



# Otoskwin – Attawapiskat River

Park Management Plan



***Release of the Approved Park Management Plan for  
Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park***

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Ontario Parks has completed a Park Management Planning process for Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park that will provide long-term strategic direction for the management of the park and ensure the protection of its natural, cultural and recreational values.

The Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park Management Plan authorizes a minor land disposition for a new tourism outpost camp on Kinloch Lake. Consideration of this Aboriginal development proposal was an important reason for initiating the planning effort.

The Management Plan confirms a number of other key policy directions:

- the completion of resource inventories that may lead to the future amendment of zoning boundaries and management policies is an important priority.
- the range of existing activities that the park currently hosts will be maintained.
- opportunity is provided to develop partnered relationships and share benefits through the establishment of stewardship agreements with area First Nations, communities or the resource-based tourism industry.
- a framework has been established to guide the development and consideration of new resource-based tourism proposals.

I wish to thank those who participated in the planning process – your input was valuable in helping to validate the direction outlined in the Preliminary Plan and in refining the Approved Plan. Section 13.2 has a generalized summary of the input that was received during the planning process. Additional detail, and MNR's response, can be viewed on the internet through MOE's Environmental Registry Postings at [http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/envision/env\\_reg/er/registry.htm](http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/envision/env_reg/er/registry.htm).

Until December 20, 2002 there is an opportunity to inspect the approved Park Management Plan. This will allow interested participants a final opportunity to determine if their concerns have been considered and addressed and to initiate an appeal concerning the plan contents where appropriate.

If you have any questions regarding the plan's content please feel free to contact me.

Thank you for your interest in Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park.

Sincerely,

Linda Trapp, A/Park Superintendent  
Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park

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Northwest Zone  
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**Approval Statement:**

I am pleased to approve this park management plan as the official policy for the protection and management of **Otoskwiln-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park**. The plan reflects the Ministry of Natural Resources' and Ontario Parks' intent to protect the park's natural and cultural features; to develop and maintain a range of high quality opportunities for outdoor recreation and heritage appreciation for Ontario residents and visitors; and, to contribute to the economic well being of surrounding communities.

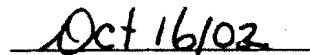
This plan provides unique potential for area First Nations, communities, the resource-based tourism sector and others to work in partnership with Ontario Parks to achieve its goal and objectives. It includes a prioritized implementation strategy and summarizes the public consultation that helped shape the plan.

Plan amendments may be initiated to consider future resource-based tourism proposals complementary to the parks goal and objectives. Additionally; new resource information, changing conditions or developing issues may suggest the need for a broader plan review.

I wish to extend my sincere thanks to all those who participated in this important process.



Adair Ireland-Smith  
Managing Director  
Ontario Parks



Date



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**Statement of Environmental Values and the Environmental Bill of Rights**

In accordance with the provisions of the *Environmental Bill of Rights*, the Ministry of Natural Resources prepared a *Statement of Environmental Values*. It describes how the purposes of the Environmental Bill of Rights are to be considered whenever decisions are made which might significantly affect the environment. This includes decisions made as a result of park management planning.

The primary purpose of the *Environmental Bill of Rights* is “to protect, conserve, and wherever reasonable, restore the integrity of the environment.” From the Ministry’s perspective, the broad statement of purpose translates into four objectives in its *Statement of Environmental Values*:

- to ensure the long-term health of ecosystems by protecting and conserving our valuable soil, aquatic resources, forest and wildlife resources as well as their biological foundations.
- to ensure the continuing availability of natural resources for the long-term benefit of the people of Ontario.
- to protect natural heritage and biological features of provincial significance.
- to protect human life, the resource base and the physical property from the threats of forest fires, floods and erosion.

The Ministry’s *Statement of Environmental Values* is being considered in the development of a park management plan for Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park.

**1.0 Introduction**

Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park is located in Northwestern Ontario approximately 380 kilometres north of Thunder Bay, 275 kilometres north of Geraldton, 250 kilometres northeast of

Sioux Lookout and 60 kilometres northeast of the town of Pickle Lake. It overlays the traditional territories of Neskantaga, Marten Falls, Eabametoong, Mishkeekogamang and Attawapiskat First Nations.

The rivers that contribute to Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park merge into a delta containing significant brackish tidal marshes. They have always been historical Aboriginal highways and were once part of a major fur-trading route. The area also features a number of historical sites ranging from ancient Aboriginal communities dating back to 3000 BC to fur-trading sites from the late 1800’s.

A portion of Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park was set aside as a Wild River Reserve in 1975. A larger area was identified as a candidate provincial park within the Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan in 1982 and regulated as a provincial park on May 27th, 1989. On May 29, 1996 an area of approximately 40 hectares at Grandmother’s Point on Attawapiskat Lake was transferred to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada in order to facilitate, in part, the establishment of a new Reserve for the Neskantaga (Lansdowne House) First Nation.

The park area today is approximately 82,569 hectares that is generally defined as 200 metres either side of the lakes and rivers that make up the 420 kilometre waterway.

Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park provides excellent opportunities for backcountry canoeing and camping to visitors with wilderness and white-water skills. The park is important to the resource-based tourism industry of the area and contains two fly-in outpost cabins. In the absence of a park fee structure, non-residents of Canada are subject to the conditions of the Crown

land camping program (including Crown land camping fees).

An approved park management plan for Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park will provide:

- a definition of the role, significance and classification of the park within the provincial park system.
- a statement of policy for the protection, planning, development and management of the resources and attributes of the park.
- assurance that the planning, management and development of the park is compatible with the protection of the environment and is responsive to the public interest.
- guidance for the preparation of subsequent resource management plans or amendments required to implement park policies and achieve program objectives.
- a rationale and priorities for implementation activities.
- a record of public consultation and input into the planning process.
- a basis for the ongoing monitoring of the development and management of the park.

The preparation of the plan for Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park has aimed to address three key areas:

*1) Fulfillment of the Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park Role within the Park System:*

Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park is a spectacular waterway park in a remote setting that offers the visitor the pristine experience of a secluded northern waterway, the challenge of exciting whitewater and the visual drama of ancient forces that continue to shape the landscape today. This plan recognizes the importance of protecting the Otoskwin-Attawapiskat environment and its experience for the people of

Ontario as part of the Ontario Parks system.

*2) Aboriginal Rights of Access and Use:*

The traditional lands of at least five First Nations overlay Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park. Traditional activities on the land continue to be a central part of today's lifestyle for residents of all of these First Nations. The management and development policies of this plan are without prejudice to any existing Aboriginal or Treaty rights engaged in by First Nation's peoples with Treaty rights for this area.

This plan further recognizes that First Nations:

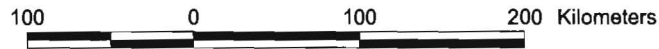
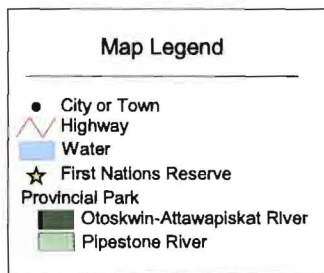
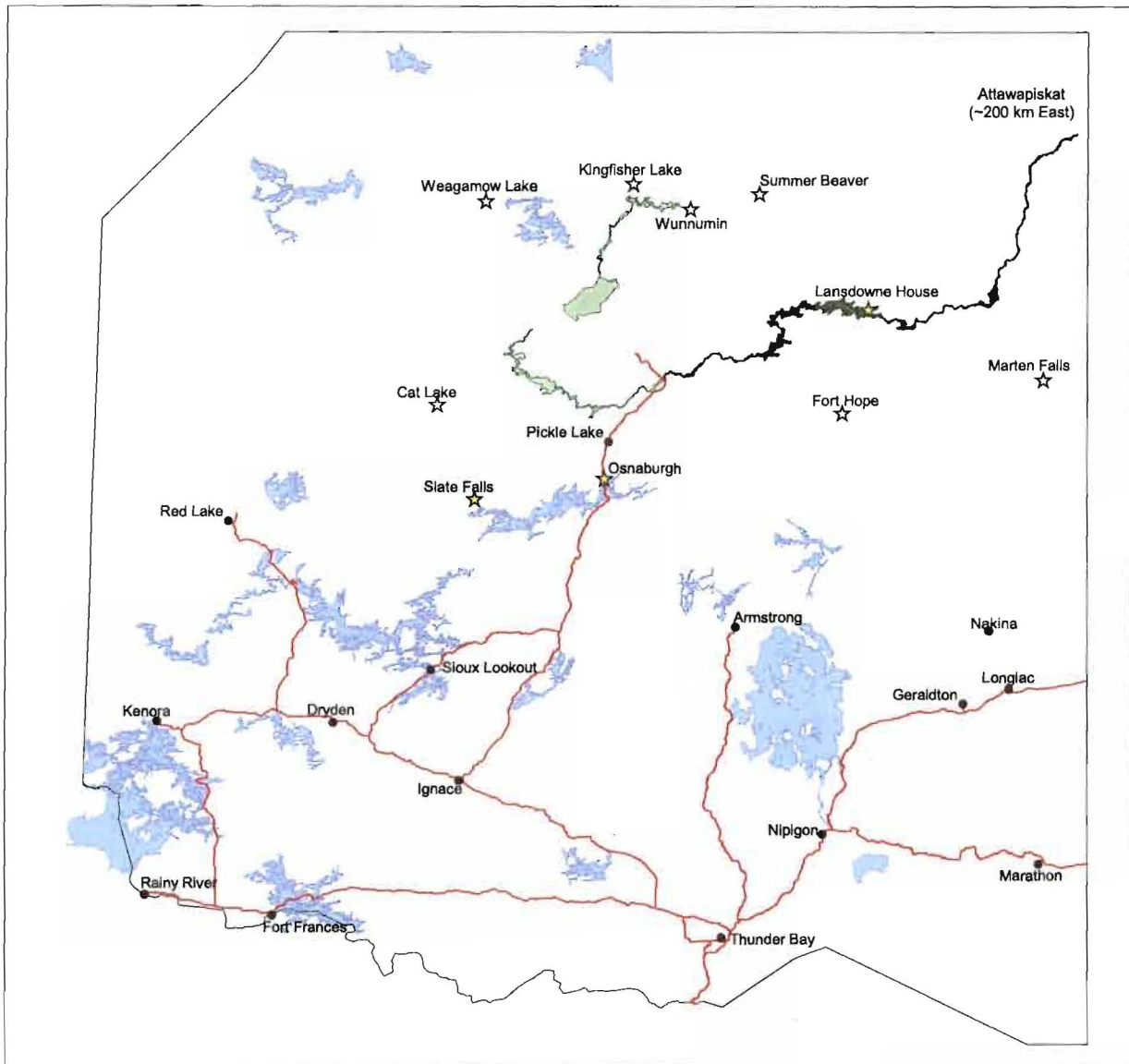
- remain welcome to continue the range of activities that are protected by Aboriginal and Treaty rights.
- need to be continuous participants in the planning and management of activities that may involve or affect their traditional lands.
- must share in economic benefits generated from park resources.

*3) Contribution to the Regional Economy:*

This plan recognizes the important contribution that resource-based tourism makes to the regional economy. Much of the area around Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park can be considered remote. Economic opportunity for area communities is generally limited and often dependant upon resource-based tourism. An increased focus on resource-based tourism is a major benefit of this plan. Park and area waters offer a particular experience that can only be found in remote Northern Ontario.

The Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Management Plan approves a tourism proposal for the Attawapiskat River near Canada Lake and establishes a framework for guiding resource-based tourism activity into the future that may

# Regional Context Northwest Ontario



This map is illustrative only. Do not rely on it as being a precise indicator of routes, locations of features, nor as a guide to navigation.

Aux fins d'illustration seulement. Ne doit pas servir l'identification de l'emplacement des routes et des points géographiques, ni en tant que guide pour la navigation.

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include the consideration of additional outpost cabin opportunities or the development of a lodge.

This park management plan can be viewed as a commitment by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ontario Parks to work effectively with area partners in protecting and managing Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park for the benefit of the park, its visitors and local communities.

For quick reference a summary table of the permitted uses and guidelines presented in this management plan is contained in Appendix 1.

### **2.0 Summary of Significant Issues**

This section represents a summary of significant issues that were raised during the management planning process.

#### **2.1 Delays in Management Planning**

Nishnawbe Aski Nation (NAN) communities have longstanding concerns regarding the potential negative impacts of establishing provincial parks on lands where First Nations may have economic development interests. In the mid-1980's several new waterway parks were established within NAN's traditional lands. NAN and its member communities continue to express concerns ranging from general interference with the exercise of constitutionally protected rights to the inability to develop economic ventures such as commercial tourist camps and associated activities.

Ontario's approach to Aboriginal affairs is contained within the *Aboriginal Policy Framework*. The framework is intended to ensure that provincial policies, programs and services directed to Aboriginal people help create opportunities for employment and economic development, which will

strengthen the self-reliance of Aboriginal communities. It is acknowledged that extended delays in park management planning can hold up Aboriginal business opportunities that require new developments.

Consistent with the *Aboriginal Policy Framework* an important aspect of this management plan identifies and builds upon business opportunities and stewardship relationships for First Nations and stakeholder interests that may benefit from the management and operation of Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park. Additionally, this management plan provides:

- an opportunity for a minor land disposition based upon a resource-based tourism proposal from a member of the Marten Falls First Nation. Upon approval of the final park management plan, a land use permit may be issued to authorize the future development of a commercial outpost cabin in Zone NE 1.

Opportunities elsewhere in the park may be considered through future plan amendments that are subject to criteria identified in this plan.

#### **2.2 Scope of Management Plan**

This document establishes policy direction for Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park that is consistent with goals and objectives of the Ontario Provincial Parks system. It should be noted, however, that this management plan has proceeded without the full range of inventory information that would normally form the basis for policies in a management plan. Consequently this management plan does not provide the level of detail for the entire park that might be expected in a park management plan. Rather, it establishes a broad range of policy direction for the entire park based on park classification and the current range

of uses. Specific approval is provided regarding a resource-based tourism development for a section of the Attawapiskat River. This authorization is based upon resource calculations intended to ensure that any new development remains consistent with the fisheries capacity of the river and on-site inspections to ensure that the development proposal will not conflict with any unique or significant park features. Future amendments that may consider additional or new uses will also need to identify and address information shortfalls that may exist.

This approach to park management planning in Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park recognizes the need to address resource-based tourism potential in a timely fashion. It further recognizes that the evolving nature of land use planning in the north requires management plan policies that will respond appropriately to issues of the park, area First Nations, communities, the resource-based tourism industry and other stakeholders.

### **2.3 Ongoing Aboriginal Relationships**

The entire land base of Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park overlaps territory traditionally relied upon by members of nearby Aboriginal communities.

Ontario Parks recognizes that area First Nations may wish to initiate their own land use or resource management planning efforts. The result of these plans may require amending this park management plan.

Throughout the planning process strong concerns were expressed regarding the creation of the park and its potential to impact Aboriginal rights and uses. Considerable efforts have been directed towards attempting to respond positively to the concerns that were expressed and to respect the advice that was

given. A general listing of these concerns can be found in section 13.1: *Aboriginal Involvement*. How they have been addressed is found throughout the planning document. Some of the matters that were raised are beyond the scope of this management planning effort. These have also been recorded in section 13.1: *Aboriginal Involvement* and will need to be resolved through alternative means at another time. A frequent point, spoken in a number of ways, expressed a need for the plan to be relevant into future decades. It was emphasized that Aboriginal people must always feel comfortable on park lands. Unborn children who will never know a time when there was not a park, must feel at home as they exercise their rights – whether on, or off, park lands. Through an ongoing recognition of Aboriginal uses, the protection of Aboriginal values, Aboriginal participation in park management activities and the education of park visitors this plan attempts to provide the basis for a relationship that will work to achieve this end.

### **3.0 Park Classification**

Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park is classed as a waterway park, one of six classes of parks in the Ontario Provincial Parks system.

Waterway parks incorporate outstanding recreational water routes with representative natural features and historical resources that support high quality recreational and educational experiences. They offer to their users a chance to experience the power and continuity of Ontario's great waterways, and to appreciate the central place of those waterways in the natural and cultural heritage of the province.

Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park classification acknowledges the representative natural features of ecoregions 2W and 2E as well as

outstanding recreational opportunities offered throughout its approximate 420 kilometre length, extensive whitewater sections (60+ sets of rapids ranging from Class 1 to 4) and scenic setting.

#### **4.0 Goal**

The goal of Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park is:

- *To protect the significant natural and cultural features of Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park and to provide opportunities for recreational uses that are compatible with the area's remote nature.*

This goal recognizes:

- the representative contribution that Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park makes to the Ontario Parks System.
- that the remote nature of the park contributes to the high quality of its recreational environment.
- that the park landscape is, and will continue to be, an important component of the traditional lands and land uses of Neskantaga, Marten Falls, Eabametoong, Mishkeekogamang and Attawapiskat First Nations.
- the importance of resource-based tourism to the area and the contribution that the park can make to regional development goals for the benefit of area residents.

#### **5.0 Objectives**

The Ontario provincial parks system has four objectives: protection, recreation, heritage appreciation and tourism. As a waterway park, Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park will contribute to all four of these objectives:

##### **5.1 Protection**

- *To protect representative elements of Ontario's natural landscape and cultural features.*

Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park was established based on its contribution to waterway park class targets and its recreational value. The park spans ecoregions 2W and 2E and was primarily established to fulfill the waterway class park target for ecodistrict 2W-3, 2W-2 and 2E-1.

The Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River systems flow through the Berens and Uchi Subprovinces and then into the Moose River Basin. Broad earth science features identified within the Otoskwin-Attawapiskat Provincial Park include from west to east:

- a central portion of the Agutua Moraine (L.U.19), below Badesdawa Lake.
- the Driftwood Stadial and Cochrane Advance clay till.
- the Fort Hope Ground Moraine landscape unit.
- two dolomite outcrops of the Churchill River Group.

Each of the above units has moderate exposures and provides moderate representation, with the exception of the dolomite outcrops, which may be provincially significant.

A complete cultural resources inventory has not been completed for Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park. A preliminary survey of the archaeological resources of the Attawapiskat Lake area has identified over 30 sites. This is an indication of the high archaeological potential of the park. First Nations have placed a high priority on the protection of cultural sites.

Protection of the parks ecological and cultural integrity is a pre-requisite for achieving the remaining objectives. Additional data from detailed earth, life-science and cultural resources inventories, initiated in 2001, will be a factor in determining the need for any

future zoning and management adjustments.

### 5.2 Recreation

- *To provide high quality river recreation, travel and camping opportunities in an outstanding and remote natural setting.*

This objective recognizes that the remote nature of this waterway is an important element of the park's high-quality recreational environment. Recreational opportunities include sport fishing and hunting, backcountry canoeing and camping, outpost cabin and day-use experiences. These are supported by both mechanized and non-mechanized means. This objective provides for the continuation of these traditional waterway activities, at levels of use that will maintain the remote nature of the Otoskwin-Attawapiskat experience.

### 5.3 Tourism

- *To provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience a distinctive region of the province and to support the long-term viability of the Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River's resource-based tourism industry.*

This objective recognizes the contribution that this remote northern park makes to local economies through resource-based tourism. It provides opportunities for Ontario Parks, area First Nations, communities and stakeholders to work co-operatively in exploring opportunities that will realize additional benefits from the park's tourism potential. This objective also recognizes the potential for additional resource-based tourism opportunities (e.g. outpost cabins or lodge developments) where the remote nature of the park's recreational experience can be maintained.

### 5.4 Heritage Appreciation

- *To provide opportunities for unstructured individual exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage of Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park.*

Although heritage appreciation opportunities will be primarily unstructured, Ontario Parks will encourage park visitors to understand, value and respect all the natural and cultural resources of Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park. Heritage appreciation opportunities will be identified in co-operation with area First Nations, communities and stakeholders.

### 6.0 Boundary

The area of Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park is approximately 82,569 hectares, most of which is water. The boundary generally encompasses a 200-metre strip on both sides of the park's 420 kilometres. There is one exception. In the vicinity of the Neskantaga First Nation the park boundary extends only to the high water mark of Attawapiskat Lake. The park boundary does not include any portion of the Neskantaga Reserve, the former Lansdowne House settlement or those lands with associated developments including the airport.

On lands adjacent to the park boundary, and within the park watershed, the Ministry of Natural Resources will assure the protection of park values by continuing to provide appropriate input where major developments are proposed and to plans for ongoing resource management activities.

During the development of this management plan a number of issues relating to the park boundary were raised that should be examined in the next plan review. Several of these

suggestions include but are not limited to:

- review of the current boundary following completion and analysis of resource inventories.
- review of contiguous portions of the waterway that are currently excluded from the park boundary (northern portion of Attawapiskat Lake and Windsor Lake).
- extension of the park eastward to James Bay.
- the amalgamation of Otoskwin-Attawapiskat Provincial Park and Pipestone River Provincial Park into one.

### **7.0 Zoning**

There are six types of zones in the provincial park system: wilderness, nature reserve, natural environment, historical, access and development. Nature reserve and historical zones are established to recognize provincially significant natural and cultural resources that require management distinct from that in adjacent zones.

In Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park there are two natural environment zones that have been identified on the enclosed map. Other zones have not been established at this time. This approach to park zoning is a reflection of the remote nature of the park and the low number of visitors currently using the park. In addition, the complete range of detailed life, earth, cultural or recreational inventories was not available to support the full application of zoning. Therefore, a precautionary approach will be taken when considering any form of resource stewardship, operations or development initiatives. Appropriate resource inventory information will be collected and assessed, and where appropriate, amendments will be made to this plan.

The following section briefly describes the two natural environments zones. All

resource and recreational uses and facility development will be subject to legislation and policies governing provincial parks, public lands and resources as well as policies contained within this plan.

### **7.1 Natural Environment Zones**

Natural environment zones include aesthetic sections of the waterway corridor and associated landscapes in which there is minimum development required to support low intensity recreational activities and water travel.

All of the Otoskwin-Attawapiskat water routes are included in the park's natural environment zones.

Zone NE 1: This zone includes the Attawapiskat River east of Pym Island to the parks east boundary. It is approximately 11,412 hectares in size. The zone overlays the traditional lands of the Marten Falls First Nation and has been the focus of an Aboriginal development proposal for an outpost cabin. This zone will host the only new development authorized by this management plan. Traditional Aboriginal activities include seasonal occupations and natural resource harvesting (hunting, trapping, gathering and fishing). Recreational activities include backcountry canoe/camping, sport hunting and fishing. Commercial tenure and authorities includes one commercial fishing licence and portions of two traplines. These will continue to be recognized as accepted park activities except as noted below:

- a new four-bed commercial outpost cabin will be developed on the Attawapiskat River west of Canada Lake.

Zone NE 2: This zone is approximately 71,157 hectares in size and incorporates the balance of the park's natural features. The zone overlays the traditional lands of a number of First

Nations. Traditional Aboriginal activities include seasonal occupations and natural resource harvesting (hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering). Recreational activities include backcountry canoe/camping, outpost cabin experiences, sport hunting and fishing. Commercial tenure and authorities includes land use permits for two outpost cabins, portions of 13 traplines, and licences for commercial fishing activities on three waterbodies and two river locations. These will continue to be recognized as accepted park activities.

Additional activities not listed above or expansions of existing activities may be considered through a plan amendment process as indicated elsewhere in this plan (8.1.1 *Land Disposition*; 9.1.1 *Tourism Services*; 11.0 *Implementation Policies*; 11.2 *Plan Amendment and Review*).

## 7.2 Park Access

Although access zones have not been established, traditional areas where park access occurs are located at:

1. Nord Road at the Otoskwin River crossing
2. Neskantaga First Nation

Methods commonly used to access the park include aircraft, powerboat, canoe, snowmobile and ATV. These forms of access will continue.

## 8.0 Resource Stewardship Policies

The management of Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park's natural and cultural resources will conform to the policies identified for Waterway class parks in *Ontario Provincial Parks: Planning and Management Policies, 1992*. Additional policy direction is provided in sections that follow.

## 8.1 Natural Resources Management

Management of all park resources will be directed towards the maintenance of the natural landscape and waterway environment.

Sensitive natural features on park lands will be managed to perpetuate the values from which their significance arises. They will be protected from incompatible development wherever they occur in the park. Incompatible resource uses and recreational activities will be restricted or prohibited where necessary to protect these features. The completion of resource inventories is an important priority in helping to achieve this end. Once completed, a re-evaluation of zoning and resource management policies will be undertaken to ensure the protection of any sensitive values.

Traditional cultural and environmental knowledge, where it is available, will be a key consideration in the preparation of any resource management plans that may be developed for the park.

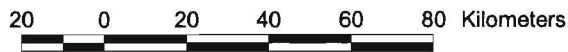
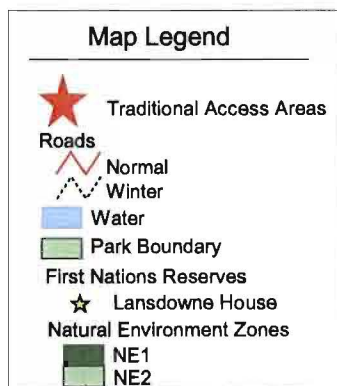
Additionally, First Nation members carry out traditional natural resource harvesting activities in accordance with their rights. Aboriginal and Treaty rights are constitutionally protected. Future allocations that may be authorized in subsequent sections of this plan will ensure that Aboriginal harvest rights are protected.

### 8.1.1 Land

The Nord Road, although not a part of the park, crosses the Otoskwin River at the park's most westerly boundary. This crossing can be used to access the park. Paralleling the road is a 115 kV transmission line that provides power supply for the Musselwhite Mine.

A winter road network provides seasonal access to the First Nations of Eabametoong, Neskantaga and beyond.

# Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park Natural Environment Zones



This map is illustrative only. Do not rely on it as being a precise indicator of routes, locations of features, nor as a guide to navigation.

Aux fins d'illustration seulement. Ne doit pas servir l'identification de l'emplacement des routes et des points géographiques, ni en tant que guide pour la navigation.

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Portions of this network cross the park at Ozhiski Lake, Kabania Lake and Attawapiskat Lake. At the time of plan development a road re-alignment to the Neskantaga First Nation was being designed that is intended to improve winter reliability and minimize ice travel. This project will be approved subject to consideration of its effects on park values. Additional road or utility crossings may be considered, through a plan amendment process, to establish or maintain essential public services; however, the number of future crossings will be minimized and managed to reduce their impact on recreational and aesthetic values.

Although there are no privately owned lands within park boundaries, some park lands are subject to land use permits.

These include:

- two land use permits for outpost cabins on:
  - Beteau Lake
  - Pym Island on the Attawapiskat River

Existing commercial outpost cabins will be permitted to remain at their current locations subject to the policies identified in this plan. Any increases in capacity or changes in locations may be considered provided resource and recreational carrying capacity will not be exceeded (see sections 9.1.1. *Tourism Services* and 11.1 *Project Screening*). Land use permits that are renewed will be for periods of up to 10 years. Fees for commercial land use permits will reflect the full value of the benefit derived from park resources and be determined in a manner consistent with MNR practice.

Additional land dispositions, under the authority of a land use permit or lease, may be granted to support resource-based tourism initiatives that have been considered and approved through a plan amendment process consistent with the

requirements of section 9.1.1. *Tourism Services* and reviewed in accordance with environmental assessment requirements of section 11.1 *Project Screening*. Provincial policies that seek to enhance Aboriginal self-reliance economic development including the *Aboriginal Policy Framework* are applicable to land dispositions in this park.

Boat caches within Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park that are not authorized by the policies of this plan will be removed from the park:

- any existing boat caches for private recreational use will be phased out by January 1, 2010, in accordance with provincial policy. No additional boat caches for private purposes will be considered.
- under the authority of a Land Use Permit, local resource users (e.g. trappers, baitfish operators etc.) and commercial tourism operations licensed in Ontario will be permitted to cache boats in the park at locations authorized by the Park Superintendent.
- personal boat caches established by Aboriginal people in support of traditional activities that are protected by Aboriginal and Treaty rights will continue.

All solid refuse from authorized occupations of park lands will be disposed of outside the park at an approved MOE waste disposal site.

Mining and mineral exploration is not permitted.

Aggregate extraction is not permitted.

### **8.1.2 Water**

Lakes and waterways of the Otoskwin River and the Attawapiskat River collectively make up the significant aquatic resources of the park. The management of water within the park

will be directed towards the maintenance of water quality for fisheries habitat and recreational purposes.

Neskantaga First Nation Reserve is located directly adjacent to park waters on Attawapiskat Lake. The use of park waters for traditional social and economic transportation is recognized as a continuing and acceptable use.

Although provincial park policy does not permit the development of new, commercial hydro-electric developments the Ministry acknowledges that many remote First Nations are examining potential for hydro-electric development on area rivers as a means to alleviate the high cost of diesel generated power. The matter of revising provincial parks policy to allow additional hydro-electric development is beyond the scope of this management plan.

### 8.1.3 Fisheries

Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park is contained within portions of Fisheries Divisions 24 and 20.

Management of the fisheries resource will strive to protect a healthy, aquatic ecosystem that is aimed at maintaining or enhancing a native, self-sustaining fish population. After conservation, the first priority will be to provide for Aboriginal subsistence fishing, including food for ceremonial purposes. Sport fishing in the park will be managed in accordance with the policies and regulations prevailing in the sports fishing divisions in which the park is located.

Resource-based tourism facilities may be required to adjust their operations to ensure the sustainability of fish stocks. Other special management requirements may need to be determined through a park or district fisheries management plan involving

public review and comment before approval.

Existing commercial fishing will be permitted to continue to support Aboriginal economic development. Transfers of commercial fishing licences can only take place between or to Aboriginal peoples within their traditional land use areas. Commercial fishing licences exist on the following lakes:

- Attawapiskat River (2 locations):  
Sturgeon
- Attawapiskat Lake: Walleye, Northern Pike, Whitefish
- Kabania Lake: Walleye, Northern Pike, Whitefish
- Ozhiski Lake: Walleye, Northern Pike, Whitefish

There is one commercial baitfish block that occurs at the west end of the park. This existing baitfish block will continue to be permitted. Additional baitfish blocks may be considered to support the parks resource-based tourism industry.

### 8.1.4 Wildlife

Most of Otoskwin-Attawapiskat Provincial Park is contained within Wildlife Management Unit 1D. A small segment of the parks west end is within unit 1C.

Sport hunting will continue to be permitted. Hunting activities will be managed in accordance with the policies and regulations prevailing in the wildlife management units in which the park area is located.

Bear Management Areas (BMA's) may be considered as part of broader resource-based tourism proposals. Trapping by status Indians will continue. Portions of 15 Aboriginal traplines are located within the park area. Transfers of traplines will only take place between or to Aboriginal peoples within their traditional use areas. Trappers licensed to trap within the park will continue to

maintain cabins for that purpose. Any issues that may be created by the relocation of trapline cabin sites or the establishment of new trapline cabins can be addressed through co-operative dialogue with the Park Superintendent.

Non-native animal species will not be introduced to the park. Native animal species may be re-introduced, or existing populations replenished, if biologically feasible and acceptable.

Animal populations may be controlled when essential to protect human health and safety or the health of animal species outside the park. The removal of wildlife that threatens human life or property in a provincial park is the last resort as a strategy for wildlife population management. Where control is desirable, techniques will be used which have minimal effects on other components of the park's environment. Any hunting or trapping to control populations will be carried out by, or under the supervision of, the Ministry of Natural Resources.

The Bald Eagle is classified as *Endangered* by the Committee on the Status of Species at Risk in Ontario (COSSARO) and is relatively abundant throughout the park. The Forest-dwelling Woodland Caribou is classified as *Threatened* by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) and *Recommended as Threatened* by COSSARO. Woodland Caribou occur in low densities throughout the park.

Wildlife management strategies that may be prepared for the park will provide for the protection of species at risk and clearly recognize the degree and nature of integrated planning required with adjacent landscapes. For example: there may be situations where caribou habitat values would require a degree of fire protection.

### 8.1.5 Vegetation

Commercial forest harvesting operations will not be permitted in the park. Non-native plant species will not be introduced to the park. If biologically feasible and acceptable, missing native plant species may be re-introduced to rehabilitate the quality of areas suffering past or present resource or recreational use impacts. Chemical fertilizers and herbicides will not be used.

Trees may be cleared in the park to enable facility development or resource management activities that are specifically authorized by this plan or by an approved resource management, site or development plan or to ensure public safety. The cutting of fuelwood for personal use by Aboriginal people will continue. Other wood that may be necessary for construction or development will be obtained outside the park.

Programs may be developed to control forest insects and diseases in the park where these threaten significant heritage or aesthetic values, or economic values outside the park. Where control is desirable, it will be directed as narrowly as possible to the specific insect or disease so as to have minimal effects on other components of the park's environment. Biological control will be used wherever feasible. Any control programs will be undertaken in accordance with a vegetation management plan, which has been approved and made available for public inspection in advance in accordance with policy and EA Act requirements.

### 8.1.6 Fire

The ecology of Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park is one that is fire-based. Ontario's Forest Fire Management Strategy will guide fire management activities in the park. Natural fires will normally be allowed to

burn undisturbed unless they threaten human life, values outside the park or for which the park was established. Fires resulting from human causes may be suppressed.

Fire suppression techniques will have as minimal effect as possible on the park environment. Such means of suppression as bulldozing and water bombing with chemical additives will not be permitted except in critical situations. Construction of facilities such as camps, helipads and the establishment of temporary fuel caches will be minimized and authorized by the Park Superintendent.

Prescribed burns may be undertaken, where it is deemed appropriate, to reduce fuel buildup, or for ecosystem maintenance or renewal. All prescribed burns will be planned for and conducted following environmental assessment requirements and the *Prescribed Burn Planning Manual*.

### 8.2 Cultural Resources Management

Cultural features are specific locations that host the physical traces of past human occupation and their associated values. The park goal provides for the protection of significant cultural resources from adverse impact. In general this means that conservation of the cultural feature is the primary concern. Conflicting resource uses and recreational activities may need to be restricted or prohibited.

Cultural resources are not well documented. Determining the level of any needed conservation practices in Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park will require:

- an inventory of resources.
- an evaluation of resources.
- a consideration of impacts.
- development of a cultural resources strategy.

- monitoring and review of conservation and education efforts.

Subsequent management strategies for individual cultural sites may range from:

- allowing features to evolve without human interference.
- managing sites to stabilize their conditions.
- researching, excavating and rehabilitating sites.

With reference to Aboriginal cultural resources, the achievement of this goal will require the active participation of area First Nations in guiding the development of any strategies or policies. The Aboriginal community has identified this as a priority and will play a central role in the process. A successful outcome will not necessarily require the sharing of sensitive cultural knowledge. Discussion will include, but not be limited to:

- determination of the need to inventory Aboriginal cultural resources.
- development of appropriate strategies to conserve and manage specific sites or resources.
- interpretation of Aboriginal cultural resources.

### 9.0 Operations Policies

Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park may become an operating provincial park through the implementation of stewardship or partnership agreements with appropriate partners such as area First Nations, area communities, the resource-based tourism industry or local interest groups. Agreements may address, but are limited to, such subjects as:

- the provision of information services, access point management and the maintenance of portages and campsites.
- the collection and retention of a range of park fees including but not

limited to: user fees, boat cache fees, and aircraft landing fees.

Annual operating plans that target the achievement of provincial park operating standards will be routinely prepared as part of any stewardship agreement. If appropriate stewardship agreements cannot be established then Otoskwin-Attawapiskat Provincial Park will remain non-operating.

Ministry of Natural Resources staff or its partners may use motorboats, snowmobiles, aircraft, motor vehicles and all-terrain vehicles in the park to the extent necessary for efficient park management and operations. Any other public agency may use any craft or vehicle for search and rescue operations in the park, subject to the notification and approval of the Park Superintendent at the earliest opportunity.

### **9.1 Recreational Resources**

The management of recreational resources within Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park will be directed towards maintaining a high quality northern waterway experience that is characterized by low levels of recreational use within a remote waterway environment.

Recreational uses permitted include: back-country camping, outpost cabin experiences, sport fishing, sport hunting, heritage appreciation, hiking and cross-country skiing. Access will continue to be supported by both mechanized and non-mechanized means including canoes, motorboats, snowmobiles, ATVs and aircraft.

Aircraft landings will be authorized through the issuance of a valid aircraft landing permit. This information will be used to assess the amount and location of aircraft use and the potential location of future access zones.

The use of ATV's are not normally permitted within natural environment zones of waterway class parks. However, snowmobile and ATV use represent the most practical means of winter transportation along park waterways for area residents and resource users. Consequently, both these uses will continue to be recognized as accepted park activities. Where necessary, the location of permanent trails will be managed to ensure the protection of sensitive values.

Non-residents of Canada are required to pay Crown land fees for camping in the park. Once stewardship agreements are established with area partners to carry out routine operations then it is expected that provincial park fee schedules will be implemented and all park visitors will purchase the appropriate permits for park use.

#### **9.1.1 Tourism Services**

Ontario Parks recognizes the important contribution that resource-based tourism makes to the economic well-being of the area surrounding Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park. Tourism services will be managed to encourage the provision of high quality services and facilities that are designed to enhance the visitors experience within or adjacent to the park.

The Park Superintendent will take concrete steps to develop partnered relationships with area First Nations, communities and/or stakeholders that will optimize mutual benefits to be gained from resource-based tourism. Such partnerships could include the following elements:

- delivery of park operations.
- co-operative marketing involving Ontario Parks, communities and commercial operators.
- establishment of Friends organizations.

- consideration of new resource-based tourism initiatives.

Outfitters, through valid aircraft landing permits, will continue to be able to provide aircraft drop-off and pick-up services to visitors participating in remote park activities.

Resource-based tourism operations that are facility based widen the variety of opportunities available for visitors to discover and experience the park, are compatible with current uses, have minimal adverse impacts on the park and contribute to the area economy. Existing facility-based operations can continue to operate in the park's natural environment zone under the following conditions:

- existing fly-in outpost cabins may remain at current locations.
- facilities will operate at capacities that do not exceed the resource and recreational capacities of lakes on which they are located or on which they provide services.
- increases in services or capacities may be considered following successful completion of a process to amend this management plan (see below) and to assess the environmental effects (see section 11.1 *Project Screening*).
- the Park Superintendent may establish specific operating requirements in accordance with fisheries, recreation and other resource management considerations.

New resource-based tourism proposals, such as additional outpost cabins or a lodge, that offer the potential to promote waterway use and travel, and are compatible with the park's resource and recreational potentials and the policies of this plan can be considered through a plan amendment process and the appropriate environmental assessment review based on section 11.1 *Project*

*Screening*. The consideration and awarding of new resource-based tourism proposals will reflect Ontario government policies and practices that are intended to promote Aboriginal self-reliance and economic development (e.g. *The Aboriginal Policy Framework*). A complete review of any proposal will include consultation between the proponent and the First Nation, or First Nations, whose traditional lands may be impacted.

Proponents will be responsible for providing the necessary funds to conduct all elements of the plan amendment process including any necessary resource and/or recreational inventory requirements and public consultation. Ontario Parks will measure all proposals against the park goal and each of its objectives. Resource-based tourism proposals must:

- actively champion ecological sustainability.
- protect the remote character of the park's backcountry experience.
- be consistent with park policies on natural, cultural and recreational resources.
- present a sound business case.
- provide direct and sustainable benefit to surrounding communities.
- undergo public and Aboriginal consultation.
- provide fair return to the Crown.

Additionally, Ontario Parks must review and approve all construction, engineering and site plans prior to any construction.

## **9.2 Natural Heritage Education**

Through stewardship agreements, area partners can play a lead role in the development and delivery of natural heritage education initiatives.

Subject to available resources, a park map will be prepared. The map will

include up-to-date information showing portages and campsites along the waterway and will inform visitors about use regulations and the appropriate behaviour and etiquette while visiting the park.

All information provided to back country users will emphasize:

- sufficient pre-trip planning.
- the importance of adequate skill levels and safety precautions as part of a safe and enjoyable waterway experience.
- a “leave no trace” approach that will minimize impacts on the park environment.

The following interpretive initiatives may be undertaken in the park as warranted by demand and as funding and priorities permit:

- publications to acquaint visitors with the park’s heritage values and resources
- Aboriginal partnerships that explore and develop appropriate Cultural Heritage experiences.
- development of interpretive trails.

### **9.3 Marketing**

Otoskwin-Attawapiskat Provincial Park provides an exceptional range of northern waterway experiences in a genuinely remote wilderness setting. The provision of outfitting services for the interior tripper, fly-in outpost packages and cultural experiences represent strong potential for the resource-based tourism industry and area First Nations and communities.

Ontario Parks will be pleased to work co-operatively with any area effort that would lead to the development of a marketing strategy benefiting both the park and the interests surrounding the park.

### **9.4 Research**

Research by qualified individuals that contributes to the knowledge base of natural and cultural history and to environmental and recreational management will be encouraged in the park. All research programs will require Ontario Parks approval, will conform to research policies for provincial parks, and will also meet all other applicable provincial and federal requirements.

Approved research activities and related research facilities will be compatible with protection values and recreational uses. Sites altered by research activities will be rehabilitated as closely as possible to their previous natural condition.

### **10.0 Development Policies**

Development undertaken by Ontario Parks will be limited to back-country campsites, portages, trails, signs necessary for route identification, minimal interpretive facilities, similar simple facilities which support low-intensity recreational use, and temporary facilities for park research and management.

Other park related development that may be undertaken, including any new resource-based tourism facilities, will be carried out in accordance with approved site and development plans that meet development standards for provincial parks and satisfy Ontario environmental assessment requirements. The location, design and materials of all facilities will reflect the remote character of the park.

### **10.1 Park Interior**

Existing portages and backcountry campsites will be maintained in accordance with provincial park interior standards as funding permits. New portages and campsites may be developed. The need for a backcountry recreation plan will be assessed through

time and in response to growing demand.

### 10.2 Park Access

Minimal facilities may be developed in traditional access areas for self-use fee collection and permit issuance. Following the establishment of Stewardship Agreements the collection of fees and provision of other park orientation services may be relocated to nearby communities or business establishments.

### 10.3 Land Use Permits

On lands subject to land use permits all exterior work of any kind and all interior structural alterations that may change capacity will be subject to review and approval of site and development plans and issuance of a work permit with the approval of the Park Superintendent. The Superintendent will ensure that developments and improvements reflect as much as possible the remote nature of the park.

### 11.0 Implementation Priorities

In the implementation of the approved park management plan, Ontario Parks may pursue opportunities for partnerships involving area First Nations, communities, the resource-based tourism industry, other agencies and groups. Park operations and resource stewardship activities will be contingent upon the availability of funding and changes in priority or policy. Funding may be derived from a variety of sources, including corporate sponsorships and donations. Implementation of the management plan and the operation of the park will meet the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act*, *Provincial Parks Act* and other pertinent legislation.

Priority will be given to completing the following initiatives based on the availability of staff and funding. The

order may be varied without a plan amendment:

- authorize a land disposition for a new tourism outpost cabin on the Attawapiskat River near Canada Lake.
- analyze life science and earth science inventories.
- complete cultural resources inventory.
- develop stewardship and/or operations agreements with appropriate partners.
- complete recreational resources inventory.
- develop a park information package.
- establish park fees for all interior park visitors.
- examine boundary questions prior to the next review.

Findings from the completion of the above inventories may suggest the need for plan amendments to incorporate new information.

### 11.1 Project Screening

The *Environmental Assessment Act* requires that all park management activities conform to approved legislation, policy, procedures, guidelines and standards, including provision for public notice. The preparation of this park management plan constitutes the principal public review opportunity for activities and projects described in this plan. No further formal evaluation and consultation is required for the outpost cabin proposal on the Attawapiskat River near Canada Lake. Projects where further evaluation or consultation may be required will be carried out in accordance with the Class EA for Provincial Parks and Conservations Reserves (approval pending).

### 11.2 Plan Review and Amendment

The management plan for Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park may be reviewed or amended to address

changing issues or conditions. A review is to be held when required, subject to available resources. This could involve a reassessment of all or part of the plan, including classification, goal, objectives, zoning and all resource management, operations and development policies and actions.

A variety of sources will be used to provide essential information concerning implementation of the management plan and the effectiveness of approved policies. Research finding and resource inventory work will also aid in conducting plan reviews.

During the term of any park management plan, circumstances may change which will require the plan to be amended. Amendments to the approved park management plan may permit changes, which do not alter the overall intent of the plan (i.e. changes which are consistent with the park's classification, goal and objectives but differ from the park's management policy statements).

#### **11.2.1 Minor Amendment**

A minor amendment involves proposed changes to development or management direction of a less significant nature. These might be characterized as being administrative or "housekeeping" amendments. Minor amendments seldom have the potential to influence resource management practices elsewhere in the park. The process of developing a minor amendment routinely involves public notification, without a formal consultation process.

#### **11.2.2 Major Amendment**

A major amendment is a proposed change to management direction for the park that:

- may have a potentially significant impact on the park's environment.

- has an impact on adjacent landowners or users.
- is likely to result in significant public reaction on a local, regional or provincial scale.

Examples include a major commercial tourism development, new zoning policies or a significant change in resource management prescriptions for a park zone. Processing of a major amendment involves a formal consultation process. The specific planning and public consultation requirements will depend on the nature and scope of the major amendment being considered. Those requirements must be documented in the Terms of Reference for the major amendment.

If the impacts of the proposed amendment are localized, affecting only a portion of the park, then the consultation may focus on affected stakeholders. If the proposed major amendment is likely to have a broad impact on the park and adjacent lands then it may be appropriate to wait until the next scheduled review of the management plan or initiate an unscheduled review of the management plan.

#### **12.0 Social and Economic Analysis**

Otoskwin-Attawapiskat Provincial Park is surrounded by six communities with a collective population of over 4600 people. Four of five First Nation communities can be considered remote with primary access by air or seasonal (winter) road. Pickle Lake, at the northern terminus of Highway 599, is an important link providing services to communities and resource users that are farther north. The isolated nature of these northern communities presents considerable challenge to economic growth. Resource-based tourism will likely play a significant role in future opportunities for all communities – alternative economic opportunities may

be limited. The development of outpost packages and cultural experiences remain the strongest potential markets for remote First Nations. In addition, several First Nation communities have expressed the need for all-weather roads and access to reliable and cost-efficient sources of electricity as important initiatives that will contribute to future economic growth

Policies of this plan are not anticipated to constrain current activity levels or negatively impact contributions to the regional economy. Successful implementation of this plan provides opportunity for area First Nations, communities, the resource-based tourism industry or interest groups to play an active role in the management and operation of the park through the establishment of formal stewardship agreements. This, in turn, will provide additional opportunity to enhance contributions to the area's resource-based tourism industry.

### 13.0 Consultation

Through the course of this planning effort input has been obtained from a wide range of interests.

Public consultation included direct solicitation for review and input from area First Nations, area communities, the tourism industry, a range of interest groups and individuals.

#### 13.1 Aboriginal Participation

Because the entire park boundary overlaps the traditional lands of a number of First Nations a concerted effort was made to keep known First Nations interests aware and involved.

Information presentations regarding the scope of the planning effort and the management planning process were made available, at the Invitation to Participate stage and the Preliminary Plan stage, to those First Nations whose

traditional territories are impacted by the boundaries of Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park. Advice from these meetings was extremely helpful in shaping the plan; however, no First Nation defined the exchange of information in these meetings as meeting the full scope of their consultation needs.

A general summary of the concerns that were received included:

- Aboriginal and Treaty Rights must clearly be protected.
- First Nations are partners in managing the landscape.
- First Nations must receive economic benefit.
- First Nations have needs that are critical to future prosperity:
  - a reliable source of electricity that could include:
    - hydro-electric development.
    - access to the distribution grid
  - all-weather road access
- First Nation members should always feel "at home" throughout their traditional lands.
- First Nation consultation requires resources and needs to take place at the community level.

Considerable effort was directed towards incorporating the advice provided by area First Nations; however, some of the issues identified are beyond the scope of this management planning effort. They have been recorded here as needing an alternative venue at a future time:

- Creation of Parks:
  - all First Nations felt that provincial parks in this portion of Ontario were regulated without adequate First Nation consultation.
- Comprehensive land-use planning:
  - many First Nations would like to see land-use activities planned on a more comprehensive basis.

A single provincial park planning effort is too narrow.

- Jurisdictional authority:
  - local authority over resources and land-use activities continues to be an important issue.

### **13.2 Public Consultation**

Public participation was not large in terms of volume, however, the range of input represented most key stakeholders and interest groups.

#### **Area Communities:**

- support for the parks tourism potential.
- see partnership opportunities.
- some resident concern over a perceived potential for restrictive regulations and fees

#### **The Environmental Community:**

- ecological integrity must be the basis for long-term management
- concerned about potential for an expanded road network
- park boundary needs to be rationalized
- completion of resource inventories is a priority
- Aboriginal benefits must be realized
- non-native tourism developments and activities including sport hunting are not supported

#### **The Resource-based Tourism Industry:**

- the resource-based tourism industry makes an important contribution to the North, enhancing opportunities should be part of the park goal
- partnership potential is appreciated.
- concerned about the potential for fees.

#### **Mining and Exploration Industry:**

- access to resources is vital – park crossings need to be provided

#### **Other:**

- concerned that the plan will encourage unauthorized and unlicensed excavations of archaeological resources.

### **14.0 References**

Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River Provincial Park Interim Management Statement, 1989

PM 1.00: Provincial Park Policy – Implementation Details, 1989

Ontario Provincial Parks Planning and Management Policies, 1992

Ontario Provincial Park Management Planning Manual, 1994

Remote Northern Tourism Travel Survey – Summary Report (MEDTT) - 1996

Ontario Resource-Based Tourism Policy, 1997

Prescribed Burn Planning Manual, 1997

A Management Framework for Woodland Caribou Conservation in Northwestern Ontario, 1999

Northern Boreal Initiative: A Land Use Planning Approach (Concept), July 2001

Background Information, West Patricia Land Use Plan, unpublished

PM 11.03: Guidelines for Recreation and Tourism Services in Provincial Parks, draft for review

Life Science Evaluation of Proposed Outpost cabin Site in Attawapiskat Provincial Park, July 2001

Archeological and Heritage Impact Assessment of the Proposed Baxter Outpost Location on the Attawapiskat River, July 2001

**Appendix 1: Permitted Uses Summary**

This table is a summary of permitted uses and guidelines presented in this management plan that have been developed in accord with *Ontario Parks: Planning and Management Policies (1992)*.

<b>COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Permitted Use?</b>	<b>Guidelines</b>
Commercial Timber Harvesting	No	<i>Section 8.1.5</i>
Mineral Exploration and Development	No	<i>Section 8.1.1</i>
Aggregate extraction	No	<i>Section 8.1.1</i>
Commercial Hydro Development	No	MNR acknowledges that many First Nations are exploring hydro-electric development options to alleviate the high cost of energy. <i>Section 8.1.2</i>
New Energy Transmission/Communication Corridors	Maybe	Additional crossings may be considered to establish or maintain essential public services. <i>Section 8.1.1</i>
Commercial Fur Harvesting	Yes	Trapping transfers between Aboriginal peoples within their traditional use areas. <i>Section 8.1.4</i>
Commercial Fishing:	Yes	Licence transfers can only take place between Aboriginal peoples within their traditional use areas. <i>Section 8.1.3</i>
Commercial Bait Fishing: - Existing - New	Yes Maybe	May be considered to support resource-based tourism industry. <i>Section 8.1.3</i>
Commercial Tourism - Existing - New - Outfitting services - Outpost camps - Resort/Lodge	Yes Maybe Maybe Maybe	<i>Section 9.1.1</i> Includes fly-in drop-off and pick-up services as well as guiding. <i>Section 9.1.1</i> A new outpost camp near Canada Lake is approved. <i>Section 7.1</i> Others can be considered through plan amendment process <i>Section 9.1.1</i> Can be considered through plan amendment <i>Section 9.1.1</i>
<b>LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Permitted Use?</b>	<b>Guidelines</b>
Crown Land Disposition: - Private use - Commercial use	No Maybe	Land disposition for commercial use (e.g. boat cache, outpost camp) may occur, under the authority of a land use permit or lease, subject to approval through a plan amendment process. <i>Section 8.1.1</i>
Road Crossings: - Existing - New	Yes Maybe	Winter roads will continue to be used and may be relocated. <i>Section 8.1.1</i> May be considered, through plan amendment, to establish/maintain essential public service. <i>Section 8.1.1</i>
Resource Inventory/Monitoring	Yes	Completion of resource inventories is an important priority. <i>Sections 5.1; 6.0; 7.0; 8.1; 8.2; 9.1.1; 11.0</i>
Fire Suppression	Maybe	Ontario's Forest Fire Management Strategy will guide fire management activities within the park. <i>Section 8.1.6</i>
Prescribed Burning	Maybe	Permitted to reduce fuels build-up or for ecosystem maintenance or renewal. <i>Section 8.1.6</i>
Vegetation Management	Maybe	<i>Section 8.1.5</i>
Insect/disease suppression	Maybe	<i>Section 8.1.5</i>
Fish Stocking: - Native Species - Non-native species	Maybe No	Management will strive to provide a healthy, naturally reproducing fishery. <i>Section 8.1.3</i> <i>Section 8.1.3</i>

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<b>SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND HERITAGE APPRECIATION</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Permitted Use?</b>	<b>Guidelines</b>
Research	Yes	Subject to project review and approval. <i>Section 9.4</i>
Nature Appreciation - self-guided - guided	Yes Maybe	Natural heritage opportunities to be explored with area partners. <i>Section 9.2</i>
Historical Appreciation - self-guided - guided	Yes Maybe	Cultural heritage opportunities to be explored with area partners. <i>Section 9.2</i>
<b>RECREATION ACTIVITIES AND FACILITIES</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Permitted Use?</b>	<b>Guidelines</b>
Camping	Yes	Backcountry campsites only. <i>Section 10.0</i>
Sport Fishing	Yes	Prevailing policies and regulations apply. <i>Section 8.1.3</i>
Hunting	Yes	Prevailing policies and regulations apply. <i>Section 8.1.4</i>
Floatplane Landings	Yes	Permitted use with aircraft landing permit. <i>Section 9.1</i>
Motorboat Use: - Commercial - Private	Yes Yes	<i>Section 9.1.1</i> <i>Section 9.1.1</i>
Non-mechanized use: - canoes, kayaks, skis, snowshoes, hiking	Yes	<i>Section 9.1.1</i>
Snowmobile/ATV Use	Yes	Sensitive resource values to be protected. <i>Section 9.1</i>