

Component of the Activity	Adverse Effects on the Protected Species or Habitat	Proposed Steps to Minimize Adverse Effects (i.e., Mitigation Measures)	Residual Adverse Effects on the Protected Species or Habitat	Impact Monitoring for Residual Adverse Effects	Effectiveness Monitoring and Supplementary Actions for Mitigation Measures
		<p>movement corridors will continue to exist within the KNL lands, providing connections from retained habitat areas around the Kizell Cell and Shirley's Brook to the Carp River and the South March Highlands Conservation Forest. These two (2) west-east movement corridors connect to a total of five (5) different Terry Fox Drive wildlife passage culverts, as shown in Figure 4.</p> <p>It should be noted that an existing culvert allows turtles to cross the rail line in a north-south direction, where Shirley's Brook currently crosses the rail line. This culvert will be maintained. The culvert at Goulbourn Forced Road where Shirley's Brook crosses the road will be upgraded to a wildlife passage culvert during the upgrading of Goulbourn Forced Road (Refer to Row 15 below). This will ensure that turtles moving along Shirley's Brook can continue to cross both the rail line and Goulbourn Forced Road.</p>	<p>Carp River to travel around KNL. Given that wild Blanding's Turtles can live in excess of 75 years (Congdon et al. 2001), it is highly likely that greater than one breeding individual will be able to move between the two subpopulations each generation utilizing the available movement corridors. If a single turtle's lifespan is 75 years, there would need to be a minimum of a 1.3% chance each year that the turtle navigates around KNL and finds a breeding partner to fulfill the one migrant per generation rule. More conservatively, if we assume a turtle's breeding lifespan is only 20 years, which is a conservative estimate given that Blanding's Turtle can be sexually mature for 60 years or longer (Congdon et al. 2001), then there would need to be a minimum of a 5% chance that a turtle can navigate around KNL each year. However, this is the probability required for a single turtle to fulfill the one migrant per generation</p>		

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			<p>rule. As noted in the IGF form, Dillon's population estimate can be extrapolated to estimate that a total of approximately 24 to 35 adult and juvenile turtles utilize the habitats that exist in KNL 7 & 8 and the Kizell Cell. If we conservatively estimate that there is a standing population of approximately 20 sexually mature turtles, and that each can breed for 20 years, then there only needs to be approximately a 0.25% chance that a turtle would navigate around KNL each year to fulfill the one migrant per generation rule. As noted above – this probability is based on the conservative estimate that there are only 20 sexually mature turtles and also that each is only sexually mature for 20 years.</p> <p>The retained habitat discussed in Column 3 is highly likely to maintain sufficient functional Category 3 movement corridors to allow at least one breeding migrant to move between these</p>		

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			subpopulations each generation. In fact, during their four year study one adult female (Myrtle) has already been observed by Dillon to move westward from the Kizell Cell towards the Carp River and north towards the South March Highlands Conservation Forest – this route represents one of the retained east-west movement corridors discussed in Column 3 (Dillon 2013b). Dillon’s results indicate that at least one adult female was able to traverse this route in a four year period.		
Removal of Butternut Trees	Tables E & F (Appendix B) and Figure 9a and 9b provide information on where Butternut Trees will be removed. The total impact level will include the removal (killing) of 33 Category 3 Trees and 77 Category 2 Trees, as well as impacting (harming) of 1 Category 3 Tree and 3 Category 2 Trees. This impact breaks down as 63 Category 2 Trees and 24 Category 3 Trees to be removed from KNL 8, 3 Category 2 Trees to be impacted in KNL 8, 14	Butternut will be retained within designated open space blocks. A total of 4 Category 2 Trees and 2 Category 3 Trees will not be harmed (refer to Figure 9a and 9b and Appendix B Tables E & F). Retained trees will be protected by standard tree protection measures. A 25 m buffer around trees that are noted as non-impacted trees will be marked to ensure these trees are not impacted.	The residual impact to Butternut will be the removal of 33 Category 3 Trees and 77 Category 2 Trees, as well as impacting (harming) of 1 Category 3 Tree and 3 Category 2 Trees. This residual impact will be compensated for through the Butternut overall benefit measures outlined in Table 3 of this form.	Regular monitoring will be undertaken during the tree clearing and construction stage (see Row 3 above). At a minimum, this will include inspections once per week during the active season, confirmation of the limits of tree removal, marking of tree removal limits, and monitoring of the construction of new habitat enhancement and mitigation features.	The Butternut compensation program will be initiated within 2 years of tree removal (by spring 2018). Monitoring for the Butternut compensation program will be undertaken by the Rideau Valley Conservation Foundation (RVCF) and the Forest Gene Conservation Association (FGCA) as noted in Table 3 of this form. No on-site monitoring of retained trees is required following tree removal.

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	<p>Category 2 Trees and 9 Category 3 Trees to be removed from KNL 7, and 1 Category 3 Tree to be impacted in KNL 7. Tables E and F (Appendix B) summarize the impacts to these trees and the tree sizes.</p>				
<p>Stormwater Management Plan - Installation of SMP Infrastructure</p>	<p>The redesigned stormwater management plan will no longer require installation of berms in the Kizell Cell and new construction within the Kizell Cell will be limited to the installation of a single outlet/energy dissipater to accommodate flow beyond the first flush during major storm events. The outlet/energy dissipater will be built along the north bank of the Kizell Cell and would involve disturbance to a limited area adjacent to the wetland. This would be undertaken in the summer of 2016. The outlet would be above the permanently wet area of the wetland and this aspect of construction would not involve significant in-water work. The outlet/energy dissipater would occupy approximately</p>	<p>It is not anticipated that construction activities will be undertaken within the Kizell Cell, and hence Least Bittern and their habitat will be largely avoided. The installation of the energy dissipater and other work directly adjacent to the Kizell Cell should be undertaken to avoid the core migratory bird breeding season of April 15th to August 15th. This will reduce the likelihood of impacting breeding Least Bittern through noise from construction or other unforeseen disturbance.</p>	<p>The installation of the stormwater management infrastructure will have a negligible impact on the size of habitat and will remove 1500 m2 adjacent to the edge of the wetland. This will not have a significant impact on Blanding's Turtle or Least Bittern.</p>	<p>Regular monitoring will be undertaken during the construction phase (see Row 3 above). At a minimum, this will include inspections once per week during the active season, confirmation of the limits of tree removal, and monitoring of the construction of new habitat enhancement and mitigation features.</p>	<p>The energy dissipater must be cleaned out periodically once constructed. The energy dissipater is cleaned out at least once at the end of the development cycle. The energy dissipater will be monitored to determine maintenance requirements.</p>

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	1500 m2 adjacent to the edge of the wetland.				
Stormwater Management Plan - Impacts on Water Quality, Substrate, Vegetative Cover, and Contaminants	Potential impacts associated with stormwater inflow include water level fluctuations, water quality changes, substrate quality and contaminant impacts, and changes to vegetative cover.	The revised SMP was redesigned specifically to reduce the potential impact on the Kizell Cell and the associated Blanding's Turtle and Least Bittern habitat. As discussed in the Activity Details section of the IGF form, the SMP has been significantly redesigned so that all flow from KNL 9 will go to the Beaver Cell (an existing licensed stormwater facility) and also so that the first flush flows (up to the first 25 mm) from KNL 7 & 8 will also be diverted to the Beaver Cell. This will reduce the overall water flow to the Kizell Cell significantly and will ensure that only clean water during infrequent major storm events will go to the Kizell Cell. This arrangement will be achieved by expanding the existing capacity in the Beaver Cell through excavation of approximately 6.5 ha of land on the northeast bank	Significant residual impacts in terms of changes to water quality, substrate quality, contaminants, and vegetative cover are not anticipated. These issues are substantially mitigated by the diversion of the first flush flows to the Beaver Cell and the installation of an energy dissipater. The only significant residual impact is caused by water level fluctuations (discussed in the next row).	The post construction monitoring program is described above in Row 4. As noted above, vegetation monitoring of the newly constructed habitat features will include maintenance of a photographic record showing the condition of the new habitat features. The Least Bittern monitoring program is described in greater detail in the next row (below).	See previous column for effectiveness monitoring.

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		<p>of the Beaver Cell (Robert Wingate, Associate, IBI Group, personal communication, February 5, 2015). Three (3) different expansion configurations are currently being considered for this area which may include some combination of pond expansion in City lands, residential lots, or NEA lands around KNL 9. None of these three (3) configurations would significantly impact Blanding's Turtle or Least Bittern habitat, as they would occur at the northeast side of the Beaver Cell, which has not been found to be utilized by either species. The expansion will add approximately 65,000 m³ of additional storage capacity and will ensure that the Kizell Cell is only needed for stormwater management to accept flows beyond the first flush flow relatively infrequently during major storms (Robert Wingate, Associate, IBI Group, personal communication, February 5, 2015). The redesigned stormwater</p>			

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		<p>management plan will no longer require installation of berms in the Kizell Cell and new construction within the Kizell Cell will be limited to the installation of a single outlet/energy dissipater to accommodate flow beyond the first flush during major storm events. The outlet/energy dissipater will be built along the north bank of the Kizell Cell and would involve disturbance to a limited area adjacent to the wetland. The outlet would be at a higher elevation than the permanently wet area of the wetland and this aspect of construction would not involve significant in-water work. The outlet/energy dissipater would occupy approximately 1500 m2 adjacent to the edge of the wetland. The revised SMP significantly mitigates the potential impact of stormwater inflow on water quality, substrate, contaminants, and vegetative cover by diverting the first flush flows to the Beaver Cell. The energy dissipater</p>			

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		helps to slow water inflow and provide time for 'settling out' of suspended solids, silt, and contaminants. This helps to further mitigate the impact of suspended solids, silt, and contaminants.			
Stormwater Management Plan - Increased Water Level Fluctuation	The major potential unmitigated impact from the SMP is water level fluctuation. The increased storage capacity of the Beaver Cell removes the need for permanent storage in the Kizell Cell. This ensures that the static water level in the Kizell Cell will remain unchanged. Water level fluctuations are hence limited to clean water inflow during major storm events. Water level rise during major storms will be of limited duration and relatively infrequent. Least Bittern construct their nest platforms an average of 53 cm above the water's surface (Desgranges 2006). To avoid potential impacts to Least Bittern nests, water level fluctuations within the Kizell Cell would need to be limited to a maximum	The potential 0.83 ha loss of breeding functionality will be offset by the overall increase in foraging and breeding habitat proposed through the habitat compensation plan. As noted above (Refer to Row 6), a new large pool on the west side of the Shirley's Brook realignment will be constructed. This pool will be 1.4 ha in size. The COSEWIC (2009, pp.9) status report for Least Bittern indicates that Least Bittern preferentially breed in marshes with tall emergent vegetation, water levels less than 1 m (usually 10-50 cm), and about 50% open water interspersed in small pockets throughout vegetated areas. Larger wetlands are generally believed to be preferred for breeding, however, the	The new 1.4 ha pond that will be built on the west side of Shirley's Brook is approximately 0.57 ha larger than the estimated potential loss of functional breeding habitat in the Kizell Cell due to water level fluctuations. The potential residual impact is hence an increase in functional breeding habitat of 0.57 ha. This is noted as an overall benefit measure in Table 3 of this form.	The post construction monitoring program is described above in Row 4. As noted above, vegetation monitoring of the newly constructed habitat features will include maintenance of a photographic record showing the condition of the new habitat features. Monitoring for Least Bittern will be completed by KNL's biological consultant. Three (3) years (2016, 2017, 2018) of post-construction monitoring of the Least Bittern population will be undertaken in the Kizell Cell, the Beaver Cell, and the newly created wetland at the west side of the rail line where it meets Terry Fox Drive. An additional three (3) years of Least Bittern monitoring will be undertaken in future when the stormwater	See previous column for effectiveness monitoring.

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	<p>of approximately 40 cm during the 2 year and 5 year storm event for the majority of the Kizell Cell. It is anticipated that this threshold will be exceeded and hence there is the potential for a residual impact (discussed below). Water level fluctuations during the 20 year and the 100 year storm events will exceed these thresholds, however, it is assumed that during the 20 year and 100 year storm events there is already a risk of water level fluctuations impacting Least Bittern nests even under existing conditions. This is because water levels within the Kizell Cell will fluctuate during these major storm events regardless of the SMP, and fluctuation under natural conditions will already exceed 40 cm for portions of the wetland during the 20 year and 100 year storm events, under existing conditions. It is known that natural water level fluctuation is a source of nest mortality during major storm events, even during natural conditions (Jobin 2009;</p>	<p>literature review presented in COSEWIC (2009) suggests that breeding birds will utilize suitable marshes less than 0.5 ha in size for nesting. As described in Row 4, the new 1.4 ha pool at the west side of Shirley's Brook will be constructed and planted to emulate hemi-marsh conditions within the Kizell Cell and will include a mixture of open water and emergent vegetation, suitable for Least Bittern usage. Therefore, the new pool will function to mitigate and compensate for the potential increased risk of nest mortality during infrequent storm events.</p>		<p>management system for the KNL Developments is fully operational (date to be determined). Monitoring will include a presence/absence survey following the National Least Bittern Survey Protocol (Canada Wildlife Service 2011). This monitoring program will determine whether any change in Least Bittern habitat usage has occurred.</p>	

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	<p>Rodgers 1999). Blanding's Turtles utilize wetlands with a diverse array of depth conditions, and hence should be able to adapt to temporary water level fluctuations of this magnitude. Blanding's Turtles tend to prefer relatively shallow wetlands (on average 30 cm deep and usually ranging from 25 to 120 cm deep), though they require access to deeper pools for vital life processes including hibernation (Kiviat 1997; Hartwig 2004; Millar & Blouin-Demers 2011). Hence the magnitude of water level fluctuation affecting the wetland will be within the range of natural variability in wetland conditions typically preferred by Blanding's Turtles. The probability of water level fluctuations impacting a Least Bittern nest was calculated. This was done by multiplying the proportion of the wetland that is flooded by the frequency of the event. Water level fluctuations are shown in Figure 10 (Appendix A) and the</p>				

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	<p>analysis is summarized in Tables C and D (Appendix B). Based on this analysis, the probability of stormwater related water fluctuation impacting a nest is estimated to be 7.6% per year, averaged over a five (5) year period (Table D). This recognizes that in 2/5 years there is likely no probability of nest mortality, in 2/5 years the probability is equal to the 2 year storm event, and in 1/5 years it is equal to the 5 year storm event. It should also be noted that this is likely to be an overestimate, as Least Bittern only nest in the Ottawa area from May 1st to August 1st and so there is a chance that the 2 year and 5 year storm event would occur outside of this season (BSC 2007). Even during the nesting season, fledglings are not susceptible to flooding for the entire season. Because the relative monthly frequency of storms is not known, this factor was not built into the calculation, however it should be understood that the limited duration of the nesting</p>				

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	<p>season would lower the probability of nest mortality further. This translates to an average annual loss of breeding functionality of 0.83 ha (on average 7.6% of the wetland each year). It is known that Least Bittern are highly responsive to changes in wetland habitat and water levels (Jobin 2009). However, the degree to which they may be able to detect and adapt to increased probability of water level fluctuation is unknown. As shown in Figure 10, the majority of the wetland will remain relatively unaffected by the water fluctuations, particularly the central and western sections that are more isolated from human activity and road traffic. There is some potential that Least Bittern may already prefer these portions of the wetland, or may adapt to emphasize use of these areas, both to provide a more tranquil environment and to avoid water level fluctuation. Thereby, Least Bittern may potentially adapt to reduce the likelihood of</p>				

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	<p>mortality over time. Regardless, it is presumed that the entirety of the wetland will remain usable for foraging functions, as water level rises are short term and generally will not impact foraging most of the time. Based on the methodology described above and summarized in Tables C & D (Appendix B), the total potential impact on Least Bittern is estimated as an 0.83 ha loss of breeding habitat functionality. However, it is not currently known if this impact will actually occur, due to the factors outlined above. The potential exists that Least Bittern will adapt to these water level fluctuations to such an extent that no impact occurs. The long term monitoring program will determine whether any changes in the usage of the area by Least Bittern occur following completion of the stormwater management system.</p>				

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Homeowner Awareness Packages	The increased density of residents and their pets in the vicinity of the retained habitat areas creates a risk of individuals and pets interfering with Blanding's Turtles.	Homeowner awareness and education packages will be provided to educate new homeowners on the presence of SAR including Blanding's Turtle. In addition, educational signs are intended to be posted along recreational trails to further educate residents. As discussed in Row 4 (above) development fencing at the back of lots will control the movement of residents and will help to ensure that they only access retained habitat areas at designated access points and trails.	While the homeowner awareness packages and information signs will help to reduce the likelihood of interference with turtles by residents and pets, this risk cannot be entirely mitigated. Some individuals may interfere with Blanding's Turtles regardless of education initiatives. Retaining larger habitat blocks and fencing around retained habitat areas will help to reduce potential impacts.	The post construction monitoring program is described above in Row 4.	See previous column for effectiveness monitoring
Upgrading and Extension of Goulbourn Forced Road	KNL will extend Goulbourn Forced Road from its current position	Mitigation measures to address the potential impacts of road mortality,	Residual impacts related to the removal of the hibernacula were	The post construction monitoring program is described above in Row 4.	See previous column for effectiveness monitoring

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	<p>northward to connect with Terry Fox Drive (Refer to Figure 1 and 2). As noted in the IGF, the majority of the future road alignment was cleared in the 2014-2015 overwintering season. A section of the future road alignment west of the hibernacula was retained at that time, but will be cleared in the 2015-2016 overwintering season. KNL will begin construction of the road, clear the remaining areas of the road alignment, and begin installation of a major water main trunk extension and other services under the road in the 2015-2016 overwintering season. The majority of habitat associated with the road extension has already been cleared and is accounted for in the habitat loss analysis discussed previously. Construction work will be required in close proximity to the hibernacula and may impact the hibernacula during the 2015-2016 overwintering season, before they are removed. The extension of</p>	<p>including the fencing to prevent turtles from accessing the upgraded Goulbourn Forced Road, were previously described in detail in Row 4 (above). Mitigation measures for the temporary retention of the hibernacula and the eventual removal of the hibernacula were described in detail in Row 6 (above). These mitigation measures apply to the road upgrading but are not reiterated here. The section of the road crossing that runs between the Kizell Cell and Beaver Cell (which are currently connected by a culvert under the road) will be upgraded to allow improved turtle passage beneath the road. The design of the turtle passage system under the road will be provided at the detailed design stage, and will be sufficient that it will allow turtles to safely pass beneath the road between the Kizell Cell and the Beaver Cell. The addition of turtle exclusion fencing at this location will reduce the likelihood of road related</p>	<p>described in detail in Row 6 (above). The upgraded crossing between the Kizell Cell and the Beaver Cell is expected to benefit Blanding's Turtle by improving connectivity between these wetlands.</p>		

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	<p>Goulbourn Forced Road will include upgrading of the road section that currently runs between the Kizell Cell and the Beaver Cell (Figure 7d). This section of the road will be upgraded and turtle exclusion fencing will be added. This could affect the ability of turtles and other wildlife to move between the Kizell Cell and the adjacent Beaver Cell. Road upgrading may also result in an increased risk of road related mortality.</p>	<p>mortality.</p>			

2. Legislated requirements for an overall benefit permit under clause 17(2)(c) of the ESA - Cont'd

2.2 Steps to minimize adverse effects for the best alternative (i.e., mitigation measures)

- By checking this box, proponents are confirming that any private individuals (as defined under the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*) acting as primary contacts for the mitigation measures have granted permission to the proponent to share the information being provided to MNR for the purposes of administering the *Endangered Species Act, 2007*.

Provide the primary contact information for any third parties that may perform mitigation measures on behalf of the proponent, where applicable. *Note: Where a permit holder uses a third party to fulfill the conditions of the permit, the permit holder remains responsible for ensuring the permit conditions, including steps to minimize adverse effects, are satisfied.*

Mitigation Measures Primary Contacts

	Mitigation Measure 1	Mitigation Measure 2
Name		
Position/Title		
Legal Name of Organization/Company		
Full Business Mailing Address (unit no., street no., street name, P.O. Box, rural route, postal station, lot no., concession, city/town, province, postal code, etc.)		
Business Telephone Number (include area code & extension)		
Business Fax Number		
Business Email (if available)		

2. Legislated requirements for an overall benefit permit under clause 17(2)(c) of the ESA

2.3 Describe how overall benefit will be achieved for each protected species adversely affected by the activity

Table 3. Summary of Proposed Overall Benefit Plan

Species	Description of Overall Benefit Action (e.g., type of action, location)	Time Frame(s)	Tangible Outcomes of Overall Benefit Actions	Contribution to Species Protection or Recovery	Effectiveness Monitoring
Blanding's Turtle - Off Site Fencing at Terry Fox Drive and Rail Line	Permanent turtle exclusion fencing will be installed at offsite fencing locations in the early summer of 2016. This fencing will be installed once the construction of new habitat areas and tree clearing are substantially complete. This will ensure that the fencing can be installed at the development edge without risk of damage. Fencing can be installed with light equipment during the turtle active season without significant risk of injuring turtles. Angled one-way wildlife exclusion fencing, specifically designed for Blanding's Turtle, will be used at all compensation fencing locations. This will allow turtles walking along fenced roads to exit those roads, but will not allow them to return to the road. The advantage of this fencing is that if any turtle accidentally enters a roadway, the turtle could potentially leave the roadway on their own and are not trapped in the road by the exclusion fencing. This fencing is also impassable by turtles of any size and any age. The one way turtle fencing will be designed to last at minimum fifteen (15) years. This fencing will also benefit other wildlife including other turtle species, snakes, frogs, and small	The fencing will be installed in the summer of 2016 and will be monitored and maintained by the proponent during the four year post construction monitoring program. Following the post construction monitoring program, the fencing will be maintained by City maintenance staff through an agreement with the City of Ottawa. The fencing will be maintained for a minimum of fifteen (15) years. This overall benefit measure will provide an immediate benefit and will continue to provide a benefit in the long term.	The City of Ottawa has monitored road mortality at this location since 2011 and has documented between 1 and 3 Blanding's Turtle deaths per year at this location (Nick Stow personal communication 2015). The fencing will significantly reduce the risk of road mortality at this location and hence will have a significant benefit.	Road related mortality is known to be the primary risk to Blanding's Turtle in Ontario. In the Conservation Needs Assessment (Dillon 2013b) it was identified that road related mortality is currently the largest threat to the South March Highlands Blanding's Turtle population. Current population attrition due to road related mortality is unsustainable and will likely lead to continued population loss. Maintenance of the current population of sexually mature breeding females is the most urgent priority for conservation of this population (Dillon 2013b). Reducing the risk of road mortality contributes significantly to maintaining this population. In combination, approximately 1.5 km of one way turtle fencing will be added at Terry Fox Drive and at Huntmar Drive (described in Rows 1 and 2 of this form),	The effectiveness of the fencing will be monitored through the post construction monitoring and research program. Refer to Row 5 of this table for additional information.

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	<p>mammals by mitigating the risk of these species reaching the roads. KNL proposes to install the one way fencing described above as an overall benefit measure to reduce road related mortality at two locations. The first location is at Terry Fox Drive where the rail line meets the road. An existing turtle exclusion fence and wildlife passage culvert system was installed at Terry Fox Drive by the City of Ottawa during the Terry Fox Drive extension project. However, a large gap in the Terry Fox Drive fencing system was left in place at the intersection with the rail line. This gap is located close to core wetland habitat on both sides of the road, and is hence a critical area where turtles are frequently entering the road. New one way exclusion fencing will be added at this location to 'close the gap'. The design of this new fencing is shown in Figure 7c (Appendix A). As shown in Figure 7c, the new Terry Fox fencing will connect from the existing Terry Fox Drive fencing on the east side of the road, to the fencing along the Shirley's Brook corridor, to create a continuous fence line along the rail line all the way through KNL. This will make it nearly impossible for turtles to access Terry Fox Drive from the east, as they would have to walk more than 1 km along the rail line</p>			<p>providing a benefit to Blanding's Turtles at these locations. An additional approximately 2500 to 2700 m of one way fencing will be installed within KNL 7 & 8 around the retained habitat blocks as a mitigation feature. Thereby, the total one way turtle exclusion fencing installed for mitigation within the development and as a benefit in offsite areas will be approximately 4.0 to 4.2 km.</p>	

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	to find a gap in the fence. On the western side of the intersection the new fencing will connect to the existing fencing at Terry Fox Drive and will continue back approximately 200 to 220 m from the road. This will greatly reduce the accessibility to the road from the west. The fencing will be installed at the bottom of the rail grade along the rail line, making it very difficult for a turtle to get around the fencing. This will substantially reduce the risk of turtles reaching Terry Fox Drive.				
Blanding's Turtle - Fencing at Huntmar Drive	The one way turtle exclusion fencing described in Row 1 (above) will also be installed along Huntmar Drive. The fencing will be the same as described above in Row 1. The City of Ottawa monitoring program has documented an additional 1 to 3 turtle deaths per year along Huntmar Drive, south of the intersection of Huntmar Drive and the rail line (approximately 1.5 km west of KNL) (Nick Stow personal communication 2015). This appears to be a critical location where turtles are crossing the road, due to the position of the Carp River directly adjacent to the road grade in this area. KNL will add approximately 1050 m of fencing at this location, as shown in Figure 8 (Appendix A).	The fencing will be installed in the summer of 2016 and will be monitored and maintained by the proponent during the four year post construction monitoring program. Following the post construction monitoring program, the fencing will be maintained by City maintenance staff through an agreement with the City of Ottawa. The fencing will be maintained for a minimum of fifteen (15) years. This overall benefit measure will provide an immediate benefit and will	The City of Ottawa monitoring program has documented an additional 1 to 3 turtle deaths per year along Huntmar Drive, south of the intersection of Huntmar Drive and the rail line (approximately 1.5 km west of KNL) (Nick Stow personal communication 2015). The fencing will significantly reduce the risk of road mortality at this location and hence will have a significant benefit.	Refer to Row 1 (above) for an explanation of how the fencing contributes to the protection of the species.	The effectiveness of the fencing will be monitored through the post construction monitoring and research program. Refer to Row 5 of this table for additional information.

Species	Description of Overall Benefit Action (e.g., type of action, location)	Time Frame(s)	Tangible Outcomes of Overall Benefit Actions	Contribution to Species Protection or Recovery	Effectiveness Monitoring
		continue to provide a benefit in the long term.			
Blanding's Turtle - Fencing on Goulbourn Forced Road	At least one (1) Blanding's Turtle has been killed along the existing alignment of Goulbourn Forced Road since 2011 (Nick Stow personal communication 2015). As shown in Figure 7d, new chain link fencing will be added where Shirley's Brook and Kizell Cell meet Goulbourn Forced Road, thereby preventing access to the road. This will help reduce the existing risk of road mortality at this location.	The fencing will be installed in the summer of 2016 and will be monitored and maintained by the proponent during the four year post construction monitoring program. Following the post construction monitoring program, the fencing will be maintained by City maintenance staff through an agreement with the City of Ottawa. The fencing will be maintained for a minimum of fifteen (15) years. This overall benefit measure will provide an immediate benefit and will continue to provide a benefit in the long term.	At least one (1) Blanding's Turtle has been killed along the existing alignment of Goulbourn Forced Road since 2011 (Nick Stow personal communication 2015). The fencing will significantly reduce the risk of road mortality at this location and hence will have a significant benefit.	Refer to Row 1 (above) for an explanation of how the fencing contributes to the protection of the species. Based on the City of Ottawa's monitoring data, fencing at the three locations described in Rows 1 to 3 could reduce road related mortality by as much as 3 to 6 turtles per year, which is a significant benefit given the relatively small size of the population (Nick Stow personal communication 2015).	The effectiveness of the fencing will be monitored through the post construction monitoring and research program. Refer to Row 5 of this table for additional information.
Nesting Areas Closer to Core Wetlands	In Table 2 of this form the construction of three (3) new nesting areas was described in detail. These new nesting areas will be built as shown in Figure 6a and 6b (Appendix A). All of these new nesting areas will be closer to core wetlands than the nesting area that will be lost from KNL 8.	The new nest areas will be built in the 2015 to 2016 overwintering season and will be maintained over the 4 year monitoring program.	The Beaudry et al. (2010) study suggests that turtles are willing and able to locate and utilize anthropogenic nesting areas, that such areas could be intentionally created, and also that careful placement of artificial nesting locations may have benefits to the population in terms of reducing mortality to adult	Reducing the risk of adult mortality was noted by the Conservation Needs Assessment as the highest priority for conserving the Blanding's Turtle population (Dillon 2013b). Reducing juvenile mortality in order to improve recruitment into the population was identified as the next	The effectiveness of the fencing will be monitored through the post construction monitoring and research program. Refer to Row 5 of this table for additional information.

Species	Description of Overall Benefit Action (e.g., type of action, location)	Time Frame(s)	Tangible Outcomes of Overall Benefit Actions	Contribution to Species Protection or Recovery	Effectiveness Monitoring
			<p>females from overland movement, while also potentially increasing nest and hatchling survivorship. Three (3) new nesting areas will be constructed throughout the KNL lands including west of the Kizell Cell in an upland area adjacent to the wetland, and in two locations at the west side of Shirley's Brook. These are shown in Figures 6a and 6b (Appendix A). The specifications of these nest areas will follow the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife (MDFW) (2009) Advisory Guidelines for Creating Turtle Nesting Habitat. These new nesting areas are all being placed close to existing wetland habitat and known movement corridors for Blanding's Turtle (Dillon 2013b). It is therefore reasonably likely that the turtles will be able to detect and utilize these nesting areas in a relatively short time. The new nesting areas are therefore likely to provide a benefit to the Blanding's Turtle population by reducing the need for overland movement due to their closer proximity to core wetlands. This</p>	<p>highest priority to conserve the population. Placing nesting areas closer to core wetlands reduces the exposure of both adult females and hatchlings to potential predation, road mortality, and other hazards and hence helps to support the protection of the population.</p>	

Species	Description of Overall Benefit Action (e.g., type of action, location)	Time Frame(s)	Tangible Outcomes of Overall Benefit Actions	Contribution to Species Protection or Recovery	Effectiveness Monitoring
			benefit will include potentially reduced metabolic demand for nesting activity (due to shorter overland movement distances), decreased likelihood of predation and road mortality for nesting females, and increased likelihood of hatchling survival by providing a shorter distance for hatchlings to travel to wetland environments following hatching. Reducing the overland distance between nesting areas and wetlands will likely reduce the risk of predation, human interference, and road mortality for hatchlings as they disperse to wetland environments (Pappas et al. 2009).		
Blanding's Turtle Research and Monitoring Program	Blanding's Turtle post construction habitat and population monitoring will include monitoring in 2016 and 2017 to assess immediate post-construction impacts, while long term monitoring will be conducted in 2018 and 2019. Thereby, post-construction monitoring will include four (4) monitoring years. KNL will partner with an accredited post secondary institution to complete the Blanding's Turtle monitoring program as a research project	The field component of the research program will occur in the active season from 2016 to 2019. The PhD student would be expected to complete their PhD thesis and publish academic papers close to the completion of the field program (publications in approximately 2020 to 2022). Refer to	The PhD student and their supervisor will be expected to undertake original research within the study area and to publish at least one (1) peer reviewed paper or research report using this data.	The research project will provide an overall benefit to Blanding's Turtle by providing a robust study of the effectiveness of the management program outlined in this permit application. The dissemination of the results of this research project will help to inform and refine future Blanding's Turtle management programs.	The research project is a monitoring program and hence no additional effectiveness monitoring is needed.

Species	Description of Overall Benefit Action (e.g., type of action, location)	Time Frame(s)	Tangible Outcomes of Overall Benefit Actions	Contribution to Species Protection or Recovery	Effectiveness Monitoring
	<p>(Refer to Appendix F). The research project will provide an overall benefit to Blanding's Turtle by providing a robust study of the effectiveness of the management program outlined in this permit application. The dissemination of the results of this research project will help to inform and refine future Blanding's Turtle management programs. KNL will partner with a post secondary institution to provide support to a PhD student for a four (4) year period to aid in the completion of a PhD thesis. The PhD thesis will create original research focusing on the Ontario population of Blanding's Turtle. At a minimum, the PhD researcher will conduct the four (4) years of monitoring in KNL 7 & 8, the Kizell Cell, and surrounding habitat areas on behalf of KNL. At a minimum, the PhD student will collect telemetry data showing turtle movement and will monitor the condition of enhanced/newly constructed habitat features. This will include monitoring of the vegetative communities present and maintenance of a photographic record documenting the condition of the mitigation/habitat enhancement measures outlined in this permit application. The PhD student and their supervisor will also be expected to undertake original research within the study area and to publish at least one (1)</p>	<p>Appendix F for additional detail.</p>		<p>The research project will also produce original research focused on the ecology and management of Blanding's Turtle in Ontario. Refer to Appendix F for additional detail.</p>	

Species	Description of Overall Benefit Action (e.g., type of action, location)	Time Frame(s)	Tangible Outcomes of Overall Benefit Actions	Contribution to Species Protection or Recovery	Effectiveness Monitoring
	peer reviewed paper or research report using this data. KNL's consultant will be responsible for writing annual monitoring reports which will be produced in the late season or winter following each monitoring year. These annual reports will be written using the data gathered during the research program. Additional detail on the research program study design, the research lab to undertake the project, the research objectives/ topics, and the proposed methodology are included in Appendix F.				
Butternut - Archiving/ Scion Collection	Table E & F (Appendix B) summarize the total amount of Butternut compensation required. Rose Fleguel of the Rideau Valley Conservation Foundation (RVCF) and the Forest Gene Conservation Association (FGCA) have reviewed the Category 3 trees present within the KNL 7 & 8 lands and have identified four (4) Category 3 trees that are archiveable. These include Trees #50, 80, and 39 in KNL 7 and Tree #66 in KNL 8. The FGCA will be retained to archive these four (4) Category 3 trees. Rose Fleguel and the FGCA have identified these trees as the highest priority for archiving among the Category 3 trees present in the KNL lands. The FGCA grafting program involves collection of 50 grafts from an archiveable tree and	This plan occurs over 5 years, beginning in Year 1 with the location of the tree to be grafted which dictates rootstock source and archive location, and ends in the fall of Year 5 with assessment of grafts after 3 growing seasons in an archive. The FGCA offers the following schedule: Year 1 - 30 new grafts. NOTE - If we have only one window to collect from the tree and the scion collection weather is abnormal (e.g. above freezing) then 50 grafts should be done Year 3 - at least 15 2 year old grafts	Archiving of four (4) Butternut Trees and collection of 50 grafts from each tree.	Archiving is generally regarded as the highest priority activity for the recovery program for Butternut Trees. The FGCA offers the following rationale: The real value of archiving trees accrues when several grafts of many trees are archived in the same location, producing a genetically diverse planting to screen for tolerance and result in seed production for reintroductions. Ultimately, the goal of the archiving program is to create a population that is resistant to the Butternut Canker, thus counteracting the main	See Column #3 for FGCA's monitoring and tending schedule.

Species	Description of Overall Benefit Action (e.g., type of action, location)	Time Frame(s)	Tangible Outcomes of Overall Benefit Actions	Contribution to Species Protection or Recovery	Effectiveness Monitoring
	grafting onto recipient Black Walnut. Grafting is done at three locations for grafting and or graft care, planting and long term tending: the Eastern Ontario Butternut Archive (EOBA in Kemptville) the Central Ontario Butternut Archive (COBA in Angus) and the Southern Ontario Butternut Archive (in London area).	outplanted in 2-3 protected archive sites Year 5 - at least 10 3 year old grafts tended in 2 protected archives (5 in each). Once grafts are 3 years old, seed production can be encouraged, requiring basic tending to continue along with crop forecasting and collection. As canker resistance screening techniques are developed the grafts will be tested and rogued or re-grafted to increase seed production to support reintroduction programs.		threat to the species (refer to www.fgca.net). Archiving of individual trees thus ultimately contributes to the long term archiving effort and development of a Butternut Canker resistant population.	
Butternut – Rideau Valley Conservation Authority Butternut Stewardship Program	KNL will provide support to the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority (RVCA) to expand their implementation of the RVCA Butternut Stewardship Program for a one (1) year period. At the current time, there is no federal or provincial funding supporting the RVCA Butternut Stewardship program. Since 2006, the RVCA Butternut Recovery Program has been connecting with landowners to increase awareness of the endangered status of Butternut and the importance of the recovery effort through outreach, education,	RVCA will begin preparation for the program in 2016 and will distribute seedlings for planting beginning in 2017. It is anticipated that up to 2000 pure Butternut seedlings will be distributed in 2017.	Tangible outcomes include production and distribution of up to 2000 pure Butternut seedlings in batches of 10 to 20 seedlings, to between 100 and 200 landowners across Eastern Ontario. It should be noted that the RVCA has stated that if the program is successful in its initial year, it may be possible to expand the program to additional years. Additional years could be supported as a compensation measure for other Overall	Butternut planting for compensation purposes has generally been undertaken in the past by planting large Butternut plantations with 50% Butternut and 50% companion species. While these plantations may aid in reforestation efforts and create a local high density Butternut population, this approach has several significant drawbacks. Notably, planting a large number of Butternuts in a	Due to the large number of properties which will receive Butternut seedlings, it is not possible to directly monitor all seedlings. Monitoring and maintenance is conducted by asking landowners to provide in-kind planting, maintenance, survival assessment and voluntary reporting for a term of five years. RVCA will coordinate

Species	Description of Overall Benefit Action (e.g., type of action, location)	Time Frame(s)	Tangible Outcomes of Overall Benefit Actions	Contribution to Species Protection or Recovery	Effectiveness Monitoring
	<p>site visits, seed collection, seedling growing and planting. The search for disease tolerant trees for archiving is essential to the recovery of this species and many landowners are brought into that part of the recovery program through the stewardship seedling planting program. Planting seedlings from vigorously surviving trees is important because these seedlings will augment local populations that are dead or dying and potentially increase the Butternut population throughout eastern Ontario. KNL's support will enable RVCA to expand the program to distribute pure Butternut seedlings to landowners, who in turn provide in-kind planting, maintenance, survival assessment and voluntary reporting for a term of five years. KNL support will allow RVCA to produce and provide up to 2000 pure butternut seedlings, and distribute these seedlings in batches of 10 to 20 to numerous landowners throughout eastern Ontario. KNL's support will be utilized to distribute 2000 pure Butternut seedlings to between 100 and 200 different landowners, who will plant those seedlings at various properties across eastern Ontario.</p> <p>Through this program, RVCA will contact and engage 100 to 200 landowners across Eastern Ontario,</p>		<p>Benefit Permits in the future. KNL's support may hence help establish a long term recovery program that could continue to be supported through the overall benefit process in the long term.</p>	<p>single location greatly increases the risk that the plantation will become seriously infected with Butternut Canker, compared to planting multiple smaller populations in separate locations. Second, planting in a single location does not help maintain the distribution of the species across the region and does not afford much opportunity for genetic exchange with local wild Butternut populations. Third, planting in a single location does not offer much opportunity for natural regeneration and expansion of the new population, compared to planting many smaller populations which may have greater opportunities to grow and expand over time. For these reasons, a planting approach which emphasizes planting of many small populations spread out over a large geographic area is much more likely to yield long term conservation gains compared to a high density planting in a single location. The</p>	<p>and compile the voluntary reporting results.</p>

Species	Description of Overall Benefit Action (e.g., type of action, location)	Time Frame(s)	Tangible Outcomes of Overall Benefit Actions	Contribution to Species Protection or Recovery	Effectiveness Monitoring
	<p>collect and plant seeds to produce seedlings, grow and tend seedlings in their nursery, conduct site visits across Eastern Ontario in search of disease tolerant or resistant native pure Butternut trees for seed and scion collection, conduct leaf sample collection for DNA tests to ensure no hybrids are incorporated into the program, and conduct seed forecasting to support seed collection.</p>			<p>RVCA Butternut Stewardship Project should therefore be considered of superior conservation value compared to the existing approach of planting high density Butternut populations in a single location. As noted below, RVCA screens its seed collection trees to ensure that they are planting seedlings with a maximum probability of carrying canker resistant traits. This approach helps maximize the probability that canker resistant trees will be planted across Eastern Ontario. RVCA offers the following rationale to further support this approach: Although there is plenty of Butternut habitat in Ontario, there are decreasing numbers of healthy seed-producing Butternut trees as a result of diseased trees no longer contributing to the seed pool. Increasing loss of forested habitat to agriculture and urban development pressures, natural aging and dying of current Butternut populations, and the lack</p>	

Species	Description of Overall Benefit Action (e.g., type of action, location)	Time Frame(s)	Tangible Outcomes of Overall Benefit Actions	Contribution to Species Protection or Recovery	Effectiveness Monitoring
				<p>of suitable germination sites all add to the decline of Butternut.</p> <p>Butternut is regenerating in relatively low numbers across its range in Ontario and without the focus on seed collection and seedling plantings, it is unlikely there will be sufficient natural regeneration of the species in the future. Collecting seed from healthy trees and planting vigorous seedlings will help to augment local populations that are dead or dying and can potentially increase the Butternut population in Ontario.</p> <p>The following is a list of criteria for choosing appropriate Butternut seed collection trees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessed as a Category 2 or Category 3 tree • DNA tested to ensure non-hybrid pedigree • rural trees ONLY (not urban), essentially, eliminating likelihood of hybridisation • not within 1km of a known hybrid or Japanese walnut 	

Species	Description of Overall Benefit Action (e.g., type of action, location)	Time Frame(s)	Tangible Outcomes of Overall Benefit Actions	Contribution to Species Protection or Recovery	Effectiveness Monitoring
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ showing minimal or no canker (isolated individuals would qualify) ▪ remarkably healthy individual in comparison to the rest of the population if in a heavy canker load area ▪ seed collection areas - areas where 10 or more healthy individuals are growing in close proximity to each other to ensure a good mix of pollen from healthy trees ▪ very old trees >75cm DBH (DBH is general proxy for age) ▪ the healthiest Category 2 or Category 3 tree that represents a population dying from canker infection ▪ a mix of trees annually in different geographic areas and on different site types ▪ no less than 100 seeds/tree...small seed crops could be the result of self-pollination which translates to low viability ▪ MNR seed zone appropriate for the customer base <p>Although tolerance to the canker disease has not been definitively proven</p>	

Species	Description of Overall Benefit Action (e.g., type of action, location)	Time Frame(s)	Tangible Outcomes of Overall Benefit Actions	Contribution to Species Protection or Recovery	Effectiveness Monitoring
				to exist, if a tree is healthy with less canker than the other individuals in the population and in close proximity to a badly cankered tree, that tree is assumed to have tolerance. These types of trees should be a priority for seed collection because some of the seedlings from these trees may have inherited their parents' putative genetic tolerance.	
Least Bittern - Increased size of foraging and breeding habitat	The potential approximate 0.83 ha loss of breeding functionality will be offset by the overall increase in foraging and breeding habitat proposed through the habitat compensation plan. As noted in Table 2 of this form, a new large pool on the west side of the Shirley's Brook realignment will be constructed. This pool will be 1.4 ha in size. The design of this pool is discussed in detail in Table 2 of this form.	The new deep pool will be built in the 2015 to 2016 overwintering season and will be maintained over the 4 year monitoring program.	The new 1.4 ha pond that will be built on the west side of Shirley's Brook is approximately 0.57 ha larger than the estimated potential loss of functional breeding habitat in the Kizell Cell due to water level fluctuations. The residual impact is hence an increase in functional breeding habitat of 0.57 ha.	The COSEWIC (2009, pp.9) status report for Least Bittern indicates that Least Bittern preferentially breed in marshes with tall emergent vegetation, water levels less than 1 m (usually 10-50 cm), and about 50% open water interspersed in small pockets throughout vegetated areas. Larger wetlands are generally believed to be preferred for breeding, however, the literature review presented in COSEWIC (2009) suggests that breeding birds will utilize suitable marshes less than 0.5 ha in size for nesting. The new 1.4 ha pool at the west side of Shirley's	Monitoring for Least Bittern will be completed by KNL's biological consultant. Three (3) years (2016, 2017, 2018) of post-construction monitoring of the Least Bittern population will be undertaken in the Kizell Cell, the Beaver Cell, and the newly created wetland at the west side of the rail line where it meets Terry Fox Drive. An additional three (3) years of Least Bittern monitoring will be undertaken in future when the stormwater management system for the KNL Developments is fully operational

Species	Description of Overall Benefit Action (e.g., type of action, location)	Time Frame(s)	Tangible Outcomes of Overall Benefit Actions	Contribution to Species Protection or Recovery	Effectiveness Monitoring
				<p>Brook will be constructed and planted to emulate hemi-marsh conditions within the Kizell Cell and will include a mixture of open water and emergent vegetation, suitable for Least Bittern usage. Therefore, the new pool will function to mitigate and compensate for the potential increased risk of nest mortality during infrequent storm events. This will provide a benefit by increasing the total size of breeding habitat in the KNL lands.</p>	<p>(date to be determined). Monitoring will include a presence/absence survey following the National Least Bittern Survey Protocol (Canada Wildlife Service 2011).</p>
Improved Connection Between the Kizell Cell and Beaver Cell	<p>As noted previously, KNL will extend Goulbourn Forced Road from its current position northward to connect with Terry Fox Drive (Refer to Figure 1 and 2). The extension of Goulbourn Forced Road will include upgrading of the road section that currently runs between the Kizell Cell and the Beaver Cell (Figure 7d). The section of the road crossing that runs between the Kizell Cell and Beaver Cell (which are currently connected by a culvert under the road) will be upgraded to allow improved turtle passage beneath the road. The design of the turtle passage system under the road will be provided at the detailed design stage, and will be sufficient that it will allow turtles to safely pass</p>	<p>Construction work on the extension of Goulbourn Forced Road will begin in the winter of 2015-2016.</p>	<p>The tangible outcome of the road upgrading will be a passage system that will allow Blanding's Turtles to move between the Kizell Cell and Beaver Cell without the risk of road mortality. The upgraded crossing between the Kizell Cell and the Beaver Cell is expected to benefit Blanding's Turtle by improving connectivity between these wetlands.</p>	<p>To date there has been no evidence of Blanding's Turtle utilizing the Beaver Cell, even though a comparatively large population of turtles is present in the adjacent Kizell Cell (Dillon 2013b). This may be due to several factors, but could include the fact that there is not currently a sufficient passage system for turtles to move easily from the Kizell Cell to the Beaver Cell. The Beaver Cell represents a comparatively large wetland that may provide suitable habitat for Blanding's Turtle.</p>	<p>Turtle movement and the effectiveness of the passage and fencing system will be monitored through the post construction monitoring and research program. Refer to Row 5 of this table for additional information.</p>

Species	Description of Overall Benefit Action (e.g., type of action, location)	Time Frame(s)	Tangible Outcomes of Overall Benefit Actions	Contribution to Species Protection or Recovery	Effectiveness Monitoring
	beneath the road between the Kizell Cell and the Beaver Cell. The addition of turtle exclusion fencing at this location will reduce the likelihood of road related mortality.			Enhancing connectivity to the Beaver Cell may improve the likelihood that turtles will utilize this habitat.	

2. Legislated requirements for an overall benefit permit under clause 17(2)(c) of the ESA - Cont'd

2.3 Describe how overall benefit will be achieved for each protected species adversely affected by the activity

- By checking this box, proponents are confirming that any private individuals (as defined under the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*) acting as primary contacts for the overall benefit actions have granted permission to the proponent to share the information being provided to MNR for the purposes of administering the *Endangered Species Act, 2007*.

Provide the primary contact information for any third parties that may perform the overall benefit actions on the behalf of the proponent. *Note: Where a permit holder uses a third party to fulfil the conditions of the permit, the permit holder remains responsible for ensuring the permit conditions, including overall benefit actions, are satisfied.*

Overall Benefit Primary Contacts

	Overall Benefit Primary Contacts 1	Overall Benefit Primary Contacts 2
Name		
Position/Title		
Legal Name of Organization/Company		
Full Business Mailing Address (unit no., street no., street name, P.O. Box, rural route, postal station, lot no., concession, city/town, province, postal code, etc.)		
Business Telephone Number (include area code & extension)		
Business Fax Number		
Business Email		
Overall Benefit Action(s)		

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3. Required Technical Drawings, Maps or Figures

Please list and attach any relevant documents (e.g., maps, shapefiles, photos, satellite images and technical drawings) **relating to your overall benefit plan**, such as:

- Appropriately scaled ortho-photo maps and design drawings showing the location and details of the overall benefit actions.
- Detailed technical and/or construction drawings showing the location, major components and sequencing of the proposed overall benefit actions.
- Detailed landscape planting, remediation and/or other plans, if applicable.

Note: The total space for attachments is limited to 25MB. Links to existing FTP sites containing photos and other materials for the proposed activity can be indicated in the list of attached documents space.

Please do not include personal information in the attached documents.

Listing of attached documents:

4. Submission Information

Date this form was submitted to the local MNR office (yyyy-mm-dd)*

2015-10-29

Please note: the email function will not work if you do not have your automatic email settings established. In these cases, please save a copy of your form, access your email account and attach a copy of the form for email submission to your local MNR. The list of MNR office email addresses is below for your reference.

Email Client Option *

Default Email Application (e.g., MS Outlook)

Internet Email (e.g., Yahoo or Hotmail. Save the form and send it manually to the MNR office by using internet email service.)

Local MNR office form is submitted to*

Kemptville

MNR Email Address for reference

sar.kemptville@ontario.ca

Proposal title (i.e., same as title provided in IGF and AAF)*

Kanata Lakes North Development (KNL): Overall Benefit Permit Application Supplemental Material

Is the proposed activity subject to the *Environmental Assessment Act* ("EA Act")?*

Yes No

If yes, Identify the appropriate class environmental assessment process.

(Note: MNR may require evidence that you have complied with the requirements under the *EA Act*).

Authorization*

I, _____ (name, hereafter "proponent"),

confirm that the information provided in this form is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge. I grant permission for a summary of my proposed permit application to be posted on the Ministry of Natural Resources Species at Risk website and the Environmental Registry for the purpose of administering the *Endangered Species Act, 2007* and its Regulations and in accordance with the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, 1990*.

██████████