

CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY REPORT

WIIKWEMKOONG ISLANDS RESERVE BOUNDARY CLAIM – PROPOSED LAND TRANSFER

MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

June 2017

This Draft Environmental Study Report has been prepared as a Project Plan Report for the Wiikwemkoong Islands Boundary Claim – Proposed Land Transfer as a part of the Category C Project Evaluation and Consultation Process as outlined in Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry Class Environmental Assessment for Forestry Resource Stewardship and Facility Development Projects.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This draft Environmental Study Report (ESR) has been prepared in accordance with a Category “C” project under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA for Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) Resource Stewardship and Facility Development Projects (RSFD).

The Wiikwemkoong Islands Boundary Claim is a land claim relating to the islands off the eastern shore of Manitoulin Island. Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory asserts that its rights and interests in and to these islands under the Treaty of 1836 have never been given up or extinguished. The Council of Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory and the Government of Ontario are working together to resolve this outstanding land claim. Ontario is planning to transfer lands for settlement of the Wiikwemkoong Islands Boundary Claim. The Proposed Settlement Lands are located in the Districts of Killarney and Sudbury, as well as unorganized areas.

The Class EA process for the proposed land transfer included an assessment of the existing environment, identification of potential effects, identification of mitigation and protection measures, where appropriate, and consultation with municipal, provincial and federal government officials, government agencies, First Nations and Métis communities, potentially affected and interested persons, and interest groups. The Class EA focuses only on potential impacts arising from the transfer of Crown land to Canada to be set apart as reserve for Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory. Alternatively, if this is not possible, the lands will be conveyed to a designate of Wiikwemkoong in fee simple, to be held in trust for the benefit of Wiikwemkoong. Potential uses to be made of the lands and any planning or development decisions are not assessed as part of the undertaking to sell or dispose of the lands, as the future use of the property is not assured at the time of disposition.

Notification regarding the proposed land transfer and Class EA process took place through news releases, letters, public meetings, open houses and personal contact. The opportunity to comment on this draft report will also be publicly advertised.

The draft ESR is available for review and comment between June 12, 2017 and August 11, 2017 at the following locations:

Municipality of Killarney
32 Commissioner Street
Killarney, ON P0M 2A0

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Sudbury District - Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
3767 Highway 69 South, Ste .5
Sudbury, ON P3G 1E7

Comments or questions can be submitted to:

Alison McLaren
Ministry of Indigenous Relations and
Reconciliation
160 Bloor St. E. Suite 920
Toronto, ON
M7A 2E6
(705) 755-3316

WUTCLAIM@ontario.ca

Comments on this draft ESR will be taken into account in preparation of the final ESR.

2.0 PROJECT PROPOSAL

2.1 Project Description

Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory (Wiikwemkoong) asserts that its Aboriginal and treaty rights protected by the Canadian Constitution have not been given up or extinguished, and that it has a legal claim to ownership of the islands on the northern and eastern shores of Georgian Bay, from just east of Sault Ste. Marie, and south to O'Donnell Point. This claim is the subject of a civil action commenced in 1997, which has been placed under case management by the court. The presiding judge approved a Notification Protocol that requires Ontario to provide notice to Wiikwemkoong of intended dispositions of the provincial Crown's interests and the issuing of new licenses and permits on all islands along the northern and eastern Lake Huron-Georgian Bay shore.

Ontario reviews land claims on the basis of the historical record and applicable law. Ontario has agreed to address with Wiikwemkoong its claim to the islands in the central portion of the area described in the civil action. Ontario and Wiikwemkoong have agreed that negotiating a resolution of the central portion of the claim at this time is in everyone's best interests. Negotiating the settlement of claims helps to:

- Achieve legal certainty regarding the lands in question
- Promote opportunities for economic, cultural and community development between Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities
- Improve relationships between the government and Indigenous communities, and between Indigenous communities and their neighbors.

The goal of negotiated settlements is to provide First Nations with appropriate compensation for past wrongs and to carry out outstanding obligations. They also bring economic benefits and certainty, creating economic opportunities and potential new business partnerships in the region.

The islands in the central portion of the area described in the civil action are islands that surround the Wiikwemkoong peninsula on eastern Manitoulin island. This area is represented generally by the negotiated Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary area. Based on Chief Kinoshameg's boundary, this area was negotiated by the parties with reference to the historical use and occupancy of Wiikwemkoong. The federal government has also accepted the claim, and has participated in the negotiation.

In settlement of the Wiikwemkoong Islands Reserve Boundary Claim and a portion of the related litigation against Ontario, the project consists of:

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- A. Disposition, (transfer of management and responsibility), of certain provincial Crown land to Canada to be set apart as reserve lands for the use and benefit of Wiikwemkoong, or
- B. Disposition, (transfer of fee simple ownership), of provincial Crown land to an entity that will hold them in trust for Wiikwemkoong, or
- C. Some combination of A. and B.

The Proposed Settlement Lands subject to this disposition total approximately 25,949.63 acres (10,501.12 ha), and consist of:

- Crown Lands (islands) within the negotiated Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary area that are being returned to Wiikwemkoong: and
- Alternative Crown Lands, to be transferred in substitution for islands or parts of islands that are no longer held by the province and cannot be returned.

Since 2008, Wiikwemkoong and Ontario have explored various land configurations and financial settlement options in their confidential negotiations. The proposed claim settlement was informed by considerations such as:

- The historical foundation of the claim
- The interests of Wiikwemkoong
- Existing land tenures and land uses
- Proximity to existing Wiikwemkoong Lands
- Proximity to infrastructure for community development
- The historical presence that Wiikwemkoong has maintained in the area
- Canada's Addition to Reserve Policy

The negotiation table has considered a variety of options, and has determined that the existing Proposed Settlement Lands represent the best available option for settlement of the claim.

The disposition of the Proposed Settlement Lands is considered to be a disposition of Crown land, and is therefore subject to the Class EA RSFD under the *Environmental Assessment Act* (EAA). Based on information gathered through the consultation process to date, MNRF has screened the disposition to a Category C.

The Proposed Settlement Lands include candidate provincial park lands, identified under Ontario's 1999 Living Legacy Land Use Strategy. The *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act, 2006* anticipates and allows for parks to be included in the settlement of Aboriginal land claims.

Ontario's policy in all land claim negotiations is that it will not expropriate private lands to achieve a settlement. Access to private property will be protected.

The final selection of settlement lands will be accomplished through negotiation and with the consideration of additional information and comments received through Indigenous and public consultation processes.

2.2 Description of Study Area

The Proposed Settlement Lands consist of provincial Crown land. The lands have been withdrawn from mineral claim staking under the *Mining Act* through the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines.

See Appendix A for a map showing the Proposed Settlement Lands.

See Appendix B for a detailed list of stakeholders and land uses.

The Proposed Settlement Lands are approximately described as follows:

Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary Area:

This area includes all unpatented islands and Crown land within the negotiated Boundary Claim area, (approximately 3170.49 hectares or 7,834.45 acres), including George Island, Heywood Island, Lonely Island, and many additional islands or portions of islands. This area lies partially in the District of Manitoulin, Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands, and partially in the District of Sudbury, Municipality of Killarney. Although the lands are primarily unpatented Crown land, administered by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, there are two parcels of patented land on Centre Island, which are held by the Ministry of Infrastructure. The two patented parcels of land will be transferred to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry prior to the disposition of the Settlement Lands.

Approximately 55 private properties, one fishing camp, and one license of occupation are also located within this area. These properties do not form any part of the Proposed Settlement Lands. Two utility lines cross Proposed Settlement Lands on George Island, providing Hydro and Bell service to private properties.

Many recreational activities are carried out in the area, including boating (large cruisers, as well as small boats, canoes and kayaks), hunting, fishing, camping and nature appreciation. High Beach Cove is a popular summer recreational destination, consisting of a Sandy beach located on the southern tip of Badgeley Island, within a 400-foot Crown shoreline reservation. George Island hosts a 7.5 km recreation trail. Commercial tourism operations support the various recreational activities. There is also extensive cottage development on private lands adjacent to Crown lands in the area.

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In addition to the commercial fishing port development at the town of Killarney, there are commercial recreation establishments and seasonal recreation development throughout this area.

This area is located within the “Great Lakes Coastal Area – Sudbury (B)”, a designated “Enhanced Management Area” under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry’s Crown Land Use Policy Atlas (ID E39g-4).

Although the area is currently managed as unpatented Crown lands, it was also identified under policy as part of two Featured Areas through Ontario’s Living Legacy (1999), the Killarney Signature Site and the Great Lakes Heritage Coast Signature Site.

Fish and wildlife management currently dominates land use activities. Twenty commercial fishing licenses and one commercial fishing-related agreement have been issued in the Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary Area. However, on-water operations and quotas will not be impacted by the proposed land disposition.

The Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary Area is primarily situated in the Mixed Wood Plains Ecozone, the Lake Simcoe-Rideau Ecoregion, and Ecodistrict 6E-17. This shoreline area is characterized by rugged Canadian Shield topography, renowned for its scenic vistas with windswept pine trees. In this Ecoregion the underlying bedrock is Paleozoic dolomite and limestone, and mineral materials comprise more than 95% of the substrates. Bare bedrock is interspersed with pockets of shallow soils, with discontinuous vegetation cover. Representative fauna include white-tailed deer, Northern raccoon, striped skunk, and woodchuck. Many species of water birds and shorebirds reside in the area, including wood duck, great blue heron, and Wilson’s snipe. Fish species present in this ecoregion include white sucker, smallmouth bass, walleye, northern pike, yellow perch, rainbow darter, emerald shiner, and pearl dace. A variety of reptiles and amphibians are also present, including American bullfrog, northern leopard frog, spring peeper, red-spotted newt, snapping turtle, eastern gartersnake, and common watersnake. Species at risk and habitat that may be found in this ecodistrict are listed in the Table 1.

Although the majority of the Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary Area is located in the Mixed Wood Plains Ecozone, Heywood Island is located in the Ontario Shield Ecozone. Further, Heywood Island is located in the Georgian Bay Ecoregion, and Ecodistrict 5E-3. This Ecodistrict is also called the ‘La Cloche Ecodistrict, given the inclusion of the La Cloche Mountains. The Ecodistrict is generally a steeply rolling area of acidic igneous rock, typically with hardwood, red and white pine stands.

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(Luopa, 2010) Typical fauna in the Georgian Bay Eco-region includes little brown bat, American black bear, moose, fisher, North American river otter, beaver, common loon, osprey, broad-winged hawk, ruby-throated hummingbird, pileated woodpecker, yellow-bellied sapsucker, winter wren, veery, Blackburnian warbler, black-throated blue warbler, yellow-rumped warbler, scarlet tanager, rose-breasted grosbeak, red-spotted newt, northern two-lined salamander, four-toed salamander, gray treefrog, pickerel frog, American bullfrog, snapping turtle, smooth greensnake, and northern ring-necked snake. Fish species in the Georgian Bay Eco-region includes lake trout, brook trout, lake whitefish, yellow perch, walleye, bluegill, rock bass, brown bullhead, bluntnose minnow, northern redbelly dace, and golden shiner. (Crins, Gray, Uhlig, 2006) Species at risk and habitat that may be found in this ecodistrict are listed in Table 1.

Species	<i>Endangered Species Act, 2007</i> Status
Bald eagle	Special Concern
Bank swallow	Threatened
Barn swallow	Threatened
Black tern	Special Concern
Bobolink	Threatened
Canada warbler	Special Concern
Chimney swift	Threatened
Common nighthawk	Special Concern
Eastern meadowlark	Threatened
Eastern whip-poor-will	Threatened
Golden-winged warbler	Special Concern
Henslow's sparrow	Endangered
Horned grebe	Special Concern
Least bittern	Threatened
Loggerhead shrike	Endangered
Olive-sided flycatcher	Special Concern
Peregrine falcon	Special Concern
Piping plover	Endangered
Red Headed woodpecker	Special Concern
Short-eared owl	Special Concern
Yellow rail	Special Concern
Lake sturgeon (Great Lakes/St. Lawrence population)	Threatened
Northern brook lamprey	Special Concern
Aweme borer moth	Endangered
Monarch butterfly	Special Concern
West Virginia white	Special concern

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Butternut	Endangered
Dwarf lake iris	Special Concern
Gattinger's agalinis	Endangered
Hill's pondweed	Special Concern
Hill's thistle	Threatened
Houghton's goldenrod	Threatened
Lakeside daisy	Threatened
Pitcher's thistle	Threatened
Blanding's turtle	Threatened
Eastern massasauga rattlesnake (Great Lakes/St. Lawrence population)	Threatened
Eastern ribbonsnake	Special Concern
Snapping turtle	Special Concern
Algonquin (Eastern) wolf	Threatened
Little brown myotis	Endangered
Northern myotis	Endangered

Table 2: Location Reference Table (Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary Area)	
Name:	Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary Area (excluding Heywood Island)
Ecozone	Mixed wood plains
Ecoregion	Lake-Simcoe Rideau
Ecodistrict	6E-17
MNRF Administrative Region	Northeast Region Sudbury District
Size	Approximately 2767.49 hectares or 6838.615 acres
Nearest Town	Killarney
Latitude/ Longitude	45°49'43.0"N 81°27'34.7"W
Watershed(s):	Killarney Watershed/Manitoulin Islands Watersheds (02CH-17, 02CG-33 and 02CG-34)
Wildlife Management Unit:	WMU 43B

Table 3: Location Reference Table (Heywood Island)	
Name:	Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary Area (Heywood Island only)
Ecozone	Ontario Shield
Ecoregion	Georgian Bay
Ecodistrict	5E-3 (La Cloche Ecodistrict)

MNRF Administrative Region	Northeast Region Sudbury District
Size	Approximately 403 hectares or 995.835 acres
Nearest Town	Little Current
Latitude/ Longitude	45°55'44.9"N 81°45'30.4"W
Watershed(s):	Killarney Watershed/Manitoulin Islands Watershed (02CH-17, 02CG-33 and 02CG-34)
Wildlife Management Unit:	WMU 43B

Interchange and Exchange Blocks:

The Interchange and Exchange Blocks consist of approximately 183.04 hectares (452.3 acres) in Servos Township at the junction of Hwy 69 and Hwy 637, located in unorganized territory in the District of Sudbury, and within the municipal planning authority of the Sudbury East Planning Board. The lands are currently held as a portion of a Crown patent by the Ministry of Infrastructure, and are administered by the Sudbury District Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry as Crown land. An area of 1.09 hectares (1.69 acres) is administered by the Ministry of Transportation. Prior to the proposed disposition, the lands will be transferred to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.

The northern boundary of the Interchange Block was defined to exclude the wildlife highway crossing, which is located approximately 800 m north of the Proposed Settlement Lands.

The Interchange and Exchange Blocks are bounded by Lovering Lake to the East and South. Lovering Lake is well-used for recreation purposes, and includes approximately 20 private properties.

The Interchange and Exchange Blocks are located within the “Nepewassi Lake / Trout Lake” Area, a designated “General Land Use Area” under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry’s Crown Land Use Policy Atlas (ID G2045). Resource extraction, fish and wildlife management, and general recreation are the current primary land uses. Licensed harvesting activities authorized to use this block includes forest management, one trap line, one Bear Management Area, and one Baitfish Harvest Area.

The Ontario Shield Ecozone is the prevalent biogeographic realm for the Interchange and Exchange Blocks. The Blocks are more specifically located within

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the Ontario Shield Ecozone, the Georgian Bay Ecoregion, and Ecodistrict 5E-4 (also known as the Sudbury Ecodistrict). This Ecodistrict consists of pockets of silt and sand and of sand and gravel plains, contrasted by outcrops of rugged bedrock that are shallowly covered by stony sand and stone-free silt. The bedrock is either low-base metamorphic or acid igneous. Mixed stands of white pine, red pine, white spruce, poplar and white birch are most common. Treed muskeg, open swamp, and brush and alder also occur. (Luopa, 2010)

Typical fauna in the Georgian Bay Ecoregion includes little brown bat, American black bear, moose, fisher, North American river otter, beaver, common loon, osprey, broad-winged hawk, ruby-throated hummingbird, pileated woodpecker, yellow-bellied sapsucker, winter wren, veery, Blackburnian warbler, black-throated blue warbler, yellow-rumped warbler, scarlet tanager, rose-breasted grosbeak, red-spotted newt, northern two-lined salamander, four-toed salamander, gray treefrog, pickerel frog, American bullfrog, snapping turtle, smooth greensnake, and northern ring-necked snake. Fish species in the Georgian Bay Ecoregion includes lake trout, brook trout, lake whitefish, yellow perch, walleye, bluegill, rock bass, brown bullhead, bluntnose minnow, northern redbelly dace, and golden shiner. (Crins, Gray, Uhlig, 2006) Species at risk and habitat that may be found in this ecoregion are listed in Table 4.

Taxa	Species	<i>Endangered Species Act, 2007</i> Status
Birds	Bald eagle	Special Concern
	Bank swallow	Threatened
	Barn swallow	Threatened
	Black tern	Special Concern
	Bobolink	Threatened
	Canada warbler	Special Concern
	Chimney swift	Threatened
	Common nighthawk	Special Concern
	Eastern meadowlark	Threatened
	Eastern whip-poor-will	Threatened
	Golden-winged warbler	Special Concern
	Least bittern	Threatened
	Olive-sided flycatcher	Special Concern
	Peregrine falcon	Special Concern
	Red Headed woodpecker	Special Concern
Short-eared owl	Special Concern	
Fish	Lake sturgeon (Great Lakes/St. Lawrence population)	Threatened

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	Northern brook lamprey	Special Concern
Insects	Monarch butterfly	Special Concern
	West Virginia white	Special concern
Reptiles	Blanding's turtle	Threatened
	Eastern massasauga rattlesnake (Great Lakes/St. Lawrence population)	Threatened
	Eastern foxsnake	Threatened
	Eastern hog-nosed snake	Threatened
	Eastern musk turtle (Stinkpot)	Special Concern
	Eastern ribbonsnake	Special Concern
	Northern map turtle	Special Concern
	Snapping turtle	Special Concern
	Spotted turtle	Endangered
Mammals	Algonquin (Eastern) wolf	Threatened
	Little brown myotis	Endangered
	Northern myotis	Endangered

Table 5: Location Reference Table (Interchange and Exchange Blocks)	
Name:	Interchange and Exchange Blocks
Ecozone	Ontario Shield
Ecoregion	Georgian Bay
Ecodistrict	5E-4 (Sudbury Ecodistrict)
MNRF Administrative Region	Northeast Region Sudbury District
Size	Approximately 183.04 hectares (452.3 acres)
Nearest Town	Estaire/Burwash/Paget
Township	Servos
Latitude/ Longitude	46°13'44.0"N 80°45'50.3"W
Watershed(s):	French River Watershed (02DD-01)
Wildlife Management Unit:	WMU 42
Forest Management Unit	Sudbury Forest

Wolf Creek Block:

The Wolf Creek Block consists of approximately 421.37 hectares (1041.24 acres) in Atlee Township, located within the Municipality of Killarney and the District of Sudbury. This block is adjacent to Wolf Creek, Highway 637, and slightly north of Wiikwemkoong's Point Grondine IR 3. This block consists of unpatented Crown land, administered by the Sudbury District Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, and 2.3 hectares (5.7 acres) administered by the Ministry of Transportation. Prior to the proposed disposition, the whole block will be transferred to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.

Seventy-four private properties are located on Tyson Lake, upstream from the Wolf Creek Block. Access to these cottages is provided either through Tyson Lake Marina or through Wolf Creek access point on the south side of the highway. These access points are located outside of the Proposed Settlement Lands.

Wolf Creek also has high recreational use, providing paddling, boating and fishing opportunities. Wolf Creek Provides additional access in to Spoon Lake and Hunter Lake (Atlee Lake). Twenty-five private properties are located on Hunter Lake (Atlee Lake).

The Wolf Creek Block is located within "Wanapitei River West Area", a designated "General Land Use Area" under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry's Crown Land Use Policy Atlas (ID G2044). Fish and wildlife management, integrated with forest management, currently dominates land use activities. Licensed harvesting activities authorized to use this block include one trap line and one Bear Management Area. A public fuelwood lot is located within this block.

The Ontario Shield Ecozone is the prevalent biogeographic realm for the Wolf Creek Block. The Block is more specifically located within the Ontario Shield Ecozone, the Georgian Bay Ecoregion, and Ecodistrict 5E-4 (also known as the Sudbury Ecodistrict). This Ecodistrict is comprised of pockets of silt and sand and of sand and gravel plains, contrasted by outcrops of rugged bedrock that are shallowly covered by stony sand and stone-free silt. The bedrock is either low-base metamorphic or acid igneous. Mixed stands of white pine, red pine, white spruce, poplar and white birch are most common. Treed muskeg, open swamp, and brush and alder also occur. (Luopa, 2010)

Typical fauna in the Georgian Bay Ecoregion includes little brown bat, American black bear, moose, fisher, North American river otter, beaver, common loon, osprey, broad-winged hawk, ruby-throated hummingbird, pileated woodpecker, yellow-

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bellied sapsucker, winter wren, veery, Blackburnian warbler, black-throated blue warbler, yellow-rumped warbler, scarlet tanager, rose-breasted grosbeak, red-spotted newt, northern two-lined salamander, four-toed salamander, gray treefrog, pickerel frog, American bullfrog, snapping turtle, smooth greensnake, and northern ring-necked snake. Fish species in the Georgian Bay Eco-region includes lake trout, brook trout, lake whitefish, yellow perch, walleye, bluegill, rock bass, brown bullhead, bluntnose minnow, northern redbelly dace, and golden shiner. (Crins, Gray, Uhlig, 2006) The area provides habitat for several species at risk, and these are listed in table 4.

Table 6: Location Reference Table (Wolf Creek Block)	
Name:	Wolf Creek Block
Ecozone:	Ontario Shield
Ecoregion:	Georgian Bay
Ecodistrict:	5E-4 (Sudbury Ecodistrict)
MNR Administrative Region:	Northeast Region Sudbury District
Size:	Approximately 421.37 hectares (1041.24 acres)
Nearest Town:	Estaire/Burwash/Paget
Township:	Atlee
Latitude/ Longitude:	46°06'52.7"N 81°02'56.6"W
Watershed(s):	Killarney Watershed (02CH-03)
Wildlife Management Unit:	WMU 42
Forest Management Unit:	Sudbury Forest

Mahzenazing Lake Block:

The Mahzenazing Lake Block consists of approximately 408.8 hectares (1010 acres) in Carlyle Township, located within the Municipality of Killarney and the District of Sudbury. This block includes Mahzenazing Lake, is adjacent to Highway 637, and Wiikwemkoong's Point Grondine IR 3. The Block includes the bed of Mahzenazing Lake, subject to the right of the public to use all navigable waterways. This block consists of unpatented Crown land, administered by the Sudbury District Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, and 4.4 hectares (10.83 acres) administered by the Ministry of Transportation. There is also an aggregate site located in the southeast corner of the block that has a First Right of Refusal (FRR). Prior to the proposed

disposition, the lands will be transferred to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.

This block includes Ontario Federation of Snowmobile Clubs Prescribed trails. In particular, connector trail C107D crosses High 637 at the Wanapitei, and runs south of the highway and through Point Grondine Reserve to Mahzenazing Lake, and to the Town of Killarney. Connector trail C109 approaches from Highway 69 and joins with C107D at the Wanapitei River, and Feeder trail C113 approaches from the north and connects with C107D at Mahzenazing Lake.

Mahzenazing Lake is approximately 100 ha in size, and contains a warm water fishery (northern pike, smallmouth bass, walleye). There is small portage trail (less than 100 metres) between the southern tip of Mahzenazing Lake and the river. One private property is located on Mahzenazing Lake.

The Mahzenazing Lake Block is located within “Wanapitei River West Area”, a designated “General Land Use Area” under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry’s Crown Land Use Policy Atlas (ID G2044). Fish and wildlife management, integrated with forest management, currently dominates land use activities. Timber within the block has already been harvested. Licensed harvesting activities authorized to use this block includes one trap line, one Bear Management Area, and one baitfish harvest area.

The Ontario Shield Ecozone is the prevalent biogeographic realm for the Interchange and Exchange Blocks. The Blocks are more specifically located within the Ontario Shield Ecozone, the Georgian Bay Ecoregion, and Ecodistrict 5E-7. This Ecodistrict is generally comprised of igneous bedrock plains with thin coverings of silt and sand. The topography is ridge-and-trough interspersed with wetlands (Luopa, 2010)

Typical fauna in the Georgian Bay Ecoregion includes little brown bat, American black bear, moose, fisher, North American river otter, beaver, common loon, osprey, broad-winged hawk, ruby-throated hummingbird, pileated woodpecker, yellow-bellied sapsucker, winter wren, veery, Blackburnian warbler, black-throated blue warbler, yellow-rumped warbler, scarlet tanager, rose-breasted grosbeak, red-spotted newt, northern two-lined salamander, four-toed salamander, gray treefrog, pickerel frog, American bullfrog, snapping turtle, smooth greensnake, and northern ring-necked snake. Fish species in the Georgian Bay Ecoregion includes lake trout, brook trout, lake whitefish, yellow perch, walleye, bluegill, rock bass, brown bullhead, bluntnose minnow, northern redbelly dace, and golden shiner. (Crins,

Gray, Uhlig, 2006) The area provides habitat for several species at risk, and these are listed in the Table 4.

Table 7: Location Reference Table (Mahzenazing Lake Block)	
Name:	Mahzenazing Lake Block
Ecozone	Ontario Shield
Ecoregion	Georgian Bay
Ecodistrict	5E-7
MNRF Administrative Region	Northeast Region / Sudbury District
Size	Approximately 403 hectares (1010 acres)
Nearest Town	Killarney
Township	Carlyle
Latitude/ Longitude	46°03'34.5"N 81°12'01.8"W
Watershed(s):	Killarney Watershed (02CH-03)
Wildlife Management Unit:	WMU 42
Forest Management Unit	Sudbury Forest

Collins Inlet Block:

The Collins Inlet Block is comprised of approximately 256.2 hectares (633 acres) in Carlyle Township, within the Municipality of Killarney and the District of Sudbury. This block is adjacent to Wiikwemkoong’s Point Grondine IR 3, and fronts Collins Inlet to the South. The block includes a rock face with pictographs. The block is unpatented Crown land, administered by the Sudbury District Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.

A portion of the Collins Inlet Block is located within “Wanapitei River West Area”, a designated “General Land Use Area” under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry’s Crown Land Use Policy Atlas (ID G2044). Fish and wildlife management, integrated with forest management, currently dominates land use activities. Planned allocations within the block have already been harvested. Licensed harvesting activities authorized to use this block includes one trap line, one Bear Management Area, and one baitfish harvest area. There are two private properties located inside the Collins Inlet Block, and three private properties on islands in close proximity.

The Collins Inlet Block is also located within the Recommended Killarney Coast and Islands Provincial Park (P189). This recommended park is within the Great Lakes

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Heritage Coast and the Killarney Signature Sites, two of nine areas featured in the Ontario’s Living Legacy Land Use Strategy (1999). Signature Sites are identified for their range of natural and recreational values and their potential to contribute to future recreation and tourism. A variety of marine and terrestrial landscapes can be found in this recommended park including; a series of long finger-like ridges and islands, several offshore islands which dot the coast between Killarney Provincial Park and the mouth of the French River, Philip Edward Island, (aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh), which includes forests of white pines, and also includes organic soils and on flat silty till deposits.

The Ontario Shield Ecozone is the prevalent biogeographic realm for the Interchange and Exchange Blocks. The Blocks are more specifically located within the Ontario Shield Ecozone, the Georgian Bay Ecoregion, and Ecodistrict 5E-7. This Ecodistrict is generally comprised of igneous bedrock plains with thin coverings of silt and sand. The topography is ridge-and-trough interspersed with wetlands. (Luopa, 2010)

Typical fauna in the Georgian Bay Ecoregion includes little brown bat, American black bear, moose, fisher, North American river otter, beaver, common loon, osprey, broad-winged hawk, ruby-throated hummingbird, pileated woodpecker, yellow-bellied sapsucker, winter wren, veery, Blackburnian warbler, black-throated blue warbler, yellow-rumped warbler, scarlet tanager, rose-breasted grosbeak, red-spotted newt, northern two-lined salamander, four-toed salamander, gray treefrog, pickerel frog, American bullfrog, snapping turtle, smooth greensnake, and northern ring-necked snake. Fish species in the Georgian Bay Ecoregion includes lake trout, brook trout, lake whitefish, yellow perch, walleye, bluegill, rock bass, brown bullhead, bluntnose minnow, northern redbelly dace, and golden shiner. (Crins, Gray, Uhlig, 2006) The area provides habitat for several species at risk, and these are listed in Table 4.

Table 8: Location Reference Table (Collins Inlet Block)	
Name:	Collins Inlet Block
Ecozone	Ontario Shield
Ecoregion	Georgian Bay
Ecodistrict	5E-7
MNRF Administrative Region	Northeast Region / Sudbury District
Size	Approximately 256.2 hectares (633 acres)
Nearest Town	Killarney

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Township	Carlyle
Latitude/ Longitude	45°59'54.6"N 81°14'15.2"W
Watershed(s):	Killarney Watershed (02CH-03)
Wildlife Management Unit:	WMU 42
Forest Management Unit	Sudbury Forest

Philip Edward Island (aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh) and Surrounding Islands:

Philip Edward Island (aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh) and Surrounding Islands are approximately 6061.22 hectares (14,978.64 acres) in area, including the Phillip Edward Island and smaller adjacent islands within the archipelago, within the Municipality of Killarney and the District of Sudbury. The Proposed Settlement Lands in this area are unpatented Crown land, administered by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.

Philip Edward Island (aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh) and Surrounding Islands are also located within the Recommended Killarney Coast and Islands Provincial Park (P189). The *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserve Act, 2006* anticipates and allows for parks to be included in the settlement of Aboriginal land claims. Regulation of the island as park land was not completed because of Wiikwemkoong’s civil action. This area is located within the Great Lakes Heritage Coast and the Killarney Signature Sites, two of nine such areas featured in the Ontario’s Living Legacy Land Use Strategy (1999). Signature Sites are identified for their range of natural and recreational values and their potential to contribute to future recreation and tourism. A resource survey for the North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve (1971) rated the recreational capability of this area as moderately high, and recognized the provincially significant yachting features along with good angling opportunities and lodging accommodations.

A variety of marine and terrestrial landscapes can be found in this recommended park including; a series of long finger-like ridges and islands, several offshore islands which dot the coast between Killarney Provincial Park and the mouth of the French River, Philip Edward Island (aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh) which includes forests of white pines, and also includes organic soils and on flat silty till deposits.

Licensed harvesting activities authorized to use this block include one trap line, one Bear Management Area, and one baitfish harvest area.

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Many recreational activities are carried out in the area, including boating (large cruisers, as well as small boats, canoes and kayaks), hunting, fishing, camping and nature appreciation. Commercial tourism operations support the various recreational activities. There is extensive cottage development on private land adjacent to some of the Crown lands. No known formal recreational trails are located on the island, but significant established uses are made by seasonal residents as well visitors, including camping, canoeing, kayaking, hunting and tourism activities.

Approximately 40 private properties are located in the Philip Edward Island (aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh) and Surrounding Islands. This area also includes 2 licenses of occupation and 2 land use permits.

The Ontario Shield Ecozone is the prevalent biogeographic realm for the Interchange and Exchange Blocks. The Blocks are more specifically located within the Ontario Shield Ecozone, the Georgian Bay Ecoregion, and Ecodistrict 5E-7. This Ecodistrict is generally comprised of igneous bedrock plains with thin coverings of silt and sand. The topography is ridge-and-trough interspersed with wetlands. (Luopa, 2010)

Typical fauna in the Georgian Bay Ecoregion includes little brown bat, American black bear, moose, fisher, North American river otter, beaver, common loon, osprey, broad-winged hawk, ruby-throated hummingbird, pileated woodpecker, yellow-bellied sapsucker, winter wren, veery, Blackburnian warbler, black-throated blue warbler, yellow-rumped warbler, scarlet tanager, rose-breasted grosbeak, red-spotted newt, northern two-lined salamander, four-toed salamander, gray treefrog, pickerel frog, American bullfrog, snapping turtle, smooth greensnake, and northern ring-necked snake. Fish species in the Georgian Bay Ecoregion includes lake trout, brook trout, lake whitefish, yellow perch, walleye, bluegill, rock bass, brown bullhead, bluntnose minnow, northern redbelly dace, and golden shiner. (Crins, Gray, Uhlig, 2006) The area provides habitat for several species at risk, and these are listed in Table 4.

Table 9: Location Reference Table Philip Edward Island (aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh) and Surrounding Islands	
Name:	Philip Edward Island (aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh) and Surrounding Islands
Ecozone	Ontario Shield
Ecoregion	Georgian Bay
Ecodistrict	5E-7
MNRF Administrative	Northeast Region Sudbury District

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Region	
Size	Approximately 6061.22 hectares (14,978.64 acres)
Nearest Town	Killarney
Latitude/ Longitude	45°58'59.5"N 81°17'45.1"W
Watershed(s):	Killarney Watershed s (02CH-02 and 02CH-17)
Wildlife Management Unit:	WMU 42

3.0 IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

The preferred option is to transfer the Proposed Settlement Lands, as identified in Section 2.0 (above). Following detailed review and extensive negotiation, Ontario has determined that the Proposed Settlement Lands represent the best available option for the settlement of the claim. The Proposed Settlement Lands were identified with consideration of the historical foundation of the claim, applicable law, the interests of Wiikwemkoong, as well as consideration of Canada's Addition to Reserve policy. The selections of Alternative Lands on the mainland and Philip Edward Island were influenced by a number of factors, including their proximity to Wiikwemkoong's Point Grondine Reserve, proximity to infrastructure for community development, and the historical presence that Wiikwemkoong has maintained in the area.

Negotiating the settlement of land claims helps to achieve legal certainty regarding the lands in question, promote opportunities for economic, cultural and community development between Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities, and improve relationships between the government and Indigenous communities, and between Indigenous communities and their neighbors

The Class EA focuses only on potential impacts arising from the disposition of Crown lands to Canada or to a designate of Wiikwemkoong. Potential future uses of the lands and any planning or development decisions are not assessed as part of the undertaking to sell or dispose of the lands, as the future uses of the property are not assured at the time of disposition.

Alternative 1: Ontario does not pursue a negotiated settlement of the Wiikwemkoong Islands Boundary Claim (Null)

This option is not compatible with government direction to resolve outstanding land claims in a timely manner, as noted most recently in the mandate letter provided to the Ontario Minister of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation on September 23, 2016.

The civil action against Ontario would be re-activated, and result in a slow and expensive litigation process which would be contentious and divisive, and would not promote a positive relationship between Ontario and Wiikwemkoong. A negotiated resolution of the claim offers the parties an opportunity to identify areas of mutual interest, and work cooperatively towards a settlement that balances the rights and interests of interested and affected parties.

Alternative 2: Re-Negotiate Proposed Settlement Lands

Between 1998 and 2008, the parties engaged in numerous exploratory discussions that resulted in a negotiation protocol in late 2007. The negotiation protocol was developed to guide the negotiations that began in 2008. Ontario's intention in these negotiations has been to negotiate the return of all provincial Crown land within the negotiated Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary to Wiikwemkoong, and to provide compensation for any private lands within that boundary that cannot be returned.

As mentioned previously, Ontario and Wiikwemkoong made significant efforts over several years to acquire Fitzwilliam Island (aka Gbezhigogizhii Mniss or Horse Island), the largest island in the Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary area, which holds special significance to Wiikwemkoong, and is privately owned. These efforts were unsuccessful. Ontario does not expropriate private lands to settle land claims. Private property may only be included in the claim settlement if it can be acquired on a willing-buyer willing-seller basis.

Since 2008, a variety of Proposed Settlement Lands configurations and financial settlement options have been explored in detail by Ontario and Wiikwemkoong through confidential negotiations. In particular, negotiations were informed by considerations such as:

- The historical foundation of the claim
- Existing land tenure and land use
- The interests of Wiikwemkoong
- Proximity to existing Wiikwemkoong Lands
- Proximity to infrastructure for community development
- The historical presence that Wiikwemkoong has maintained in the area
- Canada's Addition to Reserve Policy

The negotiation table has considered a variety of options, and has determined that the Proposed Settlement Lands represent the best available option for settlement of the claim.

4.0 CONSULTATION

4.1 Consultation Activities to date

To date the following information and consultation activities have been undertaken:

- an Islands Claim fact sheet about the negotiation was prepared and was posted on the MIRR and federal websites in 2008;
- the negotiators for Ontario, Wiikwemkoong and Canada have met and consulted with the provincial MPP and federal MP, and elected or appointed officials of the municipalities of Killarney, the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands, the Township of Assiginack, and the Manitoulin Municipal Association, representing the nine organized municipalities and two unorganized townships on Manitoulin Island;
- in December 2012, Ontario, Wiikwemkoong and Canada sent an introductory letter to key stakeholders and contacts in the area of the islands claim;
- in August 2015, a second round of public consultation was initiated. All adjacent private property owners and known users of Proposed Settlement Lands were contacted individually. Local businesses and relevant government agencies were notified. Information was posted at local provincial park access points, park offices, municipal offices, and community centres.
- Open houses were held in Little Current (August 1, 2015), Killarney (August 2, 2015), Toronto (August 10, 2015) and Sudbury (October 29, 2015).
- the parties have had ongoing discussions with representatives of the Georgian Bay Association (GBA), an organized and high-profile umbrella group representing the interests of cottagers belonging to 22 cottage associations along Georgian Bay;
- Ontario and Wiikwemkoong also have discussions with a local chapter of the GBA, the Northern Georgian Bay Association (NGBA), which is the group of cottagers within the claim area;
- Ontario continues to communicate directly with interested individuals and organizations regarding specific interests and uses of the Proposed Settlement Lands.

This process has generated significant public interest. Many individuals and organizations have expressed a preference that public access to Crown lands be maintained due to their unique character, remoteness, and use by adjacent landowners (and other stakeholders) for recreational purposes.

4.2 First Nation and Métis Communities

During the land selection process and since 2012 Ontario has engaged with fourteen (14) First Nations and Métis communities:

- Atikameksheng Anishnawbek

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- Aundeck Omni Kaning
- Dokis
- Henvey Inlet
- M'Chigeeng
- Sagamok Anishnawbek
- Serpent River
- Sheguiandah
- Sheshegwaning
- Wahnapiatae
- Zhiibaahaasing
- Ojibways of Whitefish River
- Sudbury Métis Council
- North Channel Métis Council

Engagement with these Indigenous communities is ongoing.

Sheguiandah, M'Chigeeng, Aundek Omni Kaning, Zhiibaahaasing, Whitefish River and Sheshegwaning First Nations are members of the United Chiefs and Councils of Mnidoo Mnising. These First Nations asserted shared Aboriginal title interest in and rights over islands and the bed of Lake Huron in May 2013 through a Statement of Claim.

In March 2017, the action was placed into abeyance, with an undertaking from the UCCMM to dismiss any claim to the lands that will be provided to Wiikwemkoong once an agreement has been reached between the UCCMM, Ontario and Canada. This exception to this undertaking is Heywood Island and the interests of Sheguiandah First Nations in that island. Discussions between Sheguiandah and Wiikwemkoong on this matter are now underway.

4.3 Consultation Next Steps

Ontario will notify known interested parties of the availability of the Draft ESR for public inspection. Notification will take place via mailout and newspaper advertisement. Comments will be received from June 12, 2017 to August 11, 2017.

Ontario will continue direct engagement with interested parties, including other Indigenous communities, individuals, businesses, and organizations.

Following August 11, 2017, Ontario will consider the input received, and make revisions to the proposal where appropriate. A Final ESR will then be completed and available for inspection, along with a Notice of Completion.

For 30 days following the Notice of Completion, if there are concerns about the Project that cannot be resolved in discussions with MNRF and MIRR, interested

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persons, government agencies or Indigenous communities may request that the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) issue a Part II Order requiring an individual environmental assessment under the Environmental Assessment Act. For information on what a Part II Order request should contain, consult the Class EA RSFD.

Comments and personal information concerning the claim and proposed disposition of Crown land are collected by MIRR to assist with decision making and to allow for follow-up with individuals as required. This activity occurs under MIRR's mandate to resolve land claims and is in compliance with the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act*. Where feasible, information collected through this process may also fulfil consultation requirements for other administrative activities required to implement the transfer of the Proposed Settlement Lands, including the de-patenting of Crown-owned lands, and a major amendment to the Crown Land Use Policy Atlas.

MIRR will provide MNRF (and MOECC if required) with copies of comments received. Comments not constituting personal information as defined by the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, will be shared with others as appropriate, and may be included in documentation available for public review. Personal information will only be used/ disclosed in accordance with the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*. Questions regarding the collection, use or disclosure of your personal information should be directed to Alison McLaren (contact information above).

5.0 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The Proposed Settlement Lands include candidate provincial park lands, identified under Ontario’s 1999 Living Legacy Land Use Strategy. The *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act, 2006* anticipates and allows for parks to be included in the settlement of Aboriginal land claims. Although the process will be carried out using MNRF’s Resource Stewardship and Facility Development Class Environmental Assessment, the project was screened under MNRF’s Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserve Class Environmental Assessment to fully assess potential impacts.

Requirements of MNR’s Class Environmental Assessment for Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves will be integrated in the Class EA-RSFD process to ensure that protected area values and stakeholder concerns are considered appropriately.

The Class EA focuses only on potential impacts arising from the transfer of Crown lands to Canada or a designate of Wiikwemkoong. Potential future uses of the lands and any planning or development decisions are not assessed as part of the undertaking to sell or dispose of the lands, as the future uses of the property are not assured at the time of disposition.

In general, the following table identified some potential impacts of the proposed undertaking, as well as corresponding mitigation options. See Appendix B “Resource Users Activity Summary, Impact Assessment, & Potential Mitigation Options”, for more details on potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures

Table 10: Potential Impacts and Mitigation Options	
Potential Impact	Mitigation Option(s)
A high negative impact may be experienced or perceived based on loss of access to Crown lands for a variety of recreational uses (both private and commercial), and for natural heritage value.	<p>Public use of the Proposed Settlement Lands may occur following transfer with the authorization of Wiikwemkoong.</p> <p>Appropriate authorization will be provided for utility corridors, and Ontario Federation of Snowmobile Clubs Prescribed trails.</p> <p>Ontario and Wiikwemkoong continue to communicate directly with interested individuals and organizations regarding specific interests and uses of the Proposed Settlement Lands following transfer.</p>

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<p>Moderate negative impacts may be experienced or perceived by landowners that have properties within or immediately adjacent to the land claim, through loss of free use of Crown land, or access concerns.</p>	<p>Public use of the Proposed Settlement Lands may occur with the authorization of Wiikwemkoong.</p> <p>Ontario will not expropriate private lands to achieve a settlement. Access to private property will be protected.</p>
<p>Potential loss of Crown tenure (i.e. land use permit or licences of occupation) for a few individuals, and loss of Crown revenue</p>	<p>Public use of the Proposed Settlement Lands may occur with the authorization of Wiikwemkoong.</p>
<p>13 private properties within the area of the Proposed Settlement Lands have Crown shoreline fronting their properties, between the boundary of the property and the water's edge</p>	<p>Crown shoreline reserves will be sold to the upland adjacent property owner, or excluded from the Proposed Settlement Lands and held as Crown</p>
<p>Reduction in trap line areas</p>	<p>Most traplines are minimally impacted. Wiikwemkoong may permit continuation of trapping through an agreement with the trapper.</p>

There are also potential positive effects associated with the project:

- Negotiated settlement will provide First Nations with fair compensation to address past wrongs and discharge outstanding obligations. It may also bring economic benefits and certainty to First Nations and neighbouring communities, creating economic opportunities and potential new business partnerships in the region. It will also provide resolution to a long-standing land claim.
- Disposition will enable Wiikwemkoong to pursue its interests and potentially form partnerships.
- Municipalities may also develop or renew mutually beneficial arrangements with Wiikwemkoong.

See Appendix B: “Resource Users Activity Summary, Impact Assessment, & Potential Mitigation Options”, for more details on potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures

6.0 PRELIMINARY PROJECT PLAN

In settlement of the Wiikwemkoong Islands Boundary Claim and a portion of the related litigation against Ontario, the project consists of:

- A) Disposition (transfer of management and responsibility) of provincial Crown land to Canada to be set apart as reserve lands for the use and benefit of Wiikwemkoong, or
- B) Disposition (transfer of fee-simple ownership) of provincial Crown land to an entity that will hold them in trust for Wiikwemkoong, or
- C) Some combination of A. and B.

The Proposed Settlement Lands subject to this disposition total approximately 25,949.63 acres (10,501.12 ha), consisting of:

- Crown Lands within the negotiated Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary area that are being returned to Wiikwemkoong, and;
- Alternative Crown Lands, to be transferred in substitution for islands or parts of islands that are no longer held by the province and cannot be returned.

These lands are clearly described in Section 2.2 (above), and in Appendix A (Maps).

Following the completion of the Class EA RSFD and Section 35 consultations with other First Nations and Métis communities, Ontario and Wiikwemkoong will finalize the drafting of the settlement agreement, which will outline the terms and conditions of the land disposition. An implementation plan will be prepared to detail all the steps to be taken to implement the agreement.

The settlement agreement will be initialed by the negotiators for Ontario and Wiikwemkoong, and be subject to a ratification by vote by Wiikwemkoong citizens. Following this, the settlement agreement will be signed by Ontario and Wiikwemkoong.

Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory members will then have the opportunity to say “yes” or “no” to the proposed settlement in a community ratification vote held according to its custom. Following the ratification by the members of Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory, Ontario will approve the settlement agreement. The settlement is not final until the settlement agreement has been signed by both parties.

During the implementation phase of the settlement agreement, Ontario and Wiikwemkoong will undertake several administrative steps to effect the transfer of the Settlement Lands to Canada, or to a designate of Wiikwemkoong. The following

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list represents the general administrative steps that may occur. A full implementation plan will be developed pursuant to a Settlement Agreement, and will be consistent with relevant Provincial and Federal policies, procedures and legislation that may apply at the time of implementation.

- The completion of Environmental Site Assessments to assess the environmental condition of the Settlement Lands
- Appropriate instruments authorizing continued land use will be arranged (including utility corridors, and Ontario Federation of Snowmobile Clubs Prescribed trails)
- Plans of Survey of the Settlement Lands will be prepared
- Crown-owned patented lands will be restored to the status of unpatented land (depatented)
- The Crown Land Use Policy Atlas will be amended to ensure that only compatible land uses are permitted until the lands are transferred to Canada
- The boundaries of existing resource licenses will be adjusted, including forestry, traplines, bear management areas, and baitfish harvest areas
- Canada's Addition to Reserve process will be employed

Following settlement, Ontario and Wiikwemkoong may, by agreement, substitute Crown lands from within the Exchange Block on a 1:1 ratio, for any portion or portions of the Proposed Settlement Lands. If Ontario should decide to take for its own uses or to dispose of any of the Crown lands remaining within the Exchange Block, or the existing roads within the Mahzenazing Lake Block, Ontario will first offer to sell these lands to Wiikwemkoong for their appraised fair market value.

7.0 REFERENCES, AND APPLICABLE MANUALS AND GUIDELINES

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8.0 APPENDICES

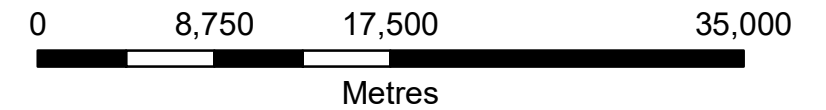
Appendix A: Map of Proposed Settlement Lands

**Appendix B: Resource User Activity Summary, Impact Assessment,
Potential Mitigation Options**

Appendix A: Map of Proposed Settlement Lands

WIKWEMKOONG ISLANDS BOUNDARY CLAIM PROPOSED SETTLEMENT LANDS

FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY



LEGEND: 1:375,000

-  Proposed Settlement Lands - Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary Area
-  Proposed Settlement Lands - Alternative Land Selections
-  Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory
-  First Nations Reserve Lands
-  Provincial Parks/ Conservation Reserves

NOTES:

1) Ontario does not expropriate private property to settle land claims. Access to private property will be protected.

2) The Proposed Settlement Lands in no way demonstrate the extent of the Wiikwemkoong Unceded territory. The Proposed Settlement Lands have been identified and selected in collaboration with Ontario.

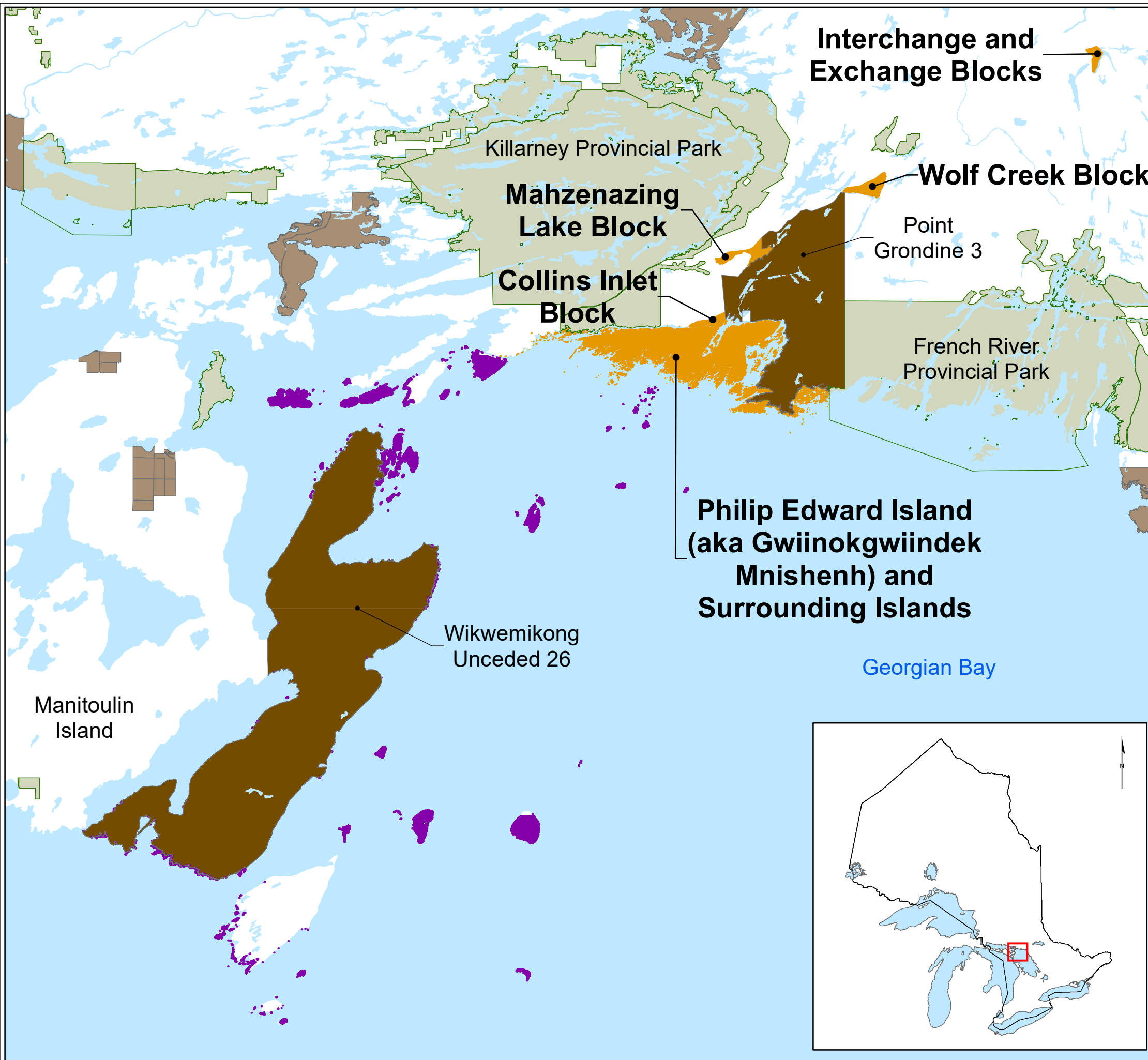
3) Some of the information in this document is nonconvertible or has not yet been made accessible and may not be compatible with assistive technologies.

4) If you need any of the information in an alternate format please contact the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation at 705-755-3316.

DATA SOURCE:

Land Information Ontario Warehouse (March 2017), Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation, First Base Solutions (2013), Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (2017).

Produced by:
The Office of the Surveyor General
March 22, 2017



**Appendix B: Draft Resource User Activity Summary, Impact Assessment,
and Potential Mitigation Options**

**Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory Islands Boundary Claim
Proposed Settlement Lands**

**Resource Users Activity Summary, Impact Assessment,
& Potential Mitigation Options**

The following summary identifies the resource uses in and adjacent to the Proposed Settlement Lands identified for transfer to Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory (Wiikwemkoong), either in fee simple, or for addition to reserve as part of the Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory Islands Boundary Claim Settlement.


The Proposed Settlement Lands are shown on the appended maps and are identified as consisting of 7 portions of land totaling approximately 25,959.63 acres or 10,501.12 ha:

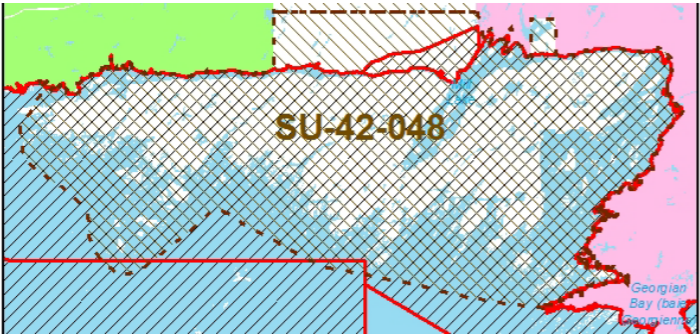
- a) Interchange Block: Approximately 251.43 acres in Servos Township at the junction of Hwy 69 and Hwy 637. Administered by the Ministry of Infrastructure (MOI) as patented Crown land and approximately 3.0 acres administered by the Ministry of Transportation (MTO).
- b) Exchange Block: Approximately 191.25 acres in Servos Township at the junction of Hwy 69 and Hwy 637 administered by MOI as patented Crown land, and a further 9.62 acres of unpatented Crown land administered by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF).
- c) Wolf Creek Block: Approximately 1035.49 acres in Atlee Township along Hwy 637. Unpatented Crown land administered by MNRF and approximately 5.75 acres administered by MTO.
- d) Mahzenazing Lake Block: Approximately 1000.17 acres in Carlyle Township, along Hwy 637. Unpatented Crown land administered by MNRF and approximately 9.83 acres administered by MTO.
- e) Collins Inlet Block: Approximately 633 acres in Carlyle Township, along the southern township boundary. Unpatented Crown land administered by MNRF.

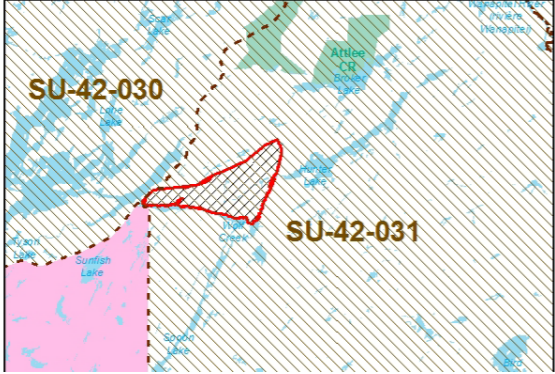
- f) Phillip Edward Island (aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh) and Surrounding Islands: Approximately 14978.64 acres including the Phillip Edward Island (aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh), and smaller adjacent islands within the “complex”, unpatented Crown land, candidate park land, administered by MNRF.
- g) Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary Area: All unpatented islands and Crown land within the boundary claim area (Approximately 7,834.45 acres), including George Island, Heywood Island, Lonely Island, and many additional islands or portions of islands. Some additional parcels include Crown-owned patented lands that are currently held by MOI (Centre Island).

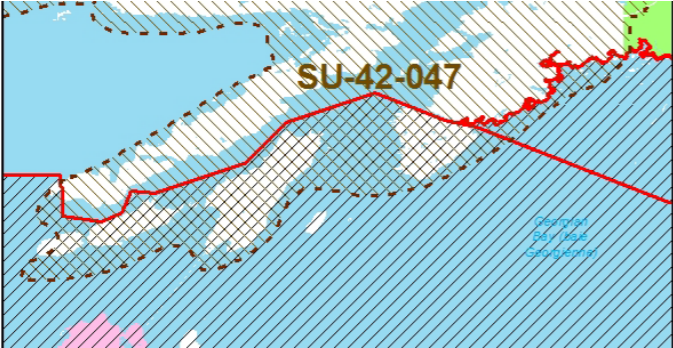
Note: The Proposed Settlement Lands consist of provincial Crown land and Crown-owned patented lands. All lands will be held as provincial Crown land prior to transfer. The Proposed Settlement Lands have been withdrawn from mineral claim staking under the *Mining Act* through the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM). The transfer involves only provincial Crown land and Crown owned patented lands. No private property will be expropriated. The rights of private property owners will be protected, including existing legal access to private property.

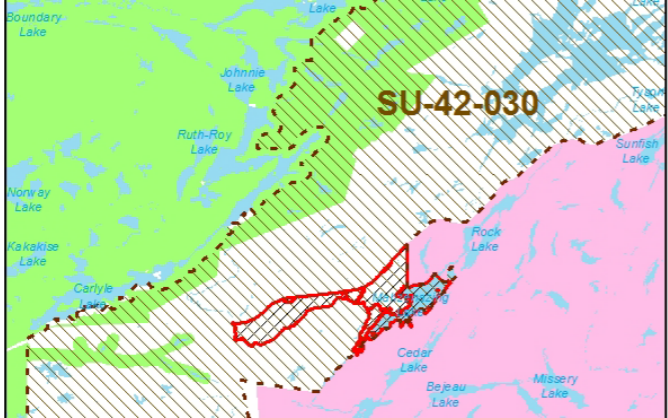
Bear Management Areas:

BMA	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>SU-42-016</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total area of BMA is 11215 ha Proposed Settlement Lands (Interchange and exchange blocks) overlaps with 50 ha of the BMA area or 0.4 % of the BMA area  <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negligible- Harvest level is not expected to drop due to loss of BMA area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BMA will be amended to exclude Proposed Settlement Lands. Given negligible impact to BMA, re-allocation of vacant or under-utilized BMA is not recommended. Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit continuation of a commercial bear hunt operation on all or part of the settlement lands through an agreement with the BMA holder. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BMA licenses are issued on an annual basis. Changes to a BMA boundary require an amendment to O. Reg. 663/98 whereby the mapped boundary of the BMA is replaced with a new map containing the modified boundary. MNRF Sudbury District would ask for the removal of this BMA from regulation and not include the area in future BMA licenses. Land Information Ontario (LIO) would be updated to reflect the updated boundaries of the BMA.

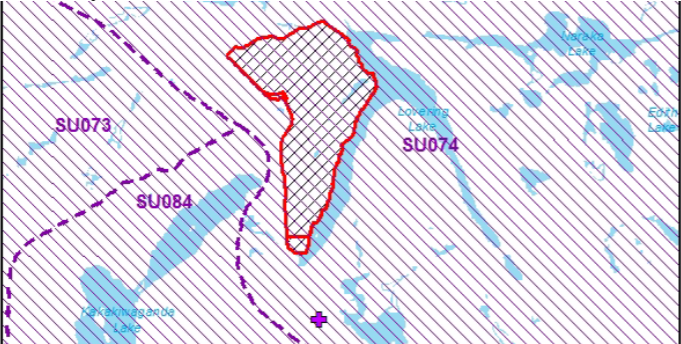
BMA	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>SU-42-048</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total area of BMA is 12146 ha Proposed Settlement Lands (Collins Inlet, Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary Area and Phillip Edward Island aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh and Surrounding Islands areas) overlaps with 10797 ha of the BMA area or 91.6 % of the BMA area  <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negligible – minimal use reported due to difficult access and hunting terrain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BMA will be amended to exclude Proposed Settlement Lands. Re-allocation of vacant or under-utilized BMA is not recommended due to a number of existing program issues Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit continuation of a commercial bear hunt operation on all or part of the Proposed Settlement Lands through an agreement with the BMA holder. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BMA licenses are issued on an annual basis. Changes to a BMA boundary require an amendment to O. Reg. 663/98 whereby the mapped boundary of the BMA is replaced with a new map containing the modified boundary. MNRF Sudbury District would ask for the removal of this BMA from regulation and not include the area in future BMA licenses. Land Information Ontario (LIO) would be updated to reflect the updated boundaries of the BMA.

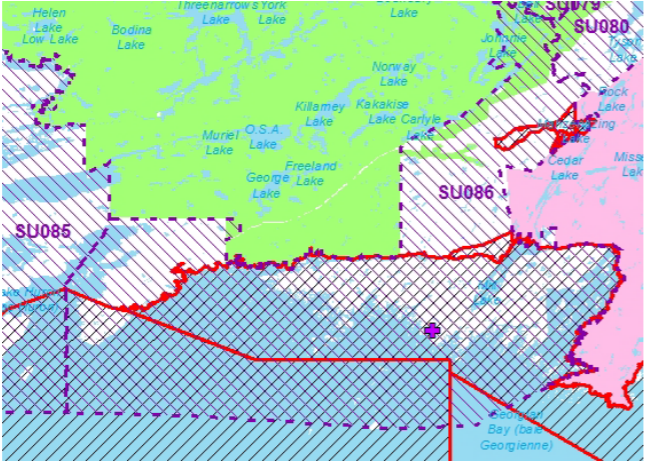
BMA	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>SU-42-031</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total area of BMA is 26538 ha Proposed Settlement Lands (Wolf Creek block) overlap with 422 ha of the BMA area or 1.6 % of the BMA area  <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negligible – minimal use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BMA will be amended to exclude Proposed Settlement Lands. Given negligible impact to BMA, re-allocation of vacant or under-utilized BMA is not recommended. Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit continuation of a commercial bear hunt operation on all or part of the Proposed Settlement Lands through an agreement with the BMA holder. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BMA licenses are issued on an annual basis. Changes to a BMA boundary require an amendment to O. Reg. 663/98 whereby the mapped boundary of the BMA is replaced with a new map containing the modified boundary. MNRF Sudbury District would ask for the removal of this BMA from regulation and not include the area in future BMA licenses. Land Information Ontario (LIO) would be updated to reflect the updated boundaries of the BMA.

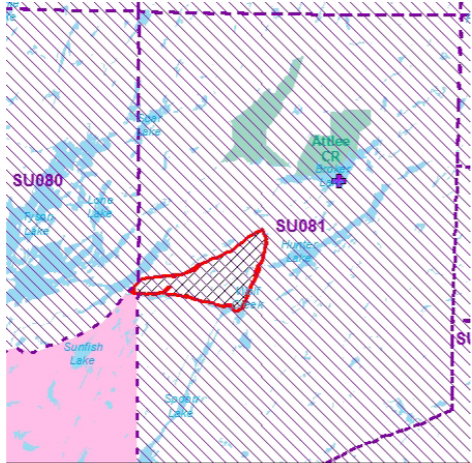
BMA	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>SU-42-047</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total area of BMA is 14326 ha Proposed Settlement Lands (Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary Area Islands and Phillip Edward Island aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh and Surrounding Islands) overlaps with 4760 ha of the BMA area or 33 % of the BMA area  <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncertain what part of BMA, operator actively uses for business. Impact may be limited or negligible if activities do not occur on Crown land portions of George, Badgeley, Partridge and Centre Islands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BMA will be amended to exclude Proposed Settlement Lands Re-allocation of vacant or under-utilized BMA is not recommended due to a number of existing program issues. Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit continuation of a commercial bear hunt operation on all or part of the Proposed Settlement Lands through an agreement with the BMA holder. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BMA license are issued on an annual basis. Changes to a BMA boundary require an amendment to O. Reg. 663/98 whereby the mapped boundary of the BMA is replaced with a new map containing the modified boundary. MNRF Sudbury District would ask for the removal of this BMA from regulation and not include the area in future BMA licenses. Land Information Ontario (LIO) would be updated to reflect the updated boundaries of the BMA.


BMA	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>SU-42-030</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total area of BMA is 21131 ha Proposed Settlement Lands (Mahzenazing block) overlaps with 406 ha of the BMA area or 1.9 % of the BMA area  <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncertain, but anticipated to be negligible due to small amount of area that will be lost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BMA will be amended to exclude Proposed Settlement Lands Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit continuation of a commercial bear hunt operation on all or part of the Proposed Settlement Lands through an agreement with the BMA holder. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BMA licenses are issued on an annual basis. Changes to a BMA boundary require an amendment to O. Reg. 663/98 whereby the mapped boundary of the BMA is replaced with a new map containing the modified boundary. MNRF Sudbury District would ask for the removal of this BMA from regulation and not include the area in future BMA licenses. Land Information Ontario (LIO) would be updated to reflect the updated boundaries of the BMA.

Traplines:

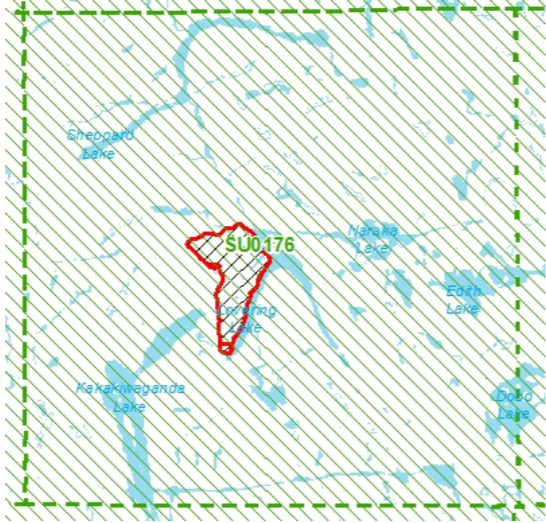
Trapline	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>SU074</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total area of trapline is 6578 ha • Proposed Settlement Lands (Interchange and exchange blocks) overlaps with 183 ha of the trapline area or 2.8 % of the trapline area • There are no trap cabins within the Proposed Settlement Lands.  <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unknown, but likely negligible due to small amount of area and the lack of infrastructure that would be lost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given negligible impact to trapline, re-allocation of vacant or under-utilized trapline is not recommended. • Boundary adjustment required to remove trapline area from settlement lands. • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit continuation of trapping on all or part of the Proposed Settlement Lands through an agreement with the trapper. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trapline licenses are issued on an annual basis. • Changes to a trapline boundary require an amendment to O. Reg. 663/98 whereby the existing mapped boundary of the trapline is replaced with a new map containing the modified boundary. The District would ask for the adjustment of this trapline from regulation and not include the area in future trapline areas.

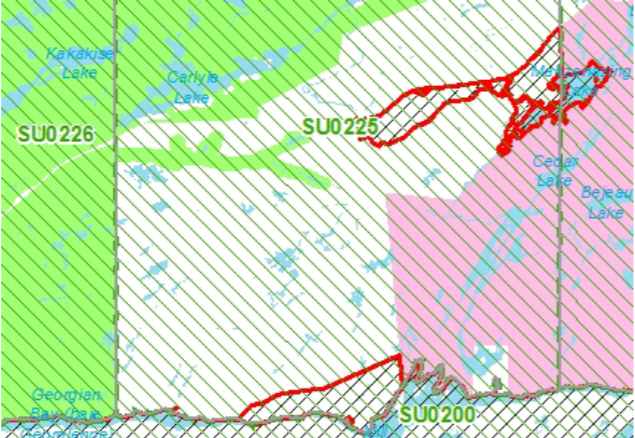
Trapline	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>SU086</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total area of trapline is 35164 ha • Proposed Settlement Lands (Collins Inlet, Mahzenazing, Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary Area and Phillip Edward Island aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh and Surrounding Islands blocks) overlaps with 24379 ha of the trapline area or 69 % of the trapline area • Trapline currently vacant • 1 trap cabin remains within the Proposed Settlement Lands near Big Rock Bay  <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No impact anticipated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary adjustment required to remove trapline area from settlement lands. • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit continuation of trapping on all or part of the Proposed Settlement Lands through an agreement with the trapper. • Resolution of estate (i.e. trap cabin and associated improvements) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trapline licenses are issued on an annual basis. • Changes to a trapline boundary require an amendment to O. Reg. 663/98 whereby the existing mapped boundary of the trapline is replaced with a new map containing the modified boundary. The District would ask for the adjustment of this trapline from regulation and not include the area in future trapline areas. • Alternatively, consideration may be given to licensing the trap line to a Wiikwemkoong band member. • LIO would be updated to reflect the revised boundaries.

Trapline	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>SU081</p>	<p><u>Description:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total area of trapline is 13855 ha • Proposed Settlement Lands (Wolf Creek block) overlaps with 417 ha of the trapline area or 3 % of the trapline area.  <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unknown, but likely negligible due to small area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given negligible impact to trapline, re-allocation of vacant or under-utilized trapline is not recommended. • Boundary adjustment required to remove trapline area from settlement lands. • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit continuation of trapping on all or part of the Proposed Settlement Lands through an agreement with the trapper. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trapline licenses are issued on an annual basis. • Changes to a trapline boundary require an amendment to O. Reg. 663/98 whereby the existing mapped boundary of the trapline is replaced with a new map containing the modified boundary. The District would ask for the adjustment of this trapline from regulation and not include the area in future trapline areas. • LIO would be updated to reflect the revised boundaries.

Trapline	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>SU085</p>	<p><u>Description:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total area of trapline is 28061 ha. Proposed Settlement Lands, (Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary Area and Phillip Edward Island aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh and Surrounding Islands block), overlaps with 7956 ha of the trapline area or 28 % of the trapline area.  <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown to what extent trapper utilizes Phillip Edward Island aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh and Surrounding Islands block, but potential for moderate impact due to actual and potential use of this trapline based on loss of large portion of trapline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boundary adjustment required to remove trapline area from settlement lands. Re-allocation of vacant or under-utilized trapline(s) is not recommended due to a number of existing program issues. Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit continuation of trapping on all or part of the Proposed Settlement Lands through an agreement with the trapper. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trapline licenses are issued on an annual basis. Changes to a trapline boundary require an amendment to O. Reg. 663/98 whereby the existing mapped boundary of the trapline is replaced with a new map containing the modified boundary. The District would ask for the adjustment of this trapline from regulation and not include the area in future trapline areas. LIO would be updated to reflect the revised boundaries.

Bait Fish Harvest Area:

Bait Fish Harvest Area (BHA)	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>Permit #201473 (Servos Twp.)</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BHA covers Servos (SU0176) townships. Proposed Settlement Lands (Interchange and Exchange Blocks) overlaps with 2 % (by water polygon) of the BHA.  <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown, but likely negligible due to small amount of area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given negligible impact to BHA, re-allocation of vacant or under-utilized BHA is not recommended. Boundary adjustment required to remove BHA from settlement lands. Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit continuation of commercial baitfish harvesting on all or part of the Proposed Settlement Lands through an agreement with the operator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baitfish harvest area licenses are issued on an annual basis expiring annually on Dec 31st. Commercial Bait Program Guidelines indicate that MNRF may remove a license in order to use portions of the resource that satisfy other public objectives. The guideline also affirms that local consultation needs to be part of any matter pertaining to license boundaries. Changes to a BHA boundary require an amendment to O. Reg. 663/98 whereby the existing mapped boundary of the BHA is replaced with a new map containing the modified boundary. The District would ask for the adjustment of this BHA from regulation and not include the area in future BHA areas. MNRF Sudbury District has the authority to change BHA boundaries – generally at the time of annual issuance. The Sudbury district will ensure that another MNRF district does not issue for the affected BHA. The BHA layer in LIO must be updated to reflect the boundary change.

Bait Fish Harvest Area (BHA)	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>Carlyle Twp. is presently vacant.</p>	<p><u>Description:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BHA covers Carlyle township (SU0176). • Proposed Settlement Lands (Collins Inlet & Mahzenazing) overlaps with 5 % (by water polygon) of the BHA. • No impacts – vacant BHA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None Required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MNRF Sudbury District has the authority to change BHA boundaries – generally at the time of annual issuance. • Changes to a BHA boundary require an amendment to O. Reg. 663/98 whereby the existing mapped boundary of the BHA is replaced with a new map containing the modified boundary. The District would ask for the adjustment of this BHA from regulation and not include the area in future BHA areas. • The Sudbury district will ensure that another MNRF district does not issue for the affected BHA. • The BHA layer in LIO must be updated to reflect the boundary change.

Sustainable Forest Licences:

SFL	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>Sudbury Forest</p> <p>- a Sustainable Forest License (SFL) under Section 26(1) of the <i>Crown Forest Sustainability Act</i> (CFSA) issued to Vermillion Forest Management</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <p>Overall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed Settlement Lands (combined) is approximately .007% of the Sudbury Forest gross land base and approximately 0.02% of the managed land base. Expressed support for settling land claims, and confirmed that there are no objections to Proposed Settlement Lands. <p>Interchange and Exchange Blocks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 183 ha of Sudbury Forest within Proposed Settlement Lands. Current forest condition includes unharvested white pine. <p>Wolf Creek Block</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 421.4 ha of Sudbury Forest within Proposed Settlement Lands. Current forest condition includes unharvested tolerant hardwoods, mixed forest, and some white pine. A 21 hectare public fuelwood lot is located in this block. <p>Mahzenazing Lake Block</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 409 ha of Sudbury Forest within Proposed Settlement Lands (309 ha excluding the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road through Mahzenazing Lake Block is excluded from Proposed Settlement Lands to permit access to operations on Crown land outside of this block. Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit future access through the Interchange Block to the Exchange Block, through an agreement with the SFL Holder. The number and location of new fuelwood lots are determined through the forest management planning process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable Forest License would need to be amended to remove allocated area for operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lieutenant Governor in Council approval is required, allows Minister of Natural Resources and Forestry to grant approval of amendment This would occur following settlement. Future Forest Management Plans will either need to be amended to reflect Crown forest available for harvesting where block boundaries remain uncertain at the next cycle of planning or excluded from the managed forest land base where block boundaries are known.

SFL	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	<p>lake).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current forest condition is mixed wood. Licensed area has already been harvested using clear cut system. • Historic access through this block has been through 3 routes, of which 2 are in existence as a trail or road. <p>Collins Inlet Block</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 256.2 ha of Sudbury Forest within Proposed Settlement Lands. • Planned allocations in the area have already been harvested. <p>Phillip Edward Island (aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh) and Surrounding Islands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6061 ha of Sudbury Forest within Proposed Settlement Lands (5479 ha excluding inland waterbodies). • Area is not part of the managed forest so no impacts to forestry. <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent removal of potential future wood supply from the Sudbury Forest. <p>Interchange and Exchange Blocks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No immediate impacts to forestry. Contains no allocations from the 2010-2020 Sudbury 		

SFL	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	<p>FMP - phase 2 allocations, and excludes the approved allocation to Lahaie Lumber immediately to the north.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern boundary of block is still ½ km south of exiting road and multi-use underpass for forest access. • Interest in crossing this property in future to access Crown lands East of Interchange and Exchange Blocks for harvesting purposes. <p>Wolf Creek Block</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No immediate impacts to forestry. Contains no allocations in the 2010-2020 Sudbury FMP. • Will result in loss of public fuelwood lot, but currently low demand and use of this lot so impacts are anticipated to be minimal. <p>Mahzenazing Lake Block</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access through this block is still required to access wood supply on Crown land east of the West Mahzenazing River. <p>Collins Inlet Block</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No immediate impacts as wood has already been harvested from this block. 		

Commercial Fish Licences:

Commercial Fish License	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
EP9000	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed Settlement Lands overlaps with 20% of Management Area 5-1; 60% of Management Area 5-3N/Zone 2; 10% of Management Area 6-3; and 15% of Management Area 4-3/Zone 1. • License issued in 2001 Operations and catch/harvest/quotas will not be affected as the Proposed Settlement Lands do not include the bed of the lake and the waters above. 	None required	None required
EP9001	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed Settlement Lands overlaps with 20% of Management Area 5-1; 60% of Management Area 5-3N/Zone 2; 10% of Management Area 6-3; and 15% of Management Area 4-3/Zone 1. • License issued in 2007. • Operations and catch/harvest/quotas will not be affected as the Proposed Settlement Lands do not include the bed of the lake and the waters above. 	None required	None required

Commercial Fish License	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>EP9002</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed Settlement Lands overlaps with 20% of Management Area 5-1; 60% of Management Area 5-3N/Zone 2; and 15% of Management Area 4-3/Zone 1. License issued in 2011 Operations and catch/harvest/quotas will not be affected as the Proposed Settlement Lands do not include the bed of the lake and the waters above. 	<p>None required</p>	<p>None required</p>
<p>EP9004 EP9006 SU4610 SU4620 SU4621 SU4622 SU4636</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed settlement land overlaps with 20% of Management Area 5-1; 60% of Management Area 5-3N/Zone 2; 10% of Management Area 6-3; and 15% of Management Area 4-3/Zone 1. Respective to the order listed on the left, licenses issued in 2005, 2006, 1984, 2001, 2001, 1984, 2006 Operations and catch/harvest/quotas will not be affected as the Proposed Settlement Lands do not include the bed of the lake and the waters above. May still operate fishing camp within Proposed Settlement Lands and may be affected by Land Claim. Historically, fishing camps were authorized under commercial fishing licenses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required for harvesting. Options for cabin: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishing camp could be removed from proposed settlement lands. Fishing camp could be excluded from proposed settlement lands. Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit continued of use of fishing camp through an agreement with the operator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required for harvesting. To be confirmed for Fishing Camp.

Commercial Fish License	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
EP9005	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed settlement land overlaps with 20% of Management Area 5-1; 60% of Management Area 5-3N/Zone 2; 10% of Management Area 6-3; and 15% of Management Area 4-3/Zone 1. • License issued in 2009. • Operations and catch/harvest/quotas will not be affected as the Proposed Settlement Lands do not include the bed of the lake and the waters above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required
SU4623	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed settlement land overlaps with 20% of Management Area 5-1 • License issued in 2010. • Operations and catch/harvest/quotas will not be affected as the Proposed Settlement Lands do not include the bed of the lake and the waters above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required
SU4626	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed settlement land overlaps with 20% of Management Area 5-1 • License issued in 1984. • Operations and catch/harvest/quotas will not be affected as the Proposed Settlement Lands do not include the bed of the lake and the waters above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required

Commercial Fish License	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>EP4609</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed settlement land overlaps with 60% of Management Area 5-3N/Zone 2; and 15% of Management Area 4-3/Zone 1. • License issued in 1997. • Operations and catch/harvest/quotas will not be affected as the Proposed Settlement Lands do not include the bed of the lake and the waters above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required
<p>EP4628 EP4646</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed settlement land overlaps with 60% of Management Area 5-3N/Zone 2; and 15% of Management Area 4-3/Zone 1. • Licenses issued in 1984. • Operations and catch/harvest/quotas will not be affected as the Proposed Settlement Lands do not include the bed of the lake and the waters above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required

Commercial Fish License	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
EP4635	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed settlement land overlaps with 60% of Management Area 5-3N/Zone 2; and 15% of Management Area 4-3/Zone 1. • License issued in 1984. • Operations and catch/harvest/quotas will not be affected as the Proposed Settlement Lands do not include the bed of the lake and the waters above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required
EP4634	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed settlement land overlaps with 15% of Management Area 4-3/Zone 1. • License issued in 1984. • Operations and catch/harvest/quotas will not be affected as the Proposed Settlement Lands do not include the bed of the lake and the waters above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required
EP4648	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed settlement land overlaps with 15% of Management Area 4-3/Zone 1. • License issued in 1984. • Operations and catch/harvest/quotas will not be affected as the Proposed Settlement Lands do not include the bed of the lake and the waters above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required

Commercial Fish License	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
EP4651	<u>Description</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed settlement land overlaps with 15% of Management Area 4-3/Zone 1. • License issued in 1984. • Operations and catch/harvest/quotas will not be affected as the Proposed Settlement Lands do not include the bed of the lake and the waters above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required
FNA031	<u>Description</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed settlement land overlaps with 10% of Management Area 5-3N/Zone 2; and 5% of Management Area 4-3/Zone 1. • Agreement signed in 2000. • Operations and catch/harvest/quotas will not be affected as the Proposed Settlement Lands do not include the bed of the lake and the waters above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required

Recreational Trails / Hiking / Cross Country Skiing:

Recreational Trails – Hiking / Cross Country Skiing	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>George Island Wilderness Trail</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 7.5 km recreation trail on George Island, built by Sportsman’s Inn in 1998. • The Boathouse operates a ferry service to the trailhead for a fee of \$3.00 for adults (round trip). <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High - Once Crown land portion of George Island is transferred, land owner permissions will be required from Wiikwemkoong to use it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following transfer, land use would be at Wiikwemkoong’s discretion. • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit continuation of use of trail through an agreement. • Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. • For the Proposed Settlement Lands in Georgian Bay, Wiikwemkoong has expressed a strong interest in preserving the natural environment, and is planning to consider future uses that align with this interest, including the development of additional parks (similar to the existing Point Grondine park and trail system on the existing Point Grondine reserve). • Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss these plans. • Alternative routes may be required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required as these types of trails on Crown land are not formally authorized under legislation.

Recreational Trails – Hiking / Cross Country Skiing	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>Philip Edward Island (aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh) and surrounding islands</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No known formal trails. Seasonal residents and other island users have identified extensive use of lands for recreational activities (e.g. hunting, fishing, firewood gathering, blueberry picking, camping, hiking, sailing, boating, kayaking, and shore lunches). It is anticipated that seasonal residents and island users have established trails for these purposes. <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High - Once Crown land portion of Philip Edward Island is transferred, permission will be required from Wiikwemkoong to use it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit continuation of use of trails through an agreement. Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong’s discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. For the Proposed Settlement Lands in Georgian Bay, Wiikwemkoong has expressed a strong interest in preserving the natural environment, and is planning to consider future uses that align with this interest, including the development of additional parks (similar to the existing Point Grondine park and trail system on the existing Point Grondine reserve). Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss these plans. Alternative routes may be required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required as these types of trails on Crown land are not formally authorized under legislation.

Access Points:

Access Points	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options/Termination Mechanism
Within gross boundary of PROPOSED SETTLEMENT LANDS		
N/A		
Adjacent to gross boundary of PROPOSED SETTLEMENT LANDS		
Wolf Creek	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are approximately 74 private properties on Tyson Lake. Access is provided either through Tyson Lake Marina or through Wolf Creek access point on the south side of the highway. Private property owners on Tyson Lake expressed interest in expansion of this access point. • Wolf Creek also has high recreational use, providing paddling, boating and fishing opportunities. • Provides additional access in to Spoon Lake and Hunter Lake (Atlee Lake). <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low- The access points are not located within the Proposed Settlement Lands so use of the facilities will not be impeded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required. • Private property owners may discuss potential expansion of access point with Wiikwemkoong directly.
French River Hartley Bay Marina	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in the French River Delta. Could be used as an access point to Philip Edward Island, but website indicates that most of the users have destination in the French River area and/or Thirty Thousand Islands in Georgian Bay. <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required

Access Points	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options/Termination Mechanism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A. The marina is not located within the Proposed Settlement Lands so use of the facility will not be impeded. 	
<p>Killarney</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Town Docks</i> <i>Sportsman's Inn</i> 	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used access points to a number of Georgian Bay Islands within the Proposed Settlement Lands. <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low. The access points are not located within the Proposed Settlement Lands so use of the facilities will not be impeded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required
<p>Chikanishing Creek</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located off Highway 637, near the George Lake campground in Killarney Provincial Park. Used as a launch point to access Georgian Bay including Collins Inlet, Philip Edward Island, and a number of other islands within the Proposed Settlement Lands. <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low. The access point is not located within the Proposed Settlement Lands so use of the facilities will not be impeded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required

Recreational Trails - Snowmobile / ATV:

Recreation Trails	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>OFSC Prescribed Snowmobile Trails - <i>Sudbury Trail Plan Association</i></p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connector trail C107D crosses Highway 637 at the Wanapitei, and runs south of the highway and through Point Grondine Reserve to Mahzenazing Lake, and to the Town of Killarney. • Connector trail C109 approaches from Highway 69 and joins with C107D at the Wanapitei River. • Feeder trail C113 approaches from the north and connects with C107D at Mahzenazing Lake. • Level of use highly dependent on weather. <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium- Sections of C113 and C107D cross the Mahzenazing Lake Block, and will require authorizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory will allow continued use of trail following transfer. Existing snowmobile trail through adjacent Point Grondine Reserve is authorized by Wiikwemkoong. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate authorization for trail access will be provided, likely an easement, <i>Indian Act</i> authorization, or other Wiikwemkoong instrument.

Recreation Trails	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
Unofficial Snowmobile Trails	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through public consultation, several private property owners and recreational land users advised that they snowmobile to access Collins Inlet and Mill Lake <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High- Once land is transferred, permission may be required from Wiikwemkoong to traverse land. Alternative route(s) may be required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative route(s) may be required. Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit continuation of use through an agreement with trail users. Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong’s discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. For the Proposed Settlement Lands in Georgian Bay, Wiikwemkoong has expressed a strong interest in preserving the natural environment, and is planning to consider future uses that align with this interest, including the development of additional parks (similar to the existing Point Grondine park and trail system on the existing Point Grondine reserve). Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss these plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required as trails are not formally recognized and/or have Crown land tenure. Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit continuation of use through an agreement with trail users.

Recreational Canoe/Boating Routes / Portages / Campsites / Shore Lunch Locations / Beaches:

Recreational Canoe / Boating Routes etc	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<i>Within gross boundary of PROPOSED SETTLEMENT LANDS</i>			
<p>Mahzenazing Lake and Portage</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahzenazing Lake is approximately 100 ha in size, and contains a warm water fishery (northern pike, smallmouth bass, walleye). • Land transfer will include the lake bed, subject to the right of the public to use all navigable waterways. • There is < 100m portage trail between the southern tip of Mahzenazing Lake and the river. <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right of the public to access navigable waterways, including Mahzenazing Lake, will be preserved. • Appropriate authorization and permission required for use of portage route following transfer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mitigation required for use of navigable waterways for recreational purposes. • Public use of portage is recognized as part of the Point Grondine Park canoe route. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public use of portage is recognized as part of the Point Grondine Park canoe route.
<p>Philip Edward Island (aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh) and</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational use and value of islands and waters by hunters, anglers, blueberry gatherers, hikers, campers, canoers, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public use of navigable waterways for recreational and angling purposes will continue, no mitigation required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required. • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit continuation of use through an

Recreational Canoe / Boating Routes etc	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>surrounding islands</p>	<p>kayakers, sailors, and boaters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Popular paddling and camping destinations located within Phillip Edward Island aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh and Surrounding Islands block include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ East and West Desjardins Bay, ○ Solomon’s Bay ○ Garbage Bay ○ Fox Islands – approximately 7 km from the mouth of the Chikanishing Creek, and just off the southern shoreline of PEI. Includes Low Island, which is patented land. ○ Solomon Island – off the western end of PEI. ○ The Chickens (Island) – on southeastern end of PEI, en route to the French River ○ The Hawk Islands / Green Island: 4 – 6 km off the southern shore of PEI. Used by more experienced paddlers. <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High • Kayakers and canoers have raised safety issues that will arise because of rapid changes in weather and their inability to land anywhere between Killarney and the French River without trespassing onto 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following transfer, alternative route(s) may be required. • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit continuation of use through agreement with land users. • Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong’s discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. • For the Proposed Settlement Lands in Georgian Bay, Wiikwemkoong has expressed a strong interest in preserving the natural environment, and is planning to consider future uses that align with this interest, including the development of additional parks (similar to the existing Point Grondine park and trail system on the existing Point Grondine reserve) Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss these plans. 	<p>agreement with recreational land users.</p>

Recreational Canoe / Boating Routes etc	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	<p>private / Wiikwemkoong lands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Islands are currently designated and managed as candidate parks in CLUPA (P189 – Killarney Coast and Islands Provincial Park). Following land transfer, recreational users of the islands will require permission from Wiikwemkoong. Members of the public requested that an area of Crown shoreline be maintained to facilitate future public use of the lands. 		
Big Rock Portage	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 400-m portage located about mid-way around PEI on the southern shoreline, on Big Rock Peninsula. <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit continuation of portage use. Following transfer, alternative route(s) may be required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm existence and use through field inspection and consultation with users. Public use of navigable waterways for recreational purposes will continue, no mitigation required. Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit continuation of portage use. Following transfer, alternative route(s) may be required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined
Mill Lake / Cross Bay / Garbage Bay Portage (?)	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unconfirmed portage not identified in current maps. Distance from Mill Lake to Cross Bay or Garbage Bay on PEI is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm existence and use through field inspection and consultation with users. Public use of navigable waterways for recreational purposes will continue, no 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined

Recreational Canoe / Boating Routes etc	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	<p>approximately 1 km.</p> <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be confirmed 	<p>mitigation required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit continuation of portage use. Following transfer, alternative route(s) may be required. 	
<p>Badgeley Island - High Beach Cove</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sandy beach located on the southern tip of Badgeley Island, within 400-foot Crown shoreline reservation Identified during public consultation as a popular destination for seasonal residents. <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High- Once land is transferred, beach users would require permission from Wiikwemkoong 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit continuation of use. Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong’s discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss future plans, and uses of these lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit continuation of use through an agreement with recreational land users.
<p>Islands in the Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary Area</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heywood Island provides safe harbour for numerous recreational boaters. Also contains campsites and several beach areas used for overnight and day use. 30+ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong’s discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required. Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit continuation of use through an agreement with recreational land users.

Recreational Canoe / Boating Routes etc	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	<p>boats have been observed anchored on this Island during the summer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other islands (e.g. Lonely Island) also used by recreational boaters, but to lesser extent than Heywood Island. <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High- Once land is transferred, land users would require permission from Wiikwemkoong 	<p>bylaws and policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss future plans, and uses of these lands. 	
<i>Adjacent to gross boundary of PROPOSED SETTLEMENT LANDS</i>			
<p>Wolf Creek</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High recreational use for paddlers, boaters, and anglers on Wolf Creek, Spoon Lake, and Hunter (Atlee) Lake. <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low- Proposed Settlement Lands do not include the waterbodies identified above. Users should be aware that some adjacent land will no longer be Crown, and public use would require permission from Wiikwemkoong. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required. Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit continuation of use through an agreement with recreational land users.

Tourism Industry:

Tourism Industry	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>Rock House Inn</p>	<p>Located in Killarney.</p> <p>Cabin and bungalow rentals only.</p> <p>Advertises to clients that may have recreational interests within the Proposed Settlement Lands. Impacts unknown as uncertain what proportion of clients utilize islands within the Proposed Settlement Lands.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach an agreement with existing land users. • Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong’s discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. • For the Proposed Settlement Lands in Georgian Bay, Wiikwemkoong has expressed a strong interest in preserving the natural environment, and is planning to consider future uses that align with this interest, including the development of additional parks (similar to the existing Point Grondine park and trail system on the existing Point Grondine reserve) • Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss these plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None Required

Tourism Industry	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
King's Bad River Outpost	Located in Alban, unknown extent of use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach an agreement with existing land users. • Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong's discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. • For the Proposed Settlement Lands in Georgian Bay, Wiikwemkoong has expressed a strong interest in preserving the natural environment, and is planning to consider future uses that align with this interest, including the development of additional parks (similar to the existing Point Grondine park and trail system on the existing Point Grondine reserve) • Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss these plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required

Tourism Industry	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>Tyson Lake Marina and Outfitters</p>	<p>Located on Tyson Lake, approximately 20 minutes from Killarney. Immediately adjacent to Proposed Settlement Lands (Block 3 – Wolf Creek)</p> <p>Advertises rental of 90 cottages as well as kayaks, canoes, motorboats and houseboats.</p> <p>Unknown to what extent clients utilize Wolf Creek, but it is possible due to close proximity and connectivity with Tyson Lake.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach an agreement with existing land users. • Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong’s discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. • For the Proposed Settlement Lands in Georgian Bay, Wiikwemkoong has expressed a strong interest in preserving the natural environment, and is planning to consider future uses that align with this interest, including the development of additional parks (similar to the existing Point Grondine park and trail system on the existing Point Grondine reserve) • Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss these plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required

Tourism Industry	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>Sportsman’s Inn</p>	<p>Located in Killarney.</p> <p>Hotel, motel and cabin rentals. Operates a marina with 140 slips on both the mainland George Island.</p> <p>Promotes use of surrounding area including Philip Edward Island and hiking trails on George Island including the Tar Vat Bay Trail and the George Island Wilderness Trail.</p> <p>Unknown to what extent clients utilize islands within the Proposed Settlement Lands, but likely substantial due to the capacity of business and its promotion of locations within the Proposed Settlement Lands.</p> <p>During an open house in September 2015, the owner of Sportsman’s Inn identified involvement in the development of trails on George Island, and expressed concerns with the continued use of these trails.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach an agreement with existing land users. • Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong’s discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. • For the Proposed Settlement Lands in Georgian Bay, Wiikwemkoong has expressed a strong interest in preserving the natural environment, and is planning to consider future uses that align with this interest, including the development of additional parks (similar to the existing Point Grondine park and trail system on the existing Point Grondine reserve) • Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss these plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required

Tourism Industry	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>Mill Lake Lodge</p>	<p>Located on Mill Lake, north shore of Philip Edward Island.</p> <p>Accessible by boat only, through Killarney or access point on Chikanishing Creek. Parking provided at Killarney Provincial Park.</p> <p>Advertises six private cabins, including boat rental and guide services. Website is geared towards anglers.</p> <p>Property is patent land and will not be expropriated.</p> <p>Uncertain how clients will be impacted (e.g. shore lunches, emergency landings, etc.). Would require permissions from Wiikwemkoong for continued access on Settlement Lands.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach an agreement with existing land users. • Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong’s discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. • For the Proposed Settlement Lands in Georgian Bay, Wiikwemkoong has expressed a strong interest in preserving the natural environment, and is planning to consider future uses that align with this interest, including the development of additional parks (similar to the existing Point Grondine park and trail system on the existing Point Grondine reserve) • Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss these plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required

Tourism Industry	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>Mahzenazing River Lodge</p>	<p>Located on the north shore of Mill Lake, at the mouth of the Mahzenazing River.</p> <p>Accessible only by air or water, 29 kilometres east of the town of Killarney.</p> <p>Property is patent land and will not be expropriated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach an agreement with existing or future land users. • Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong’s discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. • For the Proposed Settlement Lands in Georgian Bay, Wiikwemkoong has expressed a strong interest in preserving the natural environment, and is planning to consider future uses that align with this interest, including the development of additional parks (similar to the existing Point Grondine park and trail system on the existing Point Grondine reserve) • Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss these plans 	

Tourism Industry	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>Killarney Mountain Lodge</p>	<p>Located in Killarney.</p> <p>Currently offers 28 suites and cabins with another 30 added in 2017.</p> <p>In the past offered 1-4 day guided tours of PEI (\$45 -\$730), but service did not appear to be offered on current website.</p> <p>Unknown to what extent clients utilize islands within the Proposed Settlement Lands, but possible due to proximity to the Proposed Settlement Lands. Would require permissions from Wiikwemkoong for continued access.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach an agreement with existing land users. • Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong’s discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. • For the Proposed Settlement Lands in Georgian Bay, Wiikwemkoong has expressed a strong interest in preserving the natural environment, and is planning to consider future uses that align with this interest, including the development of additional parks (similar to the existing Point Grondine park and trail system on the existing Point Grondine reserve) • Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss these plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required

Tourism Industry	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>Horizons Adventures</p>	<p>Located in Whitefish, ON, but utilizes sites in the Great Lakes and across Canada.</p> <p>Kayak tour operator that uses south shore of PEI, 5 – 20 nights per season. During open house, stated that it is challenging to find accessible and affordable locations.</p> <p>Current use of PEI is free. Transfer of lands may place additional economic pressure on business if Wiikwemkoong charges for use. Would require permissions from Wiikwemkoong for continued access.</p> <p>2016 rates for 5 day package = \$675</p> <p>Identified that a number of other operators utilize PEI as well.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach an agreement with existing land users. • Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong’s discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. • For the Proposed Settlement Lands in Georgian Bay, Wiikwemkoong has expressed a strong interest in preserving the natural environment, and is planning to consider future uses that align with this interest, including the development of additional parks (similar to the existing Point Grondine park and trail system on the existing Point Grondine reserve) • Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss these plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required

Tourism Industry	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>Killarney Outfitters</p>	<p>Located in Killarney</p> <p>Outfits for self-guided tours of PEI at approximately \$95 per day. Promotes 1 – 5 day excursion of PEI.</p> <p>Unknown to what extent clients utilize islands within the Proposed Settlement Lands, but likely substantial due to the capacity of business and its promotion of PEI as a destination. Would require permissions from Wiikwemkoong for continued access.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach an agreement with existing land users. • Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong’s discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. • For the Proposed Settlement Lands in Georgian Bay, Wiikwemkoong has expressed a strong interest in preserving the natural environment, and is planning to consider future uses that align with this interest, including the development of additional parks (similar to the existing Point Grondine park and trail system on the existing Point Grondine reserve) • Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss these plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required

Tourism Industry	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>Killarney Kanoes</p>	<p>Located within Killarney Provincial Park on Bell Lake. Also rents canoes for George Lake, Johnny Lake, and Carlyle Lake.</p> <p>There is some on-line testimony of persons renting kayaks for trips to PEI, but the impact of Proposed Settlement Lands on business is probably limited as Killarney Kanoes primarily services clients with the Park.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach an agreement with existing land users. • Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong's discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. • For the Proposed Settlement Lands in Georgian Bay, Wiikwemkoong has expressed a strong interest in preserving the natural environment, and is planning to consider future uses that align with this interest, including the development of additional parks (similar to the existing Point Grondine park and trail system on the existing Point Grondine reserve) • Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss these plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required

Tourism Industry	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
Wild Women Expeditions	<p>Tourist company located in Corner Brook Newfoundland that offers international trips including a 4- day kayak tour and yoga retreat on Georgian Bay and PEI, for \$795</p> <p>Would require permissions from Wijkwemkoong for continued access.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required • Wijkwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach an agreement with existing land users. • Following transfer, land use is at Wijkwemkoong’s discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. • For the Proposed Settlement Lands in Georgian Bay, Wijkwemkoong has expressed a strong interest in preserving the natural environment, and is planning to consider future uses that align with this interest, including the development of additional parks (similar to the existing Point Grondine park and trail system on the existing Point Grondine reserve) • Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wijkwemkoong directly to discuss these plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required

Tourism Industry	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
Hartley Bay Marina	Located in the French River delta, business primarily promotes use of the French River Provincial Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach an agreement with existing land users. • Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong's discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. • For the Proposed Settlement Lands in Georgian Bay, Wiikwemkoong has expressed a strong interest in preserving the natural environment, and is planning to consider future uses that align with this interest, including the development of additional parks (similar to the existing Point Grondine park and trail system on the existing Point Grondine reserve) • Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss these plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required

Tourism Industry	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
Tourist Camp	<p>Tourist camp located south of existing Point Grondine Reserve.</p> <p>Uses Islands within Proposed Settlement Lands for guests. Would require permissions from Wiikwemkoong for continued access.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach an agreement with existing land users. • Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong's discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. • For the Proposed Settlement Lands in Georgian Bay, Wiikwemkoong has expressed a strong interest in preserving the natural environment, and is planning to consider future uses that align with this interest, including the development of additional parks (similar to the existing Point Grondine park and trail system on the existing Point Grondine reserve) • Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss these plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required

Land Tenure:

Land Tenure	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<i>Within gross boundary of PROPOSED SETTLEMENT LANDS</i>			
Utility Lines	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utility lines providing Hydro and Bell service to private properties on George Island are located on the Proposed Settlement Lands, within the Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary Area. <p><u>Potential Impact</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High- Ongoing access to these lines is required to ensure continued service to private properties on George Island. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing utility infrastructure will be provided with appropriate authorization following transfer of settlement lands to allow for continued service to private properties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate authorization for existing utility infrastructure on George Island will be provided, likely an easement, <i>Indian Act</i> authorization, or other Wiikwemkoong instrument.
Land Use Permit # SU-0142 1576-1005157	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For water line that runs across bed of Killarney Channel <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A. Bed of Georgian Bay is not included in Proposed Settlement Lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None Required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None Required
Land Use Permit # SU-0337 1576-1005157	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on Philip Edward Island <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low- Loss of revenue to Crown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Use Permits are typically issued for a period of up to 10 years with annual fee payments Minimum of 60 days as notice to cancel or amend No requirement for compensation in the event of cancellation or amendment Fair notification of cancellation or

Land Tenure	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
			amendment typically considered to allow for removal of improvements • Permit may expire at end of term
Land Use Permit # SU-0144 LUP 1576-1005067 License of Occupation # 8725	<u>Description</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LUP for causeway and dock in Dufois Bay. LO for a commercial dock. <u>Potential Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High- Potential loss of property Low - loss of revenue to Crown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> License of Occupation, and a portion of the Land Use Permit are located on bed of lake, and not affected by the Proposed Settlement Lands. No mitigation required. Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach an agreement with land use permit holder to facilitate future use, for the portion located on the unnamed island. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use permit may require amendment to exclude area subject to transfer Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach an agreement with land use permit holder to facilitate future use, for the portion located on the unnamed island.
License of Occupation # 10003	<u>Description:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LO for the purpose of a pipe <u>Potential Impacts:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low- LO not impacted as Proposed Settlement Lands do not include the bed of the lake and the waters above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required.
License of Occupation #: 8757	<u>Description:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LO for the purpose of a docking facility <u>Potential Impacts:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LO not impacted as Proposed Settlement Lands do not include the bed of the lake and the waters above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required

Land Tenure	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>Coco Paving Ltd (Badgeley Island Aggregates Inc.)</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Licensed quarry operation on Badgeley Island (1,932 acres) • Badgeley Island Aggregates Inc. (BIA) is the registered owner of all parcels on Badgeley Island with the exception of the 120 surface reserve along the shoreline of much of the island. • In 2007, Badgeley Island was designated under the <i>Aggregate Resources Act</i>. During site plan approval, the setback on the reservation was reduced to 0 metres. <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Med- development of surface reserve may place constraints on operations, resulting in loss of revenue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required. • Existing setback from surface reservation will be maintained • Existing site plan for drainage system will be maintained • Any amendments to site plans or activities will be subject to existing approvals under the <i>Aggregate Resources Act</i> as well as being subject to approvals (e.g. Permits to Take Water, Certificates of Approval for Sewage Discharge, and Environmental Compliance Approvals) administered by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach agreements with adjacent landowners. • Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong’s discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. • Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss these plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required.

Land Tenure	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>Crown Patent Lands <i>Ministry of Infrastructure</i></p>	<p><u>Description</u> Interchange / Exchange Block</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIN 73456-0152 (LT). 100.6 ha and 77.4 ha of Lots 7 & 8, Concessions 3 & 4, Servos Township. • 3.9 ha in Lot 8, Concession 2, Servos Township is unpatented Crown land and is also identified as contingency land <p>Centre Island</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two properties - PIN 47141-0047 (0.4 ha) and PIN 47141-0071 (0.86 ha) <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low- No impacts anticipated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MNRF will depatent lands prior to transfer. • MNRF policies and procedures for unpatented Crown lands will apply to transfer of final settlement lands.

Land Tenure	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>Crown Patent Lands - <i>Ministry of Transportation</i></p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of lands includes Crown Patent Lands under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Transportation. <p>Interchange / Exchange Block</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIN 73456-0152 (LT). 1.1 ha of Lot 8, Concession 3 &, Servos Township. • Includes aggregate site (D10-008) • Subject to MTO abandonment. <p>Wolf Creek Block</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.7 ha and 0.6 ha areas of the block along the highway are MTO lands, subject to abandonment <p>Mahzenazing Lake Block</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.8 ha and 1.2 ha areas of the block along the highway are MTO lands, subject to abandonment • Includes First Right of Refusal (L03-016-00) <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Transportation will relinquish interests in these lands to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, using the appropriate abandonment process. • MTO aggregate sites will be rehabilitated and surrendered as required under the <i>Aggregate Resources Act</i>. • First Right of Refusal (FRR) will be rehabilitated, if required. • MNRF policies and procedures will apply to transfer of final settlement lands.

Land Tenure	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>Crown shoreline fronting private properties</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 private properties have Crown shoreline fronting their properties, between the boundary of the property and the water's edge <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low- No impacts. Crown shoreline reserves will be sold to the upland adjacent property owner, or excluded from Proposed Settlement Lands and held as Crown Crown shorelines will maintained as Crown land (and excluded from Proposed Settlement Lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crown shoreline reserves will be sold to the upland adjacent property owner, or excluded from Proposed Settlement Lands and held as Crown Crown shorelines will maintained as Crown land (and excluded from Proposed Settlement Lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crown shoreline reserve disposition process will apply (i.e. PL 4.11.03 – Road Allowances, Dedicated Roads and Crown Shoreline Reserves – Disposition))
<p>Reservations to the Crown</p>	<p><u>Description:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 6 private properties adjacent to the Proposed Settlement Lands with Crown reservations for access in original patents. <p><u>Potential Impacts:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No impacts. These reserved rights will remain with the Crown, and will not be transferred. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required. Private property owners may seek to remove reservations from title using existing processes under the <i>Public Lands Act</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required. Private property owners may seek to remove reservations from title using existing processes under the <i>Public Lands Act</i> (i.e. PL 4.03.01- Release and Voidance of Reservation Conditions in Land Grants).

Land Tenure	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>Patent Land – Private Property Owners</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 126 private properties located adjacent to the Proposed Settlement Lands. <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High • Private property owners have stated concerns about the security of their land tenure • Private property owners have stated concerns about continued access to private property • Private property owners have stated concerns regarding the loss of property value and difficulty in selling land. • Private property owners have raised concerns about Wiikwemkoong receiving a “right of first refusal” on future private property sales in the area • Private property owners have stated concerns regarding the potential future uses of the Proposed Settlement Lands • Private property owners have stated concerns about the loss of adjacent Crown land for recreational purposes (including hunting, angling, blueberry gathering, hiking, camping, canoeing, kayaking, sailing, and boating, see above table related to recreational use). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required • It is Ontario’s policy not to expropriate private property in settlement of land claims. Private property may only be included in the claim settlement on a willing-buyer willing-seller basis. • Resolving outstanding land claims is expected to establish certainty for all parties. • There is no evidence that land values are permanently affected by land claim settlement agreements. • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach agreements with adjacent landowners. • Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong’s discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. • For the Proposed Settlement Lands in Georgian Bay, Wiikwemkoong has expressed a strong interest in preserving the natural environment, and is planning to consider future uses that align with this interest, including the development of additional parks (similar to the existing Point Grondine park and trail system on the existing Point Grondine reserve) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach agreements with adjacent landowners regarding recreational land use following transfer.

Land Tenure	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss these plans. The future sale of private properties will not be addressed in this settlement, and may be bought and sold as usual. Should private property owners wish to sell to Wiikwemkoong, they are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss this desire. 	
Adjacent to gross boundary of PROPOSED SETTLEMENT LANDS			
Patent Land – Private Property Owners	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many private properties are adjacent to the Proposed Settlement Lands, including the villages of Killarney and Manitowaning. <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High- Private property owners have stated concerns about the security of their land tenure Private property owners have stated concerns about continued access to private property Private property owners have stated concerns regarding the loss of property value and difficulty in selling land. Private property owners have raised concerns about Wiikwemkoong receiving a “right of first refusal” on future private property sales in the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required It is Ontario’s policy not to expropriate private property in settlement of land claims. Private property may only be included in the claim settlement on a willing-buyer willing-seller basis. Resolving outstanding land claims is expected to establish certainty for all parties. There is no evidence that land values are permanently affected by land claim settlement agreements. Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach agreements with adjacent landowners. Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong’s discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach agreements with adjacent landowners regarding recreational land use following transfer.

Land Tenure	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private property owners have stated concerns regarding the potential future uses of the Proposed Settlement Lands • Private property owners have stated concerns about the loss of adjacent Crown land for recreational purposes (including hunting, angling, blueberry gathering, hiking, camping, canoeing, kayaking, sailing, and boating, see above table related to recreational use). 	<p>and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the Proposed Settlement Lands along highway 69, commercial development may take place, in accordance with applicable legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. • For the Proposed Settlement Lands in Georgian Bay, Wiikwemkoong has expressed a strong interest in preserving the natural environment, and is planning to consider future uses that align with this interest, including the development of additional parks (similar to the existing Point Grondine park and trail system on the existing Point Grondine reserve) Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss these plans. • The future sale of private properties will not be addressed in this settlement, and may be bought and sold as usual. Should private property owners wish to sell to Wiikwemkoong, they are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss this desire. 	

Historic Land Use Sites:

<i>Historic Land Use Sites</i>	<i>Description/Potential Impact</i>	<i>Mitigative Options</i>	<i>Termination/Adjustment Mechanism</i>
Collins Inlet Lumber Company Sawmill	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sawmill was located at the mouth of the Mahzenazing River; that is now the site of the Mahzenazing River lodge. The mill operated from 1868 until 1918, when it was destroyed by fire. <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remnants of the sawmill and associated building are on patent land and will not be included in the land transfer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required
Tar Vats on George Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tar vats located on the Northwest coast of George Island. Once used by historic fishing operations to protect fishing nets. These sites were rehabilitated in 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required
Sand and Gravel extraction on Club Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand and gravel extraction was authorized from October 1932 to May 1940 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required

Access Corridors

Access Corridors	Description/Potential Impacts	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>Mahzenazing Lake and Collins Inlet Block</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During public consultation, a number of land owners on Mill Lake, Collins Inlet and Philip Edward Island identified that they were accessing their properties by snowmobile during the winter, by crossing blocks of lands identified for transfer. <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing trail through the Mahzenazing Block will be permitted appropriately following transfer of settlement lands to allow for continued public access Permissions from Wiikwemkoong will be required for other routes over Proposed Settlement Lands Alternative Crown land routes may be required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing trail through the Mahzenazing Block will be permitted appropriately following transfer of settlement lands to allow for continued public access Permissions from Wiikwemkoong will be required for other routes over Proposed Settlement Lands Alternative Crown land routes can be used. Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit continuation of use through an agreement with trail users. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate authorization for existing snowmobile trail through the Mahzenazing will be provided, likely an easement, <i>Indian Act</i> authorization, or other Wiikwemkoong instrument.
<p>Mahzenazing Lake Block</p> <p>- Access to Patent Land</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patent property located on Mahzenazing Lake, accessed off Highway 637 by existing road. <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. Road to private property is excluded from proposed settlement lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required

Access Corridors	Description/Potential Impacts	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>Mahzenazing Lake Block</p> <p>- Access for Land Use Permit</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One LUP located south of the Mahzenazing Lake Block • LUP holder has traditionally accessed the camp from Hwy 637, South of the Mahzenazing Lake Block, and by water from the South end of the Mahzenazing Lake Block. <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permissions may be required from Wiikwemkoong to cross lands. • Alternative Crown land routes may be used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permissions from Wiikwemkoong will be required for other routes over Proposed Settlement Lands. • Alternative routes across Crown land may be used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may permit continuation of use through an agreement with trail users

Local Indigenous Communities

Local Indigenous communities that are located within or adjacent to the Proposed Settlement Lands or those communities that may have an interest in the Proposed Settlement Lands:

- Sheguiandah First Nation
- M'Chigeeng First Nation
- Aundeck Omni Kaning First Nation
- Zhiibaahaasing First Nation
- Sheshegwaning First Nation
- Ojibways of Whitefish River First Nation
- Serpent River First Nation
- Sagamok Anishnawbek First Nation
- Atikameksheng Anishnawbek
- Wahnapiatae First Nation
- Henvey Inlet First Nation
- Dokis First Nation
- Métis Nation of Ontario
- Sudbury Métis Council
- North Channel Métis Council
- Historic Sault Ste. Marie
- Mattawa / Lake Nipissing Métis Council

Indigenous communities have been notified of the Wiikwemkoong Islands Boundary Claim, and of the proposed settlement lands. As negotiations progress, Ontario will continue to share information on the proposed settlement lands, obtain information on potentially affected rights, and if appropriate, make accommodations.

Sheguiandah, M'Chigeeng, Aundeck Omni Kaning, Zhiibaahaasing, Whitefish River and Sheshegwaning First Nations are members of the United Chiefs and Councils of Mnidoo Mnising. These First Nations asserted shared Aboriginal title interest in and rights over islands and the bed of Lake Huron in May 2013 through a Statement of Claim.

In March 2017, the action was placed into abeyance, with an undertaking from the UCCMM to dismiss any claim to the lands that will be provided to Wiikwemkoong once an agreement has been reached between the UCCMM, Ontario and Canada. This exception to this undertaking is Heywood Island and the interests of Sheguiandah First Nations in that island. Discussions between Sheguiandah and Wiikwemkoong on this matter are now underway.

Planning Authorities

Planning Authority	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>Municipality of Killarney</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal jurisdiction includes many of the islands within the Proposed Settlement Lands (Partridge, Centre, Badgeley, George, Philip Edward Island Archipelago) as well as three of the replacement land blocks (Collins Inlet, Mahzenazing Lake, and Wolf Creek). <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Municipality hopes that the natural beauty of the proposed transfer lands will be maintained, at the same time acknowledging that the heavy recreational use of some of the islands has resulted in increasing signs of wear and tear • The Municipality is concerned about loss of public access to Mahzenazing Lake, and loss of access to private properties on Mahzenazing Lake. • The Municipality conveyed concerns from ratepayers about loss of access to Crown lands for recreational purposes. • The Municipality conveyed concerns from ratepayers about the potential effect on the local economy of lost access to Crown lands for recreational purposes. • The Municipality conveyed concerns about 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over the long term, it is the intent of Wiikwemkoong to continue to cooperate with regional interests and to expand its capacity to meet the recreational needs of the public at large while at the same time meeting the economic and employment needs of its growing community. • To this end, the Municipality of Killarney and Wiikwemkoong entered into an agreement on Feb.18, 2016, stating their desire to work together for the benefit of both communities. • It is Ontario’s policy not to expropriate private property in settlement of land claims. Private property may only be included in the claim settlement on a willing-buyer willing-seller basis. • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory is in the process of reaching agreements with existing land users for recreational use in the future of what at now Crown lands subject to transfer under the proposed agreement’s provisions. • Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong’s discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach agreements with adjacent landowners regarding recreational land use following transfer.

Planning Authority	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	<p>unregulated building or other development, municipal taxes, and planning controls.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Municipality requested that areas of Crown land on George Island, fronting the Killarney Channel and Killarney Bay be excluded from the Proposed Settlement Lands Should the land transfer proceed as Addition to Reserve, the lands will be removed from municipal jurisdiction. 	<p>and policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the Proposed Settlement Lands in Georgian Bay, Wiikwemkoong has expressed a strong interest in preserving the natural environment, and is planning to consider future uses that align with this interest, including the development of additional parks (similar to the existing Point Grondine park and trail system on the existing Point Grondine reserve) Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss these plans. 	
<p>Town of Northeast Manitoulin and Islands (NEMI)</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal jurisdiction includes islands closer to Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory (such as Fanny and Yeo). <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should the land transfer proceed in fee-simple, the lands would be subject to municipal taxes and planning controls. Should the land transfer proceed as Addition to Reserve, the lands will be removed from municipal jurisdiction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach agreements with adjacent landowners. Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong’s discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. For the Proposed Settlement Lands in Georgian Bay, Wiikwemkoong has expressed a strong interest in preserving the natural environment, and is planning to consider future uses that align with this interest, including the development of additional parks (similar to the existing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required

Planning Authority	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
		<p>Point Grondine park and trail system on the existing Point Grondine reserve)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss these plans 	
<p>Sudbury East Planning Board (SEPB)</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interchange/Exchange Block is an unorganized township, under the planning authority of the Sudbury East Planning Board. <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently, SEPB only circulates applications to Province if adjacent landowner, and to First Nations if within 1 km of reserve lands. Should the Interchange/Exchange Block be set apart as reserve lands, this could result in additional workload for the planning authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEPB and Wiikwemkoong may wish to develop a protocol regarding the circulation and review of planning applications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required

Local Non-Indigenous Communities

Non-Indigenous Community	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>Town of Killarney</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Town is located at the western end of Hwy 637. The permanent population is around 500. • The town settlement area is located just outside of the boundary claim area. • Many of the residents (both permanent and seasonal) either have properties or use many of the islands within the Proposed Settlement Lands <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During public consultation, some residents expressed concerns regarding loss of Crown land enjoyment, declines in property values, and lack of municipal planning controls. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above for detail on Memorandum of Understanding with Municipality of Killarney • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach agreements with adjacent landowners. • Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong’s discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. • For the Proposed Settlement Lands in Georgian Bay, Wiikwemkoong has expressed a strong interest in preserving the natural environment, and is planning to consider future uses that align with this interest, including the development of additional parks (similar to the existing Point Grondine park and trail system on the existing Point Grondine reserve) • Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss these plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach agreements with adjacent landowners regarding recreational land use following transfer.

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Lovering Lakes Cottagers	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lovering Lake is located immediately adjacent and east of the Interchange/Exchange Block <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During public consultation sessions and in correspondence, private property owners on this lake expressed concern with impacts that may arise from potential development that may occur on this block. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong’s discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required
Northern Georgian Bay	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This area is part of the Phillip Edward Island (aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh) and surrounding islands area, as well as the Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary Area. It is also located directly south of the Collins Inlet Block. Beaverstone Bay, Mill Lake, George Island, Centre Island are all located within this area Many private properties in this area are adjacent to the Proposed Settlement Lands. Many individual property owners are also members of the Northern Georgian Bay Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required It is Ontario’s policy not to expropriate private property in settlement of land claims. Private property may only be included in the claim settlement on a willing-buyer willing-seller basis. Resolving outstanding land claims is expected to establish certainty for all parties. There is no evidence that land values are permanently affected by land claim settlement agreements. Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach agreements with adjacent landowners regarding future recreational use of Proposed Settlement Lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required. Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach agreements with adjacent landowners regarding recreational land use following transfer. Private property owners may seek to acquire Crown shoreline reserves fronting their properties using existing processes under the <i>Public Lands Act</i>. See also “Crown shoreline fronting private properties” in Land Tenure table above. Private property owners may seek to remove reservations from title using existing processes under the <i>Public Lands Act</i>. See also “Reservations to the Crown” in Land Tenure table above

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	<p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During public consultation sessions, in correspondence, and in meetings with larger private property associations, several concerns were expressed. • Private property owners have raised concerns about the security of their land tenure • Private property owners have raised concerns about continued access to private property • Private property owners have raised concerns regarding the loss of property value and difficulty in selling land. • Private property owners have raised concerns regarding potential future use of the Proposed Settlement Lands. • Private property owners have raised concerns about the loss of Crown land for recreational purposes (including hunting, angling, blueberry gathering, hiking, camping, canoeing, kayaking, sailing, and boating, see above table related to recreational use). • Private property owners have raised concerns about Wiikwemkoong receiving a “right of first refusal” on future private property sales in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong’s discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. • For the Proposed Settlement Lands in Georgian Bay, Wiikwemkoong has expressed a strong interest in preserving the natural environment, and is planning to consider future uses that align with this interest, including the development of additional parks (similar to the existing Point Grondine park and trail system on the existing Point Grondine reserve) Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss these plans. • The future sale of private properties will not be addressed in this settlement, and may be bought and sold as usual. Should private property owners wish to sell to Wiikwemkoong, they are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss this desire. • See also “Crown shoreline fronting private properties” in Land Tenure table above. • No evidence of an agreement to exclude George Island from the claim area was 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See also “Crown shoreline fronting private properties” in Land Tenure table above. • See also “Reservations to the Crown” in Land Tenure table above • Members of the public asserted that there was an agreement at one point by Wiikwemkoong to exclude George Island from the claim area altogether. 	<p>found by Ontario, Wiikwemkoong, or the Municipality of Killarney in a search of their respective files. The Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory has no oral history of such an agreement.</p>	
<p>Rock Lake</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock Lake (officially Kakakiwaganda lake) is located across Highway 69 a few hundred meters west of the Interchange/Exchange Block <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During public consultation sessions and through correspondence, private property owners on this lake expressed concern with potential development that may occur on this block. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required • Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong’s discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. All relevant provincial environmental regulations will apply until lands are set apart as reserve. Should the lands become reserve lands, federal environmental regulations will apply. • Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss future land use plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required

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Tyson Lake	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tyson Lake is located adjacent and west of the Wolf Creek Block. • There is approximately 74 cottages on this lake (and another 2 on Spoon Lake). • Some concerns were expressed during public consultation regarding access points and water quality. <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little to no impacts. Access points are not being transferred as part of the Proposed Settlement Lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required • Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may reach agreements with adjacent landowners. • Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong’s discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. All relevant provincial environmental regulations will apply until lands are set apart as reserve. • Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss future land use plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required
Atlee Lake Cottagers	<p><u>Description</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atlee Lake is located a few kilometres to the northeast of the Wolf Creek Block. • Water access to Wolf Creek from Atlee Lake through Hunter Lake may be possible. <p><u>Potential Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No impacts anticipated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required

General Comments

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<p>General comments received from various individuals and organizations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some comments were supportive of the proposed settlement lands, and of the efforts of the parties to resolve the claim. • Some believed that any settlement ought to be “full and final”, leaving Wiikwemkoong with no avenue to pursue any future land claims. • Some questioned the legitimacy of Treaties, and of the land claim itself. • References to the “Kennewick Man” were provided. • Some raised concern about a perceived inequality between First Nations and other Canadians, indicating that First Nations receive preferential treatment. • Some stated that Crown land should be retained for the enjoyment of all people, no matter their race • Some indicated that the process should be screened to a Category “C” or “D” under the Class Environmental Assessment. • Some indicated that not enough time was given to provide comments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project has been screened a Category “C” due to high public interest and social environmental impact(s) • Public consultation comment period was extended 3 times to accommodate additional feedback (final deadline was January 6, 2016). • Opportunity for public comment on Draft Environmental Study Report will be provided, in excess of the standards under the Class Environmental Assessment. • Concerns and questions from public and interested parties on the proposed land transfers continue to be received and considered. • A final comment period will be available upon issuance of the Notice of Completion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Environmental Assessment Act</i> obligations will be met under MNR Class Environmental Assessment for Resource Stewardship and Facility development Projects. Category screening and public consultation will be conducted using higher standards of the MNR Class Environmental Assessment for Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves.