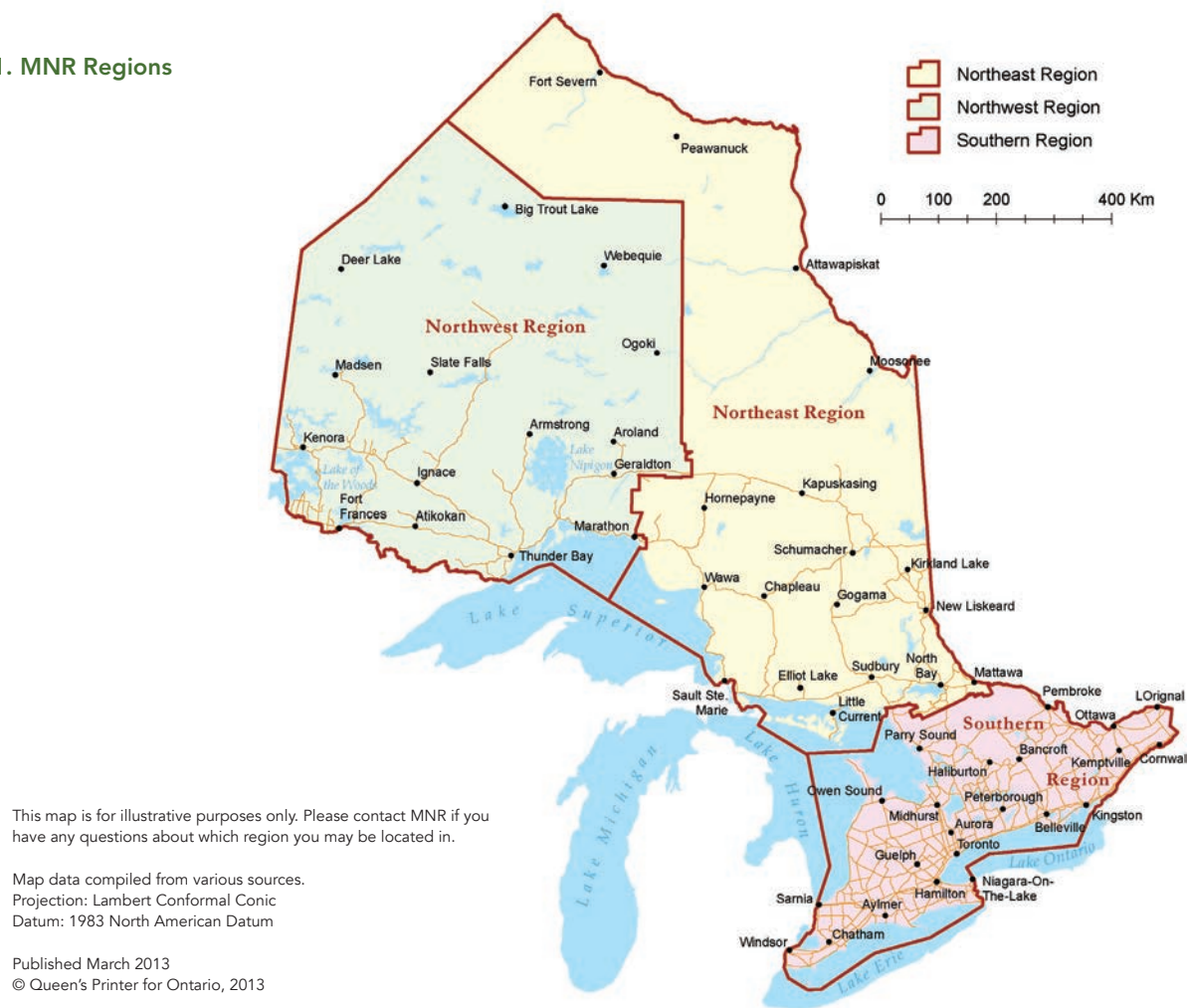


Table 1. Timing windows when in-water work is restricted – based on species presence and MNR Region

	Fish Species	Northwest Region	Northeast Region	Southern Region
Spring	Walleye	April 1 to June 20	April 1 to June 20	Mar. 15 to May 31
	Northern Pike	April 1 to June 15	April 1 to June 15	Mar. 15 to May 31
	Lake Sturgeon	May 1 to June 30	May 1 to July 15	May 1 to June 30
	Muskellunge	May 1 to July 15	May 15 to July 15	Mar. 15 to May 31
	Large/Smallmouth Bass	May 15 to July 15	May 15 to July 15	May 1 to July 15
	Rainbow Trout	April 1 to June 15	April 1 to June 15	Mar. 15 to June 15
	Other/Unknown Spring Spawning Species	April 1 to June 15	April 1 to June 15	Mar. 15 to July 15
Fall	Lake Trout	Sept. 1 to May 31	Sept. 1 to May 31	Oct. 1 to May 31
	Brook Trout	Sept. 1 to June 15	Sept. 1 to June 15	Oct. 1 to May 31
	Pacific Salmon	Sept. 1 to June 15	Sept. 1 to June 15	Sept. 15 to May 31
	Lake Whitefish	Sept. 15 to May 31	Sept. 15 to May 15	Oct. 15 to May 31
	Lake Herring	Oct. 1 to May 31	Oct. 1 to May 31	Oct. 15 to May 31
	Other/Unknown Fall Spawning Species	Sept. 1 to June 15	Sept. 1 to June 15	Oct. 1 to May 31

**SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION**

**Q**

**Vermilion Lake Operational Management Zone**

# Vermilion Lake Operational Management Zone

Within the Kenora Forest, the area east of Big Sand Lake is notable in having cold-water lakes, capable of sustaining lake trout, and are of limited access to the public despite being within proximity to Kenora, a community of 15,000 year-round residents. In addition, there are cool-water lakes in the area that have only received minimal survey effort by the NDMNRF and anglers.

With proposed forestry operations around cold and cool water lakes where access is currently limited, the placement of forestry road networks is to occur in such a way as to sustain native fish populations. However, without species inventories on these lakes, as well as adjoining stream systems, any assessment of forestry roads and their associated water crossings is limited. In addition, there are provincial guidelines around limiting development within proximity to naturally occurring lake trout lakes due to their susceptibility to disturbance and low frequency of occurrence provincially. As such, the area east of Big Sand Lake has been identified as an Operational Management Zone (OMZ) where there will be steps taken to manage fisheries in the area alongside sustainable forestry operations:

1. All proposed water crossings within the OMZ will be provided in the Annual Work Schedule year prior to their construction to allow a suitable amount of time for any review of potential fisheries impacts.
2. The Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry will guide the review process for any proposed water crossings and assess the suitability of recommended standards based on the most recent **Protocol for the Review and Approval of Forestry Water Crossings** (Supp. Doc. O) and with consideration to potential aquatic species at risk.
3. Identified cold-water lakes within the Vermilion Lake OMZ will receive the 200m modified Area of Concern Prescription 'Tnr' – Tourism – No Operational Roads Zone (see Table FMP-11). Cold-water lakes in question include Namego, Dummy, India, Perch, Jim and Vermilion Lakes.

These steps will reduce the potential for impacts to fisheries in the Vermilion Lake OMZ through water crossing construction and mitigate the potential for increased angler access to lake trout lakes. Figure 1 identifies the geographic boundaries of the OMZ.



Figure 1: Vermilion Lake Operational Management Zone

