7.0 FOREST MANAGEMENT DRAFT PLAN SUMMARY

Prepared for Stage 4 of the

2021-2031 Nagagami Forest Management Plan

October 21st, 2020

FIRST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GROUP

HORNEPAYNE LUMBER
— CARING FOR OUR FOREST —

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7 Plan Summary

This summary of the Long-term Management Direction (LTMD) and planned operations for the Nagagami 2021-2031 Forest Management Plan (FMP) has been prepared to facilitate public review of the draft FMP and public inspection of the approved FMP. The development of this plan has followed a rigorous process as set out in the Forest Management Planning Manual (2017), that provides direction based on the legislative requirements of the *Crown Forest Sustainability Act (CFSA)*. The 2020 Forest Management Planning Manual was approved July 1st and the Nagagami Planning Team will follow current direction for Public Consultation. The most significant change between the 2017 and 2020 manual is that there is no longer the opportunity to request an individual environmental assessment on specific planned operations. This has been done to align with Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP's) decision to exempt forest activities from the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act*. Even with the proposed exemption, MNRF plans to continue to implement the issues resolution process as the single process for addressing issues raised during forest management planning.

7.1 Management Unit Description

The Nagagami Forest is located within the MNRF administrative District of Wawa that is overseen by the Northeast Regional office in South Porcupine. Figure 1 illustrates the boundaries and location of the Nagagami Forest in the context of MNRF's Northeast Region. It is also noteworthy that the geographic 'Centre of Ontario' occurs within the Nagagami forest north-northwest of Hornepayne (calculated from the latitude and longitude coordinates of Ontario's extremities; Steer and Emblin, 2019). The management unit encapsulates the village of Hornepayne which is located approximately 100 km south of Highway 11 between Hearst and Longlac.

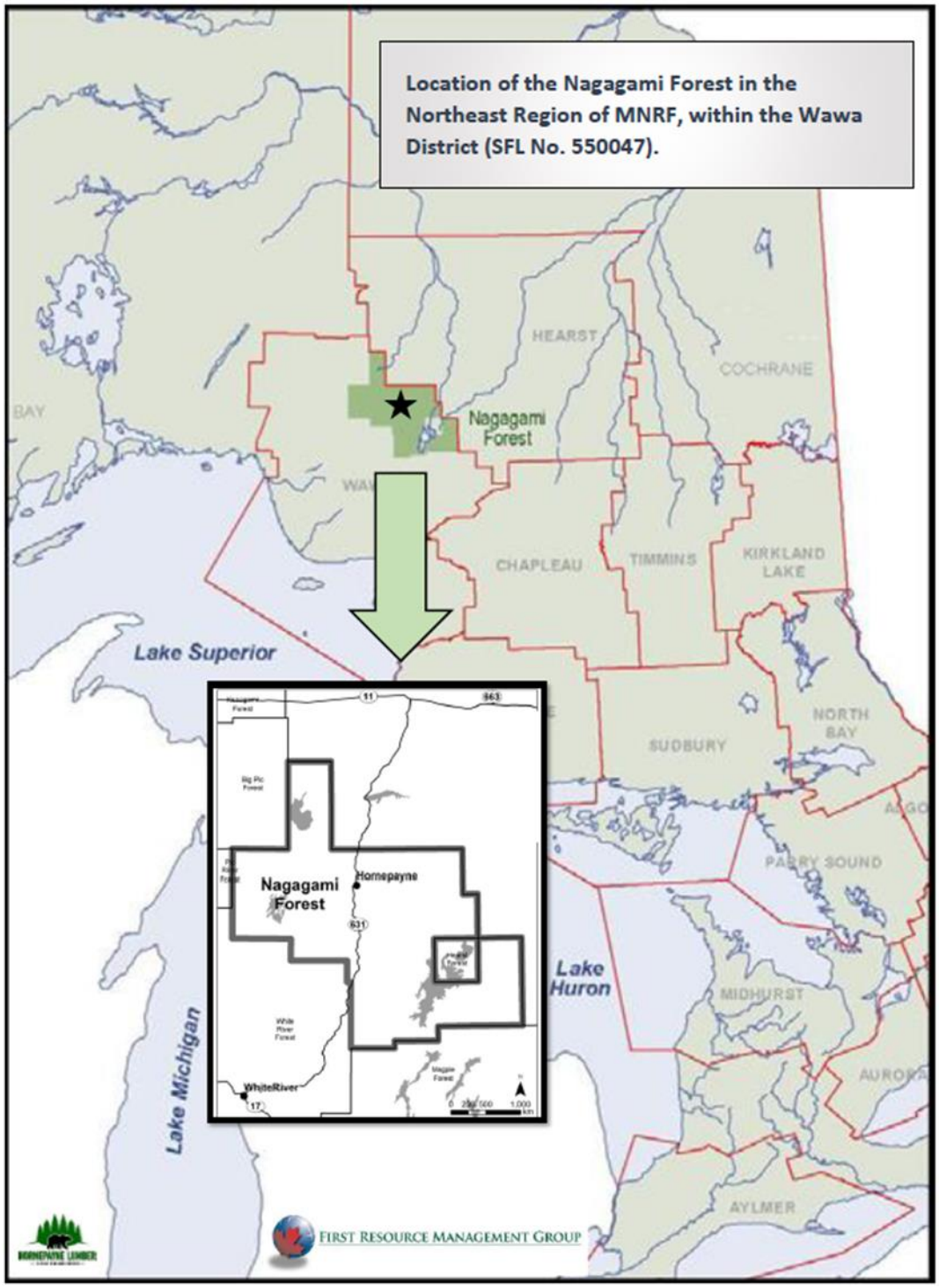
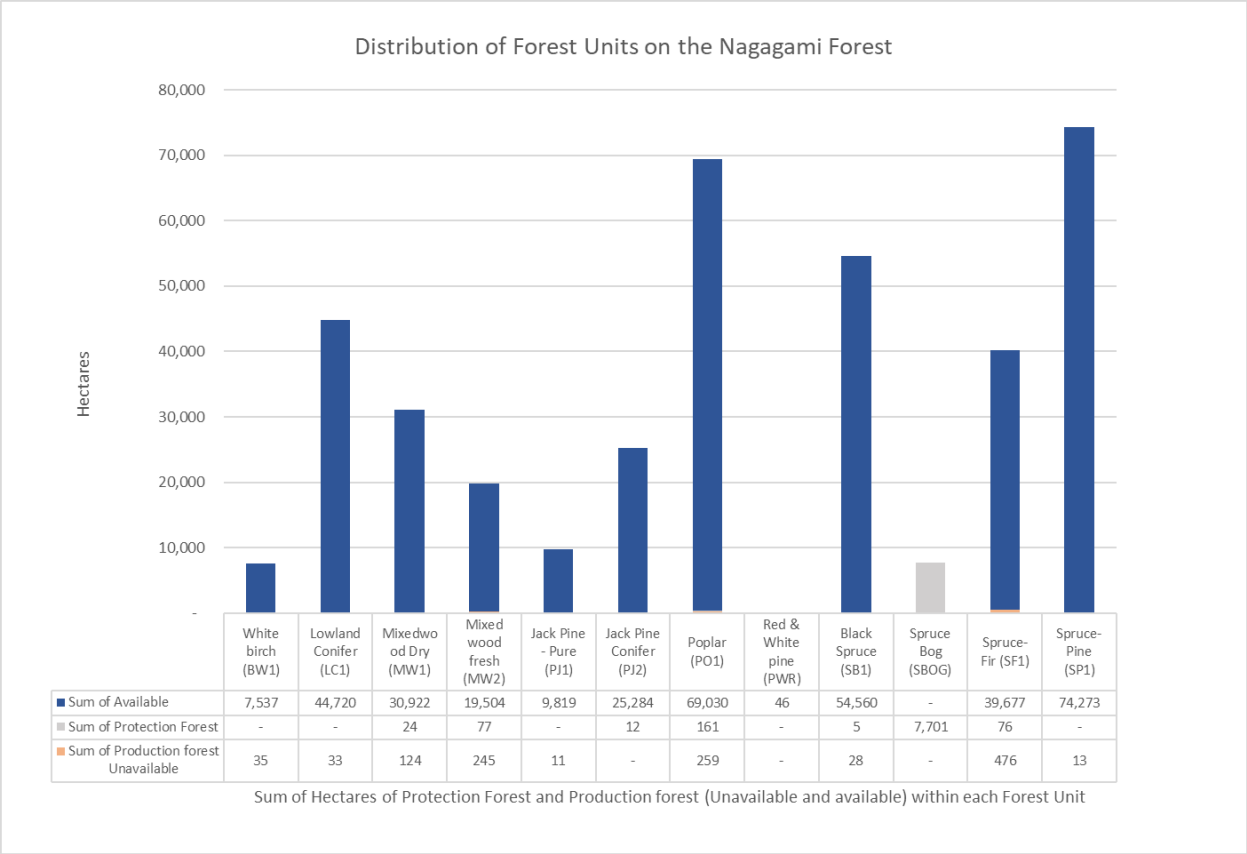


Figure 1. Location of the Nagagami Forest within the context of the MNRF Northeast Region

The Nagagami Forest is comprised of 445,084 hectares of Crown land situated within Northern Ontario's boreal forest. Coniferous (softwood) and mixed-wood forests dominate the Boreal region. The main conifer species are black and white spruce, jack pine, balsam fir, tamarack, and eastern white cedar. The predominant deciduous (hardwood) species are poplar and white birch. On the Nagagami Forest, upland spruce, poplar, black spruce, lowland conifer, and spruce-fir are the primary forest units that make up over seventy-five percent of the forest composition that is available for forestry as shown in Figure 2.



	White birch (BW1)	Lowland Conifer (LC1)	Mixedwood Dry (MW1)	Mixed wood fresh (MW2)	Jack Pine - Pure (PJ1)	Jack Pine Conifer (PJ2)	Poplar (PO1)	Red & White pine (PWR)	Black Spruce (SB1)	Spruce Bog (SBOG)	Spruce-Fir (SF1)	Spruce-Pine (SP1)
Sum of Available	7,537	44,720	30,922	19,504	9,819	25,284	69,030	46	54,560	-	39,677	74,273
Sum of Protection Forest	-	-	24	77	-	12	161	-	5	7,701	76	-
Sum of Production forest Unavailable	35	33	124	245	11	-	259	-	28	-	476	13

Figure 2. Distribution of Forest Units on the Nagagami Forest

7.2 Management Responsibility

In Ontario, the MNRF is responsible for the long-term health of Crown forests (public land). This responsibility is shared with forest product companies or groups of companies and communities. The Nagagami Forest was originally held under Crown Timber Licences dated back to June 1956. There have been several land base adjustments from then until April 1977. On April 1, 1982, Donohue (then known as Ontario Paper Company Ltd.) entered into a Forest Management Agreement (FMA) with the province of Ontario to manage the Nagagami Forest.

On April 1, 1994, the Nagagami Forest was converted into a Sustainable Forest Licence (SFL). Between March 1996 and March 2004, controlling interest of the SFL changed hands starting

with Quno which was purchased by Donohue, then Abitibi Consolidated Inc. in 2000. The licence was then transferred to Nagagami Forest Management Ltd. (NFM), a cooperative SFL established in April 2004. In 2008, Jackfish River Management Ltd. (Management Contractor) performed the administration of the Nagagami Forest on behalf of NFM and most recently in 2019, SFL No. 550047 was issued to Hornepayne Lumber LP for the management of Nagagami Forest. The company is required to carry out renewal and maintenance activities within the Nagagami Forest Licence Area, on behalf of the Minister, which is necessary to provide for the sustainability of the Crown Forest. First Resource Management Group Inc. (FRMG) is a resource management company that is currently providing sustainable forest management services on behalf of Hornepayne Lumber LP. This includes preparing the Nagagami 2021-2031 FMP, as well as Annual Work Schedules and Annual Reports in accordance with the *Crown Forest Sustainability Act* and the Forest Management Planning Manual (2020). The MNRF provides both an advisory role as well as an assessment role with conformance to requirements in the review, approval, and implementation of all the products that were previously mentioned.

7.3 Public Contacts

MNRF District Manager - *Paul Bernier*, R.P.F., Wawa District

A/MNRF Regional Resources Manager - *Andy Lock*, Northeast Region

Plan Author - *Shelley Straughan*, R.P.F., Planning Forester

LCC Contact - *Marg Zajac*, Chair, Nagagami Forest LCC

7.4 Nagagami Forest Local Citizens Committee

The Local Citizens Committee (LCC) plays an important role in the development and review of the FMP by ensuring that all local interests are effectively communicated to all others involved in forest management planning. The Nagagami Forest LCC represents a broad range of stakeholder interests including the Township of Hornepayne, remote tourism, angling and hunting, roads, Hornepayne Métis Association and Hornepayne Trappers, recreation, trails, Hornepayne Snowmobile Club, bait harvesters, bear management, forest industry, Hornepayne Sunshine (Seniors) Club, and the general public.

The LCC assisted with the development of the FMP Terms of Reference (Supplementary Documentation 6.1 (n)) and plan objectives, strategies, and issues early in the planning process. The LCC also has a role in identification of values, public consultation and communications, and issue resolution. The implementation and monitoring of the FMP are also supported by the LCC in the review of amendments and revisions, compliance, and participation in forest-level audits. The LCC meets regularly monthly during the plan development, over a period of almost three years.

Designated co-planning team representatives for the LCC have participated in the preparation of the forest management plan as members of the planning team. The proposed management strategy and Long-Term Management Direction (LTMD) were presented to the planning team committee and the LCC to provide opportunities for both parties to offer input on the production of these items. Additionally, both parties are given an opportunity to provide feedback on the background information of the FMP and the draft plan prior to the final opportunity for public consultation.

Some LCC members also attended meetings of the Modelling and Analytics Task Team, the Wildlife Task Team, and the Operations Task Team (drafting areas of concern prescriptions and road corridors). Training sessions for the FMP development were also attended by an LCC representative.

To date, there have been no public information centres for the Nagagami LCC to participate in due to the unprecedented circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic and public health safety measures that were put into place. However, a public online review of proposed operations did occur and members of the LCC sat on the Communications Task Team where planning team responses to comments were established and reviewed.

7.5 Summary of Plan Objectives and Indicators of Sustainability

Forest management objectives were developed using input from the Desired Forest and Benefits (DFB) meeting, reviewing the 2011-2021 FMP objectives, input from public consultation, and over several meetings with the planning team and LCC. Objectives were also guided by MNRF sources of direction including the Forest Management Planning Manual (2017) and forest management guides, particularly the Forest Management Guide for Boreal Landscapes (2014), and the Forest Management Guide for Conserving Biodiversity at the Stand and Site Scales (2010).

A management objective is a statement of a quantitative or qualitative desired future forest benefit or condition developed specifically for the management unit to be achieved through forest management planning and/or the manipulation of forest cover. A management objective may have an implementation timeframe greater than the 10-year period of the FMP.

The planning team reviewed the management objectives from the current (2011-2021) plan to determine which objectives should be carried over, updated, or removed. The exercise also resulted in the addition of new objectives related to communications and non-timber forest products.

Each management objective has distinct indicators used to assess the effectiveness of forest management planning and/or activities in achieving management objectives, and the

sustainability of the forest. A desirable level of achievement was established for each indicator and will be monitored and maintained over time. Table FMP-10 summarizes the management objectives, indicators and target information and includes an assessment of achievement for each objective.

The CFSA (section 68 (5)(b)) requires each FMP to contain management objectives relating to Crown forest diversity, social and economic objectives, objectives relating to the provision of forest cover for those values that are dependent on the Crown forest and silviculture objectives for harvest, renewal and maintenance of the Crown forest.

7.5.1 Forest Diversity Management Objectives

The category of objectives for forest diversity includes indicators of forest composition, structure, natural landscape patterns, and the distribution and abundance of forest ecosystems and habitat. Indicators were developed from the simulated ranges of natural variation (SRNV) described in the Landscape Guide and the Ontario Landscape Tool (OLT). Targets for each indicator were based on the ability of the forest to achieve desirable levels, as constrained by current age-class and forest composition and balanced with social and economic objectives. The age structure of the forest as depicted in Figure 3. The age-class structure of the Crown forested area, by forest type, at the start of the 2021-2031 FMP.Figure 3, is one of the most limiting factors in setting targets related to forest conditions that are age dependent and/or by forest type on mature forest habitats, young forest patches, and old growth.

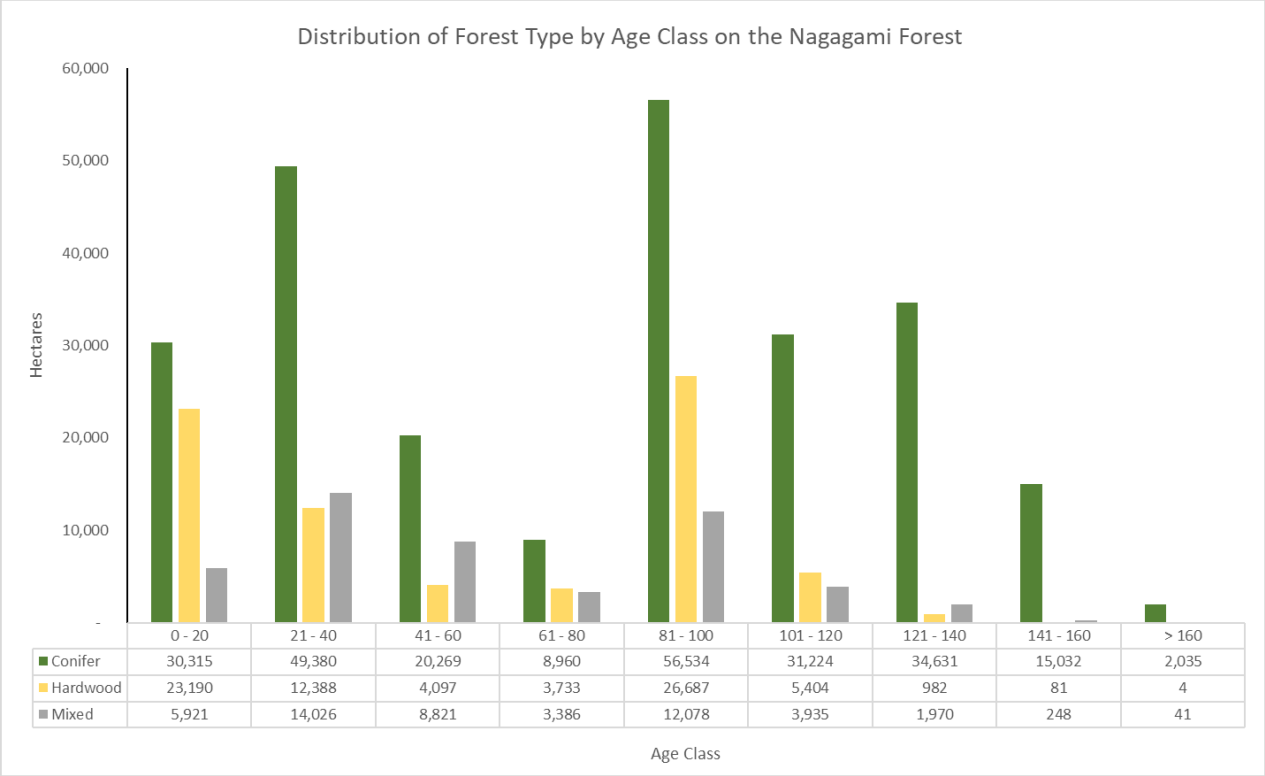
This ties to one of the over-arching goals of the FMP to manage the forest in accordance with the SNRV of forest types and ages (i.e., habitat) as stipulated in the provincial guidelines for conserving biodiversity from the landscape level down to individual sites. This involves managing for a natural range and spatial distribution of young, mature, and old forests and species mixes that would occur under a natural disturbance regime (e.g., fires, native insect outbreaks, and weather events). Under a natural disturbance regime there would be a mosaic of young and old forests of different species mixes, which changes over time, and this is described in the Landscape Guide and background science package. This SNRV provides the foundation for the 10-year FMP and associated 150-year projections of future forest condition (habitat) and sustainable harvest levels.

The spatial configuration of disturbance patterns is also evaluated as part of the LTMD in accordance with the Boreal Landscape Guide and characterized by an analysis of “texture” as compared to a predicted natural landscape pattern. The pattern of disturbances is created by natural events such as fires and blow-down, and by harvesting. The texture of the mature and old forest and young forest patch size are coarse filter indicators used to characterize landscape pattern. Landscape pattern was assessed with three indicators:

1. Mature and old forest distribution (500 ha texture)
2. Mature and old forest distribution (5,000 ha texture)

3. Young forest patch size

Young forest is defined as being less than 36 years of age, as described in the Landscape Guide. Desirable levels were set based on showing movement towards the SRNV mean of each indicator. The spatial configurations of preferred harvest blocks were designed to meet desirable levels as closely as possible and were refined during operational planning.



	0 - 20	21 - 40	41 - 60	61 - 80	81 - 100	101 - 120	121 - 140	141 - 160	> 160
Conifer	30,315	49,380	20,269	8,960	56,534	31,224	34,631	15,032	2,035
Hardwood	23,190	12,388	4,097	3,733	26,687	5,404	982	81	4
Mixed	5,921	14,026	8,821	3,386	12,078	3,935	1,970	248	41

Figure 3. The age-class structure of the Crown forested area, by forest type, at the start of the 2021-2031 FMP.

The first management objective listed is to create a forest landscape condition which provides an adequate amount and distribution of caribou habitat within the continuous and discontinuous caribou zones consistent with the Boreal Landscape Guide. The selection of harvest areas was conducted with regard for maintaining the opportunity for increasing patch sizes of connected conifer forest units of similar age classes.

The development of moose emphasis areas (MEAs), dispersed across the forest in areas with moderate to high potential moose carrying capacity, is part of a specific objective to maintain the integrity of moose habitat. Forest operations will work towards achieving desired levels of browse, mature conifer, and hardwood mixedwood within these areas.

The protection of habitat for forest-related species at risk is also a key objective for the FMP. The indicators are 1) Compliance with species at risk AOC prescriptions, and 2) Provision of

training for staff and contractors on the identification and protection of species at risk. Table FMP-10 and Section 3.6 of the FMP text provide more detail and indicators for the biodiversity objectives.

7.5.2 Social and Economic Objectives

The wood processing facilities are a crucial component of the local economic base of northern communities, as they provide jobs for the local workforce. To maintain this contribution, the current industrial wood requirement for these facilities was projected into the future to ensure the forest may provide facilities with a sustainable supply of fibre now and into the future. The following current industrial wood requirements were derived from the projected wood supply use detailed in the available wood report for the Nagagami forest (June 2019)

Current Industrial Wood Requirement:

- Spruce, Pine, Fir (SPF) = 2,400,000 m^3
- Larch (La) = 90,000 m^3
- Poplar (Po) = 1,750,000 m^3
- White Birch (Bw) = 177,000 m^3

All industrial demands were met for the 2021-2031 planning cycle, except Po which is not met in any term. The predominate older age class structure of the forest (Age 95) causes challenges in meeting these targets consistently over the long-term planning horizon. For example, the current industrial demand for SPF volume is easily met in the short term but is difficult to meet in the mid-term (2061-2081). Larch volume shows a similar pattern. This rise-and-fall of harvest over time was a critical consideration during the creation of the LTMD, and efforts were made to mitigate these effects over the planning horizon. Despite these efforts, there is still some ebb and flow of harvest volume over time, indicating that wood supply will continue to be a vital consideration in future FMPs.

Much of the land use intent on the Nagagami Forest is to promote and encourage a multitude of uses and provide an environment where resource uses take place with minimal conflict. Primary activities and uses include Crown land recreation, forest management, mineral exploration and extraction, commercial power development, hunting, fishing, camping, tourism, and various other commercial and recreational activities. The renewable resources in this area will continue to be managed on a sustained yield basis. The control of road locations and their use will be managed to maintain acceptable levels of angling and hunting and other recreational uses. Resource-based tourism is important to the economy and social well-being of the Nagagami Forest. Tourism values will be considered, and all reasonable measures will be undertaken to minimize harmful impacts and to protect a perception of inaccessibility and isolation. Accordingly, a specific objective and indicator is to monitor compliance with prescriptions for the protection of resource-based tourism values as well as density of primary, branch, and operational road per square kilometer of Crown forest (road density is not to

exceed 1.1 km/km^2). The desired level is to achieve 100% compliance. These indicators are to be assessed for the Year-5 management unit annual report and the management unit annual report for the final year of plan implementation.

It is important to encourage participation in the forest management planning process from individuals outside the planning team, as it provides opportunities for all users of the forest to offer feedback on the development of plan components prior to implementation. To encourage participation in the forest management planning process, a management objective was developed to track levels of participation from LCC, first nation (or aboriginal), metis, and the public. The contributions of these parties and their self assessments will be evaluated prior to final plan submission.

Many of the roads on the Nagagami management unit are immediately adjacent to (or overlap) OFSC trails. To minimize health and safety risks for trail users, a management objective was developed to hold an annual meeting between the management company and the Hornepayne Snow mobile club. This management objective is intended to minimize health and safety risks for both forest operations personnel and OFSC trail users.

7.5.3 Provision of Forest Cover

An objective was developed to moderate the effects of forest operations on remote tourism, recreational activities, mineral exploration, remote tourism, and other road-based commercial activities, by being consistent with the intent of the Crown Land Use Policy Atlas. This management objective was intended to protect values which may be affected by forest operations that are not protected under current forest management planning direction.

An additional management objective was developed to protect cultural heritage values, natural resource features and land use values which are specifically use by, or of importance to local indigenous communities that may be affected by forest management. This management objective was intended to protect indigenous values that may be compromised by changes in forest cover.

7.5.4 Silviculture Objectives for Harvest, Renewal and Maintenance

A silviculture management objective was created to ensure the renewal strategy of the FMP moves the forest towards the desired future condition. Meeting this objective is vital to achieving future forest cover diversity (i.e. provision of sufficient habitat through time) and wood supply.

This objective also dictates that the management company will continue to be transparent regarding the location of herbicide application and its effects. To demonstrate these effects, an additional management objective was developed to seek an opportunity to create a

demonstration site that compares stands treated with and without herbicide. This objective is intended to showcase modern forest management techniques and how herbicide is used to effectively regenerate conifer stands.

An additional objective was created to ensure preservation of the local gene pool now and into the future. This objective was created with the intention of mitigating the affects of climate change through assisted migration. This is intended to increase the forest's resiliency to future climatic conditions, while maintaining reasonable levels of genetic diversity within populations (i.e. seed zones).

7.6 Summary of Road Construction, Harvest and Renewal Activities

As per the 2017 FMPM, planned primary and branch roads are portrayed as 1 km wide corridors where the road can be located and constructed with consideration to AOCs and any restricted areas. Forestry aggregate pits and landing areas for road right-of-way wood may also be developed within the corridors. All road construction in these proposed corridors will follow the conditions laid out in Supplementary Documentation Section 6.1 (q).

Table FMP-18 lists all existing roads, identifies primary, branch and operational road boundaries (ORB's) planned for construction and identifies any associated access controls along with the management intent of the roads. Section 6.1 (i) of the Supplementary Documentation contains the environmental analysis of the alternative corridors for each new road corridor, the rationale for the selected corridor and associated use management strategy, and the rationale for each new branch road corridor and associated use management strategy. Maps showing the locations of all primary and branch road corridors can be found in Section 6.1 (u) of the Supplementary Documentation.

All roads, sections of roads and networks transferred to the MNRF will be in a decommissioned state, unless otherwise defined in Table FMP-18 and Section 6.1 (i) of the Supplementary Documentation.

7.6.1 Primary Roads

Primary roads provide principal access to the forest and are constructed, maintained, and used as part of the main road system. The planned primary road corridors will access harvest areas and allow for access to conduct silviculture treatments for the next 10 years. These roads are intended to provide long term access to future harvest areas for the next 20 to 30 years. Listed in Table 1 are the primary roads and the approximate length of new construction to be done during the implementation of this 10-year plan. Approximately 83 kilometers of new primary road construction has been planned for on the Nagagami Forest.

Table 1. Summary of Planned Primary Roads to be Constructed

Primary Roads	Plan Start Length (km)	Planned Construction over 10-Year Term (km)
Road 300	19.8	1.9
Brechenridge South	0	9.6
Hornepayne Creek	2.7	11.5
Bobcat Road	5.1	6.3
Irving East Road	0	4.9
Lynx Road	12.78	5.9
Manx Road	15.7	10.6
Franx Road	0	5.2
Mileage 17 Creek Road	4.92	7.9
Haken Lake Road	18.8	1.2
North Foch Road	6.09	6.6
Pichogen Road	0	11.30
Primary Road Total (km)	**85.89**	**82.9**

7.6.2 Branch Roads

Branch roads are roads that fork off an existing or new primary or other branch road, providing access through or between areas of operations on a management unit. The planned branch road corridors are intended to provide long term access to future harvest areas for a period of over 10 years. Table 2 lists the branch roads and the approximate length of new construction to be done during the implementation of this 10-year plan.

Table 2. Summary of Planned Branch Roads to be Constructed

Branch Roads	Plan Start Length (km)	Planned Construction over 10-Year Term (km)
Miriam Lake Road	1.12	4.12
Haig Loop	0	3.16
Mask Road	3.00	2.60
Rangifer Road	1.60	2.80
Pody Road	1.20	1.83
Hiawatha West Road	0	3.52
Nagagami Road	3.06	4.03
Hiawatha East Road	0	2.30
Wickstead Road	0	8.00
Loon Lake Road	0.80	9.53
Hart Lake Road	2.23	2.50
Soup Road	0	6.58
Jackfish Road	0	6.60
Seguin Loop	3.50	9.98
Breckenridge South	0	3.10
Shamrock North Road	3.86	1.14
Stoney Creek Road	0.70	5.00
Little Fraser Road	2.60	1.40
Whitehorse Road	0	5.00
Branch Road Total (km)	**23.67**	**83.18**

7.6.3 Operational Roads

Operational roads are contained within a defined operational road boundary and provide short term access for harvest, renewal and tending operations. An operational road boundary is the perimeter of the planned harvest area plus the area from an existing road or planned road corridor to the harvest area within which an operational road is planned to be constructed. New operational roads planned for construction in this plan period must be within an operational road boundary. Operational roads are normally not maintained after they are no longer required for forest management purposes and are often decommissioned in accordance with land use direction or direction for moose emphasis areas (MEAs).

7.6.4 Harvest Activities

The planned harvest areas for the 10-year term of 2021-2031 are based on the Available Harvest Area of the LTMD modeling result. Planned harvest areas were identified by the criteria explained in Section 1 3.7.2, these criteria ensured that harvest selections are feasible and support the management objectives for landscape level biodiversity.

The planned harvest area by forest unit, age-class, and stage of management for the 10-year period can be found in Table FMP-12 of the FMP. Areas falling within AOC reserves has been excluded to provide a true representation of area available for harvest. Twenty hectares of precommercial thinning of red pine has also been excluded. This volume was not accounted for in the LTMD solution due to its insignificance.

			Planned Harvest Volume (m^3)	
Forest Unit	**LTMD Available Harvest Area (ha)**	**Planned Harvest Area (ha)**	**Conifer (all products)**	**Hardwood (all products)**
BW1	272	264	6,859	20,012
LC1	4056	4,053	315,291	8,507
MW1	870	865	70,657	56,290
MW2	73	72	3,632	3,586
PJ1	709	709	106,797	6,190
PJ2	8427	8,416	1,101,569	138,925
PO1	10445	10,440	294,578	1,369,379
PWR	0	-	-	-
SB1	2310	2,309	183,336	2,022
SF1	1950	1,902	158,192	25,003
SP1	5970	5,970	605,049	81,996
TOTAL	35,081	35,001	2,845,960	1,711,909

of this summary shows the total projected available harvest area and the total planned harvest area along with associated volumes by forest unit.

Table 3. Summary of Available Harvest Area (AHA) and Planned Harvest Area and Volumes by Forest Unit

			Planned Harvest Volume (m^3)	
Forest Unit	**LTMD Available Harvest Area (ha)**	**Planned Harvest Area (ha)**	**Conifer (all products)**	**Hardwood (all products)**
BW1	272	264	6,859	20,012
LC1	4056	4,053	315,291	8,507
MW1	870	865	70,657	56,290
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PO1	10445	10,440	294,578	1,369,379
PWR	0	-	-	-
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SF1	1950	1,902	158,192	25,003
SP1	5970	5,970	605,049	81,996

TOTAL	35,081	35,001	2,845,960	1,711,909

**Note that Table 3 does not include projected volume from the 20 ha of planned red pine commercial thinning.*

The planned net merchantable regular harvest volume for the 10-year period is 4,557,869m^3 (2,845,960 m^3 is hardwood and 1,711,909m^3 is softwood (conifer)). Please refer to Table FMP-13 for a detailed break down of planned harvest volumes and the explanation provided in Section 4.3 of the FMP text. Tables FMP-14 and FMP-15 show details on harvest volumes by licensees and mill destinations as well as unutilized volumes.

7.6.5 Renewal Activities

The SFL holder has a legal obligation to ensure that every hectare of land harvested is regenerated. Renewal of harvested areas to meet the FMP objectives is a key component of this FMP and likewise a cornerstone of the CFSA. The projected and planned levels of renewal and tending operations associated with harvesting and natural disturbances are summarized by treatment in table FMP-17. All possible areas that may be eligible for renewal and tending operations for the 10-year term are shown on the summary and composite map for renewal, tending and tree improvement.
The areas shown on the maps include:

- Areas selected for harvest during the 10-year plan;
- Areas previously harvested or naturally disturbed during the current or previous FMPs and not yet renewed and/or not yet declared established; and
- Areas which may require pre-commercial thinning.

The planned regeneration treatments include (as per Table FMP-17):

- Natural regeneration in clearcut (block cut) and clearcut (HARP/HARO/CLAAG) for a total of 20,328 ha.
- Artificial regeneration via planting for 12,081 ha
- Artificial regeneration via seeding for 1,000 ha

Planned site preparation treatments include:

- Mechanical treatments for 9,978 ha
- Aerial chemical treatments for 2,485 ha

Planned tending treatments include:

- Aerial chemical tending treatments for 14,670 ha
- Commercial thinning for 20 ha

The planned treatments in Table FMP-17 were used to develop the requirement for seed and planting stock and, in association with costs for each treatment, to develop the planned expenditures table (Table FMP-19). These renewal and tending levels reflect full utilization of

the planned harvest area. Less than full utilization will result in lower actual implementation rates than planned, but appropriate treatments will be applied according to the area of each forest unit depleted.

Artificial regeneration refers to tree planting and aerial seeding. Site preparation and tending activities include treatments that may be required to ensure adequate growth and survival of specific tree species to meet objectives for habitat and forest composition. Treatments may include mechanical scarification, herbicide applications, or prescribed burning (refer to Section 4.4 of the FMP text for more details).

Overall, the planned expenditures for forest renewal, assuming full utilization of the available harvest area, is $1,750,096.95 annually.

7.7 Summary of Issues Encountered and Addressed

The FMP has been prepared in an open consultative fashion. Opportunities for ongoing participation of the FMP by interested and affected persons, organizations, First Nation and Métis communities and the public of Ontario are provided through five formal public consultation opportunities. In addition, members of the public are encouraged to consult directly with representatives from the planning team and the LCC during the preparation of the FMP.

Many comments were received during Stage 3 regarding harvest allocations in the vicinity of the Buttercup Trail network that is extensively used by the Town of Hornepayne residents (see Figure 4. This value has been formally recognized and will be added to the database used for forest management planning. The planning team removed the portion proposed harvest that overlapped with the trail network to allow time to work with the community in developing a suitable area of concern prescription to protect this value in the future.

Contentious issues faced on the Nagagami Forest for the most part revolve around roads planning and access. The planning team is aware of the many restrictions placed on the Nagagami Forest that often results in struggles between conflicting user groups. The intent of the different land use policy designations was followed, including controlled public motorized access on some portions of the forest. New to this ten-year forest management plan are selected Moose Emphasis Areas (MEAs) that will be put into place to provide a greater focus on ideal habitat composition including browse and cover and reducing the impact of access on the quality of habitat available on the land base. The planning team advocated for strategically placing MEAs on already restrictive areas, provided that these areas met moose habitat target requirements.

The remainder of comments received during Stage 3 were due to the proximity of harvest allocations to private residences and cottages with concerns over aesthetics. Area of concern operational prescriptions were applied, and harvest allocations modified through consultation.

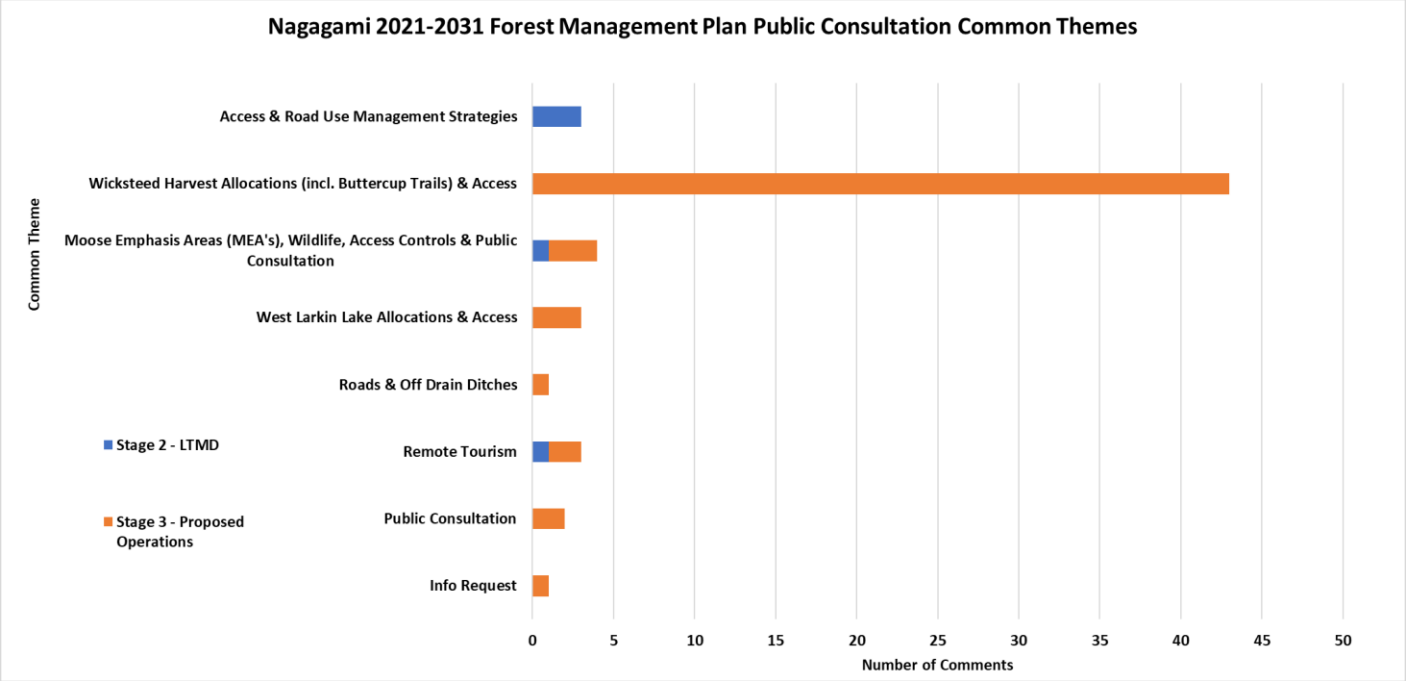

Figure 4. Common Themes of public comments received during Stage 2 (LTMD) and Stage 3 (Proposed Operations) of the Nagagami 2021-2031 Forest Management Plan.

During the preliminary review of the Draft FMP by the MNRF there were some errors noted in FMP tables related to volume. These errors were corrected, but the corrected values indicated a shortfall in poplar veneer volume. Upon further investigation, it appeared that this shortfall was, in part, related to the poplar target used in the development of the LTMD (i.e., the target used did not consider the amount of total poplar volume required to realize committed veneer levels). Based on the long-term availability of poplar volume in the 2011 FMP combined with the current forest condition and application of the Boreal Landscape Guide, there was an expectation that poplar volume would be constrained in this FMP, however, the planning team wanted to investigate the impact of increasing the poplar volume target to be consistent with the 2016 supply agreement for poplar veneer based on assumed recovery rates.

During this exercise, the need for additional modifications were recognized and applied to the LTMD. All changes were applied in a stepwise fashion to evaluate the impact of the change on the proposed management strategy including the impact to collective objective achievement.

There is an opportunity during the 60-day review period of the draft FMP to seek resolution of issues with the MNRF district manager or during the 15 days following the completion of the

60-day review period with the MNRF regional director (in accordance with the issue resolution process described in Part A, Section 2.4.1 of the FMPM, 2020).

7.8 Comment Form

Nagagami Forest 2021-2031 Forest Management Plan Stage 4 – Information Center: Review of the Draft Plan

Comment Period October 30, 2020 – December 29, 2020

COMMENT SHEET

By having your name and address, we can reply to your concerns/comments.

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

_____

Tel. No.: _____

Under the ***Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*** personal information will remain confidential unless prior consent is obtained. However, this information may be used by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry to seek input on other resource management surveys and projects. For further information, please contact Jennifer Lamontagne at 705-992-5576 (Wawa District MNRF).

1. **Do you know of any other values (e.g., nests, trapper cabins, heritage sites, etc.) which should be on the values map?**

Yes ____ No ____

If yes, please contact Sarah Sullivan, R.P.F., Management Forester at the Wawa District MNRF (705) 465-6175.

2. **Do you have a concern with any of the proposed operations?**

   Yes ____ No ____

   If you answered "yes" to the above, please identify your concern, why it concerns you and possible solution.

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. **Do you have a concern with any of the proposed forest access road projections (e.g., location, river/stream crossing, unnecessary road, or water crossing)?**

   Yes ____ No ____

   If you indicated "yes", please specify the road, your concern and how you would change the road proposals to satisfy your concerns.

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

4. **Do you have a concern with any of the proposed harvest areas (e.g., location)?**

   Yes ____ No ____

If you indicated “yes”, please specify which harvest area, your concern and how your concern could be addressed.

_____

_____

_____

_____

5. **Do you have a concern with any of the proposed Moose Emphasis Areas (e.g., location)?**

Yes ____ No ____

If you indicated “yes”, please specify which Moose Emphasis Area, your concern and how your concern could be addressed.

_____

_____

_____

_____

6. **If you do not already receive notices about the Nagagami Forest Management Plan but would like to, please indicate here. (must provide mailing or e-mail address)**

Yes, I would like to be added to the mail list and receive notices: _____

7. **Did you hear about the Comment Period from (check as many as apply)?**

____ Letter ____ Mailbox flyer

____ Newspaper ____ Friend/another person

____ Social Media

8. What are you most interested in?

____ Harvest allocations
____ Roads
____ Learning more about the forests/forestry
____Talking to somebody about forest management planning

____Other issues (please specify):

_____

_____

Additional Comments:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Please return your comments no later than **December 29, 2020** to:

MNRF Wawa Contact	**Company Contact**	**Nagagami Forest LCC Contact**
Sarah Sullivan, R.P.F Management Forester, MNRF Wawa District 48 Mission Rd. PO Box 1160, ON P0S 1K0 705-465-6175 sarah.sullivan2@ontario.ca	Shelley Straughan, R.P.F. Plan Author FRMG – Hornepayne 78 Front Street P.O. Box 609 Hornepayne, ON, P0M 1Z0 1-877-561-6614 Ext. 114 shelley.straughan@frmg.ca	Betty McGie bettymcgie@msn.com Marg Zajac marg@hornepaynelumber.com

Renseignements en français : Hélène Scott 705-992-5601

Thank you for your cooperation and interest in the Nagagami Forest Management Plan 2021 -2031.