

Draft Environmental Evaluation Report Proposed Settlement Lands

**made under the
Algonquin Land Claim Declaration Order**

August 28, 2017

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DISCLAIMER

Chapter 1 and the “Algonquin Perspective” boxes of this report were authored by the Algonquins of Ontario and includes their perspective on their history, their communities, their interests, and the negotiations process. The inclusion of the content in Chapter 1, and the “Algonquin Perspective” boxes should not be interpreted as agreement by the Government of Ontario, its ministers, agents and employees (“Ontario”) with the content of Chapter 1 and the “Algonquin Perspective” boxes.

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The information contained in this report does not necessarily reflect Ontario’s understanding of the existing or asserted Aboriginal rights or title of the AOO. The information contained in this report does not constitute an admission by Ontario of any sort, and does not limit Ontario’s rights in any way. Specifically, nothing in this chapter is an admission by Ontario that any duty to consult is owed in respect of any of the Algonquin communities in any particular circumstances.

AOO input into this draft report should not be perceived as any sort of AOO statement regarding consultation obligations and rights.

PREAMBLE

Purpose of the Draft Environmental Evaluation Report

Through the Algonquin treaty negotiation process, proposed Settlement Lands have been identified by the Algonquins of Ontario, Ontario and Canada. If the negotiations come to successful conclusion, the provincial lands described in this Draft Environmental Evaluation Report will come into Algonquin ownership on the Date of Transfer which will occur after the Effective Date of an Algonquin Treaty.

AOO values and perspectives are part of this assessment. For example, cultural values, and Algonquin traditional ecological knowledge are included in the Draft Environmental Evaluation Report.

Ontario's *Environmental Assessment Act* requires that the Algonquin Land Claim Declaration Order be applied to the proposed transfer of the provincial lands, resources and assets into AOO ownership.

The project has the potential to create direct and indirect environmental effects, and further discussion is required with stakeholders and the general public to validate and better predict the environmental effects and the effectiveness of potential mitigation and/or monitoring measures.

Under the Algonquin Land Claim Declaration Order (2007), Ontario is required to:

- Prepare a Draft Environmental Evaluation Report (EER) to identify potential environmental effects and proposed mitigation measures; and
- Deliver a public notification and consultation process.

The process is focused on the environmental effects that are anticipated to result ***when the proposed Settlement Lands are transferred into AOO ownership after the Effective Date of an Algonquin Treaty.***

Provincial laws and municipal policies and bylaws will apply to the Settlement Lands at Date of Transfer. The Draft EER provides Ontario's proposed official plan designations and zoning for the proposed Settlement Lands.

Environmental effects can include social, cultural, economic and natural environmental effects associated with the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands into AOO ownership. Currently these provincial lands and waters may be used by, or for:

- Resource based industry: for example, forestry, mining and aggregate development and extraction, trapping;
- Businesses and municipalities: for example municipal campgrounds, trail networks;
- Recreation: for example, water use, hunting and fishing, trail use, general use of Crown lands and waters; and
- Natural environment: for example, fish, wildlife, species at risk, wetlands.

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The Draft EER lays out the potential environmental effects and proposed mitigation measures. Indigenous communities, stakeholders, the general public and agencies can review the Draft EER and provide comments. The process is designed to:

- Build a common understanding of the environmental effects; and
- Identify appropriate mitigation measures.

Concerns and recommendations raised in the consultation process will be shared with the Ontario Negotiating Team and where appropriate with the Algonquins of Ontario and Canada. Comments received during the consultation process will be considered in refining the Draft EER and in formulating a report to the Ontario Negotiating Team.

The Algonquins of Ontario consider meaningful participation in the process laid out in the Algonquin Land Claim Declaration Order within the context of the Treaty Negotiation to be an important component of relationship building and reconciliation.

PRÉAMBULE

But de l'ébauche du rapport d'évaluation environnementale

Dans le cadre du processus de négociation du traité avec les Algonquins, les terres visées par le règlement proposées ont été déterminées par les Algonquins de l'Ontario, l'Ontario et le Canada. Si les négociations sont couronnées de succès, les terres provinciales décrites dans la présente ébauche du rapport d'évaluation environnementale deviendront la propriété des Algonquins à la date du transfert qui suivra la date d'entrée en vigueur d'un traité avec les Algonquins.

Les valeurs et les points de vue des Algonquins de l'Ontario sont incluses dans cette évaluation. Par exemple, les valeurs culturelles et le savoir écologique traditionnel des Algonquins sont inclus dans l'ébauche du rapport d'évaluation environnementale.

La *Loi sur les évaluations environnementales* exige que l'Ordonnance déclaratoire relative à une revendication territoriale des Algonquins soit appliquée au transfert proposé de la propriété des terres, des ressources et des actifs provinciaux aux Algonquins.

Le projet est susceptible de créer des effets environnementaux directs et indirects et des discussions plus approfondies devront avoir lieu avec les intervenants et la population en général pour valider et mieux prédire les effets environnementaux et l'efficacité des mesures d'atténuation et/ou de surveillance potentielles.

En vertu de l'Ordonnance déclaratoire relative à une revendication territoriale des Algonquins (2007), l'Ontario est tenu de :

- Préparer une ébauche de rapport d'évaluation environnementale (REE) pour déterminer les effets environnementaux potentiels et les mesures d'atténuation proposées;
- Mettre en œuvre un processus d'émission d'avis public et de consultation.

Le processus est axé sur les effets environnementaux qui devraient résulter ***du transfert de la propriété des terres visées par le règlement proposées des Algonquins de l'Ontario aux Algonquins après la date d'entrée en vigueur d'un traité avec les Algonquins.***

Les lois provinciales et les politiques et règlements municipaux s'appliqueront aux terres visées par le règlement des Algonquins de l'Ontario à la date du transfert. L'ébauche de REE fournit les désignations du plan officiel proposé de l'Ontario et le zonage pour les terres visées par le règlement proposées.

Les effets environnementaux peuvent comprendre les effets sociaux, culturels et économiques et les effets sur l'environnement naturel associés au transfert de la propriété des terres visées par le règlement proposées des Algonquins de l'Ontario aux Algonquins. À l'heure actuelle, ces terres et ces eaux provinciales peuvent être utilisées par, ou pour :

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- Les industries des ressources : par exemple, la foresterie, l'exploitation minière, la mise en valeur et l'extraction des agrégats et le piégeage;
- Les entreprises et les municipalités : par exemple, les terrains de camping municipaux, les réseaux de sentiers;
- Les loisirs : par exemple, l'utilisation de l'eau, la chasse et la pêche, l'utilisation des sentiers, l'utilisation générale des terres et des eaux de la Couronne;
- L'environnement naturel : par exemple, le poisson, la faune, les espèces en péril, les terres humides.

L'ébauche de REE énonce les effets environnementaux potentiels et les mesures d'atténuation proposées. Les collectivités autochtones, les intervenants, la population en général et les organismes peuvent examiner l'ébauche de REE et formuler des commentaires. Le processus est conçu pour :

- Établir un consensus sur les effets environnementaux;
- Déterminer les mesures d'atténuation appropriées.

Les préoccupations et les recommandations soulevées au cours du processus de consultation seront communiquées à l'équipe de négociation de l'Ontario et, s'il y a lieu, aux Algonquins de l'Ontario et au Canada. Les commentaires reçus au cours du processus de consultation seront pris en compte dans l'amélioration de l'ébauche de REE et dans la présentation d'un rapport à l'équipe de négociation de l'Ontario.

Les Algonquins de l'Ontario considèrent une participation pertinente au processus établi dans l'Ordonnance déclaratoire relative à une revendication territoriale des Algonquins dans le contexte de la négociation du Traité comme un élément important du développement de la relation et de la réconciliation.

PART I –THE CONTEXT

Chapter 1: The Algonquins of Ontario

Chapter 1 of this report was authored by the AOO and includes their perspective on their history, their communities, their interests, and the negotiations process.

The inclusion of the content in Chapter 1 should not be interpreted as agreement by the Government of Ontario, and its ministers, agents and employees (“Ontario”) with the content of Chapter 1. See “Disclaimer” on page x.

1.1 Algonquins of Ontario

1.1.1 Historical Presence

The Algonquins have lived in balance with Mother Earth, harvesting animals, birds, fish and plants for sustenance, clothing and medicine and using her natural resources within their territory for shelter, trade and transport. For thousands of years, the Algonquin people have occupied, lived on, defended and utilized the resources in the watersheds of what are now known as the Ottawa River and the Mattawa River.

The Algonquins have identified the lands encompassed within the watersheds of the Ottawa River and Mattawa River as their Traditional Territory. The Algonquins assert that this has been their territory since time immemorial.

Substantial archaeological evidence exists indicating Algonquin occupation and use along what are now known as the Ottawa River, Rideau River, Chaudière Falls, Bonnechere River, Morrison Island, Allumette Island, Madawaska River, Algonquin Provincial Park and the Mattawa River as well as many other locations.

Algonquins have always used the resources according to the opportunities of the seasons. Traditionally, they divided their territory into family areas where they hunted, trapped, fished and harvested plant resources and tended small gardens of corn, beans, squash and peas. Here they found everything they needed to feed their families, to gather furs, meat and maple sugar for trading, and to make their lodges, canoes, snowshoes, clothing and household goods. Careful management of resources assured sustenance for future years.

In his book “Algonquin Traditional Culture” Kirby Whiteduck, now the Chief of the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation notes:

“the Algonquins were conservationists and had an ancient traditional knowledge, and practiced science and used common sense to ensure the continuation of the animal

species in their territory, centuries before the contemporary governments and ministries had any inclination or knowledge about it.”¹

The first recorded European contacts in Algonquin Territory occurred in 1613 when Samuel de Champlain encountered the Algonquin Chief Tessouat, who was controlling the Ottawa River waterway from an Algonquin village at present-day Morrison Island (near Pembroke, Ontario), collecting tolls from all who wanted access along the River.

The Algonquins suffered substantial losses from European introduced epidemics beginning in the 15th century and further by attacks from Iroquois warriors in the mid-17th century. During this time of unrest, many Algonquin families retreated from the Ottawa River, taking refuge in remote sections of their territory as well as at missions as far west as Lake Nipigon or to the east at Sillery near Quebec City, Trois Rivières and Montreal Island. By the late 17th and early 18th century the Algonquins returned to their territory along the Ottawa River and its main tributaries; but they continued to make regular seasonal visits to a number of Catholic missions around the island of Montreal where they remained for a few months every summer.

The British King George III issued a Royal Proclamation in 1763 which guaranteed the Indian Nations that they would be protected in their hunting grounds and that their lands would be not be taken from them without their permission.

The duty of the Algonquin Chiefs was to act on behalf of the Algonquin Nation and to guard the peoples' welfare. In that capacity they petitioned the British government beginning in 1772 to protect their rights to their hunting grounds against outsiders. Acting together, the Chiefs of the Algonquins and Nipissings described their territory repeatedly using the same geographical markers. They possessed a copy of the Royal Proclamation and they continually reminded the British Crown of its promises in their petitions; as well as recalling promises made in recognition of Algonquin neutrality at the end of the French-British conflict in 1763 and their active military support during the American Revolution 1775 to 1783.

A petition from 1838 reads:

“We and our ancestors have immemorially or from the remotest antiquity, held, used, occupied possessed and enjoyed as Hunting Grounds, the tract of Land lying on either side of the River Ottawa and little Rivers as far as Lake Nipissingue, that is to say, comprehending both Banks of the River Ottawa and of the River Matawangué called by the Voyageurs the Little River [Mattawa River], to the height of land separating the waters of the Lake Nipissing from those of the Little River together with the countries watered by the several tributary streams of the River Ottawa and Little Rivers running North and South from their Sources: the above tract of land is bounded to the Southward

¹ Whiteduck, Kirby J., Algonquin Traditional Culture, York University Press, July 2002, Page 51

by a ridge of Land separating the waters which falls into the Lakes and into the River St. Lawrence from those falling to the Northward and into the River Ottawa”².

In the 19th century, settlers, lumber companies and traders moved into Algonquin Territory, occupying the most accessible and desirable lands, and cutting down forests to provision the British Navy. During the 1800s and 1900s, land and natural resources within Algonquin Territory were disposed to individuals and private corporate entities.

Trapping and fishing grounds became inaccessible due to colonization. Algonquin families became impoverished. Algonquin Chiefs continued to petition for lands to ensure the survival of their people. They were required to petition for the return of their traditional lands, but no positive action was taken by the Crown.

At no time have the Algonquins ceded or surrendered any of their territory under the process established by the Royal Proclamation of 1763.

1.1.2 From the Most Recent Petition to the Agreement-in-Principle

The Algonquins of Ontario (AOO), and predecessors, have been pursuing land claim negotiations with the Government of Ontario and the Government of Canada towards a modern treaty under the *Constitution Act, 1982*, since the 1980s. Throughout that time, the Algonquins have continued to assert Aboriginal rights and title to the Ottawa and Mattawa River watersheds.

The three parties have negotiated an Agreement-in-Principle (AIP), which was signed on October 18, 2016, as a framework for further negotiations towards a Final Agreement that will become a treaty within the meaning of the *Constitution Act, 1982*. The AIP includes provision for the transfer of approximately but not less than 117,500 acres (47,550 hectares) of Ontario Crown land into Algonquin ownership to address in part their assertion of Aboriginal rights and title. Additional federal Crown land is also expected to be transferred. Algonquin rights will be continued as modified but will not be extinguished under the provisions of the treaty.

1.1.3 The Sweetgrass Braid

The Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, who initiated the negotiations, put forward the “Sweetgrass Braid” principle as a way to describe a workable model that should be in place at the end of negotiations.

The Sweetgrass Braid principle will provide for the non-extinguishment of Algonquin Title as well as equal recognition of all three negotiating parties.

² Chiefs of Algonquins and Nipissings of Lake of Two Mountains to Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, 6 September 1838. LAC RG 10 Vol. 69 pp. 64932-64938.

Each of the three strands of Sweetgrass represents one of the parties; the Algonquins, Ontario and Canada. Fair negotiations in good faith will represent the weaving of the three strands together.

The beauty of the Sweetgrass Braid principle is that one party is lead in a given area, while the other two are underneath providing support. The outcome of negotiations should reflect the Sweetgrass Braid principle, demonstrating the strength of the three interests combined, while remaining separate and distinct from the other two.

1.1.4 Importance of Settlement Lands

The Algonquins of Ontario are on a journey of survival, rebuilding and self-sufficiency and have identified the following goals in pursuing treaty negotiations:

- Reaffirm the honour and pride of the Algonquin People;
- Ensure the survival and prosperity of the Algonquin People and culture;
- Achieve reconciliation for the Algonquins with the Governments of Ontario and Canada; and
- Raise awareness and understanding among non-Algonquin people about Algonquin history and culture.

In the modern context and in the future, a land base will be important to the Algonquins for the following reasons:

- The Algonquins value stewardship of the land;
- Algonquin institutional ownership of land will be critical to the spiritual and cultural survival of the Algonquin people;
- Land is fundamental to the ability of the Algonquins to engage in traditional practices;
- Algonquin institutional ownership of land and resources is essential to the future economic self-sufficiency, community and the prosperity of the Algonquin Nation; and
- The partial restoration of the original land base to the Algonquin Nation is a fundamental component of the recognition and reconciliation inherent in the current Algonquin treaty negotiation process.

1.2 AOO Settlement Area

The Algonquins of Ontario Land Claim Settlement Area, comprises approximately 9 million acres of the watersheds of the Ottawa River (Kichissippi) and the Mattawa River within present-day Eastern Ontario.

The AOO Settlement Area extends along the Ottawa River from the Ontario / Quebec border east of Hawkesbury to the Little Jocko River north of Mattawa, southerly through Algonquin Provincial Park towards Kingston, and north of Highway 401 easterly to Dalhousie Mills at the Quebec border, then northerly along the Ontario / Quebec border to the Ottawa River **Figure 1** shows the Settlement Area boundary.

1.3 Algonquins of Ontario Communities

The Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) communities engaged with Ontario and Canada in the current Algonquin treaty negotiation process are:

- Antoine
- Algonquins of Pikwakanagan
- Bonnechere
- Greater Golden Lake
- Kijicho Manito Madaouskarini (Bancroft)
- Mattawa/North Bay
- Ottawa
- Shabot Obaadjiwan (Sharbot Lake)
- Snimikobi
- Whitney and Area

The Algonquins of Ontario are on **a journey of reconciliation and finding common ground**. This journey includes reaching out and building relationships with their non-Algonquin neighbours.

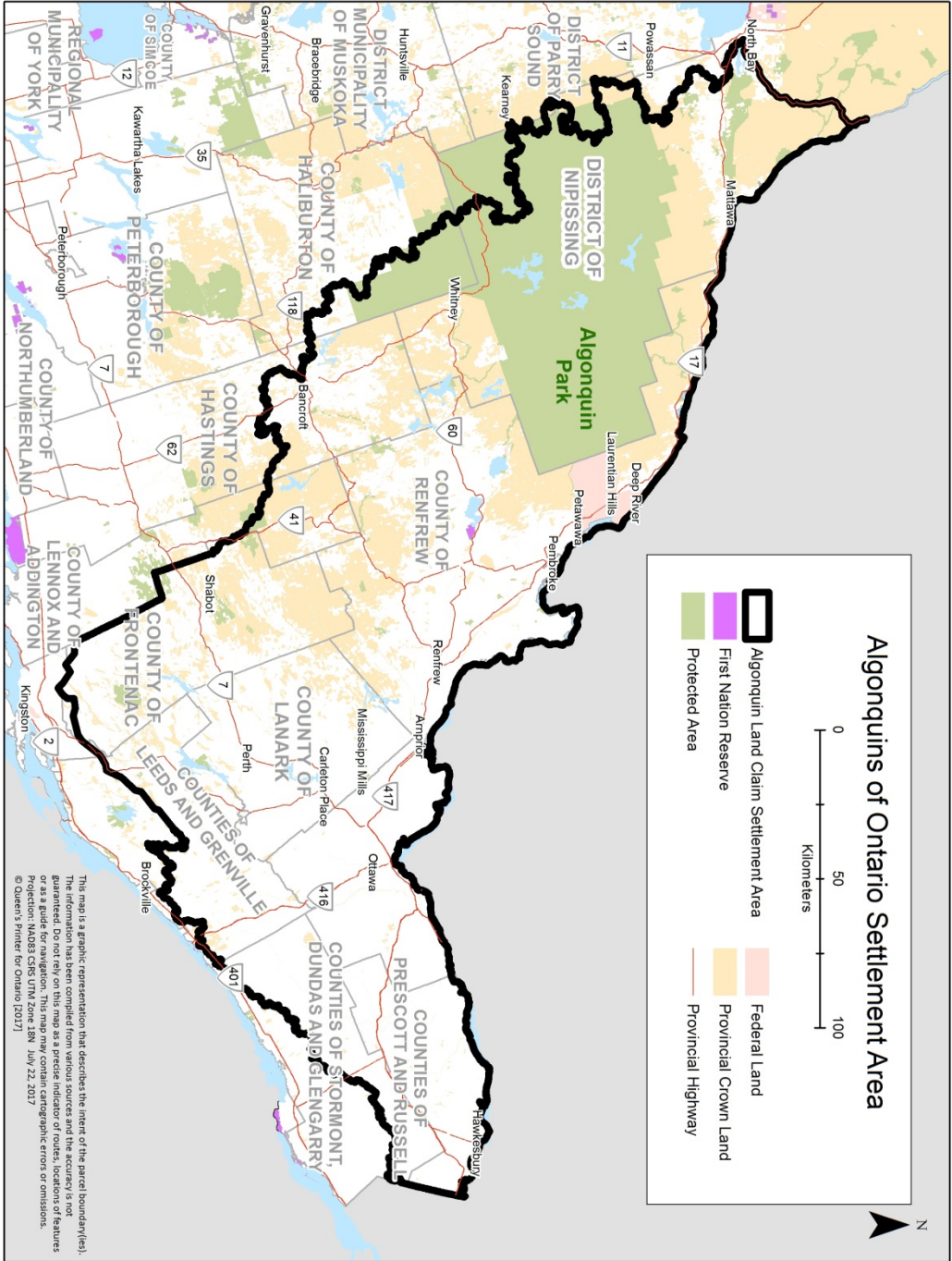


Figure 1 Algonquins of Ontario Settlement Area Boundary

1.4 Algonquin Cultural Values

Algonquins are guided by natural law; namely if people look after the land it will look after them. The Earth provides all the essentials of life, but if abused, it will not continue to provide.

As an Algonquin elder states:

“The Earth is our Mother; we cannot own our Mother.

Her Algonquin children live within her bounty as stewards of her gifts.”

It is from this relationship with Mother Earth that the Algonquins derive their spiritual and cultural identity.

Some of the cultural values the AOO consider in their interactions with Mother Earth include:

Algonquin Cultural Values	
1) PROTECTION OF TRADITIONAL SITES	Protection of spiritual and ceremonial sites
2) PROTECTION OF FORESTS, SACRED AND MEDICINAL PLANTS	Protection of forests, medicinal plants and sacred plants and trees of significance
3) PROTECTION OF WATER	Protection of surface water, source water and ground water
4) PROTECTION OF ALL WILDLIFE HABITAT	Protection of the animals: fish, wildlife, birds, species at risk, and their habitat
5) PROTECTION OF THE AIR	Protection of air quality
6) PROTECTION OF THE PEOPLE THROUGH THE PROTECTION OF MOTHER EARTH	Protection of the people: their traditional practices, their ability to do community recreation, to harvest, to grow a strong nation and their communities, and to maintain their identity and language.

The Algonquins’ relationship with Mother Earth and the natural environment has given rise to a variety of specific past, present and future interests concerning the use of land and protection of natural resources. The Algonquin objectives are guided by their cultural values and build on historical, current and future interests and summarized in **Figure 2** were provided by the Algonquins of Ontario. This figure illustrates how some of the Algonquin’s cultural values can be reflected in current resource management plans.

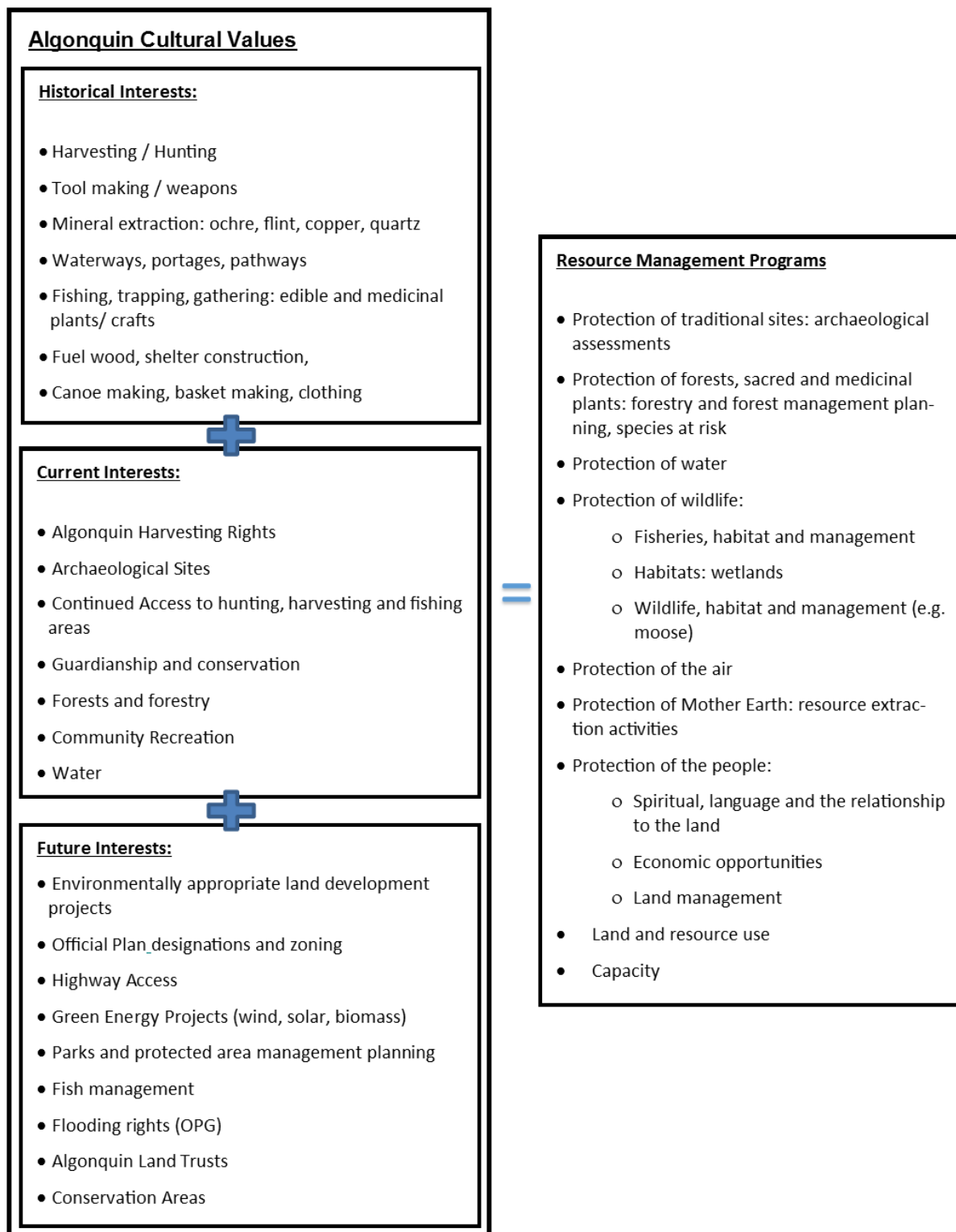


Figure 2 Algonquin Cultural Values and Interests that relate to Current Resource Management Programs

1.5 Algonquins of Ontario Land Management

The Algonquins of Ontario have identified proposed Settlement Lands as either *Nation Lands* or *Community Lands* to aid in the development of their internal land management structure and protocol as well as to influence the land selection process. These considerations are listed below.

1.5.1 Categories of Lands: Nation and Community

The AOO have identified two categories of lands: 1) Nation Lands and 2) Community Lands

1) Nation Lands:

The Algonquins of Ontario have defined three (3) categories of Nation Lands:

- i. **Nation Parks:** will be used for park land, environmental protection, heritage appreciation and Algonquin cultural and recreation activity. Nation Parks have been selected based on the following criteria:
 - Protect Mother Earth;
 - Protect Algonquin history and culture; and
 - Enhance Algonquin community recreation opportunities.
- ii. **Nation Project Lands:** have been selected specifically for future major economic development projects in order to support:
 - And enhance the rejuvenation of Algonquin history and culture by providing high profile and historically important locations for the establishment of “signature projects”;
 - Resource development projects;
 - Tourist commercial projects; and
 - Other economic development opportunities.
- iii. **Nation Islands:** have been selected for spiritual and cultural purposes with some exceptions.

2) Community Lands:

The AOO have defined three (3) categories of Community Lands. Community Lands have been selected by individual Algonquin communities or groups of communities to achieve an array of local social, cultural, and economic benefits, including:

- i. **Community Lands – Social:**
 - Provide community recreation and gathering opportunities;

- Establish an immediate and significant Algonquin presence throughout the Settlement Area;
- Provide opportunities to build positive relationships with non-Algonquin stakeholders and non-Algonquin communities;
- Provide environmental protection and community recreation areas; and
- Strengthen the health and general well-being of the Algonquin people.

ii. Community Lands – Cultural:

- Protect local historical sites;
- Protect Algonquin values;
- Nurture the Algonquin spiritual connection with the land;
- Enhance hunting, fishing and gathering opportunities for Algonquin people;
- Provide education and interpretive opportunities for promoting Algonquin history and culture;
- Preserve Algonquin heritage; and
- Protect Mother Earth.

iii. Community Lands – Economic:

- Provide for local institutional, commercial and industrial initiatives (ICI);
- Provide for Algonquin-centered residential opportunities;
- Generate potential revenue streams through land and natural resource industries on Community Lands;
- Create opportunities to develop Algonquin resource-based commercial enterprises;
- Promote forest management;
- Promote tourism development; and
- Enhance and support community economic development and job creation.

1.5.2 Anticipated Land Use of Proposed Settlement Lands

Following the lands negotiations process leading to the AIP, the three parties agreed to the transfer of approximately, but not less than, 117,500 acres of provincial lands composed of more than 200 parcels.

Following the successful implementation of a Final Agreement, the Settlement Lands will include sites that;

- The Algonquins have identified as significant;
- Enhance protection of the environment;
- Contribute to the social and cultural objectives of the Algonquins; and
- Provide a foundation for future economic development.

The land management categories described in section 1.5.1 build on the Algonquins' cultural values and anticipated use of their proposed Settlement Lands.

To assist in future land use planning, the AOO have further classified the nation lands and community lands into one or more of the following land use categories:

1. Historical, Spiritual or Cultural (e.g., small acreage parcels);
2. Social and Environmental Protection;
3. Economic Development (e.g., Resources, Tourist Commercial); and
4. Institutional, Commercial or Industrial; and Residential.

Figure 3 shows the approximate current distribution, a percentage of proposed Settlement Lands by anticipated land use categories for proposed Settlement Lands.

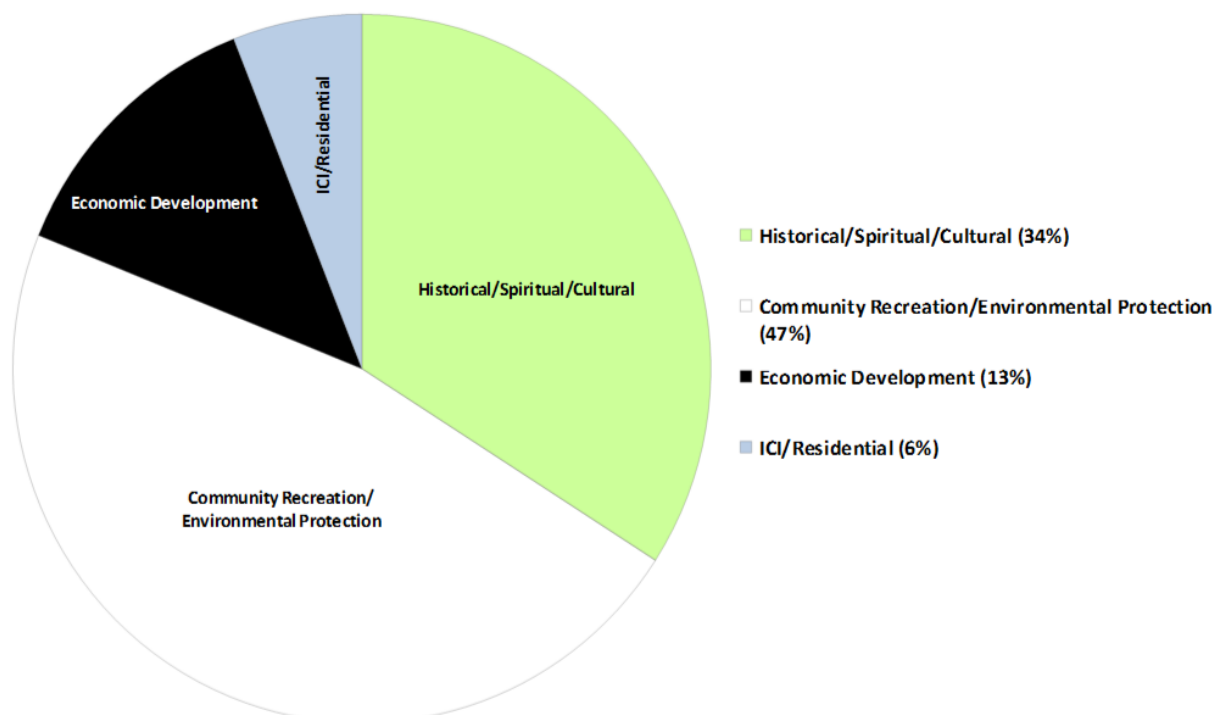


Figure 3 AOO Anticipated Land Use of the Proposed Settlement Lands

Anticipated future land uses were considered in the development of proposed official plan designations and zoning for each of the proposed AOO Settlement Land parcels.

1.6 Integration of Algonquin Cultural Values and Interests

The Algonquin perspective, knowledge, cultural values and interests are being considered throughout the Declaration Order process and are reflected in the assessment of environmental effects.

The Algonquins' Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) is a critical consideration in this Declaration Order. TEK includes but is not limited to the following:

Draft Environmental Evaluation Report

August 28, 2017

- Algonquin history;
- Algonquin perspective, cultural values and interests; and
- Algonquin process and objectives for Settlement Lands, including the categories of land and the expectation of land use in the near and long term.

TEK has been incorporated into this Declaration Order process as follows:

- Establishment of the evaluation and consultation process;
- Preparation of a Draft Environmental Evaluation Report (EER); and
- Algonquin participation in the public consultation process leading to the establishment of Settlement Lands.

Chapter 2: The Proposed Settlement Lands

Negotiations between the Algonquins of Ontario, Government of Ontario and Government of Canada towards a modern treaty agreement have led to an Agreement-in-Principle that includes, among other provisions, the identification of provincial lands that are proposed to become Settlement Lands.

These proposed Settlement Lands are located within the Algonquins of Ontario Settlement Area, which comprises approximately nine million acres of present day eastern Ontario.

The proposed Settlement Lands may be modified up to signing of the Final Agreement.

This chapter provides the context for the identification of proposed Settlement Lands, as they are at the core of an Algonquin Final Agreement and are the focus of this project.

2.1 Land Selection Approach

2.1.1 Statement of Shared Objectives

A Statement of Shared Objectives (agreed to in 1994 and reaffirmed in 2006), as shown in **Figure 4** has guided and will continue to guide the Crown and the Algonquins of Ontario throughout the treaty negotiations. Further details regarding the Statement of Shared Objectives and the overall negotiations process are provided in **Chapter 3**. The agreed-upon Statement of Shared Objectives provided the framework for initiating the Land Selection Process.

These objectives were reflected in the Agreement-in-Principle and ultimately will be included in a Final Agreement that will become an Algonquin Treaty. The objectives are:

- To establish certainty and finality with respect to title, rights and interests in the land and natural resources with the intention of promoting stability within the area and increasing investor confidence;
- To identify and protect Algonquin rights;
- To protect the rights of private land owners, including their rights of access to and use of their lands;
- To enhance economic opportunities for the Algonquins with the intention of also benefiting and promoting general economic and commercial opportunities in the area;
- To ensure that Algonquin Provincial Park remains a park for the appropriate use and enjoyment of all people;
- To establish appropriate and effective management of the lands affected by the settlement, consistent with the principles of environmental sustainability; and
- To continue to consult with interested parties throughout the negotiation process and to keep the public informed on the progress of negotiations.

Canada



Ontario

SHARED OBJECTIVES

Following the first phase of public consultations, we have identified a number of shared objectives which will guide us during the course of our negotiations.

We are committed to achieving a just and equitable settlement of the longstanding claim of the Algonquins of Golden Lake First Nation, and in doing so, we intend:

- to avoid creating injustices for anyone in the settlement of the claim;
- to establish certainty and finality with respect to title, rights and interests in the land and natural resources with the intention of promoting stability within the area and increasing investor confidence;
- to identify and protect Algonquin rights;
- to protect the rights of private landowners, including their rights of access to and use of their land;
- to enhance the economic opportunities of the Algonquins with the intention of also benefiting and promoting general economic and commercial opportunities in the area;
- to ensure that Algonquin Park remains a park for the appropriate use and enjoyment of all peoples;
- to establish effective and appropriate methods and mechanisms for managing the lands and natural resources affected by the settlement, consistent with the principles of environmental sustainability;
- to continue to consult with interested parties throughout the negotiation process and to keep the public informed on the progress of negotiations.

August, 1994

Jacques J.M. Shire
Chief Federal Negotiator

Oreg Samaha
Chief Negotiator
Algonquins of Golden Lake

Bernard Goldfarb
Chief Negotiator - Ontario

Figure 4 Statement of Shared Objectives

AFFIRMATION OF AND ADDITION TO THE 1994 STATEMENT OF SHARED OBJECTIVES

Originally signed by the Chief Negotiators for Ontario, Canada and the Algonquins of Golden Lake First Nation in August 1994, the attached Statement of Shared Objectives will continue to guide us during our negotiations.

In re-affirming their commitment to these shared objectives, the parties recognize that they are doing so without prejudice to their legal positions.

The parties also acknowledge the concerns of the Algonquins of Ontario to protect Algonquin interests in the lands within the claim territory in regard to contemplated dispositions or alterations during the course of negotiations.

Negotiator
Canada

Principal Negotiator
Algonquins of Ontario

Chief Negotiator
Ontario

2.1.2 The Land Selection Process

The Statement of Shared Objectives outlined high-level negotiation objectives for the three parties. In addition to these objectives, the land selection process also considered the following:

- To give priority to lands having potential for development and which reflect the commercial, industrial, institutional, residential, cultural, natural resource and rural interests, opportunities and needs of all Algonquins of Ontario communities;
- To respect the existing interests of the public, municipalities and private individuals in the area and to provide for future public and municipal needs and interests;
- To respect the existing interests of the Algonquins of Ontario and to provide reasonably for future Algonquin needs and interests;
- To recognize the important role of lands under the administration and control of Ontario and Canada for the cultural, economic and social fabric of Ontario, and take into consideration the complex interplay between private and government administered and controlled land;
- To promote long-term environmental, social and economic well-being;
- To consider the Algonquin interest of protecting Mother Earth and the water;
- To consider the need to protect and conserve the wildlife and the biological productivity of the land; and
- To protect, conserve and, where reasonable, restore the integrity of the environment.

The analysis presented in **Table 1** describes how the Statement of Shared Objectives provided a framework for the Land Selection Process. As part of the Land Selection Process, Ontario and the AOO undertook efforts to avoid and minimize impacts on the public, municipalities and private individuals.

Table 1 Statement of Shared Objectives – Land Selection Process

Shared Objective Application to Land Selection Process	
To establish certainty and finality with respect to title	<p>The three parties have agreed that it is important to establish certainty and finality with respect to title.</p> <p>The clarification of the extent and configuration of proposed Settlement Lands, as well as lands that will continue to be managed by the province, will provide certainty for the general public and commercial interests using provincial lands.</p> <p>Detailed descriptive plans illustrate the boundaries of proposed Settlement Lands and will be refined and finalized prior to Final Agreement.</p>
To identify and protect Algonquin rights	<p>The Land Selection Process addresses the historic, current and future needs and interests of the Algonquins of Ontario.</p> <p>The proposed Settlement Lands have been identified by the AOO as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historically significant; • Contributing to the social and cultural objectives of Algonquin communities; and • Providing a foundation for future Algonquin economic development and jobs.
To protect the rights of private land owners	<p>The parties agreed that expropriation of private property would not be an element of this negotiation. In limited circumstances and through discussions and agreements with land owners, the three parties may agree to purchase private property on a willing buyer / willing seller basis.</p> <p>Access for private land owners will be maintained through the proposed Settlement Lands either through the exclusion of public roads or provision of easements for privately maintained roads.</p> <p>The protection of the existing legal rights of private land owners has been an important consideration in the land negotiation process.</p>
To ensure Algonquin Park	<p>It has been agreed that Algonquin Provincial Park will remain a park for the appropriate use and enjoyment of all peoples.</p>

Shared Objective Application to Land Selection Process	
remains a park	<p>Algonquin Provincial Park is fundamentally important to the Algonquins of Ontario from a historical, spiritual and cultural point of view.</p> <p>Algonquin Provincial Park is one of the oldest and largest parks in Ontario and provides many opportunities for visitors to appreciate the park's natural setting while enjoying numerous recreational opportunities. Algonquin Provincial Park occupies 1,886,545 acres (763,459 hectares) of land and water.</p> <p>Approximately 12% of the area of the park is covered by water and provides protection for the headwaters of five (5) major river systems as well the largest complex of natural brook trout lakes in the world. The park also protects ten (10) percent of Ontario's lake trout lakes and rare aquatic species such as blackfin cisco.</p> <p>The park's resources have played an important role in the establishment and continued viability of surrounding communities. Primary forest products manufacturing and tourism provide employment for residents of the region. Successfully integrating resource and recreational uses in the park while protecting the park's natural and cultural heritage features is important to the region's economy and the continued enjoyment of all park users.</p>
To consult with interested parties throughout the negotiations	<p>The three parties remain committed to consulting with stakeholders and the general public throughout the negotiations process. Stakeholders and the general public have been consulted in a variety of forums since the negotiations began, when the Preliminary Draft Agreement-in-Principle was released in 2012, and with updates at key negotiation milestones (e.g. signing of the IP). Future opportunities for the three parties to meet with stakeholders and the general public are described in this document.</p> <p>By consulting with stakeholders and the general public, the parties to the negotiations will have an opportunity to discuss the environmental effects and proposed mitigation measures, ideally resulting in the avoidance or mitigation of negative environmental effects.</p>
To respect federal, provincial and municipal jurisdiction	<p>The Land Selection Process respects federal, provincial and municipal jurisdiction. Federal laws, provincial laws and municipal bylaws will apply to the Settlement Lands. Provincial policies and guidelines as well as municipal official plan designations and zoning will apply to the proposed Settlement Lands when they are transferred to the AOO.</p>

The AOO identified specific land selection goals based on their cultural values, interests and anticipated land uses, as illustrated in **Figure 5**.

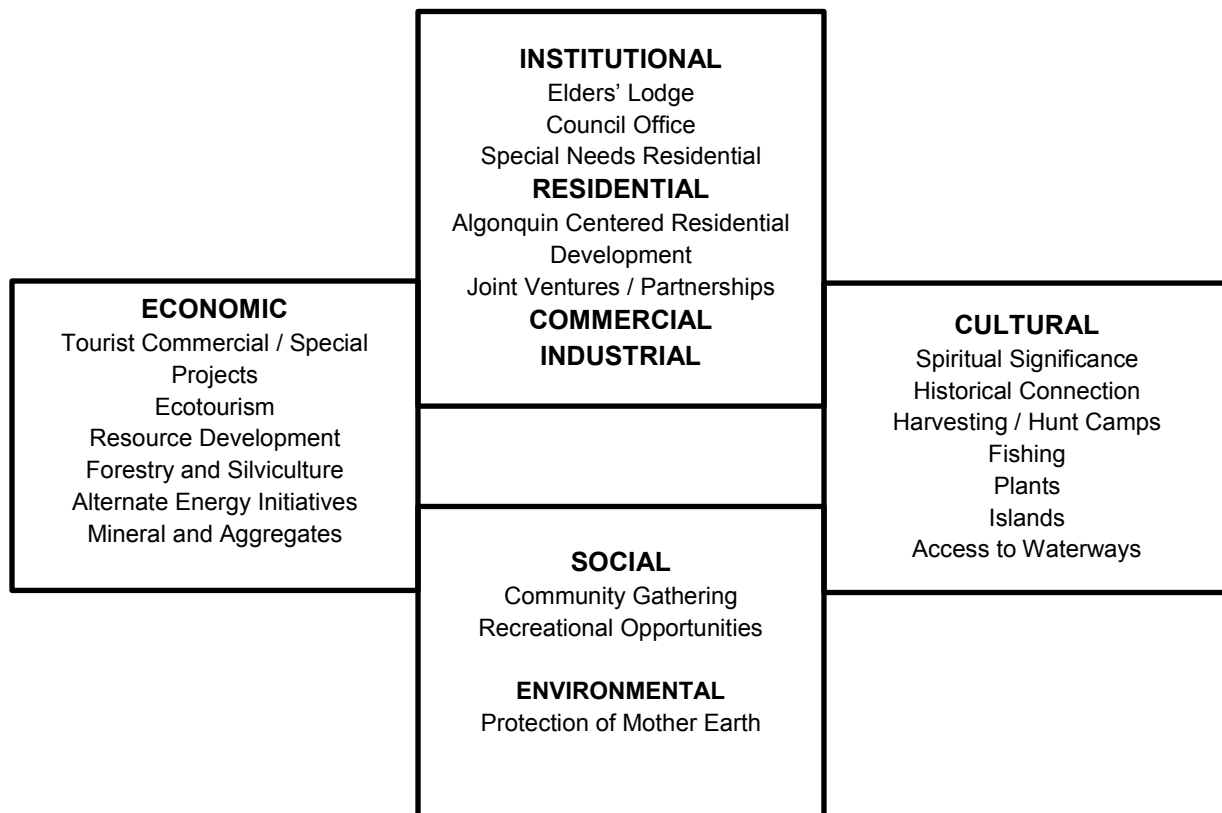


Figure 5 *Algonquins of Ontario Land Selection Goals*

2.1.3 Selection of Lands

The three parties initiated the land selection process in 2009 taking into consideration the Statement of Shared Objectives, the key consideration identified for the land selection process and the AOO land selection goals. This process has included due diligence technical analysis and extensive community and public consultation.

The AOO Land Negotiator worked closely with the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives (ANRs) and their community representatives to identify candidate provincial lands, as well as federal surplus lands, to address the interests shown in **Figure 2** and the goals summarized in **Figure 5**.

The Lands Negotiators for the AOO, Ontario and Canada along with representatives from the ten AOO communities (including ANRs, local knowledge holders, and elders), had meetings between 2009 and 2011 to review land requests, identify selections acceptable to the parties

and identify alternatives or solutions to concerns where necessary. Additional discussions were held with Algonquin community members as required.

Ontario and Canada provided the Algonquins of Ontario with current information respecting the location and nature of existing legal interest holders, public and government interests in the general areas of government administered and controlled lands identified by the Algonquins of Ontario as of interest for land selection, including information respecting:

- Licenses, permits, approvals, designations;
- Leases, rights of way and easements;
- Recorded mining claims and leases;
- Sustainable Forest Licences;
- Natural resource values and management regimes;
- Regulated protected areas;
- Public infrastructure and utility corridors;
- Natural heritage and cultural heritage values;
- Municipal interests;
- Public use;
- Government's use for delivery of programs and services; and
- Other like interests.

Ontario and Canada also committed to develop approaches to address legal interests during the Land Selection Process and, together with the AOO, developed approaches to mitigate the potential impacts to legal interest holders, as well as public and government interests in proposed Settlement Lands as documented in the Agreement-in-Principle.

The Preliminary Draft Agreement-in-Principle (PDAIP) included preliminary descriptive plans prepared by the Ontario Surveyor General, for identified proposed Settlement Lands. These were made available to the general public on December 13, 2012.

Following release of the PDAIP, tripartite public meetings were held from March 6 to 15, 2013 throughout the AOO Settlement Area, as well as in Toronto, North Bay and Kingston, to obtain general public responses and concerns. Further details regarding this engagement process can be found in section 3.2 of this Draft EER.

Based on public input and analysis by the Government of Ontario and the Algonquins of Ontario, approximately forty (40) revisions to the descriptive plans were undertaken between the release of the Preliminary Draft Agreement-In-Principle in December 2012 and the initialing of the Draft Agreement-in-Principle in March 2015. These changes ranged from minor boundary adjustments and/or easements to accommodate access to adjacent private lands, to the reconfiguration of property limits, to relocations and withdrawals of previously identified selections.

The proposed Settlement Lands will continue to be refined until the signing of the Final Agreement.

2.2 Proposed Settlement Lands

The AOO Settlement Area is approximately nine (9) million acres.

Negotiation commitments implemented during the land selection process include:

- Private land will remain private land; private land accounts for approximately five (5) million acres within the AOO Settlement Area.
- Algonquin Provincial Park will remain a provincial park and has an area of approximately one and a half million acres.
- The majority of protected areas in the AOO Settlement Area are retained in the provincial protected area system. In addition to Algonquin Provincial Park, there are an additional one (1) million acres in the system.

The proposed Settlement Lands come from the two million acres of provincial lands in the AOO Settlement Area and are located in the Counties of Frontenac, Hastings, Lanark, Lennox and Addington, and Renfrew, the District of Nipissing and the City of Ottawa. Their distribution is shown on **Figure 6**.

The proposed Settlement Lands were identified in the Agreement-in-Principle (see Appendix 5.1) and will continue to be subject to negotiations. These lands are currently described as:

- Approximately, but not less than, 117,500 acres (47,550 hectares)
- More than 200 properties ranging in size from 0.4 acres (0.16 hectares) to 31,964 acres (12,935 hectares).

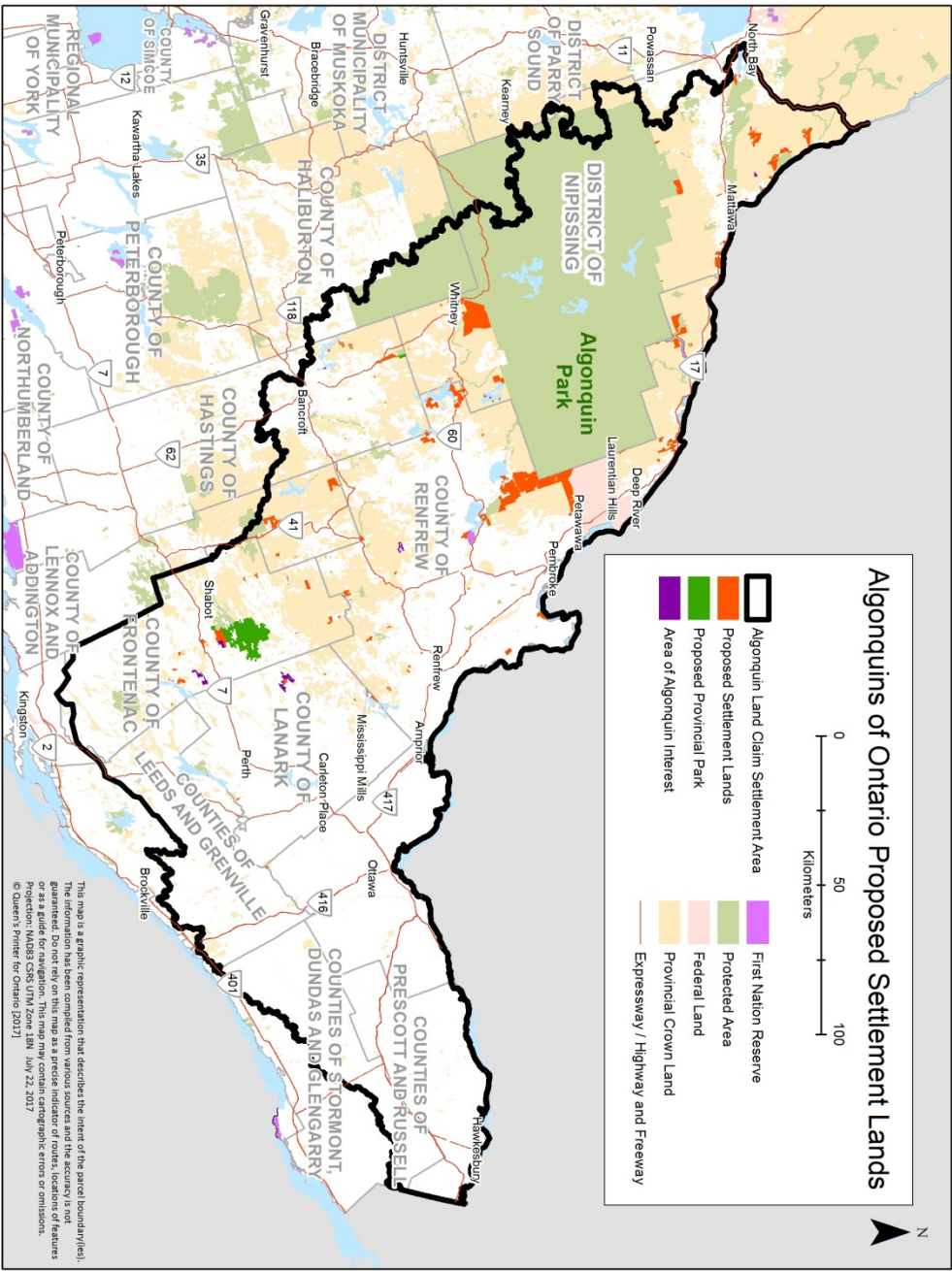


Figure 6 Proposed Settlement Lands

Descriptive plans have been prepared for each proposed Settlement Land parcel. The descriptive plans provide preliminary direction regarding parcel boundaries and any easements across proposed Settlement Lands, which will be confirmed at the time of a survey of each parcel to take place prior to transfer. Descriptive plans are available on request. Boundaries of proposed Settlement Lands are also reflected on the municipal official plan designations and zoning maps in Part V, Appendix C, of this Draft EER.

There are existing legal interests on some proposed Settlement Lands, such as easements for utilities, land use permits, licenses, and access roads to private property, all of which will be addressed.

Various strategies were developed during the Land Selection Process to address existing legal interests on proposed Settlement Lands; and these strategies are documented in the Agreement-in-Principle (see Section 5.2). Legal interests on proposed Settlement Lands that were discussed in the land selection process are summarized in **Table 2**.

Table 2 Interests on Proposed Settlement Lands

Types of Interests	Interests
Government, Public Utilities and Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public Utilities (hydro, telephone, gas)• Mining Claims and Leases• Flooding Rights• Forestry• Research Plots
Travel and Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Easements• Rights of Way• Road Allowances (Unopened)• Shoreline Reserves• Portages
Other Legal Interests and Authorizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recreation Camp (Hunt Camp) Permits• Miscellaneous Land Use Permits (agricultural uses, riding trails, ski trails, municipally managed recreation)• Licences of Occupation• Bear Management Areas• Bait Harvest Areas• Registered Traplines• Authorized Trails• Aggregate Permits

Some key strategies developed to address legal interests on proposed Settlement Lands include:

- Mining leases and mining claims will continue in accordance with their terms;
- Aggregate permits will be replaced by aggregate licences to be issued by Ontario for the same volume of aggregate material as set out in the permit, provided that the Algonquins of Ontario and the aggregate permit holders negotiate a lease for the use of

the lands that are subject to the existing permit;

- The Algonquins of Ontario will negotiate agreements with those holding Land Use Permits for recreation camps;
- Existing authorities for Public Utilities to use proposed Settlement Lands will be replaced by easements where no easement currently exists;
- Existing licences of occupation for flooding will be replaced by other legal instruments to be developed prior to the Final Agreement;
- The Algonquins of Ontario will negotiate agreements with trapline holders or resident trappers, who would continue to be licensed or authorized by Ontario, providing for continued trapping on Settlement Lands;
- The rights and interests granted by other instruments including, but not limited to, Land Use Permits and Licences of Occupation are intended to continue through agreements negotiated by the Algonquins of Ontario and the legal interest holders on a case-by-case basis; and
- The public will have the right to use and at their own risk, existing portages across Settlement Lands linking navigable waters.

All rights, title or legal interests on proposed Settlement Lands known as of August 2017 are identified on the applicable descriptive plans and associated stakeholder activity tables.

Ontario is proposing to transfer provincial lands to one or more Algonquin Institutions as fee simple lands (private property). Proposed Settlement Lands including any existing land uses will be subject to provincial legislation, provincial land use policies and municipal planning policies including official plans and zoning bylaws. The Final Agreement between the Crown and the Algonquins of Ontario will provide official plan designations and zoning for each proposed Settlement Land parcel. The official plan designation and zoning become effective on the Date of Transfer.

Following the transfer of lands to Algonquin ownership, any future proposed Algonquin land use will be subject to the same technical study requirements, provincial planning legislation and policies, and municipal planning requirements, as any other land use proposal.

Chapter 3: The Negotiation

3.1 The Algonquins of Ontario Land Claim

Canada, Ontario and the Algonquins of Ontario are working together to resolve the Algonquin Land Claim through a negotiated Final Agreement that will take the form of a modern treaty. All three parties are committed to finding a balanced and shared solution that respects the interests of all Ontarians.

The Algonquins of Ontario land claim is based on their assertion of unresolved Aboriginal rights and title, having never signed a treaty with the Crown. The Algonquin Land Claim is one of the largest and most complex land claims currently under negotiation in Ontario.

The AOO Land Claim Settlement Area comprises approximately 9 million acres (36,000 sq. km). Land is a fundamental component of land claim negotiations and the current proposal is to transfer approximately four percent of available provincial lands within the AOO Settlement Area to AOO ownership.

3.2 The Three Negotiating Parties

The three parties negotiating the Algonquin Land Claim are:

- the Government of Canada;
- the Government of Ontario; and
- the Algonquins of Ontario.

3.3 The Negotiation Process

Negotiations between the parties have been underway since 1992, and have resulted in a number of interim agreements, including:

- The Statement of Shared Objectives signed by the three negotiators in August 1994, which was reaffirmed in March 2006: Established common objectives to guide the three parties through the negotiations;
- Consultation Process Interim Measures Agreement executed in July 2009: Established in response to the Crown's legal obligations to conduct meaningful consultation with Indigenous communities and providing a "one-window approach" to working with the AOO;
- Interim Algonquin Harvest Management Plan (moose and elk);
- Preliminary Draft Agreement-In-Principle (PDAIP), reached in December 2012: Respecting the high level of public interest in eastern Ontario, the three parties agreed to release the full PDAIP to the public – providing an unprecedented amount of information at that stage in the land claim negotiation process;

- Proposed Agreement-In-Principle (PAIP): Initialled May 29, 2015 by Ontario's and Canada's Chief Negotiators and the AOO Principal Negotiator indicating their recommendation to their respective parties for signing; and
- Ratification and signing of the Algonquins of Ontario Agreement-in-Principle on October 18, 2016: Formal approval of the AIP indicating all three parties' intent to proceed with negotiation toward a Final Agreement.

3.3.1 Moving to Final Agreement

The final stage of negotiation is expected to take approximately five (5) years as the negotiating parties build on the framework set out in the Agreement-in-Principle. A Final Agreement will be legally binding for all three parties and will take the form of a constitutionally protected modern treaty.

Various forms of formal and informal consultation will continue throughout these negotiations, including processes pursuant to the Algonquin Land Claim Declaration Order related to environmental assessment of the proposed Settlement Lands package, additions to parks and protected areas, municipal planning designations, forestry and fisheries and wildlife management.

The Final Agreement will be subject to an Algonquin ratification vote and the approval of the Legislature of Ontario and Parliament of Canada. The Final Agreement will take the form of a modern treaty. Modern treaties are usually given legal force through implementing provincial and federal legislation.

3.4 Public and Stakeholder Engagement

The public and stakeholder engagement described in this section is not considered consultation for the purposes of meeting Ontario's consultation requirement as identified in the *Declaration Order for Projects and Activities being considered for inclusion in the Algonquin Land Claim Settlement* (Algonquin Land Claim Declaration Order), made under the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

Information obtained through Ontario's ongoing public and stakeholder engagement processes has helped to inform the assessment of potential environmental effects and possible mitigation measures.

Section 5.3 of the Draft EER describes Ontario's consultation process to address the requirements for the Algonquin Land Claim Declaration Order (ALC DO) made under the *Environmental Assessment Act*. Consultation is initiated with the release of the Draft EER for the proposed Settlement Lands.

The parties have engaged in extensive consultations to improve understanding of the negotiations process and the proposed elements of an agreement. Input received from the

public has helped enhanced understanding of public and stakeholder interests, including those on proposed Settlement Lands.

This outreach will continue to help negotiators reach a final settlement that is considers the interests of all those affected by the land claim and that provides greater certainty for everyone.

Figure 7 describes the progression of the Algonquin Land Claim.

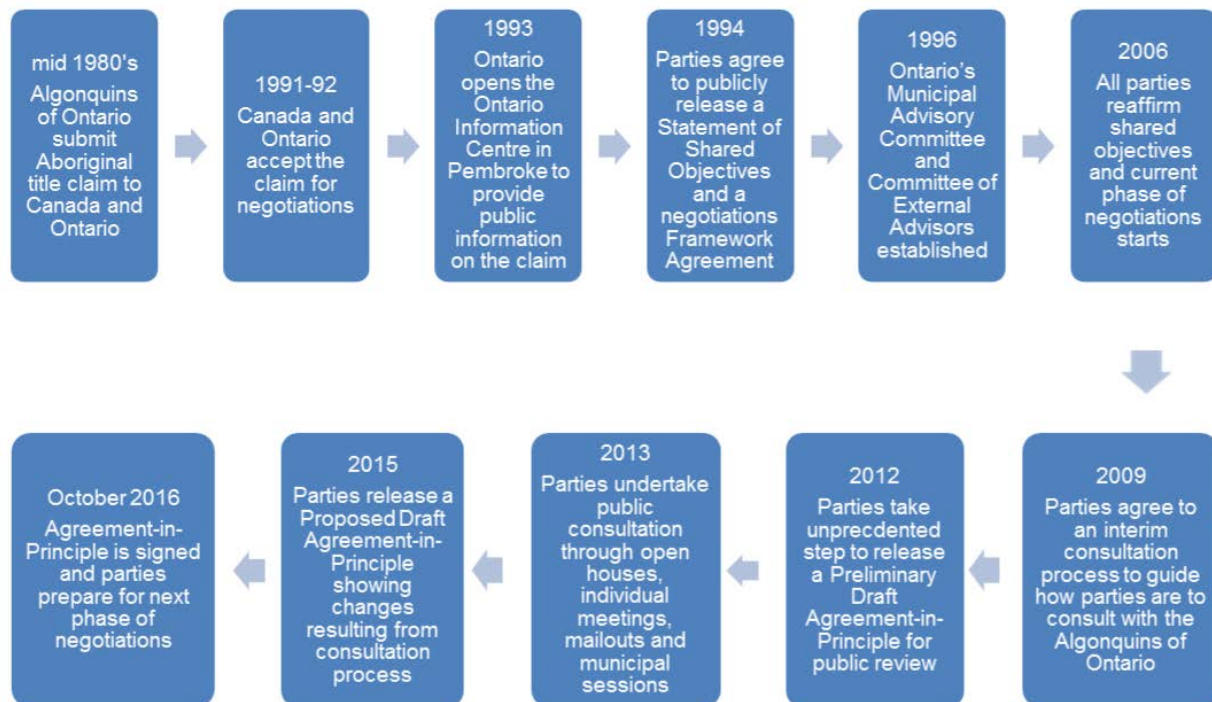


Figure 7 *Progression of Algonquin Land Claim*

Since the release of the PDAIP in December 2012, representatives of the Ontario Negotiating Team have:

- Met with more than 2,000 members of the public who attended public information sessions immediately following the release of the Preliminary Draft Agreement-in-Principle;
- Responded to hundreds of inquiries through the Ontario Information Centre for the Algonquin Land Claim;
- Organized more than 200 meetings with land owners, cottage associations and those who hold direct interests in the Crown land parcels identified for potential transfer to Algonquin ownership;
- Met with municipal staff, and in some instances council members, to discuss proposed Algonquin land selections and Ontario's approach to land-use planning designations and zoning in their municipalities; and

- Met with angler and hunter groups, environmental and park groups, forest industry representatives and other stakeholders.

3.4.1 Local Government Engagement

Municipal Advisory Committee

Ontario's Municipal Advisory Committee (MAC) was established in 1996 as a means for the province to engage with the municipal sector through the early stages of the Algonquin Land Claim negotiation process. The MAC consisted of political and senior staff representatives of upper tier, single tier and lower tier municipal governments.

Municipalities

Since the release of the PDAIP in 2012, Ontario has engaged with municipalities on a number of different issues.

Over the course of the consultations with municipalities where proposed Settlement Lands were discussed, representatives of the Ontario Negotiating Team outlined Ontario's preliminary official plan designations and zoning of the proposed Settlement Lands, and provided:

- A description of Ontario's approach to land use planning for official plan designations and zoning; and
- An opportunity to review, discuss and refine Ontario's preliminary official plan designations and zoning.

Future consultation with municipalities and the public will include outreach expressly designed to align with the Algonquin Declaration Order for the transfer of provincial lands and other land-related activities.

3.4.2 Industry Stakeholder Engagement

Forestry

A Forestry Working Group was established as part of the negotiations process to facilitate the smooth transition of provincial lands to AOO ownership and to foster working relationships.

Through the Forestry Working Group, Ontario and the AOO met with the Sustainable Forest Licensees (SFL) that have proposed Settlement Lands within their licence area. In 2012 and 2013, MNRF met with the forest industry, which included the SFL managers and shareholders, in a series of meetings to discuss the proposed Settlement Lands and the provisions related to forestry in the Preliminary Draft Agreement-in-Principle. In addition, the MNRF, AOO and the forest industry representatives engaged in the Forestry Working Group discussed the implications, operational considerations and potential mitigation measures associated with the

proposed land transfers. The SFLs were provided updated information packages when the PDAIP and PAIP were released.

Mineral Exploration and Development

As part of the negotiations process, the Ontario Mining Association and Ontario Prospector's Association participated as part of the Committee of External Advisors for the claim. This participation included a series of meetings to update both groups and receive feedback.

The Ministry of Northern Development and Mining has had on-going communication with both the Ontario Mining Association and the Ontario Prospector's Association, including meeting with the Southern Ontario Prospector's Association and its members since 2011 to keep the lines of communication open.

MNDM and the AOO signed a consultation protocol, Mineral Exploration and Development Interim Agreement in 2011 in part to support the claim negotiations. MNDM and the AOO continue to ensure industry stakeholders are informed and engaged with respect to any mineral interests within the claim area.

3.4.3 Legal Interest Holders, Land Owners and Community Group Engagement

Legal Interest Holders

The Ontario Negotiation Team consulted with those who have existing legal authority to use provincial lands that are proposed to be transferred to AOO ownership, as a first priority following the release of the PDAIP.

Legal interest holders included:

- Those with aggregate permits;
- Those with mining claims or leases;
- Those with land use permits with recreation camps;
- Those with registered trapline areas and resident trappers; and
- Those with bait harvest areas or bear management areas.

Legal interest holders were sent an information package at the time of release of the PDAIP in December 2012 and were offered opportunities to meet with members of the Ontario Negotiating Team. Following the signing of the AIP in 2016, updates were provided. Discussions with legal interest holders will continue as required.

Land Owners

At the time of the release of the PDAIP and the PAIP, Ontario provided information packages and offered to meet with approximately 150 land owners whose access to their property is through proposed Settlement Lands.

Ontario also provided similar notice to approximately 1,500 land owners whose private property is directly adjacent to the proposed Settlement Lands.

Community and Interest Groups

Ontario established a Committee of External Advisors in 1996 to represent a broad spectrum of interests in Crown lands and natural resources in the Settlement Area. The Committee of External Advisors received information and provided advice to the Ontario Negotiating Team up to the release of the AIP.

As negotiations became more substantive over time, Ontario's consultations with stakeholders became more focused, addressing specific negotiation topics and seeking the input necessary to develop practical solutions.

Summary

Ontario has engaged legal interest holders, adjacent land owners and community and interest group stakeholders multiple times up to and since the release of the Preliminary Draft Agreement-in-Principle.

Table 3 summarizes notifications to legal interest holders, adjacent land owners and community interest groups.

Table 3 Notifications to Legal Interest Holders, Adjacent Land Owners and Community Interest Groups

Date Distributed	Notification Type	Addressed to / Content
December 2012 Release of the PDAIP	Letter mail	General notification of the release of the PDAIP was circulated to those with identified interests, such as those with leases, licences or other authorized uses on the provincial lands proposed to be transferred to AOO ownership once a Final Agreement is in place. Groups included those with interests in trapping, bear management areas, bait harvest areas, land use permits, mining claims and leases, and aggregates, as well as private property owners and adjacent land owners.
June 2013	Letter mail	General information update was provided to Property Owners Associations including cottage and lake associations.
February 2014	Letter mail	Detailed notification was sent to those with direct interests on proposed Settlement Land parcels which were changed as a result of the PDAIP consultations and further negotiations.

Date Distributed	Notification Type	Addressed to / Content
June through July, 2015 Release of the Proposed Agreement-in-Principle	Letter mail	General notification was provided to update all legal interest holders on provincial lands proposed for transfer to AOO ownership, on the negotiation process.
October through November 2016 Signing of the Agreement in Principle	Letter mail	General notification was provided to update all legal interest holders on provincial lands proposed for transfer to AOO ownership, on the negotiation process.

3.4.4 General Public

Ontario Information Centre

The Ontario Information Centre was established in 1993 and is dedicated to answering questions on, and providing information about, the Algonquin Land Claim.

Ontario Land Claim Website

Ontario has a dedicated Algonquin Land Claim webpage to provide the public with updates on the negotiation process: ontario.ca/algonquinlandclaim

Public Release of Documents

Newsletters, fact sheets and negotiation updates have been provided through the course of the negotiations. The Preliminary Draft Agreement-In-Principle, Proposed Agreement-In-Principle and Agreement-in-Principle were released to the public on December 13, 2012, June 12, 2015, and October 18, 2016 respectively. Documents were available on the Ontario Land Claim website and the Algonquins of Ontario webpage. Individuals could also request copies sent directly from the Ontario Information Centre.

Public Information Sessions

Ontario, Canada and the Algonquins of Ontario cooperatively hosted nine (9) public information sessions between March and April 2013, which were attended by a total of more than 2,000 people (see **Table 4**). Representatives from the three parties were available to provide information and answer questions.

The same content was provided at each of the public information sessions and included backgrounders and display boards for the Algonquins of Ontario, the negotiation process, lands by municipality or county, protected areas and provincial parks, harvesting (i.e. Aboriginal rights

for hunting and fishing), and forestry. The lands section included the opportunity to speak directly with the Ontario and AOO negotiators to review site-specific concerns relating to proposed Settlement Lands.

The general public was made aware of these public information sessions through print and radio ads; those that were directly affected received direct notice.

Table 4 Public Information Sessions at Release of PDAIP (2013)

Date	Location	~ # Attendees
March 6, 2013	Ottawa	210
March 7, 2013	Perth	210
March 8, 2013	Kingston	190
March 12, 2013	North Bay	320
March 13, 2013	Mattawa	80
March 14, 2013	Pembroke	450
March 15, 2013	Bancroft	230
March 16, 2013	Toronto	200
April 10, 2013	Pembroke	325

Input Received during Public Information Sessions

A synopsis of comments received includes:

- Importance of open and transparent consultation for stakeholders and the public;
- Questions about future AOO Settlement Land uses, AOO management structures, etc.;
- Clarification on application of municipal jurisdiction and planning;
- Concerns about continued access for private property owners and legal interest holders;
- Questions about access to water bodies and waterways, and portages;
- Questions about municipal taxation on Settlement Lands; and,
- Concerns about environmental effects of new development and increased demand on existing public services.

3.4.5 Indigenous Communities

Ontario consults with Indigenous communities whose established or asserted Aboriginal or treaty rights may be adversely impacted by proposed Crown decisions. Ontario also engages with Indigenous communities who have identified interests that may be affected by proposed Crown decisions.

Ontario and Canada have met with communities on the Draft Preliminary Agreement-in-Principle released on December 2012 and will continue to meet with communities through the ongoing treaty negotiation process.

Among the key concerns Ontario and Canada have heard through their consultation with communities about the transfer of Crown lands into AOO ownership is that the Indigenous communities want to confirm that their asserted rights in the Settlement Area will not be negatively impacted by a Final Agreement with the Algonquins of Ontario.

Indigenous communities expressed a related concern that the transfer of Crown lands into Algonquin ownership will decrease the amount of Crown lands available to settle land claim(s) that might be submitted by their communities in the future. Similar concerns were expressed about decreasing the amount of Crown land that would be available for harvesting by other Indigenous communities.

Ontario and Canada will continue to consult and engage with communities about these concerns as well as the other issues that have been raised about the Agreement-in-Principle that are not related to the project covered by this Draft Environmental Evaluation Report.

PART II: THE PROJECT AND INTEGRATED PROCESS

Chapter 4: Project Description, Algonquin Land Claim Declaration Order, Municipal Official Plan Designations and Zoning

4.1 The Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act*

The Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act* provides the framework for the environmental assessment process in Ontario. The Act applies to provincial ministries and agencies, municipalities, and public bodies, covering not only physical infrastructure projects (such as public roads and highways, transit projects, waste management projects, water and wastewater works, resource management, and flood protection projects), but also activities such as transfer of Crown resources and plans and programs that may have environmental effects.

Under the Act, 'environment' is broadly defined to include natural, social, economic, cultural and built environments. The overall objective of the environmental assessment process is to plan projects in an environmentally responsible manner so that all aspects of the environment are protected.

Under section 3.2(1)(a) of the Act, the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change (the Minister) can use a Declaration Order (DO) to either exempt a project from the *Environmental Assessment Act* or establish a set of requirements that a proponent must meet. The Algonquin Land Claim DO (ALC DO) has been established to outline the environmental assessment process that will be used to assess the environmental effects of the project and activities that are proposed under the Algonquin Land Claim Settlement Agreement.

4.2 The Algonquin Land Claim Declaration Order

The ALC DO was signed by the Minister of the Environment on July 23, 2007 and came into effect August 22, 2007. The ALC DO sets out a specific process that will be used to meet provincial environmental assessment requirements related to the Algonquin Land Claim Settlement.

The Algonquin Land Claim Declaration Order was designed to be coordinated with the negotiations process and applies to proposed activities and projects that are considered for inclusion in the Algonquin Land Claim Settlement Agreement. The benefit of this approach includes:

- Setting out an evaluation and consultation process that is open, transparent and demonstrates consideration of the environmental effects of proceeding with the transfer of Settlement Lands to the Algonquins of Ontario;
- Ensuring that Ontario's *Environmental Assessment Act* obligations are fulfilled in a coordinated manner;
- Providing a single evaluation and consultation process for the public, agencies and directly affected stakeholders;

- Integrating municipal planning into the evaluation and consultation process; and
- Aligning the ALC DO process with other environmental planning processes and legislative responsibilities.

The ALC DO applies to the following ministries, who will work with the Ontario Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation, to meet their *Environmental Assessment Act* obligations. Together, these ministries are referred to as the “proponent ministries.”

1. Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry;
2. Ministry of Infrastructure/ Infrastructure Ontario;
3. Ministry of Transportation; and,
4. Ministry of Northern Development and Mines.

Although the typical environmental assessment process and ALC DO environmental assessment process have many similarities, there are key differences:

1. The proponent ministries are not required to implement the project within a certain timeframe;
2. The public cannot request that the Minister review the environmental assessment process (i.e., issue a Part II Order);
3. The development and evaluation of alternative methods and alternatives to the undertaking are not required; and
4. The last step of the process will result in a report to be forwarded to the Ontario Negotiating Team.

4.3 The Project

The transfer of proposed Settlement Lands to the AOO is a central aspect of finalizing a modern treaty. Ontario is required to apply the Algonquin Land Claim Declaration Order to the proposed Settlement Lands to consider the environmental effects of the transfer of several parcels into Algonquins of Ontario ownership. This includes the identification of how the transfer affects other uses / users of those lands and whether mitigation measures have been or will be developed.

Ontario will undertake a single evaluation and consultation process, as set out in the ALC DO, to assess the environmental effects for all the proposed Settlement Lands as one project. This will meet Ontario’s *Environmental Assessment Act* obligations.

The Settlement Lands will be subject to municipal planning controls following the transfer and as such, the Final Agreement will also provide official plan designations and zoning for Settlement Lands. The approach to establishing the proposed official plan designation and zoning can be found in the Draft EER. This coordinated consultation process is intended to mirror the notice and public participation provisions of the *Planning Act* for official plan and bylaw amendments.

The proposed Settlement lands are located within the AOO Settlement Area defined by the Ontario watersheds of the Ottawa and Mattawa Rivers. In the Agreement-in-Principle, approximately, but not less than, 117,500 acres or 47,550 hectares of proposed Settlement Lands were identified and include more than 200 individual parcels that range in size from 0.4 acres (0.16 ha) to over 31,916 acres (12,915 hectares). Further negotiations to refine the lands will continue until the negotiation of the Final Agreement is completed.

The project categorization, evaluation and consultation process are described in Chapters 4 and 5 of this report.

4.3.1 Project Description

The Class of Undertakings that are being considered for inclusion in an Algonquin Land Claim Settlement Agreement, includes:

- The transfer of publicly-held (patented) land;
- The transfer of Crown land, rights and interests including the release of Crown reservations;
- The transfer through disposition, disposal or granting of certain or all rights to Crown resources;
- The transfer of Crown assets;
- The amending and rescinding, in whole or in part, boundary regulations for provincial parks and conservation reserves;
- The acquisition of private lands for the purpose of transfer and / or
- Projects and activities on proposed Settlement Lands before the transfer of the Settlement Lands to the AOO.

For the purposes of the Algonquin Land Claim Declaration Order assessment, this project is the transfer of parcels of provincial lands as Settlement Lands to AOO institutions and includes associated assets. Specifically this includes:

- Transfer of proposed Settlement Lands identified in the Agreement-in-Principle (see appendix 5.1.1) with refined siting of some lands including small acreage parcels. Specifically,
 - Provincial lands: provincial Crown lands and publicly-held lands by Ontario. Some provincial lands will be transferred with Crown shore road allowances and Crown road allowances.
 - All surface and mining rights.
- Transfer of Crown assets on proposed Settlement Lands (e.g. two former Junior Ranger Camps, two former patrol yards, two dams);
- Transfer of lands subject to water power leases (AOO AIP Schedule 5.1.6); and,
- Establishment of Crown land easements requested by the AOO to provide AOO access to proposed Settlement Lands (AOO AIP 5.3.1).

Prior to Ontario transferring the provincial lands, there are several activities that need to occur. These are currently identified as discrete provisions in the Agreement-in-Principle³ and address existing uses of the proposed Settlement Lands and have been proposed to address the change in ownership (i.e. from provincial lands into lands held by (an) Algonquin Institution(s). These additional activities may be required by Ontario to facilitate the transfer of lands to the AOO and include but are not limited to:

- Amending provincial parks boundaries:
 - Bell Bay Provincial Park
 - Foy Property Provincial Park
 - Carson Lake Provincial Park
 - Centennial Lake Provincial Nature Reserve
 - Mattawa River Provincial Park including Camp Island (Camp Island is located in AIP appendix 5.1.8)
- Easements or other legal interest or right where access across Settlement lands is required by Ontario (e.g. Ontario provides an easement to provide continuous access to private property and issues the patent to the AOO subject to that easement);
- Easements for existing public utilities, provide reservations for the right to flood;
- Transitional plans for holders of Sustainable Forest Licences, forest resources licences, and supply agreements to have access to forest resources during a transition period;
- Agreements with those holding instruments for other uses of the proposed Settlement Lands (e.g. land use permits issued to a municipality for recreational uses);
- Agreements with those who have registered traplines and Crown land blocks for trapping (held by resident trappers);
- Transitional arrangements for licensees of baitfish harvest areas and bear management areas; and
- Agreements with those that have land use permits for recreation/ hunt camps,

Some other strategies were also identified in the Agreement-in-Principle including:

- Replacing aggregate permits with aggregate licences;
- Agreements to enter discussions with groups that maintain trails for public or group member access on or across Settlement Lands;
- Grant of another legal interest by the Algonquins of Ontario (e.g. access to a hunt camp across proposed Settlement Lands);
- Continued use of existing portages; and,
- Continued access to existing research activities.

This project includes all dispositions required to support the establishment of proposed Settlement Lands and implement the strategies to address legal interest holders. All legal interest holders' rights, title or interests on the proposed Settlement Lands known at the time of the release of the Agreement-in-Principle (Dec 2012) have been disclosed and are identified on

³ AOO AIP (2016) various sections in Chapter 5: Lands.

the descriptive plans for each parcel.

Together, the projects and activities associated with the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands constitute projects and activities identified in the Class of Undertakings set out in the ALC DO.

4.3.2 Municipal Official Plan Designations and Zoning

This assessment also considers the provision of official plan designations and zoning for proposed Settlement Lands. The approach to providing the official plan designation and zoning is described below.

Proposed Settlement Lands are located within thirty one (31) lower and single tier municipalities, five (5) upper tier municipalities and one (1) planning board. For details on these municipalities and planning board, see Chapter 8, Municipal Official Plan Designations and Zoning.

The Agreement-in-Principle, section 5.6.1 states:

“The Final Agreement will provide official plan designations and zoning for Settlement Lands, compatible with any applicable official plan and zoning bylaw. Official plan designations and zoning will become effective on the Date of Transfer”

Where proposed Settlement Lands occur there are twenty one (21) municipal official plans and twenty eight (28) zoning bylaws. Official plan designations and zoning on Settlement Lands can only be established where a municipality has an existing official plan or zoning bylaw. Official plans for upper-tier municipalities deal with broad planning issues that affect more than one municipality. All lower-tier official plans and zoning bylaws must conform to the upper-tier plan.

Three planning approaches have been developed, in accordance with the planning principles set out in the AIP, to identify official plan designations and zoning: neutral, compatibility and site-specific policy approaches.

Neutral Approach:

- Provides initial official plan designations and zoning that are generally applied to vacant lands e.g. rural (or equivalent);
- Maintains existing municipal designations and zoning where they have been identified for Crown lands;
- Generally, neither more permissive or restrictive than designations for neighbouring properties;
- Recognizes municipal planning approaches to the designation and zoning of land; and
- Further technical studies are not required.

Compatibility Approach:

- Used where a Neutral Approach is incompatible with surrounding designations (land-uses) or existing authorized land uses; and

- Limited technical studies may be required to establish the principle of development prior to recommending an official plan designation and/or zoning.

Site Specific Policy Approach:

- Where technical studies identify feature(s), hazard(s) or other development constraint on, or adjacent to the proposed Settlement Lands, a site specific designation or policy language may be required to mitigate environmental effects / impacts of the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands. For example:
 - Existing buildings and structures will be recognized in official plan designation and zoning; and,
 - Provincially significant wetlands will be protected.

Ontario has undertaken analysis of the proposed Settlement Lands and the potential environmental effects of the proposed land transfers, and has proposed official plan designations and zoning. **A Neutral Approach will be applied to the majority of the Settlement Lands.**

Proposed official plan designations and zoning have been determined through a review of provincial policies and legislation; analysis of the effects on existing municipal planning documents and on surrounding land uses, and through discussions and consultation with the AOO, counties and municipalities, and the public. The proposed official plan designation and zoning for each parcel can be found in the Draft EER – Appendix C.

Ontario will continue to work with the AOO and local municipalities to identify and refine appropriate municipal official plan designations and zoning for the Settlement Lands. Official plan designations and zoning will be consistent and compatible with provincial land use legislation and policies, as well as municipal planning documents and approach in place at that time.

Changes based on further input and consultation will be reflected in the “recommended” official plan designation and zoning for each parcel. Recommended official plan designation and zoning will be reflected in the Final Environmental Evaluation Report and implemented through the Final Agreement at the time of the land transfers to AOO ownership.

Final official plan designations and zoning will come into effect at the Date of Transfer.

Future development proposals by the AOO will require discussions with municipalities, standard local municipal development applications including amendments, and normal municipal review(s) and approval processes mandated by the *Planning Act*.

4.3.3 Location and Distribution of Proposed Settlement Lands

The proposed Settlement Lands are located in thirty six (36) separate municipalities within the Counties of Frontenac, Hastings, Lanark, Lennox and Addington, and Renfrew, the District of Nipissing, and the Cities of North Bay and Ottawa as well as the East Nipissing Planning Board.

The municipalities that contain proposed Settlement Lands are listed in **Table 5**

Table 5 Municipalities that Contain Proposed Settlement Lands

Municipalities
City of Ottawa
City of Ottawa
County of Frontenac
Central Frontenac
North Frontenac
South Frontenac
County of Hastings
Bancroft
Carlow/Mayo
Hastings Highlands
County of Lanark
Drummond/North Elmsley
Lanark Highlands
Montague
Tay Valley
County of Lennox and Addington
Addington Highlands
County of Renfrew
Admaston/Bromley
Bonnechere Valley
Brudenell, Lyndoch & Raglan
Greater Madawaska
Head, Clara and Maria
Horton
Killaloe, Hagarty & Richards
Laurentian Hills
Laurentian Valley
Madawaska Valley
North Algona Wilberforce
Petawawa
Whitewater Region
District of Nipissing
Bonfield
East Ferris
Mattawan
North Bay
Papineau-Cameron
South Algonquin
Unincorporated Area: geographic townships of Antoine, Ballantyne, Boyd, Boulter, Butler, Eddy, French, Lauder, Orlig and Phelps

AOO Access to Proposed Settlement Lands

The provision of access to proposed Settlement Lands is a consideration of this undertaking. The AOO can access proposed Settlement Lands using:

- Existing provincial highway, municipal road or road over Crown land;
- Existing unopened road allowances and unopened shore road allowances;
- Water only access;
- Travelling over Crown lands only; and,
- Travelling along easements that will be provided to the AOO to have continued access to five (5) proposed Settlement Lands. These Crown easements will be issued to the AOO only.

If the municipality or Crown agrees, future access may be provided via unopened municipal road allowances only if the municipality agrees to close and transfer the allowance to the AOO; or Crown-managed road allowances, including shoreline road allowances, which occur on or adjacent to proposed Settlement Lands.

Where AOO access to proposed Settlement Lands is by public road, water access, or across Crown land, there are no new requirements to maintain or enhance access to the Settlement Lands (see section 5.8.3 of the Agreement-In-Principle)⁴.

If, at a later date, the AOO would like a new road over Crown lands, they will be required to apply for a work permit from the Crown to build the road.

Access by Provincial Highway, Municipal Road or Road over Crown Lands

Provincial highways, municipal roads and certain roads over Crown lands have been retained by the Crown (see section 7.1.1 - access). AOO access from provincial highways, municipal roads, and excluded roads over Crown Lands occurs when proposed Settlement Lands front directly onto these highways and roads (see tables in Appendix A).

Unopened Road Allowances and Unopened Shore Road Allowances

Generally in an unincorporated area, Crown unopened road allowances and unopened shore road allowances will be transferred to the AOO. The AOO may still access proposed Settlement Lands using Crown-owned road allowances and Crown-owned shore road allowances. A work permit may be required to build new roads in these Crown unopened road allowances and shore road allowances.

⁴ AOO AIP (2016) section 5.8.3 states: *“Except as contemplated in 12.2.2, nothing in the Final Agreement, including the transfer of Settlement Lands to the Algonquins, will in and of itself, create any obligations on any person or municipalities, to establish or maintain Public Roads, or to provide services to the Settlement Lands that are not otherwise required to be provided by law.”*

Within municipalities, the AOO may seek the closure and transfer of municipally-owned unopened road and unopened shore road allowances as summarized in **Table 6a**.

Table 6a AOO Access by Unopened Road Allowances or Unopened Shore Road Allowances

Access	Parcels
Unopened Road Allowances or Unopened Shore Road Allowances	Nine (9) parcels: 3D, 20 (south portion), 58B (from Opeongo Road), 74A, 129T, 175, 237 (from Lee Road), 247A, 316B

Water Access Only

Some, or portions of, proposed Settlement Lands can only be accessed by water, as summarized in **Table 6b**. There are no commitments to provide additional road-based access to these proposed Settlement Lands.

Table 6b AOO Access by Water Only

Type of Site	Parcels
13 islands that are not part of mainland parcels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 58 (Big Island) • 110A (Rocher Capitaine Island) • 110M (Chenaux Island) • 129W (Ashley White Lake) • 129X (Barker Lake) • 129Y (Ashby Lake) • 151 (Cherry Island) • 194 (Raglan White Lake) • 199C (Craig Island) • 231 (Island B – White Lake) • 288A (Big Island) • 311 (Centre Island) • 322 (Spug Island)
7 islands in the Ottawa River subject to negotiations with Ontario Power Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basil Island • Gibraltar Island • Two unnamed islands • One of the Crab Islands • Gutzman Island • Sacks Island
38 islands with associated mainland parcels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 (Santa Island) • 44 (Chant Plain Lake) • 47A (Harrington Lake) • 47G (Tremblay Lake, Sparks Lake) • 56D (Tee Lake) • 58B – 5 islands (Lake Clear) • 60B (Ski Island) • 60F (Stoll Lake) • 60G (Hardwood Island) • 75C (Bark Lake) • 83F3 (Trout Lake) • 91G (West Headstone Lake, and others) • 96I (Upper Long Lake) • 123 (Jennette Lake) • 134A (Island in unnamed lake)

Type of Site	Parcels
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 152 (Brewster Lake) • 169 (Reid Lake) • 176 (Centennial Lake) • 178C (Black Donald Lake) • 192B (Bark Lake including Chavreau Island) • 193 (Welks Lake) • 194 – 3 islands (Raglan White Lake) • 198 (Browns Lake) • 199C (Craig Island in Buckshot Lake) • 227 (2 islands in Sand Lake) • 234 (Bob's Lake) • 236 (Island "A" in Eagle Lake) • 237 (Wolfe Lake) • 241 (Norcan Lake) • 324 (part of Bevis Island) associated with parcel 323 • 350 (Teasdale Lake)
21 mainland sites that can only be accessed by water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7D, 58B, 72B, 72C, 126A, 126T, 127K, 127P, 127T, 127X, 127Z, 129A, 129M, 152, 171B, 191, 205, 221, 227, 230, 244
4 mainland sites of which a portion can only be accessed by water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 194, 217, 234, 235

Access over Crown Lands

Some proposed Settlement Lands can only be accessed over Crown lands, as summarized in **Table 6c**. There are no commitments to provide additional road-based access to these Settlement Lands. New road construction will require a request for a work permit

Table 6c AOO Access over Crown Lands

Types of Sites	Access Overland	Parcels
Mainland - entire	20 parcels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 123, 124B, 126V, 127F, 127I, 247A, 127N, 127O, 127R, 254, 301, 314C, 314E, 314F (N part), 314G, 315L, 315N, 347, 355 • 224 (224e): easement to be issued to the AOO
Mainland – entire: resource road unmaintained	20 parcels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75A, 91G, 126D, 126F, 127J, 127S, 127W, 295, 314, 314A, 314B, 314F (S part), 314K, 315G, 315I, 317, 318, 334, 338, 339
Mainland - portion	3 parcels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55D, 47G, 74A

Access Provided by Easement over Crown Lands

The AOO are seeking five (5) easements that will provide rights of access across Crown land from proposed Settlement Lands to specific features including water bodies, a provincial park, other proposed Settlement Lands, or a colonization road. Further discussion between the AOO and Ontario is required to confirm the conditions of the easements including the use of the Crown lands by other users. This discussion will occur prior to the Final EER.

Table 6d includes a list of the easements requested by the AOO.

Table 6d Easements Requested by the Algonquins of Ontario for Access

Easement Required To Access Land Parcel	Description of Proposed Easement on Crown Land
18E	Identified as Parts 31 and 32 on the Descriptive Plan for 18, this easement will provide access to Hastings Road, a colonization road.
22E	Identified as Part 56 on the Descriptive Plan for parcel 22, this easement is proposed to access the north and south sections of the parcel.
178CE	Identified as Part 22 on the Descriptive Plan for parcel 178C, this easement will provide access to a boat launch at Black Donald Lake.
224E	Identified as Parts 4, 6, 9, and 10 on the Descriptive Plan for parcel 224 this is a 1.26 km easement along Mountain Road.
294CE	Identified as Parts 42 and 43 on the Descriptive Plan for parcel 294C, this easement is proposed to provide access to Opeongo River Provincial Park.

Future Highway Access

The AOO have selected proposed Settlement Lands where they may have specific highway access requirements in the future. MTO corridor control policies and requirements will govern any new access to provincial facilities (for example, for safety considerations). Further discussions between MTO and the AOO will occur prior to Final EER.

4.3.4 Legislative, Regulatory and Policy Environment

Proposed Settlement Lands are currently subject to a wide range of governance structures and regulations at both provincial and municipal levels. The project includes changes to the regulatory structures that apply to many parcels following the Date of Transfer.

Crown Land and Lands Owned by Ontario: Management and Land Use Planning Framework

Approximately 96 percent of the proposed Settlement Lands are located on “unpatented” Crown Lands and are managed by Ontario in accordance with the *Public Lands Act* and/or the *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act*. The remaining four (4) percent are publicly - held lands (e.g. MTO yards).

The *Public Lands Act* provides legislative authority for the Minister of Natural Resources and Forestry to carry out Crown land use planning. A Crown land use designation system, with designations representing differing blends of policies on a protection-to-development continuum, is used to guide area-specific land use policy. Crown land use designations generally apply to MNRF owned or managed Crown lands in the AOO Settlement Area.

Ontario’s Crown lands can be assigned one (1) of seven (7) primary land use designations; Proposed Settlement Lands are located within four (4) of these land use designations, namely:

- Provincial Park;
- Conservation Reserves;
- Enhanced Management Area; and

- General Use Area.

Lands designated as provincial park or conservation reserve are regulated and managed under the *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act*. Lands designated as Enhanced Management Area are subject to more detailed land use direction for areas of special features or values. Most Crown lands have a primary land use designation of General Use Area.

The Crown Land Use Policy Atlas (CLUPA) is the primary repository and source for area-specific Crown land use policy; however in the southern portion of the AOO Settlement Area, some Crown land use policy is contained in District Land Use Guidelines (DLUG). The majority of proposed Settlement Lands are located within the geography covered by the CLUPA; however three parcels, as noted in **Table 7**, have their land use policy provided by District Land Use Guidelines. Limited numbers of other parcels may be lands held or owned by the Crown, which are not covered by CLUPA or DLUG.

In addition, land use plans can also be developed to describe how Crown lands and resources should be managed for a specific land use area. The Madawaska Highlands Land Use Plan (MNR 1997) is the only Land Use Plan in the Settlement Area.

Details on Crown land use planning and land use designations applicable to proposed Settlement Lands are provided in **Table 7**.

Table 7 Existing Crown Land Planning Categories on Proposed Settlement Lands

Categories	Description	% of Parcel
General Use Areas (GUA)	<p>Most Crown lands have a primary land use designation of GUA.</p> <p>A full range of resource and recreational uses can be permitted in GUAs; however not all GUA permit all uses and activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 94 % of proposed Settlement Lands are currently designated GUA.
Existing Provincial Parks (PP) and Conservation Reserves (CR)	<p>Provincial parks and conservation reserves are managed and regulated in accordance with the <i>Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act</i>.</p> <p>These sites are designated protected areas, and therefore, allow for more restricted uses and activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3% of proposed Settlement Lands are currently designated existing provincial parks and conservation reserves. • Five non-operating provincial parks, in whole or in part, will become Settlement Lands. • Portions of recommended Deacon Escarpment Conservation Reserve and recommended Ottawa River Provincial Park will become Settlement Lands.
Enhanced Management Areas (EMAs)	Designation that provides more detailed land use direction for areas of special features or values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2% of proposed Settlement Lands are currently designated EMA.

Categories	Description	% or Parcel
	Two types of EMAs apply to Crown lands proposed for transfer: 1) Natural Heritage EMAs: provides partial protection to areas with significant natural values while allowing a range of resource activities 2) Remote Access EMAs: intended to maintain the remote character of selected areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural heritage EMAs currently apply to: 1) Grant Settlement Lands/ Hubert Property (162) and 2) the Algonquin Provincial Park Headwaters (303, 338, 340) Remote access EMAs currently apply to: parcels at Crotch Lake (288A, 306A) and Aylen Lake (72B, 72C, 294C).
Land Use Plan (Madawaska Land Use Plan)	Madawaska Land Use Plan provides general and specific management strategies for Crown land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twelve (12) proposed Settlement Lands are in the Land Use Plan area: 177, 178C, 193, 199C, 224, 224A, 226, 241, 242, 244, 308, 343.
District Land Use Guidelines	District Land Use Guidelines apply to Crown lands in the southern portion of the proposed Settlement Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three (3) parcels: 221, 233, 234

Details on provincial lands publicly held or held by the Crown that are applicable to proposed Settlement Lands are provided in **Table 8**.

Table 8 Publicly Held by Ontario – MTO and MOI

Categories	Description	Parcel
MTO lands	Lands held and managed by MTO that have previously supported highway management programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed Settlement Lands include nine sites of which there are two MTO picnic sites and two MTO patrol yards: 39, 57, 57B, 57C, 276, 277, 279, 280, 313.
Other Provincial Lands held by Ontario	<p>These lands are held and managed by the Ministry of Infrastructure and / or the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.</p> <p>These lands have been determined to be surplus lands to other government programs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed Settlement Lands includes parcels: 1, 39, 44, 56D, 66A, 68, 80, 81A, 83F3, 106, 109, 178C, 214, 216, 231, 237, 269D, 294C, 296, 307.

Crown land use management regimes will continue until lands are transferred to the AOO. The Madawaska Highlands Land Use Plan does not apply to private lands, and as such, will not apply to proposed Settlement Lands post transfer. Ontario will provide interim guidance on Crown land use and consultation on dispositions of Crown land in the AOO Settlement Area as provided in the Final Agreement. Provincial lands held by Ontario (i.e. MTO, MOI or MNRF) will be managed in accordance with ministry programs and policies until they are transferred to the AOO.

Crown lands managed under the *Public Lands Act* and the *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act* and proposed for transfer into Algonquin ownership will require the undertaking of

an administrative amendment to the Crown Land Use Policy Atlas to indicate which Crown lands have been proposed for transfer into AOO ownership as a result of the Algonquin Land Claim negotiations process. Amendments will be updated as required, at the time of transfer, to remove the Settlement Lands from the Crown Land Use Policy Atlas.

Some non-operating protected areas will be removed in whole or in part from Ontario's protected area system, and transferred to AOO ownership. Consultation is required when MNRF is contemplating changes to the regulated boundaries of provincial parks and conservation reserves. The consultation for the regulation changes are being addressed through this process and further consultation will not be required. Notification of changes to regulations or instruments, such as amendments to provincial park boundaries to transfer lands to AOO ownership, will be posted to the appropriate registries when the Settlement Agreement (the Treaty) is in place.

Municipal Land Use Planning Framework

1) Municipal Land Use Planning: Areas with Municipal Organization

Land use planning helps communities decide where and how to grow, where to build homes, and locate businesses, parks and schools, roads and sewers; and helps to protect resources such as water and forests. It also identifies and sets goals and priorities for how communities will develop.

The *Planning Act* defines the province's approach to land-use planning. It identifies and defines the roles of participants, and sets out the requirements for municipalities to create land use documents, such as an official plan and zoning bylaw.

The Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) sets out the province's land use policies on such matters, including but not limited to housing, transportation, economic development, cultural heritage and archaeology, agriculture, wildfire, natural hazards and employment areas. The PPS is created under the *Planning Act*.

Provincial plans further support the PPS. These plans emphasize matters specific to geographic areas such as managing growth, environmental conservation and economic development. Within the Land Claim Area there is one provincial plan – the Places to Grow, Growth Plan for Northern Ontario, 2011, which applies to the Districts of Nipissing and Parry Sound.

Municipalities develop and prepare their own land use plans in the form of an official plan. An official plan provides direction for the physical development of municipalities over a 20-year period and considers social, economic and environmental matters. When a municipal council adopts an official plan, it must be consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement issued under the *Planning Act* and conform to, or not conflict with, any applicable provincial plans. Official plans and amendments are adopted by Council and may be approved by either an upper tier municipality or the province. Official plans are implemented by zoning bylaws.

Zoning bylaws put the official plan into effect and control the use of land in the municipality. Zoning bylaws divide the municipality into different land use zones and provide standards for

how land may be used, including where buildings and other structures can be located, lot size and dimensions, and setbacks. All zoning bylaws must conform to the official plan.

Figure 8 outlines the municipal land use planning system in Ontario.

Land Use Planning System in Ontario

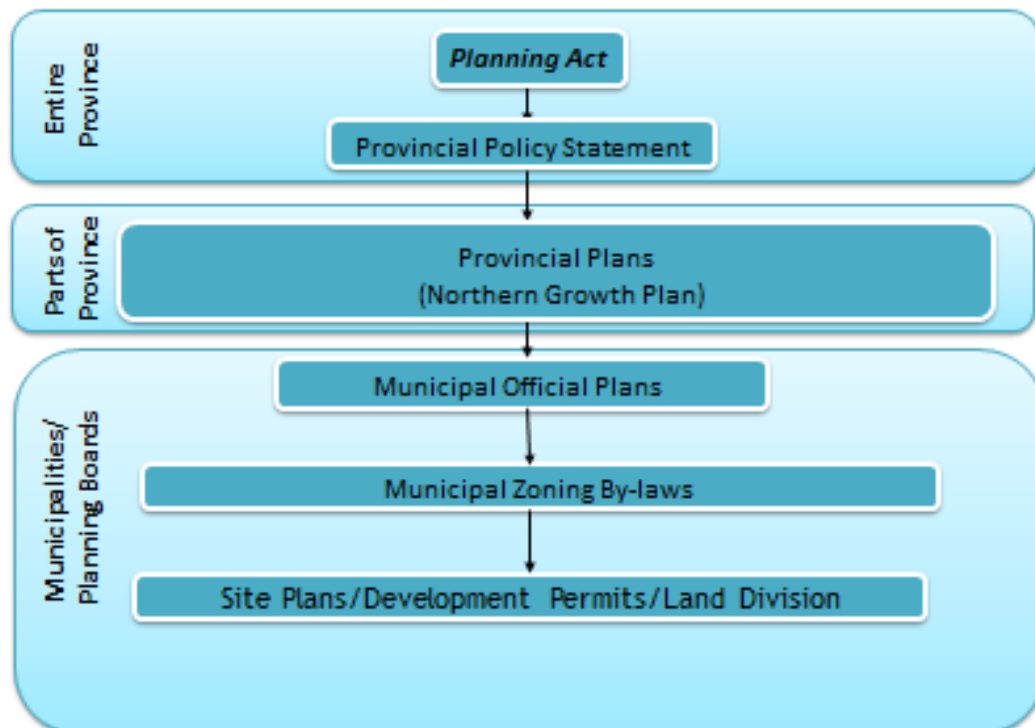


Figure 8 *Land Use Planning System in Ontario*

2) Land Use Planning in Territories without Municipal Organization

Large portions of northern Ontario have no local municipal governance or structure and are generally referred to as Territories without Municipal Organization or unincorporated or unorganized areas. Land use planning differs in these areas and may be shared by three different authorities: Planning Boards, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs (MMA), and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.

Where lands are located in Territories without Municipal Organization, and where they do not form part of a Planning Board, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs is the “planning approval authority” for development applications. Because there are no municipal planning documents in unorganized areas no official plan designation or zoning will be applied to the proposed Settlement Lands in these areas.

Planning Boards

A planning board is authorized to prepare an official plan for the planning area. Planning boards are generally made up of municipalities and/or unincorporated areas.

Planning boards provide advice and assistance to municipal council and the public. Where the Minister of Municipal Affairs has delegated planning authority to planning boards, they may carry out planning functions such as land severances.

Proposed Settlement Lands located within the municipalities of Papineau-Cameron and Mattawan are within the jurisdiction of the East Nipissing Planning Board. The Planning board has an official plan, and each respective municipality has its own zoning bylaw. This planning board is solely made up of municipalities.

Within the Settlement Area, Parcel 303 is located in the unincorporated geographic township of Ballantyne, District of Nipissing, and falls within the jurisdiction of the Central Almaguin Planning Board. This planning board is comprised of both municipalities and Territories without Municipal Organization. There is no official plan or zoning bylaw in effect for the geographic township of Ballantyne.

In Territories without Municipal Organizations, the Minister of Municipal Affairs has authority to:

- Define and establish planning areas and planning boards;
- Act in place of municipal councils in unorganized areas unless a planning board has been established;
- Enact Minister's Zoning Orders;
- Approve official plans and amendments; and
- Approve development applications (land severances, plans of subdivisions) except in those areas where approval is given to other approval authorities such as a planning board.

Decision making is consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement issued under section 3 of the *Planning Act* and conforms to provincial plan(s).

Legislative and Regulatory Changes

Prior to the transfer of lands, proposed Settlement Lands will continue to be managed in accordance with the applicable legislation, regulation and policies that apply to provincial Crown land and publicly-held lands. The *Planning Act* and all related legislation, regulation and provincial / municipal land use planning policies will apply to Settlement Lands at, and following the date of transfer.

Table 9 outlines some of the legislation, regulations and policies that apply to the existing Crown lands as well as those that will apply once the lands are transferred.

Table 9 Provincial Legislation, Regulation and Policies Governing Use of Provincial Lands and Proposed Settlement Lands

Topic	Provincial Lands / Crown Lands (Pre-Transfer)	Algonquin Ownership (Post-Transfer)
Jurisdiction	<i>Geographic townships and municipal boundaries.</i>	<i>Geographic townships and municipal boundaries do not change.</i>
Land Use Planning	<i>Public Lands Act:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Crown Land Use Policy Atlas</i> <i>Madawaska Highlands Land Use Plan</i> <i>Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act (for provincial parks and conservation reserves):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Provincial Park Management Plans</i> 	<i>Planning Act:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Provincial Policy Statement, (2014, as amended)</i> <i>Municipal official plan, and Zoning Bylaws</i>
Access	<i>Public Lands Act</i>	<i>Trespass to Property Act (individuals will not be able to access Settlement Lands without permission from the AOO)</i>
Buildings	<i>Ontario Building Code</i>	<i>Ontario Building Code</i>
Wildlife Resources	<i>Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act</i>	<i>Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act</i>
Endangered Species	<i>Endangered Species Act</i>	<i>Endangered Species Act</i>
Forestry	<i>Crown Forest Sustainability Act</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Forest Management Plans</i> 	<i>Forestry Agreements</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Managed Forest Tax Incentive Program</i>

Proposed Settlement Lands will be surveyed prior to transfer; at transfer, parcel boundaries and extent of ownership and interests will be confirmed by legal description and registered on title. Applicable laws will apply to these AOO owned lands at that time.

4.4 Project Category – Algonquin Land Claim Declaration Order

The Algonquin Land Claim Declaration Order (ALC DO) outlines a process for assessing the potential environmental effects of projects and activities that are being considered for inclusion in the Algonquin Land Claim Settlement.

Under the ALC DO, there are three categories to which a project or activity can be assigned, depending on the anticipated environmental effects and/or level of public concern.

A screening process is used to assign projects or activities to the appropriate category and then the appropriate level of evaluation and consultation. The screening process identifies potential net negative and positive environmental effects associated with a project or activity. It is a way to confirm the understanding of the potential effects, the need for mitigation, and to ensure that all aspects have been or will be considered.

Category C Project

The project has been categorized as a Category C project. A Category C project is generally a complex project that involves a high level of public and government interest, and a significant amount of research and analysis is required to support the assessment of environmental effects. This is the highest level of evaluation and consultation available under the ALC DO process. The project screening is part of the public record and will be made available upon request.

4.5 The Evaluation and Consultation Process: Category C Projects

The ALC DO outlines a 6-step environmental assessment process to be followed for Category C projects, as illustrated in **Figure 9**.

This process outlines the requirements that must be followed for all Category C projects, and includes:

1. Establishing assessment parameters by which to evaluate the effect of the project;
2. Preparing draft documentation of the environmental assessment in the form of an Environmental Evaluation Report (EER);
3. Providing a Notice of Opportunity to Comment on the Draft EER;
4. Finalizing the EER;
5. Issuing a Notice of Completion inviting the Opportunity to Inspect the Final EER; and
6. Reporting recommendations from the environmental assessment to the Ontario Negotiating Team.

Category C Projects and Activities

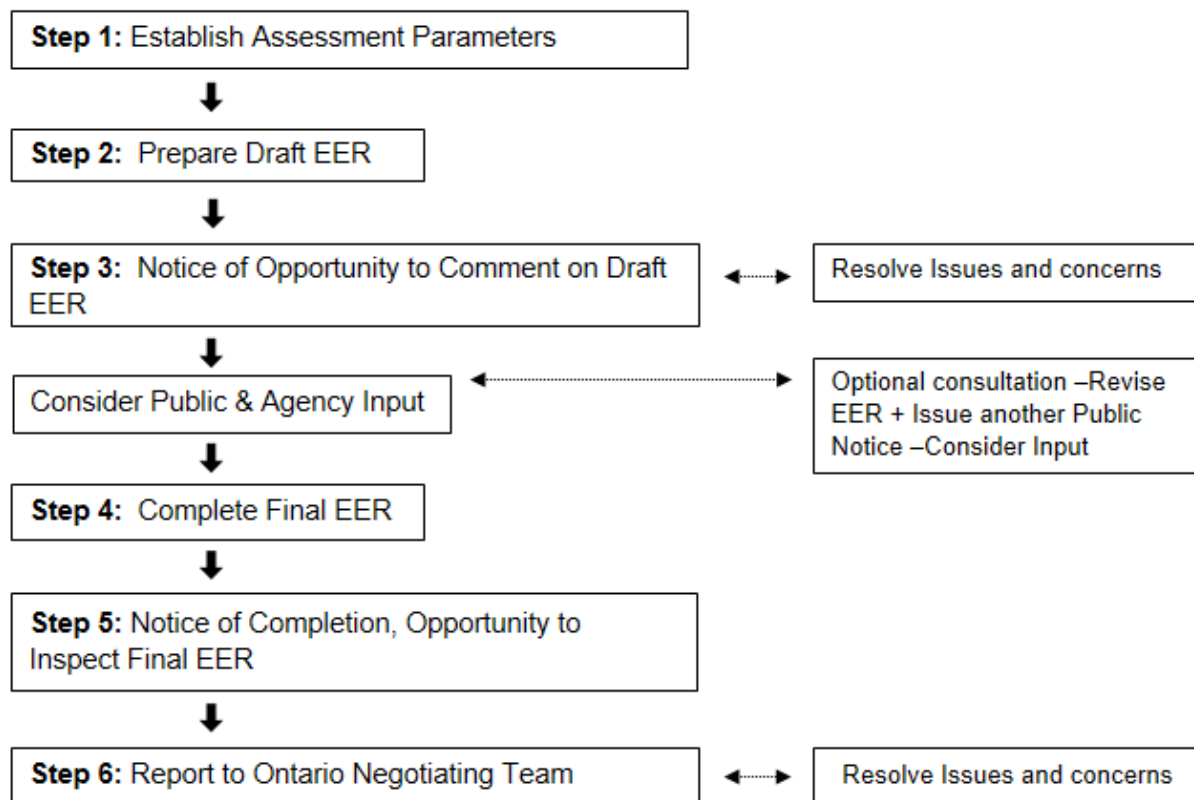


Figure 9 *Environmental Assessment Process for Category C Projects*

The consultation and evaluation process being followed for this project will meet the requirements of the ALC DO. Also, the consultation and evaluation process is intended to mirror the notice and public participation provisions in the *Planning Act* for official plan and zoning bylaw amendments. Consultation opportunities with municipalities, the public and interested parties are ongoing throughout the coordinated Algonquin Land Claim Declaration Order process.

The environmental assessment documentation completed as part of this project, including this Draft EER, will become part of the public record. This Draft EER and consultation process meets the requirements of Steps 2 and 3 as outlined in the ALC DO.

The steps for a Category C project are described below.

Step 1: Establish Assessment Parameters

At the outset of an environmental assessment process, the proponent is required to establish how the project will be assessed. These criteria are known as ‘assessment parameters’ and have been established by Ontario and have been grouped based on type of environmental effect. These parameters include: Access; Industries, Public Utilities and Other Business Interests; Recreational Uses; Previous, Existing, and Adjacent Land Uses; Natural Environment; and Cultural Environment.

The scope of this Environmental Evaluation Report focuses on environmental issues, as per the definition of “environment” in the *Environmental Assessment Act* (R.S.O. 1990, c. E.18). It is important to note that under the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act*, the definition of the ‘environment’ includes:

- a) air, land or water,
- b) plant and animal life, including human life,
- c) the social, economic and cultural conditions that influence the life of humans or a community,
- d) any building, structure, machine or other device or thing made by humans,
- e) any solid, liquid, gas, odour, heat, sound, vibration or radiation resulting directly or indirectly from human activities, or
- f) any part or combination of the foregoing and the interrelationships between any two or more of them, in or of Ontario.

Step 2: Prepare Draft Environmental Evaluation Report (EER)

This Draft Environmental Evaluation Report (EER) was prepared to meet the requirements of Step 2 of the ALC DO process and documents the project context, process, evaluation and consultation activities, and evaluation of environmental effects. The structure of the Draft EER is detailed in **Table 10**.

Table 10 Draft Environmental Evaluation Report (EER) Structure

Part I	<p><i>Project Context</i></p> <p>Part I provides an introduction to the Algonquins of Ontario, the history of the Land Claim and negotiations process, and an overview of the proposed transfer of Settlement Lands to the Algonquins of Ontario.</p> <p>The Land Selection Process leading to the identification of Settlement Lands, as followed by the Algonquins of Ontario, the Government of Ontario and Government of Canada is also introduced.</p>
Part II	<p><i>Environmental Assessment Act, the Algonquin Land Claim Declaration Order, and Integrated Process</i></p> <p>Part II provides an overview of the environmental assessment process, as established by the Algonquin Land Claim Declaration Order.</p> <p>A full description of the project (the transfer of Settlement Lands) and the project category, which was assigned through the screening process, is included.</p> <p>This Part also includes a description of how the environmental assessment process followed for this project is integrated with municipal planning notice provisions, consistent with the notice requirements for official plan amendments and zoning bylaw amendments under the <i>Planning Act</i>.</p>
Part III	<p><i>Evaluation and Consultation Process</i></p> <p>Part III includes a description of the assessment parameters considered throughout the environmental assessment process. It also provides a summary of engagement to date and includes the results of engagement activities undertaken by the Crown since the inception of the negotiation, including following the release of the Preliminary Draft Agreement-in-Principle in December 2012 and following release of the Proposed Agreement-in-Principle in June 2015.</p>
Part IV	<p><i>Evaluation of Environmental Effects and Municipal Official Plan Designation and Zoning</i></p> <p>Part IV describes in detail the environmental effects associated with the transfer of Settlement Lands to the Algonquins of Ontario in terms of each of the assessment parameters. In doing so, a description of the existing conditions or status of the assessment parameters is provided, followed by a discussion of any changes that may result from the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands.</p> <p>Part IV describes the proposed official plan designation and zoning for each parcel.</p> <p>Part IV closes with a summary of proposed Settlement Lands any net environmental effects resulting from the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands and identifies areas where additional mitigation measures may be considered.</p>
Part V	<p><i>Municipal Parcel Review Packages</i></p> <p>These packages include an index map, and summary of all proposed Settlement Lands and municipal maps for official plan designations and zoning. These are organized by municipalities and unincorporated areas.</p>

Step 3: Notice of Opportunity to Comment the Draft EER

This step consists of a notification to persons, Indigenous communities and agencies with a known or a potential interest in the proposed project with an invitation to comment on the Draft EER. The comment period will be a minimum of 30 days, and may be extended by the proponent to accommodate a high level of public interest. Comment period has been extended to 50 days. The evaluation of the environmental effects and/or issues raised may identify the need for additional information and/or for the consideration of recommendations for mitigation and/or monitoring measures. Where comments are received, the proponent will work with those who may be directly affected to try to resolve the concerns.

Step 4: Complete Final EER

Following the notice period, public, Indigenous community and agency comments received will be considered in refining the Draft EER and preparing a report to the Ontario Negotiating Team (see Step 6). In addition to the content provided in the Draft EER, the Final EER will include a description of consultation conducted and issues raised, the proponent's response to these issues, and any changes made to the proposed project in response to public or agency input. In addition, a description of the mitigation and/or monitoring measures recommended for consideration by the Ontario Negotiating Team will be provided. Recommended official plan designations and zoning information will be included.

Step 5: Notice of Completion, Opportunity to Inspect the Final EER

A Notice of Completion of the Final EER inviting those interested in the project to inspect the final report within a specified period (a minimum of 30 days) will be published. The review period may be extended by the proponent to accommodate a high level of public interest. Interested persons, agencies or parties with a known interest in the proposed project will be invited to provide comment. The proponent will work with those who may be directly affected to try to resolve any concerns that have been raised through the inspection of the EER.

Step 6: Report to Ontario Negotiating Team

The results of this environmental assessment process will be documented in a report and provided as recommendations to the Ontario Negotiating Team for their consideration in the negotiations process. The report will contain:

- A statement on the potential for significant environmental effects associated with the project;
- A statement on the degree to which the environmental effects can be mitigated;
- A statement of any unresolved issues resulting from consultation with agencies and the public; and
- Recommendations for appropriate mitigation measures to reduce environmental effects, and recommendations for appropriate monitoring measures.

4.6 Integrating Results into the Algonquin Land Claim Negotiations Process

Ontario has designed this environmental assessment process to be integrated with the treaty negotiation process and the municipal planning process. This integrated process is illustrated in **Figure 10** and allows for the application of a consistent approach to:

1. Identify and resolve issues as they arise;
2. Apply solutions at appropriate times, and
3. Facilitate further negotiations associated with the proposed Settlement Lands.

There are several stages in this environmental assessment process where the proponent ministries will provide advice to Ontario's negotiators, for example:

1. When new and/or updated information (e.g. results of assessment) becomes available;
2. As a result of stakeholder and public consultations; or
3. If issues and concerns are identified.

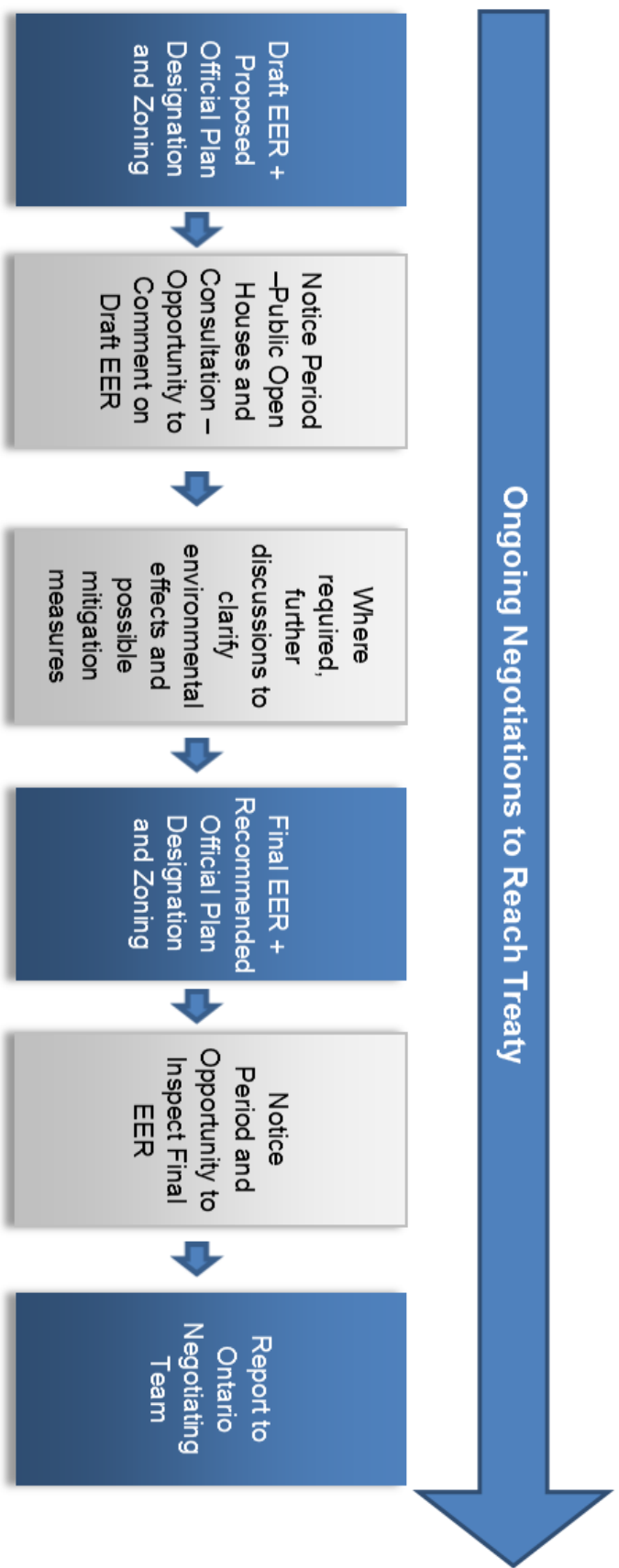


Figure 10 *Integrated Negotiation, Environmental Assessment and Municipal Planning Process*

PART III – EVALUATION AND CONSULTATION PROCESS

Chapter 5: Approach to the Evaluation of Environmental Effects

5.0 Category C Project

As outlined in Chapter 4, the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands as part of the Algonquin Land Claim Agreement has been classified as a Category C project under the Algonquin Land Claim Declaration Order (ALC DO). Following categorization of a project, the next steps in the ALC DO process are to establish the assessment parameters, evaluate environmental effects, and conduct consultation.

5.1 Assessment Parameters

Ontario has to determine what will be assessed (i.e., the parameters of the assessment), and the resulting evaluation and consultation that must be completed. This assessment has been established in a manner respecting the Algonquin treaty negotiations process which serves as a framework to evaluate all net effects of the proposed transfer of Settlement Lands to the Algonquins of Ontario. The scope of this assessment will be as defined under the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

The assessment will be guided by **the following principles**:

- Recognize proposed Settlement Lands;
- Respect, and not frustrate, the negotiations process;
- Contribute to reconciliation (i.e., building understanding) in the AOO Settlement Area and develop recommendations that contribute to enhancing the Final Agreement;
- Be a fair and transparent process for the parties and all stakeholders (i.e., the AOO and all users of the lands) by:
 - Considering the past, present and future uses;
 - Seeking mitigation measures that respect all users and that will be enduring through to transfer and beyond; and
 - Using an effective engagement process.
- Produce a final product that:
 - Includes both western science and Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK); and
 - Demonstrates that stakeholders, legal interest holders and the general public were treated with respect and understanding; and
- Ensure that the process is clear and that concerns are heard and appropriately considered.

The assessment parameters incorporated into this Environmental Evaluation Report were established to provide a consistent approach to the evaluation of the proposed transfer of Settlement Lands and consultation related to the land transfer. The following inputs were considered during the identification of assessment parameters:

- Discussions were held with proponent ministries to help determine the significance of potential environmental effects and requirements for additional information gathering, research, evaluation, mitigation, and monitoring; and
- Previous consultation events (e.g., Preliminary Draft Agreement-in-Principle (PDAIP) release in 2012) have provided greater knowledge and clarity of known or potential interests in the transfer of Settlement Lands into AOO ownership.

Table 11 organizes the assessment parameters by theme and includes a detailed list of what is considered within the theme. This forms the basis for the evaluation process and the effects assessment including what will be discussed in Chapter 6 and 7 of this report.

Table 11 Assessment Parameters for Transfer of Provincial Lands into AOO Ownership

Theme	Details
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial Highways and municipal roads • Other public roads over Crown lands • Access to private properties • Access for legal interest holders, government and researchers • Unopened shore road allowances and unopened road allowances; municipally owned • Unopened shore road allowances and unopened road allowances; unincorporated areas • Unopened shore road allowances, unopened road allowances and shoreline reserves, parks and protected areas and patented lands • Colonization roads • Railways • Waterways • Provincial highway and municipal roadway planning
Industries, Public Utilities, and Other Business Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry • Water power • Other renewable energy projects • Electricity distribution: transmission and distribution corridors • Telecommunications networks • Oil and gas transmission and petroleum resources • Aggregates extraction • Mineral exploration and development • Tourism • Other small business interests • Small business land tenure • Trapping • Bait harvest areas • Bear management areas

Theme	Details
Recreational Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General recreational activities • Trails • Canoe routes • Portages • Highway rest stops • Hunt/recreation camps
Previous, Existing and Adjacent Land Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings and structures • Industrial/human-made hazards: resource extraction • Contaminated sites • Adjacent land uses • Natural resource research projects • Source (water) protection
Natural Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological land classification system • Parks and protected areas • Wildlife resources • Fisheries resources • Lakeshore capacity on lake trout lakes and recreational lakes • Wetlands • Areas of natural and scientific interest • Species at risk • Natural hazards
Cultural Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage • Built heritage

Based on the findings of the project screening, the following criteria will not be considered further in the evaluation and/or the consultation processes, as no environmental effects are anticipated:

- **Air quality and noise levels:** there are no physical projects being proposed at the time of the land transfer and therefore, no changes to air quality or noise levels will occur.
- **Views and aesthetics:** there are no physical projects being proposed at the time of the land transfer and therefore, no changes to views or aesthetics will occur.
- **Public health and safety:** the transfer of lands is not anticipated to result in changes to public health and safety.

5.2 Evaluation Process

A variety of information sources were used to evaluate the potential environmental effects associated with the assessment parameters. These sources included, but were not limited to, existing information, information derived through the negotiation and project screening process, and new information acquired through other means.

5.2.1 Existing Information

Existing secondary-source information was used to address the assessment parameters. Information sources such as provincial policies and legislation, municipal planning and administrative documents, and parcel specific information were collected and reviewed. The following list of sources was considered and includes but is not limited to:

- *Planning Act*;
- *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act*;
- *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act*;
- Descriptive plans prepared for each parcel to identify the location, acreage and boundaries, as well as known legal interests. These descriptive plans form part of the Agreement-in-Principle and are the sole information source for location and boundaries to delineate the parcels used in the evaluation;
- Municipal planning and administrative documents (e.g. road closure policies and bylaws); and
- Municipal official plan and zoning bylaws.

5.2.2 Land Selection Process

A significant quantity of information and knowledge was gathered and considered during the land selection process. This information has been used in the assessment of environmental effects associated with the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands and associated assets.

Through the negotiations process, strategies to address legal interests related to proposed Settlement Lands were incorporated into the Agreement-in-Principle. Where applicable, these strategies were considered in the assessment of environmental effects.

5.2.3 Additional Analysis and Acquisition of New Information

The proponent ministries have sought additional technical analysis or information to complete the evaluation of environmental effects in cases where more information was needed to inform decision-making or address uncertainty.

Examples of additional analysis include seeking to better understand road responsibility and management (e.g. roads over Crown lands or privately maintained roads), or seeking clarity on programs such as mineral exploration or development and better identification of liabilities to the AOO (e.g. potential for wildland fire or flooding). Some technical assessments were also undertaken (e.g. environmental site assessments, lakeshore capacity assessments).

As new information becomes available it will be incorporated into the ALC DO process and municipal planning process.

In order to determine if the information sources listed above are sufficient in assessing potential environmental effects, the proponent ministries will use the categories listed **Table 12**.

Table 12 Evaluation Level and Rationale

Category	Rationale
Existing evaluation is sufficient. No further evaluation or analysis required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The existing information is sufficient to describe the potential environmental effect, including mitigation measures.
Further evaluation may be required to clarify environmental effects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The existing information may be sufficient to describe the potential environmental effects, including mitigation measures.• Further discussion is required to clarify the environmental effects or mitigation measures.
Further evaluation is required to clarify environmental effects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The existing information is not sufficient to describe the potential environmental effects, including mitigation measures.• Further discussion or analysis is required to clarify the environmental effects or mitigation measures.

5.3 Consultation Process

Ontario has considered comments and concerns raised in previous public engagement in the development of the consultation process for this project. The consultation process includes counties, municipalities and planning boards, those with legal interests, adjacent land owners and land owners requiring continued access arrangements, local community and interest groups, federal and provincial agencies and ministries, utilities, commercial industries, the general public and Indigenous communities.

The consultation process developed to satisfy the requirements of the ALC DO builds on the knowledge and information acquired during previous public or stakeholder engagement. The ALC DO consultation process is intended to identify potential environmental effects of the activities associated with the proposed transfer of Settlement Lands. Consultation opportunities are an integral part of this environmental assessment process, and public engagement will continue until a Final Agreement is reached.

The ALC DO consultation process mirrors *Planning Act* requirements for giving notice for official plan or zoning amendments and protected areas planning notice requirements for amendments to protected area boundaries.

Two formal notifications to all interested parties are included in this Category C consultation process.

1. Notice of Opportunity to Comment on the Draft Environmental Evaluation Report (EER)

“This step consists of a notification (e.g. newspaper ad, direct mailing) to persons, Indigenous communities and agencies with a known or a potential interest in the proposed project or activity with an invitation to comment on the Draft EER ”

The Draft EER includes proposed municipal planning official plan designations and zoning.

2. Notice of Completion, Opportunity to Inspect the Final EER

“This step consists of a notification (e.g. newspaper ad, direct mailing) to persons, Indigenous communities and agencies with a known interest in the proposed project or activity with an invitation to comment on the Final EER ”

The Final EER will include recommended municipal planning official plan designations and zoning.

Through the formal notifications above and additional consultation activities described in the sections that follow, Ontario will meet its consultation requirements for:

1. The Algonquins of Ontario;
2. Those with known or potential interests:
 - Legal interest holders on proposed Settlement Lands;
 - Land owners requiring access requirements; and
 - Persons and organizations listed on notice requirements under the *Planning Act* and protected area management planning;
3. General public;
4. Municipalities and planning boards;
5. Other provincial agencies and federal departments; and
6. Indigenous communities.

5.3.1 The Algonquins of Ontario

Canada, Ontario and the AOO are the three negotiating parties for the Algonquin Land Claim, and the three parties negotiated the proposed Settlement Lands. Ontario will continue to work with the AOO on clarifying environmental effects and addressing concerns raised throughout the engagement process.

5.3.2 Those with Known or Potential Interest

Ontario will notify those with a known or potential interest in the project. The persons, groups, or agencies listed either a) have an existing legal interest on proposed Settlement Lands, b) are

identified on notification lists typically used for similar projects, or c) are organizations that have previously expressed their interest.

Legal Interest Holders on Proposed Settlement Lands

Legal interest holders, such as forestry companies or holders of land use permits on proposed Settlement Lands, will be provided specific consultation opportunities to address their legal interests prior to the transfer of lands. These discussions will be informed by the provisions in the Agreement-in-Principle.

Legal interest holders:

- Will be provided information specific to their legal interests and consultation opportunities through direct mailings, one-on-one meetings, and/ or focus group meetings as appropriate.
- Will be provided direct notice when formal notice is provided.
- Will be provided with a process to negotiate future arrangements to continue their legal interests post-transfer. Ontario may invite those with a known or potential interest to meetings to clarify effects to their legal interest, determine the scope of their concern, establish proposed principles for agreements, and review agreement templates.

Notification: Based on notice provisions in the Planning Act and for Protected Areas Management Planning

This consultation process has been designed to mirror the *Planning Act* notice provisions for official plan and zoning bylaw amendments and protected areas management planning.

The consultation process – as described in this document – provides for additional consultation beyond what is in the *Planning Act*.

i) Notice Requirements under the *Planning Act*

Ontario will undertake a consultation process that mirrors the notice requirements for *Planning Act* official plan and zoning bylaw amendments. Therefore, in areas of proposed Settlement Lands, notice will be given to:

- Land owners adjacent to proposed Settlement Lands;
- School boards;
- Conservation authorities;
- Natural gas utility companies;
- Natural gas pipeline companies;
- Railway companies;
- Ontario Power Generation (OPG);
- Hydro One;
- Parks Canada;
- Electric Utility (e.g. Renfrew Hydro);
- Municipal Heritage Committee;

- First Nation reserves;
- Clerk of any municipality or planning board within one (1) km of proposed Settlement Lands; and
- The public.

The purpose of the notices is to:

- Provide information on the nature of the land transfer;
- Invite input and advise on how to make comments; and
- Provide information on Ontario's approach to official plan designations and zoning on Settlement Lands.

ii) Protected Areas: List of Mandatory and Discretionary Contacts for Public Consultation

MNRF maintains a list of mandatory and discretionary contacts used for MNRF protected areas management planning under the *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act*. As five (5) provincial parks boundaries will be amended, Ontario will at a minimum notify MNRF's mandatory contacts during this process.

Organizations with a known interest related to the proposed Settlement Lands

Several organizations have identified an interest in the proposed Settlement Lands.

These organizations will be provided direct notice.

5.3.3 General Public

The general public has expressed interest and identified potential concerns previously when the Preliminary Draft Agreement-in-Principle was released in 2012. The general public will be provided notice.

Notice periods will be identified in local or regional newspapers for the general public and include information on public open houses.

5.3.4 Municipalities and Planning Boards

The evaluation and consultation process is designed as a coordinated environmental assessment and municipal planning process to transfer provincial lands into AOO ownership (as fee simple lands).

Throughout this process, Ontario has and will continue to engage and work with counties, municipalities, planning boards and the AOO; as we develop the recommended official plan designations and zoning for the Final EER.

Draft Environmental Evaluation Report

August 28, 2017

Ontario will engage with county and municipal councils and staff members prior to the release of the formal notices. It should be noted that at:

- **Notice of Opportunity to Comment on the Draft Environmental Evaluation Report:**
The Draft Environmental Evaluation Report (Draft EER) will include proposed municipal official plan designations and zoning mapping for each parcel located within each county and municipality.
- **Notice of Completion, Opportunity to Inspect the Final Environmental Evaluation Report:**
The Final EER will include recommended municipal official plan designations and zoning.

5.3.5 Other Provincial Agencies and Federal Departments

Ontario will work with other provincial agencies and federal departments to address government programs on proposed Settlement Lands. Other provincial agencies and federal departments will be provided direct notice and may request meetings.

5.3.6 Indigenous Communities

Consistent with the ALC DO process, Ontario will notify communities with established or asserted Aboriginal or treaty rights as well as interests in the AOO Settlement Area about this project to transfer provincial lands into AOO ownership. Other Indigenous communities will be provided direct notice and may request meetings.

5.3.7 Draft EER Consultation Process

The following consultation process addresses the requirements for a Category C project as described in the ALC DO for the Notice of Opportunity to Comment on the Draft EER.

Draft Environmental Evaluation Report and the Notice of Opportunity to Comment:

Notification will be sent to municipalities, Indigenous communities, organizations, agencies and individuals with a known or a potential interest in the proposed project, with an invitation to comment on the Draft EER (see sections 5.3.1 through 5.3.6 for details).

Ontario Land Claim Website:

The Draft Environmental Evaluation Report for the proposed Settlement Lands will be posted on Ontario.ca at www.ontario.ca/page/algonquin-land-claim .

Public Release of the Draft Environmental Evaluation Report:

Draft Environmental Evaluation Report

August 28, 2017

The Draft EER will be available for review from **August 28, 2017 through October 17, 2017**. This is a 50 day comment period.

To obtain a copy of the Draft EER, to provide comments or to view a list of dates and locations for public open houses, please contact:

www.ontario.ca/page/algonquin-land-claim-draft-environmental-evaluation-report

Ontario Information Centre, Algonquin Land Claim
31 Riverside Drive, Pembroke, ON K8A 8R6

Telephone: 1-844-276-9091

Email: eerfeedback@ontario.ca

Public Open Houses:

The public will be invited to attend any of the nine Public Open Houses, as identified in **Table 13**.

Table 13 Public Open Houses: Draft EER

Locations	Venue	Dates and Times
Mattawa	Rodden Arena, 450 Hurdman Street, Mattawa ON, P0H 1V0	September 20th, 2017: 4:00-8:00pm
North Bay	Royal Canadian Legion Branch #445, 345 Lansdowne Ave, Callander ON, P0H 1H0	September 21st, 2017: 4:00-8:00pm
Kingston	Ambassador Hotel, 1550 Princess Street Kingston ON, K7M 9E3	September 26th, 2017: 4:00-8:00pm
Perth	Code's Mill on the Park, 17 Wilson Street E., Perth ON, K7H 1L3	September 27th, 2017: 4:00-8:00pm
Ottawa	Royal Canadian Legion –Montgomery Branch #351, 330 Kent St, Ottawa, ON K2P 2A6	September 28th, 2017: 4:00-8:00pm
Whitney	Lester B. Smith Community Centre, 32 Hay Creek Road, Whitney, ON K0J 2M0	October 3rd, 2017: 4:00-8:00pm
Bancroft	Faraday Community Centre, 13 Lower Faraday Rd, Bancroft, ON K0L 1C0	October 4th, 2017: 4:00-8:00pm
Pembroke	Germania Club, 15 Bennett St, Pembroke, ON K8A 3Y6	October 5th, 2017: 4:00-8:00pm
Toronto	Delta Toronto East, 2035 Kennedy Rd, Scarborough, ON M1T 3G2,	October 11th, 2017: 4:00-8:00pm

Comments

Written comments can be submitted during the notice period by email to: eerfeedback@ontario.ca or by mail to the Ontario Information Centre, Algonquins of Ontario Land Claim, 31 Riverside Drive, Pembroke ON, K8A 8R6.

Comments received from the municipalities, Indigenous communities, organizations, agencies and individuals will be considered in preparing the Final EER, as well as the report to the Ontario Negotiating Team.

Comments received on the evaluation of the environmental effects and /or issues raised may identify the need for additional information or for the consideration of recommendations for mitigation or monitoring measures.

A summary of comments received and how they have been addressed will be provided in the Final EER.

Additional Consultation, as required

Where comments are received, we will work with those who may be directly affected to address concerns. Additional opportunities for public and external agency involvement may be appropriate to further refine the project proposal, to elaborate on potential environmental effects, to identify effects on external interests, or to clarify the project or activity.

Discussions needed to clarify the project, the environmental effects or the mitigation and monitoring measures will occur prior to the Final EER.

PART IV – EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Part IV of the Draft EER provides a general overview of each of the assessment parameters.

In this Part, Ontario describes the environment post transfer for the assessment parameters outlined in Part III and documents the evaluation of environmental effects, proposed mitigation and monitoring measures and the net environmental effect. Specifically:

- Chapter 6 assesses existing uses on proposed Settlement Lands;
- Chapter 7 assesses natural and cultural environments on proposed Settlement Lands;
- Chapter 8 describes the proposed official plan designations and zoning by county and municipality; and,
- Chapter 9 provides a summary of the net environmental effects and the next steps.

Chapter 6: Evaluation of Effects on Existing Use of Provincial Lands Proposed to Be Transferred as Settlement Lands

6.0 Introduction

Eastern Ontario continues to change as does the use of the lands in the AOO Settlement Area. The landscape has been altered by activities such as the fur trade, forestry, permanent settlements, private ownership, agriculture, national defence, nuclear energy and hydro infrastructure.

To allow effects to be assessed in a systematic manner, assessment parameters were grouped as follows:

- Access;
- Industries, public utilities and other business interests;
- Recreational uses; and
- Previous, existing and adjacent land uses.

The environmental conditions post transfer are described below; the potential environmental effects takes into consideration the project as described in section 4.3.

6.1 Access

Ontario and the AOO have agreed to several provisions to provide continuing access across proposed Settlement Lands for authorized uses of provincial lands (e.g. forestry, mining) to access provincial parks and protected areas and to access private properties.

Generally, Public Roads will be retained under provincial or municipal ownership.

Public Roads are defined in the Agreement-in-Principle as “any provincial or municipal road, including road allowances, or any other road over which the public has a right to travel”.

Public Roads are located throughout the AOO Settlement Area and include:

- Provincial highways which are managed and maintained by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation (MTO);
- Municipal roadways which are managed and maintained by upper, lower and single tier municipalities or planning boards;
- Roads, including forestry roads on Crown lands that provide access to Crown lands and protected areas;
- Unopened road allowances, which may or may not be in use. These are 66 feet wide strips surveyed in the 19th century for the purpose of a road. An unopened road allowance, as defined by the *Municipal Act*, is a public highway that has not been opened and assumed for maintenance purposes by bylaw of the municipality.

- Unopened road allowances may accommodate seasonal (summer) traffic, private access to a farm, house, or vacant lands, logging access, or may function as a trail or public access to a waterbody. Where an unopened road allowance currently has some form of use, it is referred to as an existing or public right-of-way. Unopened road allowances in an unincorporated area are the jurisdiction and responsibility of the Crown and may be used for year-round access;
- Unopened shore road allowances, which are defined by the *Municipal Act*, as a public highway located along the shore of a navigable waterway. These allowances are typically 66 feet in width and are typically a result of the late 19th century surveying by the Crown for use by the logging industry and the transportation of goods; and
- Colonization roads which are part of the road network constructed by the government beginning in the 1850s to establish major east-west and north-south connections in eastern Ontario and new settlement areas.

In addition to the items above, Ontario and the AOO have agreed to additional provisions to provide continuing access to those who require access across Settlement Lands to private property:

- 1) Exclude a road from the patent; or
- 2) Establish an easement prior to patenting the road as part of the transfer to the AOO.

To allow effects to be assessed in a systematic manner, types of access have been grouped as follows: provincial highways and municipal roads, other public roads over Crown lands, access to private properties, access for legal interest holders, government, and researchers, unopened shore / road allowances, colonization roads, railways, waterways, and provincial highway and municipal roadway planning. Existing conditions and potential environmental effects for each group of uses are discussed below.

Table 16 summarizes the potential environmental effects (both positive and negative) for access that may be associated with the project and proposed measures to mitigate potential negative effects.

6.1.1 Provincial Highways and Municipal Roads

Provincial highways and municipal roads will remain in Crown and municipal ownership and will continue to be operated and maintained in accordance with applicable legislation, regulation and local management practices. Many proposed Settlement Lands are next to provincial highways or municipal roads. **Table A1** identifies provincial highways that are next to the proposed Settlement Lands, while **Table A2** identifies municipal roads that are next to the proposed Settlement Lands. **Figure 11** illustrates the provincial highways and municipal roads in the AOO Settlement Area.

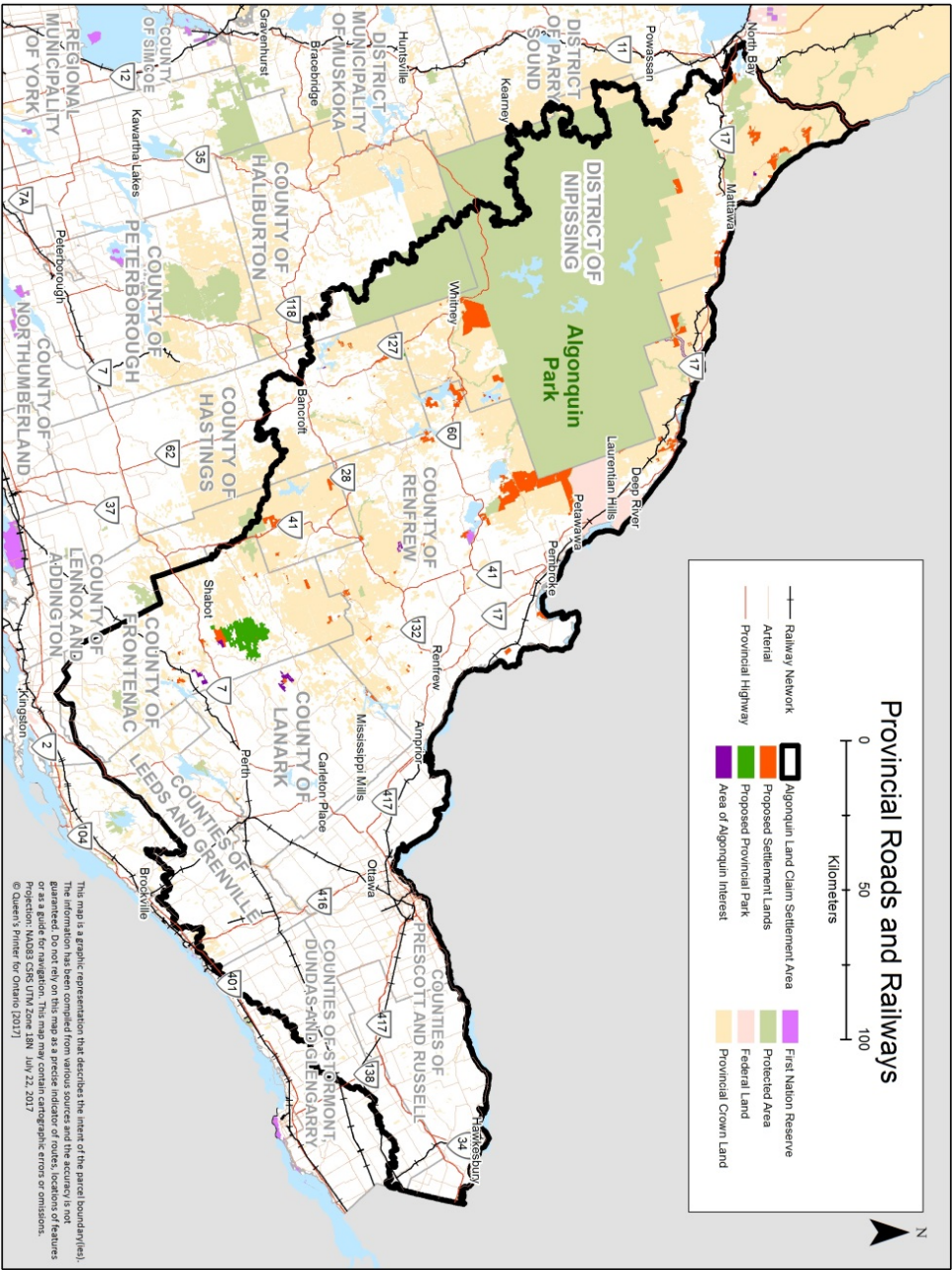


Figure 11 Provincial Highways, Municipal Roads and Railways

Assessment of Environmental Effect

All provincial highways and municipal roads that are next to proposed Settlement Lands will continue to provide use for the general public. MTO and municipalities respectively will continue with ongoing operation and maintenance. Mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not required.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect to the ongoing use, operation and maintenance of provincial highways and municipal roads.

6.1.2 Other Public Roads over Provincial Lands

Generally, Ontario retained other public roads on provincial lands that cross proposed Settlement Lands. These include:

- Primary and branch forestry roads;
- Roads that provide access to approved entry points to protected areas⁵;
- Roads that provide access to groups of private land owners.

Many of these roads are multi-purpose roads and all are public roads over provincial lands that cross proposed Settlement Lands.

Roads required for authorized uses of provincial lands were retained. Specifically, all existing primary forest access roads on proposed Settlement Lands have been retained by the Crown. Public roads required to access approved entry points to protected areas were also retained. Some of these roads also provide access to private land owners. These roads are identified in Appendix A on **Table A3**.

Twelve (12) public roads over provincial lands (e.g. forestry branch roads) are proposed to become Settlement Lands. These roads include:

- Specific roads where other roads provide access to the same provincial land beyond the parcel. In this case, the least commonly traveled roads are proposed for transfer; and
- Specific roads that terminate within the proposed Settlement Lands.

These roads are identified in Appendix A on **Table A4**.

Assessment of Environmental Effect

Generally, Ontario retained public roads over Crown lands which are located next to proposed Settlement Lands. The general public will be able to continue to use public roads over provincial lands and ongoing operation and maintenance continues as is. Mitigation and/or monitoring

⁵ AOO AIP (2016) section 5.2.15 states that: “*The Final Agreement will identify lands required to maintain public access across Settlement Lands to Crown lands, including protected areas, and the method and legal means by which that access will be maintained.*”

measures are not required. **There is no anticipated net effect to the operation and management of roads over provincial lands that are required for authorized users of provincial lands, to access provincial parks or protected areas, and to access private properties.**

A limited number of roads over provincial lands will be transferred into AOO ownership. Other roads over provincial lands continue to provide access for general use of Crown lands. Some roads end in proposed Settlement Lands. Ontario will continue to monitor the ongoing need, use and maintenance of these roads prior to Final EER. Further mitigation measures are not anticipated. **There is no anticipated net effect to the general, or authorized use of Crown lands, as other access routes are available.**

6.1.3 Access to Private Properties

If a road over Crown land provides access to private properties and is privately maintained, then the road was either not included (i.e. excluded) in the parcel or the road will be patented to the AOO and an easement will be provided for access to private property.

- For excluded roads there are no changes to use or maintenance for the private land owners. Excluded roads will be surveyed. The cost of the surveys will be the responsibility of Ontario and Canada. These roads will continue to provide general access across Crown lands.
- For roads being included an easement will be provided to the private land owners. These easements will be registered on title and provide certainty of access for private land owners across Settlement Lands. The cost for the surveys will be the responsibility of Ontario and Canada.

Some additional multi-purpose roads that provide access to private properties are captured in section 6.1.2.

Appendix A Table A5 summarizes the continued provision of road access to private properties by municipality.

Assessment of Environmental Effect

Private land owners will continue to be able to access private properties and have certainty of access to their private property. In some instances, Ontario will exclude a road and in others will provide easements for continued access to private property prior to issuing the patent to the AOO. Further discussion between Ontario, and those requiring access to private property will continue until Final EER to confirm ongoing future access to private properties.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect to those requiring access to private properties across proposed Settlement Lands.

6.1.4 Access for Legal Interest Holders, Researchers and Government

Legal interest holders and researchers may require access to and across Settlement Lands. The effects of the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands on access for legal interest holders and researchers are assessed in other sections of this Draft EER.

Municipal, provincial and federal government agencies will require access to Settlement Lands for government purposes, including law enforcement. Access for government purposes will not be affected as part of the proposed land transfer.

Assessment of Environmental Effect

Municipal, provincial and federal government agencies will continue to access Settlement Lands after transfer. There are no changes to government agencies' ability to access the Settlement Lands. Further mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not required.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect for the government's continued access to proposed Settlement Lands for government purposes.

6.1.5 Unopened Shore Road Allowances and Unopened Road Allowances: Municipally-Owned

Ontario will not transfer any unopened road allowances or unopened shore road allowances that are municipally-owned.

Most municipalities have existing policies and by-laws in place to manage the transfer of road allowances.

The AOO has indicated they will request the transfer of unopened road allowances from fifteen (15) municipalities and unopened shore road allowance from fourteen (14) municipalities. The decision to transfer any unopened road allowance or unopened shore road allowance will be made by municipalities on a case-by-case basis following the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands to the AOO.

Generally, unopened road allowances have not been requested in order to maintain public access to water bodies.

Assessment of Environmental Effect

The AOO has identified their intent to request the transfer of some unopened road allowances and some unopened shore road allowances from municipalities at a later date.

For the purpose of this assessment, there is no change to the existing operation and use of municipally-owned unopened road allowances and unopened shore road allowances. Any

decision to close and transfer a road allowance after the lands are in AOO ownership will be governed by municipal processes and bylaws. Further mitigation and /or monitoring measures are not required.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect.

6.1.6 Unopened Shore Road Allowances and Unopened Road Allowances: Unincorporated Territory

Ontario has administration and control of shore road allowances and road allowances in the District of Nipissing's unincorporated territory which includes the geographic township of Antoine, Butler, Eddy, Orlig and Phelps.

Generally, unopened road allowances leading to water will not be transferred in order to maintain public access to water bodies.

The Crown will transfer Crown administered and controlled unopened shore road allowances and unopened road allowances in the unincorporated area; all are located in Boulter Township.

Assessment of Environmental Effect

The general public will be able to access Crown lands and waters; even where shore road allowances and road allowances are being transferred. Further mitigation and /or monitoring measures are not required.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect to those using shore road allowances and road allowances in the District of Nipissing unincorporated territories, as the public will have access to Crown lands and waters.

6.1.7 Unopened Shore Road Allowances, Unopened Road Allowances and Shoreline Reserves: Parks and Protected Areas and Patented Lands

Five currently regulated provincial parks will have areas removed or no longer be regulated as a provincial park under the *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act* when lands are transferred. Four provincial parks have unopened shore road allowances and road allowances which will be addressed as follows:

Mattawa River Provincial Park: Shore road allowances in Mattawa River Provincial Park will be transferred. Road allowances leading to water will become municipal unopened road allowances to maintain public access.

Foy Property Provincial Park: Shore road allowances in Foy Property Provincial Park will revert to the respective municipalities.

Carson Lake Provincial Park: Shore road allowances in Carson Lake Provincial Park will revert to the respective municipalities. Road allowances leading to water will become municipal unopened road allowances to maintain public access.

Bell Bay Provincial Park: Shore road allowances in Bell Bay Provincial Park will revert to the respective municipalities. The majority of road allowances will be transferred to the AOO. Road allowances leading to water will revert to the municipality except where they do not join another public road or unopened road allowances

Shoreline reserves occur where there are patented lands. There are a limited number of patented lands proposed for transfer. The Crown will review the patents prior to Final EER to determine the existence of reserves in the patent. Ontario will surrender any shoreline reserves in patents issued for lands with the following exceptions:

- A decision not to transfer Crown shoreline reserves may be made because there is an incompatible legal interest (e.g. third party requires ongoing right to flood);
- Where Ontario wishes to retain the shore road allowance to provide public access to lakes (i.e. extensive public use); or
- The AOO indicate they do not require the reserve.

Assessment of Environmental Effect

Where shore road allowances and road allowances are being transferred to the AOO, provincial areas are currently not used as a public road. Upon de-regulation or amendment to parks and protected areas, some shore road allowances and road allowances will become municipally-owned road allowances. Mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not required.

Further review by Ontario will be required to confirm the existence of shoreline reserves on patented lands prior to Final EER. Mitigation and/or monitoring is not anticipated where shoreline reserves are located as they will all be transferred unless there is a reason for Ontario to retain.

It is anticipated that there will be no net environmental effect as a result of the proposed transfer of unopened road allowances and shore road allowances in parks and protected areas; or where they become municipally-owned shore road allowances or municipally-owned road allowances; or where shoreline reserves are located on patented lands.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect.

6.1.8 Colonization Roads

Colonization roads have a varied degree of development, non-travelled or travelled status. In some instances, colonization roads continue to be heavily used by the public, while in other locations another public road is in the immediate vicinity and provides public access.

There are five (5) colonization roads, all under municipal jurisdiction, on or next to proposed Settlement Lands. **Table 14** identifies the colonization roads on and adjacent to the proposed Settlement Lands.

Table 14 Colonization Roads on or Adjacent to Settlement Lands

COLONIZATION ROAD	MUNICIPALITY AND OWNERSHIP	LOCATION
Pembroke and Mattawan Road	Town of Laurentian Hills and Township of Papineau-Cameron	On parcel 56C and adjacent to parcels 38, 39 and 40.
Addington Road: Municipally owned non-travelled road	Township of Addington Highlands	On parcels 60I and 60Z
Hastings Road	Municipality of Hastings Highlands	Adjacent to parcels 18 / 18E (easement)
Frontenac Road (Old Addington Road)	Town of North Frontenac	Adjacent to parcel 199C
Old Snow Road (Mississippi Road)	Township of Addington Highlands	Adjacent to parcel 323

It is proposed to transfer parts of two (2) colonization roads (i.e. Pembroke and Mattawan Road, and Addison Road) to the AOO where they cross proposed Settlement Lands as there are alternative roads that have substantially replaced them. Some colonization roads are currently being used as public trails. These colonization roads will not be impacted by the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands.

Assessment of Environmental Effect

Parts of two colonization roads are proposed to be transferred where existing modern roads have substantially replaced them. The general public will continue to be able to travel through the local area. Further mitigation and/ or monitoring measures are not required. **There is no anticipated net effect from the transfer of parts of two colonization roads to the AOO.**

6.1.9 Railways

Railway lines are next to proposed Settlement Lands and there are no railways crossing proposed Settlement Lands.

Existing active lines will continue to be owned and managed by the private railway companies. Abandoned lines may be acquired by municipalities, businesses or individuals. In some instances they may be used as recreation trails. **Table 15** identifies existing and abandoned rail lines that are next to proposed Settlement Lands.

Table 15 Railways or Rail Beds Next to Proposed Settlement Lands and Current Status of Operation

Railway	Status	Parcels
Canadian National Rail Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing rail line are next to Settlement Lands 	1 parcel: 280
Canadian Pacific Rail Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing rail lines are next to proposed Settlement Lands. 	1 parcel: 233
Canadian National Rail Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abandoned, historic rail lines are next to proposed Settlement Lands 	1 parcel: 96I
Canadian Pacific Rail Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abandoned, historic rail lines are next to proposed Settlement Lands 	Eleven parcels: 38, 39, 40, 169, 182, 254, 259C, 259D, 259E, 263, 334

Figure 11 shows railways within the Settlement Area.

Assessment of Environmental Effect

Existing and historic rail lines are located next to proposed Settlement Lands. As there is no change in ownership, there is no change to the ongoing operation and management of these rail lines. Further mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not required. **There is no anticipated net effect related to the operation and management of rail lines.**

6.1.10 Waterways

Algonquin Perspective:

Algonquins use waterways to travel through the Algonquin Traditional Territory.

Water is a sacred resource to the Algonquin people. Waterways have been altered for various reasons over time.

Water is a sacred, life giving force and central to the spiritual well-being of the Algonquin people. The connection between Indigenous women and water is that both can host and sustain life. Indigenous women are daughters to Sacred Water; therefore her advocates.

The wisdom of Algonquin cultural practices in conservation, teaches us that Water is Sacred to all Living things. With Algonquin traditional conservation practices and modern day conservation policies together we can protect Sacred Water to ensure a healthy environment for future generations.

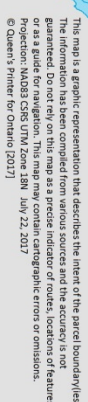
Figure 12 shows waterways within the Settlement Area.

Most water bodies will continue to be accessible by the public; shore road allowances or road allowances, public roads, and public boat launches will continue to provide for public use of water bodies. Navigable water bodies are accessible waterways and public travel on these navigable water bodies will continue.

Through the land selection process, the AOO requested the inclusion of some beds of water bodies that will be fully enclosed by proposed Settlement Lands. These water bodies are generally located in large proposed Settlement Lands in the northern part of the Settlement Area. These water bodies are identified in the Section 7.1.4 of this document.

Beds of water bodies that are transferred into AOO ownership will require AOO permission for public access.

The navigability of some beds of waters will be determined at time of survey. If the water body is determined to be non-navigable, those water bodies will be transferred to the AOO.



Lakes and Rivers in AOO Settlement Area

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Where beds of water bodies remain with the Crown, they will remain available for public access. Further mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not required.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect where beds of water bodies remain with the Crown.

In a limited number of circumstances the beds of water bodies are proposed to be transferred into Algonquin ownership. These water bodies are generally located in large proposed Settlement Lands in the northern part of the Settlement Area and have localized or minimal access after transfer of the surrounding lands. It is not anticipated that mitigation and/or monitoring measures are required when these beds of water bodies are transferred.

Therefore, the net effect is anticipated to be a low negative environmental effect to those currently using the limited number of the beds of water bodies proposed for transfer to the AOO who may no longer have access post transfer. The effect is localized.

6.1.11 Provincial Highway and Municipal Roadway Planning

Planning for the provincial highway network is managed by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation (MTO). MTO is currently planning to realign highway 17/417 between North Bay east to the County of Renfrew boundary and its reconfiguration may affect five proposed Settlement Lands (i.e. 38, 39, 40, 292 and 345).

Property plans (P-Plans) are used by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation to protect lands that are anticipated to be needed for future roadway projects. There are two previously planned roads that are no longer required for highway purposes located within proposed Settlement Lands. The P-Plans for these proposed Settlement Lands are P-Plan 3303-8 (in parcel 106) and P-Plan 3422-2 (in parcel 4D).

Municipal roadway networks are managed by municipalities, counties, or local road boards. One roadway improvement project is next to a proposed AOO Settlement Land (i.e. 182).

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Projects associated with improvements and maintenance of provincial highway and municipal roadway networks are subject to the Ministry of Transportation's *Class Environmental Assessment for Provincial Transportation Facilities* and the *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment* for municipal road projects. The environmental effects associated with the realignment and widening of Highway 17 will be addressed through the environmental assessments to be completed by MTO for these projects, and not as part of the environmental evaluation of the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands.

Proposed projects will need to take into account the change in land ownership following the transfer of Settlement Lands. Some provincial lands may be required for future improvements and where identified, those lands will be retained by Ontario.

There are no anticipated net effects to the ongoing maintenance and expansion of the provincial highway network and municipal roadway network.

6.1.12 Summary of Environmental Effects: Access

Generally, public roads were excluded from the provincial lands proposed for transfer to AOO and continue to provide access for the general public. Mitigation and/ or monitoring measures are not required. There is no anticipated net environmental effect.

Some roads over provincial lands, unopened shore road allowances or unopened road allowances in provincial jurisdiction, and some water bodies may be transferred as part of the proposed Settlement Lands and general public access to these roads and water bodies may no longer be permitted.

Ontario will provide rights of access to and across proposed Settlement Lands for legal interest holders and private land owners requiring it.

Railways are not located on proposed Settlement Lands and there are no anticipated environmental effects.

Table 16 summarizes the potential environmental effects (both positive and negative) of the project on public access and proposed measures to mitigate potential negative effects.

These summaries on the evaluation of environmental effects are focused on the potential environmental effects that are anticipated to occur as a result of transferring lands into Algonquin ownership. In some instances, the potential environmental effect also includes references to the provisions in the Agreement-in-Principle as those provisions may be used to mitigate the potential environmental effect.

This process is to clearly explain the potential environmental effects, proposed mitigation measures and the resulting net environmental effects for the **transfer of lands to the AOO**. For most instances, mitigation measures will be developed through discussion with stakeholders once the potential environmental effect has been confirmed and that mitigation measures may be required. **Table 16** includes considerations to help validate or clarify the environmental effects and some preliminary approaches to mitigate the net environmental effect.

Table 16 Summary Evaluation of Environmental Effects – Access

Description	Summary of Net Effects	Consultation and/or Mitigation Considerations
<p>Existing Public Roads</p> <p>-</p> <p>Provincial Highways and Municipal Roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial highways and municipal roads are adjacent to proposed Settlement Lands. The general public will be able to continue to use provincial highways and municipal roads and MTO and municipalities respectively will continue with ongoing operation and maintenance. Mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no anticipated net effect to the ongoing use, operation and maintenance of provincial highways and municipal roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required.
<p>Other Roads over Provincial Lands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ontario will retain roads over provincial lands that are required. The general public will be able to continue to use retained public roads over provincial lands and ongoing operation and maintenance will continue. Mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not required. A limited number of roads over provincial lands will be transferred into AOO ownership where other roads over provincial lands continue to provide access for general use of provincial lands. Some roads end on proposed Settlement Lands. Ontario will continue to monitor the ongoing need, use and maintenance of these roads prior to Final EER. Further mitigation measures are not anticipated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no anticipated net effect to the operation and management of roads over provincial lands that are required for authorized users of provincial lands, to access provincial parks and protected areas, and to access private properties. There is no anticipated net effect to the general, or authorized, use of provincial lands, as other access routes are available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further mitigation measures are not required where roads have been excluded from proposed Settlement Lands. Ongoing review and discussion with authorized users of provincial lands (e.g. Sustainable Forest Licensees) to confirm understanding of road access requirements. Discussions with the AOO and other users to confirm road locations, and expectations of maintenance and use for roads that will be patented and transferred to the AOO.

Description	Summary of Net Effects	Consultation and/or Mitigation Considerations
<p>Access for Private Property Owners, Legal Interest Holders and Government and Research</p> <p>Access to Private Properties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private land owners will continue to be able to access the private properties and have certainty of access to their private property. In some instances, Ontario will exclude a road and in others will provide easements for continued access to private property prior to issuing the patent to the AOO. Further discussion between Ontario, and those requiring access to private property will continue until Final EER to confirm ongoing and future access to private properties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no anticipated net effect to those requiring access to private properties across proposed Settlement Lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmation needed to clarify access to private property, including current and future maintenance and use agreements between users.
<p>Access for Legal Interest Holders, Researchers and Government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access for legal interest holders and researchers are addressed elsewhere in the document Municipal, provincial and federal government agencies will continue to access proposed Settlement Lands after transfer. There are no changes to government agencies' ability to access the proposed Settlement Lands. Further mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no anticipated net effect to the government's continued access to proposed Settlement Lands for government purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required.
<p>Unopened Road and Shore Road Allowances</p> <p>Within Municipalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AOO have identified their intent to request the transfer of some unopened road allowances and some unopened shore road allowances from municipalities at a later date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no anticipated net effect as there is no change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required at this time.

Description	Summary of Net Effects	Consultation and/or Mitigation Considerations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no change to the existing operation and use of municipally-owned unopened road allowances and unopened shore road allowances. Any decision to close and transfer a road allowance after the lands are in AOO ownership will be governed by municipal processes and by-laws. Further mitigation and /or monitoring measures are not required. 		
<p>In the Unincorporated Territory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The general public will be able to access the Crown lands and waters; even where shore road allowances and road allowances are being transferred. Further mitigation and /or monitoring measures are not required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no anticipated net effect to those using shore road allowances and road allowances in the District of Nipissing unincorporated territories as the general public will have access to provincial lands and waters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required.
<p>In Parks and Protected Areas and Other Patented Lands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where shore road allowances and road allowances are being transferred to the AOO, these areas are currently not used as a public road. Upon de-regulation or amendment to parks and protected areas, some shore road allowances and road allowances will become municipally-owned road allowances. Mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not required. Further review by Ontario will be required to confirm the existence of shoreline reserves on patented lands prior to Final EER. Mitigation and /or monitoring is not anticipated where shoreline reserves are located as they will all be transferred unless there is a reason for Ontario to retain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no anticipated net effect as a result of the proposed transfer of unopened road allowances and shore road allowances in the parks and protected areas; or where they become municipally-owned shore road allowances or municipally-owned road allowances; or where shoreline reserves are located on patented lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required.

Description	Summary of Net Effects	Consultation and/or Mitigation Considerations
Colonization Roads		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parts of two colonization roads are proposed to be transferred where existing modern roads have substantially replaced them. The general public will continue to be able to travel through the local area. Further mitigation and/ or monitoring measures are not required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no anticipated net effect from the transfer of parts of two colonization roads to the AOO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required
Railways		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing and historic rail lines are located next to proposed Settlement Lands. As there is no change in ownership, there is no change to the ongoing operation and management of these railways. Further mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no anticipated net effect related to the operation and management of railways. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required.
Waterways		
<p>Water Bodies and Access to Water Bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In general, beds of water bodies remain with the Crown and remain available to the general public to navigate. Further mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no anticipated net effect where beds of water bodies remain with the Crown. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required.
<p>Water bodies that are proposed for transfer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a limited number of circumstances the beds of water bodies are proposed to be transferred into AOO ownership. These water bodies are generally located in large proposed Settlement Lands in the northern part of the Settlement Area and have localized or minimal access after transfer of the surrounding lands. It is not anticipated that mitigation and / or monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The effect is anticipated to be a low negative environmental effect to those currently using the limited number of the beds of water bodies proposed for transfer to the AOO who may no longer have access post transfer. The effect is localized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further discussion is required to clarify the localized environmental effects of the proposed transfer of the beds of water bodies to the AOO.

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Description	Summary of Net Effects	Consultation and/or Mitigation Considerations
measures are required when these beds of water bodies are transferred.		
Provincial Highways and Municipal Roadway Planning		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects associated with improvements and maintenance to provincial highway and municipal roadway networks are subject to the Ministry of Transportation's Class Environmental Assessment for Provincial Transportation Facilities and the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for municipal road projects. Planned projects will need to take into account the change in land ownership following the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands. Some provincial lands may be required for future improvements and where identified, those lands will be retained by Ontario. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no anticipated net effects to the ongoing maintenance and expansion of the provincial highway network and municipal roadway network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required. <i>Note: MTO will address the realignment and widening of Highway 17 in accordance with MTO Class EA for Provincial Transportation Facilities.</i>

6.2 Industries, Public Utilities and Other Business Interests

Most lands in the AOO Settlement Area have been altered by use and extraction activities with an increased rate of change over the last few centuries. The Crown has authorized, permitted and approved alterations to the landscape that have supported industries, utilities and small businesses. The lands proposed for transfer into AOO ownership may have ongoing resource extraction activities currently permitted to occur on these lands.

To allow effects to be assessed in a systematic manner, industries, public utilities and other business interests have been grouped as follows: forestry, water power, other renewable energy projects, electricity distribution, telecommunication networks, oil and gas transmission infrastructure, aggregate extraction, mineral exploration and development, tourism, and other small businesses and non-profit organizations. Existing conditions and potential environmental effects for each group of uses are discussed below.

Table 31 summarizes the potential environmental effects (both positive and negative) for industries, public utilities and other business interests that may be associated with the project and proposed measure to mitigate potential negative effects.

6.2.1 Forestry

Algonquin Perspective:

In a Petition from the Algonquins to the Governor General (1840) the Algonquin who were pleading for the conservation of their traditional lands referred to the forests within Algonquin territory as “our majestic forests”. At that time, there were vast stands of old growth forest across the landscape and according to the Algonquin these forests “were teeming with fish, birds, and game of every description”. While much of forests of today have been altered, cleared, and harvested since settlement began, vast areas of Central and Eastern Ontario hold intact forested landscapes, and even some of the last remaining old growth stands in the region.

The conservation and respect for the forest resources is engrained within the cultural fabric of the Algonquins. Typically only what was needed was taken, but not without giving back to the land. Tobacco was often offered in respect for taking plant life for various uses. Such is the value of forests to the Algonquins.

The Algonquins recognize the importance of the forest industry to both the Algonquins of Ontario and their neighbours.

Forest management plans must be prepared for each Forest Management Unit (FMU) in the province. Plans are prepared for a ten year period and provide the authority to carry out forest management activities including road access, timber harvest, and forest renewal, tending and protection treatments. There are six (6) FMUs or portions thereof located within the Settlement Area; all FMUs except Algonquin Park Forest have proposed Settlement Lands. The numbers in brackets indicate the year of expiration of the current forest management plan for each FMU:

- French-Severn Forest (2019)
- Nipissing Forest (2019)
- Algonquin Park Forest (2020)
- Bancroft-Minden Forest (2021)
- Mazinaw-Lanark Forest (2021)
- Ottawa Valley Forest (2021)

Figure 13 shows Forest Management Units within the AOO Settlement Area.

FMUs are licenced to private corporations under Sustainable Forest Licences (SFLs). The SFL holder has the responsibility to prepare and implement forest management plans. The planning process for the next forest management plans for French-Severn and Nipissing Forests began in 2016. The planning process for the other FMUs will begin in 2018.

The SFL companies for the Nipissing, Bancroft-Minden, Mazinaw-Lanark and Ottawa Valley forests are owned by shareholders. These shareholders, as well as other mills that receive wood from the area, are dependent on a secure supply of wood to maintain their businesses. There are many forestry-dependent communities within the AOO Settlement Area where citizens are employed either directly or indirectly by the forest industry. Many mills in the area are long-running (100+years) family businesses that are an important part of the local and regional economy.

Members of the Algonquin community are active in the forest industry in various capacities including tree marking, road building, harvesting, trucking, milling and silviculture work. In addition, Algonquin community members participate on FMP planning teams and are actively involved in the development of plans, as well as the review of annual work schedules.

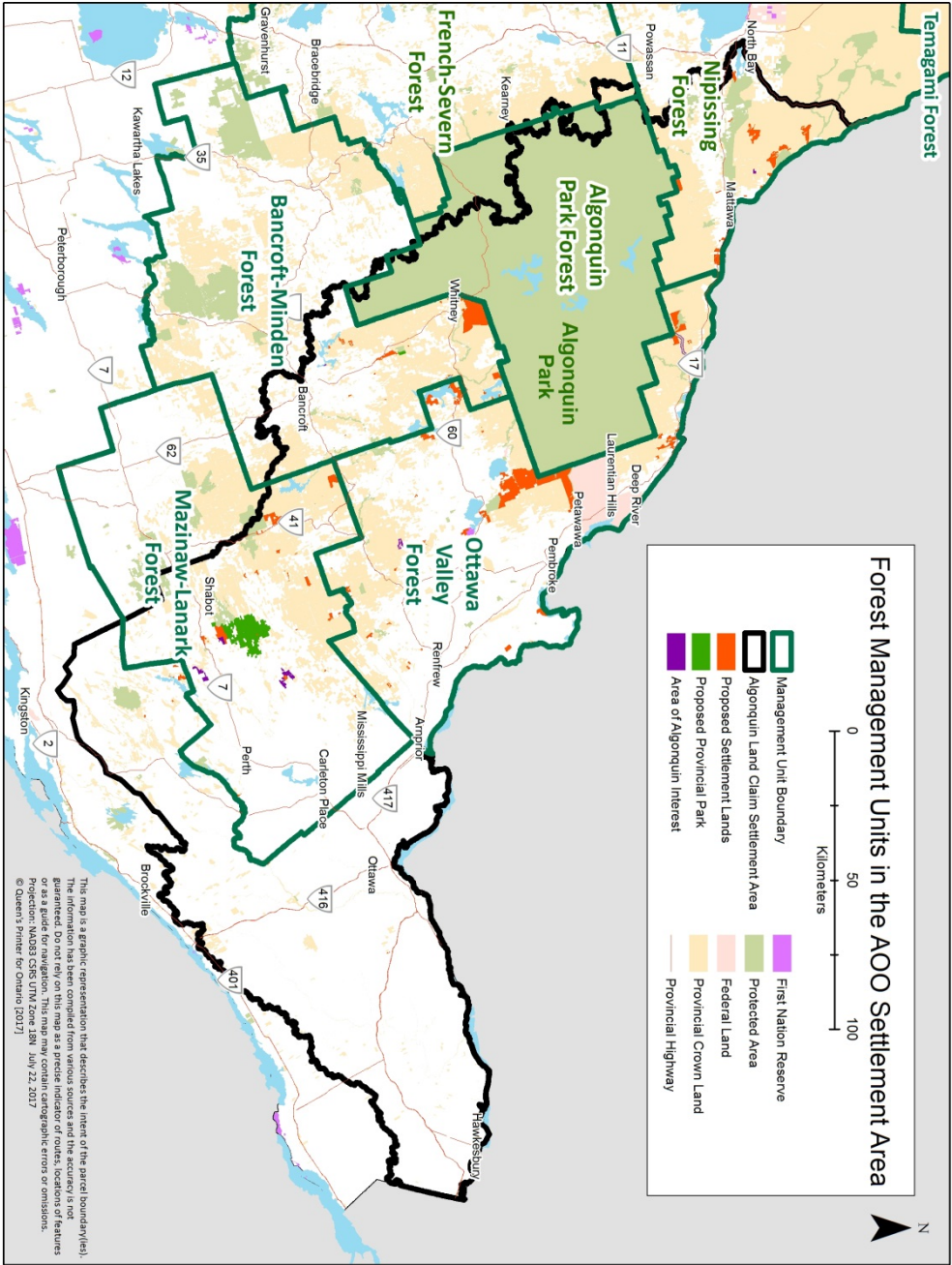


Figure 13 Forest Management Units within the AOO Settlement Area

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Ontario has reviewed the effects of the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands for each FMU in terms of changes to land base available for forest management and effects on wood supply and ability to achieve non-timber objectives within the forest management plan (FMP). There is one proposed parcel of 68 acres (27 hectares) on the French Severn Forest resulting in no anticipated environmental effect to the forest industry in that forest. **Table 17** shows the change in the Crown forested land base, for the four other FMUs.

Table 17 Changes to FMU Land Base - Pre and Post Transfer

Management Unit	Total Crown Area, Pre-transfer (ha)	Total Crown Area, Post-transfer (ha)	Difference	% change	Area available for Forest Management, Pre-transfer (ha)	Area available for Forest Management, Post-transfer (ha)	Difference	% change
Bancroft-Minden Forest	366,934	355,971	10,963	-3%	202,121	194,360	7,761	-4%
Mazinaw-Lanark Forest	272,876	252,363	20,513*	-8%	135,323	128,242*	7,081	-5%
Nipissing Forest	763,563	756,039	7,524	-1%	544,250	539,070	5,180	-1%
Ottawa Valley Forest	296,527	265,847	30,680	-10%	190,984	171,800	19,184	-10%

*includes removal of area to establish Crotch Lake provincial park.

During forest management planning, the forested Crown land is projected over time to predict future forest condition. Like other privately owned lands, forested area removed from the Crown land base and moved to AOO ownership will no longer contribute to the projections of forest condition over time.

In the forest management planning process, projections are used to set targets for biodiversity, wildlife habitat, old growth and wood supply. Prescriptions are developed and areas are set aside to protect species at risk and other resource values. The reduction in the area available for forest management (available forest) not only reduces the available harvest area (e.g. allowable cut), but also reduces the SFL's ability to achieve longer term objectives and reduces the flexibility when selecting areas for harvest.

The effects on the SFL holders during planning translate into impacts to certain operators and to the mills that use a particular species, size and quality of wood.

To further understand the effects on wood supply, a comparison of “available forest” by forest type pre- and post-transfer of proposed Settlement Lands provides an indication of the effects of removing land base from each of the FMUs. By definition, available forest is the Crown managed forest, minus the area that is not available for timber production as a result of known factors such as no-cut reserves, inoperable and inaccessible areas. **Tables 18a, 18b, 18c, and 18d** portray the changes in the available forest for each FMU.

Table 18a Available Forest by Forest Type (Hectares) – Bancroft-Minden Forest

Forest Type	Pre transfer	Post transfer	%
White Red Pine	21,280	20,911	-2%
Tolerant Hardwood	110,162	107,117	-3%
Poplar White Birch	37,203	34,239	-8%
Mixedwood	21,210	19,996	-6%
Mixed Conifer Lowland	2,924	2,877	-2%
Mixed Conifer Upland	9,343	9,220	-1%
Total	202,121	194,360	-4%

Table 18b Available Forest by Forest Type (Hectares) – Mazinaw-Lanark Forest

Forest Type	Pre transfer	Post transfer	%
White Red Pine	24,310	23,094	-4%
Tolerant Hardwood	74,850	70,617	-4%
Poplar White Birch	8,980	8,460	-6%
Mixedwood	16,471	15,896	-3%
Mixed Conifer Lowland	3,212	3,028	-4%
Mixed Conifer Upland	7,500	7,146	-4%
Total	135,324	128,241	-5%

Table 18c Available Forest by Forest Type (Hectares) – Nipissing Forest

Forest Type	Pre transfer	Post transfer	%
White Red Pine	95,813	95,066	-1%
Tolerant Hardwood	166,938	164,020	-2%
Poplar White Birch	101,681	100,901	-1%
Mixedwood	76,988	76,519	-1%
Mixed Conifer Lowland	22,314	22,290	0%
Mixed Conifer Upland	69,981	69,738	0%
Jack Pine	10,536	10,536	0%
Total	544,251	539,070	-1%

Table 18d Available Forest by Forest Type (Hectares) – Ottawa Valley Forest

Forest Type	Pre transfer	Post transfer	%
White Red Pine	53,395	48,609	-9%
Tolerant Hardwood	67,713	60,485	-11%
Poplar White Birch	33,359	29,385	-12%
Mixedwood	22,651	20,394	-10%
Mixed Conifer Lowland	4,154	3,967	-5%
Mixed Conifer Upland	9,713	8,960	-8%
Total	190,985	171,800	-10%

Generally, a percentage reduction in available forest for a certain forest type will reflect a similar reduction in the available harvest area (allowable cut) for a particular forest type. For example, a 9 percent reduction in the available forest for red and white pine will result in a similar reduction in harvest area and volume. As well, the reduction in land base will continue to have a similar impact on wood supply over time.

During the implementation of new Forest Management Plans, the AOO will negotiate transitional plans with Ontario and the holders of existing sustainable forest licences, forest resources licences (loggers) and supply agreements (mills) prior to the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands. Post transfer, opportunities could be discussed between the operators and the AOO.

There are more impacts to certain FMUs, operators or mills due to the geographic area of the proposed Settlement Lands and the species of trees growing on those lands. For example, the transfer of the larger proposed Settlement Lands (e.g. 96I, 91G, 350) may impact some of the traditional operators, and may require SFL managers to reallocate new areas to those traditional operators, which may increase operators' travel distances to those areas. Another example is that for the Mazinaw Lanark Forest, there currently is a greater demand for poplar and white

birch compared to the supply. Given today's markets, if lands are transferred and no longer available for forestry, the reduction in the supply of poplar and white birch may have an effect on the ability to meet the demand.

The greatest potential impact to forestry operations and wood supply occurs on Ottawa Valley Forest. The analysis indicates a potential ten percent reduction in wood supply, and in particular in the red and white pine forest types, if the lands are no longer available for forestry. A reduction in wood supply may have a negative effect on the licensees and mills that depend on these species.

Forestry supports many eastern Ontario communities. The AOO and Ontario plan to work cooperatively to maintain support for the existing forest industry while increasing Algonquin participation, and benefits from, the forestry sector. The AOO recognize the importance of forestry to the culture, economic stability and prosperity of the AOO and the region.

Summary of Environmental Effects: Forestry

All current forest management plans will continue and will expire prior to the anticipated transfer of lands to the AOO. As such, mitigation or monitoring measures are not required.

There may be environmental effects for the forest industry due to land base withdrawals in future forest management plans. Further discussion between the forestry industry and Ontario are required to clarify the long-term environmental effect for lands that will no longer be covered by a Sustainable Forest Licence post transfer.

Therefore, in the near term there is no anticipated net effect.

6.2.2 Water Power

Algonquin Perspective:

The environmental well-being of the lakes and rivers in the Territory is a fundamental concern.

Over time the harnessing of waterpower, clearing and draining of agricultural land and forests have altered the landscape and the water quality of the Settlement Area.

Several waterways in the AOO Settlement Area have water control structures that have been operating for decades in Ontario.

Water management planning is guided by the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act (LRIA)*. The goal of water management planning is to contribute to the environmental, social and economic well-being of the people of Ontario through the sustainable development of waterpower resources, by managing these resources in an ecologically sound way.

There are prepared plans for waterpower facilities for the management of flows and levels at their generating stations on rivers in provincial jurisdiction. In some instances, owners of non-power-producing water control structures within the same river were required to participate in water management planning for rivers in which their dams were situated, if their dams were integral to the regulation of flows and levels.

Complex Water Management Plans (WMPs) are plans prepared for an entire river system where there are a number of waterpower facilities or water control structures with significant control over water levels and flows or with significant issues to be resolved. Simplified WMPs are plans prepared for a river section based on limited control over water flows and levels by waterpower facilities and water control structures, with few issues to resolve. Any changes to WMP operations (e.g. flow levels) would also require WMP amendment if flows and/or levels are proposed to go outside of those approved under the existing WMP.

Water management plans are in place for three river systems and one dam for water bodies adjacent to proposed Settlement Lands as shown in **Table 19**.

Table 19 Water Management Plans next to AOO Proposed Settlement Lands

Water Management Plan Name and Type	River	Proposed Settlement Lands
Madawaska River (Complex)	Madawaska River	(35): 19, 22E, 60B, 60G, 72A –D, 73, 75A-C, 91G, 107A, 107C, 129M, 129Q, 129T, 165, 176, 178C, 192B, 241, 242, 244, 294C, 299, 301, 224, 225A, 344.
Bonnechere River (Complex)	Bonnechere River	(8): 57, 57B, 57C, 58, 58B, 106, 310, 311
Mississippi River (Complex)	Mississippi River	(10): 60E, 60F, 60I, 60Z, 199C, 205, 227, 228A, 306A, 226
Hurdman Dam (Simple)	On Mattawa River	(1): 44

The *Ottawa River Water Powers Act* informs the regulation of the water level in a limited stretch of the Ottawa River that runs next to parcel 279.

Water Power Generation Stations and their Rights to Flood

Water power leases are often granted to water power facilities, providing the lease holder the right to flood certain areas. Ontario will endeavor to negotiate a partial surrender of those leases on terms acceptable to the parties. If a partial surrender is negotiated, surrendered lands will be transferred to the AOO. Ontario Power Generation (OPG) has five (5) water power leases that have provisions to flood twenty (20) proposed Settlement Lands. Seven (7) islands are also covered by these water power leases and will be discussed with OPG.

A Licence of Occupation is a licence issued pursuant to section 20 of the *Public Lands Act* that gives a personal right to occupy provincial land, and includes a right to maintain access against trespass. For waterpower, licences of occupation are generally provided for a specific use of Crown land, for associated structures, and for flooding. OPG holds three (3) Licences of Occupation within the Settlement Area, while Renfrew Power Generation Inc. holds two (2). Licences of Occupation for flooding that intersect with proposed Settlement Lands will be replaced by reservations. This will preserve the right to flood for OPG and Renfrew Power Generation Inc.

Generally water power leases and licences of occupation include the regulated water levels for the right to flood.

There are no water power facilities located on or directly adjacent to proposed Settlement Lands.

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Water management plans will continue to apply post transfer to ensure that flows and levels are maintained at all existing dams. Should the flows and/or levels change drastically, adjacent land owners could be impacted. Any changes to WMP operations (e.g. flow and/or levels beyond those approved under existing WMP) would require consideration of other users and, land owners and would also require an amendment to the WMP.

Operators of water power generation stations have long term water power leases that give the lease holder the right to flood certain proposed Settlement Lands. Others have licences of occupation that generally provide for the occupation of the bed of the water bodies and the right to flood.

Ontario will endeavor to negotiate a partial surrender for water power leases and, if successful, will transfer those lands as Settlement Lands, including seven (7) islands. Ontario will also replace five (5) licences of occupation with reservations in the patent of the right to flood for OPG and Renfrew Power Generation Inc. Water power leases and licences of occupation are noted in **Table 20**. No changes are anticipated to the operations of current licence of occupation holders or those with water power leases.

Further mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not anticipated.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect to the current operations of water power facilities.

Table 20 Water Power Leases and Licences of Occupation for Water Control Structures next to Proposed Settlement Lands

Lease or Licence of Occupation	Organization	Interests	Description	Proposed Settlement Lands
Lease	Ontario Power Generation	OPG Water Power Lease Agreement #102 on Ottawa River – Papineau- Cameron	This WPLA was made on February 2, 1946 for the purpose of flooding rights and water level manipulation on the Ottawa River. WPLA is associated with Des Joachims Dam.	(11): 1, 38, 39, 40, 56C, 110A, 182, 259C, 259D, 259E, 334
				(7 islands: Basil Island, Gibraltar Island, Unnamed Island (2), 1 of the Crab Islands, Gutzman Island, Sacks Island)
Lease	Ontario Power Generation	OPG Water Power Lease Agreement #25 on Ottawa River – Nipissing	This WPLA was issued on May 6 1953 to OPG for a fixed term of 999 years. This was for the creation of hydro power and flooding rights on the Ottawa River.	(4): 7C, 7D, 47G, 123
Lease	Ontario Power Generation	OPG Water Power Lease Agreement # 79 on Centennial Lake	The WPLA was made March 4, 1974 and issued for the purpose of development of water power at Mountain Chute.	(2): 176, 178C
Lease and Licence of Occupation	Ontario Power Generation	OPG Water Power Lease Agreement #100 and lands under LO #7990 on Norcan Lake	This LO was issued to OPG and has the same boundaries as WPLA #100. WPLA was issued on June 13, 1946; most recent renewal will expire twenty years from the first day of November 2002. This LO was issued to OPG in 1968 and is for a fixed term of 100 years. The LO contains 1862 acres and is for flooding rights. LO is associated with Barrett Chute.	(2): 241, 242
Lease	Ontario Power Generation	OPG Water Power Lease Agreement # 24 on Madawaska River	This WPLA was made on May 6, 1953 and issued to OPG for the purpose of the development of water power at the site known as “Stewartville on the Madawaska River”.	(1): 129Q
Licence of Occupation	Renfrew Power Generation	Hydro-Electric Commission of the Town of Renfrew - LO	This LO was issued to Hydro-Electric Commission of the Town of Renfrew on August 28 th , 1974 to maintain a dam and to store water in Golden Lake for power purposes and	(5): 57, 57B, 57C, 58, 311

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Lease or Licence of Occupation	Organization	Interests	Description	Proposed Settlement Lands
	Incorporated	#8282 on Golden Lake	to have flooding and overflowing by means of the dam.	
Licence of Occupation	Renfrew Power Generation Incorporated	Renfrew Power Generation Inc. - LO #8283 on Lake Clear	This LO was issued on August 28, 1974 for the purpose of maintaining a dam, storing water in Lake Clear and Hurds Creek and flooding and overflowing the unpatented Crown lands. LO is associated with Hurds Creek Dam.	(1): 58B
Licence of Occupation	Ontario Power Generation	OPG - LO # 7345 on Kamaniskeg Lake	This LO was issued on November 28 1957 for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a dam, to create a storage reservoir on the Madawaska River, and to regulate and control the waters of Kamaniskeg Lake.	(1): 60B
Licence of Occupation	Ontario Power Generation	OPG - LO #9775 on Bark Lake	On November 7th 1940, OPG was granted the authority to construct a storage dam with appurtenant works on the Madawaska River to acquire land, store water and regulate the flow of the river in interests of water power.	(5): 75C, 107A, 107C, 192B, 299

6.2.3 Other Renewable Energy Projects

Renewable energy is an important component of Ontario's Long Term Energy Plan (LTEP).

The 2013 LTEP balances five (5) key principles: cost effectiveness, reliability, clean energy, community engagement and an emphasis on conservation in advance of building any new generation capacity. MNRF manages access to Crown lands for potential renewable energy development, and the ministry's policy framework supports aligning the process for granting access to provincial Crown land for renewable energy projects.

Prior to aligning provincial Crown land site access and the renewable energy (IESO)'s procurement process in 2011, MNRF awarded Applicant of Record status (essentially provincial Crown land site access) to renewable energy proponents in advance of their securing a procurement contract from the IESO. As a result there are two (2) wind power applicants who have areas that overlap with proposed Settlement Lands.

When Applicant of Record status is granted, the individual, company, or community proposing a wind power facility may commence the renewable energy approval process to seek the necessary permits and approvals for their project. It is important to note that there is no right, title, interest or tenure associated with Applicant of Record status. Under the prior process, in which Crown land site access and procurement were not aligned, a person with Applicant of Record status could initiate wind testing on Crown land. As a result, Renewable Energy Systems (RES) Canada did secure a land use permit for a wind energy test tower on proposed Settlement Lands (parcel 91G).

The Ministry of Energy is currently developing the 2017 Long Term Energy Plan, which is expected to be released in summer or fall 2017. The Large Renewable Procurement 2 and the Feed-in Tariff (FIT) Program has been cancelled, after the current FIT 5 procurement process is complete. As a result, no procurement is currently planned for renewable energy projects in Ontario.

Assessment of Environmental Effects

The two (2) Applicants of Record with wind power applications and associated areas that contain Crown lands proposed for transfer to the AOO have signed a declaration acknowledging the Algonquin Land Claim and providing recommendations for engagement and consultation with the AOO should these projects proceed. Discussion between the AOO and the applicants would be required should the applicant decide to proceed with the project at a later date. Mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not required.

Therefore, there are no anticipated net effect to the existing applicant of records.

One existing land use permit for a wind tower is located on proposed Settlement Lands. Discussions among the holder of the land use permit for the wind tower, AOO and Ontario will

occur prior to Final EER. No effects to the operation and use of the area associated with the land use permit for a wind test tower are anticipated as a result of the transfer of lands to the Algonquins of Ontario. Further mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not anticipated.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect to the operation and use of the current land use permit.

6.2.4 Electricity Distribution: Transmission and Distribution Corridors

Algonquin Perspective:

Ongoing management of utility corridors has altered the vegetation communities and those altered landscapes have become an area for particular wildlife habitat, medicinal plant and wild food gathering areas. These corridors have also become important access areas for traditional activities.

The distribution and transmission of electricity is a critical service in the daily lives of Ontario residents. Utility corridors vary in size and use linear strips of land to secure access between two points for the purpose of transmission and distribution of utilities. Corridors for transmission (power) lines will be identified and mitigation measures developed for existing infrastructure on proposed Settlement Lands where required.

Currently, transmission and distribution lines operated by Hydro One Network Inc. are done in accordance with either:

- Province-wide Land Use Permit for Crown lands; or,
- Easements over patented/publicly-held lands.

Distribution lines for local utilities have not yet been assessed and may be located on proposed Settlement Lands. In that event, Ontario will provide an easement as required. Known transmission and distribution corridors are identified in **Table 21**.

Table 21 Transmission and Distribution Corridors for Electricity on Proposed Settlement Lands

Municipality	Parcel
Hydro One - Provincial land use permit(s) on Crown lands	
Addington Highlands	60F
Bonnechere Valley	129M
Brundell, Lyndoch & Raglan	193
Central Frontenac	230
Hastings Highlands	19
Killaloe, Hagarty & Richards	106
Lanark Highlands	202, 60G
Laurentian Hills	56C, 124A, 347
Madawaska Valley & South Algonquin	165
Madawaska Valley	299, 129B, 109
Mattawan/Papineau-Cameron	40
North Algona Wilberforce	191
North Frontenac	224/224e, 225A, 316B
Ottawa	277
Papineau-Cameron	38
South Algonquin	73, 91G
South Frontenac	233
Unincorporated Area	350
Hydro One – Easements over patented/publicly-held lands	
Addington Highlands	307
Laurentian Hills	56D
Mattawan/Papineau-Cameron	44
Montague	214
Papineau-Cameron	39

Ontario's priority for hydro corridor lands is the safe and reliable transmission of electricity. These include transmission and distribution lines. Some secondary land uses are also permitted on corridor lands including parks, trails, and road crossings, through the Provincial Secondary Land Use Program (PSLUP). Some Ontario Federation of Snowmobile Clubs (OFSC) trails are located on hydro corridor lands.

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Current easements on publicly-held patented lands continue as easements. The provincial Land Use Permit on provincial Crown lands will be replaced with easements where required.

Discussions to clarify the current distribution corridors (e.g. width, purpose) and associated infrastructure will be held with utility companies (e.g. local utility companies, Hydro Ontario Network Inc.) prior to Final EER. Ontario will continue to clarify where secondary land uses (e.g. AOO plant gathering or snowmobile use) occur in corridors prior to Final EER. Further mitigation and /or monitoring measures may need to be developed for secondary land uses.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect to the ongoing operation and use of the existing transmission and distribution lines and corridors.

6.2.5 Telecommunications Networks

The location of corridors for telecommunications infrastructure will be identified and confirmed on proposed Settlement Lands prior to Final EER. A limited number are currently known and are documented on **Table 22**.

These corridors with their associated infrastructure are authorized using a mixture of easements and land use permits.

Table 22 Telecommunications Infrastructure on Proposed Settlement Lands

Municipality	Parcel
Bell, Rogers: Mixture of easements and land use permit	-
Hastings Highlands	18 (Note: LUP for tower)
Killaloe, Hagarty and Richards	296

The Eastern Ontario Wardens Caucus (EOWC) has been working to improve the reliability of telecommunications service in eastern Ontario, including improving the associated infrastructure. This project is to establish broadband internet across the region via satellite technology as well as a of 5,500 kilometre network of new and existing fibre optic cable. Confirmation of existing or future proposed towers that are on, or in proximity to, proposed Settlement Lands will occur prior to Final EER. (Eastern Ontario Regional Network, Wireless Internet Tower Siting Process Factsheet).

Existing authorizations will be replaced by easements where no easement currently exists. This will allow existing public utilities to continue to use proposed Settlement Lands in the same manner as indicated on their existing authorizations.

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Easements will continue to apply where they exist; LUPs will be replaced by easements. Further discussions between Ontario and the telecommunication companies are required to identify current distribution corridors (e.g. width, purpose) and current permitted uses. Further mitigation or monitoring measures are not anticipated.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect on the ongoing operation, maintenance and use of the existing telecommunication infrastructure on proposed Settlement Lands.

6.2.6 Oil and Gas Transmission and Petroleum Resources

Algonquin Perspective:

The transmission and distribution of oil and gas through pipeline infrastructure is of concern to the AOO, particularly where pipelines cross watercourses.

Existing natural gas pipelines cross six proposed Settlement Lands, as identified in **Table 23**.

Table 23 Gas Pipelines and Infrastructure on Proposed Settlement Lands

Municipality	Parcel
TransCanada Pipeline: Crown easement under Public Lands Act	-
Head, Clara and Maria	39, 40
Laurentian Hills	56D, 253, 263
Papineau-Cameron	291

The occupation authority for gas pipelines over Crown lands is provided by a Crown easement and would become an easement issued to the public utility and registered on the patent.

The TransCanada Energy East Pipeline Project crosses six (6) proposed Settlement Lands and includes the conversion of an existing natural gas pipeline to an oil transportation pipeline. This project is not included in this assessment.

Ontario has reviewed proposed Settlement Lands for petroleum pools, former gas stations or remote fuel sites. There are no naturally occurring petroleum pools, former gas stations, or remote fuel sites known to occur on the proposed Settlement Lands. However, there is one (1) historical fuel storage site in a provincial park and one (1) generator located as follows: Irvine Lake Airstrip, hunt camps (1 spill from generator).

The historical fuel storage site and generator will be discussed in the contaminated sites section.

Assessment of Environmental Effects

The existing Crown easement will become easements issued to the gas pipeline operator and registered on title when the land is transferred to the AOO. As such, there is no anticipated change to the maintenance, operation and use of the existing oil and gas transmission and distribution lines and corridors when lands become Settlement Lands. Ontario will continue to clarify where secondary land uses (e.g. AOO plant gathering or snowmobile use) occur in corridors, prior to Final EER. Further mitigation and /or monitoring measures may need to be developed for secondary land uses.

There are no naturally occurring petroleum resources located on or within 1 km of the proposed Settlement Lands. Mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not required.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect to the ongoing operation and use of the existing oil and gas transmission and distribution lines and corridors or to any naturally-occurring petroleum pools.

6.2.7 Aggregates Extraction

Algonquin Perspective:

Aggregates are a potential economic development opportunity for the AOO.

Aggregate resources include sand, gravel and rocks and are a non-renewable resource. The quality and quantity of aggregate resources are identified in Aggregate Resources Inventory Papers (ARIPs), reports from the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) and the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM). There are aggregate resources on proposed Settlement Lands and within the Settlement Area which will become economic engines for AOO development opportunities.

Most pits and quarries are regulated under the *Aggregate Resources Act. (ARA)* The ARA applies to private land that is designated as being subject to the ARA, and to all Crown land. An aggregate permit is required to extract aggregate from Crown land. The MNRF has issued three (3) aggregate permits to individuals or municipalities to extract aggregate on Crown lands that are proposed to be transferred as Settlement Lands; these aggregate permits permit the extraction of sand and gravel above water, and all three were issued prior to the initiation of the negotiation process.

The Ministry of Transportation (MTO) is required, through its mandate for highway construction and maintenance, to have guaranteed access to large reserves of aggregates on Crown land. MTO provides a notice to MNRF to establish the First Right of Refusal (FRR) status. The FRR protects the aggregate resources on Crown land to support future highway projects. There are five (5) areas where MTO has the First Rights of Refusal for divestment and will transfer those

areas to the AOO. One of these areas may still be required by MTO. Further discussions are needed between Ontario and the AOO to clarify future requirements including whether wayside pits or quarries, which are temporary in nature, can be opened on Settlement Lands and used solely for the purpose of a particular project or contract of road construction and not located on the road right-of-way.

Some Crown land pits are operated by the forest industry and are referred to as forestry aggregate pits. Forestry aggregate pits are exempt from the requirement for an aggregate permit under the *Aggregate Resources Act* as long as the criteria set out in the Forest Management Planning Manual are satisfied. Forestry aggregate pits on proposed Settlement Lands are used by forest companies to build and maintain roads associated with forestry activities. These pits are intended to be short term pits to support operations identified in the current forest management plan. Aggregate extraction activities are identified in **Table 24**.

Table 24 Aggregate Extraction on Proposed Settlement Lands

Authorization	Legislation	Proposed Settlement Lands
Crown land Aggregate Permit	<i>Aggregate Resources Act</i>	<i>3 Aggregate Permits: 3 on 60B. Two are held by the Township of Madawaska Valley while the third is held by a private operator.</i>
MTO First Right of Refusal for Aggregate Resources	<i>Aggregate Resources Act</i>	<i>4 MTO First Rights of Refusal: 47A, 60F, 60O, and 299.</i>
Forestry Aggregate Pit	<i>Crown Forest Sustainability Act, Exemption under Aggregate Resources Act</i>	<i>Forestry aggregate pits: Several located on proposed Settlement Lands and are temporary in nature.</i>

Assessment of Environmental Effects

As part of the lands negotiation process, the AOO identified the importance of including areas with aggregate reserves on proposed Settlement Lands such as existing aggregate operations on provincial Crown lands or MTO First Rights of Refusal for aggregate. Further discussion between Ontario and the AOO will be undertaken before the Final EER to determine whether wayside permits or quarries may be used to extract the aggregate resources on proposed Settlement Lands if requested by a public authority for the purposes of road construction.

Following the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands, legal interest holders with rights to extract aggregate resources on Settlement Land parcels – that is, those currently holding aggregate permits applicable to these parcels - will be allowed to continue to extract.

The three existing Crown land aggregate permits will be converted to aggregate licenses on private lands as the land ownership changes from Crown lands to private lands. Ontario has reviewed the aggregate operations for the permits to confirm whether there were any land use

compatibility concerns and has proposed appropriate municipal official plan designation and zoning. Ontario will continue to facilitate the process of changing a permit to a license.

The Provincial Policy Statement issued under section 3 of the *Planning Act* identifies the protection of aggregate resources as an important consideration. Ontario and municipalities are required to ensure that uses which may not be compatible with aggregate operations are not permitted in aggregate resource areas. Following the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands, aggregate extraction will continue in accordance with the *Aggregate Resources Act* and municipal planning requirements addressed to ensure compatible land uses and the protection of aggregate sources.

Operators of the three aggregate permits will have a new land owner when lands become Settlement Lands. Further discussion is required between the holder of the aggregate permit, the AOO and Ontario prior to Final EER to negotiate the lease for the use of the lands subject to the existing permit. Further monitoring and mitigation measures are not anticipated.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect for the ongoing management and extraction of aggregate where aggregate permits currently exist.

MTO has identified sufficient aggregate resources to maintain ongoing and future maintenance and has confirmed that the four areas where they have first right of refusal for aggregate resources are no longer required for highway maintenance.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect for the ongoing management of aggregate resources needed for highway maintenance and management.

While the lands are Crown lands, forestry aggregate pits may be permitted to continue on proposed Settlement Lands. If the AOO intend to retain and operate the pit once the forestry aggregate pit sites become private land, the AOO will be required to apply for a (new) aggregate license under the *Aggregate Resources Act*.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect to the existing operation and rehabilitation of forestry aggregate pits.

6.2.8 Mineral Exploration and Development

Algonquin Perspective:

In 2012 AOO and MNDMF entered into a mineral exploration protocol. The Protocol applies to the Settlement Area and ensures Algonquin involvement in the protection of their cultural and heritage values, the protection of Mother Earth and the provision of potential opportunities for Algonquin people during the entire mining process.

Mineral exploration is currently occurring in the AOO Settlement Area. Mineral exploration and development on Crown land is regulated by the *Mining Act*. A mining claim holder has the exclusive right to explore for minerals on the mining claim and, provided that certain requirements under the *Mining Act* are met, a mining claim holder may obtain a lease of the claim. A lease includes a right to extract minerals and, in most cases, to access the surface of the subject lands for that purpose.

MNDM withdrew lands identified for purposes of settlement in 2012 and 2017; future withdrawals may be required if there are changes to proposed Settlement Lands.

During the lands selection process efforts were made to avoid mining claim and lease interests. When the Preliminary Draft Agreement-in-Principle was released in 2012 there were ten (10) mining interest holders with mining claims on proposed Settlement Lands. Since then, all mining interests on proposed Settlement Lands have lapsed.

Assessment of Environmental Effects

All surface and mining rights associated with the proposed Settlement Lands will be transferred simultaneously to the AOO. Mineral development and exploration will require permission from the AOO. As all mining interests on Settlement Lands have lapsed, there is no environmental effect to any existing mining claims or leases. Mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not required.

Therefore, there is no net effect to existing mining claims or leases.

6.2.9 Tourism

Algonquin Perspective:

The AOO recognize the importance of tourism from an economic development point of view within the Settlement Area. The AOO anticipate building relationships and partnerships which will benefit tourism in the Settlement Area.

The AOO are supportive of working with the tourism industry to increase the region's tourism portfolio. There may be future opportunities between the AOO and the tourism industry to develop projects on proposed Settlement Lands.

Throughout the AOO Settlement Area, the tourism industry represents over 100,000 accommodation, arts, entertainment, recreation, food and beverage, transportation, travel and retail establishments (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 2017).

The area accommodates visitors looking for seasonal outdoor recreation opportunities with trends representing potential growth in camping, fishing, hunting, golfing, boating and paddling. Tourism-related locations and land uses within the Settlement Area include, but are not limited to:

- More than 26 tourism-based hunt and fish camps that includes outfitters who offer opportunities through the Ontario Moose Tourism Industry Program (OMTIP);
- Numerous popular flat water and whitewater paddling routes, including the Rideau waterway, Ottawa River, Madawaska River, Mazinaw Lake and an additional forty (40) rivers and lakes actively advertised as tourism destinations;
- Five ski hills, including Calabogie Peaks (adjacent to parcel 177), Mount Madawaska (adjacent to parcel 60B), Antoine Mountain, Mount Martin and Mount Pakenham;
- An estimated 94 golf courses and country clubs;
- Approximately 110 RV parks and campgrounds; and
- 36 operating and non-operating provincial parks, including Algonquin Provincial Park and Bon Echo Provincial Park.

Tourism activities on, or using, proposed Settlement Lands are subject to the *Public Lands Act*, the *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act* or site specific policies and management plans. There are sites on proposed Settlement Lands that have land use permits associated with tourism uses – see Other Small Business Interest for the assessment.

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Many tourism activities are located in the AOO Settlement Area. Those that are located on proposed Settlement Lands are discussed in section 6.2.10.1 Small Business Land Tenure. Mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not required for the tourism industry.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect to the broader tourism industry.

6.2.10 Other Small Business Interests

Several other small businesses and organizations have interests that are located on proposed Settlement Lands; specifically:

- Small businesses or organizations with land tenure;
- Trapping;
- Baitfish harvesting; and
- Tourist outfitters providing bear hunting services to non-resident hunters.

6.2.10.1 Small Businesses or Organizations Land Tenure

Businesses and organizations can operate on, or use, provincial land if they have the appropriate permissions from the Crown. These permissions vary in scope, activities and timeframes. On the proposed Settlement Lands, there are authorizations that permit use of provincial lands for an existing municipal, business or non-profit organizations:

- Municipally-run recreation and campgrounds:
 - Camping on Crotch Lake and Islands;
 - Recreation and campgrounds at Fortune Lake;
 - Recreation at Mackie Lake; and
 - Recreation at Lake Clear.
- Businesses or non-profit organizations:
 - Campground in Mattawan;
 - Horseback riding trail associated with resort operation;
 - Commercial outpost: eco-tourism and cultural awareness centre;
 - Agricultural use for adjacent land owners;
 - Road access to aggregate extraction operation;
 - Campground; and,
 - Cultural centre.

One additional business was granted a work permit to build a trail system for their business operation. Another business has the Manitou Mountain Trail on Calabogie Peaks as part of their business operations.

Small business interests are identified in **Table 25**.

Table 25 Business, Municipalities, and Not-for-Profit Organizations with Interests on Proposed Settlement Lands.

Municipality	Purpose	Description	Parcel
Bonnechere Valley – Lake Clear	Recreation	LUP #1675-1006202	58B
Bonnechere Valley	License of Occupation	LO #4106	191
Central Frontenac	Cultural Centre	N/A	66A
Greater Madawaska – Calabogie Peaks	Business Trail Network	N/A	177
Greater Madawaska – Black Donald Lake	Business Trail Network	N/A	178C
Mattawan – Ottawa River	Campground	LUP #1556-1010536	1
North Frontenac – Mackie Lake	Mountain Road	LUP # 1635-1002767	224/224e
North Frontenac – Fortune and Portage Lake	Recreation & Campground and Fortune Schooner Road	LUP # 1635-1002767 LUP #1635-1002612	225A
North Frontenac – Crotch Lake	Islands/ Camping / Access Roads - Crotch Lake	LUP #1635-1002767	288A, 306A
Papineau-Cameron	Agricultural	LUP #1556-1010487	291
Petawawa	Road (for aggregate extraction)	LUP #1675-1006628	134A
South Algonquin	Horseback Riding Trail	LUP #1634-1003421	75B
South Algonquin	Commercial Outpost	LUP #1634-1003685	91G

“Land Use Permit” (LUP) means a permit issued pursuant to R.R.O. 1990, Regulation 973 made under the *Public Lands Act* that gives a personal right to occupy Provincial Crown Lands.

A “Licence of Occupation” (LO) means a licence issued pursuant to section 20 of the *Public Lands Act* that gives personal right to occupy Provincial Crown Land for a specific purpose, and includes a right to maintain actions against trespass.

Assessment of Environmental Effects

There are existing land use permits and licences of occupation associated with small commercial/ businesses, municipalities and not-for-profit organizations on proposed Settlement Lands, and will continue through agreements with the AOO on a case-by-case basis. Organizations seeking a new agreement for continued access to proposed Settlement Lands will also be required negotiate with the AOO on a case-by-case basis.

Discussions are required between Ontario and the holders of the LUP and LO to confirm the environmental effects, the interest and objectives for the business, municipality or not-for-profit organizations and the proposed mitigation measures.

Therefore, the net effect to these small businesses, municipalities and not-for-profit operations will be determined prior to the Final EER.

6.2.10.2 Trapping

Algonquin Perspective:

Traditionally AOO have trapped fur bearing animals for medicine, sustenance and clothing. It provided a familial, cultural and ceremonial connection to the land and resources.

With the advent of the fur trade they became active participants in the trapping and trading industry.

Continued and on-going access to the resources provided by trapping are integral to the spiritual well-being of Algonquins today.

Registered Traplines

Commercial trapping of furbearing mammals occurs on Crown lands and is part of Ontario's larger program to sustainably manage Ontario's wild furbearer populations. The management of wild furbearing mammals is regulated through the allocation of registered traplines and trapping is regulated through seasons and harvest quotas under the authority of *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act*.

Registered traplines are areas designated and outlined on a registered trapline area map.

There are a total of 67 registered traplines that intersect with the proposed Settlement Lands (some of these lines are currently vacant). The overall area of registered traplines that lies within proposed Settlement Lands ranges from 1 percent to 79 percent. Six (6) registered traplines have more than 25 percent of their area contained within the proposed Settlement Lands. The location and type of furbearer mammals harvested each year is variable.

Trap cabins may be permitted on registered traplines in order to provide for shelter, accommodation, safety and efficient trapline management. Three (3) trap cabins have been identified on proposed Settlement Lands.

Trapping on Crown land blocks outside of a Registered Trapline

MNRF may also authorize trappers to trap on Crown land blocks outside of a registered trapline. In this scenario, MNRF may issue a Crown Land Resident Trapping Authorization and indicate the locations of Crown land blocks where a trapper may trap and indicate the length of time the authorization is valid. These trapping authorizations can include both Crown lands and private lands.

There are fifteen (15) proposed Settlement Lands with Crown Land Resident Trapping Authorizations.

Ontario representatives met with trappers with affected trapping areas. The main concerns raised were access for continued use. Some trappers indicated the potential impacts were minimal while others were concerned that impacts were significant.

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Proposed Settlement Lands overlap with registered traplines and Crown land blocks currently being trapped. Where this occurs the AOO and trapline holders or resident trappers will negotiate agreements, facilitated by Ontario, to provide for continued trapping on Settlement Lands. Agreements would require land owner permission from the Algonquins of Ontario. These agreements may include existing trap cabins⁶.

The achievement of agreements should result in no net effect to existing trappers on registered traplines or Crown land blocks. Further discussion is required between Ontario, the AOO and trappers to clarify the environmental effects and mitigation measures prior to Final EER.

Once agreements have been developed, Ontario will review the results and determine whether further mitigation will be required.

Therefore, the net environmental effect is to be determined.

⁶ AOO AIP (2016) states in:

Section 5.2.2(f): *For greater certainty, those holding legal interests on Settlement Lands existing at the Date of Transfer will continue to enjoy the use of those lands after the Date of Transfer, in accordance with the following principles; the Algonquins will negotiate agreements with trapline holders or resident trappers, who will continue to be licenced or authorized by Ontario, providing for continued trapping on Settlement Lands.*

6.2.10.3 Bait Harvest Areas

Algonquin Perspective:

The AOO have a historical, current and future interest in baitfish harvesting.

Recreational angling supports Ontario's economy including the baitfish industry. Many anglers use live bait which includes small fish, frogs and leeches.

Ontario regulates the commercial baitfish industry by licensing commercial baitfish harvesters and dealers. Harvesting can occur in prescribed geographic areas known as bait harvest areas (BHAs) and is based on principles intended to protect baitfish and their habitat.

BHAs include both Crown lands and private lands; however, bait harvesters must have land owner permission to access private lands.

There are 113 BHAs that intersect with proposed Settlement Lands. The amount of overlap between individual BHAs and proposed Settlement Lands ranges from 1 percent to 55 percent of the bait harvest area. Two (2) BHAs have more than 25 percent of their area contained within the proposed Settlement Lands.

Ontario representatives met with licenced commercial baitfish harvesters with affected BHAs. The concerns raised were with regards to use, duration and access to important bait harvest locations. In many instances water bodies will continue to be accessible as many beds of water will be retained by Ontario. Some licensees identified either:

- The effect on their business is minimal; or
- The area is critical to their operations.

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Licenced commercial bait harvesters manage the harvest of bait in accordance with their licence. Licenced commercial bait harvesters may change where they trap within their bait harvest areas depending on the availability and demand for certain bait.

Transitional arrangements may be required for harvesters that require access to Settlement Lands. Transitional arrangements may consider the locations of bait, how bait is harvested and how bait harvesters access baitfish. Ontario will facilitate discussions between the AOO and licensees to develop transitional arrangements where required.

Where proposed Settlement Lands overlap with bait harvest areas, the AOO and Ontario will negotiate transitional arrangements⁷ with the holder of the bait harvest area to provide for continued bait fish harvesting on, and access to Settlement Lands.

For licences issued after the release of the PDAIP in December 2012, licence holders have been advised they will not be able to use the lands once transferred to AOO and licence holders are not eligible for transitional agreements.

Further discussion is required between Ontario, the AOO and those with bait harvest areas to clarify the environmental effects and mitigation measures including the effectiveness of the proposed transitional arrangements. The achievement of agreements should result in no net effect to those bait fish harvesters. Once agreements have been developed, Ontario will review the results and determine whether further mitigation will be required.

Therefore, the net environmental effect is to be determined.

6.2.10.4 Bear Management Areas

Tourist outfitters provide bear hunting services to non-resident hunters in Ontario in accordance with their Licence to Provide Bear Hunting Services issued by the MNRF. Their licence authorizes the provision of bear hunting services in areas listed on the licence, including:

- Crown and private lands within a Bear Management Area (BMA); and/or
- Private lands not contained within a BMA.

Resident hunters are addressed in the recreational uses section as their activities can occur without using a tourist outfitter who has a licence.

There are 56 BMAs that intersect proposed Settlement Lands. The amount of overlap between individual BMAs and proposed Settlement Lands range from less than 1 percent to 44 percent of the BMA. Two BMAs have more than 25 percent of their area intersecting the proposed Settlement Lands.

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Licensees with allocated bear management areas manage their operations to provide bear hunting services to non-residents in accordance with their Licence to Provide Bear Hunting

⁷ AOO AIP (2016) states in:

Section 5.2.4: *"Prior to the Final Agreement, the Algonquins and Ontario will negotiate transitional arrangements for licensees of baitfish harvest areas and bear management areas on Settlement Lands."*

Section 5.2.5: *"Third Parties holding rights, title, or other legal interests as described in 5.2.1 to 5.2.4 will continue to have or will be provided with such right of access to or across such portions of the Settlement Lands or waters overlying such lands, as is reasonably necessary for the exercise or enjoyment of that right, title, or other legal interest."*

Services. Licensees may change how they operate within their allocated bear management areas depending on the availability and demand for bear hunting opportunities.

Transitional arrangements may be required with those holding a licence to provide bear hunting services. This will be dependent on the licensee's operations and whether they need to access proposed Settlement Lands for their operation. Ontario will facilitate discussions between the AOO and licensees to develop transitional arrangements as required.

Where proposed Settlement Lands overlap with those with licences to provide bear hunting services, the AOO and Ontario will negotiate transitional arrangements with the holder of the licence for bear management areas.

For licences issued after the release of the PDAIP in December 2012, licence holders have been advised they will not be able to use the lands once transferred to AOO and licence holders are not eligible for transitional agreements.

Further discussion is required between Ontario, the AOO and those with bear management areas to clarify the environmental effects and mitigation measures including the effectiveness of the proposed transitional arrangements. The achievement of agreements should result in no net effect to those with bear management areas. Once agreements have been developed, Ontario will review the results and determine whether further mitigation will be required.

Therefore, the net environmental effect is to be determined.

6.2.11 Summary of Environmental Effects: Industries, Public Utilities and Other Business Interests

Table 26 summarizes environmental effects of the proposed transfer of lands on existing land use in Eastern Ontario.

These summaries on the evaluation of environmental effects are focused on the potential environmental effects that are anticipated to occur as a result of transferring lands into Algonquin ownership. In some instances, the potential environmental effect also includes references to the provisions in the Agreement-in-Principle as those provisions may contain tools that could be used to mitigate the potential environmental effect.

This process is to clearly explain the potential environmental effects, proposed mitigation measures and the resulting net environmental effects for the ***transfer of lands to the AOO***. For most instances, mitigation measures will be developed through discussion with stakeholders once the potential environmental effect has been confirmed and that mitigation measures may be required. The table includes considerations to help validate or clarify the environmental effects and some preliminary approaches to mitigate the net environmental effect.

Table 26 Summary of Evaluation of Environmental Effects – Existing Business Uses of Proposed Settlement Lands

Description	Summary of Net Effect	Consultation and/or Mitigation Considerations
<p>Forestry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forests are integral to the Algonquin way of life. Forests have been altered through time. Many AOO members participate in the forest industry. Where a Sustainable Forest Licence includes lands to be transferred to the AOO, the lands will not be transferred until the expiration of existing Forestry Management Plans, allowing existing plans to be fully implemented. The AIP identified that the AOO will negotiate transitional plans with Ontario and the holders of existing Sustainable Forestry Licences prior to the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No effect to the execution of current forest management plan(s), as all current forest management plans will expire prior to the transfer of lands into AOO ownership. There may be negative environmental effects for the forest industry due to land base withdrawals in future forest management plans. Further discussion is required to determine whether there is an environmental effect and appropriate mitigation measures. Therefore, in the near term there is no anticipated net effect, while over the longer term the resulting net effect is still to be determined. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ontario, the SFL holders and the AOO will develop transitional plans to address the intended use of Settlement Lands by the AOO and a smooth transition from SFL management to AOO management upon transfer of proposed Settlement Lands. Further discussion required prior to the final EER to clarify the long-term environmental effect for lands that will no longer be covered by a Sustainable Forest Licence post transfer.
<p>Water Power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waterways have been altered for various reasons including to harness waterpower. Some lands next to waterways have tenure that permits flooding. 		
<p>Water Management Plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four water management plans guide how water is managed for the dams and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No effects to water management plans and their operations are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required.

Description	Summary of Net Effect	Consultation and/or Mitigation Considerations
<p>structures that manage water levels adjacent to proposed Settlement Lands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water management planning is not affected by the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands. 	<p>anticipated as a result of the transfer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no anticipated net effects. 	
<p>Water Generation and Right to Flood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water generation and water management structures have existing approvals (i.e. leases and licences of occupations) for the rights to flood proposed Settlement Lands (32 parcels) and seven (7) additional islands. Ontario will endeavor to negotiate partial surrender for five leases and will replace five licences of occupation with reservation in the patent of the right to flood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No effect to the operation is anticipated as a result of the transfer. There are no anticipated net effects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion required with those holding water power leases and licences of occupation to discuss proposed changes to tenure prior to final EER.
<p>Other Renewable Energy Projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other renewable energy projects such as wind energy are located on proposed Settlement Lands. There are two Applicants of Record with wind power applications. There is one land use permit holder for a wind tower (held by one of the two Applicants of Record). The AIP identifies the establishment of agreements for those with Land Use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No anticipated net effects to the current applicants of record as a result of the transfer of lands into Algonquin ownership. No anticipated net effects to the operation and use of the area associated with the land use permit for a wind test tower. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further discussion between the land use permit holder, AOO and Ontario prior to the Final EER, are required to clarify the environmental effects resulting from the modification of the tenure and any potential changes to operations.

Description			Summary of Net Effect		Consultation and/or Mitigation Considerations	
Permits on a case by case basis.						
Electricity Distribution: Transmission and Distribution Corridors						
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Hydro-electric transmission and distribution lines and corridors are located on, and next to, proposed Settlement Lands.Existing authorities for public utilities to use proposed Settlement Lands will be replaced by easements where no easement exists.Some lines are operated by Hydro One Networks Inc. through a provincial land use permit. The AIP identified that an easement will replace the existing authority (i.e. land use permit) where no easement exists.Where transmission and distribution lines are located on publicly-held patented lands an easement will have been previously granted and will be transferred.Hydro corridors often contain secondary uses. For example the AOO have identified that corridors may have wildlife habitat, medicinal plant and wild food gathering areas, or provide access to areas for traditional activities.OFS-C trails are also located in transmission and distribution corridors. Secondary uses may be affected by the	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No effects to the ongoing operation, maintenance and use of the existing transmission and distribution lines and corridors on proposed Settlement Lands are anticipated when lands are transferred to the AOO.Therefore, there are no anticipated net effects to the ongoing operation and use of the existing transmission and distribution lines and corridors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Further discussion with public utilities such as Hydro One Network Inc. to confirm the location of transmission and distribution lines and corridors, the authority, and permitted uses.Further discussions required to clarify what secondary uses are occurring in the transmission and distribution corridors.				

Description	Summary of Net Effect	Consultation and/or Mitigation Considerations
<p>change to tenure.</p> <p>Telecommunications Network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telecommunication infrastructure – a public utility - is located on, and adjacent to Settlement Lands. Existing authorities for public utilities to use proposed Settlement Lands will be replaced by easements where no easement exists • Telecommunications infrastructure is covered by both easements and land use permits. • There is one LUP for a telecommunications tower. • Telecommunication corridors often contain secondary uses. For example the AOO have identified that corridors may have wildlife habitat, medicinal plant and wild food gathering areas, or provide access to areas for traditional activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No effects to the ongoing operation, maintenance and use of the existing telecommunication infrastructure on proposed Settlement Lands are anticipated when lands are transferred to the AOO. • Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further locating of telecommunication infrastructure, their authority and permitted uses. • Further discussions required to clarify what secondary uses are occurring in the transmission and distribution corridors.
<p>Oil and Gas Transmission and Petroleum Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil and gas transmission lines and corridors are located on six (6) proposed Settlement Lands. • Existing authorities for public utilities on proposed Settlement Lands will be replaced by easements where no easement exists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No effects to the maintenance and use of the existing oil and gas transmission and distribution lines and corridors on proposed Settlement Lands as a result of lands being transferred to the AOO are anticipated. • Therefore, there are no anticipated net effects to the ongoing operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further discussion with TransCanada to confirm the location of transmission and distribution lines and corridors, under what authority and the permitted activities in the corridor. • Further discussions required to clarify what secondary uses are

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No petroleum pools exist beneath proposed Settlement Lands. Oil and gas transmission corridors often contain secondary uses. For example the AOO have identified that corridors may have wildlife habitat, medicinal plant and wild food gathering areas, or provide access to areas for traditional activities. 	and use of the existing transmission and distribution lines and corridors.	occurring in the transmission and distribution corridors.
Aggregate Extraction		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AOO have identified aggregates as a potential economic development opportunity. 		
<p>Aggregate Permits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are three aggregate permits on proposed Settlement Lands. The AIP identifies that these existing aggregate permits will be replaced by aggregate licenses and will allow for continued extraction post-transfer. The aggregate licensee will permit the same volume of aggregate material extraction as set out in the permit Aggregate extraction will continue in accordance with the <i>Aggregate Resources Act</i> and municipal planning requirements for compatible land uses and the protection of aggregate sources and operations. A land use compatibility study was undertaken to guide the appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No effects are anticipated for the ongoing management and extraction of aggregate where the aggregate permits currently exist. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further discussion between the holder of the aggregate permit, the AOO and Ontario to negotiate the lease for the use of the lands subject to the existing permit.

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Description	Summary of Net Effect	Consultation and/or Mitigation Considerations
official plan designation and zoning due to the presence and ongoing operation for one parcel.		
<p>MTO First Right of Refusal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four areas where MTO has first right of refusal for aggregate resources are no longer required by the ministry and will be abandoned. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No effects are anticipated to the ongoing management of aggregate resources for highway maintenance and management as a result of the transfer of three areas where MTO has a first right of refusal to aggregate resources from the transfer of lands to the AOO. Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required.
<p>Forestry Aggregate Pits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry aggregate pits are located on proposed Settlement Lands. These pits are intended to be short term pits to support operations identified in the current forest management plan and will be rehabilitated prior to transfer in accordance with the transitional plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No effects are anticipated to the existing operation and rehabilitation of forestry aggregate pits are anticipated from the transfer of lands to the AOO. Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required.
<p>Mineral Exploration and Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MNDM and the AOO have developed a protocol which applies to the Settlement Area and ensures Algonquin involvement in the protection of their cultural and heritage values, the protection of Mother Earth and the provision of potential opportunities for Algonquin people during 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No effects are anticipated to existing mining claims or mining leases when lands are transferred. Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required.

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Description	Summary of Net Effect	Consultation and/or Mitigation Considerations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the entire mining process. There are no mining claims or mining leases on proposed Settlement Lands. All surface and mining rights have been withdrawn from staking for proposed Settlement Lands and will be transferred to the AOO. 		
Tourism		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AOO recognize the importance of tourism from an economic development perspective in the Settlement Area. Many tourism activities occur in the AOO Settlement Area. Those that are located on proposed Settlement Lands are discussed in section 6.2.10.1 Small Businesses or Organizations Land Tenure. Mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not required for the tourism industry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No negative effects are anticipated to the broader tourism industry as a result of the transfer of lands to the AOO. Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required.
Other Small Business Interests		
Small Businesses or Organizations Land Tenure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are businesses, municipalities and non-profit organizations that have existing authorizations on provincial lands that are proposed to be transferred as Settlement Lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The net effect to these businesses, municipalities, and non-profit organizations will be determined prior to the Final EER. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further discussions are required between Ontario, the holder of the LUP and LO prior to final EER to confirm the environmental effects, the interest and objectives for the business, municipality or not-for-profit and the proposed mitigation measures.

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Description	Summary of Net Effect	Consultation and/or Mitigation Considerations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AIP identifies that agreements for those with LUP and LO will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis. 		
<p>Trapping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditionally, the Algonquin have trapped fur bearing animals for medicine, sustenance and clothing. It provided a familial, cultural and ceremonial connection to the land and resources. <i>Registered Traps:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 67 registered traplines on the proposed Settlement Lands. Three trap cabins are tied to these registered traplines. <i>Crown Land Blocks:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 15 Crown land blocks on proposed Settlement Lands where trappers have existing Crown Land Resident Trapping Authorizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The net effect to those trapping on proposed Settlement Lands will be determined prior to the Final EER. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further discussion is required prior to final EER between Ontario, the AOO and trappers to confirm the environmental effect, interests and objectives for trapping/ trappers on proposed Settlement Lands.
<p>Bait Harvest Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Algonquins have a historical, current and future interest in baitfish harvesting. There are 113 BHAs on the proposed Settlement Lands. The AIP identifies that transitional arrangements will be negotiated with those with bait harvest areas to permit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The net effect to those with bait harvest areas on proposed Settlement Lands will be determined prior to the Final EER. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further discussion is required between Ontario, the bait harvester and the AOO to confirm the environmental effect, interests and objectives for bait harvesting on proposed Settlement Lands.

Description	Summary of Net Effect	Consultation and/or Mitigation Considerations
<p>bait harvesters to continue use of proposed Settlement Lands after the date of transfer.</p>		
<p><i>Bear Management Areas</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 56 BMAs on proposed Settlement Lands that provide designated areas for licensees to provide bear hunting services.• The AIP identifies that transitional arrangements will be negotiated with those with bear management areas to continue use of proposed Settlement Lands after the date of transfer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The net effect to those with licences to provide bear hunting services on proposed Settlement Lands will be determined prior to the Final EER.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Further discussion is required between Ontario, the holder of the bear management area and the AOO to confirm the environmental effect, interests and objectives for providing bear hunting services on proposed Settlement Lands.

6.3 Recreational Uses

Recreational uses are located on, or adjacent to proposed Settlement Lands. Recreational uses are permitted on Crown land in accordance with the *Public Lands Act* or in accordance with the *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act* and associated protected area management plans. This section provides an overview of recreational uses within and adjacent to the proposed Settlement Lands and how they may be affected by the proposed land transfer.

To allow effects to be assessed in a systematic manner, recreational land uses have been grouped as follows: general recreational activities, trails, canoe routes, highway rest stops, and land use permits for hunt/recreation camps. Existing conditions and potential environmental effects for each group of uses are discussed below.

Table 33 summarizes the potential environmental effects (both positive and negative) for recreational uses that may be associated with the project and proposed measures to mitigate potential negative effects.

6.3.1 General Recreational Activities

Recreational use of Crown land is permitted year-round for personal, temporary uses and activities. Activities that currently occur on Crown lands include, but are not limited to:

- Camping;
- Fishing and hunting;
- Hiking, biking, cross-country skiing;
- ATV use, snowmobiling;
- Boating, canoeing, water skiing, swimming;
- Bird watching;
- Hobby mineral collecting; and
- Horse-back riding.

Publicly used access points to water bodies were identified and generally not included in (i.e. excluded from) proposed Settlement Lands. These include:

- Public access points in the vicinity of small acreage parcels;
- Boat launches and access points on provincial land and in provincial parks; and
- Road allowances leading to water.

Use of motorized vehicles to access provincial lands may be limited in some areas.

Access to provincial land may be controlled, restricted or limited for various reasons (e.g., to protect public safety or resources). Only uses of provincial lands authorized by Ontario will be considered in this evaluation, except where unauthorized uses are explicitly identified.

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Provincial lands will continue to provide opportunities for general recreation activities within the AOO Settlement Area.

Approximately four (4) percent of provincial land in the AOO Settlement Area is proposed to become Settlement Lands. The recreational activities currently taking place on these provincial lands will not be permitted without AOO authorization if and when these lands become Settlement Lands held in private ownership. Some limited recreational uses will continue (see sections for trails, hunt camps).

Generally, all remaining provincial lands in the AOO Settlement Area will continue to be available for recreational use. There may be some localized effects where individuals may no longer have access to areas they have used to recreate. Mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not anticipated.

Therefore, the anticipated net effect is to be determined prior to Final EER.

6.3.2 Trails

Several trails are located in the Settlement Area, either on, or next to, proposed Settlement Lands.

Trails that are part of a documented trail system and used by multiple formally established user groups were excluded from proposed Settlement Lands to allow for continued public use, or may be addressed in discussions with Ontario, AOO and trail management entities. Trails considered in this analysis include those that are part of a documented trail system such as Ontario Federation of Snowmobile Clubs (OFSC) snowmobile trails or municipal trail systems.

Trails that have been excluded from proposed Settlement Lands are identified in **Table 27**.

Table 27 Trails next to Proposed Settlement Lands

Municipality	Trail/Parcel(s)
Documented Trail (This type of trail forms part of a documented trail system with multiple user groups.)	
North Algona Wilberforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pakkottinna Trail• 1 parcel: 55D
Rail Trail (This type of trail forms part of a well-established trail network based on former rail beds.)	
Admaston/Bromley	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1 parcel: 169

Municipality	Trail/Parcel(s)
Head, Clara, Maria and Maria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingston and Pembroke (KP) Trail (former rail bed) 9 parcels: 38, 39, 40, 182, 254, 259C, 259D, 259E, 334
Laurentian Hills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingston and Pembroke (KP) Trail (former rail bed) 1 parcel: 263
Killaloe, Hagarty and Richards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CP rail beds Smiths Falls to Mattawa (note – Trail extends through Pikwanagan and into Algonquin Provincial Park) 1 parcel: 96I

The continued use of trails listed in **Table 28** will require that the AOO enter into discussions with groups that maintain trails on proposed Settlement Lands⁸.

The new *Supporting Ontario's Trails Act* does not require landowners, such as the Algonquins of Ontario, to grant easements for trail related purposes.

Table 28 Trails for Discussion on Proposed Settlement Lands

Municipality	Trail/Parcel(s)
OFSC Trails These are recognized trails managed by the Ontario Federation of Snowmobile Clubs (OFSC).	
Addington Highlands	(8): 56K, 60E, 60F, 60I, 198, 307, 323,324
Adamston Bromley	(1): 169
Greater Madawaska	(2): 129R, 343
Hastings Highlands	(2): 18, 22E
Head, Clara and Maria	(4): 39, 40, 255, 336,
Killaloe, Hagarty and Richards	(1): 96I
Lanark Highlands	(2): 60G, 81A
Laurentian Hills	(2): 134A, 263
Madawaska Valley	(3): 60B, 165, 299
North Algona Wilberforce	(1): 55D
North Frontenac	(6): 199C, 205, 226, 241, 242, 316C
South Algonquin	(2): 73, 75B
Tay Valley	(1): 313
Unincorporated Area	(1): 350
Utility Corridor Trails These trails are located on utility corridors.	
See above	(4): 18, 39, 40 and 60F
Other Trails These trails include well established and documented major recreational trails.	

⁸ AOO AIP (2016) section 5.7.8 states that: “The Algonquins agree to enter into discussions with groups that maintain trails for public or group member access on and across Settlement Lands, and where agreement is reached the Algonquins will provide authorization for the use and maintenance of trails.

Discussions with AOO to enter into an agreement.	
Drummond/North Elmsley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rideau Trail • (1): 80
Greater Madawaska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calabogie Peaks - Manitou Mountain Trail • (1):177
Killaloe, Hagarty and Richards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ontario Trail Network • (1): 96I
Madawaska Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thomas P. Murray Trail • (1): 60B
Unincorporated Territory: Olrig Township	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voyageur Multi-use Trail System • (1): 350

Where a trail has not been identified in **Table 28**, or if it is not agreed to be added to **Table 28**, the public and users groups will no longer have access to these trails once the lands are transferred as they will be on privately owned Settlement Lands.

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Ongoing use and maintenance of trails that are next to proposed Settlement Lands will not change when lands become Settlement Lands. Further mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not required.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect to these trails (e.g. Pakkotinna Trail) as a result of the transfer of provincial lands to the Algonquins of Ontario.

The project has the potential to affect access for existing trail networks on proposed Settlement Lands. For trails identified in, or to be added to, **Table 28**, the AOO will enter into discussion with groups that maintain trails for public or group member access on and across proposed Settlement Lands. Where agreement is reached, the AOO will provide authorization for the use and maintenance of the trails. Discussions between the AOO and trail management entities will occur prior to Final EER. Mitigation and / or monitoring measures may be required and can only be determined following further discussion between the AOO and the trail management entities.

Therefore, the anticipated net effect is to be determined prior to Final EER for the ongoing use and maintenance of trails on proposed Settlement Lands.

6.3.3 Canoe Routes

There are twelve (12) canoe routes along water bodies adjacent to forty nine (49) proposed Settlement Lands, as identified in **Table 29**.

Table 29 Canoe Routes next to Proposed Settlement Lands

Canoe Routes	Parcel
Barron River	(4): 96I, 129A, 134A, 322
Bissett Creek	(1): 317
Bonnechere River	(7): 57, 57B, 57C, 58, 106, 310, 311
Crotch Lake	(2): 288A, 306A
Galeairy Lake to Hay Lake	(2): 75A, 75B
Galeairy Lake to Algonquin Provincial Park	(1): 75B
Grants Creek	(1): 182
Little Bissett Creek	(1): 336
Madawaska River	(7): 75C, 107A, 129Q, 178C, 192B, 244, 299
Mattawa River	(5): 44, 83F1, 83F2, 83F3, 293
Ottawa River	(17): 1, 7C, 7D, 38, 39, 40, 47G, 56C, 110A, 110M, 123, 182, 259C, 259D, 259E, 279, 334
Sec Lake and Mallard Lake	(1): 96I

Assessment of Environmental Effects

The canoe routes listed above are located on water bodies that will be adjacent to proposed Settlement Lands. Beds of navigable water bodies are excluded from the lands to be transferred and the right to navigate will continue for the general public. Mitigation and/ or monitoring measures are not required.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect to the continued use of canoe routes.

6.3.4 Portages

Portages are trails that connect two navigable waterways. There are five (5) portages on proposed Settlement Lands. These portages are located on the following parcels as shown in **Table 30**: 75B, 91G, 294C, 303, and 350.

Table 30 Portages over Proposed Settlement Lands

Lake/ Municipality / Location	Parcel
Galeairy Lake, Township of South Algonquin	75B
South Algonquin	91G
Balfour Lake, Township of South Algonquin	294C
Kawawaymog Lake, Geographic Township of Ballantyne District of Nipissing	303
Unincorporated Area: Olrig Township	350

Assessment of Environmental Effects

There are four (4) known and one (1) potential portages on proposed Settlement Lands. Portages will continue subject to the public right of passage along portage routes as per subsection 65(4) of the *Public Lands Act*. Ontario will continue to identify portages as they become known prior to Final EER. The general public will continue to have access to portage routes⁹. Further mitigation and / or monitoring measures are not anticipated to be required.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect on the location or use of portages.

6.3.5 Highway Rest Stops

There are two (2) active Ontario Ministry of Transportation rest stops on Highway 60 and Highway 17 on proposed Settlement Lands, as documented in **Table 31**.

Table 31 Highway Rest Stop Locations on Proposed Settlement Lands

Municipality	Location	Rest Stop	Location (Parcel)
North Algona Wilberforce	Highway 60 in North Algona (Golden Lake) PIN 57449-0126	Picnic Site	57
Papineau-Cameron	Highway 17 in Cameron Township (Bastien Creek), Lot 26, Con A	Picnic Site	39

Assessment of Environmental Effects

The two (2) rest stops are proposed to be transferred into AOO ownership. Ongoing public use of these rest stops and will be required to enter into an agreement with MTO prior to the transfer of provincial lands and the associated infrastructure. Further mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not anticipated.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect to recreational use of and access to the two rest stops on proposed Settlement Lands when the sites are transferred.

6.3.6 Hunt / Recreation Camps

Camps are generally semi-permanent structures that facilitate the use of adjacent Crown lands to hunt, fish and recreate. In some instances camp members, families and friends have been returning to established hunt camps for generations.

⁹ AOO AIP (2016) states that: “For greater certainty, the public will have the right to use, free of charge and at their own risk, existing portages across Settlement Lands that link navigable waters.”

Land Use Permits (LUPs) for recreation camps are issued under the *Public Lands Act* that gives a personal right to occupy provincial Crown lands but do not give ownership or any title interest in the land. The camps are considered “improvements”, and belong to the holder(s) of each LUP.

There are forty five (45) LUPs for recreational camps on proposed Settlement Lands, as identified in **Table 32**. Twenty (20) of the forty five (45) land use permits for recreation / hunt camps are located in the three large Specified Algonquin Lands¹⁰ (i.e. 91G, 96I, 350). These are Nation Parks and will be used for park land, environmental protection, heritage appreciation and Algonquin cultural and recreation activity.

Table 32 Recreation/Hunt Camps with LUPs on Proposed Settlement Lands

Municipality	Parcel
Central Frontenac	68
Greater Madawaska	171A (2), 177
Head, Clara and Maria	255, 259D (2)
Killaloe, Hagarty and Richards	96I (17)
Laurentian Hills	253
Madawaska Valley	192B
Mattawan	314E, 47A
North Frontenac	178C
Papineau Cameron	40, 314A
Petawawa	134A
South Algonquin	91G (6)
Unincorporated: Phelps Township	314C
Unincorporated: Orlig Township	314G, 314 H, 314I, 314J, 314K, 350

There are other hunt/recreation camps that are not located on proposed Settlement Lands where arrangements will be required with the AOO for ongoing access across Settlement Lands. These access routes are across the following parcels: 22E, 75C, 96I, 177, and 259C.

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Existing land use permits for recreation camps on proposed Settlement Lands are proposed to be continued through negotiated agreements with the AOO and facilitated by Ontario.

Effects to ongoing and future use of existing land use permits requires further discussion between the AOO, Ontario and the holder of the LUP are to be determined for the transfer of lands to the AOO. Specifically, further discussion is required between Ontario, the holder of the land use permit and the AOO to confirm the environmental effect, interests and objectives for access to, and use of area associated with the land use permit on proposed Settlement Lands.

¹⁰ From the Agreement-in-Principle:

“Specified Algonquin Lands” means the Settlement Lands identified in Schedule 12.2.

Therefore, the net effect to the holders of the land use permits on proposed Settlement Lands will be determined prior to the Final EER.

There are a limited number of legal interest holders (e.g. hunt camps off proposed Settlement Lands) where access to hunt camps is across proposed Settlement Lands. Further discussion is required between Ontario and the LUP holders to confirm access requirements and potential mitigation measures.

Therefore, the net effect to the holders of the land use permits requiring access across proposed Settlement Lands will be determined prior to the Final EER.

6.3.7 Summary of Environmental Effects for Recreational Uses

These summaries on the evaluation of environmental effects are focused on the potential environmental effects that are anticipated to occur as a result of transferring lands into AOO ownership. In some instances, the potential environmental effect also includes references to the provisions in the Agreement-in-Principle as those provisions may contain tools that could be used to mitigate the potential environmental effect.

This process is to clearly explain the potential environmental effects, proposed mitigation measures and the resulting net environmental effects for the transfer of lands to the AOO. For most instances, mitigation measures will be developed through discussion with stakeholders once the potential environmental effect has been confirmed and that mitigation measures may be required. **Table 33** includes considerations to help validate or clarify the environmental effects and some preliminary approaches to mitigate the net environmental effect.

Table 33 Summary Evaluation of Environmental Effects – Recreational Uses

Description	Summary of Net Effects	Consultation and/or mitigation considerations
RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES		
<p>General Recreational Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial lands will continue to provide opportunities for general recreation activities. Approximately four (4) percent of provincial land in the AOO Settlement Area is proposed to become Settlement Lands. The recreational activities currently taking place on these lands will not be permitted as these lands will become Settlement Lands held in private ownership. Some recreational uses may continue (see sections for trails, hunt camps). Generally, all other provincial lands in the AOO Settlement Area will continue to be available for recreational use. There may be some localized effects where individuals may no longer have access to areas they have used to recreate. Mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not anticipated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The anticipated net effect is to be determined prior to Final EER. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further discussion with stakeholders to determine if there are any localized effects where individuals may no longer have access to areas they have used to recreate.
<p>Trails:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing use and maintenance for trails that are next to proposed Settlement Lands does not change when lands become Settlement Lands. Further mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect to trails next to proposed Settlement Lands (e.g. Pakkottinna Trail) as a result of the transfer of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further discussion with trail management entities for trails on proposed Settlement Lands to clarify the environmental effects and potential mitigation measures.

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Description	Summary of Net Effects	Consultation and/or mitigation considerations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project has the potential to affect access for existing trail networks on proposed Settlement Lands. Discussions between the AOO and trail management entities will occur prior to Final EER. Mitigation and / or monitoring measures may be required and can only be determined following further discussion between the AOO and the trail management entities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The anticipated net effect is to be determined prior to Final EER for the ongoing use and maintenance of trails on proposed Settlement Lands. 	
<p>Canoe Routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The canoe routes are located on water bodies that will be next to proposed Settlement Lands. Beds of navigable water bodies are next to lands to be transferred and the right to navigate will continue for the general public. Mitigation and/ or monitoring measures are not required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no anticipated net effect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required
<p>Portages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portages will continue subject to the public right of passage along portage routes as per ss. 65(4) of the <i>Public Lands Act</i>. The general public will continue to have access to portage routes. Further mitigation and / or monitoring measures are not required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no anticipated net effect on the location or use of portages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ontario will continue to identify portages as they become known prior to Final EER.

Description	Summary of Net Effects	Consultation and/or mitigation considerations
HIGHWAY REST STOPS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The two (2) rest stops are proposed to be transferred into AOO ownership. Ongoing public use of these rest stops will continue. AOO. Will enter into an agreement with MTO prior to the transfer of provincial lands and the associated infrastructure. Further mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not anticipated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no anticipated net effect to recreational use of and access to the two rest stops on proposed Settlement Lands when the sites are transferred. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required.
HUNT / RECREATION CAMPS		
<p>On Proposed Settlement Lands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are forty five (45) LUPs on proposed Settlement Lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The net effect to the holders of the land use permits for recreation camps on proposed Settlement Lands will be determined prior to the Final EER. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specifically, further discussion is required between Ontario, the holder of the land use permit and the AOO to confirm the environmental effect, interests and objectives for access to and use of area associated with the land use permit on proposed Settlement Lands.
<p>Access for Land Use Permits for Recreation / Hunt Camps Across Settlement Lands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are a limited number of legal interest holders (e.g. hunt camps off proposed Settlement Lands) where access to hunt camps is across Settlement Lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The net effect to the holders of the land use permits requiring access across proposed Settlement Lands will be determined prior to the Final EER. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further discussion is required between Ontario and the LUP holders to confirm access requirements and potential mitigation measures.

6.4 Previous, Existing and Adjacent Land Uses

There are a number of previous and existing land uses on, and adjacent to, proposed Settlement Lands that have not been considered in the other assessment parameters. This section provides an overview of the previous and existing uses on or near proposed Settlement Lands and how these land uses may affect the proposed land transfer. This section also provides information with respect to contamination and human-made hazards that may require further discussion with the AOO.

To allow effects to be assessed in a systematic manner, previous, existing, and adjacent land uses have been grouped as follows: existing structures, contaminated sites, human-made hazards, source (water) protection, and adjacent current land uses. Existing conditions and potential environmental effects for each group of uses are discussed below.

Table 42 summarizes the potential environmental effects (both positive and negative) for previous, existing and adjacent land uses that may be associated with the project and the proposed measure to mitigate potential negative effects.

6.4.1 Buildings and Structures

Crown Assets on Proposed Settlement Lands

The following Crown assets summarized in **Table 34** are located on proposed Settlement Lands and are proposed to be transferred to the AOO.

Table 34 Crown Assets on Proposed Settlement Lands

Land Parcel	Crown Asset (Owner)	Additional Notes
Ontario Ranger Camps		
60F	Machesney Lake Ranger Camp	Non-operational and recommended for demolition.
106	Foy Ranger Camp	Non-operational. AOO currently use some of the facilities.
MTO Former Patrol Yards		
296	Former Killaloe Patrol Yard	Non-operational. Potential for contamination on the site.
313	Former Bathurst Patrol Yard	Non-operational. Potential for contamination on the site.
MTO Rest Stop		
39	MTO – Highway 17 rest stop	To be maintained for public use.
57	MTO – Highway 60 rest stop	To be maintained for public use.
Water Control Structures		
60F	Machesney Lake – Dam	Minimal structure
75A	Hay Lake Dam	Moderate structure
Airstrip		
307	Irvine Lake Airstrip	Non-operational

Ontario Ranger Camps

Machesney Lake Ontario Ranger Camp site is located on Machesney Lake off Highway 41 approximately 45 km north of Kaladar, Ontario and approximately 26 km south of Denbigh, Ontario. The grounds are currently closed to the public.

Between 1978 to 2012 the property was used as a ranger camp and training centre for the Ontario Junior Ranger Program; and this site consists of a group of 14 buildings. In August and October of 2016, Ontario had professional teams visit the site to conduct the investigation of all remaining buildings on site and their visible components. During subsequent visits it was noted that buildings and the site are subject to significant damage by vandals. Most buildings and structures on this site have been reported as being in poor or fair condition and identified as needing major repairs or repairs, respectively. (Reference: Machesney Lake BCA report final)

Round Lake Ontario Ranger Camp site is located on Round Lake off Highway 58 approximately 4 km north of Killaloe, Ontario. The site is within the former site of Foy Property Provincial Park. The grounds are currently closed to the public.

Between 1978 to 2012 the property was used as a ranger camp and training centre for the Ontario Junior Ranger Program; the site consists of a group of 9 buildings. In August and October of 2016 Ontario had professional teams visit the site to investigate all remaining buildings on site and their visible components. Most of the buildings on this site are reported as being in fair, good (i.e. washroom) or excellent (i.e. dining hall) condition. Three buildings have been identified as needing to be demolished (i.e. storage shed, building 2 and fuel shed) while most buildings require repairs or major repairs. The washroom and dining hall require maintenance only.

Former MTO Patrol Yards

Former Killaloe MTO Yard is located on Highway 60 and Round Lake Road 1.3 km north of the town of Killaloe, Ontario. There are four buildings including a wood/ salt storage, a Quonset building, a storage shed / workshop building and office building.

Former Bathurst Patrol Yard is located on Highway 7, approximately 13 kilometres west of the Town of Perth and occupies an area of 1.6 hectares. There is a 3-bay patrol garage/office building located in the central portion of the yard. Building is reported to have been constructed in the early 1950s. Two concrete salt shed foundations are located in the east of the garage. The site relies on an on-site septic tank and tile field.

MTO Rest Stop

Highway 17 rest stop is located in the Township of Papineau-Cameron, east of the Town of Mattawa.

Highway 60 rest stop is located on the north shore of Golden Lake. This site is currently maintained by the municipality.

Water Control Structures

There are water control structures in the AOO Settlement Area that are non-power producing and have limited control of water levels and flows.

The following two MNRF-owned dams occupy Crown lands and are located within the Settlement Lands proposed for transfer to the AOO:

- **Hay Lake Dam** – consists of a 4.3 m high by 73.2 m long rock filled timber crib, located at the north end of Lower Hay Lake on Otter Creek (a tributary of the Madawaska River) and has a drainage area of 149 km². It is located on parcel 75A.
- **Machesney Lake Dam** – consists of a 1.1 m high by 20.2 m long concrete structure located at the east end of Machesney Lake on an un-named tributary connected to Stoll Creek (discharges into the Mississippi River). It is located on parcel 60F.

The Hay Lake Dam is not operational and functions as a weir. It influences water levels in Lower Hay Lake, Hay Lake, and Drizzle Lake, which are used for recreational purposes. It is within the Madawaska River watershed and subject to the Madawaska River Water Management Plan.

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The Machesney Lake Dam is not operational and functions as a weir. It influences water levels in the Machesney Lake, used for recreational and wildlife purposes. It is within the Mississippi River watershed, governed by the Mississippi River Water Management Plan.



Airstrip North of Bon Echo Provincial Park

The airstrip is located east of Highway 41 and north of Bon Echo Provincial Park. It was built by MNR in the 1980's for aerial spraying of gypsy moth. It is not recognized as a formal emergency strip. The site has been used by amateur astronomy clubs.

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Crown assets on proposed Settlement Lands will be transferred to the AOO. Ontario has undertaken appropriate assessments, including environmental site assessments to determine contamination, of Crown assets to be transferred. Further discussion is required between the AOO, Ontario and users of crown assets prior to the Final EER. Mitigation and/or monitoring measures may be required.

There two water control structures are proposed to be transferred to the AOO. Further discussion with the AOO is required to confirm ongoing maintenance and use prior to the Final EER. Mitigation and/or monitoring measures may be required.

Therefore, the anticipated net effect will be determined following discussions between Ontario, the AOO, and users of Crown assets.

Other Structures and Occupations on Proposed Settlement Lands

Ontario has authorized the construction and ongoing maintenance of structures and buildings associated with roads, utilities, aggregate permits, land use permits, leases and licences of occupation.

Buildings and structures associated with recreation camps/hunt camps (see section on hunt / recreation camps) or with other LUPs and LOs (see section on small business land tenure) and will continue to be considered authorized as part of the land use permit and are not listed below.

Some buildings and structures were previously unknown to Ontario. There are an additional twelve (12) sites where there are buildings or structures, or uses of crown lands, and they are listed in **Table 35**.

Table 35 Known Buildings or Structures on, or Uses of, Proposed Settlement Lands

Description of Current Use	Parcel
Buildings or structures:	7C (potential occupation); 18 (potential occupation); 20 (abandoned hydro infrastructure / potential encroachment); 47A (additional buildings for rec camp); 75C (2 – islands); 91G (trailer); 129Y (potential building)
Uses of Crown lands	47A (potential waste site); 60B (cattle pasture); 96I (communication towers)

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Ontario has identified all buildings and structures known on proposed Settlement Lands and has identified their purpose and ownership. Authorized buildings and structures associated with legal interests will continue to belong to the legal interest holders.

As land underneath the authorized buildings and or structures will be transferred to the AOO, the AOO will hold title to the land and will be required to enter into arrangements or agreements with the legal interest holder based on the provisions in the AIP. All known buildings, structures and occupations have been identified to the AOO. Discussion with the appropriate legal interest holder or adjacent land owner will occur prior to the Final EER. Mitigation and/or monitoring measures may be required after discussions are held.

Therefore, the anticipated net effect will be determined prior to the Final EER.

6.4.2 Industrial/ Human-Made Hazards: Resource Extraction

Industrial or human-made hazards are hazards which result from direct human action or inaction, either intentional or unintentional. For the purpose of this project, Ontario specifically reviewed potential hazards associated with mineral exploration and development operations, aggregate operations and petroleum resources on, or directly adjacent to, proposed Settlement Lands.

Hazard information for some abandoned sites can be found in the Abandoned Mines and Information System (AMIS). A hazard is defined under the *Mining Act* as any feature of a mine, or any disturbance of the ground, that has not been rehabilitated to the prescribed standard.

Ontario's Abandoned Mines Information System (AMIS) database also includes information of sites that may have been regulated under the *Aggregate Resources Act* including abandoned quarries, pits or trenches.

Additional information on previous operations (e.g. aggregates or petroleum) have also been reviewed. There are no petroleum hazards on proposed Settlement Lands.

In summary, there are no known or identifiable hazard sites located on proposed Settlement Lands at this time.

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Ontario will continue to monitor proposed Settlement Lands for hazards. If required, Ontario and the AOO will confirm extent of hazards prior to Final EER. Further mitigation and /or monitoring measures are not anticipated.

Therefore, the anticipated net effect is nil.

6.4.3 Contaminated Sites

Contaminated sites were considered in the Land Selection Process and the identification of potential and known contaminated sites informs future negotiations. The parties developed an approach to addressing land contamination (AOO AIP section 5.5). Ontario has, and will continue to, identify potential contaminated sites where contaminants may be present due to previous industrial, transportation, utility or similar uses.

The *Environmental Protection Act*, Ontario Regulation 153/04, prescribes how potentially contaminated sites are assessed (e.g. environmental site assessments (ESA)). ESAs are best applied to small parcels in industrial and/or urban areas; the diversity and location of proposed Settlement Lands presents unique challenges for undertaking ESAs.

A risk screening approach was applied to proposed Settlement Lands; which allows for progressively deeper levels of assessment. It allowed for initial level of screening based on current and known historic land uses; the results dictate which level of assessment to start at. There are three levels of assessment: 1) Preliminary site screening, 2) Phase I ESA or 3) Phase II ESA:

1. Preliminary Site Screenings:

- Assessment is based on the likelihood of potential contamination of land, surface water or ground water, included a site visit to visually confirm the presence or absence of reported triggers, and could result in the identification of one or more Areas of Potential Environmental Concern (APECs);
- Typical triggers included recreation, rail lines, aggregate pits, hydro corridors, abandoned mines or mineral exploration, dams, landfills, stills, pipelines, commercial/industrial land use;
- Preliminary site screening occurred at 157 sites; APECs are noted for 92 sites, as detailed in **Table 36a**.

Table 36a Preliminary Site Screening Contaminated Sites

Areas of Potential Environmental Concern (APECs)	Recommendation
Fire pits: potential for shallow soil impacts, low risk. (11 sites)	No further assessments
Outhouse: low risk, have or potential to impact drinking water supplies. (42 sites)	No further assessments
Debris, solid waste on ground surface. (30 sites)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typically no further assessment removal and disposal of waste verification of soil and groundwater quality after removal
Spills, operating landfills, liquid waste (drums) and staining, commercial, industrial land use, presence of fill be right one space. (9 sites)	Additional investigation recommended and undertaken (i.e. Phase I and/or phase II ESA).

2. Phase I ESA:

- Specialist reviewed all available information, undertook site visits, interviews, considered provincial and federal databases, and historical use information;
- Typical sites include campgrounds, registered abandoned mines or mining information sites, aggregate pits, the presence or operation of a dam, recorder spills, waste disposal sites, and commercial/industrial land uses;
- Could result in the identification of one or more Areas of Potential Environmental Concern (APEC);
- Phase I ESA at 33 sites.

3. Phase II ESA:

- Assessment based on known APECs either on site or off-site. Specialist assessed the presence and absence of contamination, collected soil, sediment and/or groundwater samples;
- Triggers include aggregate sites, MTO maintenance yards, TransCanada pipeline valve compressor station, hydro one distribution, waste disposal sites, adjacent historic sawmill, airstrip, and spills ;
- Potential impact identified include hydrocarbons (lubricants, oils, fuel) in groundwater and some resampling required to confirm if impacts are present;
- Known Areas of Potential Environmental Concern were investigated and samples were analyzed by a laboratory. The results of the analysis are compared to provincial standards and recommendations were provided in a final report;
- Phase II ESA at 12 sites.

Table 36b includes a list of the contaminated sites based on the results of either a Phase I or Phase II ESA.

Table 36b Contaminated Sites

Municipality	Parcel	Type / Trigger	Recommendation
1. Killaloe, Hagarty and Richards	1. 296	Phase I and II ESA:	There is no regulatory requirement to remove contaminated soil at the site if the land use continues to be industrial/commercial, however, removal and disposal or other management measures should be considered to mitigate risks to potential users of the site.
2. Tay Valley	2. 313	MTO Patrol Yards	296: Groundwater at the site is impacted. 313: Groundwater within the overburden and bedrock at the site is impacted. If the land use at the site continues to be commercial/industrial and if there is no proposed use for groundwater at the site, additional investigations or remediation may not be required to address the on-site groundwater contamination at this time. However, there exists the potential for contaminated groundwater to migrate off site and additional site investigations would be required to confirm if this is likely occurring. The site is not currently serviced with a municipal drinking water source and if required, the water quality of potential groundwater drinking water sources on the site will need to be assessed. If on site buildings are to be occupied, renovated or removed, a designated substance survey of building materials will be required. On site monitoring wells should be decommissioned in accordance with O. Reg. 903.
Killaloe, Hagarty and Richards, Laurentian Hills, Laurentian Valley, North Algoma Wilberforce	96I	PSS and Phase II	Review results of soil remediation (if documentation is available). Decision to decommission monitoring wells to be made after review of remedial activities. The site is not currently serviced with a municipal drinking water source and if required, the water quality of potential groundwater drinking water sources on the site will need to be assessed.

There are two locations where a Phase II, or a supplemental Phase II ESA is recommended prior to the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands, documented in **Table 36c**.

Table 36c Phase II Required: Potential Impact

Municipality	Parcel	Trigger	Recommendation
Addington Highlands	60F	Phase 1 ESA: Concrete dam	Phase II ESA: to address the potential for soil and groundwater impacts related to the diesel fuel storage tank and noted staining. Note: PSS (Golder) indicated WESA was on-site

Municipality	Parcel	Trigger	Recommendation
			conducting a Phase II ESA.
Ottawa	216	Phase I and II ESA: Decommissioned jail next to parcel	A supplemental Phase II ESA is recommended in order to address the potential impacts related to the use of the site as a waste disposal site and the observed fuel storage tank.

There are three sites where ongoing monitoring or revisiting is required, documented in **Table 36d**.

Table 36d Sites: Ongoing Monitoring

Municipality	Parcel	Trigger	Results and Recommendations
Addington Highlands	307	Phase I and II ESA: Airstrip	Based on the results of the groundwater sampling, there is likely a hydrocarbon plume on the site. Annual follow up monitoring in the vicinity of the impacted groundwater plume is recommended. Note that monitoring wells 15-01, 15-03, 15-04, 15-05 and 15-06 are not in the area of the groundwater plume and should be decommissioned in accordance with O.Reg. 903.
Madawaska Valley	299 and 107C	Phase I and II ESA: Adjacent to active waste disposal site.	Based on the review of the groundwater monitoring data, it is interpreted that the landfill is not currently impacting the groundwater on the site. Possible for this to change in the future as the site is down gradient of the landfill. Decommission monitoring wells.

The following wells need to be decommissioned as no further action is required. These are located on parcels: 40, 44, 60F (3 sites), 263 and 269D.

In summary, Ontario screened proposed Settlement Lands for potential contamination based on previous and existing land uses and identified a total of 187 potentially contaminated sites for 95 proposed Settlement Lands.

In summary there are:

- 3 sites that are contaminated;
- 2 sites where additional work is recommended;
- 7 sites where the wells should be decommissioned; and
- 170 sites where no additional work is recommended.

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Ontario has shared information on contamination with the AOO.

The Crown will not transfer any lands that are determined to be contaminated beyond a standard acceptable to all parties, unless they agree to a remediation plan or the AOO accept the transfer of a parcel of land known to be contaminated. Further review and discussion is required.

Therefore, the anticipated net effect will be determined following discussions between Ontario and the AOO prior to Final EER.

6.4.4 Adjacent Land Uses

The proposed Settlement Lands are surrounded by other lands and waters. These adjacent lands, those lands sharing a border or boundary with the proposed Settlement Lands, can be private property or provincial land (including parks and protected areas) and are used for various purposes. This assessment focuses on the activities or tenure located directly or within 120 meters from the shared border or boundary with proposed Settlement Lands.

Adjacent Private Properties

Private properties may share a boundary with proposed Settlement Lands or be within 120 meters of the proposed Settlement Lands. There are approximately 1,300 private properties that are next to proposed Settlement Lands and another 1,700 private properties within 120 metres.

Private properties can be used for private or business purposes in accordance with the existing legislative and regulatory processes.

Ontario has, and continues to, review adjacent land uses to ensure among other matters compatible land uses surrounding the proposed Settlement Lands. Two land use compatibility studies were undertaken to review adjacent lands uses prior to determining proposed land use designations and zoning. These two sites are:

- Madawaska Valley (parcel 60B): to review existing aggregate extraction operations near private properties.
- Papineau-Cameron (parcel 44): to review existing official plan industrial designations.

Adjacent Crown Land Use

The goal to managing provincial lands is to contribute to the environmental, social and economic well-being of the province. Most provincial lands next to, within 120 meters for the shared boundary are held in title with the Crown, subject to the *Public Lands Act*, and are unpatented or patented.

Activities on provincial Crown lands are regulated under the *Public Lands Act (PLA)*. Generally activities that are low impact and transitory in nature do not require formal authorization (e.g. hunting and fishing); however, activities that are more permanent require formal authorization (e.g. permits, licences, and leases). Many traplines, bait harvest areas, bear management areas, and hunt/recreation camps are located within 120 meters and are not reflected in this analysis.

Table 37 identified the following types of Crown land use next to, and within 120 m, of proposed Settlement Lands.

Table 37 Types of Authorized Crown Lands Uses Within 120 m of Proposed Settlement Lands

Type	Use (Adjacent Parcel)
Hydro-electric dams and water control structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hurdman Dam (44) • Mississagagon Lake Dam (205) • Pine Lake Dam and Crotch Lake Dam (288A, 306A)
Utility Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmission Lines and Natural Gas Pipelines (35 parcels) • Communication Towers (2 parcels)
Aggregate Extraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permits and Licences (14 parcels) • MTO First Right of Refusal for aggregate resource (3 parcels)
Mining, Exploration and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining leases and claims (4 parcels)
Boat Launches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excluded as provides access to water (e.g. 306A)
Seasonal Campgrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bark Lake (107A) • Barron River (322) • Tee Lake (56D)

Note: The Mississagagon Lake Dam is located directly adjacent to parcel 205 and its western side of the dam footing is located on the excluded road allowance. This structure owned by Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority and is located on Crown land.

Adjacent Parks and Protected Areas

Parks and protected areas provide protection to provincially significant elements of Ontario's natural and cultural heritage, maintain biodiversity and provide opportunities for compatible, ecological sustainable recreation. Parks and protected areas contain many environmental values that align with Algonquin values including the protection of water, plants and animals.

Many proposed Settlement Lands are located along parks and protected areas. Parks and protected areas that have proposed Settlement Lands along their shared borders or boundaries are listed in **Table 38**.

Table 38 Parks Protected Areas adjacent Proposed Settlement Lands

Protected Area	Operating / Non-Operating	Parcels
Alexander Lake Forest Provincial Park	Non-Operating	(3): 4D, 7B, 47A
Algonquin Provincial Park	Operating	(11): 75B, 91G, 96I, 124B, 294C, 297, 318, 336, 338, 339, 340
Barron River Provincial Park	Non-Operating	(4): 96I, 129A, 134A, 322
Bell Bay Provincial Park	Non-Operating	(2): 75C, 299 Note: Park to be transferred.
Bissett Creek Provincial Park	Non-Operating	(3): 255, 317, 336
Bon Echo Provincial Park	Operating	(3): 60F, 60I, 60Z
Bonnechere River Provincial Park	Non-Operating	(1): 310
Recommended Deacon Escarpment Conservation Reserve	--	(2): 55D, 96I
Foy Property Provincial Park	Non-Operating	(1): 106A Note: Part of park to be transferred
Hungry Lake Conservation Reserve	--	(1): 68
Lake St. Peter Provincial Park	Operating	(1): 18 Note: Adjacent to addition
Lower Madawaska River Provincial Park	Non-Operating	(1): 244
Mattawa River Provincial Park	Non-Operating	(4): 83F1, 83F2, 83F3, 293
Opeongo River Provincial Park	Non-Operating	Easement only.
Upper Madawaska Provincial Park	Non-Operating	(1): 91G
Recommended Upper Ottawa River Provincial Park	Non-Operating	(16) 1, 7C, 7D, 38, 39, 40, 47G, 56C, 110A, 110M, 123, 182, 259C, 259D, 259E, 334

Encroachments from Adjacent Land Uses

There are 20 potential encroachments where a building or use extends onto proposed Settlement Lands. Four (4) of the potential encroachments are from adjacent Crown lands; sixteen (16) of the known encroachments are from adjacent private properties. These sites are listed in **Table 39**.

Table 39 Potential Encroachments on Proposed Settlement Lands

Description of Current Use	Parcel
Potential encroachment (adjacent to Crown land)	7D, 18, 306A, 334
Potential encroachment (adjacent to residential property)	56C, 56D (2), 57, 60E, 60G, 80, 129T, 178C, 242, 244, 259C, 276, 345
Building and dock potentially over the property boundary	242
Occupational encroachment	279

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Adjacent Crown Land Use, Parks and Protected Areas, Private Properties

Once provincial lands are transferred into AOO ownership adjacent private properties, parks and protected areas and provincial lands will have a new neighbour along those shared boundaries. The transfer of lands will not alter the current use of private properties, parks and protected areas and remaining provincial lands that are located next to proposed Settlement Lands. However, the lands transferred to the AOO will become private lands and will no longer be accessible for general public use.

Where encroachments exist, the Crown and AOO will address the matters on a case-by-case basis.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect.

6.4.5 Natural Resource Research Projects

Government researchers and research partners have existing plots or areas on proposed Settlement Lands. The research is important to ensure healthy ecosystems for future generations. In addition, the research helps shape policies, planning and management guidelines for natural resources. Known projects taking place on the proposed Settlement Lands include agriculture, forestry, wildlife, water quality monitoring and fisheries monitoring.

For the purposes of continuing existing research projects, access to Settlement Lands will continue if research projects are part of permanent sampling program, or the work has not been completed prior to the Final Agreement. Current projects on proposed Settlement Lands are listed in **Table 40**.

Table 40 Research Projects on Proposed Settlement Lands

Project Type	Description	Status	Parcels
Environmental Trial Plot	MOECC, Ontario Forest Biomonitoring Network	Active, require protection	(2): 162, 192B
Forest Ecosystem Classification (FEC) Trial Plot	MNRF, Provincial Ecological Land Classification Program	Temporary, no protection required	(9): 4D, 60F (2), 96I, 129B, 178C, 162, 198, 206, 260
Forest Ecology Study Plot	MNRF, Ontario Forest Research Institute, NEBIE – long term study; year 10 assessment completed in 2015; return in 2025	Active, Important to continue with treatments	(1): 350
Forestry Growth and Yield Plots	MNRF, Forest Co-op Permanent Growth Plots	Active, permanent, require protection	(15): 1, 4D, 38, 39, 40, 58B, 66, 68, 96I, 292, 307, 343, 350.

Project Type	Description	Status	Parcels
Seed Collection, Gene Pool Areas	MNRF and Sustainable Forest Licensees - important genetic seed sources	Active, require protection	(3): 162, 216, 267
Water Quality Monitoring	Ontario Power Generation (OPG) – long term monitoring of water quality on Adelard Lake	Active, require protection	(1): 259D

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Ontario is in the process of identifying the full range of ongoing research activities and providing that information to the AOO. Ontario may arrange for site visits and presentations by research partners to convey the purpose and importance of certain studies.

Generally, research activities are permitted to continue on, and researchers to have access to, proposed Settlement Lands following transfer. There is an opportunity for the AOO to partner with researchers or government partners to undertake the research; such as monitoring, sampling or seed collection. Ontario will monitor natural resource research projects and their completion. Further mitigation measures are not required.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect as research activities are permitted to continue.

6.4.6 Source (Water) Protection

The *Ontario Clean Water Act* ensures communities protect their drinking water supplies through prevention by developing collaborative, watershed-based source protection plans that are locally driven and based on science. Ontario established source protection areas and created a local multi-stakeholder source protection committee for each area. There are nineteen (19) committees and twenty two (22) source protection plans. These plans identify risks to local drinking water sources and develop policies or strategies to reduce or eliminate these risks. Many policies are to be implemented through inclusion in municipal official plans.

Sixty five (65) parcels are located within these five (5) source water protection areas: Cataraqui Source Protection Region, Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Region, North Bay-Mattawa Source Protection Area, Quinte Source Protection Region, and Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Region.

Source Water Protection Areas are shown on **Figure 14**.

A summary of proposed Settlement Lands located within Source Water Protection Areas is provided in **Table 41**.

Table 41 Source Water Protection Areas

Specific Zone or Area	Parcels
Cataraqui Source Water Protection Area	-
No Protection Zone noted	1 parcel: 221
Mississippi-Rideau Source Water Protection Area	
Intake Protection Zone 3	31 parcels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 4 (24): 68, 80, 198, 205, 226, 227, 230, 231, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 307, 313, 199C, 288A, 306A, 316B, 60E, 60F, 60I, 60Z, 81A Score 3.6 and 4: (3) 66A, 202, 206 Score 6.3: (2) 277, 280
Wellhead Protection Area	2 parcels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 2: 214, 216
No Protection Zone noted	2 parcels: 276, 279
North Bay-Mattawa Source Water Protection Area	
Intake Protection Zone 3	5 parcels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 3.2: 302A and 302B Score 1.6: 83F1 and 83F2 Score 2.4: 83F3
No Protection Zone noted	11 parcels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 44, 124B, 291, 292, 293, 297, 303, 314C, 338, 345, 350
Quinte Source Water Protection Area	
Intake Protection Zone 3	2 parcels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 2.7: 217 Scores 2.7 and 3.6: 316C
Raisin-South Nation Source Water Protection Area	
No Protection Zone noted	1 parcel: 269D

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Following the land transfer, the source water protection plans and related policies will remain in place to protect drinking water on the Settlement Lands. Where proposed Settlement Lands are developed conservation authorities will have a key role in implementing source water protection plans.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect.

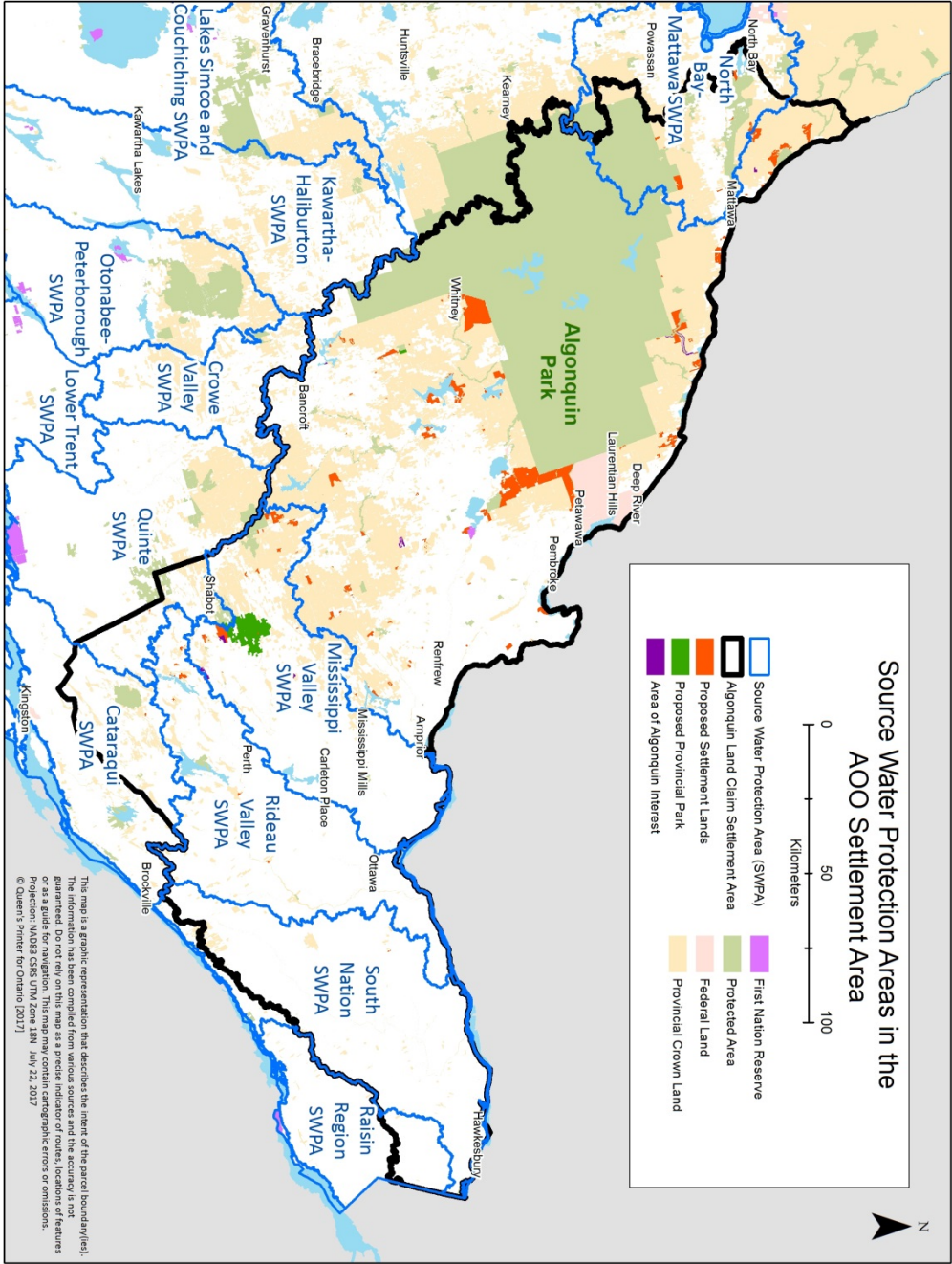


Figure 14 Source Water Protection Areas in the A00 Settlement Area

6.4.7 Summary of Environmental Effects for Previous, Existing and Adjacent Land Uses

Table 42 summarizes potential environmental effects both positive and negative related to previous, existing and adjacent land uses that may be associated with the project and proposed measures to mitigate potential negative effects.

These summaries on the evaluation of environmental effects are focused on the potential environmental effects that are anticipated to occur as a result of transferring lands into Algonquin ownership. In some instances, the potential environmental effect also includes references to the provisions in the Agreement-in-Principle as those provisions may contain tools that could be used to mitigate the potential environmental effect.

This process is to clearly explain the potential environmental effects, proposed mitigation measures and the resulting net environmental effects for the ***transfer of lands to the AOO***. For most instances, mitigation measures will be developed through discussion with stakeholders once the potential environmental effect has been confirmed and that mitigation measures may be required. We have indicated in the right column considerations to help validate or clarify the environmental effects and some preliminary approaches to mitigate the net environmental effect.

Table 42 Summary Evaluation of Environmental Effects – Previous, Existing and Adjacent Land Uses

Description	Summary of Net Effects	Consultation and/or mitigation considerations
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES		
<p>Crown Assets on Proposed Settlement Lands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crown assets on Proposed Settlement Lands will be transferred to the AOO. Ontario has undertaken appropriate assessments, including environmental site assessments to determine contamination, of Crown assets to be transferred. Mitigation and/or monitoring measures may be required. Two water control structures are proposed to be transferred to the AOO. Mitigation and/or monitoring measures may be required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The anticipated net effect will be determined following discussions between Ontario, the AOO and users of Crown assets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further discussion is required between the AOO, Ontario and users of Crown assets prior to the Final EER. Further discussion with the AOO is required to confirm ongoing maintenance and use of the two dams prior to the Final EER.
<p>Other Structures and Occupations on Proposed Settlement Lands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ontario has identified all buildings and structures known on proposed Settlement Lands and identified their purpose and ownership. Authorized buildings and structures associated with legal interests will continue to belong to the legal interest holders. As land underneath the authorized buildings and or structures will be transferred to the AOO, the AOO will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The anticipated net effect will be determined prior to the Final EER. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further discussion is required to identify buildings, structures and occupations, to the AOO as Ontario becomes aware. Discussions with the appropriate legal interest holder(s) or adjacent land owner(s) will occur prior to the Final EER.

Description	Summary of Net Effects	Consultation and/or mitigation considerations
<p>hold title to the land and will be required to enter into arrangements or agreements with the legal interest holder based on the provisions in the AIP. All known buildings, structures and occupations have been identified to the AOO. Mitigation and/or monitoring measures may be required after discussions are held.</p>		
<p>INDUSTRIAL / HUMAN-MADE HAZARDS: RESOURCE EXTRACTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no known hazards on proposed Settlement Lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The anticipated net effect is nil. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required.
CONTAMINATED SITES		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ontario has shared information on contamination with the AOO. The Crown will not transfer any lands that are determined to be contaminated beyond a standard acceptable to all parties, unless they agree to a remediation plan or the AOO accept the transfer of a parcel of land known to be contaminated. In summary there are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 sites that are contaminated; 2 sites where additional work is recommended; 7 sites where the wells should be decommissioned; and 170 sites where no additional work is recommended. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The anticipated net effect will be determined following discussions between Ontario and the AOO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further discussion is required between Ontario and AOO prior to Final EER.

Description	Summary of Net Effects	Consultation and/or mitigation considerations
ADJACENT LAND USES		
<p>Adjacent Private Properties, Crown Land Use, and Parks and Protected Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once Crown lands are transferred into AOO ownership adjacent private properties, parks and protected areas and Crown lands will have a new neighbour along those shared boundaries. The transfer of lands will not alter the current use of private property, parks and protected areas and remaining Crown lands that are located next to Settlement Lands. However, the lands transferred to the AOO will become private property and will no longer be accessible for general public use. <p>Encroachments from Adjacent Land Uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where encroachments exist, the Crown and AOO will address the matters on a case-by-case basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no anticipated net effect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required.
NATURAL RESOURCE RESEARCH PROJECTS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ontario is in the process of identifying the full range of ongoing research activities and providing information to the AOO. Ontario may arrange for site visits and presentations by research partners to convey the purpose and importance of certain studies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no anticipated net effect as research activities are permitted to continue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ontario to monitor natural resource research projects and their completion. Specifically, Ontario will contact researchers periodically for updates on the status and expected completion of natural resource research projects.

Description			Summary of Net Effects	Consultation and/or mitigation considerations
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Generally, research activities are permitted to continue on, and researchers will have access to, proposed Settlement Lands following transfer. Ontario will monitor natural resource research projects and their completion. Further mitigation measures are not required.				
SOURCE (WATER) PROTECTION				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Following the land transfer, the source water protection plans and related policies will remain in place to protect drinking water on the Settlement Lands. If or when Settlement Lands are developed conservation authorities will have a key role in implementing source water protection plans.			<ul style="list-style-type: none">There is no anticipated net effect.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Not required.

Chapter 7: Natural and Cultural Environment

The AOO have identified lands based on proposed land use categories: cultural, historical and spiritual; social and environmental protection; economic development; and institutional, commercial and industrial, residential and cottage development. Ontario has identified and provided information on natural heritage, natural hazards and cultural heritage values that may affect the Algonquins of Ontario future use of the lands; focusing on those lands that the AOO may prioritize for development.

The transfer of lands is not anticipated to affect the natural heritage, natural hazard and cultural heritage features that are located on the lands, including the wildlife that occupy and use the lands.

7.1 Natural Environment

The AOO Settlement Area contains a diversity of natural heritage features including:

- Parks and protected areas systems;
- Fisheries and their habitats;
- Wildlife and their habitats;
- Other natural heritage features (e.g. wetlands, species at risk, areas of natural and scientific interest); and
- Natural hazards.

In an effort to assess effects in a systematic manner, the natural heritage environment has been grouped as follows: ecological land classification system, parks and protected areas, wildlife resources, fisheries resources, lakeshore capacity, wetlands, areas of natural and scientific interest, and species at risk. Existing conditions and potential environmental effects for each group of uses are discussed below.

Table 58 summarizes the potential environmental effects (both positive and negative) for the natural environment that may be associated with the project and proposed measure to mitigate potential negative effects.

7.1.1 Ecological Land Classification System

Ontario's ecosystems are made up of natural features, areas, and linkages. These provide connectivity and support natural processes which are necessary to maintain biological and geological diversity, natural functions, and viable populations of indigenous species.

Ontario applies an ecological land classification system which defines boundaries of areas based on similar environmental features (e.g. bedrock, climate, slope, etc.).

- Ecozones, the broadest classification, are based on bedrock geology.

- Ecoregions are based on climatic values (i.e. temperature, precipitation and humidity) and
- Ecodistricts are defined by characteristic physical, geological and topographical features (MNRF, 2009).

The three scales of ecological land classification support provincial and municipal land use planning through:

- Identification of protected areas;
- Wildlife habitat definitions and delineations;
- Forest management planning; and
- Municipal land use planning.

There are two ecozones within the AOO Settlement Area - Ontario Shield and Mixedwood Plains zones with portions of two ecoregions, Lake Simcoe-Rideau and Georgian Bay, and 11 ecodistricts.

The ecozones, ecoregions and ecodistricts are shown in **Figures 15, 16, and 17** respectively.

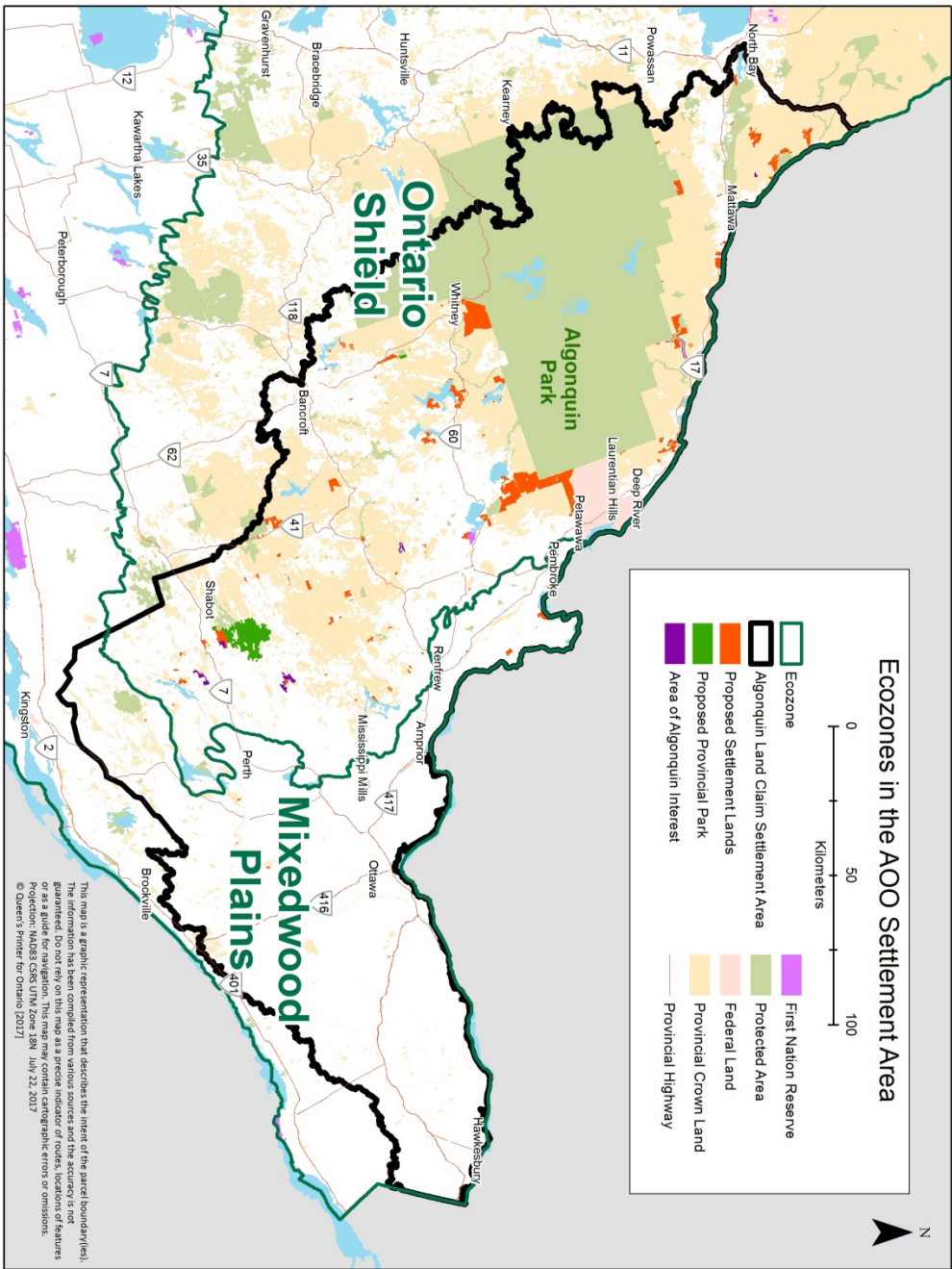


Figure 15 *Ecozones within the AOO Settlement Area*

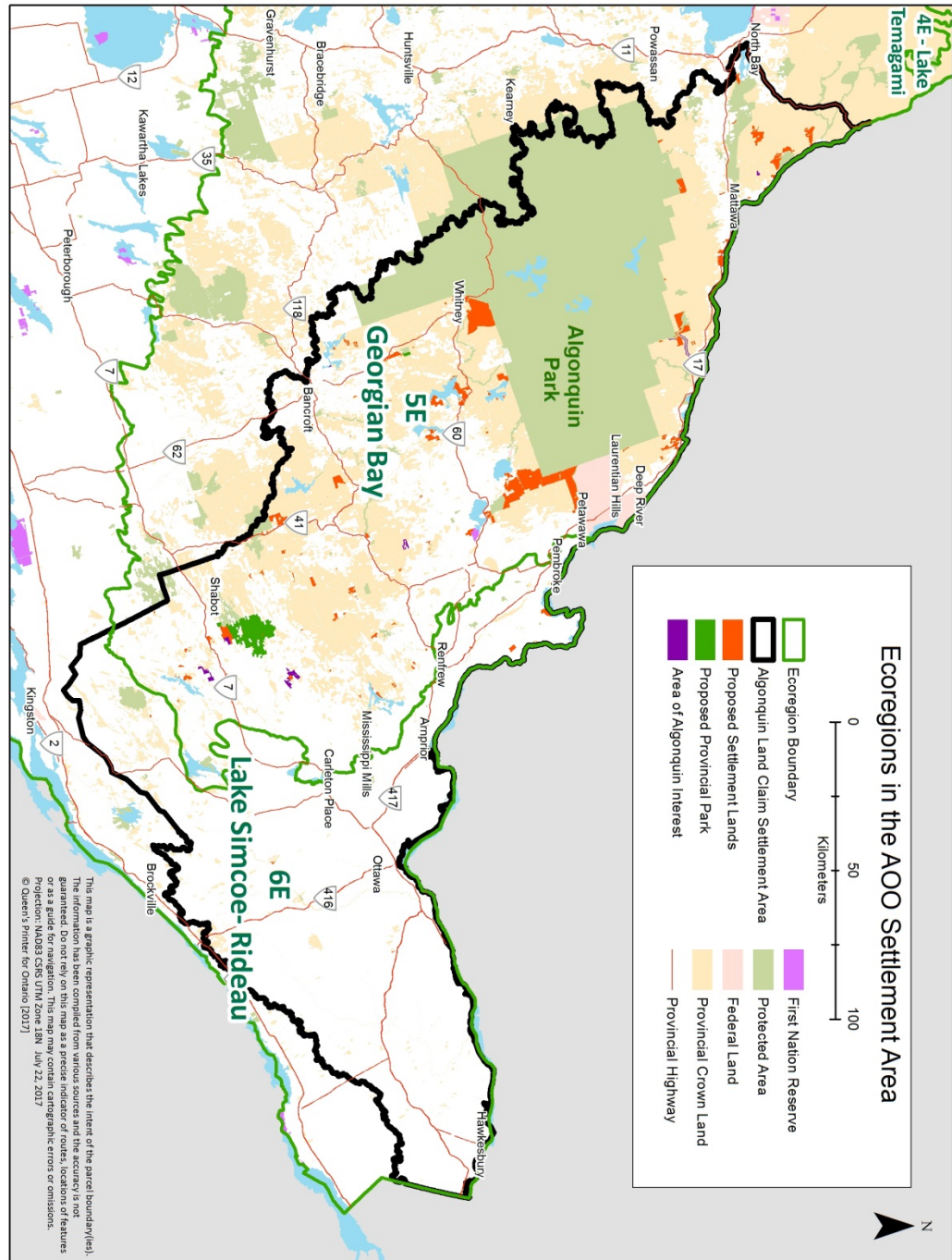


Figure 16 Ecoregions within the AOO Settlement Area

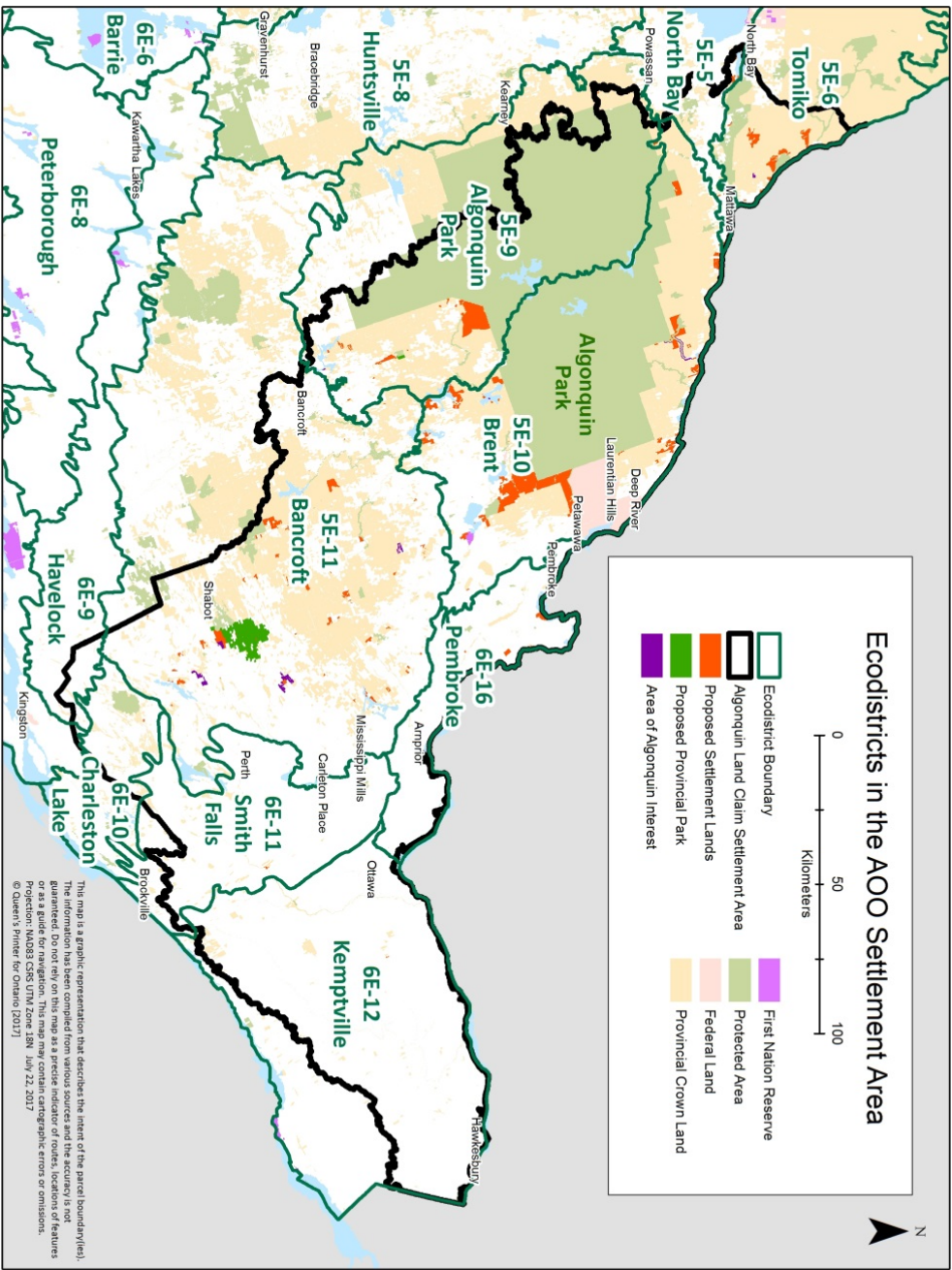


Figure 17 *Ecodistricts within the AOO Settlement Area*

Assessment of Environmental Effects

The ecological land classification system is an organizational framework applied to terrestrial ecosystems in Ontario. The proposed Settlement Lands are located in two ecozones, two ecoregions and nine ecodistricts. The ecological land classification system does not change when lands are transferred into AOO ownership. Mitigation and/ monitoring measures are not required.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect associated with the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands into AOO ownership.

7.1.2 Parks and Protected Areas

The provincial parks and protected area system includes areas that protect natural and cultural features, maintain or support biodiversity and provide opportunities for compatible recreation. Provincial parks and conservation reserves are regulated through the *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act* (PPCRA). The AOO Settlement Area includes thirteen (13) operating provincial parks, twenty six (26) non-operating provincial parks and sixteen (16) conservation reserves.

Several of the protected areas are particularly significant to the AOO for cultural, social or environmental protection reasons. It was agreed that Algonquin Provincial Park will remain as a provincial park for all to enjoy.

During the Land Selection Process, Ontario reviewed the parks and protected areas within the AOO Settlement Area to confirm how each area contributed to representation objectives for each ecoregion through the parks and protected areas system.

For example, Petawawa Terrace and Westmeath Provincial Parks will remain in the protected area system. These parks have certain characteristics that best represent specific values and if removed from the parks and protected areas system, may not be suitably replaced by another area for protected representation. These parks have historical significance for the Algonquins that will be recognized through management planning.

Parks and protected areas with less representation values and that were non-operating advanced into the Land Selection Process. Five (5) non-operating parks and protected areas will be removed, in whole or in part, from the protected area system and their boundaries under the *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act* will be amended. Two (2) recommended areas will have portions removed and transferred. The lands removed from the parks and protected area system will be transferred into AOO ownership and are listed in **Table 43**.

Table 43 Parks and Protected Areas Modified for Proposed Settlement Lands

Activity	Provincial Park or Protected Area
Removal and transfer of the entire protected area designation	1. Bell Bay Provincial Park 2. Foy Property Provincial Park
Removal of entire protected area designation and transfer of a portion of an existing protected area	3. Carson Lake Provincial Park
Removal and transfer of a portion of an existing protected area	4. Mattawa River Provincial Park (including Camp Island) 5. Centennial Lake Provincial Nature Reserve
Removal and transfer of a portion of a recommended protected area	6. Deacon Escarpment Recommended Conservation Reserve 7. Upper Ottawa River Recommended Provincial Park

1. Bell Bay Provincial Park, a natural environment class park, was established in 1989. It is 558 hectares (1378.8 ac) and has two (2) large areas on Bark Lake and two (2) areas adjacent to nearby Parissien Lake. There are some provincially significant special features and regionally significant vegetation communities located on this site.
2. Foy Property Provincial Park is managed as a recreational class park and was established in 1985. It is 148 hectares (365 ac) and is non-operating. Two (2) regionally significant earth science features are located in the southwest portion of the park. This site is closed but visitors can still access the site by foot.
3. Carson Lake Provincial Park is managed as a non-operating recreational class park and was established in 1971. It is 12 hectares (29.7 acres). There are locally significant features within the site. The land area is 5.1 hectares (12 acres) and is proposed to be transferred into Algonquin ownership; while the lake bed will revert to the Crown. The beach in the most eastern portion of the park will not be transferred and requires further discussion.
4. Mattawa River Provincial Park, a waterway class park, was established in 1970 and is 14,142 hectares (39,945 acres). This site runs along the Mattawa River from Trout Lake to the Town of Mattawa and provides access to the historic Mattawa River corridor. There are four (4) areas within the Mattawa River Provincial Park for potential transfer into AOO ownership:

- Camp Island (parcel 83F3) is located at the western end of Mattawa River Provincial Park. Camp Island is an important cultural and spiritual/ historical site for the Indigenous communities in the North Bay Area. Camp Island also contains six (6) landform and vegetation associations that are underrepresented in the ecoregion; this site has critical ecodistrict representation.
- Areas (parcels 83F1/F2) are located along the southern shore of Trout Lake within the park and contain a small stand of jack pine which is locally rare in the Mattawa Valley.
- Also along the south shore of Mattawa River at Talon Lake (parcel 293) is an area that protects one (1) of the few remaining red and white pine stands in North Bay area and contains two (2) provincially significant landforms and vegetation representatives.

Parcels 83F1/F2 and parcel 293 are proposed for transfer into AOO ownership totaling 530.4 ha (1,310 acres). Camp Island (parcel 83F3) is currently undergoing a separate assessment to identify common interests and to develop options for its protection, ownership and management.

5. Centennial Lake Provincial Nature Reserve was established in 1989. It is 530 hectares (1,309 acres). The site has two (2) large areas.. The southern portion of the site contains several islands in Black Donald Lake (and adjacent main land components). Proposed land transfer is for 47 hectares (116 acres) of the southern portion of the Centennial Lake Provincial Nature Reserve. The northern area will remain as Centennial Lake Provincial Nature Reserve.
6. Recommended Deacon Escarpment Conservation Reserve. It will be 2,248 hectares (5,554 acres) post regulation as a conservation reserve. The Deacon Escarpment is a ridge with exposed bedrock and ridge tops with a rich variety of tree species. It has yet to be determined how much of Deacon Escarpment will be transferred.
7. Recommended Upper Ottawa River Provincial Park. It will be 10,359 hectares (25,597 acres) post regulation. This portion of the Ottawa River extends south from Parkman Township to the Ontario Power Generation DesJoachims dam at Rolphton. The area has recreational and scenic values. Stands of white pine, a symbol of the areas rich logging history, will be protected in this corridor.

Areas to be Added to the Parks and Protected Areas System

Though not part of this project, it should be noted that through the negotiations process, two (2) areas will be added to the parks and protected areas system.

- Addition to Lake St. Peter Provincial Park, a natural environment class park. It is currently 478 hectares (1,181 acres) and the proposal is to add 259 hectares (641 acres) immediately adjacent to the east of the existing park. The final boundary is expected to be 737 hectares (1,822 acres).

- Establish a new provincial park at Crotch Lake. It is a proposal to establish a natural environment class park directly adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Hungry Lake Conservation Reserve. It would surround Crotch Lake and the existing Crotch Lake Conservation Reserve would become part of the new site. It is proposed to be 12,283 hectares (30,353 acres).

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Generally, Ontario's parks and protected areas system does not change in the AOO Settlement Area.

Seven (7) parks and protected areas proposed for transfer, in whole or in part, are non-operating and their ecological features are better represented elsewhere in the parks and protected areas system. Three (3) provincial parks and portions of four (4) other protected areas will be removed from the parks and protected areas system; and will no longer be governed by the *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act* or regulations.

The effects to Ontario's parks and protected areas system are localized to where there will be local loss of public access to these non-operating parks and protected areas which are used for recreational purposes. This results in a low negative effect. Further mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not anticipated.

The proposals to add to Lake St. Peter Provincial Park and to establish a new protected area in the vicinity of Crotch Lake offset the removal of the areas from the parks and protected areas system. The areas that are proposed to be removed have less representational value with the protected areas system, and the overall area of the protected areas system will increase in the AOO Settlement Area. For every acre removed, six (6) new acres have been added. Further mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not required.

Therefore, there is an anticipated net positive effect.

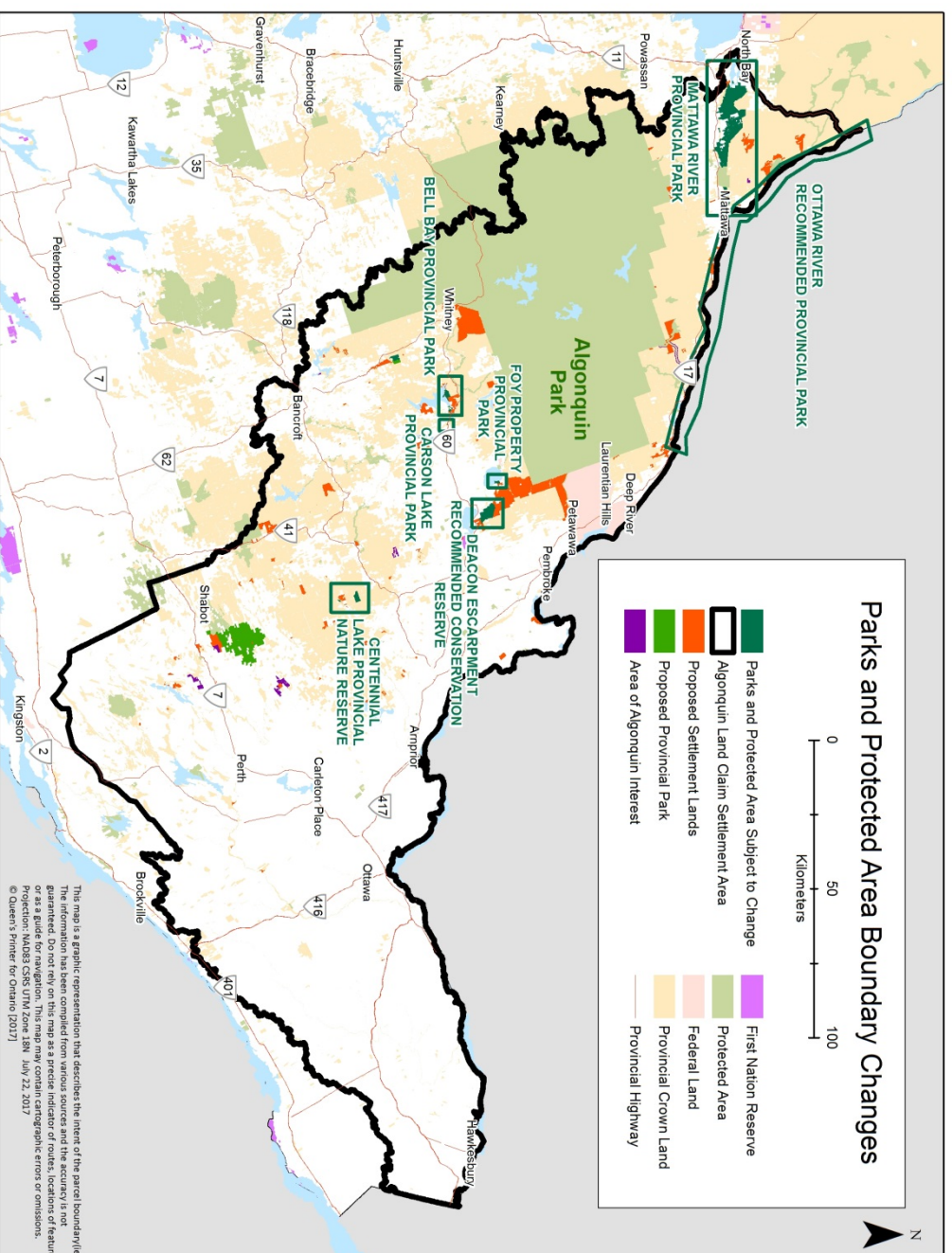


Figure 18 *Changes to Provincial Parks and Protected Areas*

7.1.3 Wildlife Resources

Algonquin Perspective:

Algonquins have managed the conservation and sustainability of wildlife populations and habitat for millennia. Algonquin Territory was divided into community and family based harvesting areas, often delineated by watersheds. These “harvesting areas” were not managed in isolation but acknowledged larger landscapes and the whole of the territory.

The historical [ancient] practice is the Algonquin tradition of local and regional level wildlife management for the sustainability of wildlife populations for the benefit of future generations. This practice has continued through the implementation of the Algonquin Harvest Management Plan which sets and adheres to sustainable harvest levels. As responsible managers of wildlife populations and habitats, the AOO continue to participate in the development of Forest Management Plans and Fisheries Management Plans.

The two (2) ecoregions in the AOO Settlement Area, Ontario Shield and Mixedwood Plains, have substantial influence on the wildlife communities, including species composition and population productivity. The Ontario Shield ecoregion is inhabited by wildlife communities dominated by large game species including moose, whitetail deer, elk, and black bear, as well as small game and fur bearers such as the Algonquin wolf, coyote, beaver, marten and fisher. The Mixedwood Plains ecoregion is inhabited by wildlife communities dominated by large game species including whitetail deer and black bear, while small game and fur bearers include fox, and eastern cottontail.

Wildlife Management Context

Wildlife conservation and management activities are guided by a comprehensive policy framework which is also reflected in forest management planning and species at risk protection. The policy framework is supported by provincial legislation applicable to wildlife, including the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act*; the *Crown Forest Sustainability Act*; the *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act* and the *Endangered Species Act*. Federally, migratory birds including migratory game birds such as ducks and geese are protected under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*; the *Species at Risk Act* also applies.

Multi-species management frameworks such as the Cervid Ecological Framework and single species policies for moose, deer (currently in draft), elk, black bear and wild turkey are used to direct management of these species within the AOO Settlement Area. Wildlife Management Units (WMUs) are used to manage wildlife including population objective setting, population assessment and allocation; WMUs population objectives remain the same whether lands are Crown lands or private lands.

The proposed Settlement Lands are located within three (3) cervid ecological zones (C2, D2, E3) and fifteen (15) WMUs (41, 48, 50, 55A, 55B, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63A, 64B, 65, 66A, 67).

Figure 19 illustrates the general distribution of proposed Settlement Lands within WMUs.

Where development occurs on private lands, wildlife and habitat protection policies and legislation apply. Current examples include the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) and associated technical documents such as the Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guidelines and the Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria Schedules, the *Endangered Species Act* and the *Fisheries Act* (2013).

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Wildlife Management Context

The transfer of proposed Settlement Lands does not affect AOO harvesting rights.

Canada and Ontario will maintain their respective jurisdiction in wildlife and migratory birds including their respective habitats, on all lands and waters in the Settlement Area.

There is no anticipated change to the legislative and policy framework for wildlife management as provincial and federal jurisdiction and legislation including the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act*, the *Endangered Species Act* and the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* will continue to apply when lands are transferred.

In addition, once lands are in AOO ownership, wildlife habitat management will be governed in accordance with provincial and municipal policies and legislation. The AOO may also have additional Algonquin policies. Future changes in land use may require assessment, review and approval.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect.

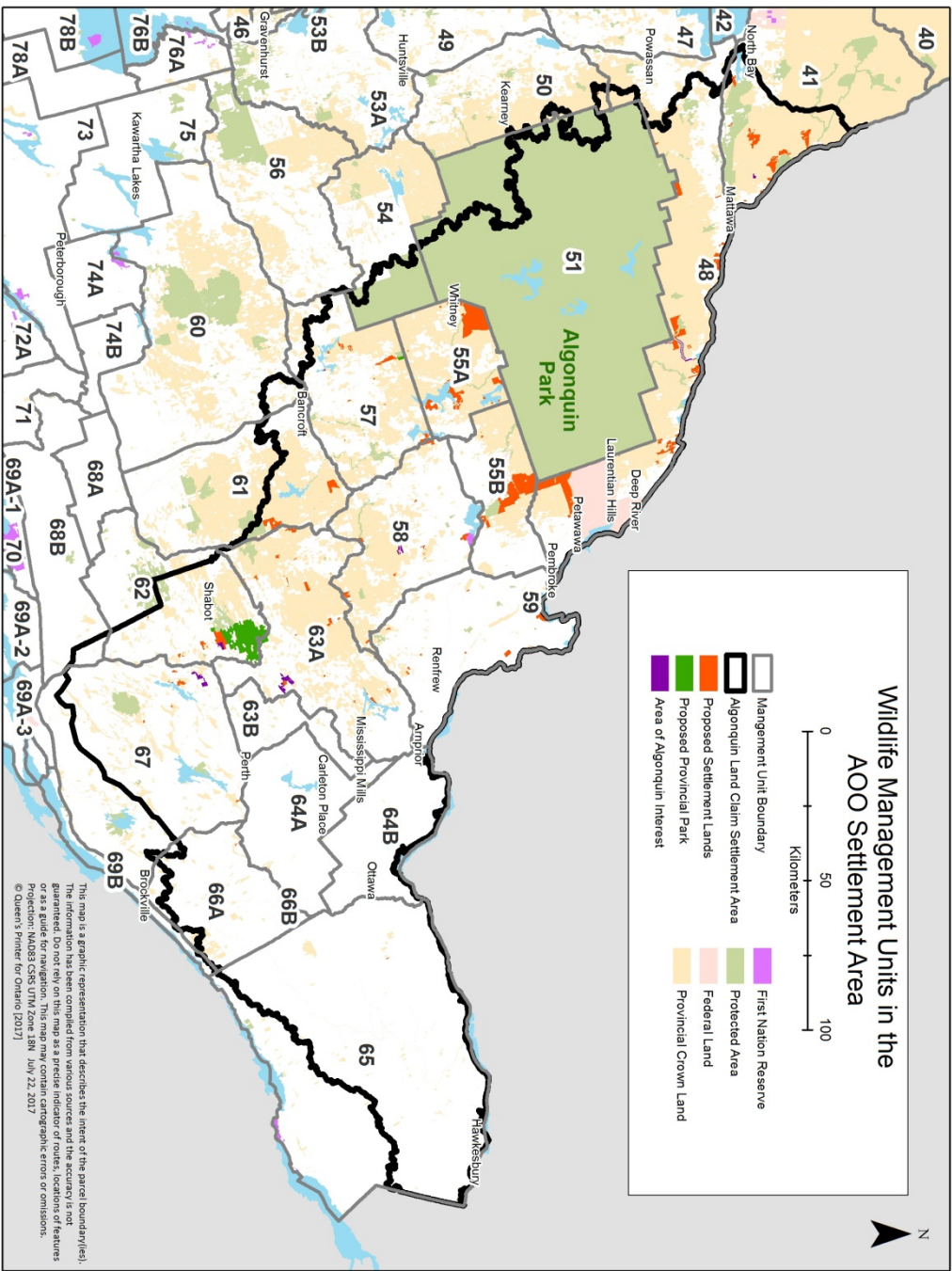


Figure 19 Wildlife Management Units in the A00 Settlement Area

7.1.4 Fisheries Resources

Algonquin Perspective:

Algonquins have managed the conservation and sustainability of fisheries populations and habitat for millennia.

Current State - Aquatic Ecosystems

Lakes

Within the AOO Settlement Area there are lakes that provide habitat for coldwater, coolwater and warmwater fish communities. Coldwater lake habitat supports species such as lake trout, brook trout, lake whitefish and lake cisco. Coolwater lake habitat supports species such as walleye, yellow perch, northern pike and muskellunge. Warmwater lake habitat supports species such as largemouth bass and bullhead catfish.

Lake trout lakes are rare in Ontario. Within the AOO Settlement Area there are lakes with natural populations of lake trout and lakes with put-grow-take populations. Natural populations rely on natural recruitment of individuals to sustain the population, while put-grow-take populations rely on stocking. To ensure the conservation of lake trout habitat, Ontario uses a policy framework (e.g. lakeshore capacity assessments) to ensure that development along the lakeshore of lake trout lakes does not exceed the capacity of the lake.

Rivers and Streams

Rivers and streams are prominent within the AOO Settlement Area and provide habitat for coldwater, coolwater and warmwater fish communities. Coldwater habitat supports fish species such as brook trout and sculpin species. Coolwater habitat supports fish species such as walleye, northern pike and iowa darter. Warmwater riverine habitat supports fish species such as largemouth bass, bluegill, carp, bullhead catfish and bowfin.

Fisheries Management Context

Within Ontario, the responsibility for fisheries management is shared between the provincial and federal governments. The protection of fish and fish habitat is the responsibility of the federal government. The federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans uses the federal *Fisheries Act* to meet this responsibility. Ontario is responsible for allocation and licensing of fisheries resources, fisheries management and fisheries management planning. The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry uses the *Ontario Fishery Regulations*, *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act*, and *Provincial Parks and Conservations Reserves Act* to meet these responsibilities.

The AOO are participating in fisheries management planning throughout the settlement area.

Ontario's twenty (20) Fisheries Management Zones (FMZs), are based on biological, climatic and social consideration and serve as the primary unit for management and monitoring. The settlement area intercepts four (4) FMZs 11, 12, 15, and 18 (**Figure 20**). There are proposed Settlement Lands in all four FMZs, with the majority occurring within FMZ 15.

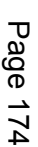


Figure 20 Fisheries Management Zones in the A00 Settlement Area

The beds of approximately seventy-four (74) lakes will be patented and transferred to the AOO. Most are located within the large parcels in the District of Nipissing (i.e. Town of Mattawan and South Algonquin) or the County of Renfrew's Townships of Head, Clara and Maria.

Table 44a documents the lakes that are to be proposed Settlement Lands and/or where a survey is required to determine if the water bodies are non-navigable.

Table 44a Water Bodies Where the Bed of the Water Body is Proposed for Transfer to the Algonquins of Ontario

Municipality	Parcel	Waterbody
Unincorporated Area: Geographic townships of Butler and Antoine	47G	Unnamed Lake
Unincorporated Area: Geographic Township of Orlig	350 *	(3 +) Carrigan Lake, Gauvreau Lake, Other Lakes
Mattawan	7B	(4 +) Montreuil Lake, Ducharme Lake, Hartshorn Lake, Other Lakes
Mattawan	123	Jennette Lake
East Ferris	83F1	Unnamed lake
Head, Clara, Maria	255	Dingley Lake
Head, Clara, Maria	259C	Billy's Lake
Head, Clara, Maria	317	(4) Quartz Lake, Campground Lake, Stoney Lake, Mullin Lake
Laurentian Hills, Killaloe, Hagarty and Richards, Laurentian Valley, North Algona Wilberforce	96I *	(19) Big Trout Lake, Devils Lake, Foley Lake, John's Lake, Hemlock Lake, Little Cranberry Lake, Redpine Lake, Scharfe Lake, Upper Long Lake, Upper Mallard Lake, Wee Trout Lake, Wolf Lake, Wormy Lake, 6 unnamed lakes
Laurentian Hills	263	(2) Upper Pergeon Lake, Lower Pergeon Lake
Killaloe, Hagarty and Richards	152	(2) Red Rock Mountain Lake, unnamed waterbody
North Algona Wilberforce	55D	(3 +) Michigan Lakes, unnamed lakes
Madawaska Highlands & Madawaska Valley	107A, 299	(4) Neds Pond, 3 unnamed lakes
South Algonquin	91G *	(20) Bertha Lake, Greengrass Lake, Hardtack Lake, Headstone Lake, Lobster Lake, Little Lobster Lake, Lunch Lake, Noon Lake, Richard Lake, Seed Lake, Seesaw Lake, Sunray Lake, Sundown Lake, Sonia Lake, Tipperairy Lake, Tired Lake, Tuya Lake, Weasel Lake, West Headstone Lake, Wind Lake.
South Algonquin	294C	(2 +)Balfour Lake, Other Lakes
Lanark Highlands	81A	Pond on the Hill
Addington Highlands	206	Unnamed lake
Central Frontenac	68	(4 +) Beaver Lake (TBC), Calvin Lake, Smith Lake, Other Lakes

* Denote Specified Algonquin Lands.

Stocked Lakes

Fish stocking is an important fisheries management tool to help restore degraded fish populations. Within the AOO Settlement Area, fish stocking is carried out, often with partners, in accordance with the Provincial Stocking Guideline (2002) and current FMZ or Protected Area plan. Generally, Ontario does not stock lakes that the public cannot access.

There are sixteen (16) lakes currently stocked by MNRF where the beds of the lakes are to be transferred to AOO ownership.

Table 44b documents lakes that are currently stocked, where the beds are proposed to be transferred to the AOO.

Table 44b Lakes Proposed for Transfer into AOO Ownership that are Currently Stocked.

Municipality	Parcel	Waterbody
East Ferris	83F1	(1): Unnamed lake
Mattawan	7B	(2): Montreuil Lake, Ducharme Lake
Head, Clara, Maria	259C	(1): Billy's Lake
Head, Clara, Maria	317	(1): Stoney Lake
Laurentian Hills, Killaloe, Hagarty and Richards, Laurentian Valley, North Algona Wilberforce	96I *	(3): Big Trout Lake, Wormy Lake, Wee Trout Lake
South Algonquin	91G *	(7): Greengrass Lake, Hardtack Lake, Lunch Lake, Richard Lake, Seesaw Lake, Tuya Lake, West Headstone Lake. Note: Three lakes are located along the shared boundary with Algonquin Provincial Park: McFee Lake, Milon Lake, Moonbeam Lake.
Unincorporated Area: Geographic Township of Orlig	350 *	(1): Gauvreau Lake

*Denote specified Algonquin lands

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Current State - Aquatic Ecosystems

Lakes

The beds of seventy four (74) water bodies are proposed to be transfer into AOO ownership. Public access may no longer be provided.

Therefore, the net environmental effect is to be determined. The effect is localized.

Rivers and Streams

Smaller streams may be transferred into AOO ownership at Date of Transfer if the water body is considered to be non-navigable. There is no anticipated change to the aquatic ecosystem of rivers and streams as a result of the transfer of the beds of these non-navigable water bodies.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect.

Fisheries Management Context

The transfer of proposed Settlement Lands does not affect Algonquin harvesting rights.

Canada and Ontario will maintain their respective jurisdiction in fisheries including their respective habitats, on all lands and waters in the Settlement Area.

Fisheries Management Zones will continue to be used as the primary unit for fisheries management and monitoring. Sub-zone fisheries management planning will continue.

Following the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands, fisheries resources will continue to be managed in accordance with FMZ planning and fisheries management planning in the Settlement Area as identified currently in the AIP. There will be no net environmental effect on the fisheries regulations in the Settlement Area, and MNRF will maintain responsibility for overseeing fisheries management regulations

In addition, once lands are in AOO ownership, fisheries habitat management will be governed in accordance with provincial and municipal policies and legislation that is applied to private lands. The AOO may also have additional Algonquin policies for fisheries habitat management. Future changes in land use (e.g. development) may require assessment, review and approval.

Stocked Lakes

There are sixteen (16) stocked lakes that are proposed to be transfer into Algonquin ownership. Public access may no longer be provided.

In accordance with the Provincial Stocking Guideline, generally, Ontario does not stock lakes that the public cannot access

Further discussion is required for the transfer of lake beds of stocked lakes.

Therefore, the net environmental effect is to be determined.

7.1.5 Lakeshore Capacity on Lake Trout Lakes and Recreational Lakes

Algonquin Perspective:

Given the central importance of water to the Algonquins, lake health and protection are vital.

Lakeshore capacity was an important consideration during the Land Selection Process. When shoreline development is being considered on a lake, Lakeshore Capacity Assessments are used as a planning tool to help control the amount of phosphorus, a key pollutant, from entering inland lakes. Specifically, lakeshore capacity assessments are used to:

- Assess the current status of the fisheries population and habitat for each identified lake;
- Determine the residual shoreline development capacity of designated lake trout lakes and other fisheries lakes; and
- Apply mitigation strategies to proposed Settlement Lands (e.g. lot size with >300m setback).

Lakes “at capacity” and “near capacity” have land use impacts on potential development options. The results of lakeshore capacity assessments provided critical information on lands for transfer on lakes.

The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) Lakeshore Capacity Assessment Handbook provides the direction on how to determine lakeshore capacity for 1) Lake Trout Lakes and 2) Recreation Lakes.

1) Lake Trout Lakes

Lake trout lakes are rare in Ontario. For this reason, special consideration is given when there is a request for Crown land on lake trout lakes for potential impacts of lakeshore development. Designated lake trout lakes can be found in the policy *Inland Ontario Lakes Designated for Lake Trout Management* and are listed as either natural or put-grow-take lakes.

- Dispositions of Crown land on natural lake trout lakes is generally not permitted where the disposition could lead to subsequent development that could have a negative impact to habitat or the lakeshore carrying capacity for lake trout.
- Disposition of Crown land is permitted on designated put-grow-take lake trout lakes where it has been determined that the lake has sufficient lakeshore development capacity to accommodate anticipated development impacts.

2) Recreational Lakes

All other lakes are considered recreation lakes for the purposes of applying the Lakeshore Capacity Assessment Handbook.

Algonquin Land Claim: Specific approach to transfer Crown Lands on Lakes

The AOO have requested lands on designated lake trout lakes for the purposes of land claim settlement. A specific approach was developed for the negotiation process:

- Where the AOO identified a non-development objective, then parcels were permitted all lakes;
- Where the AOO identified a waterfront development objectives– including establishing new hunt camps - then parcels were permitted on lakes where there is existing development and parcels were configured to address lake capacity concerns.

Ontario does not typically transfer lands on designated lake trout lakes. The AOO high-level intent for the lands informed whether lands could be considered or whether alternative lands were required.

In general, Ontario did not allow for land selections on undeveloped lake trout lakes except where the AOO indicted they did not have development objectives.

Through these studies, it was determined that:

- Eleven (11) lake trout lakes and four (4) recreation lakes are at capacity;
- Two (2) lake trout lakes and two (2) recreation lakes are nearing capacity;
- Nine (9) lake trout lakes and five (5) recreation lakes are not at capacity; and
- Three (3) lake trout lakes and one (1) recreation lake have multiple basins with mixed results.

Lakeshore capacity for lake trout lakes are listed in **Table 45a**, and the lakeshore capacity for recreational lakes are listed in **Table 45b**.

Table 45a Lakeshore Capacity for Lake Trout Lakes

Municipality	Lakeshore Capacity	Waterbody	Parcel(s)
Central Frontenac	At Capacity	Eagle Lake	236
Central Frontenac	At Capacity	Silver Lake	230
East Ferris	TBC	Turtle Lake, Trout Lake and Talon Lake	83F1/F2/F2, 293
East Ferris	Not at Capacity	Clear Lake	47A
East Ferris	Not at Capacity	Upper Mazinaw Lake	60E, 60I, 60Z
East Ferris	Model Did Not Work	Round Lake	106
Hastings Highlands	At Capacity	Baptiste Lake	19
Hastings Highlands	At Capacity	Kamaniskeg Lake: North Basin	60B

Municipality	Lakeshore Capacity	Waterbody	Parcel(s)
Head, Clara & Maria	At Capacity	Lake Clear	58B
Head, Clara & Maria	At Capacity	McSourley Lake	259E
Madawaska Valley	At Capacity	Kamaniskeg Lake: North Basin	60B
Madawaska Valley	Not at Capacity	Carson Lake	109
Madawaska Valley	Not at Capacity	Kamaniskeg Lake: South Basin	60B
Madawaska Valley	Model Did Not Work	Bark Lake	192B, 107A
Madawaska Valley	Model Did Not Work	Paugh Lake	192B, 151
Madawaska Valley	Model Did Not Work	Trout (Stubbs) Lake	109
North Frontenac	At Capacity	Buckshot Lake	199C
North Frontenac	Not at Capacity	Brule Lake	199C, 308
Papineau - Cameron	At Capacity	Papineau Lake	128
South Algonquin	At Capacity	Balfour Lake	294C
South Algonquin	Not at Capacity	Aylen Lake	294C, 72-A-D
South Algonquin	Model Did Not Work	Bark Lake	75C
South Frontenac	At Capacity	Bob's Lake (Green Bay)	234
South Frontenac	At Capacity	Crow Lake	234
South Frontenac	At Capacity	Devil Lake	221

Table 45b Lakeshore Capacity for Recreational Lakes

Municipality	Lakeshore Capacity	Waterbody	Parcel(s)
Addington Highlands	Not at Capacity	Browns Lake	198
Addington Highlands	TBC	Norway Lake	129P
Carlow Mayo	Not at Capacity- Model Did Not Work	Fraser Lake	175
Drummond / North Elmsley	Not at Capacity –Model Did Not Work	Lower Rideau Lake	80
Greater Madawaska	Not at Capacity	Black Donald Lake	178C
Greater Madawaska	Model Did Not Work	Hurds Lake	171A, 171B
Hastings Highlands	At Capacity	Salmon Trout Lake	20
Papineau-Cameron	At Capacity	Earl's Lake	292
North Frontenac	At Capacity	Mississagagon Lake	205
North Frontenac	Not at Capacity	Blue Lake (nearing)	205
North Frontenac	Model Did Not Work	Crotch Lake, South Basin	288
Killaloe, Hagarty & Richards	Not at Capacity –Model Did Not Work	Brewster Lake	152, 106A
Killaloe, Hagarty & Richards	Not at Capacity –Model Did Not Work	Upper Long Lake	60O
Lanark Highlands	At Capacity	White Lake	60G
Lanark Highlands	Model Did Not Work	Upper Park Lake	81A
Laurentian Hills	Not at Capacity	Lower Pergeon Lake (nearing)	263
Laurentian Hills	Not at Capacity	Tee Lake	56D
Madawaska Valley	Not at Capacity –Model Did	Burns Lake	129B

Municipality	Lakeshore Capacity	Waterbody	Parcel(s)
	Not Work		
Madawaska Valley	Not at Capacity –Model Did Not Work	Spectacle Lake	165, 299
North Algona Wilberforce	Not at Capacity	Rattrays Lake (nearing)	55D
South Algonquin	Not at Capacity –Model Did Not Work	Spectacle Lake	165, 301
South Frontenac	Not at Capacity	Bob's Lake: West Basin	234
South Frontenac	Model Did Not Work	Bob's Lake: Buck Bay & East Basin	234

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Proposed Settlement Lands will be transferred where there is lakeshore carrying capacity and the review did not identify significant constraints. Where lakes are at capacity, the proposed Settlement Lands were configured to be able to respect development setbacks if development was pursued in the future. Furthermore, any future development will be subject to federal, provincial and municipal development requirements and negative effects will be mitigated through land use planning processes.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect.

7.1.6 Wetlands

Algonquin Perspective:

Wetlands are critical to healthy, functioning ecosystems. The health and well-being of the entire Algonquin Traditional Territory depends on the protection of wetlands. With healthy wetlands, Algonquins are provided with stores of medicines, food sources, clean water and countless other benefits. Protection of all wetlands is a priority for the Algonquins.

Wetlands are areas that have been inundated with water for an extended period of time allowing the soil to become saturated. Ontario recognizes four types of wetlands:

Bogs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peat-covered wetlands are wetlands in which vegetation shows the effects of a high water table and general lack of nutrients and high-acidity. These systems receive water from only rain or run-off.
Fens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar to a bog, however, there are more nutrients in the soil and are less acidic which results in a more productive system than a bog. They are often dominated by sedge species.
Marshes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most productive wetland habitat, marshes are periodically or permanently flooded with water. Marshes are rich in nutrients and are characterized by vegetation such as cattails and water lilies.
Swamps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dominated by shrubs or trees, these areas may be flooded seasonally or for long periods of time. Swamps are both nutrient rich and productive.

Wetlands are evaluated to assist municipalities, conservation and planning authorities and other agencies and organizations with land use planning. While the proposed Settlement Lands have an abundance of wetlands, only some are currently identified as provincially significant through the Ontario Wetland Evaluation System (OWES). Wetlands determined to be provincially significant (i.e. provincially significant wetlands) will be protected from development and site alteration through the Provincial Policy Statement under the *Planning Act*. **Table 46a** and **Table 46b** list the provincially significant wetlands (PSW) where portions are located within proposed Settlement Lands or are next to proposed Settlement Lands.

Table 46a Provincial Significant Wetlands on Proposed Settlement Lands

Municipality	Provincially Significant Wetlands	Parcel
Admaston / Bromley	Reid Lake / Miller Lake Provincially Significant Wetlands	169
Drummond / North Elmsley	Port Elmsley #1 Wetland	80
Drummond / North Elmsley	Bacchus Marsh	80
Hastings Highlands	Baptiste - Elephant Lake Wetland Complex	22E, 22EE
Montague	Rideau River Pt. #2 Provincially Significant Wetland	214

Table 46b Provincial Significant Wetlands Next to Proposed Settlement Lands

Municipality	Provincially Significant Wetlands	Parcel
Hastings Highlands	Baptiste - Elephant Lake Wetland Complex	19
Lanark Highlands	Joes Lake Provincially Significant Wetland	202
South Frontenac	Wolfe Lake Complex Provincial Significant Wetland	237

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Wetlands have been identified on the descriptive plans based on aerial imagery and may be larger or smaller than the wetland delineation for a parcel.

Many proposed Settlement Lands have been identified for community recreation and environmental protection or historical or cultural purposes.

In a limited number of instances, the AOO have identified potential future development objectives for Settlement lands where wetlands are located. Wetland evaluations may be undertaken to determine where provincially significant wetlands. Provincially significant wetlands will be identified in municipal official plan designations and zoning maps, in accordance with the appropriate official plan and zoning bylaw.

Where the AOO proceed to development then wetlands will be considered along with other natural heritage values in accordance with applicable legislation, regulation and policies.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect to wetlands, as a result of the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands to the AOO.

7.1.7 Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSIs) are areas of land and water containing unique natural landscapes or features. These features have been scientifically identified as having life or earth science values related to protection, scientific study, or education. Life Science ANSIs

represent biodiversity and natural landscape and include specific types of forests, valleys, prairies, wetlands, native plants, native animals and their supportive environments. Life science ANSIs contain relatively undisturbed vegetation and landforms and their associated species and communities. Earth science ANSIs are geological in nature and contain significant examples of bedrock, fossils, landforms or ongoing geological processes.

There are three life science ANSIs which are partially located on, or directly adjacent to, proposed Settlement Lands: Hungry Lakes Barrens, Fortune Schooner, and Centennial Lake. These ANSIs are located in areas the AOO have indicated may be developed in the near term. Provincially significant Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are listed in **Table 47**.

There are no earth science ANSIs located within, or within 1 km of, proposed Settlement Lands.

Table 47 Provincially Significant Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest

Municipality	Name	Parcel
Central Frontenac	Hungry Lakes Barren Life Science ANSI	68
Central Frontenac	Fortune Schooner Life Science ANSI	225A
Greater Madawaska	Centennial Lake Life Science ANSI	178C (adjacent)

Assessment of Environmental Effects

The boundaries of the two life science Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI) on proposed Settlement Lands will be identified in municipal official plan designations and zoning maps, in accordance with the appropriate official plan and zoning bylaw. Where the AOO proceed to development then the ANSIs will be considered along with other natural heritage values in accordance with applicable legislation, regulation and policies.

It is anticipated that there will be no environmental effects to ANSIs as a result of the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands to the AOO.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect to Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest as a result of the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands to the AOO.

7.1.8 Species at Risk

Species at risk (SAR) are those species designated under the provincial *Endangered Species Act* (ESA). In Ontario, more than 200 species of plants and animals are classified as being at risk. There are four categories of risk:

Extirpated	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lives somewhere in the world, and at one time lived in the wild in Ontario, but no longer lives in the wild in Ontario.
Endangered	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lives in the wild in Ontario but is facing imminent extinction or extirpation.
Threatened	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lives in the wild in Ontario, is not endangered, but is likely to become endangered if steps are not taken to address factors threatening it.
Special Concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lives in the wild in Ontario, is not endangered or threatened, but may become threatened or endangered due to a combination of biological characteristics and identified threats.

There are a several species at risk known to occur on the proposed Settlement Lands and more species at risk known to occur in the AOO Settlement Area, based on desktop surveys and field visits. Through the *Endangered Species Act*, species classified as endangered or threatened automatically receive legal protection and their habitats are also protected.

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Species at risk are located on proposed Settlement Lands. The desktop surveys and field visits should not be considered exclusive and other species and species at risk may be found.

Many proposed Settlement Lands have been identified for community recreation and environmental protection or historical or cultural purposes. In a limited number of instances, the AOO have identified a development objective for the Settlement Lands. Ontario is undertaking SAR assessments on parcels that AOO have identified for priority future development, in order to assess in greater detail the occurrence and potential habitat for SAR.

Where the AOO proceed to development, then species at risk maybe considered along with other natural heritage values, in accordance with applicable legislation, regulation and policies. In the future, development proposals with the potential to impact SAR or their habitat will require compliance with the *Endangered Species Act*, which may include further site assessments.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect, to species at risk, or their habitat as a result of the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands to the AOO.

7.1.9 Natural Hazards

Ontario has provided existing natural hazard information to the AOO to inform their decision-making and to reduce the potential risk to Ontario's residents from natural hazards. There are some proposed Settlement Lands that are susceptible to natural hazards. Ontario's policy is to direct development away from areas of natural hazards where there is an unacceptable risk to public health or safety or of property damage.

Natural hazards fall under the responsibility of all provincial ministries under the *Emergency Management Act and Civil Protection Act* (EMCPA). As per the *EMCPA*, all ministries are to develop and implement an emergency management program which includes an emergency plan, training and exercising, public safety education and awareness, and adherence to the associated Standards (Ontario Regulation 380/04).

Natural hazards may occur on proposed Settlement Lands and include earthquakes, floods, hail, fog, landslides, tornadoes and winter storms. Municipal, provincial and federal programs apply when these natural disasters occur. Each ministry is also assigned specific types of hazards which require an emergency response plan. The transfer of lands into Algonquin ownership does not change the rate, occurrence or severity of any natural hazards.

Natural hazards with a higher potential of occurrence are described below:

- Wildland fires;
- Floods;
- Drought/Low Water;
- Erosion; and
- Soil and Bedrock Instability.

The management of certain natural hazards (flood, erosion control, soil and bedrock instability) is partially addressed through programs and regulations under the *Conservation Authorities Act* and when lands become Settlement Lands, through the Provincial Policy Statement, 2014 (PPS).

In an effort to assess effects in a systematic manner, natural hazards have been grouped as follows: wildland fires, floods, drought/low water, erosion and soil/bedrock instability. Existing conditions and potential environmental effects for each group of uses are discussed below.

Table 51 summarizes the potential environmental effects (both positive and negative) for natural hazards that may be associated with the project and proposed measure to mitigate potential negative effects.

7.1.9.1 Wildland Fires

Many of the proposed Settlement Lands include large forested areas. Wildland fire is an important natural disturbance in forests and grasslands; however, wildland fires can pose a risk to public safety, as well as to communities, property, timber supply and infrastructure.

The *Wildland Fire Management Strategy* (2014) provides direction on the management of wildland fires across Ontario. In Ontario every wildfire receives a response appropriate for the values at risk to ensure public and infrastructure safety.

The *Wildland Fire Management Strategy* also promotes the importance of the ecological role of fire and encourages the sharing of that knowledge so that the people of Ontario endorse the natural role of fire and its use to manage vegetation.

Another objective of the strategy is to encourage property owners and land managers to take action to mitigate the undesirable impacts of wildland fires on their property or other values.

To support the Provincial Policy Statement, Ontario has also developed policy to mitigate wildland fire threat and has mapped areas with high potential for wildland fire.

Ontario has reviewed all proposed Settlement Lands for mapped areas with high potential for wildland fire based on the Wildlife Fire Management Strategy. Results are listed in **Table 48**.

Table 48 Potential for Wildland Fires on Proposed Settlement Lands

Type of Potential for Wildland Fire	Parcels
Extreme	(8): 66A, 81A, 121C, 125, 226, 296, 313, 350
High	(51): 7C, 44, 56C, 58B, 60G, 60O, 72A, 73, 75A, 83F1, 106A, 109, 110A, 129Y, 165, 171B, 177, 191, 199C, 205, 206, 217, 221, 224, 231, 233, 234, 236, 242, 244, 254, 288A, 291, 293, 302B, 306A, 308, 322, 338, 339, 343, 347.
Extreme and High	(66): 4D, 7B, 18, 38, 39, 40, 47A, 47G, 56D, 56K, 60B, 60G, 60I, 68, 75C, 91G, 96I, 107A, 107C, 123, 124B, 129T, 134A, 152, 162, 169, 178C, 192B, 193, 214, 216, 225A, 227, 237, 241, 245, 253, 255, 259C, 259D, 259E, 263, 267, 294C, 297, 299, 301, 303, 307, 316C, 317, 334, 336, 340.
Does not indicate areas of extreme or high potential	(65): 1, 3D, 7D, 19, 20, 55D, 57, 57B, 57C, 58, 60E, 60Z, 72B, 72C, 72D, 74A, 75B, 80, 83F2, 106, 110M, 129A, 129M, 129Q, 129R, 129W, 129X, 151, 171A, 175, 176, 182, 194, 198, 202, 230, 247A, 258B, 269D, 276, 277, 279, 280, 292, 295, 302A, 310, 311, 316B, 318, 323, 324, 344, 345, 355

Three proposed Settlement Lands (i.e. Specified Algonquin Lands (96I, 91G, 250)) are to be exempt from taxation and the AOO will enter into a financial agreement with the appropriate government authority for services.

Assessment of Environmental Effects

The Wildland Fire Management Strategy could continue to be applied to guide the consideration of approaches to minimize the effects of wildland fires and promote the use of fire on the proposed Settlement Lands.

Mitigation of any wildland fire hazard would continue to be the responsibility of the land owner.

The land owner has responsibility for wildland fire management including prevention, response and mitigation. However, how regulations are applied and opportunities for agreements related to providing wildland fire management services, including the control and management of wildland fire, may be negotiated between the land owner and other parties, such as provincial or municipal governments.

Further discussion will be required between Ontario, municipalities and the land owner to confirm the ongoing and future wildland fire management of all proposed Settlement Lands including Specified Algonquin Lands where agreements on the level of service.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect.

7.1.9.2 Flooding, Erosion, Soil / Bedrock Instability, Drought and Low Water

Ministries are assigned hazards through Order-in-Council; municipalities also are responsible for identifying areas subject to provincial hazards and developing emergency management plans (e.g. flood contingency plans) to limit exposure to public health and safety risks. This includes identifying floodplains, areas impacted by erosion, and other hazardous lands in municipal plans as well as MNRF District Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments (HIRA) and incorporating policies to address new development near these areas.

Ontario's responsibilities in the management of flooding, erosion, and soil / bedrock instability are delivered in partnership with municipalities, partially through provisions in the Provincial Policy Statement, 2014 (PPS) and through programs and regulations under the *Conservation Authorization Act*, specifically:

1. Planning Act and Provincial Policy Statement, 2014

Natural hazard policies in the Provincial Policy Statement are implemented by municipalities through their official plans and zoning bylaws

2. Conservation Authorities Act

Under the *Conservation Authorities Act*, Conservation Authorities, where they exist, manage natural hazard risks through permits and regulation of development activities in hazard prone areas (such as floodplains, wetlands, valleylands, shorelines, unstable soils / bedrock areas). Where conservation authorities do not exist, local MNRF District Offices are responsible.

There are six (6) conservation authorities with proposed Settlement Lands.

Table 49 Conservation Authorities with Proposed Settlement Lands

Conservation Authorities	Parcels
Cataraqui Region	(1): 221
Mississippi Valley	(25): 60E, 60F, 60I, 60Z, 66A, 68, 81A/B, 198, 199C, 202, 205, 206, 226, 227, 230, 231, 288A, 306A, 307, 316B, 316C
North Bay - Mattawa	(27): 44, 83F1/2/F3, 124B, SAP- 10, 291, 292, 293, 297, 302A/B, 303, 338, 346, 350.
Quinte	(2): 68,217
Rideau Valley	(13): 80, 214, 216, 233, 234, 235, 236, 276, 277, 279, 280, 313
South Nation	(1): 269D

Where parcels are not within conservation authorities' areas, Ontario, or municipalities continue to provide natural hazard management.

Flooding

Structures and property within floodplains, slopes, valleys and shorelines may be susceptible to damage from natural processes such as flooding, erosion, slope failures and dynamic beaches. During a flood, water levels rise and inundate areas not ordinarily covered by water. Such areas are known as floodplains. High water levels are often the result of extreme watercourse flows, which are produced by extreme rainfall and snowmelt.

In most areas of Ontario, flooding of river and stream systems typically occurs following the spring freshet and may occur again as a result of thunderstorm activity in the summer or increased runoff in the fall.

Ontario integrates a mix of flood management measures into the broader emergency management framework to protect public safety and reduce economic impacts of hazard events. These measures include directing development away from flood-prone areas, the provision of flood warnings to affected areas, and working with the Office of the Fire Marshall and Emergency Management to assist municipalities and Indigenous communities with flood-related evacuations.

Ontario has identified all regulated water levels and existing licences of occupation and leases with the right to flood located on, or next to proposed Settlement Lands. Water bodies are identified on the descriptive plans.

Erosion

Erosion is a naturally occurring process affecting all land features and involves the movement of earth across the landscape. Generally, erosion occurs along the shorelines of rivers, streams and lakes, and may also occur in valley slopes. Erosion is classified as a hazard only when it poses a threat to people, property or the environment. Slope failure is a direct result of erosion on any sloped or inclined surface of land. Heavy rainfall carries topsoil down embankments, slopes and valley walls, contributing to slope instability. The rate of erosion may be increased by flooding, increased runoff or human activity such as building, digging, and removing vegetation. Erosion can come about slowly (e.g. receding shoreline) or can happen suddenly (e.g. loss of valley wall material).

Ontario has provided limited contour information on steep slopes during the Land Selection Process. There is the potential for erosion to occur on proposed Settlement Lands due to natural or man-made occurrences.

Soil and Bedrock Instability

Soil and bedrock instability represents three hazardous conditions: unstable soils, organic soils and unstable bedrock.

Leda clay (also known as quick clay) is a common soil deposit found in Eastern Ontario. Leda clays are sensitive marine clays that can appear solid and stable; however, once disturbed or saturated with water, can liquefy. Areas of moderate to steep slopes where precipitation is plentiful are most at risk; usually these areas will have a history of previous slope failures or slides. There may be some proposed Settlement Lands with a potential for leda clays.

Organic soils, such as peat, are formed by the decomposition of vegetation and organic materials and are typically present in wetlands. Organic soils lack structure and load bearing capacity and typically cannot support structures and are also prone to erosion and can release explosive methane gas. A limited number of sites have identified organic soils listed are listed on **Table 50** and some wetlands on proposed Settlement Lands.

Table 50 *Known Locations: Soil and Bedrock Instability on Proposed Settlement Lands*

Type	Municipality	Parcels
Organic Soils	North Frontenac	(3): 241, 308, 316C
Organic Soils	Central Frontenac	(1): 68

In Ontario, karst formations are the most common type of unstable bedrock formation. Karst formations are characterized by jagged, irregular formations of limestone or dolomitic bedrock, marked by fractures, fissures and sinkholes. Water flowing over and through this type of rock can create sinkholes, trenches and underground caves, making groundwater more susceptible to contamination. The size, extent and severity of a hazard arising from a karst formation vary greatly from location to location and require site-specific assessment. Based on existing broad scale mapping of karst formations, there are no known locations on, or next to, proposed Settlement Lands.

Drought and Low Water

Drought is characterized by below-normal rainfall for an extended period of time (3 months or more), potentially aggravated by increased evaporation brought on by warmer temperatures. The lack of rain and increased evaporation result in lower water levels in lakes, streams and rivers, and reduce soil moisture and groundwater.

In Ontario, drought occurs annually during all seasons but may be aggravated during periods of low precipitation (both winter and summer). Summer is often most severe due to higher evaporation rates that come with warmer temperatures. Drought and low water levels will occur on the proposed Settlement Lands.

Ontario, municipalities and conservation authorities work together to addresses drought and low water through the *Ontario Low Water Response Program*. MNR's Surface Water Monitoring Center assesses Ontario weather and watershed conditions daily, and based on established risk thresholds, issues reports on low water conditions to municipalities, conservation authorities, Indigenous communities and other partners.

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Flooding

Flooding generally occurs along major rivers corridors or large lakes.

Ontario has used existing information to identify floodplains and existing flooding agreements and programs that are located on, or next to, proposed Settlement Lands. There are 32 proposed Settlement Lands where hydro-electric operators have been granted the authority to

flood. Ontario will endeavor to negotiate a partial release to the 26 parcels where Ontario Power Generation has water power leases.

Areas within municipal boundaries are addressed by existing municipal and provincial emergency management policy. In unincorporated areas the provincial or federal government may assist local organizations and/or First Nation governments with emergency management planning and response. No policy change, nor changes to the potential for flooding, is expected as a result of proposed Settlement Lands transfer.

Following the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands, Ontario, municipalities, conservation authorities and the AOO will continue to share responsibility for flood management. In the unincorporated areas, Ontario will have a greater role.

Erosion

Ontario has provided limited information on steep slopes (i.e. contour lines) during the Land Selection Process. There is the potential for erosion to occur on proposed Settlement Lands due to natural or human-made occurrences.

Areas within municipal boundaries are addressed by existing municipal and provincial emergency management policy. In unincorporated areas, the provincial or federal government may more closely assist local organizations and/or First Nation governments with emergency management planning and response. As it relates to this hazard, no policy change is expected as a result of proposed Settlement Lands transfer.

Following the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands, Ontario, municipalities, conservation authorities and the AOO will continue to share responsibility for erosion management. In the unincorporated areas, Ontario will have a greater role.

Soil and Bedrock Instability

Ontario has used existing information to identify where known or potential soil and bedrock instability is likely to occur.

Areas within municipal boundaries are addressed by existing municipal and provincial emergency management policy. In unincorporated areas, the provincial or federal government may more closely assist local organizations and/or First Nation governments with emergency management planning and response. As it relates to this hazard, no policy change is expected as a result of proposed Settlement Lands transfer.

Following the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands, Ontario, municipalities, conservation authorities and the AOO will continue to share responsibility for soil and bedrock instability management. In the unincorporated areas, Ontario will have a greater role.

Drought and Low Water

Proposed Settlement Lands may be susceptible to drought and low water conditions. Ontario has not undertaken any further assessment as this is a natural phenomenon.

Areas within municipal boundaries are addressed by existing municipal and provincial emergency management policy. In unincorporated areas, the provincial or federal government may more closely assist local organizations and/or First Nation governments with emergency management planning and response. No policy changes, nor changes to the potential for drought and low water conditions, are expected as a result of the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands.

Following the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands, Ontario, municipalities, conservation authorities and the land owner will continue to share responsibility for drought and low water management. In the unincorporated areas, Ontario will be responsible in some capacity.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect.

7.1.10 Summary of Environmental Effects – Natural Environment

Summaries on the evaluation of environmental effects are focused on the potential environmental effects that are anticipated to occur as a result of transferring lands into Algonquin ownership. In some instances, the potential environmental effect also includes references to the provisions in the Agreement-in-Principle as those provisions may contain tools that could be used to mitigate the potential environmental effect.

Table 51 the potential environmental effects, proposed mitigation measures and the resulting net environmental effects for the ***transfer of lands to the AOO***. For most instances, mitigation measures will be developed through discussion with stakeholders once the potential environmental effect has been confirmed and that mitigation measures may be required. We have indicated in the right column considerations to help validate or clarify the environmental effects and some preliminary approaches to mitigate the net environmental effect.

Table 51 Summary Evaluation of Environmental Effects – Natural Environment

Description	Summary of Net Effect	Consultation and/or Mitigation Considerations
Ecological Land Classification System		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ecological land classification system is an organizational framework applied to terrestrial ecosystems in Ontario. The proposed Settlement Lands are located in two ecoregions and nine ecodistricts. The ecological land classification system does not change when lands are transferred into Algonquin ownership. Mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no anticipated net effect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required.
Parks and Protected Areas		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally, Ontario's park and protected area system does not change in the AOO Settlement Area. Seven (7) parks and protected areas proposed for transfer, in whole or in part, are non-operating and their ecological features are better represented elsewhere in the parks and protected area system. The proposals to add to Lake St. Peter Provincial Park and to establish a new protected area in the vicinity of Crotch Lake offset the removal of the areas from the parks and protected area system. The overall area of the protected areas system will increase in the AOO Settlement Area. Further mitigation and/or monitoring measures are not required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an anticipated positive net effect to the overall protected area system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further discussion may be required with local users of the protected areas to be transferred to clarify environmental effects and proposed mitigation measures.

Description	Summary of Net Effect	Consultation and/or Mitigation Considerations
<p>Wildlife</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Algonquins have managed the conservation and sustainability of wildlife populations and habitat for millennia. The historical [ancient] practice is the Algonquin tradition of local and regional level wildlife management for the sustainability of wildlife populations for the benefit of future generations. Types of wildlife located in the AOO Settlement Area are connected to the ecoregions they inhabit. Their presence does not change when lands are transferred. Wildlife population objectives and the policy framework does not change when lands are transferred into AOO ownership. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No effects to the wildlife management program are anticipated when lands are transferred. Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required.
<p>Fisheries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Algonquins have managed the conservation and sustainability of fisheries populations and habitat for millennia. Types of fisheries located in water bodies are next to and on AOO Settlement Area are connected to the types of water bodies they are in. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 74 lakes will be patented and transferred into Algonquin ownership. Two of these lakes are natural lake trout lakes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No effects to the fisheries management program are anticipated when lands are transferred. Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required.

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Description	Summary of Net Effect		Consultation and/or Mitigation Considerations
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Fisheries management objectives and the policy framework do not change when lands are transferred into AOO ownership.			
Stocking <ul style="list-style-type: none">There are sixteen (16) lakes currently stocked by MNRF that are proposed to be transferred to the AOO.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Effects to the stocking of these lakes are to be determined.Therefore, the resulting net environmental effect is to be determined.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Further discussion is required to determine if stocking will continue.	
Lakeshore Capacity on Lake Trout Lakes and Recreational Lakes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Lake health and protection are important considerations for the AOO and Ontario.Parcels on lakeshore that were selected for development objectives were delineated to have sufficient area to address lake capacity concerns.Official plan designations and zoning will reflect lake capacity in a manner that is compatible with the relevant official plan and zoning bylaw.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There is no environmental effect to the lake trout lakes or recreation lakes at the Date of Transfer. The AOO will be required to address lake capacity concerns at the time of development.Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ontario may undertake additional lakeshore capacity assessments where the AOO have identified potential land development.These studies contribute to building understanding between parties of the lakeshore capacity of certain lakes that may affect the AOO's ability to use the site.Future proposed development may require further assessments.	

Description	Summary of Net Effect	Consultation and/or Mitigation Considerations
<p>Wetlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wetlands are critical to healthy, functioning ecosystems. The health and well-being of the area require the protection of wetlands. Wetlands provide Algonquins with stores of medicines, food sources, clean water and countless other benefits. Protection of all wetlands is a priority for the AOO. Wetlands will continue to exist on proposed Settlement Lands when they become Settlement Lands. Some provincial significant wetlands have been identified on or adjacent to proposed Settlement Lands. Official plan designations and zoning will reflect wetlands including provincially significant wetlands in a manner that is compatible with the relevant official plan and zoning bylaw. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No effects to wetlands including provincially significant wetlands are anticipated as a result of the transfer of lands into Algonquin ownership. The AOO will be required to address these values when/ if they proceed to develop. Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ontario may undertake wetland evaluations where the AOO have identified potential development. These will be limited. These studies contribute to building understanding between parties of the provincially significant wetlands.
<p>Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two provincial life science ANSIs are located on proposed Settlement Lands. Official plan designations and zoning will reflect ANSIs in a manner that is compatible with the relevant official plan and zoning bylaw. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No effects to provincially significant ANSIs are anticipated as a result of the transfer of lands into AOO ownership. The AOO will be required to address these values when/ if they proceed to develop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required.

Description	Summary of Net Effect	Consultation and/or Mitigation Considerations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect. 	
Species at Risk		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are species at risk on proposed Settlement Lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No effects to species at risk are anticipated as a result of the transfer of lands into AOO ownership. • The AOO will be required to address these values when/ if they proceed to develop. • Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not required.
Natural Hazards		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural hazards may occur on proposed Settlement Lands and include earthquakes, floods, hail, fog, landslides, tornadoes and winter storms. • Municipal, provincial and federal programs apply when these natural disasters occur. • The transfer of lands into AOO ownership does not change the rate, occurrence or severity of any natural hazards. • Natural hazards with a higher potential of occurrence are described below. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No policy change, nor changes to the potential of natural hazards occurrence or severity, are anticipated as a result of the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands. • Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not required.

Description	Summary of Net Effect	Consultation and/or Mitigation Considerations
<p>Wildland Fire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed Settlement Lands may be susceptible to wildland fires. Ontario has reviewed the proposed Settlement Lands using mapping of areas of high potential for wildland fires. Following the transfer of lands, the Wildland Fire Management Strategy may be considered in managing wildland fires on the proposed Settlement Lands. Following the transfer of Settlement Lands, MNRF, municipalities, and the land owner will continue to share responsibility for wildland fire management. In the unincorporated areas, Ontario will be responsible in some capacity The land owner has responsibility for wildland fire management including prevention, response and mitigation. However, how regulations are applied and opportunities for agreements related to providing wildland fire management services, the control and management of wildland fire, may be negotiated between the land owner and other parties such as, provincial or municipal governments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No policy change, nor changes to the potential of wildland fire, are anticipated as a result of the transfer of Settlement Lands. Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further discussions required for Specified Algonquin Lands (i.e. Tax exempt 91G, 96I, 350) as agreement is still to be reached on the level of service the government authority will provide.

Description	Summary of Net Effect	Consultation and/or Mitigation Considerations
<p>Flooding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed Settlement Lands may be susceptible to flooding. There are several proposed Settlement Lands where hydro-electric operators can currently flood those lands. Following the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands, Ontario, municipalities, conservation authorities and the land owner will continue to share responsibility for flood management. In the unincorporated areas, Ontario will be responsible in some capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No policy change, nor changes to the potential for flooding, are anticipated as a result of proposed Settlement Lands transfer. Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required.
<p>Erosion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ontario has provided limited information on steep slopes (i.e. contour information) during the Land Selection Process. There is the potential for erosion to occur on proposed Settlement Lands due to natural or human-made occurrences. Following the transfer of Settlement Lands, Ontario, municipalities, conservation authorities and the land owner will continue to share responsibility for erosion management. In the unincorporated areas, Ontario will be responsible in some capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No policy change, nor changes to the potential for erosion, are anticipated as a result of the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands. Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required.
<p>Soil and Bedrock Instability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed Settlement Lands may have unstable soils (leda clays), organic soils, or unstable bedrock. Ontario has reviewed lands for soil and bedrock instability based on best 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No policy changes, nor changes to soil and bedrock instability, are anticipated as a result of the transfer of proposed Settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required

Description	Summary of Net Effect	Consultation and/or Mitigation Considerations
<p>available information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands, Ontario, municipalities, conservation authorities and the land owner will continue to share responsibility for soil and bedrock instability management. In the unincorporated areas, Ontario will be responsible in some capacity. 	<p>Lands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect. 	
<p><i>Drought and Low Water</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed Settlement Lands may be susceptible to drought and low water conditions. Following the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands, Ontario, municipalities, conservation authorities and the land owner will continue to share responsibility for drought and low water management. In the unincorporated areas, Ontario will be responsible in some capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No policy changes, nor changes to the potential for drought and low water conditions, are expected as a result of the transfer of proposed Settlement Lands. Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required.

7.2 Cultural Environment

As part of Ontario's land claim process, existing records are reviewed and assessed to support the land selection process. Aboriginal communities who submit land claims often provide extensive oral and written documentation concerning sites of cultural significance or heritage values as the primary rationale for selecting certain lands that they wish to have included in a claim settlement.

The Algonquins of Ontario identified lands with cultural and historic significance during the Land Selection Process. Protecting proposed Settlement Lands with sites that the AOO have identified as culturally and historically significant has been an important consideration (see Chapter 1). For example, some islands have been selected for their value as important spiritual sites and are not intended for development by the AOO. Some proposed Settlement Lands may be along waterways while others include high look out points or gathering points.

Algonquin Perspective:

The Algonquin Settlement Area has been home to Algonquin people for thousands of years. Significant spiritual, cultural and habitation sites exist in abundance. Protecting and conserving archaeological resources is of the utmost importance.

7.2.1 Archaeological Heritage

Areas of Archaeological Potential and Archeological Sites

The proposed Settlement Lands include areas of archaeological potential and registered archaeological sites. These are sites of historical and cultural significance for:

- the AOO;
- other aboriginal/ indigenous communities; and
- the people of Ontario.

Technical studies, such as archaeological assessments, may be conducted to verify values and to formally document sites of significance. Proposed Settlement Lands are screened for registered archaeological sites. Where appropriate, archaeological assessments will be initiated.

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessments include information about the geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions and evaluate in detail the archaeological potential of the proposed Settlement Lands. Stage 2 Archaeological Assessments may be undertaken for a limited number of proposed Settlement Lands where there is a need to undertake a detailed assessment and inventory of the cultural heritage resources based on the results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment.

Several registered archaeological sites have been identified on, or within 1 kilometre of, proposed Settlement Lands as a result of the screenings for registered archaeological sites and the Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessments.

Origins of registered archaeological sites on proposed Settlement Lands include:

- Euro / Early Canadian;
- Aboriginal / Indigenous; or
- Unknown.

These results include evidence of campsites, burials, cemeteries, old trap cabins and Euro/Early-Canadian farmsteads.

Where cultural heritage values are identified, Ontario works with Canada and the appropriate individuals or communities (e.g. aboriginal community) to determine appropriate measures for protecting and addressing cultural heritage values. Registered archaeological sites can be identified at any time and prior to the final EER Ontario will review all proposed Settlement Lands to confirm whether new registered archaeological sites have been identified.

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Some lands, including islands, along waterways were primarily selected by the Algonquins of Ontario for spiritual, cultural and historical uses and the proposed transfer into Algonquin ownership will support their ongoing protection for cultural heritage purposes. Some of these sites may be used by other aboriginal communities. Designations to, and the protection of, waterways does not change when the proposed lands become Settlement Lands.

Ontario will continue to review proposed Settlement Lands for archaeological potential. Archaeological assessments have been, and will be, undertaken where appropriate. Where registered archaeological sites are identified on proposed Settlement Lands, Ontario will work with the appropriate entities to delineate and mitigate the effects of transferring proposed Settlement Lands. For example, there are cultural heritage values on Camp Island in Trout Lake and Ontario is working with the AOO, other aboriginal communities, and a committee of interested parties, to determine how to protect the cultural heritage values. Where other groups identify use of registered sites, then further discussion will be required.

Further discussions to develop appropriate measures for addressing identified cultural heritage values prior to Final EER may be required where there is archaeological potential and/or registered archaeological sites are identified. Further mitigation and monitoring measures may be developed as a result of further assessment.

Therefore, the net environmental effect is to be determined prior to Final EER.

7.2.2 Waterways

The protection of waterways continues to be an important consideration for the AOO, Ontario and Canada. Historic records show that camps and outposts were established along the five major waterways and tributaries that cover much of the claim settlement area. These major waterways include the Ottawa River, Madawaska River, Petawawa River, Nipissing, Amable du Fond and the beds of these waterways will not be transferred to the AOO. However, the importance of these waterways to the AOO means that many proposed Settlement Lands are located along them.

Islands are important spiritual sites for aboriginal communities including the AOO. Several islands have been proposed to be transferred to the AOO and are located along the major river systems as well as in lakes.

Waterways as Travel Corridors

Waterways have always been important travel corridors through eastern Ontario. Originating at the St. Lawrence River, the Ottawa River heads north and runs along, and forms, the eastern boundary of Ontario. The Ottawa River is 1271 kilometres in length.

There is archaeological evidence suggesting the existence of a number of Aboriginal seasonal campsites dating back more than 6000 years. More permanent Aboriginal settlements existed along the riverbank as far back as the 17th century.

Dams and mills have existed along the Ottawa River for centuries. Settlements and communities along the waterway used the river as a vital power source and natural resource, much as communities along the river valley do today. The river was also used as an important transportation and trading hub by the First Nations and then by Europeans, and was intrinsic to the development of the nation's early logging industry.

From Canadian Heritage River System website (<http://chrs.ca/the-rivers/ottawa/>):

The Mattawa River provides the natural connection between the Ottawa River and Lake Nipissing.

The river is associated with First Nations history, with the exploration of Canada, and the fur trade. Mattawa, in Algonkian, means “junction of waterways” and “river with walls that echo its current.” For the First Nations, as well as the Europeans who came to the region in the 1600s, this waterway was a vital link from the St. Lawrence Valley to the upper Great Lakes. Archeological evidence from 28 sites suggests the waterway has been in use by aboriginal peoples for more than 6,000 years.

Samuel de Champlain's interpreter, Étienne Brûlé, went inland with a band of Algonquin in 1610, and five years later he accompanied a party of Huron over the route, producing the first published map of the area. The river then became the major west-bound highway for the traders and missionaries who followed.

The Mattawa was an important link in the commercial trade network that eventually extended across the continent. This short stretch was perhaps the most demanding on the 2,000 km Voyageur Waterway between Montreal and Fort William, as it included 11 of the route's 38 portages. Nine of these portages remain much as they were at the time of the Voyageurs, and all still have their original French names.

From Canadian Heritage River System website (<http://chrs.ca/the-rivers/mattawa/>):

The Rideau Waterway connects to the Ottawa River near the City of Ottawa and has been drastically altered by humans to become a canal system.

The Rideau canal system, the oldest continually functioning in North America, is a testament to the ingenuity and perseverance of Lieutenant-Colonel John By and others involved in its construction. [The Rideau canal system was] built between 1827 to 1832 to provide a safe bypass from Montreal to the south in case of war with America, [though] this trade and commerce route never fell under attack. The 47 locks and many of the original buildings survive to this day.

From Canadian Heritage River System website (<http://chrs.ca/the-rivers/rideau/>)

Other major rivers in the AOO Settlement Area include the Bonnechere River, Madawaska River, and Mississippi River.

National and International Designations of Rivers

The Mattawa River, the Ottawa River and the Rideau Waterway (River) are important river systems in Canada and have been designated Canadian Heritage Rivers in the Canadian Heritage River Systems. The program was established in 1984 and gives national recognition to Canada's outstanding rivers and encourages their long-term management to conserve their natural, cultural and recreational values for the benefit and enjoyment of Canadians, now and in the future.

The Rideau Waterway (River) is also a recognized United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site. These sites are selected to reflect the world's cultural and natural diversity of outstanding universal value. The Rideau Canal World Heritage Site and National Historical Site including the Rideau Canal, Fort Henry and Kingston Fortifications.

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Some lands, including islands, along waterways were primarily selected by the Algonquins of Ontario for spiritual, cultural and historical uses. Some of these waterways may be used by other groups. Designations to, and the protection of, waterways does not change when the proposed lands become Settlement Lands. Mitigation and monitoring measures are not required as there is no change to the protection and designation of waterways.

Therefore, there is no anticipated net effect.

7.2.3 Built Heritage

Built heritage resources can include buildings and structures (such as residences, farms, industrial or commercial buildings, bridges, canals, or dams) with cultural heritage value. On proposed Settlement Lands the following structures have been identified as having potential built heritage value, as described in **Table 61**.

Table 61 Built Heritage Considerations

Structure Type	Description	Notes
Dams (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hay Lake Dam (75A) and Machesney Lake Dam (60F) Heritage assessments have not been completed for the dams. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hay Lake Dam is older than 40 years. Machesney Lake Dam (age TBC)
Former Ontario Ranger Camp (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Machesney Lake Ranger Camp (60F) and Foy Ranger Camp (106). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some buildings at both ranger camps are older than 40 years.
Former MTO patrol yards (2) and MTO picnic sites (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patrol Yards: Former Killaloe Patrol Yard (296) and Former Bathurst Patrol Yard (313). Picnic Sites: on Highway 17 (39) and on Highway 60 (57). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage assessments are normally completed for structures older than 40 years.
Airstrip	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irvine Lake Airstrip (307) Less than 40 years old and will not be reviewed for built heritage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further analysis not required.
Recreation camps, trappers' cabins and buildings associated with legal authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The improvements (i.e. the camp and all structures) belong to the land use permit holder and not the Crown. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further analysis not required.

Generally, only structures owned by the Crown that are older than 40 years old will be assessed for built heritage value.

The following structures will not be reviewed for built heritage values because they are either the property of others (e.g. buildings erected under land use permit, utility infrastructure), unauthorized (e.g. encroachment) or next to proposed Settlement Lands (e.g. historic rail lines). In these instances an evaluation is not required.

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Crown assets are located on proposed Settlement Lands (i.e. dams, former Ontario Ranger Camps and former MTO patrol yards and picnic sites).

Prior to the Final EER, Ontario will review all existing Crown assets and undertake built heritage assessments where the structure is 40 years of age or older to determine whether there is any built heritage of significance. Further mitigation and monitoring measures may be developed as a result of further assessment.

Therefore, the net environmental effect is to be determined.

7.2.4 Summary of Environmental Effects – Cultural and Built Heritage Resources

These summaries on the evaluation of environmental effects are focused on the potential environmental effects that are anticipated to occur as a result of transferring provincial lands into Algonquin ownership. In some instances, the potential environmental effect also includes references to the provisions in the Agreement-in-Principle as those provisions may contain tools that could be used to mitigate the potential environmental effect.

This process is to clearly explain the potential environmental effects, proposed mitigation measures and the resulting net environmental effects for the ***transfer of lands to the AOO***. For most instances, mitigation measures will be developed through discussion with stakeholders once the potential environmental effect has been confirmed and that mitigation measures may be required. We have indicated in the right column considerations to help validate or clarify the environmental effects and some preliminary approaches to mitigate the net environmental effect.

Table 52 Summary of Environmental Effects - Cultural Environment

Description	Summary of Net Effect	Consultation and/or Mitigation Considerations
<p>Archaeological Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These lands may have spiritual, historical and cultural values; also many of those lands are along waterways used for travel routes. Some technical studies have been done to better understand the cultural heritage values on specific lands. Ontario will undertake archaeological assessments where appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Therefore, the net effect is to be determined prior to Final EER. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further discussions to develop appropriate measures for addressing identified cultural heritage values prior to Final EER may be required where there is archaeological potential and/or registered archaeological sites are identified.
<p>Waterways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waterways have been important travel corridors since time immemorial; particularly the following rivers: Ottawa River, Mattawa River, Rideau waterway and many others rivers. Ottawa River, Mattawa River and the Rideau Waterway are recognized as Canadian Heritage Rivers, and the Rideau Canal is also recognized as a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site. The AOO have identified islands as important spiritual sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designations to, and the protection of, waterways does not change when the proposed lands become Settlement Lands. Mitigation and monitoring measures are not required as there is no change to the protection and designation of waterways. There is no anticipated net effect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required.

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Description	Summary of Net Effect	Consultation and/or Mitigation Considerations
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Many proposed Settlement Lands are along waterways as waterways are important to the AOO.		
Built Heritage		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ontario has reviewed the Crown assets for built heritage consideration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Prior to the Final EER, Ontario will review all existing Crown assets and undertake built heritage assessments where the structure is 40 years of age or older to determine whether there is any built heritage of significance.The net effect is to be determined prior to Final EER.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Further assessment required.

Chapter 8: Municipal Official Plan Designation and Zoning

The municipal planning framework and Ontario's approach to the assignment of initial proposed municipal plan designations and zoning for the proposed Settlement Land parcels are explained in Chapter 4.

Currently, a Neutral Approach is being applied to 99 percent of the proposed Settlement Lands. In considering this approach Ontario is relying on existing municipal planning documents where provincial lands are designated and zoned; recognizing existing and adjacent land uses; and providing designations and zoning generally applied to vacant lands. This approach is intended to provide neither a more permissive or restrictive official plan designation or zoning than is available for other similar lands in the region.

Currently, a Compatibility Approach is being applied to 1 percent of the proposed Settlement Lands. This approach is used where a Neutral Approach is incompatible with surrounding designations or existing authorized land uses. In these cases, technical studies were undertaken to establish the principle of development and to support the proposed designation and zoning.

It is anticipated that a Site Specific Policy Approach may be applied in the future as new information is identified through technical studies or the public consultation process. For example, a site specific designation and/or policies may be required to mitigate impacts of a newly identified wetland, or a newly identified lake at capacity.

In some cases, to ensure consistency with provincial land use policies and municipal planning documents, two or more official plan designations and/or zonings are required per parcel. On an on-going basis up to the Date of Transfer, Ontario will continue to work with the AOO and municipalities to refine the official plan designations and zoning for the proposed Settlement Lands. Following the current public consultation process, the proposed official plan designations and zoning will be revised where necessary, and recommended official plan designations and zoning will be provided in the Final EER.

At the Date of Transfer, official plan designations and zoning will be applied to the Settlement Lands based on consistency and compatibility with existing provincial land use legislation and policies and municipal documents and approaches.

Official Plan Designations and Zoning

Each of the five counties in the AOO Settlement Area has its own official plan document.

In addition to the county official plan, a lower tier municipality may or may not have its own official plan.

Ontario reviewed and considered both the county and lower tier municipal official plan policies before assigning proposed official plan designations to the proposed Settlement Lands. Some of the proposed Settlement Lands contain two official plan designations: one for the county and one for the lower tier municipality.

In the AOO Settlement Area and for the municipalities where proposed Settlement Lands are located, there are:

- Eleven (11) lower tier municipalities which have their own official plan document; and
- Thirteen (13) lower tier municipalities which rely solely on the respective county official plan.

Additionally, there are seven (7) single tier municipalities within the AOO Settlement Area. One is the City of Ottawa, and the remaining six are located within the District of Nipissing. Historically, districts were created for Northern Ontario for the delivery of judicial and provincial government services to the local population. A district is a delineated geographic boundary that may contain villages, towns, cities, and townships; however, districts are not incorporated themselves, unlike counties in Ontario. This means they have no council.

Single Tier Municipalities in the District of Nipissing with proposed Settlement Lands:

- City of North Bay
- Municipality of East Ferris
- Township of Bonfield
- Township of Mattawan
- Township of Papineau-Cameron
- Township of South Algonquin

Each single tier municipality other than the Townships of Mattawan and Papineau-Cameron has its own official plan document. The East Nipissing Official Plan is the governing official plan for both the Townships of Mattawan and Papineau-Cameron under the jurisdiction of the East Nipissing Planning Board.

With the exception of the Municipalities of South Algonquin, Head Clara Maria, Killaloe, Hagarty and Richards, and North Algona Wilberforce, proposed zoning has been identified for each of the Settlement Land parcels. Ontario will continue to work with all municipalities to identify appropriate zoning.

The tables below present each county and its lower tier municipalities together; the single tier municipalities and the planning board located within the District of Nipissing; and the City of Ottawa. Each table identifies the governing official plan(s) and zoning bylaw and the proposed official plan designation(s) and zoning.

Where a proposed AOO Settlement Land parcel is located in more than one municipal jurisdiction, the proposed official plan designation(s) and zoning are identified under each

respective municipality. For example, parcel 165 is identified in both the municipalities of Madawaska Valley (County of Renfrew) and South Algonquin (District of Nipissing) with the respective proposed official plan designation and zoning.

Maps of proposed official plan designations and zoning can be found in Appendix C - Proposed Settlement Lands.

8.1 County of Frontenac

Within the County of Frontenac, there are three lower tier municipalities within the AOO Settlement Area: Central Frontenac, North Frontenac, and South Frontenac. Each has its own official plan and zoning bylaw.

Seven proposed Settlement Land parcels are located within the Township of Central Frontenac. A Neutral Approach was used to determine the proposed official plan designations and zoning. Four official plan designations and eight zonings are proposed to be assigned to the Settlement Lands.

Table 54a Proposed Official Plan Designation and Zoning in the Township of Central Frontenac

Municipality/ County	Proposed Official Plan Designation	Parcel	Proposed Zoning	Parcel
Central Frontenac	Rural Area	66A, 68, 217, 236	Rural	66A, 217, 235, 236
	Mineral Aggregate Resources	68	Environmental Protection	68, 230
	Environmental Protection Area (Hungry Lake Barrens ANSI)	68	Organic Soils	68
	Waterfront District	217, 230, 231, 235, 236	Mineral Aggregate Resource	68
			Waterfront Residential - X1	231
			Limited Service Rural	217, 235
			Limited Service Rural (island only)	236
			Waterfront Residential	236

Thirteen (13) proposed Settlement Land parcels are located within the Township of North Frontenac. A Neutral Approach was used to determine the proposed official plan designations and zoning. Two (2) official plan designations and seven zonings are proposed to be assigned to the Settlement Lands.

Table 54b Proposed Official Plan Designations and Zoning in the Township of North Frontenac

Municipality/ County	Proposed Official Plan Designation	Parcel	Proposed Zoning	Parcel
North Frontenac	Rural Area	199C, 225A, 226, 227, 241, 242, 306A, 308, 316B, 316C	Rural & Limited Service Rural	199C, 225A, 227, 241, 242, 306A, 308, 316B, 316C
	Lake Development Area	199C, 205, 224, 225A, 226, 227, 241, 242, 288A, 306A, 308	Rural	199C, 226, 316C
			Waterfront Residential	199C, 205, 225A, 226, 227, 241, 242, 288A, 306A, 308
			Waterfront Residential (w/exception)	224
			Environmental Protection	225A
			Environmental Protection/Organic Soils EP1	308
			Organic Soils	241, 316C

Four (4) proposed Settlement Land parcels are located within the Township of South Frontenac. A Neutral Approach was used to determine the proposed official plan designations and zoning. Two (4) official plan designations and two zonings are proposed to be assigned to the Settlement Lands.

Table 54c Proposed Official Plan Designations and Zoning in the Township of South Frontenac

Municipality/ County	Proposed Official Plan Designation	Parcel	Proposed Zoning	Parcel
South Frontenac	Rural	221, 233, 234, 237	Rural	221, 233, 234, 237
	Environmental Protection Area	221, 233, 234, 237	Limited Service Residential Waterfront Zone	237

8.2 County of Hastings

Within the County of Hastings, all municipalities are governed by the County of Hastings Official Plan. There are no lower tier municipal official plans. Each municipality has its own zoning bylaw.

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Ten (10) proposed Settlement Land parcels are located within the County of Hastings. A Neutral Approach was used to determine the proposed official plan designations and zoning.

Four (4) county official plan designations are proposed to be assigned to the Settlement Lands.

One (1) parcel is located in the Town of Bancroft. Two (2) zonings are proposed to be assigned to the Settlement Lands.

Two (2) parcels are located in the Township of Carlow-Mayo. One (1) zoning is proposed to be assigned to the Settlement Lands.

Seven (7) parcels are located in the Township of Hastings Highlands. Four (4) zonings are proposed for the lands located within the Township of Hastings Highlands.

Table 54d Proposed Official Plan Designations and Zoning in the County of Hastings

Municipality/ County	Proposed Official Plan Designation	Parcel	Proposed Zoning	Parcel
<i>County of Hastings</i>	Rural	129T, 175, 355, 18, 19, 20, 22E, 60B, 121C, 125		
	Environmental Protection	129T, 18, 22E		
	Extractive (Reserve)	18, 121C		
	Significant Wetland	22E		
<i>Bancroft</i>	Not applicable		Rural	129T
			Environmental Protection	129T
<i>Carlow Mayo</i>	Not applicable		Rural	175, 355
<i>Hastings Highlands</i>	Not applicable		Marginal Agricultural	18, 19, 20, 22E, 60B, 121C, 125
			Environmental Protection	18, 20, 22E, 121C
			Environmental Protection Wetland	22E
			Waterfront Residential	18, 121C
			Limited Service Residential Island	60B

8.3 County of Lanark

The County of Lanark has an official plan. Each lower tier municipality within the County also has its own official plan and zoning bylaw.

Eight (8) proposed Settlement Land parcels are located within the County of Lanark. A Neutral Approach was used to determine the proposed official plan designations. Three (3) County

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official plan designations are proposed. It is proposed that six (6) parcels will be contain one (1) official plan designation, and one (1) parcel will contain three (3) official plan designations; and one (1) parcel will contain two (2) official plan designations.

Township of Drummond/ North Elmsley:

Two (2) proposed Settlement Land parcels are located within the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley. A Neutral Approach was used to determine the proposed official plan designations and zoning. Two (2) official plan designations and three (3) zonings are proposed to be assigned to the Settlement Lands.

Township of Lanark Highlands:

Four (4) proposed Settlement Land parcels are located within the Township of Lanark Highlands. A Neutral Approach was used to determine the proposed official plan designations and zoning. It is proposed that all four (4) parcels be designated Rural Communities. Two (2) zonings are proposed; two (2) of the parcels will contain the two (2) zonings and two parcels will contain one (1) zoning.

Township of Montague:

One (1) proposed Settlement Lands parcel is located within the Township of Montague. A Neutral Approach was used to determine the proposed official plan designation and zoning. Two (2) official plan designations and three (3) zonings are proposed.

Township of Tay Valley:

One (1) proposed Settlement Land parcel is located within the Township of Tay Valley. A Neutral Approach was used to determine the proposed official plan designation and zoning. The parcel will contain one (1) proposed official plan designation and one (1) zoning.

Table 54e Proposed Official Plan Designations and Zoning in the County of Lanark

Municipality/ County	Proposed Official Plan Designation	Parcel	Proposed Zoning	Parcel
<i>County of Lanark</i>	Rural	80, 276, 60G, 81A, 202, 267, 214, 313	Not applicable	
	Provincially Significant Wetlands	80, 214	Not applicable	
	Floodplain	214	Not applicable	
<i>Drummond/North Elmsley</i>	Rural	80, 276	Open Space	80
	Wetland	80	Wetland	80
			Rural	276
<i>Lanark Highlands</i>	Rural Communities	60G, 81A, 202, 267	Rural	60G, 202, 267
			Limited Services Rural	60G, 81A, 267
<i>Montague</i>	Rural	214	Rural	214
	Natural Heritage B	214	Floodplain	214

			Environmental Protection A	214
<i>Tay Valley</i>	Rural	313	General Industrial	313

8.4 County of Lennox & Addington

The County of Lennox and Addington has its own official plan, as does the lower tier municipality of the Township of Addington Highlands. This lower tier municipality has its own zoning bylaw.

County of Lennox and Addington:

Thirteen (13) proposed Settlement Land parcels are located within the County of Lennox and Addington. A Neutral Approach was used to determine the proposed official plan designation. Under the County official plan, it is proposed that one (1) official plan designation will be applied to the Settlement Lands.

Township of Addington Highlands:

Thirteen (13) proposed Settlement Land parcels are located in the Township of Addington Highlands. A Neutral Approach was used to determine the proposed official plan designations and zoning. It is proposed that eleven (11) parcels will contain one (1) official plan designation and two (2) parcels will contain two (2) official plan designations. All thirteen (13) parcels will contain one (1) proposed zoning.

Table 54f Proposed Official Plan Designations and Zoning in the County of Lennox and Addington

Municipality/ County	Proposed Official Plan Designation	Parcel	Proposed Zoning	Parcel
<i>County of Lennox and Addington</i>	Rural Area	56K, 60E, 60F, 60I, 60Z, 129W, 129X, 129Y, 198, 206, 307, 323, 324	Not applicable	N/A
<i>Addington Highlands</i>	Rural Area	56K, 60E, 60F, 60I, 60Z, 129W, 129X, 129Y, 198, 307, 324	Rural	56K, 60E, 60F, 60I, 60Z, 198, 206, 307
	Environmental Protection Area	60F, 206, 307	Residential Limited Service	129W, 129X, 129Y, 323, 324
	Waterfront Residential	323		

8.5 County of Renfrew

The County of Renfrew Official Plan governs the following townships: These lower tier municipalities do not have their own official plan documents.

- Admaston/Bromley
- Bonnechere Valley

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- Brudenell, Lyndoch, and Raglan
- Greater Madawaska
- Head, Clara & Maria
- Horton
- Killaloe, Hagarty & Richards
- Madawaska Valley
- North Alcona Wilberforce, and
- Whitewater Region.

The municipalities of Laurentian Hills, Laurentian Valley and Petawawa each have their own official plans and their own zoning bylaws.

All lower tier municipalities have their own zoning bylaw. At this time, zoning in the municipalities of Head Clara Maria; Killaloe, Hagarty & Richards; and North Alcona Wilberforce need to be determined.

County of Renfrew:

Seventy-four (74) proposed Settlement Land parcels are located within the County of Renfrew. A Neutral Approach was used to determine the proposed official plan designations. Under the County official plan, sixty (60) parcels are proposed to contain one (1) official plan designation and two (2) parcels will contain two (2) official plan designations.

Table 54g Proposed Official Plan Designations in the County of Renfrew

Municipality/ County	Proposed Official Plan Designation	Parcel
County of Renfrew	Rural	(60): 169, 247A, 58B, 129M, 311, 343, 193, 194, 244, 129Q, 129R, 171A, 171B, 176, 177, 178C, 315N, 343, 110A, 182, 255, 259C, 259D, 259E, 295, 315L, 317, 318, 334, 336, 110M, 60O, 961, 106, 106A, 152, 296, 315J, 60B, 75C, 107A, 107C, 109, 129B, 151, 165, 192B, 299, 301, 310, 315I, 55D, 57, 57B, 57C, 58, 191, 162, 245
	Rural Hamlet	(1): 258B
	Mineral Aggregate	(1): 60B

Table 54h Proposed Zoning for the Lower Tier Municipalities within the County of Renfrew

Municipality/ County	Proposed Zoning	Parcel
Admaston/Bromley	Rural	169, 247A
Bonnechere Valley	Rural	58B, 129M, 311, 343
Brudenell, Lyndoch and Raglan	Rural Marginal	193, 194, 244
	Rural Residential	194
Greater Madawaska	Rural	129Q, 129R, 171A, 171B, 176, 177, 178C, 315N, 343
Head, Clara & Maria (HCM)	TBD	110A, 182, 255, 258B, 259C, 259D, 259E, 295, 315L, 317, 318, 334, 336
Horton	Rural	110M
Killaloe, Hagarty &	TBD	60O, 96I, 106, 106A, 152, 296, 315J

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Richards (KHR)		
Madawaska Valley	Rural	60B, 75C, 107A, 107C, 109, 129B, 151, 165, 192B, 299, 301, 310
	Extractive Industrial	60B
	Limited Service Residential Island	60B
	Marginal Agricultural	60B
	TBD	315I
North Algona Wilberforce (NAW)	TBD	55D, 57, 57B, 57C, 58, 96I, 191
Whitewater Region	Rural	162, 245
	Environmental Protection	162, 245
	Extractive Industrial Reserve	162

Town of Laurentian Hills:

Ten (10) Settlement Land parcels are located in the Town of Laurentian Hills. A Neutral Approach was used to determine the proposed official plan designations and zoning. It is proposed that two (2) official plan designations will be assigned. It is proposed that nine (9) parcels will contain one (1) official plan designation, and one (1) parcel will contain two (2) proposed official plan designations. Nine (9) parcels will contain one (1) proposed zoning and one (1) parcel will contain two (2) proposed zonings.

Township of Laurentian Valley:

Two Settlement Land parcels are located in the Township of Laurentian Valley. A Neutral Approach was used to determine the proposed official plan designations and zoning. It is proposed that both parcels will contain one (1) official plan designation and one (1) proposed zoning.

Town of Petawawa:

Two (2) Settlement Land parcels are located in the Town of Petawawa. A Neutral Approach was used to determine the proposed official plan designations and zoning. It is proposed that two (2) official plan designations be assigned. One (1) parcel will contain one (1) official plan designation and one (1) parcel will contain two (2) official plan designations. One (1) parcel will contain one (1) proposed zoning and one (1) parcel will contain two (2) proposed zonings.

Table 54i Proposed Official Plan Designations and Zoning for Laurentian Hills, Laurentian Valley, Petawawa within the County of Renfrew

Municipality/ County	Proposed Official Plan Designation	Parcel	Proposed Zoning	Parcel
Laurentian Hills	Rural	56C, 56D, 96I, 134A, 253, 254, 263, 322, 339, 347	Rural	56C, 56D, 96I, 253, 254, 263, 322, 339, 347, 134A
	Permanent Wetland	339	Environmental Protection	339
Laurentian Valley	Rural	96I, 315G	Rural	96I, 315G
Petawawa	Rural	129A, 134A	Rural	129A, 134A
	Environmental Protection	134A	Environmental Protection	134A

8.6 District of Nipissing

Within the AOO Settlement Area, each single tier municipality has its own official plan document. However, it should be noted that the municipalities of Mattawan and Papineau-Cameron are under the jurisdiction of the East Nipissing Planning Board for land use planning purposes. The East Nipissing Official Plan provides land use planning for these two (2) municipalities. Each municipality has its own zoning bylaw.

There is one (1) Settlement Land parcel located in the Township of Bonfield. A Neutral Approach was used to determine the proposed official plan designations and zoning. It is proposed that two (2) official plan designations and two zonings will be applied to the parcel.

Table 54j Proposed Official Plan Designations and Zoning in the Township of Bonfield

Municipality	Proposed Official Plan Designation	Parcel	Proposed Zoning	Parcel
Bonfield	Recreational Area	293	Residential Limited Service	293
	Rural	293	Rural	293

Three (3) proposed Settlement Land parcels are located within the Municipality of East Ferris. A Neutral Approach was used to determine the proposed official plan designations and zoning. It is proposed that two (2) official plan designations and one (1) zoning be applied to the parcels.

Table 54k Proposed Official Plan Designations and Zoning in the Municipality of East Ferris

Municipality	Proposed Official Plan Designation	Parcel	Proposed Zoning	Parcel
East Ferris	Rural	83F1, 83F2, 302B	Agricultural	83F1, 83F2, 302B
	Waterfront	83F1, 83F2, 302B		

There are two (2) proposed Settlement Land parcels located within the City of North Bay. A Neutral Approach was used to determine the proposed official plan designation and zoning.

There are on-going discussions with respect to Camp Island on Trout Lake (parcel 83F3), and at this time no determination has been made with respect to a proposed official plan designation and zoning. It is proposed that parcel 302A will contain one (1) proposed official plan designation and one (1) proposed zoning.

Table 54l Proposed Official Plan Designations and Zoning in the City of North Bay

Municipality	Proposed Official Plan Designation	Parcel	Proposed Zoning	Parcel
North Bay	Rural	302A	Rural(A)	302A
	TBD	83F3	TBD	83F3

Fifteen (15) proposed Settlement Land parcels are located within the Township of South Algonquin. A Neutral Approach was used to determine the proposed official plan designations. It is proposed that four (4) official plan designations will be applied to the parcels. Thirteen (13) parcels will contain one (1) proposed official plan designation, one (1) parcel will contain two (2) proposed official plan designations, and another parcel will contain three (3) official plan designations. Zoning for the parcels still needs to be determined.

Table 54m Proposed Official Plan Designation and Zoning in the Township of South Algonquin

Municipality	Proposed Official Plan Designation	Parcel	Proposed Zoning	Parcel
South Algonquin	Waterfront	72A, 72B, 72C, 72D, 75A, 75B, 75C, 91G, 165, 294C, 301, 344	TBD	72A, 72B, 72C, 72D, 73, 74A, 75A, 75B, 75C, 91G, 165, 294C, 301, 344, 356
	Hamlets	73		
	Rural	74A, 91G, 294C, 301, 356		
	Hazard	294C		

Township of Mattawan:

Twelve (12) proposed Settlement Land parcels are located within the Township of Mattawan. It is proposed that ten (10) parcels will contain one (1) proposed official plan designation, and two (2) parcels will contain two (2) proposed official plan designations. It is proposed that eleven (11) parcels will contain one (1) zoning and one (1) parcel will contain two (2) zonings.

The Neutral Approach was used to determine the proposed official plan designations, and a Neutral Approach was used to determine zoning for all of the parcels with the exception of parcel 1. In this case, a Compatibility Approach was used to recognize the existing land uses and ensure surrounding land use compatibility. Technical studies were completed to support the proposed Commercial Recreational zoning.

Township of Papineau-Cameron:

Nineteen (19) proposed Settlement Land parcels are located within the Township of Papineau-Cameron. Fifteen parcels will contain one (1) proposed official plan designation, and four (4) parcels will contain two (2) proposed official plan designations. Fifteen (15) parcels will contain one (1) proposed zoning, three (3) parcels will contain two (2) zonings, and one (1) parcel will contain three (3) zonings.

With the exception of parcel 44, the Neutral Approach was used to determine proposed official plan designations and zoning for these parcels. The Compatibility Approach was used for parcel 44 to ensure land use compatibility with surrounding land uses. Technical studies were completed to support the proposed official plan designation of Employment Area and the General Industrial zoning.

Table 54n Proposed Official Plan Designations and Zoning in the Townships of Mattawan and Papineau-Cameron, East Nipissing Planning Board

East Nipissing Planning Board				
Municipality	Proposed Official Plan Designation	Parcel	Proposed Zoning	Parcel
Mattawan	Rural Settlement Area	1, 3D, 7B, 7C, 7D, 44, 47A, 123, 126M, 127N, 127Y, 314E	Rural	3D, 47A, 44
	Mineral Aggregate Resources	7B, 47A	Limited Service Rural	7B, 7C, 7D, 47A, 123, 126M, 127N, 127Y
			Limited Service Rural (exception)	314E
			Commercial Recreational	1
			Mineral Aggregate Resources	7B, 47A
Papineau-Cameron	Rural Settlement Area	38, 39, 40, 44, 126D, 126T, 127Z, 127J, 127K, 127T, 127X, 291, 292, 314, 314A, 314B, 340, 345	Limited Service Rural	126D, 126T, 127Z, 127J, 127K, 127T, 127X, 314, 314A, 314B,
	Mineral Aggregate Resource	38, 39, 40	Rural	38, 39, 40, 44 291, 292, 340, 345
	Employment Area	44	Mineral Aggregate	38, 39, 40

			Resource	
			General Industrial	44
			Environmental Protection	40

8.7 City of Ottawa

The City of Ottawa is a single tier municipality with its own official plan and zoning bylaw.

Five (5) proposed Settlement Land Parcels are located within the City of Ottawa. A Neutral Approach was used to determine the proposed official plan designations and zoning. It is proposed that three (3) of the parcels will contain one (1) proposed official plan designations and two (2) parcels will contain 2 proposed official plan designations. A single zoning will be applied to each parcel.

Table 54o Proposed Official Plan Designations and Zoning for City of Ottawa

Municipality/ County	Proposed Official Plan Designation	Parcel	Proposed Zoning	Parcel
City of Ottawa	General Rural Area	216, 269D, 279	Rural Countryside Zone	216, 269D
	Rural Natural Features Area	216, 269D	General Mixed Use Zone	277
	General Urban Area	277	Rural Residential Zone	279
	Employment Area	280	General Industrial Zone	280

8.8 Summary of Effects

The AIP commits that the Final Agreement will provide official plan designations and zoning for the proposed Settlement Lands, compatible with any applicable official plan and zoning bylaw. Official plan designations and zoning will become effective on the Date of Transfer.

In addition to Ontario's planning approach (Neutral, Compatibility and Site Specific Policy), and the consideration of existing land uses, the values contained in this Draft EER were carefully considered when the proposed official plan designations and zoning were identified for the proposed Settlement Lands. This release of the Draft EER is an opportunity for public input on Ontario's proposed official plan designations and zoning.

Up to the Date of Transfer, proposed official plan designations and zoning will continue to evolve and be refined as provincial policies change, technical studies results are reviewed and analyzed, and as municipal planning documents are updated.

Ontario anticipates that there are no net environmental effects resulting from the transfer of provincial lands into AOO ownership. The municipal official plan designation(s) and zoning at Date of Transfer will be consistent with provincial land use legislation and

policies, and compatible with existing municipal planning documents and the municipal planning approach.

Chapter 9: Summary of Net Environmental Effects and Next Steps

9.1 Summary of Net Environmental Effect

Ontario is anticipating that there are no environmental effects resulting from the transfer of provincial lands for many uses of those lands such as wildlife management and for adjacent uses such as waterways.

There are instances where further discussion is required to confirm the change in use and effect when the lands are transfer into AOO ownership. Specifically, further discussion is needed to clarify and validate the environmental effects that result from the transfer of provincial lands into AOO ownership. Once the environmental effects are better understood then options can be developed to address those environmental effects (e.g. mitigation measures). The net environmental effects will be determined by the Final Environmental Evaluation Report.

The current assessment of net environmental effects, as identified and discussed in Chapters 6 and 7 of this Draft EER, is summarized in the tables below. The summary tables identify areas where net effects are already thought to be well understood, as well as areas where further discussion with parties and stakeholders is known to be required in advance of the Final EER to more fully understand and address environmental effects.

Access

Chapter	Description	Assessment of Net Environmental Effect	Action Required
6.1.1	Provincial Highways and Municipal Roads	No anticipated net effect.	N/A
6.1.2	Other Public Roads over Crown Lands	No anticipated net effect.	N/A
6.1.3	Access to Private Properties	No anticipated net effect.	N/A
6.1.4	Access for Legal Interest Holders, Researchers and Government	No anticipated net effect.	N/A
	<i>*Assessed for government only – legal interest holders and researchers addressed in other sections.</i>		
6.1.5	Unopened Road Allowances and Unopened Shore Road Allowances: Municipally-Owned	No anticipated net effect.	N/A
6.1.6	Unopened Shore Road Allowances and Unopened Road Allowances: Unincorporated Territory	No anticipated net effect.	N/A
6.1.7	Unopened Shore Road Allowances, Unopened Road Allowances and Shoreline Reserves: Parks and Protected Areas and Patented Lands	No anticipated net effect.	N/A
6.1.8	Colonization Roads	No anticipated net effect.	N/A
6.1.9	Railways	No anticipated net effect.	N/A
6.1.10	Waterways	No anticipated net effect where beds of water bodies remain with the Crown. Low negative anticipated net effect in limited circumstances where the beds of water bodies are proposed for transfer to AOO.	Further discussion is required to clarify the localized environmental effects of the proposed transfer of the beds of water bodies to the AOO.
6.1.11	Provincial Highway and Municipal	No anticipated net effect.	N/A

Chapter	Description	Assessment of Net Environmental Effect	Action Required
	Roadway Planning		

Industries, Public Utilities and Other Business Interests

Chapter	Description	Assessment of Net Environmental Effect	Action Required
6.2.1	Forestry	No anticipated net effect in the near term (execution of current FMPs).	Further discussion required between the forestry industry and Ontario to clarify the long-term environmental effect for lands that will no longer be covered by a SFL post transfer.
6.2.2	Water Power	No anticipated net effect to water management plans and the current operation, and the right to flood, for water power facilities	Further discussion required with those holding water power leases and licences of occupation to discuss proposed changes to tenure prior to the Final EER.
6.2.3	Other Renewable Energy Projects	No anticipated net effects to the existing Applicants of Record status, and to the operation and use of the current land use permit.	Further discussion required between land use permit holder, AOO and Ontario prior to the Final EER are required to clarify the environmental effects resulting from the modification of the tenure and any potential changes to operations.
6.2.4	Electricity Distribution: Transmission and Distribution Corridors	No anticipated net effect to the ongoing operation and use of existing transmission and distribution lines and corridors.	Further discussion required with HONI to confirm the location of transmission and distribution lines and corridors, their authority and permitted uses.
6.2.5	Telecommunication Networks	No anticipated net effect on the ongoing operation, maintenance and use of the existing telecommunication infrastructure.	Further discussion required with telecommunication entities to confirm the location of telecommunication infrastructure, the authority and permitted uses.
6.2.6	Oil and Gas Transmission and Petroleum Resources	No anticipated net effect to the ongoing operation and use of existing oil and gas transmission and distribution lines and corridors,	Further discussions required with oil and gas transmission entities to confirm the location of transmission and distribution

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Chapter	Description	Assessment of Net Environmental Effect	Action Required
6.2.7	Aggregates Extraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No anticipated net effect for the ongoing management and extraction of aggregate where aggregate permits currently exist. No anticipated net effect for the ongoing management of aggregate resources needed for highway maintenance and management. No anticipated net effect to the existing operation and rehabilitation of forestry aggregate pits. 	<p>lines and corridors, their authority and the permitted activities.</p> <p>Further discussion required with aggregate permit holders to determine terms of conversion of aggregate permits to aggregate licenses.</p>
6.2.8	Mineral Exploration and Development	No anticipated net effect to existing mining claims or leases.	N/A
6.2.9	Tourism	No anticipated net effect to the broader tourism industry.	N/A
6.2.10.1	Small Business Land Tenure	Net effect to be determined prior to the Final EER.	Further discussions required to confirm environmental effects, interests and objectives for those with tenure for small businesses.
6.2.10.2	Trapping	Net effect to be determined prior to the Final EER.	Further discussions required to confirm environmental effects, interests and objectives for those trapping on proposed Settlement Lands.
6.2.10.3	Bait Fish Harvest Areas	Net effect to be determined prior to the Final EER.	Further discussions required to confirm environmental effects for those with bait fish harvest areas on proposed Settlement Lands.
6.2.10.4	Bear Management Areas	Net effect to be determined prior to the Final EER.	Further discussions required to confirm environmental effects, interests and objectives for those with bear management areas on proposed Settlement Lands.

Recreational Uses

Chapter	Description	Assessment of Net Environmental Effect	
6.3.1	General Recreational Activities	Net effect is to be determined prior to Final EER.	
6.3.2	Trails	No anticipated net effect to trails next to proposed Settlement Lands. Net effect is to be determined prior to Final EER for the ongoing use and maintenance of existing trail networks on proposed Settlement Lands.	Further discussion required with trail management entities to determine effects to ongoing use and maintenance of trails identified in Table 28 of the EER.
6.3.3	Canoe Routes	No anticipated net effect.	N/A
6.3.4	Portages	No anticipated net effect.	Portages to be located prior to Final EER
6.3.5	Highway Rest Stops	No anticipated net effect.	N/A
6.3.6	Hunt / Recreation Camps: On Proposed Settlement Lands	Net effect is to be determined prior to Final EER.	Further discussions required to confirm environmental effects, interests and objectives for access to, and use of area associated with land use permit.
6.3.6	Hunt / Recreation Camps: Access across proposed Settlement Lands	Net effect is to be determined prior to Final EER.	Further discussions required to confirm access requirements and potential mitigation measures.

Previous, Existing and Adjacent Land Uses

Chapter	Description	Assessment of Net Environmental Effect	Action Required
6.4.1	Buildings and Structures	Net effect is to be determined prior to Final EER.	Further discussions required to confirm environmental effects
6.4.2	Industrial / Human-Made Hazards: Resource Extraction	No anticipated net effect.	
6.4.3	Contaminated Sites	Net effect is to be determined prior to Final EER.	Further review and discussions required to confirm environmental effects.
6.4.4	Adjacent Land Uses	No anticipated net effect.	
6.4.5	Natural Resource Research Projects	No anticipated net effect.	Further discussion required to confirm list of natural resource research projects.
6.4.6	Source Water Protection	No anticipated net effect.	

Natural Environment

Chapter	Description	Assessment of Net Environmental Effect	Action Required
7.1.1	Ecological Land Classification System	No anticipated net effect.	N/A
7.1.2	Parks and Protected Areas	Net positive environmental effect to parks and protected system due to overall increase in amount of protected area. Localized low negative effect to those protected areas that will no longer be protected under the PPCRA.	Further discussion required with local users of protected areas to be transferred to clarify environmental effects and proposed mitigation measures.
7.1.3	Wildlife Resources	No anticipated net effect.	N/A
7.1.4	Fisheries Resources	No anticipated net effect to rivers and streams. Net environmental effect to be determined where beds of navigable waters, and stocked lakes, are being transferred.	Further discussion required to determine if stocking will continue on lakes that the public can no longer access.

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7.1.5	Lakeshore Capacity on Lake Trout Lakes and Recreational Lakes	No anticipated net effect.	N/A
7.1.6	Wetlands	No anticipated net effect.	N/A
7.1.7	Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest	No anticipated net effect.	N/A
7.1.8	Species at Risk	No anticipated net effect.	N/A
7.1.9.1	Wildland Fires	No anticipated net effect.	Further discussion required for Specified Algonquin Lands as agreed is still to be reached on the level of service the governing authority will provide.
7.1.9.2	Flooding, Erosion, Soil / Bedrock Instability, Drought and Low Water	No anticipated net effect.	N/A

Cultural Environment

Chapter	Description	Assessment of Net Environmental Effect	Action Required
7.2.1	Archaeological Heritage	Net effect is to be determined.	Further archaeological assessments required where appropriate.
7.2.2	Waterways	No anticipated net effect.	
7.2.3	Built Heritage	Net effect is to be determined.	Built heritage assessments may be required where appropriate.

9.2 Next Steps

Ontario will review the information received during the Notice to Comment the Draft Environmental Evaluation Report. If required, Ontario will follow up with those that are directly affected to clarify the environmental effect and discuss options to mitigate the concerns.

Ontario will also share the results of the comments with the Algonquins of Ontario and Canada.

Final EER with recommended official plan designations and zoning will take into consideration comments received during the Notice to Comment on the Draft EER.

Appendix A – Access Tables

Table A1 Provincial Highways Next to Proposed Settlement Lands

Description	Parcels
Parcel(s) fronting Highway 7	2 parcels: 66A, 313
Parcel(s) fronting Highway 17	11 parcels: 38, 39, 40, 44, 56C, 182, 245, 259E, 292, 302A, 334
Parcel(s) fronting Highway 41	6 parcels: 60E, 60F, 60I, 60Z, 244, 307
Parcel(s) fronting Highway 60	10 parcels: 57, 57B, 57C, 74A, 107C, 109, 109/A, 165, 296, 299, 301, 356
Parcel(s) fronting Highway 127	1 parcel: 18
Parcel(s) fronting Highway 523	1 parcel: 75C
Parcel(s) fronting Highway 533	3 parcels: 4D, 7B, 47A
Parcel(s) fronting Highway 656	2 parcels: 1, 3D

Table A2 Municipal Roads Next to Proposed Settlement Lands

Municipality	Roads (Parcels)
City of North Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centennial Crescent (302A) Mirimishi Road (302A)
City of Ottawa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boundary Road and Mitch Owens Road (269D) Carling Road (280) Donnelly Drive (216) March Road (277, 280) Regional Road 174 (279) Sideroad Richardson/ Teron Road / Steacie Drive (277)
Municipality of East Ferris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centennial Crescent (302B) Johnson Road (83F1) Macpherson Drive (83F1/F2)
Municipality of Hastings Highlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Lake Road (121C) Highway 62 & Old Highway 62 (125) Lake St. Peter (18) Mooney Road (20) Peterson Road (22E) Peterson Road / Chapeskie Road / Chippawa Road/ Combermere Road / Wigry Road (60B)
Town of Laurentian Hills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beechnut Lake Road / Round Lake Road (96I) Black Bay Road (134A) Colton Creek Road (56C) Godreau Road / Meilleurs Road / Old Moore Lake Road (56D)

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Municipality	Roads (Parcels)
Town of Petawawa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black Bay Road (134A)
Township of Addington Highlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brown's Lake Road (198) Hartsmere Road (323) North Mazinaw Heights Road (60Z)
Township of Bonfield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shields Point Road (293)
Township of Brudenell, Lyndoch and Raglan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kauffeldt Road (193) Raglan White Lake Road (194)
Township of Carlow/Mayo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whytes Road (175)
Township of Central Frontenac	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5th Lake Road (217) Ducharme Lake Road (236) Leggat Lake Road (235) Lewis Road / Burke Settlement Road (68) Lindsay Burke Road (68)
Township of Drummond/North Elmsley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway 43 (80, 276) Stone Road (276)
Township of Greater Madawaska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calabogie Road (177) Centennial Lake Road (178C) McHugh Road (129R) Popkie Road (178C) Upper Spruce Hedge Road (129Q)
Township of Head, Clara and Maria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adelard Road (259C) Bass Creek Road (317)
Township of Killaloe, Hagarty and Richards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beechnut Lake Road / Round Lake Road (96I) Red Rock Road (106) Round Lake Road (296, 600) Wildlife Road (296)
Township of Lanark Highlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flower Station Road (202) Wabalac Road (60G)
Township of Laurentian Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beechnut Lake Road / Round Lake Road (96I)
Township of Madawaska Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basin Depot Road (310) Cameron Track Road (299) Carson Grove Road / Carson Heights Road (109) Chapeskie Road / Chippawa Road/ Combermere Road / Wigry Road (60B) Siberia Road (192B) Spectacle Lake Road (165, 299) Sunny Hill Road (192B) Wilowski Drive(129B)
Township of Mattawan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chant Plein Lake Road (44) Snake Creek Road (7C)
Township of Montague	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rideau River Road (214)
Township of North Algona Wilberforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beechnut Lake Road / Round Lake Road (96I)

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Municipality	Roads (Parcels)
Township of North Frontenac	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arcol Road (226)• Brule Lake Road (199C, 308)• Norcan Lake Lane (242)• Road 506 (316C)
Township of Papineau-Cameron	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chant Plein Lake Road (44)• Chenier Road (345)• Janveau Road (38)• Klocks Road (39)• Papineau Road (291)• Richards Road (291)
Township of South Algonquin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Algonquin Street / Nipissing Road (73)• Hay Creek Road (75B)• Mackenzie Lake Road S. (344)• Moonlight Bay Road (72A, 72D)• Spectacle Lake Road (165)• Unnamed road (approximately first 400m of Part 35)
Township of South Frontenac	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anderson Road North / Bradshaw Road (233)• Lee Road (237)• Oak Bluff Road (234)
Township of Whitewater Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Garden of Eden Road (245)• Grants Settlement Road / Moxam Road (162)

Table A3 Other Public Roads Over Crown Lands Excluded from Proposed Settlement Lands

Municipality	Roads (Parcels)	Purpose: Provides Access to Adjacent:		
		Provincial Park	Crown Lands	Private Property
96I Series	• Barron Canyon Road, Devil's Lake Road, Mallard Lake Road (96I)	√	√	
Addington Highlands	• Effingham-Grimsthorpe Hydro Line Road and Machesney Lake Road(60F)		√	√
Addington Highlands	• Irvine Lake Airstrip Road (307)		√	√
Bonfield	• Canoe Bay Road (293)	√		√
Bonnechere Valley	• 1 unnamed road (129B)		√	
Bonnechere Valley	• 1 unnamed road (343)		√	
Drummond North Elmsley	• 1 unnamed road (80)		√ (boat launch)	√
Drummond North Elmsley	• Ranger Camp Road (81A)		√	
Greater Madawaska	• 2 unnamed roads (177)		√	√
Greater Madawaska	• 1 unnamed road (343)		√	
Hastings Highlands	• 2 unnamed roads (18)		√	√
Hastings Highlands	• Hay Bay Trail (19) (adjacent)		√	√
Hastings Highlands	• Herschel Forest Trail (22E)		√	
Head, Clara and Maria	• McIsaac Drive (334)		√	√
Head, Clara and Maria	• Gardiner Road, Rattail Road (255) *	√	√	
Head, Clara and Maria	• Waterloo Road (255 and 336) *	√	√	
Lanark Highlands	• 1 unnamed road (267) (adjacent)		√	
Laurentian Hills	• Sullivan Lake Road (253, 263)		√	
Laurentian Hills	• 1 unnamed road (263)		√	√
Lennox and Addington	• 1 unnamed road (56K)		√	
Lennox and Addington	• Browns Lake Road (198) (adjacent)		√	

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Municipality	Roads (Parcels)	Purpose: Provides Access to Adjacent:		
		Provincial Park	Crown Lands	Private Property
Lennox and Addington	• 1 unnamed road (206) (adjacent)		√	
Mattawan	• 1 unnamed road (263)		√	√
Mattawan	• 1 unnamed road (74A)	√		√
Madawaska Valley	• Olrig Road (126M)		√	
North Frontenac	• Norway Lake Lane (205)			√
North Frontenac	• Schooner Road (225A) (under LUP)		√	
North Frontenac	• Crotch Lake Access Road to boat launch (306A)		√	
Papineau-Cameron	• Aumond Creek Road (40)		√	√
Papineau-Cameron	• Brent Road (340)		√	
Papineau-Cameron	• Mcrae Road (75B)		√	√
South Algonquin	• 2 unnamed roads (294C) *	√	√	
South Algonquin	• 4 unnamed roads and Hydro Line Road (91G)		√	
Unincorporated Area	• 1 unnamed road (314H) *	√	√	
Unincorporated Area	• 1 unnamed road (314J)		√	
Unincorporated Area	• 4 unnamed roads (4D) *	√	√	
Unincorporated Area	• Deadhorse Trail (303)		√	√
Unincorporated Area	• 2 unnamed roads and Hydro Line Road (350)		√	√
Unincorporated Area	• 2 unnamed roads (47G)		√	
Unincorporated Area	• Daventry Road and Thompson Lake Road (297)		√	
Unincorporated Area	• Forgotten Trail South (303)		√	

*Access to both adjacent provincial parks and crown lands.

Table A4 Roads That Become AOO Private Roads

Municipality	Parcels	Notes
Addison Highlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60F 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One road provides access to Ranger Camp
Central Frontenac	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 66A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One road provides access to cultural centre.
Hastings Highlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 22E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three roads. Two roads where AOO to authorize access for adjacent land use permit holder.
Madawaska Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 109 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One road patent.
Head, Clara and Maria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 259C 259D 334 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One road through 259C and 259D where AOO to authorize access for adjacent land use permit holder. One road patent only.
Laurentian Hills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 56C 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One road patent only.
South Algonquin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75A 75C 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One road patent only. One road where AOO to authorize access to adjacent land use permit holder.
96I series	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 96I 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One road (unmaintained, crown) where AOO to authorize access for land use permit holder.

Table A5 Road Access to Private Properties Across Proposed Settlement Lands

Municipality	Road over Crown land – Excluded	Patent with Easement
96I series	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 privately maintained roads (96I) 	N/A
Addington Highlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trout Lake Road (56K) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 unnamed roads (56K, 60F, 307). 1 easement (206)
Brudenell, Lyndoch and Raglan	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 unnamed road (194).
East Ferris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maple Lane, Road to the Isles, Browns Road, Deer Run Lane, Forest Lane (302B) 	N/A
Central Frontenac	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 unnamed road, Lewis Road, Burke Settlement Road (68) 1 unnamed road to boat launch (235) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 road (230).
Greater Madawaska	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 unnamed roads (171A, 177) Minette Way (178C)

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Municipality	Road over Crown land – Excluded	Patent with Easement
Hastings Highlands	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trudel Lake (20) Unnamed (18) Wigry Lane (access from) (60B) * see Madawaska Valley
Killaloe, Hagarty and Richards	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 unnamed roads (60O) 1 unnamed road (106A) 1 unnamed road (152)
Lanark Highlands	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 unnamed road (60G)
Laurentian Hills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 unnamed roads (253) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 unnamed road (56C) 2 unnamed roads (56D) X privately maintained roads (129A)
Lennox and Addington	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 easement (60Z)
Madawaska Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Curtis Road, Sunny Hill Road (192B) Horseshoe Lane (next), Wigry Road and 1 road (60B) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carp Lane, unnamed road (107C) Dixie Lake Lane, 1 unnamed road (60B) * see Hastings Highlands
Mattawan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 unnamed roads (7C, 7D) 1 unnamed (74A) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 unnamed roads (7B, 47A) 1 unnamed road (7C) Unnamed (7D)
Montague	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cottage Road(214)
North Frontenac	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 unnamed road (199C) Norway Lake Lane * Private Road (205) Mountain Road (224) (under LUP) Schooner Road to boat launch (225A) (under LUP) 1 unnamed road (241) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 unnamed road (199C) 1 unnamed road (226) 2 unnamed road (242)
Papineau - Cameron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 unnamed road (39) 1 unnamed road (40) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 unnamed road (39)
Tay Valley	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 existing easement (313)
Town of Petawawa	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 unnamed road (134A)
South Algonquin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 unnamed road (75C) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 unnamed roads (72A, 294C) 1 unnamed road (75C)
South Frontenac	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 unnamed road (234)
Unincorporated Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 unnamed road (126 B) Unnamed (338) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 unnamed road (47G)

Appendix B - Glossary

A

Algonquin Land Claim Settlement Declaration Order	Means the Declaration Order made under the <i>Environmental Assessment Act</i> , R.S.O. 1990, c. E.18 entitled "Declaration – Project and Activities being considered for including in the Algonquin Land Claim Settlement", approved by Ontario Order-in-Council 1900/2007 dated August 22, 2007.
Archaeological Resource	Includes artifacts, archaeological sites, and marine archaeological sites. The identification and evaluation of such resources are based upon archaeological fieldwork undertaken in accordance with the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> .
Archaeological Site	Any property that contains an artifact or any other physical evidence of past human use or activity that is of cultural heritage value or interest. Identified archaeological sites that are known to MNRF or Ministry of Tourism and Culture and Sport staff through reports or included in MNRF (Natural Resource Values Information System - NRVIS) and Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport (Ontario Archaeological Sites Database - OASD) databases.
Area of Archaeological Potential	Areas with the likelihood of containing archaeological resources. Criteria for determining archaeological potential are established by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. Archaeological potential is confirmed through archaeological fieldwork undertaken in accordance with the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>
Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI)	Lands and waters with features that the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry have identified as important for natural heritage protection, appreciation, scientific study or education.

B

Bait Harvest Area	Areas allocated to commercial bait harvesters on a block system.
Bear Management Area	An area of Crown land licenced annually to a tourist operator for providing bear hunting services to non-resident clients.
Boat Caches	Means locations where general public place boats on Crown lands.
Branch Road	A road constructed and maintained by the forest industry that is required to provide access to, through, or between separate areas of forest operations.

Built Heritage Resource One or more significant buildings (including fixtures or equipment located in or forming part of a building), structures, monuments, installations, or remains associated with architectural cultural, social, political, economic or military history and identified as being important to a community (that have cultural heritage value). Significant in regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, resources that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people.

C

Colonization Road Roads which are part of the road network constructed by the government beginning in the 1850s to establish major east-west and north-south connections in Eastern Ontario and new settlement areas.

Crown Lands Means land, including land covered by water, administered and controlled by, or owned by, the Crown.

Crown Land Use Policy Atlas Means the guiding framework for land use policy for Provincial Crown Land and includes any successor to it.

Cultural Heritage Resource This may include archaeological resources, built heritage or cultural heritage landscapes. These resources may be identified through designation or heritage conservation easement under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or listed by local, provincial or federal jurisdictions. While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of other can only be determined after evaluation.

Cumulative Effect Cumulative effects are the total effect from numerous activities on the environment within a defined study area over time. Sometimes the effects of more than one project can accumulate or add up so that they reach a critical threshold for a resource value, or they can be compounded so that they create an effect that is greater than the sum of the individual effects.

D

Date of Transfer Means the date on which the legal title to any particular parcel of Settlement Land is transferred to an Algonquin Institution.

Declaration Order An Order by the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change under Section 3.2 of the EAA, removing the need for a proponent to comply with the full requirements of the Act. It may exempt a proponent or an undertaking entirely from the Act, or it may qualify the exemption with the imposition of conditions.

Descriptive Plans Means the draft plans and drawings included in the AIP which describe the acreage and boundaries of, and known

	legal interests in, parcels of land to be identified in the Agreement-in-Principle or the Final Agreement, as the case may be and which, for greater certainty, are not legal surveys.
Direct Communication	Refers to all methods of providing written notice to interested persons, government agencies and Aboriginal communities, including electronic methods (e.g., e-mail).
Disposition	A disposition by Ontario of certain or all rights to Crown resources. A disposition commonly occurs through such means as authorizations (e.g., permits, licences, approvals, permissions or consents), leases, or sale.

E

Easement	The right to cross or otherwise use someone else's land for a specified purpose.
Endangered Species	A species that lives in the wild in Ontario but is facing imminent extinction or extirpation.
Environment	(from Section 1 of the EAA) means, (a) air, land or water, (b) plant and animal life, including human life, (c) the social, economic and cultural conditions that influence the life of humans or a community, (d) any building, structure, machine or other device or thing made by humans, (e) any solid, liquid, gas, odour, heat, sound, vibration or radiation resulting directly or indirectly from human activities, or (f) any part or combination of the foregoing and the interrelationships between any two or more of them, in or of Ontario;
Environmental Assessment	The identification and evaluation of the effects of an undertaking and (where appropriate) its alternatives on the environment, as contained in a document prepared in accordance with the Ontario and/or federal Acts.
Environmental Effect	<p>A potential change to the environment within the defined study area, positive or negative, that would occur as a result of a project.</p> <p><i>Gross Environmental Effect: A potential change to the environment that would result from the project, without application of proposed mitigation or enhancement measures.</i></p> <p><i>Net Environmental Effect: A potential change to the environment that would result from the project, following</i></p>

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the application of proposed mitigation or enhancement measures. Monitoring may be proposed to assess the need for mitigation measures in the future.

Environmental Evaluation Report

The report that formally documents a project evaluation process carried out for a Category C project under the ALC DO.

Evaluation and Consultation Process

A process to determine the potential positive and negative environmental effects of a proposed project, involving such steps as collecting and analyzing of information on the problem to be addressed, establishing a purpose for a project, and consideration of alternatives.

Exemption Order

An order made under the EAA prior to the coming into force of section 3.2 of the EAA.

F

Fee Simple

See definition of Settlement Lands. The term “private lands” will be used in the EER except where there is a direct reference to the AIP or Final Agreement.

Fish Stocking

The release of fish into a waterbody or watercourse from one that is external to it. Stocked species may be either native or non-native to the recipient waterbody.

Flooding Rights

An aspect of Licences of Occupation, which are issued by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry to provide additional land tenure to regulated hydroelectric generating stations.

Forest Management Plan

A legal document that is prepared for a 10-year period and provides for the sustainability of the Crown forest while authorizing SFL holders to undertake forestry activities on a management unit.

H

Habitat

The place or environment where a plant or animal naturally or commonly lives and grows.

I

Improvements

Structures utilized for habitation or commercial use including associated real property footprint as established by Reference Plan of Survey or lands which are modified for commercial use such as aggregate pits or hydro/wind/solar projects. For greater certainty, forestry operations, access roads, hydro transmission lines, safety cabins are not considered improvements.

L

Land Use Permit

A permit issued pursuant to R.R.O 1990, Regulation 973 made under the Public Lands Act that gives a personal right

to cross or otherwise use Crown land for a specified purpose.

Licence of Occupation A licence issued pursuant to Section 20 of the Public Lands Act that gives a personal right to occupy Provincial Crown Land, and includes a right to maintain actions against trespass.

Lower Tier Municipality Means a municipality that forms part of an upper tier for municipal purposes.

M

Mitigation Avoiding, eliminating, offsetting or reducing the potential environmental effects of a project. It can also include rehabilitation, restoration, or enhancement where feasible. The means by which projects can be modified to minimize or eliminate potential negative environmental effects. This can include off-site measures that achieve the same objective.

N

Natural Heritage Features and Areas Features and areas such as significant: wetlands, fish habitat, woodlands, valleylands, and habitat of endangered and threatened species, wildlife habitat and areas of natural and scientific interest, which are important for their environmental and social values as a legacy of the natural landscapes of an area.

Navigable Waterway Any body of water capable of being navigated by floating vessels of any description for the purpose of transportation, recreation, or commerce.

O

Official Plan An official plan describes upper, lower or single-tier municipal council's policies on how land in communities should be used. It is prepared with input from people in the community and helps to ensure that future planning and development will meet the specific needs of the community.

P

Part II Order A Part II Order is an order issued by the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change that makes a Class EA project an undertaking that is subject to Part II of the EAA which would require an individual environmental assessment. There are no Part II order provisions in the ALC DO.

Parties Means the Algonquins of Ontario, Canada and Ontario and, where the context requires, means any two of them, and "Party" means any one of them.

Patented Land	A land patent is an exclusive land grant made by a sovereign entity with respect to a particular tract of land. To make such a grant “patent” , a sovereign (proprietary land owner) must document the land grant securely, sign and seal the document (patent), and openly publish the documents for the public to see.
Planning Board	Planning boards are generally made up of municipalities and/or unincorporated areas, and provide land-use advice and assistance to municipal council and the public.
Portage	Portages are trails that connect two navigable waterways.
Private Land Owners	A person or persons who own land.
Project	Means the transfer of provincial lands to the Algonquins of Ontario including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Transfer of Crown lands including sub-surface and mining rights▪ Transfer of the Crown assets on provincial lands▪ Instruments required to enable the transfer and may include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Deregulations of and/or amendments to protected areas○ Establishment of easements for access purposes○ Modification of tenure for third party interests. For examples changing a Crown “land use permit” to private “land owner agreements”.
Project file	A file that provides the formal documentation for a project evaluation carried out under this ALC DO.
Proponent	(from Section 1 of the EAA) means: a person who, <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) carries out or proposes to carry out an undertaking, orb) is the owner or person having charge, management or control of an undertaking.
Proponents	(from the ALC DO) means: Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation requested a class of undertakings on the part of the following proponents: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry▪ Ministry of Transportation▪ Ministry of Infrastructure and Infrastructure Ontario▪ Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
Protected Area	Provincial protected areas include provincial parks and conservation reserves that are established to protect natural and cultural features, maintain biodiversity and provide opportunities for compatible recreation.

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Public Road Public Roads are defined in the Agreement-in-Principle as any provincial or municipal road, including road allowances, or any other road over which the public has a right to travel.

R

Registered Trapline An area of Crown Land designated to a licenced trapper by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry where the trapper may commercially harvest furbearing animals.

Research Research includes measuring, monitoring, and testing and includes an activity that is carried out for the purposes of or consists of research. Research undertakings are exempt from subsection 5(1) of the EAA, R.R.O. 1990, by section 11 of Regulation 334.

Resource Generally, a value, feature, attribute, or physical component; an available renewable or non-renewable supply that can be drawn on when needed, be it animal, vegetable, mineral, etc.

S

Safety Cabins A shelter less than 400 sq. ft. with no interior plumbing intended for use as temporary protection from elements.

Settlement Area Means the area depicted in the map attached as Appendix 1.1 in the AIP.

Settlement Lands Means the lands to be transferred in fee simple to one or more AOO Institutions pursuant to the Final Agreement:

- a) for Provincial Crown Land, as set out in Appendix 5.1.1. (of the AIP), subject to potential modifications contemplated in Chapter 5; and
- b) for any Federal Crown Land, as contemplated in 5.1.2.

Single Tier Municipality Means a municipality, other than an upper-tier municipality that does not form part of an upper-tier municipality for municipal purposes.

Shoreline Reserve An area of ungranted Crown Land lying between a water body and a privately owned parcel or unit of upland property.

Small Acreage Parcel Parcels of Settlement Lands that are less than 5 acres and previously only general locations were noted.

Species at Risk Means species at risk as defined from time to time under Federal or Provincial Law. Also could be those species listed as special concern, threatened, endangered, extirpated or extinct on the Species at Risk in Ontario List, as defined in the *Endangered Species Act*.

Sustainable Forest Licence Renewable licence granted to a forestry company. SFLs are reviewed every five years and may be extended for an additional five years, providing that certain conditions

are met. SFL holders prepare forest management plans, gather forest information for the Crown, monitor and report on compliance and conduct forest operations in accordance with approved plans and operational standards for the area covered by the licence.

T

Technical Heritage Studies

May include archaeological assessments (Stage 1-4); historic research, site analyses and evaluations of cultural heritage value or interest; heritage impact assessments; heritage conservation plans; or studies of mitigation options appropriate to each.

Third Party

Means an individual or entity that has rights, title, or other legal interests addressed in the Final Agreement, other than an Algonquin Institution or a Party.

Transportation Roadway Planning

Ministry of Transportation and municipalities continue to plan and widen roads in the Settlement Area.

Treaty

Legally binding agreement that sets out the rights, responsibilities and relationships of First Nations and the federal and provincial governments.

U

Undertaking

As defined by the *Environmental Assessment Act* means,

(a) an enterprise or activity or a proposal, plan or program in respect of an enterprise or activity by or on behalf of Her Majesty in right of Ontario, by a public body or public bodies or by a municipality or municipalities,

(b) a major commercial or business enterprise or activity or a proposal, plan or program in respect of a major commercial or business enterprise or activity of a person or persons other than a person or persons referred to in clause (a) that is designated by the regulations, or

(c) an enterprise or activity or a proposal, plan or program in respect of an enterprise or activity of a person or persons, other than a person or persons referred to in clause (a), if an agreement is entered into under section 3.0.1 in respect of the enterprise, activity, proposal, plan or program; ("entreprise").

Upper Tier Municipality

Means a municipality of which two or more lower-tier municipalities form part of for municipal purposes.

W

Work Permit

Means a work permit issued under Ontario Regulation

453/96 made under the *Public Lands Act* and excludes any other approval. A work permit is not a form of land use occupational authority. Work permits could be granted for such proposals as shore land related improvements, trap cabins, boathouses, roads, and trails.

PART V – MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL PLAN DESIGNATIONS AND ZONING

Appendix C – Municipal Parcel Review Packages

- Proposed Settlement Lands in the County of Frontenac
- Proposed Settlement Lands in the County of Hastings
- Proposed Settlement Lands in the County of Lanark
- Proposed Settlement Lands in the County of Lennox and Addington
- Proposed Settlement Lands in the County of Renfrew
- Proposed Settlement Lands in the District of Nipissing
- Proposed Settlement Lands in the City of Ottawa