

Transfer of Crown Land to Contribute to the Settlement of the Wiikwemkoong Islands Boundary Claim

Environmental Study Report

A Project under the Class Environmental Assessments for
Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNR)
Resource Stewardship and Facility Developments Projects
(RSFD) and Ministry of Environment, Conservation and
Parks (MECP) Provincial Parks and Conservation
Reserves (PPCR)

Ministry of Indigenous Affairs

August 2019

This Final 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 Resource Stewardship and Facility Development Projects and the Class Environmental Assessment for Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves.

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DISCLAIMER

Ontario accepts no responsibility or liability for any actions taken in reliance on any of the information contained in this report, or for any errors, inaccuracies and/or omissions contained in this report. In no event will Ontario be liable or responsible for any damages resulting from any such errors, inaccuracies or omissions nor will Ontario be liable or responsible for any lost profits, loss of revenue or earnings, claims by third parties or for any economic, indirect, special, incidental, consequential or exemplary damage including but not limited to any demands or causes of action in contract, tort or otherwise including any liability for negligence.

The information contained in this report does not necessarily reflect Ontario's understanding of the existing or asserted Aboriginal rights or title of Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory. The information contained in this report does not constitute an admission by Ontario of any sort and does not limit Ontario's rights in any way.

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

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This 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). Although the process was carried out using MNRF’s Resource Stewardship and Facility Development Class Environmental Assessment, the project was also screened under MECP’s Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserve Class Environmental Assessment (PPCR Class EA) to fully assess potential impacts and harmonize the processes.

A “Category C” screening is assigned to projects which have the potential for medium to high negative environmental effects and/or public concern, and therefore require more information and analysis to identify environmental effects and more comprehensive public and agency notice. See Section 5.0 for more information on the Class EA screening.

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 have never been given up or extinguished. The Council of Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory, the government of Canada, and the government of Ontario are working together to resolve this outstanding land claim. Ontario is planning to transfer administration and control of Crown 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 disposition 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 transfer the lands, as the future use of the property is not assured at the time of transfer.

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Notification regarding the proposed land disposition and Class EA process took place through news releases, letters, public meetings, open houses and personal contact. The opportunity to comment on the draft Environmental Study Report was publicly advertised and copies of the report were available for viewing at the Municipality of Killarney, Sudbury District Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry office, and on the MS Chi-Cheemaun ferry.

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2.0 PROJECT PROPOSAL

2.1 Project Description

Purpose:

The purpose of the project is to consider the transfer of provincial Crown land represented generally within the negotiated Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary Area as an integral aspect of the settlement of the Wiikwemkoong Islands Boundary Claim.

Rationale:

Through negotiation, discussion, and Indigenous and public consultations over the past 7 years, a settlement proposal has been developed by the government of Ontario, government of Canada and Wiikwemkoong. This proposal includes the transfer of provincial Crown land to the government of Canada to be set aside as reserve land for the exclusive use and benefit of Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory.

Subject to this EA process, the land claim Settlement Agreement will provide for the transfer of approximately 10,500 hectares (26,000 acres) of provincial Crown land to be set apart as reserve for Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory. Ontario will transfer administration and control of the Proposed Settlement Lands to Canada, and Canada will set the lands aside as reserve. Once Canada has accepted administration and control of the Proposed Settlement Lands and set them apart as reserve, the federal *Indian Act* and other applicable federal legislation will then govern the use and disposition of these reserve lands. The transfer of administration and control of the lands is expected to be permanent and will not be time limited.

In the interim period before Canada accepts administration and control of the Proposed Settlement Lands, the lands will continue to fall under Ontario's jurisdiction and be subject to all applicable laws. This interim period will also provide space to transition existing uses on the Proposed Settlement Lands into alignment with Canada's *Additions to Reserve Land and Reserve Creation Act*.

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

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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 neighbours.

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 the boundary described by Chief Kinoshameg, 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 independently determined that a negotiated resolution is preferred to litigation. Canada is actively participating in negotiations and will be carrying out their consultation obligations under the federal Addition to Reserve process.

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

- A. Transfer of administration and control of certain provincial Crown land to Canada to be set apart as reserve lands for the use and benefit of Wiikwemkoong, or
- B. 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 total approximately 10,501.12 hectares (25,948.83 acres) and consist of:

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- Crown Lands (islands) within the negotiated Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary Area that are being returned to Wiikwemkoong; and
- Crown Lands outside of the Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary Area to be transferred in substitution for islands or parts of islands within the Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary Area 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 *Additions to Reserve Land and Reserve Creation Act*

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

The Proposed Settlement Lands include candidate provincial park lands, identified under Ontario's 1999 Living Legacy Land Use Strategy. Rather than eliminate such lands from potential settlement lands in land claims, the *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act, 2006* anticipates and allows for parks to be included in the settlement of Aboriginal land claims if appropriate and required for this purpose. As candidate provincial park lands are included in the transfer of Crown land as Proposed Settlement Lands, MECP has also screened the transfer to a Category C under the Class EA for Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves (PPCR) under the *Environmental Assessment Act* (EAA) and the two processes have been coordinated for this project.

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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 Proposed Settlement Lands will be accomplished through negotiation and with the consideration of additional information and comments received through Indigenous and public consultation processes.

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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 Energy, Northern Development and Mines (ENDM).

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 3,170.49 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 transfer of the Proposed Settlement Lands to Canada.

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 120 metre reservation of surface rights along much of the shoreline. 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.

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.

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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 transfer.

The Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary Area is primarily situated in the Mixed Wood Plains Ecozone, the Lake Simcoe-Rideau Ecoregion 6E, and Manitoulin 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 includes 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 **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 5E, 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. (Luopa, 2010) Typical fauna in the Georgian Bay Ecoregion 5E 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,

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gray treefrog, pickerel frog, American bullfrog, snapping turtle, smooth greensnake, and northern ring-necked snake. Fish species in the Georgian Bay Ecoregion 5E 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 1**.

TABLE 1: SPECIES AT RISK – ECODISTRICT 6E-17 (MANITOULIN AND ADJACENT ISLANDS)

<i>Species</i>	<i>Endangered Species Act, 2007 Status</i>
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)	Endangered
Northern brook lamprey	Special Concern
Shortjaw cisco	Threatened
Shortnose cisco	Endangered
Aweme borer moth	Endangered
Lake Huron grasshopper	Threatened
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 foxsnake	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 (Manitoulin and adjacent islands Ecodistrict)
MNRF Administrative Region	Northeast Region Sudbury District
Size	Approximately 2,767.49 hectares or 6,838.62 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

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Ecoregion	Georgian Bay
Ecodistrict	5E-3 (La Cloche)
MNRF Administrative Region	Northeast Region Sudbury District
Size	Approximately 403.00 hectares or 995.83 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 (452.30 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 and are administered by the Sudbury District Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry as Crown land. An area of 1.09 hectares (2.69 acres) is administered by the Ministry of Transportation. Prior to the proposed transfer, 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 metres 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.

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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-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. Elk (*Cervus elaphus*) are also present, as restoration efforts since 1998 have tried to establish a sustainable population. Fish species in the Georgian Bay Ecoregion include 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 4: SPECIES AT RISK – ECOREGION 5E (GEORGIAN BAY)

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
	Evening grosbeak	Special Concern
	Golden winged warbler	Special concern
	Least bittern	Threatened

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	Olive-sided flycatcher	Special Concern
	Peregrine falcon	Special Concern
	Red Headed woodpecker	Special Concern
	Rusty blackbird	Special Concern
	Short-eared owl	Special Concern
	Yellow rail	Special Concern
Fish	Lake sturgeon (Great Lakes/St. Lawrence population)	Endangered
	Northern brook lamprey	Special Concern
	River redhorse	Special Concern
	Shortjaw cisco	Threatened
	Shortnose cisco	Endangered
Insects	Monarch butterfly	Special Concern
	Riverine clubtail	Endangered
	West Virginia white	Special concern
	Yellow-banded bumble bee	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)
MNRF Administrative Region	Northeast Region Sudbury District
Size	Approximately 183.04 hectares (452.30 acres)
Nearest Town	Estaire/Burwash/Paget

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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 (1,041.23 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 2.30 hectares (5.68 acres) administered by the Ministry of Transportation. Prior to the proposed transfer, 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

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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) 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)
MNRF Administrative Region:	Northeast Region Sudbury District
Size:	Approximately 421.37 hectares (1,041.23 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 408.80 hectares (1,010.17 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

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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 4.40 hectares (10.87 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 transfer, 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 100.00 hectares (247.00 acres) 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

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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 (Parry Sound)
MNRF Administrative Region	Northeast Region / Sudbury District
Size	Approximately 408.80 hectares (1,010.17 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 256.20 hectares (633.08 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

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Area, and one baitfish harvest area. There are two private properties located within 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 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 (Parry Sound)

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MNR Administrative Region	Northeast Region / Sudbury District
Size	Approximately 256.20 hectares (633.08 acres)
Nearest Town	Killarney
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 6,061.22 hectares (14,977.60 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.

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

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 forty private properties are located in the Philip Edward Island (aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh) and Surrounding Islands. This area also includes two licenses of occupation and two 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

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Ecodistrict	5E-7 (Parry Sound)
MNR Administrative Region	Northeast Region Sudbury District
Size	Approximately 6,061.22 hectares (14,977.60 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 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) Transfer of administration and control of provincial Crown land to Canada to be set apart as reserve lands for the use and benefit of Wiikwemkoong, or
- B) 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 total approximately 10,501.12 hectares (25,948.83 acres), consisting of:

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

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

Following the completion of the coordinated RSFD and PPCR Class EAs and consultations with other First Nations and Métis communities, Ontario, Canada and Wiikwemkoong will finalize the drafting of the Settlement Agreement, which will outline the terms and conditions of the land transfer. The Settlement Agreement will then be initialed by the negotiators for Ontario, Canada and Wiikwemkoong, and be subject to a ratification by vote by Wiikwemkoong citizens.

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Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory members will have the opportunity to say “yes” or “no” to the proposed settlement in a community ratification vote. Following the ratification by the members of Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory, Ontario and Canada will approve the Settlement Agreement. The settlement is not final until the Settlement Agreement has been signed by all Parties. An implementation plan will be prepared to detail all the steps to be taken to implement the agreement.

During the implementation phase of the Settlement Agreement, Ontario, Canada and Wiikwemkoong will undertake several administrative steps to effect the transfer of the Proposed Settlement Lands to Canada, or to a designate of Wiikwemkoong. The following 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 Proposed 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 Proposed Settlement Lands will be prepared
- Crown-owned patented lands will be restored to the status of unpatented land (de-patented)
- 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.

4.0 IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

4.1 Proposed Approach: Transfer the Proposed Settlement Lands

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 Proposed Settlement 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 neighbours.

The Class EA focuses only on potential impacts arising from the transfer 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 transfer the lands, as the future uses of the property are not assured at the time of transfer.

Please refer to Section 7.0 for a detailed assessment of the potential environmental effects and mitigation measures, including an Environmental Analysis Summary.

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

This option is not compatible with Ontario's objective to resolve outstanding land claims in a timely manner and the province's long-standing commitment to working towards a negotiated resolution of Wiikwemkoong's claim.

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

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resolution of the claim offers the Parties an opportunity to identify areas of mutual interest, identify mitigation and protection measures where appropriate, and work cooperatively towards a settlement that balances the rights and interests of interested and affected parties.

Please refer to Section 7.0 for a detailed assessment of the potential environmental effects and mitigation measures, including an Environmental Analysis Summary.

4.3 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 Area to Wiikwemkoong, and to provide compensation for any private lands within that boundary that cannot be returned.

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. Despite considerable and sustained efforts to negotiate a willing-buyer, willing-seller arrangement, efforts to acquire Fitzwilliam Island 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

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- 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.

Please refer to Section 7.0 for a detailed assessment of the potential environmental effects and mitigation measures, including an Environmental Analysis Summary.

5.0 EVALUATION AND CONSULTATION PROCESS

5.1 Approach to the Evaluation of Environmental Effects

Category C Project

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

Although the process was carried out using MNRF's Resource Stewardship and Facility Development Class Environmental Assessment, the project was also screened under MNRF's Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserve Class Environmental Assessment (PPCR Class EA) to fully assess potential impacts and to coordinate the processes. In particular, where there is a difference between the two processes, (RSFD and PPCR), the higher evaluation and consultation standards, as identified by MNRF, were adopted to ensure that protected area values and stakeholder concerned are fully considered. In this case, the specific standards adopted were:

From the PPCR EA:

- The project categories and the screening process (p. 12, Section 4.0)
- The project evaluation and consultation process requirements (p. 20 Section 5.0)
- The inclusion of the results of preliminary consultation in a Draft ESR for the PPCR EA. (p. 28, Section 5.3)

From the RSFD EA:

- The other information requirements for a Draft ESR under the RSFD EA (p. 31, Section 4)

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5.2 The Evaluation and Consultation Process: Category C Projects

Potential Net Environmental Effects and Other Considerations	Potential Concerns of Interested Persons, Government Agencies or Aboriginal Communities
Category C <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potential for high net negative environmental effects• There is uncertainty associated with predictions of effects, requiring additional research and/or evaluation• Negative environmental effects require mitigation techniques tailored to the project• Potential to reduce negative effects or increase understanding of interested persons, government agencies and Aboriginal communities by examining alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High potential for concern• Consultation and consideration of the proposal and reasonable alternatives may reveal appropriate solutions and common understandings

The following is a diagram of the screening and evaluation process for Category C projects under the Class EA RSFD and PPCR that was followed for the proposed transfer of Crown land to contribute to the settlement of the Wiikwemkoong Islands Boundary Claim:

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6.0 CONSULTATION

6.1 Summary of Consultation Activities to Date

The following information sharing, and consultation activities have been undertaken since the initiation of the claim negotiations:

- an Islands Claim fact sheet about the negotiation was prepared and was posted on the IAO and federal websites in 2008;
- the negotiators for Ontario, Wiikwemkoong and Canada met and consulted with the provincial MPP and the federal MP;
- the negotiators for Ontario, Wiikwemkoong and Canada met with 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, public consultation was initiated and 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;

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- Ontario and Wiikwemkoong also have had 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, both in traditional and social media. 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.

TABLE 10: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC FEEDBACK / CONCERNS PRE-FINAL ESR

Comment or Concern Expressed	IAO Response to Address Concern
The Draft ESR was prematurely released and severely flawed by IAO.	The draft Environmental Study Report (ESR) has been prepared in accordance with a Category “C” project under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNR) Class Environmental Assessment for Resource Stewardship and Facility Development Projects (RSFD) as well as in accordance with a Category “C” under the Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves (PPCR) Class EA and was released based on the timelines that are prescribed within these noted guidelines.
Ensure the unique environment within Philip Edward Island Archipelago is protected.	Ontario will transfer the lands to Canada to add to Wiikwemkoong’s reserve. The lands will continue to be subject to Provincial legislation until the Additions to Reserve process is completed. This process will transfer administration and control of the lands to Canada for the exclusive use and benefit of Wiikwemkoong and would then fall under all Federal legislation and protections. This ensures protection of all Species at Risk, Species of Concern and Endangered Species, for example.

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Comment or Concern Expressed	IAO Response to Address Concern
	Any development or creation of park lands that Wiikwemkoong may consider in the future would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies.
Protection of recreational uses on Philip Edward Island for the future.	Wiikwemkoong has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access in the area. Discussions are continuing between Wiikwemkoong and 3 rd parties.
Land claims impact property values for existing landowners.	There is no evidence that land values are permanently affected by land claim Settlement Agreements.
Concerns involving the validity of the claim, and Ontario's ability to share documentation.	<p>Ontario reviews land claims on the basis of the historical record and applicable law.</p> <p>The historical record is thoroughly investigated prior to accepting a claim for negotiation; it can take many years and a team of people to undertake the review. These reviews are not taken lightly and are subsequently reviewed by a legal team and weighted against applicable laws.</p> <p>These are not secret negotiations, but they are confidential. Ontario negotiates on a confidential basis, because without that principle it would not be possible for Parties to land claims to work in a productive environment. Ontario's good faith efforts to develop better relations with Indigenous peoples by reconciling our differences to meet legal obligations requires that the Parties have the ability to have frank, open and honest discussions that are not always possible in a completely public setting. When the Parties have developed enough of an understanding between themselves, the public consultation</p>

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Comment or Concern Expressed	IAO Response to Address Concern
	<p>process is initiated in order to discuss substantive issues with stakeholders. The Ministry is obligated to follow the <i>Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act</i> (FIPPA). It is Ontario's intent to provide as much information to the public that is available and not prohibited from disclosure under FIPPA.</p>
<p>Concerns in regards to public safety/who to contact in emergency situations.</p>	<p>Ontario Provincial Police will continue to maintain public safety in emergency situations on all public and private lands.</p> <p>There is no indication that there will be any impacts to public safety once the lands are transferred to Wiikwemkoong.</p>
<p>Concerns in regards to the purchase of Fitzwilliam Island.</p>	<p>Ontario and Wiikwemkoong made significant efforts over several years to acquire Fitzwilliam Island (aka Gbezhigogizhii Mniss or Horse Island) which holds special significance to Wiikwemkoong and is privately owned. Despite considerable and sustained efforts to negotiate a willing-buyer, willing-seller arrangement, efforts to acquire Fitzwilliam Island were unsuccessful. Any purchase of property to settle a land claim is established on a willing buyer-willing seller basis and would be based on market value.</p> <p>Ontario will not expropriate private lands to settle land claims.</p>
<p>The settlement includes islands that are not shown within the original Chief Toma Kinoshameg map.</p>	<p>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.</p>

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Comment or Concern Expressed	IAO Response to Address Concern
	<p>This claim is the subject of a civil action commenced in 1997.</p> <p>Ontario has agreed to address with Wiikwemkoong its claim to the islands in the central portion of the area described in the civil action.</p> <p>Ontario and Wiikwemkoong have agreed to negotiate a resolution of the central portion of the claim.</p> <p>Some of the islands within the Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary Area are privately owned. Ontario will not expropriate private lands to settle land claims and therefore these cannot be returned as part of the Proposed Settlement Lands.</p> <p>To address this, the Parties have negotiated in good faith to identify the Proposed Settlement Lands which represent the best available option for a settlement of the claim.</p>
<p>Unfair treatment if only a subset of Canadians is given access to Philip Edward Island.</p>	<p>Ontario acknowledges Wiikwemkoong's claim to the islands as never being ceded.</p> <p>Wiikwemkoong has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access in the area.</p>
<p>Concerns that this settlement will open up a door for many other land claims to the area.</p>	<p>Ontario reviews each land claim on a case-by-case basis with an in-depth historical and legal review which is the basis to accept or deny all land claims.</p>
<p>Concerns about public safety while on the waters during inclement weather.</p>	<p>The settlement of this claim will not affect the public right of navigation. The public will continue to have the right to navigate, fish, and anchor in</p>

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Comment or Concern Expressed	IAO Response to Address Concern
	the waters adjacent to reserve lands and go ashore in an emergency, as before.
Concerns of a potential blockade in the future that would restrict entrance to cottages with water access.	There is no indication that there will be any change to public access once the lands are transferred to Wiikwemkoong.
Concerns that local businesses will suffer.	There is no indication that there will be any change to the local economy once the lands are transferred to Wiikwemkoong.
Concerns in regards to privately owned lands being surrounded by reserve lands.	<p>There is no indication that there will be any change to the living conditions once the lands are transferred to Wiikwemkoong.</p> <p>Wiikwemkoong has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access in the area.</p>
Concerns with impacts to the water and water supply.	There is no indication that there will be any change to the water quality or water supply once the lands are transferred to Wiikwemkoong.
Government compensation for and/or purchase of private property because of the claim.	<p>Any purchase of property to settle a land claim is established on a willing buyer-willing seller basis and would be based on market value.</p> <p>Ontario will not expropriate private lands to settle land claims.</p>
Water Quality Data was not included in the Draft ESR, in particular for Tyson Lake and Wolf Creek	<p>There is no indication that there will be any change to the water quality or water supply once the lands are transferred to Wiikwemkoong.</p> <p>This project relates to the transfer of administration and control of Crown land to Canada for addition to reserve purposes, potential future uses of the lands are not assessed at this time.</p>

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Confirmation of the Class EA Category and a more detailed explanation of why the proposed undertaking was screened a Category C	IAO added additional language related to the Category C screening under the RSFD and PPCR Class EAs and provided the Resource Users table as an appendix to the draft Environmental Study Report.
Alternatives and potential environmental effects and mitigation measures	IAO added additional information regarding the potential environmental effects and mitigation measures for the alternatives in Section 7.0.
Coordination with other EA processes and OLL	<p>The MNRF Class EA for Resource Stewardship and Facility Development Projects was coordinated with the MNRF Class EA for Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves and is illustrated in Figure 1.</p> <p>Parks under the Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act (PPCRA) and in Ontario's 1999 Living Legacy Land Use Strategy (OLL) are available for the settlement of First Nation land claims.</p>
Limited access to Project Description and Study Area Description Maps	Detailed maps of specific areas of the Proposed Settlement Lands have been and continue to be available upon request.
Concern that third parties should be provided funding to assess materials related to the claim and Class EA	<p>IAO does not provide funding to stakeholder groups to participate in public consultation processes.</p> <p>Public consultation differs from the Crown's duty to consult with Indigenous people when it contemplates actions or decisions that have potential adverse impacts on their Aboriginal or treaty protected rights under section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982. This duty to consult is grounded in the Constitution and arises from the Crown's obligation to act honorably when dealing</p>

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Comment or Concern Expressed	IAO Response to Address Concern
	with Indigenous communities. The fundamental goal of the duty to consult is achieving reconciliation with Indigenous peoples. On occasion, Ontario may provide funding to Indigenous groups to participate in consultation that is required of the Crown pursuant to section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982. This funding may assist in building capacity within Indigenous communities and allow for meaningful participation in Crown consultation processes.

6.2 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
- 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

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Sheguiandah, M'Chigeeng, Aundek Omni Kaning, Zhiibaahaasing, Whitefish River and Sheshegwaning First Nations are members of the United Chiefs and Councils of Mnidoo Mnising (UCCMM). 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. The 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 continue.

Ontario has concluded consultation with these communities in relation to the Class Environmental Assessment. Should any other questions, comments or concerns about the proposed Settlement with Wiikwemkoong arise, there will continue to be an opportunity to raise those concerns as the negotiations come to a conclusion.

7.0 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

For the proposed approach, as well as the alternative approaches considered, an Environmental Analysis Summary has been completed for this alternative with consideration for the screening criteria identified in Table 3.1 – Environmental Screening Criteria of A Class Environmental Assessment for MNR Resource Stewardship and Facility Development Projects (OMNR, 2003).

7.1 Proposed Approach: Transfer the Proposed Settlement Lands

Environmental Effects and Estimated Significance, Potential for Mitigation of Environmental Effects

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 transfer the lands, as the future uses of the property are not assured at the time of transfer.

In general, the following table, **Table 11**, identified some potential environmental impacts of the proposed undertaking as well as corresponding mitigation options. The potential environmental effects were identified by staff from MNR, IAO, MECP, and by commenting public, stakeholders, and other government agencies or levels

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of government. This table includes descriptions of the proposed means to address or mitigate potential environmental impacts. See also *Appendix B* “Resource Users Activity Summary, Impact Assessment, & Potential Mitigation Options”, for more details on potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures.

There are also potential positive effects associated with the project:

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

TABLE 11: POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH SELECTION OF “TRANSFER OF CROWN LAND” ALTERNATIVE

Potential Impact	Mitigation Option(s)
A high negative impact may be experienced or perceived based on loss of access to Crown lands (including recommended park lands) for a variety of recreational uses (both private and commercial), and for natural heritage value.	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. There is no effect expected to existing parks regulated within the provincial system.

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	<p>With regard to mitigation options, 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 their specific interests.</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>Public use of the Proposed Settlement Lands may occur with the authorization of Wiikwemkoong.</p> <p>Wiikwemkoong has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access in the area.</p> <p>Ontario will not expropriate private lands to achieve a settlement. Access to private property will be protected.</p>
Potential loss of Crown tenure (i.e. land use permit or licences of occupation) for two individuals, and loss of Crown revenue	<p>Public use of the Proposed Settlement Lands may occur with the authorization of Wiikwemkoong.</p> <p>Wiikwemkoong has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access in the area.</p>
13 private properties within the area of the Proposed Settlement Lands have Crown shoreline fronting their	Crown shoreline reserves will be sold to the upland adjacent property owner or

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properties, between the boundary of the property and the water's edge	excluded from the Proposed Settlement Lands and held as Crown.
Reduction in trap line areas	Most traplines are minimally impacted. Wiikwemkoong may permit continuation of trapping through an agreement with the trapper.

Estimated Effectiveness of Proposed Approach

The Proposed Approach is an acceptable basis for settlement of the claim with Wiikwemkoong and Canada, in satisfaction of Ontario's legal obligations. Please see Section 2.0 for further information.

Estimated Cost and Feasibility

Throughout the Proposed Settlement Lands, Ontario will no longer benefit from the receipt of royalties or Crown dues as the result of any resource extraction from these lands in the future.

The Proposed Settlement Lands include candidate provincial park lands, identified under Ontario's 1999 Living Legacy Land Use Strategy. Rather than eliminate such lands from potential settlement lands in land claims, the Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act, 2006 anticipates and allows for parks to be included in the settlement of Aboriginal land claims if appropriate and required for this purpose. As candidate provincial park lands are included in the transfer of Crown land as Proposed Settlement Lands, MNRF has also screened the transfer to a Category C under the Class EA PPCR under the Environmental Assessment Act (EAA) and the two processes have been harmonized for this project.

Requirements of MNRF's Class Environmental Assessment for Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves have been integrated in the Class EA-RSFD process to ensure that protected area values and stakeholder concerns are considered appropriately.

Provided all elements of the Proposed Settlement Lands are implemented, settlement of the claim is very feasible.

Monitoring Requirements

There are no anticipated monitoring requirements.

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

**Environmental Effects and Estimated Significance, Potential for Mitigation of
Environmental Effects**

In the short term this alternative is unlikely to affect natural environmental conditions, as well as land use and resource management considerations. In the medium to long term, this alternative would result in a litigated resolution of the matter – the cost and environmental effects of which cannot be predicted. Additionally, a litigated resolution may afford less flexibility to address the specific aspects of the resolution and mitigation where required of social, environmental and economic effects.

With regard to Social, Economic and Cultural considerations, there is a potential impact to these with this alternative. However, since settlement of the land claim will not be possible under this alternative the local community and government of Ontario will continue to face uncertainty over an unresolved issue that has had negative effect on the community and economic relationships between the Parties affected. This potential environmental effect cannot be mitigated.

Philip Edward Island (aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh) and Surrounding Islands are 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 and would not be completed if the Null option is selected. There is no effect expected to existing parks regulated within the provincial system.

Estimated Effectiveness of Alternative:

This alternative would not satisfy Ontario's outstanding legal and constitutional obligations to Wiikwemkoong. Failure to settle the outstanding land claim will result in long term uncertainty. This potential environmental effect cannot be mitigated.

Estimated Cost and Feasibility:

Selection of this alternative would not result in any immediate costs to the Province of Ontario. However, the selection of this alternative would not satisfy outstanding obligations to Wiikwemkoong. Failure to settle the outstanding land claim will result in a litigated resolution of the matter – the cost of which cannot be predicted but is likely to be significant.

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Monitoring Requirements:

There are no anticipated monitoring requirements of the “Null” option.

7.3 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.

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 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.

Environmental Effects and Estimated Significance, Potential for Mitigation of Environmental Effects

In the short term this alternative is unlikely to affect natural environmental conditions, as well as land use and resource management considerations. In the medium to

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long term, this alternative would likely result in a litigated resolution of the matter – the cost and environmental effects of which cannot be predicted. Additionally, a litigated resolution may afford less flexibility to address the specific aspects of the resolution and mitigation where required of social, environmental and economic effects.

With regard to Social, Economic and Cultural considerations, there is a potential impact to these with this alternative. However, since settlement of the land claim will not be possible under this alternative the local community and government of Ontario will continue to face uncertainty over an unresolved issue that has had negative effect on the community and economic relationships between the Parties affected. This potential environmental effect cannot be mitigated.

Philip Edward Island (aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh) and Surrounding Islands are 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 and is not expected to be completed if the Alternative 2: Re-Negotiate Proposed Settlement Lands option is selected. There is no effect expected to existing parks regulated within the provincial system.

Estimated Effectiveness of Alternative:

This alternative would not satisfy Ontario's outstanding obligations. The Parties have negotiated in good faith to identify the Proposed Settlement Lands which represent the best available option for a settlement of the claim. Failure to settle the outstanding land claim will result in long term uncertainty.

Estimated Cost and Feasibility:

In advance of the Class Environmental Assessment process, Ontario, Wiikwemkoong and Canada considered a number of alternatives which ultimately were not found to be an acceptable basis to settle the claim. It is anticipated that the selection of this alternative would not satisfy outstanding obligations to Wiikwemkoong. Failure to settle the outstanding land claim will result in a litigated resolution of the matter – the cost of which cannot be predicted but is likely to be significant.

Monitoring Requirements:

There are no anticipated monitoring requirements of this option.

8.0 RESULTS OF EVALUATION

The Ministry of Indigenous Affairs (IAO), in consultation with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) and the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP), has evaluated and compared the proposed project and its alternatives. The evaluation is based on outstanding legal obligation, potential environmental effects, and cost effectiveness. The evaluation also considers comments, input and concerns expressed by members of the public, affected parties and other government agencies.

The preferred approach is to proceed with the transfer of the Proposed Settlement Lands to Canada to be set aside as reserve land for Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory. There are no known ecological or biological effects anticipated with the transfer as future use of the land is not assessed at this time. Land use is not expected to change at least in the short-term and will continue to be subject to Provincial legislation until such time that the lands undergo the federal Additions to Reserve process. This process will transfer administration and control of the lands to Canada for the exclusive use and benefit of Wiikwemkoong and would then fall under Federal jurisdiction, and Wiikwemkoong jurisdiction. There are social environmental effects that are anticipated and have been addressed or mitigated as indicated in Table 10 above and the Resource Users Activity Summary in *Appendix B*. Negotiation combined with public and Section 35 consultations remains the best way to address the historical, constitutional and practical issues that arise in First Nations land claims. Negotiated settlements result in enduring solutions, strengthening relationships and providing certainty for Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities. By clarifying the rights of Indigenous communities through negotiations, uncertainty is reduced, and opportunities for economic development and potential new business opportunities can be facilitated.

This transfer will successfully achieve the project's intended purpose. It provides the basis for Ontario's proposed contribution to the settlement of Wiikwemkoong's Islands Boundary Claim. Once drafting of the proposed Settlement Agreement is completed, the First Nation will hold a community ratification vote. If the results are positive, Ontario (IAO and MNRF) will seek approvals for Ontario to sign the Settlement Agreement. Canada (CIRNAC) will then also seek approvals for Canada to sign the Settlement Agreement.

The settlement of this claim will contribute to reconciliation between the First Nation, Canada and Ontario. It will enable the province to meet its legal obligations to the First Nation and create new opportunities for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Ontarians.

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9.0 APPENDICES

A - Map of Proposed Settlement Lands

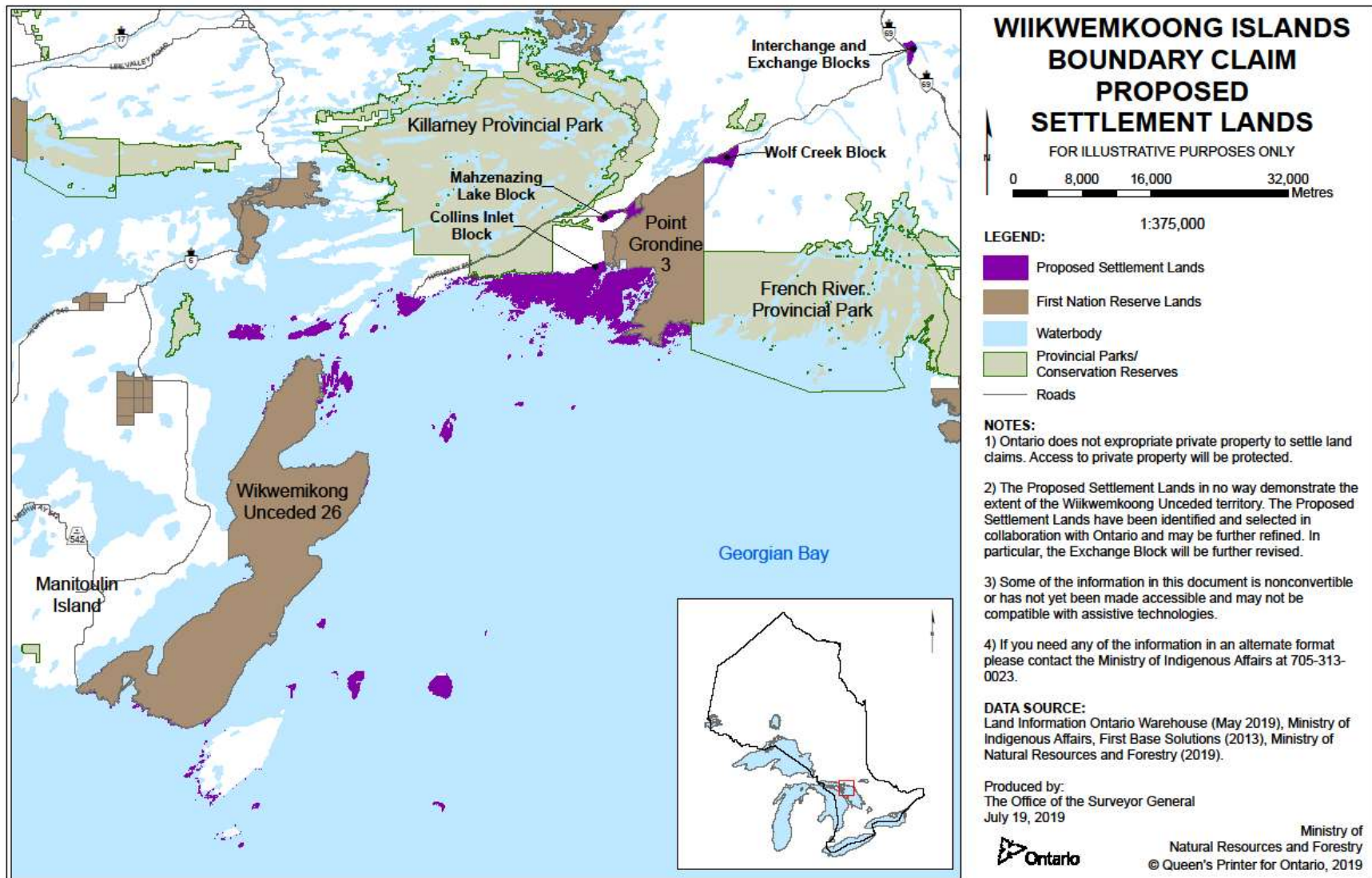
B - Resource Users Activity Summary, Impact Assessment, & Potential Mitigation Options

C - References, Links, & Applicable Manuals and Guidelines

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Appendix A - MAP OF PROPOSED SETTLEMENT LANDS

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**Appendix B - RESOURCE USERS ACTIVITY SUMMARY, IMPACTS
ASSESSMENT, & POTENTIAL MITIGATION OPTIONS**

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The following summary identifies the resource uses in and adjacent to the Proposed Settlement Lands identified for transfer for the benefit of 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 Appendix A: Map of Proposed Settlement Lands and are identified as consisting of 7 portions of land totaling approximately 25,948.83 acres or 10,501.12 ha:

- a) Interchange Block: Approximately 101.75 ha (251.43 acres) in Servos Township at the junction of Hwy 69 and Hwy 637.
- b) Exchange Block: Approximately 81.29 ha (200.87 acres) in Servos Township at the junction of Hwy 69 and Hwy 637 identified as contingency. The Exchange Block will be further refined as negotiations progress.
- c) Wolf Creek Block: Approximately 421.37 ha (1041.24 acres) in Atlee Township along Hwy 637.
- d) Mahzenazing Lake Block: Approximately 408.8 ha (1010.00 acres) in Carlyle Township, along Hwy 637.
- e) Collins Inlet Block: Approximately 256.2 ha (633.00 acres) in Carlyle Township, along the southern township boundary.
- f) Phillip Edward Island (aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh) and Surrounding Islands: Approximately 6061.22 ha (14978.64 acres) including the Phillip Edward Island, and smaller adjacent islands within the “complex”.

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- g) Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary Area: All unpatented islands and Crown land within the boundary claim area (approximately 3170.49 ha or 7,834.45 acres), including George Island, Heywood Island, Lonely Island, and many additional islands or portions of islands.

Note: The proposed 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. The Proposed Settlement Lands have been withdrawn from mineral claim staking under the Mining Act through the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (ENDM).

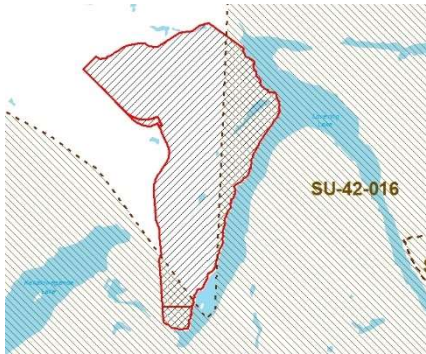
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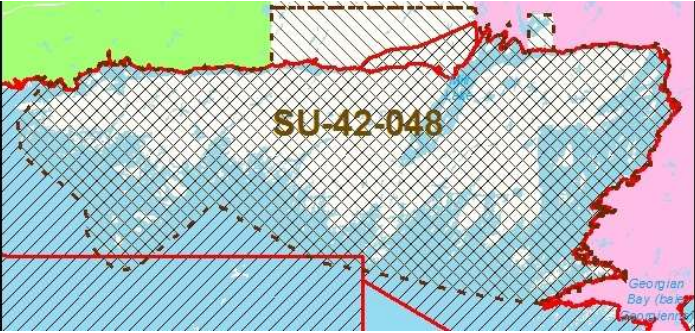
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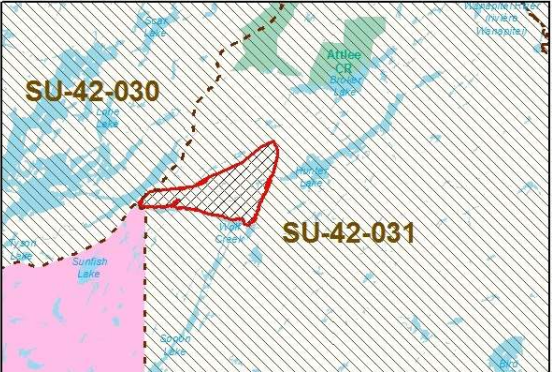
Bear Management Areas:

BMA	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
SU-42-016	<p>Description</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>Potential Impacts</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 area is not recommended.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BMA licenses are issued on an annual basis.• MNRF will undertake an internal process to revise the boundaries of the BMA to reflect the Proposed Settlement Lands following the settlement.• Land Information Ontario (LIO) will be updated to reflect the revised boundaries.


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BMA	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>SU-42-048</p>	<p>Description</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>Potential Impacts</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. • Given negligible impact to BMA due to minimal use reported resulting from difficult access and hunting terrain re-allocation of vacant or under-utilized BMA area is not recommended. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMA licenses are issued on an annual basis. • MNRF will undertake an internal process to revise the boundaries of the BMA to reflect the Proposed Settlement Lands following the settlement. • LIO will be updated to reflect the revised boundaries.

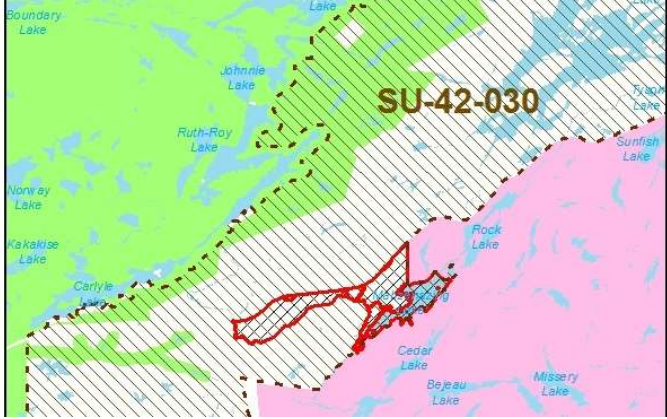
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BMA	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>SU-42-031</p>	<p>Description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total area of BMA is 26538 ha • Proposed Settlement Lands (Wolf Creek block) overlap with 422 ha of the BMA area or 1.6 % of the BMA area  <p>Potential Impacts</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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMA licenses are issued on an annual basis. • MNRF will undertake an internal process to revise the boundaries of the BMA to reflect the Proposed Settlement Lands following the settlement. • LIO will be updated to reflect the revised boundaries.

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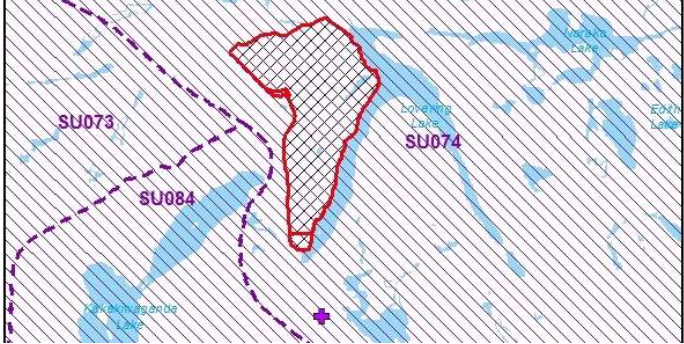
BMA	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>SU-42-047</p>	<p>Description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total area of BMA is 14326 ha • Proposed Settlement Lands (Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary Area Islands and Phillip Edward Island aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh and Surrounding Islands) overlaps with 4760 ha of the BMA area or 33 % of the BMA area  <p>Potential Impacts</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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMA license are issued on an annual basis. • MNRF will undertake an internal process to revise the boundaries of the BMA to reflect the Proposed Settlement Lands following the settlement. • LIO will be updated to reflect the revised boundaries.

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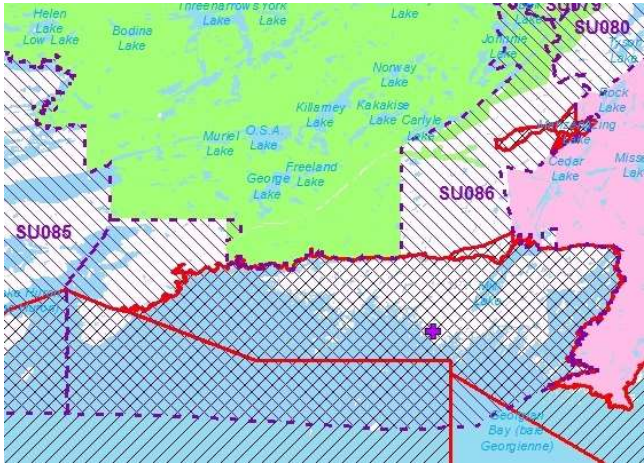
BMA	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>SU-42-030</p>	<p>Description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total area of BMA is 21131 ha • Proposed Settlement Lands (Mahzenazing block) overlaps with 406 ha of the BMA area or 1.9 % of the BMA area  <p>Potential Impacts</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"> • Given negligible impact to BMA, re-allocation of vacant or under-utilized BMA is not recommended. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMA licenses are issued on an annual basis. • MNRF will undertake an internal process to revise the boundaries of the BMA to reflect the Proposed Settlement Lands following the settlement. • LIO will be updated to reflect the revised boundaries.

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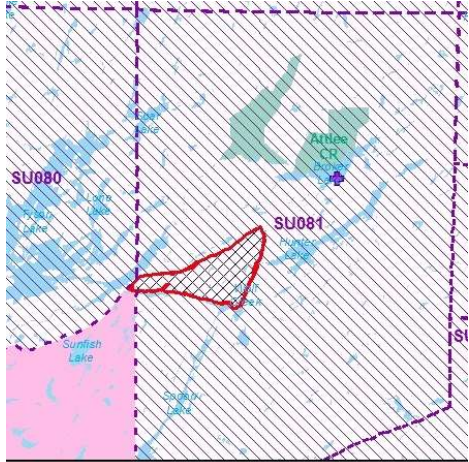
Traplines:

Trapline	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
SU074	<p>Description</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>Potential Impacts</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 anticipated impact to trapline, re-allocation of vacant or under-utilized trapline is not recommended.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trapline licenses are issued on an annual basis.• MNRF will undertake an internal process to revise the boundaries of the trapline area to reflect the Proposed Settlement Lands following the settlement.• LIO will be updated to reflect the revised boundaries.


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Trapline	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
SU086	<p>Description</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 1 trap cabin remains within the Proposed Settlement Lands near Big Rock Bay  <p>Potential Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal impact anticipated, unknown to what extent trapper utilizes Phillip Edward Island aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh and Surrounding Islands block 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boundary adjustment required to remove trapline area from settlement lands. Re-allocation of vacant or under-utilized trapline is not recommended. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trapline licenses are issued on an annual basis. MNRF will undertake an internal process to revise the boundaries of the trapline area and address the trap cabin to reflect the Proposed Settlement Lands following the settlement. LIO will be updated to reflect the revised boundaries.

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Trapline	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
SU081	<p>Description:</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>Potential Impacts</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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trapline licenses are issued on an annual basis. • MNRF will undertake an internal process to revise the boundaries of the trapline area to reflect the Proposed Settlement Lands following the settlement. • LIO will be updated to reflect the revised boundaries.

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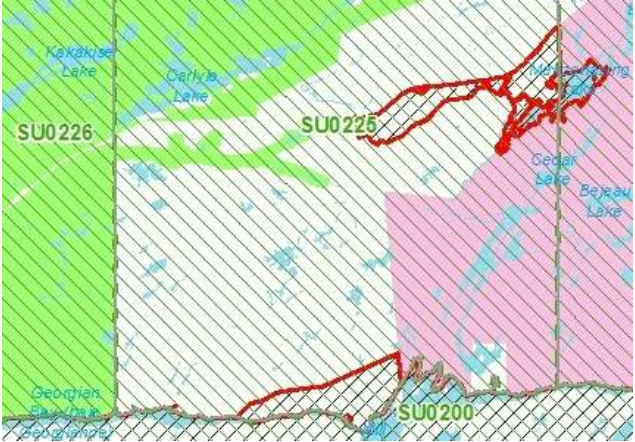
Trapline	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
SU085	<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total area of trapline is 28061 ha. Proposed Settlement Lands, (Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary Area and Phillip Edward Island aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh and Surrounding Islands block), overlaps with 7956 ha of the trapline area or 28 % of the trapline area.  <p>Potential Impacts</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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boundary adjustment required to remove trapline area from settlement lands. Re-allocation of vacant or under-utilized trapline is not recommended. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trapline licenses are issued on an annual basis. MNRF will undertake an internal process to revise the boundaries of the trapline area to reflect the Proposed Settlement Lands following the settlement. LIO will be updated to reflect the revised boundaries.

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Bait Fish Harvest Area:

Bait Fish Harvest Area (BHA)	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
Permit #201473 (Servos Twp.)	<p>Description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BHA covers Servos (SU0176) township. Proposed Settlement Lands (Interchange and Exchange Blocks) overlaps with 2 % (by water polygon) of the BHA.  <p>Potential Impacts</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. 	<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. MNRF will undertake an internal process to revise the boundaries of the BHA to reflect the Proposed Settlement Lands MNRF Sudbury District has the authority to change BHA boundaries – generally at the time of annual issuance. MNRF Sudbury District will ensure that another MNRF district does not issue for the affected BHA. LIO will be updated to reflect the revised boundaries.

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Bait Fish Harvest Area (BHA)	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>Carlyle Twp. is presently vacant.</p>	<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BHA covers Carlyle township (SU0225). Proposed Settlement Lands (Collins Inlet & Mahzenazing) overlaps with 5 % (by water polygon) of the BHA.  <p>Potential Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. MNRF will undertake an internal process to revise the boundaries of the BHA to reflect the Proposed Settlement Lands following the settlement. The Sudbury district will ensure that another MNRF district does not issue licences for the affected BHA. LIO will be updated to reflect the revised boundaries.

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Sustainable Forest Licences:

SFL	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
Sudbury Forest - a Sustainable Forest License (SFL) under Section 26(1) of the <i>Crown Forest Sustainability Act</i> (CFSA) issued to Vermillion Forest Management	Description Overall <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. Licensee expressed support for settling land claims, and confirmed that there are no objections to Proposed Settlement Lands. Interchange and Exchange Blocks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 183 ha of Sudbury Forest within Proposed Settlement Lands. Current forest condition includes unharvested white pine. Wolf Creek Block <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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road through Mahzenazing Lake Block is excluded from Proposed Settlement Lands to permit access for forest operations on Crown land outside of this block. Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory may authorize 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 for the Sudbury Forest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed Settlement Lands would need to be removed from the Sustainable Forest License following the 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 available land base where block boundaries are known.

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SFL	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	<p>Mahzenazing Lake Block</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 408.8 ha of Sudbury Forest within Proposed Settlement Lands (309 ha excluding the lake). • 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"> • Area is not part of the managed forest so no impacts to forestry. <p>Potential Impacts</p> <p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent removal of potential future wood supply from the Sudbury Forest. 		

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SFL	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	<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 FMP Phase 2 allocations, and excludes the approved allocation to Lahaie Lumber immediately to the north. 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. 		

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SFL	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	Collins Inlet Block <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No immediate impacts as wood has already been harvested from this block. 		

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Commercial Fish Licences:

Commercial Fish Licence	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
EP9000	Description <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	Description <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

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Commercial Fish Licence	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
EP9002	Description <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. 	None required	None required
EP9004 EP9006 SU4610 SU4620 SU4621 SU4622 SU4636	Description <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 were 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. 	<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 authorize continued of use of fishing camp through an agreement with the operator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required for harvesting. MNRF will undertake an internal process to address the fishing cabin on Proposed Settlement Lands following the settlement.

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Commercial Fish Licence	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
EP9005	Description <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	Description <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	Description <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

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Commercial Fish Licence	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
EP4609	Description <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
EP4628 EP4646	Description <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

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Commercial Fish Licence	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
EP4635	Description <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	Description <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	Description <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

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Commercial Fish Licence	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
EP4651	Description <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	Description <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

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Recreational Trails / Hiking / Cross Country Skiing:

Recreational Trails – Hiking / Cross Country Skiing	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
George Island Wilderness Trail	<p>Description</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. <p>Potential Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High - Once Crown land portion of George Island is transferred, authorization for use will be required from Wiikwemkoong 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following transfer, land use would be at Wiikwemkoong's discretion. • Wiikwemkoong has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. • 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 as these types of trails on Crown land are not formally authorized under legislation.
Philip Edward Island (aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh) and surrounding islands	<p>Description</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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wiikwemkoong has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. • Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required as these types of trails on Crown land are not formally authorized under legislation.

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Recreational Trails – Hiking / Cross Country Skiing	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	<p>gathering, blueberry picking, camping, hiking, sailing, boating, kayaking, and shore lunches).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is anticipated that seasonal residents and island users have established trails for these purposes. <p>Potential Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High - Once Crown land portion of Philip Edward Island is transferred, authorization for use will be required from Wiikwemkoong 	<p>and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws 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. Alternative routes may be required. 	

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Access Points:

Access Points	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options/Termination Mechanism
<i>Within PROPOSED SETTLEMENT LANDS</i>		
N/A		
<i>Adjacent to PROPOSED SETTLEMENT LANDS</i>		
Wolf Creek	<p>Description</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>Potential Impacts</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 following the settlement.
French River Hartley Bay Marina	<p>Description</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 destinations in the French River area and/or Thirty Thousand Islands in Georgian Bay. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required

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Access Points	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options/Termination Mechanism
	Potential Impacts <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. 	
Killarney <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Town Docks</i> <i>Sportsman's Inn</i> 	Description <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to access points to a number of Georgian Bay Islands within the Proposed Settlement Lands. Potential Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A. 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
Chikanishing Creek	Description <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. Potential Impacts <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

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Recreational Trails - Snowmobile / ATV:

Recreation Trails	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
OFSC Prescribed Snowmobile Trails <i>- Sudbury Trail Plan Association</i>	<p>Description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connector trail C107D crosses Highway 637 at the Wanapitei River, 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>Potential Impacts</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 authorize continued use of trail following transfer. Public use of existing snowmobile trail through adjacent Point Grondine Reserve continues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An appropriate instrument authorizing the continued use and occupation of the trail will form part of the Settlement Agreement.
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"> Alternative route(s) may be required. Wiikwemkoong has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. Following transfer, land use is at Wiikwemkoong's discretion. Future development would need to be in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required as trails are not formally recognized and/or have Crown land tenure.

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Recreation Trails	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High – Once land is transferred, authorization for use will be required from Wiikwemkoong • Alternative route(s) may be required. 	<p>accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws 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). 	

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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 PROPOSED SETTLEMENT LANDS</i>			
Mahzenazing Lake and Portage	<p>Description</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>Potential Impacts</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. • Certain public rights co-exist with the public right of navigation on a navigable waterway, including the right to anchor for a period of time, and the right to go ashore in an emergency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required. • Public use of portage is recognized as part of the Point Grondine Park canoe route.
Philip Edward Island (aka Gwiinokgwiindek Mnisheh) and	<p>Description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational use and value of islands and waters by hunters, anglers, blueberry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certain public rights co-exist with the public right of navigation on a navigable waterway, including the right 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required.

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Recreational Canoe / Boating Routes etc.	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<p>surrounding islands</p>	<p>gatherers, hikers, campers, canoers, kayakers, sailors, and boaters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Popular paddling and camping destinations located within Phillip Edward Island aka Gwiinokgwiindex 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>Potential Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Kayakers and canoers have raised safety issues that will arise because of rapid 	<p>to anchor for a period of time, and the right to go ashore in an emergency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public use of navigable waterways for recreational and angling purposes will continue, no mitigation required. Wiikwemkoong has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. Following transfer, alternative route(s) may be 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. 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). 	

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Recreational Canoe / Boating Routes etc.	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	<p>changes in weather and their inability to land anywhere between Killarney and the French River without trespassing onto 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 authorization 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>Description</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>Potential Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High – once land is transferred, authorization for use will be required from Wiikwemkoong 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. Certain public rights co-exist with the public right of navigation on a navigable waterway, including the right to anchor for a period of time, and the right to go ashore in an emergency Wiikwemkoong has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public use of navigable waterways for recreational purposes will continue, no mitigation required.

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Recreational Canoe / Boating Routes etc.	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
Mill Lake / Cross Bay / Garbage Bay Portage (Unconfirmed)	<p>Description</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 approximately 1 km. <p>Potential Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be confirmed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm existence and use through field inspection and consultation with users. Certain public rights co-exist with the public right of navigation on a navigable waterway, including the right to anchor for a period of time, and the right to go ashore in an emergency. Wiikwemkoong has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. Following transfer, alternative route(s) may be required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public use of navigable waterways for recreational purposes will continue, no mitigation required.
Badgeley Island - High Beach Cove	<p>Description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sandy beach located on the southern tip of Badgeley Island, within 120 metre Crown surface rights reservation along shore. Identified during public consultation as a popular destination for seasonal residents. <p>Potential Impacts</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 has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. Following transfer, land use of Proposed Settlement Lands 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required

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Recreational Canoe / Boating Routes etc.	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
		discuss future plans and uses of these lands.	
Islands in the Toma Kinoshameg Fishing Boundary Area	<p>Description</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+ boats have been observed anchored on this Island during the summer. Other islands (e.g. Lonely Island) also used by recreational boaters, but to lesser extent than Heywood Island. <p>Potential Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High- Once land is transferred, land users would require permission from Wiikwemkoong 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wiikwemkoong has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. Following transfer, land use of Proposed Settlement Lands 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.
Adjacent to PROPOSED SETTLEMENT LANDS			
Wolf Creek	<p>Description</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>Potential Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low- Proposed Settlement Lands do not include the waterbodies identified above. Users should be aware that some 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required Wiikwemkoong has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required.

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Recreational Canoe / Boating Routes etc.	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	adjacent land will no longer be Crown, and public use would require permission from Wiikwemkoong.		

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Tourism Industry:

Tourism Industry	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
Rock House Inn	<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 has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. • Following transfer, land use of Proposed Settlement Lands 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

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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 has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. • Following transfer, land use of Proposed Settlement Lands 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
Tyson Lake Marina and Outfitters	Located on Tyson Lake, approximately 20 minutes from Killarney. Immediately adjacent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required • Wiikwemkoong has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required

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Tourism Industry	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	<p>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>	<p>allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following transfer, land use of Proposed Settlement Lands 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. 	
Sportsman's Inn	<p>Located in Killarney.</p> <p>Hotel, motel and cabin rentals. Operates a marina with 140 slips on both the mainland George Island.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required • Wiikwemkoong has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required

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Tourism Industry	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	<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"> Following transfer, land use of Proposed Settlement Lands 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. 	
Mill Lake Lodge	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required Certain public rights co-exist with the public right of navigation on a navigable waterway, including the right to anchor for a period of time, and the right to go ashore in an emergency. Wiikwemkoong has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required

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Tourism Industry	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	<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). Would require permissions from Wiikwemkoong for continued access on Proposed Settlement Lands.</p>	<p>allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following transfer, land use of Proposed Settlement Lands 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. 	
Mahzenazing River Lodge	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required Wiikwemkoong has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. 	

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Tourism Industry	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	Property is patent land and will not be expropriated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following transfer, land use of Proposed Settlement Lands 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 	
Killarney Mountain Lodge	<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, but service did not appear to be offered on current website.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required • Wiikwemkoong has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. • Following transfer, land use of Proposed Settlement Lands is at Wiikwemkoong's discretion. Future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required

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Tourism Industry	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	<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>	<p>development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws 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. 	
Horizons Adventures	<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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required • Wiikwemkoong has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. • Following transfer, land use of Proposed Settlement Lands is at Wiikwemkoong’s discretion. Future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required

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Tourism Industry	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	<p>Would require permissions from Wiikwemkoong for continued access.</p> <p>Identified that a number of other operators utilize PEI as well.</p>	<p>and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws 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. 	
Killarney Outfitters	<p>Located in Killarney</p> <p>Outfits for self-guided tours of PEI. 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 has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. • Following transfer, land use of Proposed Settlement Lands 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

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Tourism Industry	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
		<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. 	
Killarney Kanoes	<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 has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. Following transfer, land use of Proposed Settlement Lands 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required

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Tourism Industry	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
		<p>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)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss these plans. 	
Wild Women Expeditions	<p>Tourist company located in Corner Brook, Newfoundland that offers international trips including a 5 day kayak tour and yoga retreat on Georgian Bay and PEI, an 8 - day kayak tour through the North Channel and a 7 - day Killarney Shores kayak adventure.</p> <p>Would require permissions from Wiikwemkoong for continued access.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required Wiikwemkoong has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. Following transfer, land use of Proposed Settlement Lands 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required

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Tourism Industry	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
		<p>the development of additional parks (similar to the existing 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. 	
White Squall Paddling Centre	<p>Tourist company with a storefront located in Parry Sound and paddling centre in Nobel. Offers kayaking day trips and multi-day trips ranging from 2.5 days to 8 days in length around islands in Georgian Bay. Also offer private trip bookings.</p> <p>Operate “The Outer Islands Project” which is a White Squall stewardship initiative to maintain and restore campsites on offshore islands near Parry Sound.</p> <p>Would require permissions from Wiikwemkoong for continued access.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required Wiikwemkoong has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. Following transfer, land use of Proposed Settlement Lands 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required

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Tourism Industry	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
		<p>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. 	
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 has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. Following transfer, land use of Proposed Settlement Lands 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

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Tourism Industry	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. 	
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 has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. Following transfer, land use of Proposed Settlement Lands 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

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Land Tenure:

Land Tenure	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
<i>Within PROPOSED SETTLEMENT LANDS</i>			
Utility Lines	<p>Description</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>Potential Impact</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>Description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For water line that runs across bed of Killarney Channel <p>Potential Impacts</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>Description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on Philip Edward Island <p>Potential Impacts</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

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Land Tenure	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fair notification of cancellation or amendment typically considered to allow for removal of improvements Permit expires at end of term
Land Use Permit # SU-0144 LUP 1576-1005067	Description <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LUP for causeway and dock in Dufois Bay. Potential Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High- Potential loss of use of lands Low - loss of revenue to Crown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A portion of the Land Use Permit is located on the Proposed Settlement Lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use permit may require amendment to exclude area subject to transfer
License of Occupation # 10003	Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LO for the purpose of a pipe Potential Impacts: <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	Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LO for the purpose of a docking facility Potential Impacts: <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
Coco Paving Ltd (Badgeley Island)	Description <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Licensed quarry operation on Badgeley Island (1,932 acres) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required. Existing setback from surface reservation will be maintained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required.

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Land Tenure	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
Aggregates Inc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Badgeley Island Aggregates Inc. (BIA) is the registered owner of all parcels on Badgeley Island with the exception of the 120 metres surface rights reservation 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>Potential Impacts</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"> 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 Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) Following transfer, future development would need to be in accordance with applicable federal and/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws and policies. 	
Crown Patent Lands <i>Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry</i>	<p>Description</p> <p>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 and will be further refined as negotiations progress 	<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.

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Land Tenure	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	<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>Potential Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low- No impacts anticipated. 		
<p>Crown Patent Lands - <i>Ministry of Transportation</i></p>	<p>Description</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) <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>Potential Impacts</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 (MTO) will relinquish interests in these lands to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry. MTO aggregate sites will be rehabilitated and surrendered as required under the <i>Aggregate Resources Act</i>. First Right of Refusal will be relinquished, if required. MNRF policies and procedures will apply to transfer of final settlement lands.

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Land Tenure	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
Crown shoreline fronting private properties	<p>Description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 private properties have Crown shoreline reserves fronting their properties, between the boundary of the property and the water's edge <p>Potential Impacts</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 land Crown shorelines reserves will be maintained as Crown land (and excluded from Proposed Settlement Lands) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crown shoreline reserves will be either sold to the upland adjacent property owner, or excluded from Proposed Settlement Lands and held as Crown 	<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)
Reservations to the Crown	<p>Description:</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>Potential Impacts:</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).
Adjacent to PROPOSED SETTLEMENT LANDS			
Patent Land – Private Property Owners	<p>Description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 126 private properties located adjacent to the Proposed Settlement Lands. 	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required

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Land Tenure	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	<p>Potential Impacts</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 requested that Wiikwemkoong would commit to buying any property for sale in the area, based on a market value that is not impacted by the existence of the claim. • 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 	<p>included in the claim settlement on a willing-buyer willing-seller basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. • Following transfer, land use of Proposed Settlement Lands 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. 	

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Land Tenure	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	boating, see above table related to recreational use).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The future sale of private properties will not be addressed in this settlement, and properties 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. 	
Rock Lake Cottagers and residents	<p>Description</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>Potential Impacts</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
Lovering Lakes Cottagers	<p>Description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lovering Lake is located immediately adjacent and east of the Interchange/Exchange Block <p>Potential Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During public consultation sessions and in correspondence, private property owners on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following transfer, land use of Proposed Settlement Lands 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

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Land Tenure	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	this lake expressed concern with impacts that may arise from potential development that may occur on this block.		
Atlee Lake Cottagers	<p>Description</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>Potential Impacts</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

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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>Description</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>Potential Impacts</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

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Access Corridors

Access Corridors	Description/Potential Impacts	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
Mahzenazing Lake and Collins Inlet Block	<p>Description</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>Potential Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing trail through the Mahzenazing Lake Block will be authorized 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 Lake Block will be authorized 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 Wiikwemkoong has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. Alternative Crown land routes can be used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate authorization for existing snowmobile trail through the Mahzenazing Lake Block will be provided. Public use of existing snowmobile trail through adjacent Point Grondine Reserve continues.
Mahzenazing Lake Block - Access to Patent Land	<p>Description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patent property located on Mahzenazing Lake, accessed off Highway 637 by existing road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required

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Access Corridors	Description/Potential Impacts	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	Potential Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. Road to private property is excluded from Proposed Settlement Lands. 		
Mahzenazing Lake Block - Access for Land Use Permit	Description <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. Potential Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low – access is south of the Mahzenazing Lake Block. • 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. • Wiikwemkoong has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. • Alternative routes across Crown land may be used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required

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First Nation and Métis Communities

Local First Nation and Métis 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
- Aundek 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

Local First Nation and Métis 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, 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.

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Planning Authorities

Planning Authority	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
Municipality of Killarney	<p>Description</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>Potential Impacts</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 	<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 has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. 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

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Planning Authority	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	<p>the local economy of lost access to Crown lands for recreational purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Municipality conveyed concerns about unregulated building or other development, municipal taxes, and planning controls. • 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/or provincial legislation, regulations, bylaws 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>Description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal jurisdiction includes islands closer to Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory (such as Fanny and Yeo). <p>Potential Impacts</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 has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required

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Planning Authority	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
		<p>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)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interested parties are encouraged to contact Wiikwemkoong directly to discuss these plans 	
Sudbury East Planning Board (SEPB)	<p>Description</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>Potential Impacts</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

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Local Non-Indigenous Communities

Non-Indigenous Community	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
Town of Killarney	<p>Description</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>Potential Impacts</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 agreement with Municipality of Killarney • Wiikwemkoong has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. • 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

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Non-Indigenous Community	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
Northern Georgian Bay	<p>Description</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 <p>Potential Impacts</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 	<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 has indicated they are open to discussing potential options for allowing continued recreational access to Proposed Settlement Lands. • 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 	<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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Non-Indigenous Community	Description/Potential Impact	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The future sale of private properties will not be addressed in this settlement, and properties 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 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. 	

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General Comments

General Comments	Comment or Concern Expressed	Mitigative Options	Termination/Adjustment Mechanism
General comments received from various individuals and organizations	<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 was 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 MNRF’s Class Environmental Assessment for Resource Stewardship and Facility development Projects. Category screening and public consultation have been conducted using higher standards of the MECP Class Environmental Assessment for Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves.

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**Appendix C - REFERENCES, LINKS, AND APPLICABLE MANUALS AND
GUIDELINES**

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