



NUCLEAR WASTE MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION SOCIÉTÉ DE GESTION DES DÉCHETS NUCLÉAIRES

Draft Community Profile

TOWNSHIP OF HORNEPAYNE, ONTARIO



APM-REP-06144-0007

OCTOBER 2013

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DRAFT
Community Profile
Hornepayne, ON



OCTOBER 2013

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AANDC	Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
CCFN	Chapleau Cree First Nation
CLFN	Constance Lake First Nation
CN Rail	Canadian National Railway
CPI	Consumer Price Index
FONOM	Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities
MNDM	Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
NOMA	Northwestern Ontario Municipal Association
NSFC	Northeast Superior Forest Community
NWMO	Nuclear Waste Management Organization
OPP	Ontario Provincial Police
PMFN	Pic Mobert First Nation
VIA Rail	VIA Rail Canada Incorporated

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This community profile has been prepared as part of the Township of Hornepayne's ('Hornepayne's') participation in the Nuclear Waste Management Organization's (NWMO) *Learn More* program. This program is offered to communities interested in exploring and potentially hosting the Adaptive Phased Management (APM) Project: the deep geological repository and Centre of Expertise which is required as part of Canada's plan for the long-term management of used nuclear fuel.

This document brings together information about the community, its history, its aspirations and current conditions. The information contained in this report is not an assessment of any kind; instead, it is intended to paint a picture of the community as it stands today. Such a picture can be a helpful starting point for community discussions about how future projects might be implemented in the community, and the extent to which a project might contribute to the well-being of the community over the long term, including the APM Project. The APM Project will only be implemented in a community that has reflected upon whether the project will contribute to community well-being and, after a series of detailed studies have been completed to confirm the safety and appropriateness of a site, has expressed an informed willingness to host the project. Over time, communities in the surrounding area will also need to become involved in the learning process.

This profile is organized to describe the characteristics of the community through five different perspectives or 'lenses':

- Human: Skills, knowledge and essential services supporting the well-being of the community;
- Economic: Monetary or financial resources supporting the well-being of the community;
- Infrastructure: Basic physical infrastructure supporting the well-being of the community;
- Social: Social and community activities in which people participate and the resources drawn upon to support well-being; and,
- Natural Environment: Nature and the natural environment important to well-being.

The characteristics of the community are referred to as "assets" throughout the report. This is intended to highlight their importance and pave the way for a broad and holistic discussion of how the community may be affected by the Adaptive Phased Management Project, or other large project which the community may consider. This discussion of the characteristics of the community which support community life may also help the community identify other important aspects which should also be considered.

The information and data used to compile this profile was derived from a combination of sources, including:

- Publicly available documents and statistics;
- Data and information provided by the community;

- Insights derived from discussion with the Community Liaison Committee and through interviews with community leaders; and,
- Consultant visits and observations.

Although this profile contains references to other communities within the region, these references are intended only as a means to round out the community profile and provide some context for discussion.

This profile also includes Statistics Canada census data (collected at 5-year intervals, e.g., 1996, 2001, 2006, and most recently in 2011 [census and National Household Survey (NHS)]). Where 2011 NHS data is not available, it is noted that the 2006 data are now seven years old. In some cases, data are limited by the level of detail available (e.g., data may be rounded¹ or suppressed by Statistics Canada due to small sample sizes), or the type of data collected in a given year. NHS 2011 data for Hornepayne is not available². In some cases, supplementary information is available from other sources, including the engagement activities conducted for the Phase 1 Community Well-being Assessment.

The NWMO *Learn More* program encourages collaboration and shared learning involving the NWMO and the community throughout all stages of reflection and decision-making. NWMO efforts to learn about and understand the community, its aspirations and current conditions will continue throughout the duration of Hornepayne's involvement in the *Learn More* program.

¹ Statistics Canada applies a confidentiality procedure of random rounding to all Census data to avoid the possibility of associating statistical data with any identifiable individual. With this method all data, including totals and margins are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of "5" or in some cases "10". As a result, the sum of a set of data may not add to the total, and percentages, which are calculated on rounded figures, do not necessarily add to 100%. The impact of this procedure is particularly noticeable on small counts. In effect, small numbers may lose their precision, and percentages calculated based on these numbers may not represent the proportion of the population indicated. In such cases, the percentages in a table may add to over and in some instances less than 100%, and the reader is advised to apply a cautionary note when interpreting the findings.

² The 2011 National Household Survey data for Hornepayne has been suppressed by Statistics Canada for data quality reasons (Global Non-Response Rate greater than 50%). Complementing the data collected by the census, the National Household Survey (NHS) is designed to provide information about people in Canada by their demographic, social and economic characteristics as well as provide information about the housing units in which they live. It is a voluntary survey (unlike the mandatory census).

2.0 COMMUNITY PROFILE

This section of the profile includes detailed overviews of all five (5) Asset Categories as they relate to the community of Hornepayne. The Asset Categories are:

- Human
- Economic
- Infrastructure
- Social
- Natural Environment

2.1 OVERVIEW

The Township of Hornepayne, formerly known as Fitzback and the Township of Wicksteed³, is a small community located in Northcentral Ontario⁴ within the District of Algoma⁵. It is accessible by multiple transportation networks, including Provincial Highway 631 and the Canadian National Railway (CN Rail) corridor. This section of the profile provides an overview of Hornepayne. The key components described here are:

- Location;
- Land Size and Uses; and,
- Vision and Strategic Plan.

2.1.1 LOCATION

The Township of Hornepayne is located on Highway 631 approximately 98 kilometres north of White River/Highway 11 junction, and 72 kilometres south of Highway 17 junction (see Figure 1 and Figure 2). Three major centres are within approximately 500 kilometres of Hornepayne: Thunder Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, and Timmins. The Township is a main stop on the CN Rail line, with Via Rail Canada Incorporated (VIA Rail) providing passenger rail service in both easterly and westerly directions⁶. The Town of Hearst, located approximately 130 kilometres to the northeast, is a regional centre for Township residents and provides a range of services.

Figure 1: Location of Hornepayne



Source: Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation. 2009. *Hornepayne Community*

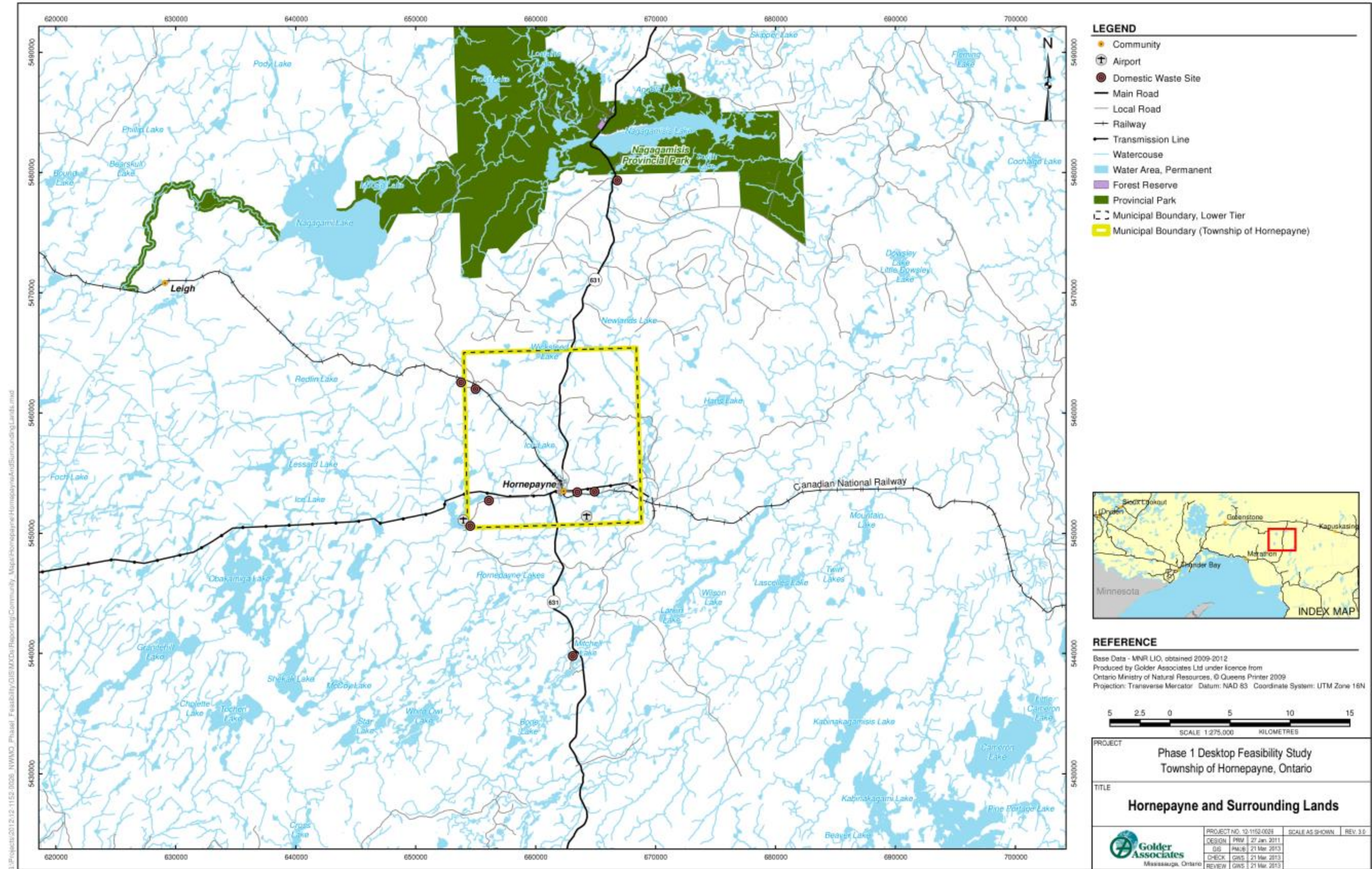
³ Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. January 2006. *Crown Land Use Policy Atlas Policy Report G1776: Hornepayne Urban Area*. Website. <http://www.lio.ontario.ca/imf-ows/sites/clupa/xmlReader.jsp?xsl=XML/web-primary.xsl&polid=G1776>.

⁴ Golder Associates Ltd. June 2011. *Summary Report Initial Screening Report for Siting a Deep Geological Repository for Canada's Used Nuclear Fuel*. Prepared for NWMO.

⁵ Association of Ontario Municipalities. July 2012. *Ontario Municipal Home Pages*. Website. <http://www.amo.on.ca/YLG/ylg/ontario.html#REGIONS>.

⁶ Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne. n.d.. *A Little About Our Community*. Website. <http://www.hornepayne.com/townblurb.pdf>.

Figure 2: Hornepayne and Surrounding Lands



Source: Golder Associates Ltd. 2013. *Hornepayne and Surrounding Lands*.

2.1.2 LAND SIZE AND USES

The Township occupies a total land mass of approximately 205 km²⁷ and features a small urban centre. Hornepayne has largely been determined by rail transportation with the primary CN Rail line bisecting the community⁸ and has also been influenced by forestry activities⁹. Land uses vary and include the following designations: Urban Residential; Rural Residential; Commercial; Industrial; and Recreation¹⁰.

2.1.3 VISION AND STRATEGIC PLAN

A *Strategic Plan for the Community of Hornepayne* was completed in July 2011. The Plan was prepared in consultation with community members and identifies future opportunities, including growth of the local economy. It recognizes the Township as having experienced past challenges and undergoing transition. The need to address challenges and transition is reflected in the Plan's vision statement:

*"To position Hornepayne to take advantage of business opportunities and promote the successful growth of those endeavours while providing the best possible care and services to the citizens of Hornepayne"*¹¹.

The Plan's mission statement further elaborates the intent of the vision. The mission statement is: "To ensure the survival and growth of our community, and to bolster commitment to the entrepreneurs, volunteers and citizens that live in our community"¹².

A similar vision statement is expressed in the 2008 *Township of Hornepayne Investment Readiness Profile*, which states:

*"For the community of Hornepayne to facilitate economic development and diversification to showcase its appealing, safe, liveable and well-managed community assets"*¹³.

The Strategic Plan also identified a number of common values shared by individuals, agencies and businesses in the Community of Hornepayne. These values are:

⁷ Golder Associates Ltd. June 2011. *Summary Report Initial Screening Report for Siting a Deep Geological Repository for Canada's Used Nuclear Fuel*. Prepared for NWMO.

⁸ Algoma District School Board. 2003. Hornepayne Public School Profile. Website: <http://www.adsb.on.ca/uploads/info/listings/HornepaynePublicSchool.pdf>

⁹ AECOM. April 2011. *Community Profile – Hornepayne, Ontario*. Prepared for NWMO.

¹⁰ Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. January 2006. *Crown Land Use Policy Atlas Policy Report G1776: Hornepayne Urban Area*. Website: <http://www.lio.ontario.ca/imf-ows/sites/clupa/xmlReader.jsp?xsl=XML/web-primary.xsl&polid=G1776>.

¹¹ Hornepayne Community Adjustment Committee. July 2011. *Strategic Plan for the Community of Hornepayne*. Prepared for the Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne.

¹² Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne. May 2011. *Strategic Plan for the Municipal Council Township of Hornepayne for the Term 2010-2014*. Website: <http://www.hornepayne.com/Strategic%20Plan%20for%20Municipal%20Council.pdf>.

¹³ Jaremy, Gail and Latoski, Tiffany. 2008. *Township of Hornepayne Investment Readiness Profile Prepared for Economic and Tourism Sector*. Prepared for the Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne.

- i. Public safety supersedes all economic needs;
- ii. Municipal revenues are public funds for the betterment of municipal services that are applied to the greater community good and delivered in an open and accountable fashion;
- iii. Quality of life extends beyond economic returns and includes quality education, health and social services, safe and free public space, access to affordable leisure and recreational facilities;
- iv. Private sector initiatives are at the core of the Hornepayne economic structure and competitiveness is defined and achieved through standard market conditions without government interference;
- v. The natural resource based industries including forestry, tourism and transportation are the economic foundations on which Hornepayne has been developed and are the heritage that will ensure prosperity and a stable future;
- vi. All sectors must work harmoniously to preserve existing businesses and facilitate the development of new businesses;
- vii. Environmental sustainability and effective management of natural resources are critical elements of a long term and prosperous future;
- viii. The cultural diversity of the local population is an integral part of the Hornepayne Community and its future.

2.2 HUMAN ASSETS

Human Assets within a community include the skills and knowledge inherent in a community. They also include the ability of a community to provide its residents with access to other skills, knowledge and essential services that are fundamental to maintaining community well-being, quality of life or a desired standard of living.

This section of the profile outlines human assets for Hornepayne. The key human assets are:

- Population Size and Demographics;
- Skills and Labour;
- Education;
- Educational Attainment; and,
- Health and Safety Facilities and Services.

2.2.1 HUMAN ASSET INDICATORS

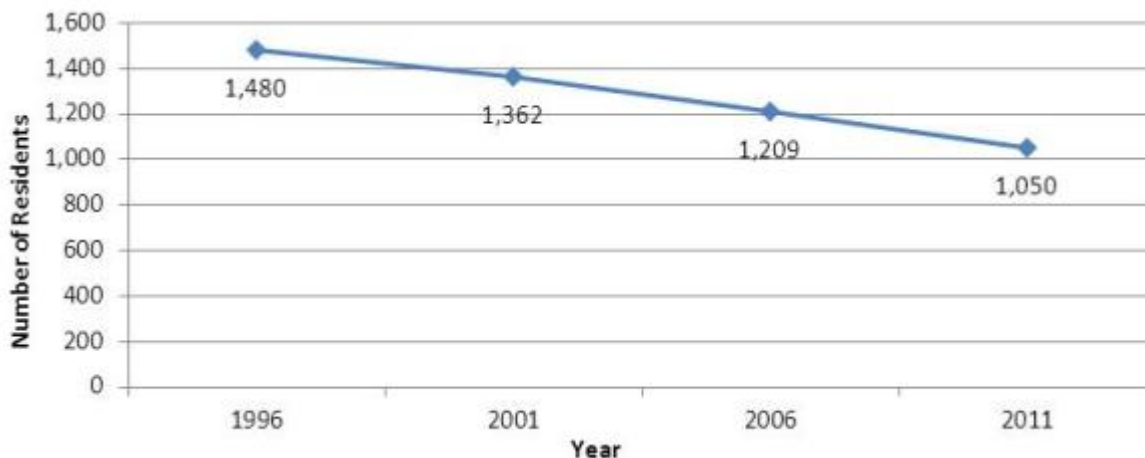
2.2.1.1 POPULATION SIZE AND DEMOGRAPHICS

In 2011, the Township of Hornepayne had a reported population of 1,050 residents – a decrease of 13.2% from the 2006 Census period¹⁴. Figure 3 and Table 1 below illustrate a trend of a steadily declining population, having decreased by more than 29.0 percentage points over the past 15 years¹⁵. The rate of population decline was larger in 2011 and 2006 than in previous years.

¹⁴ Statistics Canada. 2012. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profile*. Website. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E>.

¹⁵ Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profiles*.

Figure 3: Hornepayne Population Trend, 1996 – 2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profiles*.

Table 1: Hornepayne Population Trends, 1996 – 2011

Time Period	Hornepayne Population (Change from Previous Census)
1996	1,480 (-8.1%)
2001	1,362 (-8.0%)
2006	1,209 (-11.2%)
2011	1,050 (-13.2%)

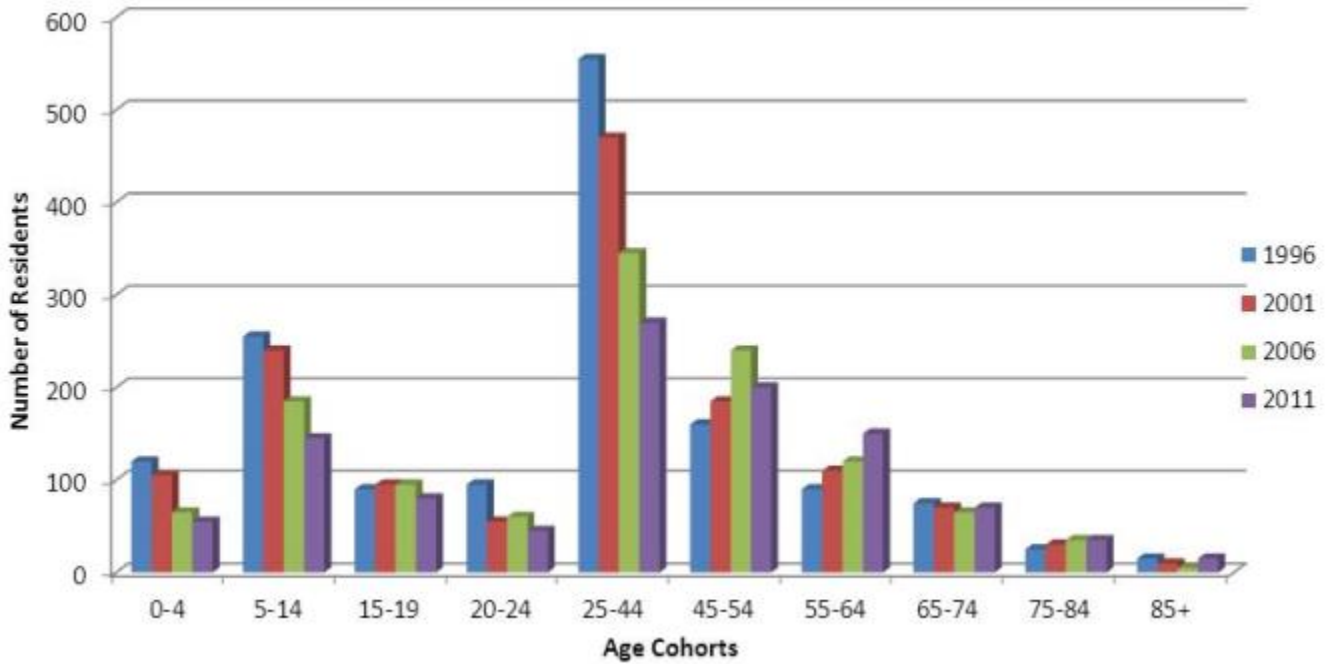
Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profiles*.

Demographic Trends

Figure 4 below shows the Township’s total population by age category for the period 1996 to 2011. The figure illustrates a declining youth population (those aged 5 to 14 years) and a declining birth rate¹⁶ since 2001, while there is an increasing senior’s population (those aged 55 to 64 years and 75 to 84 years). A large proportion of the Township’s population is made up of residents between the ages of 25 to 44 years. However, the proportion of residents aged 25 to 44 years has steadily declined between 1996 and 2011.

¹⁶ According to the Porcupine Health Unit, birth rates of member communities, including Hornepayne, declined between 1992 and 2006. Porcupine Health Unit. September 2006. *Community Check-Up: A PHU Status Report*.

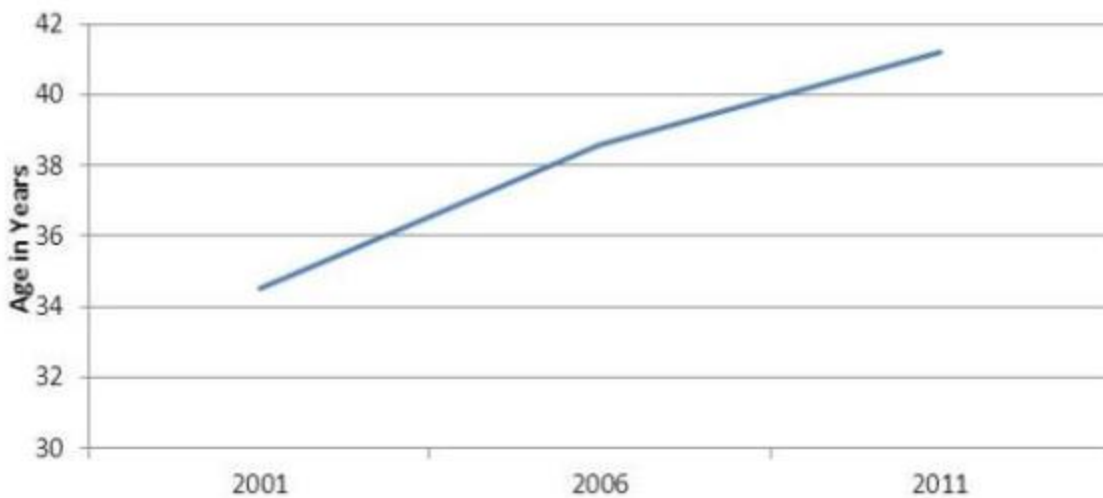
Figure 4: Hornepayne Age Trends, 1996 – 2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profiles*.

Figure 4 above illustrates an aging trend with an increasing proportion of Township residents aged 45 years and older. This aging trend is supported by an increasing median age as well (see Figure 5). Between the 2006 and 2011 Census periods, the median age of the Township increased by 2.6 years, to 41.2 years in 2011 as compared to 38.6 years in 2006.

Figure 5: Hornepayne Median Age Trends, 2001 – 2011¹⁷



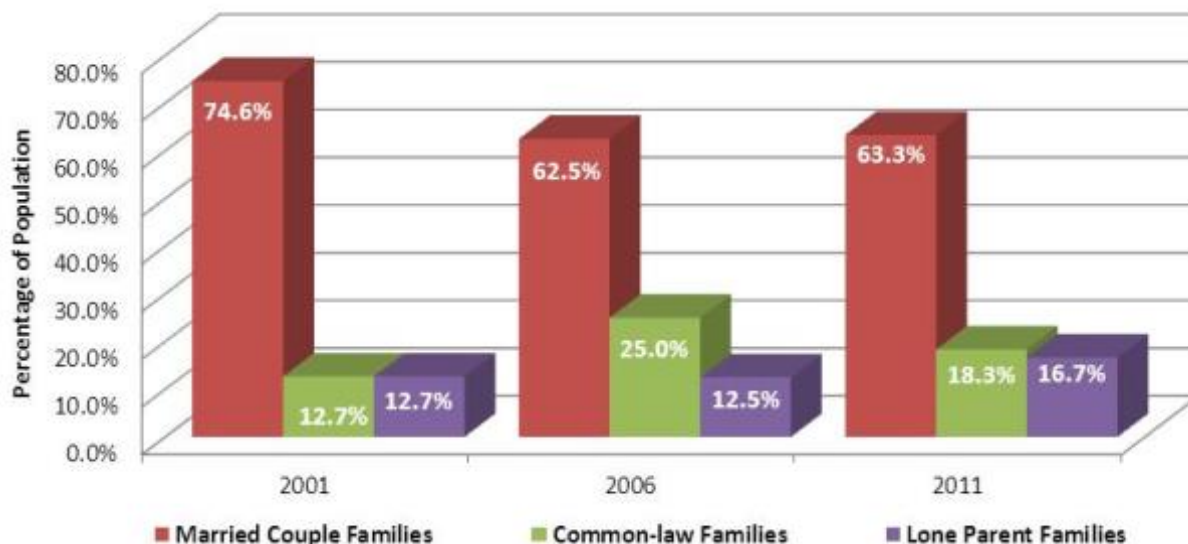
Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2008, 2012. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profiles*.

¹⁷ Due to data limitations, Hornepayne’s median age for the 1996 Census of Population could not be included.

Household Characteristics

Figure 6 below illustrates family characteristics for the Township’s total population in 2001, 2006 and 2011¹⁸. For these years, the majority of families in the Township were reportedly married couple families (74.6%, 62.5% and 63.3% respectively). In 2001, common-law families represented 12.7% of the population; while in 2006 this increased to 25.0%, decreasing to 18.3% in 2011. The percentage of lone-parent families remained constant at over 12.0% in 2006 and 2011, but increased to 16.7% in 2011.

Figure 6: Hornepayne Family Characteristics, 2001 – 2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 2002, 2007, 2012. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profiles*.

Table 2 identifies the Township’s average family size by family household type. Between 2001 and 2006 the average family size remained relatively stable with the exception of common-law families, which decreased by 0.7 persons and female lone parent families which increased by 0.4 persons in the same period.

Table 2: Hornepayne Family Characteristics, 2001 – 2011

Household Characteristics	2001	2006	2011 ¹⁹
	Average Persons Per Family Grouping – Number (No.)		
All Census Families	N/A	3.1	2.9
Married Couple Families	3.4	3.4	N/A
Common-Law Families	3.7	3.0	N/A
Lone Parent Families	2.6	2.6	N/A
Female Lone Parent Families	2.8	3.2	N/A
Male Lone Parent Families	0.0	0.0	N/A

Source: Statistics Canada. 2002, 2007, 2012. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profiles*.

¹⁸ National Household Survey data 2011 for Hornepayne is currently not available – “Data for the Hornepayne area has been suppressed for data quality or confidentiality reasons”.

¹⁹ Due to data limitations, the average persons per family grouping for the 2011 Census of Population could not be included.

Mobility Status

Mobility status refers to the movement of individuals over a period of time. The Township is comprised of a relatively stable population, with the majority of residents being categorized as non-movers. However, an increasing number of residents moved away between 2001 and 2006, indicating a degree of out-migration.

Table 3 below illustrates mobility status of Hornepayne residents for the 2001 and 2006 Census periods. In 2001, a majority of residents are categorized as non-movers (i.e., residents who have not moved from the Township over the past 1 to 5 years). Over a one year period, more than 85.0% of residents were non-movers compared to 61.4% of residents over a five year period. In 2006, 83.2% of residents were non-movers over a one year period, compared to 72.5% over a five year period.

Table 3: Hornepayne One and Five Year Mobility Status, 2001 – 2006

Population Type	Mobility Status – Place of Residence	Total	
Total Population (2001)	Mobility Status of 1 Year – Number (No.)	1,335	
	Lived at the same address 1 year ago	1,135	85.0%
	Lived within the same province or territory 1 year ago, but changed addresses within the same province or territory	190	14.2%
	Lived in a different province, territory or country 1 year ago	10	0.7%
	Mobility Status of 5 Years – Number (No.)	1,245	
	Lived at the same address 5 years ago	765	61.4%
	Lived within the same province or territory 5 years ago, but changed addresses within the same province or territory	465	37.3%
	Lived in a different province, territory or country 5 years ago	25	2.0%
Total Population (2006)	Mobility Status of 1 Year – Number (No.)	1,190	
	Lived at the same address 1 year ago	990	83.2%
	Lived within the same province or territory 1 year ago, but changed addresses within the same province or territory	190	16.0%
	Lived in a different province, territory or country 1 year ago	10	0.8%
	Mobility Status of 5 Years – Number (No.)	1,145	
	Lived at the same address 5 years ago	830	72.5%
	Lived within the same province or territory 5 years ago, but changed addresses within the same province or territory	305	26.6%
	Lived in a different province, territory or country 5 years ago	0	0.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. 2002, 2007. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profiles*.

2.2.1.2 SKILLS AND LABOUR

The Township has a diverse and aging labour force which comprised approximately 72.6% of the Township's total population in 2006 (see Table 4). In the same year, the labour force consisted of approximately 690 individuals aged 15 years and older. More than 78% of Township residents were of working age (aged 15 years or older) – a proportion that has declined since 1996. In 2006, the Township had an unemployment rate²⁰ of 5.1%.

Table 4: Hornepayne Labour Force Characteristics, 2006

Labour Force Activity	2006	
	Number (No.)	Percentage (%)
Total population 15 years and older	950	-
In the labour force	690	72.6%
Employed	655	94.9%
Unemployed	35	5.1%
Not in the labour force	260	27.4%

Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profile*.

Figure 7 and Figure 8 below provide an overview of the Township's total population aged 15 years and older in the labour force by industry, while Figure 9 and Figure 10 below indicate the Township's total population in the labour force by occupation.

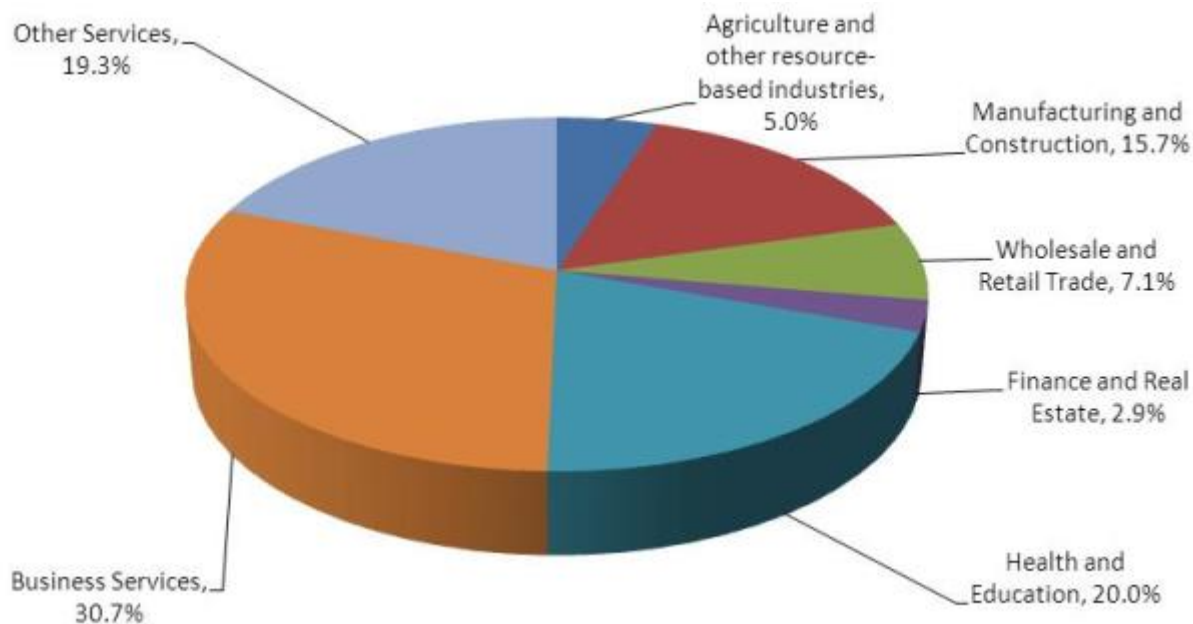
Labour Force by Industry, 2001

In 2001, Township residents worked primarily in *business services* (30.7%), *health and education* (20.0%), and *other services* (e.g., Repair and maintenance, personal and laundry services, private households, and religious/civic/professional organizations) (19.3%) industries (see Figure 7). When disaggregated by gender, men worked primarily in *business services*²¹ (45.8%) and *manufacturing and construction* (24.1%), while women worked primarily in *health and education* (42.9%) and *other services* (28.6%) in 2001.

²⁰ According to Statistics Canada, unemployment rate refers to the number of persons unemployed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to the Census Day (i.e., the date the Census was conducted), expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years or older excluding institutional residents. Statistics Canada. 2007. *2006 Census Dictionary – 2006 Census Year*. Website. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>.

²¹ According to Statistics Canada, the Business Services workforce by industry category includes transportation services, such as those employed by CN Rail in the Township.

Figure 7: Hornepayne Workforce by Industry, 2001

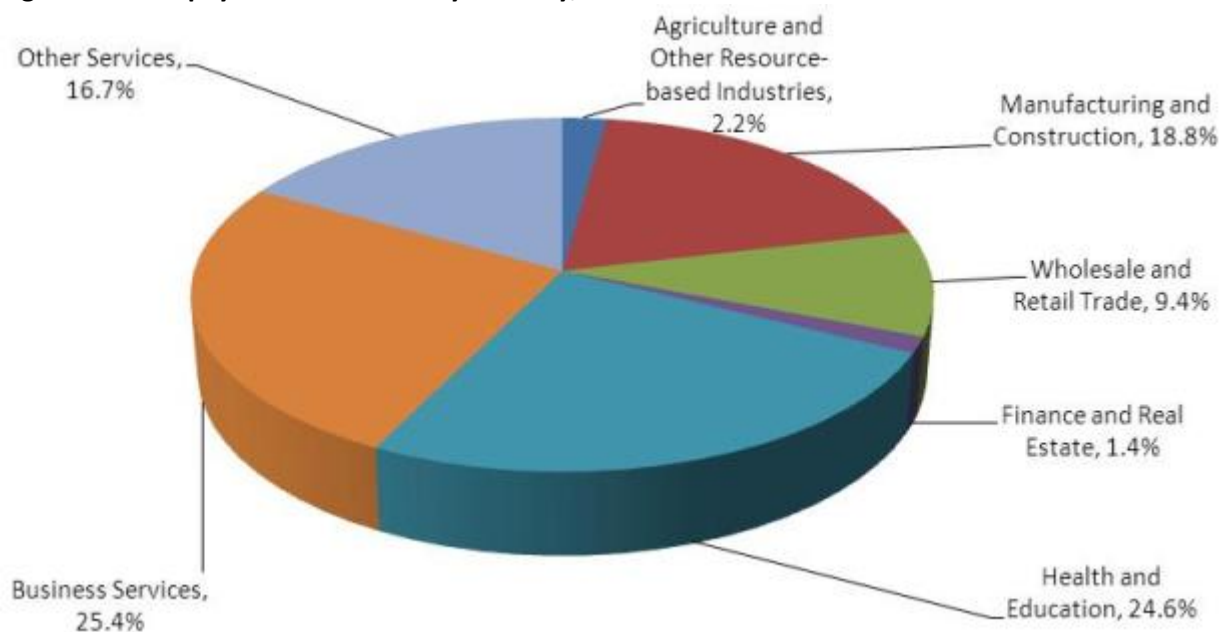


Source: Statistics Canada. 2002. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profile*.

Labour Force by Industry, 2006

Between 2001 and 2006, the Township’s total population and labour force size declined. During this period, the Township’s labour force decreased in size by 10 residents. Figure 8 below illustrates that Township residents worked primarily in *business services* (25.4%) in 2006, followed by *health and education* (24.6%) and *other services* (16.7%): the same top 3 industries as in 2001. When disaggregated by gender, men worked primarily in *Business services* (38.4%) and *manufacturing* (28.8%), while women worked primarily in *health care and social services* (29.2%) and *other services* (20.0%) in 2006.

Figure 8: Hornepayne Labour Force by Industry, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profile*.

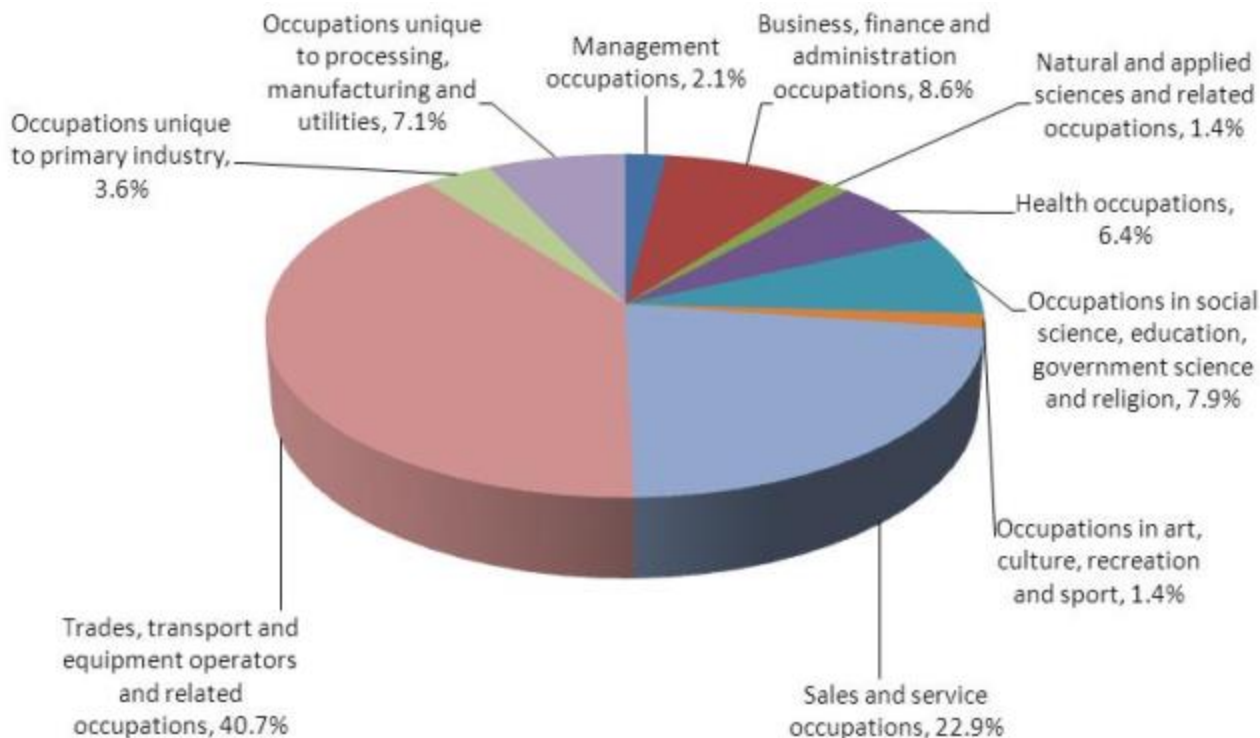
Figures 9 and 10 below provide an overview of the Township’s total population aged 15 years and older in the labour force by occupation.

Labour Force by Occupation, 2001²²

Figure 9 below indicates that Township residents worked primarily in the *trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations* (40.7%) and *sales and services occupations* (22.9%) in 2001. When disaggregated by gender, males worked primarily in *trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations* (59.5%) and *occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities* (13.1%), while women worked primarily in *sales and service occupations* (40.4%) and *business, finance and administration occupations* (17.5%) in 2001.

²² The 2001 Census of Population workforce by occupation categories are based on the National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2001 (NOC-S 2001). The 2001 Census of Population workforce by occupation categorizations is based on a series of 540 unit groups, 140 minor groups and 10 broad occupational categories based on the National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S). The 2001 and 2006 Census of Population categorize workforce by occupation based on the “kind of job a person holds and the description of his or her duties”. Statistics Canada. 2007. *2006 Census Dictionary - Census Year 2006*. Website. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>.

Figure 9: Hornepayne Labour Force by Occupation, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada. 2002. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profile*.

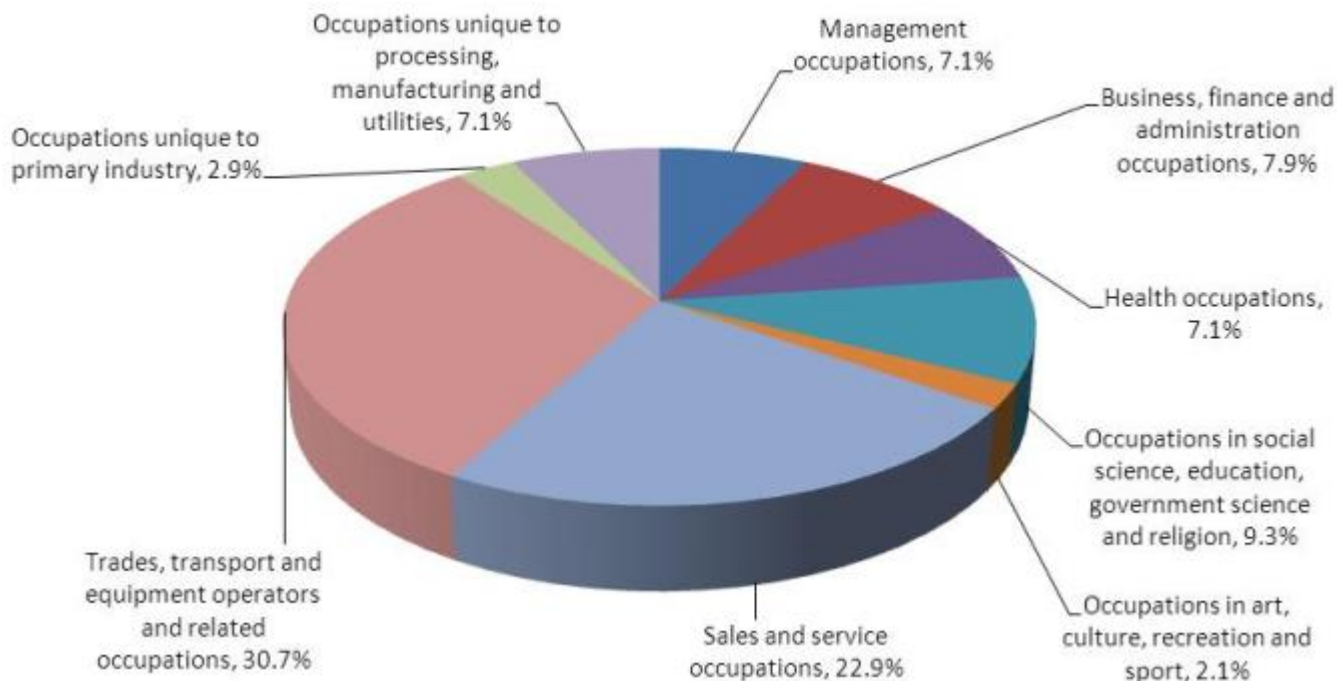
Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

Labour Force by Occupation, 2006²³

Between 2001 and 2006, the Township’s labour force decreased by 1.4 percentage points. Figure 10 below indicates that Township residents worked primarily in the *trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations* (30.7%) and *sales and services occupations* (22.9%) in 2006: the same top 2 occupations as in 2001. When disaggregated by gender, males worked primarily in *trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations* (52.1%) and *occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities* (13.7%), while women worked primarily in *sales and service occupations* (33.8%), *health occupations* (15.4%) and *occupations in social science, education, government science and religion* (15.4%) in 2006.

²³ The 2006 Census of Population workforce by occupation categories are based on the National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006 (NOC-S 2006). This classification uses the same categories found in the 2001 Census of Population and National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2001 (NOC-S 2001). The 2006 Census of Population workforce by occupation categorizations is based on a series of 540 unit groups, 140 minor groups and 10 broad occupational categories. *Ibid.*

Figure 10: Hornepayne Labour Force by Occupation, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profile*.

Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

2.2.1.3 EDUCATION

Hornepayne is serviced by four schools providing students with education from junior kindergarten up to grade 12. Table 5 below provides a list of the schools servicing Hornepayne and enrolment levels in 2011. Three elementary schools (Hornepayne Public School, École Saint Nom de Jésus²⁴ and Holy Name of Jesus Catholic School²⁵) provide education up to grade 8. Hornepayne High School provides education for students from grades 9 to 12.

²⁴ Conseil scolaire catholique du Nouvel-Ontario. 2012. *Nos Ecoles*. Website: http://www.nouvelon.ca/nos_ecoles/index.php.

²⁵ Huron-Superior Catholic District School Board. 2012. *Our Schools*. Website: <http://www.hscdsb.on.ca/index.aspx?l=0,2,4,41,42,118>.

Table 5: Hornepayne School Facilities and Enrolment, 2011

School Name	School Board	Programming (Grades)	2011 Enrolment
Hornepayne Public School	Algoma District School Board	JK - 8	60 ²⁶
Hornepayne High School	Algoma District School Board	9-12	65 ²⁷
Holy Name of Jesus Catholic School ²⁸	Huron-Superior Catholic District School Board	JK-8	31 ²⁹
École Saint Nom de Jésus	Conseil scolaire catholique du Nouvel-Ontario ³⁰ ; and, Three Bears Day Care (attached to the school) ³¹	JK-8	40 ³²

Source: Algoma District School Board. n.d.. Website. <http://www.adsb.on.ca/>; Conseil Scolaire Catholique du Nouvel-Ontario. 2012. *Nos Ecoles*. Website. http://www.nouvelon.ca/nos_ecoles/index.php; Huron-Superior Catholic District School Board. 2012. *Our Schools*. Website. <http://www.hscdsb.on.ca/index.aspx?l=0,2,4,41,42,118>.

Consistent with a declining population, school enrolment decreased in the period after 1993. In 2003, enrolment levels were significantly higher for Hornepayne Public School and Hornepayne High School than today with approximately 93 and 137 students, respectively³³. However, enrolment declined between 2003 and 2011.

Figure 11: Hornepayne Public School and Hornepayne High School



In 2012, Holy Name of Jesus Catholic School had 46 students enrolled, while École Saint Nom de Jésus had 28 students for the same period³⁴. Despite recent declines in enrolment for Holy Name of Jesus Catholic School, local officials have indicated enrolment levels have been stabilizing over the past four years.

The Hornepayne Public School is combined in a new location with Hornepayne High School (see Figure 11). Hornepayne Public School services the Township and the surrounding area³⁵. In 2003, Hornepayne Public School was operating at 48.0%

²⁶ Insight gained by DPRA from a conversation with a member of the Algoma District School Board.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ Information provided to DPRA during the Hornepayne community discussions on May 3, 2012.

²⁹ Information provided to DPRA through correspondence with a representative of the Nuclear Waste Community Liaison Committee on June 28, 2012.

³⁰ Information provided to DPRA during the Hornepayne community discussions on May 3, 2012.

³¹ Information provided to DPRA through correspondence July 8, 2013.

³² Information provided to DPRA through correspondence on June 28, 2012.

³³ Insight gained by DPRA through a conversation with a member of the Algoma District School Board.

³⁴ Insight gained by DPRA through a conversation with a member of the Huron-Superior Catholic District School Board.

³⁵ Algoma District School Board. 2003. *Hornepayne Public School Profile*. Website:

<http://www.adsb.on.ca/uploads/info/listings/HornepaynePublicSchool.pdf>.

of its capacity³⁶. Hornepayne Public School includes facilities, such as a gymnasium, that are used for community uses and programming³⁷. École Saint Nom de Jésus provides students with French programming and shares facilities with the Holy Name of Jesus Catholic School³⁸ including the gymnasium, which is also used by the community. Additionally, the four school boards operating in Hornepayne are a source of local employment.

The post-secondary institutions closest to Hornepayne include: Lakehead University, Confederation College³⁹, Algoma University, Sault College, The Northern Ontario School of Medicine, and Northern College. These post-secondary institutions are located outside of the Township in the communities of Thunder Bay, Sault Ste. Marie and Timmins, respectively⁴⁰. Collectively, the institutions provide a range of program and degree options, including continuing and distance education.

2.2.1.4 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Figure 12 depicts the educational attainment for Hornepayne residents between 1996 and 2006. The number of residents with apprenticeship or trades training increased from 1996 to 2001, and then declined in 2006. This decline can be attributed to out-migration consistent with the decline of trade employment opportunities within the Township.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

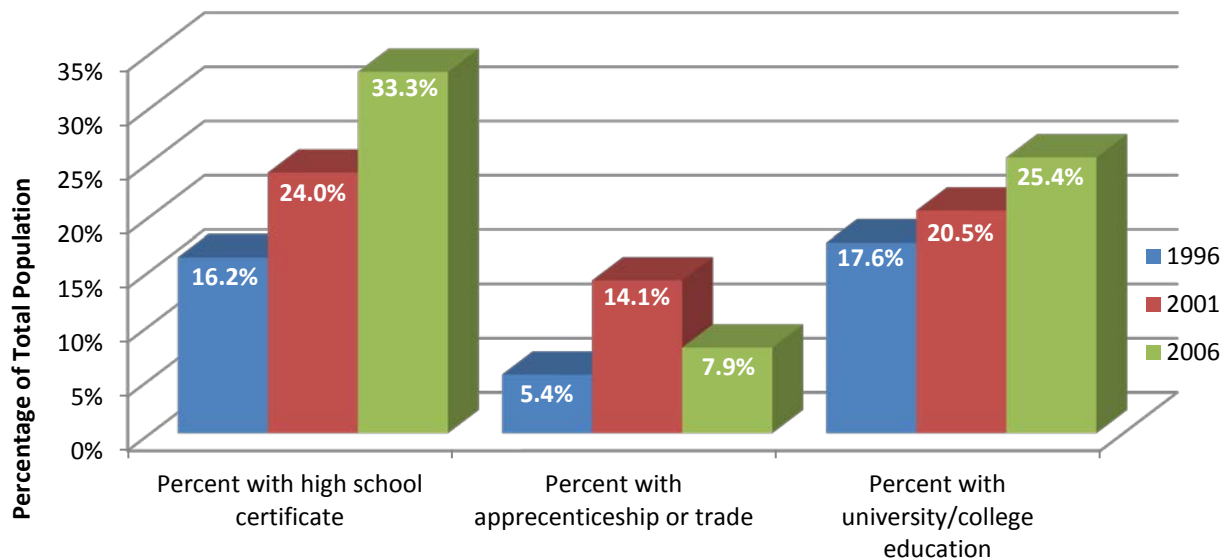
³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ École Saint Nom de Jésus and Holy Name of Jesus Catholic School are co-located and operate out of the same building; however, the schools provide differing programming.

³⁹ Confederation College has many campuses in Northern Ontario, including the Northshore Campus in Marathon. The Northshore Campus offers a number of programs, including training-specific programs such as the 6 week intensive Hard Rock Miner course and intensive 5 week Underground Diamond Driller Helper course. Confederation College. 2012. *Northshore Campus (Marathon)*. Website. <http://www.confederationc.on.ca/marathon>.

⁴⁰ Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d.. *Hornepayne Your Oasis of Opportunity*. Prepared for the Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne and Superior East Community Futures Development Corporation.

Figure 12: Hornepayne Education Characteristics, 1996 – 2006



Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profiles*.

Figure 12 above and Table 6 below illustrate that Township residents are more likely to have a university or college education compared to apprenticeship or trades education. When aggregated by gender, females were more likely than males to obtain a university certificate, diploma or degree, while males were more likely to obtain apprenticeship or trades training.

Table 6: Hornepayne Educational Attainment, 2006

Education	Total		Male		Female	
Number (No.) and Percentage (%)						
No certificate, diploma or degree	315	33.3%	180	36.0%	135	30.4%
High school certificate or diploma	315	33.2%	150	30.0%	165	36.6%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	75	7.9%	55	11.0%	20	4.4%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	145	15.3%	80	16.0%	65	14.6%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	25	2.6%	15	3.0%	10	2.2%
University certificate, diploma or degree	70	7.4%	25	5.0%	45	10.1%

Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profile*

2.2.1.5 HEALTH AND SAFETY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Despite its size and remote location, the Township has a number of health facilities. Residents are provided access to health and safety services through the Hornepayne Community Hospital (see Figure 13), and the Porcupine Health Unit.

The hospital currently has four Registered Nurses, one full-time Physician plus locums. There are currently two locums who return on a regular basis throughout the year⁴¹ and have been servicing Hornepayne for many years⁴². The hospital is highly equipped with the latest technology. There are currently six beds, in-

patient services and a Long-Term Care unit with 14 beds⁴³. In addition to the services provided by the hospital, Notre Dame Hospital, a larger hospital in Hearst, provides additional services including dental and optometry services. Specialist services including physiotherapy are also available in the Town of Hearst⁴⁴.

The Porcupine Health Unit provides health and safety services to more than 28 communities, including the Township of Hornepayne. In 2006, the Porcupine Health Unit provided services to 92,608 residents of which Township residents represented approximately 1.3%⁴⁵. The Unit is staffed on a part-time basis⁴⁶ and provides residents with monthly dental and optometry services⁴⁷. The Hornepayne Community Hospital is a partner in the Ontario Telemedicine Network (OTN). This partnership provides the Hornepayne Community Hospital with real-time access to specialists and other health care providers across the province. The OTN increases the Hornepayne Community Hospital's ability to deliver clinical care, professional education and health-related administrative services⁴⁸. There is one pharmacist in Hornepayne to provide pharmaceutical supplies and services. Telehealth Ontario is an Ontario wide service that can also provide Hornepayne residents with additional (free) telephone access to a Registered Nurse; available 24 hours a day and 7 days a week⁴⁹.

Figure 13: Hornepayne Community Hospital



⁴¹ Insight gained from conversation with a representative of the Hornepayne Community Hospital.

⁴² Locums visiting Hornepayne are travelling from British Columbia and New Zealand. The locums travel to Hornepayne for different periods of time and at differing frequencies. One locum visits Hornepayne in August and March; the second visits for 6 weeks, approximately three or four times throughout the year. Insight gained by DPRA from conversation with a member of the Hornepayne Community Hospital.

⁴³ Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation. 2009. *Hornepayne Community Profile 2009*.

⁴⁴ Insight gained from conversation with a member of the Hornepayne Community Hospital.

⁴⁵ Haque, Foyez. October 2009. *Population Profile 2006 Census*. Prepared for the Porcupine Health Unit.

⁴⁶ Porcupine Health Unit. 2012. *Porcupine Health Unit: About Us*. Website:

<http://www.porcupinehu.on.ca/About/index.html>.

⁴⁷ Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation. 2009. *Hornepayne Community Profile 2009*.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

Township residents are able to access the services of 2 veterinarians who come to Hornepayne approximately once every two months⁵⁰.

Protective Services

The Township has a number of protective services including⁵¹:

- Emergency Phone Number: 911
- Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) Services⁵² (currently 5 members)
- Land ambulance/emergency services (currently 4 members)
- Air ambulance services operated from Hornepayne Municipal Airport⁵³
- Volunteer Fire Department (currently 13 members)
- Ministry of Natural Resources Fire Services

2.2.2 SUMMARY OF HUMAN ASSETS

Over the past 15 years, the Township's total population and labour force have declined. For the same period, the median age of residents has increased, indicating an aging trend. As an aging community, residents will require additional and increased frequency of health care services over time.

Despite trends of aging and population decline, community members confirm that Hornepayne is a resilient community, capable of adapting to new and changing situations. A large proportion of the Township's residents are long-time residents who have witnessed the various "boom and bust" cycles associated with natural resource-based development activities. Industry trends in recent years in the forestry sector have negatively impacted the local economy. However, the continued presence of the Olav Haavaldsrud Timber Company Limited (as well as the opening of the co-generation plant) and CN Rail provide stability despite a declining labour force. A challenge to growth will be to reverse trends of aging and out-migration through the retention of youth and skilled workers.

2.2.2.1 PRIORITIES AND KEY ISSUES

Hornepayne is a community strongly tied to its resource-based economy. As a result, the economic downturn as well as the downsizing and closure of major employers in recent years have resulted in a decline of employment opportunities. Available information suggests that because of the two main employers – CN Rail

⁵⁰ Insight gained from Nuclear Waste Community Liaison Committee members at the May 3, 2012 meeting.

⁵¹ Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation. 2009. *Hornepayne Community Profile 2009*.

⁵² The Township of Hornepayne is serviced by the Superior East Ontario Provincial Police Detachment. The Detachment has headquarters in Wawa; however, it provides service to the communities of Chapleau, Hornepayne, Wawa and White River. Ontario Provincial Police. September 2012. *Ontario Provincial Police Regions and Detachment Names*. Website. <http://www.opp.ca/ecms/files/250280565.2.pdf>.

⁵³ Air Ambulance. n.d.. *Hornepayne Municipal Airport Emergency Flight Services*. Website.

<http://www.airambulanceservices.com/airports/ontario/hornepayne/hornepayne-municipal-airport/ap1764/>.

and the Olav Haavaldsrud Timber Company – many residents are employed in well-paying jobs even though there have been declining employment opportunities⁵⁴.

2.2.2.2 COMMUNITY ASPIRATIONS

The Township's *Strategic Plan* identifies a number of priorities for the Township now and into the future. Among the identified priorities, Hornepayne residents desire growth in terms of population and employment opportunities. Despite decline and recent hardships resulting from the October 2010 closure of the Hornepayne Town Centre, residents have a sense of resiliency and pride.

2.2.2.3 CAPABILITIES AND CAPACITIES WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

Between 1996 and 2006, an increasing number of Township residents obtained some form of post-secondary education. In 2001 and 2006, a greater number of residents received university education compared to 1996 levels. For the same period, Township residents were mostly employed in "Trades, transport equipment operators and related occupations". The availability of a trained workforce will enable Township residents to benefit from new employment opportunities associated with the natural resource-based economy.

2.3 ECONOMIC ASSETS

The Economic Assets within a community include the monetary or financial related resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives. They include cash or equivalents to individuals and/or the community, and availability of financial and economic resources that allow residents to manage their finances and wealth.

This section of the profile outlines the economic assets for Hornepayne. The key economic assets described for this community are:

- Employment;
- Labour Force Characteristics;
- Workforce By Industry;
- Workforce By Occupation;
- Business Activity;
- Income;
- Tourism;
- Economic Development Services; and
- Governance and Municipal Finances.

2.3.1 ECONOMIC ASSET INDICATORS

2.3.1.1 EMPLOYMENT

The Township of Hornepayne has a long history of resource development activity, including several "boom and bust" cycles associated with forestry. The Township's local economy has been negatively impacted by a decline in forestry as a result of the housing market crash in the USA and ensuing global recession⁵⁵. Despite this

⁵⁴ Insight gained by DPRA through conversations with community members in 2012.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

decline in the local economy, employment opportunities have remained relatively stable due to the continued presence of two major employers – Olav Haavaldsrud Timber Company Limited⁵⁶ (see Figure 14) and CN Rail (see Figure 15).

Figure 14: Olav Haavaldsrud Timber Company Limited



In 2006, there were 690 residents aged 15 years or older in the workforce⁵⁷. Table 7 below indicates participation rates and employment rates were slightly higher for males than females in 1996 and 2001. However, in 2006, these rates were slightly higher for females than males. Unemployment rates were higher for males than females in 2001 and 2006. According to the 2006 Census of Population, the Township had an unemployment rate of 5.1%⁵⁸. Between

2001 and 2006, unemployment increased by less than 1 percentage point⁵⁹. It is suggested that Hornepayne's relatively low unemployment rate is directly related to the number of qualified working people leaving the community for opportunities outside the Township. Approximately one-quarter (25%) of Hornepayne's population decline is due to out-migration between 1996 and 2006. Out-migration can also be attributed to business closures and service reductions, including the temporary closure of Olav Haavaldsrud Timber Company Limited in late 2006⁶⁰ and CN Rail which has reduced its work force by 50% since 1992⁶¹.

2.3.1.2 LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

The following section illustrates the Participation Rate, Employment Rate, and Unemployment Rate in Hornepayne for 1996, 2001, and 2006.

⁵⁶ A fire in the summer of 2006 resulted in the Olav Haavaldsrud Timber Company Limited mill facility remaining closed between August 2006 and March 2007. KBM Forestry Consultants, Incorporated. 2008. *Nagagami Forest Independent Forest Audit 2002 – 2007*. Website.

<http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/stdprodconsume/groups/lr/@mnr/@forests/documents/document/291241.pdf>.

⁵⁷ Statistics Canada. 2007. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profile*. Website. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

⁵⁹ Statistics Canada. 2002. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profile*. Website.

<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/Profil01/CP01/Details/Page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=3557096&Geo2=PR&Code2=35&Data=Count&SearchText=hornepayne&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=>.

⁶⁰ KBM Forestry Consultants, Inc. 2008. *Nagagami Forest Independent Forest Audit 2002 – 2007*. Website.

<http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/stdprodconsume/groups/lr/@mnr/@forests/documents/document/291241.pdf>.

⁶¹ Hornepayne Community Adjustment Committee. July 2011. *Strategic Plan for the Community of Hornepayne*. Prepared for the Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne.

Labour Force Participation Rate

Participation in the labour force has fluctuated between 1996 and 2006 with labour force participation declining between 1996 and 2001, then increasing between 2001 and 2006. According to the 2001 Census of Population, Hornepayne residents had a total participation rate of 71.2% with males having a rate of 78.3% and females a rate of 62.4%. In 2006, the total participation rate increased to 72.6%, with males having a rate of 72.0% and females a rate of 72.2% (see Table 7).

Figure 15: CN Rail Offices**Labour Force Employment Rate**

Similar to labour force participation and unemployment, employment rates have fluctuated between 1996 and 2006 with the rate declining between 1996 and 2001, then increasing between 2001 and 2006. According to the 2001 Census of Population, Hornepayne residents had a total employment rate of 67.7% with males having a rate of 73.6% and females a rate of 60.2%. In 2006, the total employment rate increased to 68.9% with males having a rate of 68.0% and females a rate of 71.1% (see Table 7).

Labour Force Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rates have fluctuated in the Township between 1996 and 2006, with unemployment decreasing between 1996 and 2001, then increasing between 2001 and 2006. In 2001, Hornepayne residents had a total unemployment rate of 4.3% according to the 2001 Census of Population. In 2006, the total unemployment rate increased to 5.1% (see Table 7).

Table 7 below indicates the trends for participation rates, employment rates and unemployment rates between 1996, 2001, and 2006.

Table 7: Hornepayne Labour Force Characteristics, 1996 – 2006

Census Year	Gender	Township of Hornepayne		
		Participation Rate ⁶²	Employment Rate ⁶³	Unemployment Rate
1996	Total	Percent (%)		
		73.3%	69.4%	5.3%
	Male	81.8%	77.7%	5.1%
	Female	59.4%	53.5%	10.0%
2001	Total	Percent (%)		
		71.2%	67.7%	4.3%
	Male	78.3%	73.6%	6.0%
	Female	62.4%	60.2%	0.0%
2006	Total	Percent (%)		
		72.6%	68.9%	5.1%
	Male	72.0%	68.0%	6.9%
	Female	72.2%	71.1%	0.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profiles*.

2.3.1.3 BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Hornepayne's economy is focused in three distinct areas: manufacturing, transportation and health. Tourism is another seasonal segment of the local economy due to the community's location and reputation as a tourist destination for outdoor activities⁶⁴. Forestry is recovering in the local economy as the industry continues to recover⁶⁵. There is also a limited retail sector present including a Valu-mart grocery store, a variety store, two restaurants, a hardware store and gas station as well as an auto repair facility.

Tables 8 and 9 below highlight the major private and public sector employers in the Township. These employers combined with smaller-scale employers provide a range of local employment opportunities in a number of sectors. Additionally, the local forestry mill and associated harvesting and transportation activities have remained active and viable.

Hornepayne currently has nine major employers as indicated in Table 8 and Table 9 below. Currently, there are five major private sector employers (see Table 8) and four major public sector employers (see Table 9). The services offered by the Township's largest employers vary from transportation and forestry to health and education.

⁶² According to Statistics Canada, participation rate is those persons in the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents. Statistics Canada. 2007. *2006 Census Dictionary – 2006 Census Year*. Website. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>.

⁶³ According to Statistics Canada, employment rate refers to the number of persons employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 years and older, excluding institutional residents. *Ibid*.

⁶⁴ Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation. 2009. *Hornepayne Community Profile 2009*.

⁶⁵ Insight gained from conversations with Hornepayne community members.

Table 8: Hornepayne's Largest Private Sector Employers, 2009⁶⁶

Company Name	Industry Sector	Employees
Canadian National Railway	Transportation	100
Olav Haavaldsrud Timber Company Ltd.	Forestry	108
D.J. Oliver & Sons Ltd.	Grocery Store	20
Kenogami Lumber	Forestry	20
A&F Kistemaker Trucking	Transportation	19

Source: Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation. 2009. *Hornepayne Community Profile 2009*; Insights gained from members of the Nuclear Waste Community Liaison Committee.

Table 9: Hornepayne's Largest Public Sector Employers, 2009⁶⁷

Company Name	Industry Sector	Employees
Hornepayne Community Hospital	Health	65
Hornepayne Public School System	Education	29
Township of Hornepayne	Government	20
Hornepayne Roman Catholic School Board	Education	11

Source: Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation. 2009. *Hornepayne Community Profile 2009*; Insights gained from members of the Nuclear Waste Community Liaison Committee.

Figure 16: Hornepayne Town Centre (Closed 2010)



The number of people employed by the Township’s largest employers continues to fluctuate. The 2008 global economic downturn and the ensuing recession negatively impacted the local economy. Employment opportunities remained in the community despite the recent global recession; however, declines in the railway and lumber industries resulted in a large number of job losses in the period after January 2009⁶⁸. In addition, service reductions and the recent closure of the Hornepayne Town Centre (see Figure 16) building have also impacted employment opportunities.

In 2011, the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines provided an additional forest resource allocation of 220,000 cubic meters⁶⁹. This increase in forest resources will provide Township residents with new employment opportunities in the recovering forestry sector. This includes the completion of a new co-generation facility located at the Olav Haavaldsrud Timber Company Limited mill facility. The co-generation

⁶⁶ Major private sector employers and current employment levels are based on available public information and insights received by members of the Nuclear Waste Community Liaison Committee.

⁶⁷ Major public sector employers and current employment levels are based on available public information and insights received by members of the Nuclear Waste Community Liaison Committee.

⁶⁸ Hornepayne Community Adjustment Committee. October 2011. *Hornepayne Community Adjustment Plan*. Prepared for the Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne.

⁶⁹ Grech, Ron. October 2011. “Bigger allocations – big plans”. *The Working Forest Newspaper*. Website. <http://www.workingforest.com/bigger-allocations-big-plans/>.

facility is being constructed to produce electricity from wood waste and unused biomass as well as steam for mill operations⁷⁰. The facility will create an additional 40 jobs⁷¹ and has an anticipated completion date of 2013⁷².

The recent sale and rejuvenation of the Terrace Bay Pulp Mill provides a potential buyer for wood chips which will help with the economic viability of lumber mills in the area such as Olav Haavaldsrud in Hornepayne.

2.3.1.4 INCOME

In 2005, Township residents had a median income⁷³ of \$34,872 for those aged 15 years and older^{74,75}.

Figure 17 below shows fluctuations in median income between 1995 and 2005. Median incomes decreased from 1995 to 2000 (\$33,905 to \$28,399), then increased between 2000 and 2005 (\$28,399 to \$34,872) for residents 15 years and older in the Township. Between 1995 and 2005, Township resident incomes were supported in part by government transfers and other money as a source of income. When aggregated by gender, males on average earned higher median incomes than females for the same period. In 2005, males on average earned approximately \$50,045 – which is \$30,669 more than females⁷⁶. It has been observed that the relatively high median incomes earned can be attributed to a concentration of “Trades” occupations which tend to provide higher salaries as compared to other occupations in the Township⁷⁷.

⁷⁰ Information provided through a conversation with a member of the Olav Haavaldsrud Timber Company Limited.

⁷¹ Hornepayne Community Adjustment Committee. July 2011. *Strategic Plan for the Community of Hornepayne*. Prepared for Township of Hornepayne Municipal Council.

⁷² Grech, Ron. October 2011. “Bigger allocations – big plans”. *The Working Forest Newspaper*. Website. <http://www.workingforest.com/bigger-allocations-big-plans/>.

⁷³ According to Statistics Canada, the median income of Township residents refers to the amount of income received by family members aged 15 years and older divided by the total number of families. Statistics Canada. (2007). *2006 Census Dictionary: Appendix Q*. Website. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/app-ann017-eng.cfm>.

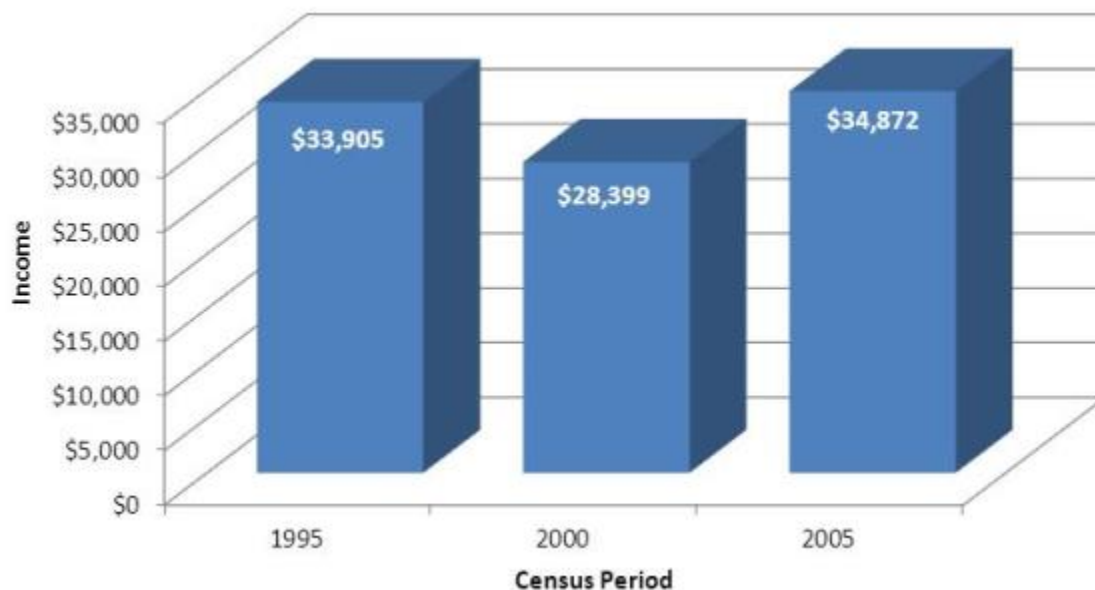
⁷⁴ Statistics Canada. 2007. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profile*. Website. <http://www.census2006.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>.

⁷⁵ In 2011, Township residents reportedly had an average annual income of approximately \$65,944. According to Statistics Canada, the average annual income refers to the actual dollar amount of all family members aged 15 years of age and older obtained from income sources. Statistics Canada. 2007. *2006 Census Dictionary: Appendix Q*. Website. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/app-ann017-eng.cfm>. Insight gained by DPRA from correspondence with a representative of the Nuclear Waste Community Liaison Committee on July 29, 2012.

⁷⁶ Statistics Canada. 2007. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profile*. Website. <http://www.census2006.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>.

⁷⁷ Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation. 2009. *Hornepayne Community Profile 2009*.

Figure 17: Hornepayne Median Income Trends, 1995 – 2005



Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007. Hornepayne, Township Community Profiles.

2.3.1.5 TOURISM

Hornepayne and the surrounding area include an abundance of natural features providing a range of outdoor activities. Hornepayne is a tourist destination for fishermen, hunters and outdoor enthusiasts⁷⁸. Tourist services are primarily fly-in lodges. Other businesses cater to wilderness tours and snowmobiling. Fishing in Hornepayne is most popular in the spring and summer, while hunting for moose and bear is popular in the fall⁷⁹. Hornepayne is also located at the junction of a major Ontario snowmobile trail that connects to Wawa and Sault Ste. Marie to the south, and Hearst and Cochrane⁸⁰.

The 2011 *Strategic Plan for the Community of Hornepayne* identifies future opportunities for growth in the tourism industry arising from the packaging of services and activities to suit specific niche markets. However, there is recognition that the Township’s tourism sector needs to

Figure 18: Hornepayne and Area Natural Surroundings



Source: DPRA Canada, 2012.

⁷⁸ Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation. 2009. *Hornepayne Community Profile 2009*.

⁷⁹ Jaremy, Gail and Latoski, Tiffany. August 2008. *Township of Hornepayne Investment Readiness Profile Prepared for Economic and Tourism Sector*. Prepared for the Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne.

⁸⁰ Hornepayne Community Adjustment Committee. July 2011. *Strategic Plan for the Community of Hornepayne*. Prepared for Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne.

diversify in order to match products and services to the needs of specific target markets⁸¹. An additional obstacle for the growth of tourism is the loss of a hotel facility formerly located in the Hornepayne Town Centre. The loss of the hotel as part of the Hornepayne Town Centre closure has left a significant service and infrastructure gap that would enable the Township to benefit from the surrounding area's tourism potential.

Tourism accommodations in Hornepayne include^{82,83}:

- Uncles All Season Cottages and Camp Grounds;
- Economic Development Corporation housing complex;
- Camp Larkin;
- Rock's Hunt Camp;
- Pro North Outfitters;
- River Side Cabins; and,
- Tom Henry's Cree Lake Fish Camp.

In addition to the above mentioned accommodations, the following fly-in operations located in the area are^{84,85}:

- Johnson's Fly-in Outpost Camps;
- Poplar Ridge Lodge;
- Forde Lake Air Service;
- PK Resorts;
- Expeditions North;
- Wallace Timberwolf Lodge Limited;
- Pullen Nagagami Lodge;
- Lake Obakamiga Buck & Bingwood;
- Linbarr Lake Adventures;
- Agich's Kaby Kabins;
- Expeditions North Nagagami Lake Lodge;
- Nagagami Lodge;
- Popular Ridge Lodge;
- Silver Poplar Grove Camps;
- Timberwolve Lodge; and,
- Walton's Kay Vee Lodge.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*

⁸² Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation. 2009. *Hornepayne Community Profile 2009*.

⁸³ The list of tourism accommodations was supplemented by insights gained from Nuclear Waste Community Liaison Committee members.

⁸⁴ Insight provided to DPRA through correspondence and conversations with a representative of the Nuclear Waste Community Liaison member in September 2012.

⁸⁵ Algoma Kinniwabi Travel Association. 2012. *2012 Four Seasons Travel Guide Algoma, Northern Ontario, Canada*.

2.3.1.6 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Economic development services are provided by a number of organizations including the Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation, Nord-Aski Regional Economic Development Corporation, Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Export Development Canada and FedNor.

Due to the Township's isolated location, economic development services provided by the Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation are shared between the Township and the Town of Hearst. The Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation is responsible for providing information to investors and small businesses. Other services include⁸⁶:

- Marketing Support;
- Socioeconomic Data;
- Development Profile;
- Consultation;
- Events Planning and Assistance;
- Information for Start-up Entrepreneur – Business Start-up Guide;
- Business Plan Development;
- Land Available for Development;
- Location Identification;
- Hornepayne Community Profile; and,
- Government Programs.

The Nord-Aski Regional Economic Development Corporation operates within the Hornepayne area and anticipates, monitors, coordinates and facilitates community economic development in partnership with other community stakeholders in the communities of Constance Lake First Nation, Hearst, Mattice – Val Cote and Hornepayne⁸⁷. The Corporation also provides advice and assistance in business plan development, technical issues, business loans and counseling⁸⁸.

The Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) play a key role in Northern affairs and has focused on delivering 'front line services' to the North. In particular, MNDM supports the mineral industry by providing information on geology while administering the *Mining Act* to improve investments for mineral development⁸⁹.

Export Development Canada is a Crown corporation that provides financial services to Canadian exporters and investors in up to 200 markets worldwide. The services include: credit insurance, bonding and guarantees, political risk insurance, direct loans to buyers and lines of credit in other countries to encourage buyers to 'buy Canadian'⁹⁰.

⁸⁶ Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation. 2009. *Hornepayne Community Profile 2009*.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸⁸ Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d.. *Hornepayne Your Oasis of Opportunity*. Prepared for the Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne and Superior East Community Futures Development Corporation.

⁸⁹ Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation. 2009. *Hornepayne Community Profile 2009*.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*

FedNor is a federal organization in Ontario that facilitates the creation of environments to help businesses grow and thrive in the north⁹¹.

Hornepayne Strategic Plan

The main direction for Hornepayne and its economic development goals are outlined in the *Strategic Plan for the Community of Hornepayne*. The Plan outlines the common values and development goals forming a basis upon which individuals, agencies and businesses should act. The values are:

- Public safety supersedes all economic needs;
- Municipal revenues are public funds for the betterment of municipal services that are applied to the greater community good and delivered in an open and accountable fashion;
- Quality of life extends beyond economic returns and includes quality education, health and social services, safe and free public space, access to affordable leisure and recreational facilities;
- Private sector businesses are at the core of the Hornepayne economic structure and competitiveness is defined and achieved through standard market conditions;
- The natural resource based industries including forestry, tourism and transportation are the economic foundations on which Hornepayne has been developed and are the heritage that will ensure prosperity and a stable future;
- All sectors must work harmoniously to preserve existing businesses and facilitate the development of new businesses;
- Environmental sustainability and effective management of natural resources are critical elements of a long term and prosperous future; and,
- The cultural diversity of the local population is an integral part of the Hornepayne community and its future.

Figure 19: Township of Hornepayne Municipal Offices



⁹¹ *Ibid.*

2.3.1.7 GOVERNANCE AND MUNICIPAL FINANCES

The Township of Hornepayne is governed by Mayor Morley Forster and four elected councilors – Heather Jaremy–Berube, Willy Liebigt, Laureen Stefanic and Paul Stewart⁹². A municipal election was held in October, 2010, which resulted in a newly elected Mayor and two newly elected councilors. One newly elected councilor received the highest number of votes for the position of councilor. Two councilors from the previous Council were also re-elected⁹³. Bi-monthly Council of the Whole meetings are held on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of the month⁹⁴.

Due to budgetary constraints, the Township recently announced service reductions. Beginning in June 2012, the Township's offices (see Figure 19) are closed on Fridays during the summer season, extending from June to September⁹⁵.

In 2012, the Township had an annual tax assessment base of approximately \$46,510,700. Of this, approximately 60% is derived from residential uses and a further 15% from commercial uses⁹⁶.

An Overview of Hornepayne's Municipal Finances

Historically, the Township of Hornepayne has prided itself on its solid economic base in tourism, forestry and the railroad sectors⁹⁷. These industries provided the strong foundation needed to build and expand on the diverse business opportunities, which made the Township an ideal location for business and industrial investments⁹⁸. In recent years, the community, like many others in Northern Ontario, has been going through a period of economic transition, particularly within the traditional industrial/business sectors. The recent global economic downturn and ensuing recession have further exacerbated the economic uncertainty in Hornepayne. Cutbacks in railroad activities and a decline in the forestry industry beginning in the 1990s have also plagued the Township.

The Township needs to reposition itself to take advantage of new and innovative business and investment opportunities to promote economic growth. To attain this goal, the Township must maintain financial stability and its economic growth potential and leverage its internal strengths and external opportunities.

The annual statement of Hornepayne's assets and liabilities and its accumulated surplus are useful indicators which illustrate how the Township's financial position has improved or deteriorated over time⁹⁹. For financial reporting purposes, the Township reports on all funds, organizations, agencies, and/or boards for which it is financially responsible. The Township provides general government services including police and fire

⁹² Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne. n.d..*Council*. Website: <http://www.hornepayne.com/council.html>.

⁹³ October 2010. "Hornepayne – 60% New Blood on Town Council". *Wawa-news.com*. Website. http://www.wawa-news1.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=7657:hornepayne-60-new-blood-on-town-council&catid=118:district-news&Itemid=78.

⁹⁴ Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne. n.d..*Council*. Website: <http://www.hornepayne.com/council.html>.

⁹⁵ Township of Hornepayne. June 2012. "Attention Residents". *The Jackfish Journal* 7(300): 3.

⁹⁶ Insight gained by DPRA through correspondence with a representative of the Nuclear Waste Community Liaison Committee on June 28, 2012.

⁹⁷ Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation. 2009. *Hornepayne Community Profile 2009*. Website. <http://www.hornepayne.com/township.html>.

⁹⁸ *Ibid*

⁹⁹ Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2010. *The Municipal Councillors Guide*. Website. www.mah.gov.on.ca/AssetFactory.aspx?did=4965.

protection, public education, water and sewer maintenance, trash disposal, and recreational facilities to its residents. Similar to most Northern communities, Hornepayne is dependent on revenues from property taxes, Provincial and Federal grants (conditional and unconditional), user fees and charges for services such as recreational and cultural facilities (libraries, arenas, etc.) and other fees (e.g., licenses, permits and rents, fines and penalties)¹⁰⁰.

The analysis below of the Township's assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses will provide insight into Hornepayne's fiscal activities performance. The overview spans the period 2000 – 2011.

Financial Summary/Highlights, 2000 – 2011

- Hornepayne's property tax receipts peaked in 2009 at \$1,326,049 and accounted for 37.4% of total revenue funds for that year;
- Though Provincial grants are an important source of revenue, in 2009 the value of these grants as a percentage of total revenue declined to its lowest in 11 years (23.5%);
- The annual growth rate in revenue funds over the period indicates a high level of variability, as much as 17%;
- Hornepayne's operating expenses were the highest in 2010 due to the October 2010 closure of the Hornepayne Town Centre, increasing by an additional \$871,252;
- A review of Hornepayne's annual allocation to salaries, wages, and employee benefits revealed a steady increase between 2000 to 2008 and a decline between 2009 to 2011;
- Expenditures for salaries, wages and employee benefits decreased from 25.8% of total expenses in 2000 to 19% in 2011;
- Expenditures also increased over the period due to increased costs for the new water treatment plant facility in 2007 and 2008;
- Though the value of Hornepayne's total assets and liabilities varied throughout the period, total liabilities exceeded total assets between 2002 to 2009 and in 2011; and,
- The most significant disparity between assets and liabilities occurred in 2007¹⁰¹.

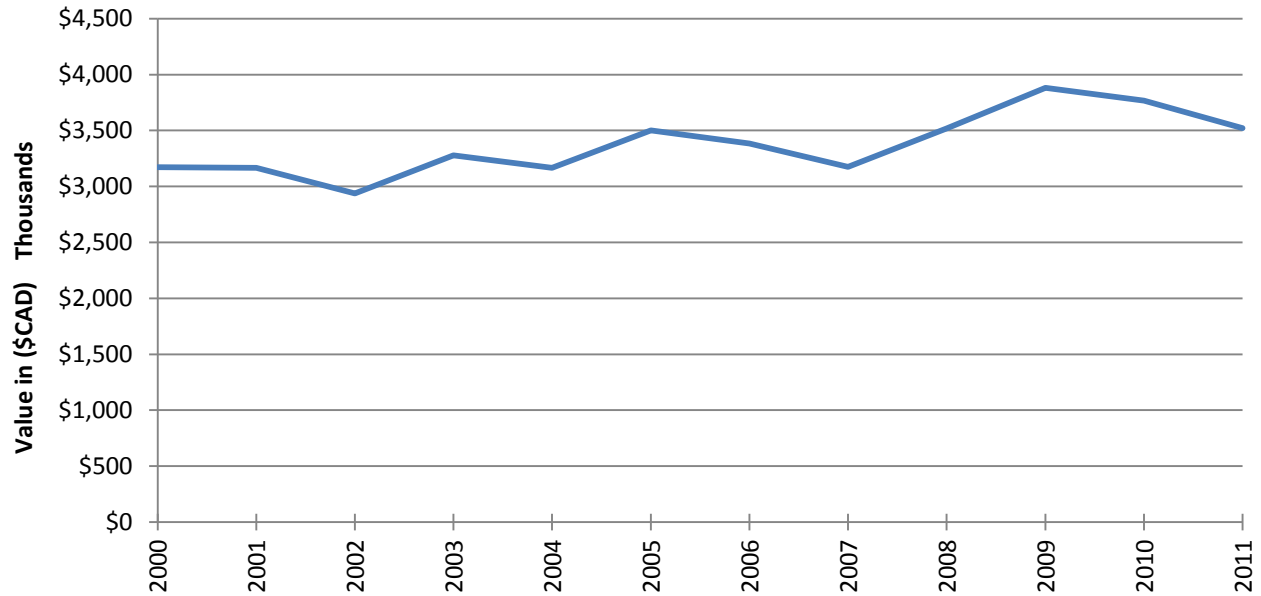
Revenue Generation

Revenues are the income to the Township of Hornepayne. They are typically used to pay for the services that the residents of the Township receive. The three main sources of revenue for The Township of Hornepayne are: taxes (property), grants and users fees/service charges. Though the Township receives revenues from other sources, variations in the contribution of the three main sources would have an immediate and direct impact of revenue receipts in any given year. Figure 20 below shows the trend in revenue funds between 2000 and 2011.

¹⁰⁰ Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2012. *Fiscal Context/Financial Administration*. Website. <http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page8393.aspx>.

¹⁰¹ Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2012. *Fiscal Context/Financial Administration*. Website. <http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page8393.aspx>.

Figure 20: Hornepayne Trend in Revenue Funds, 2000 – 2011



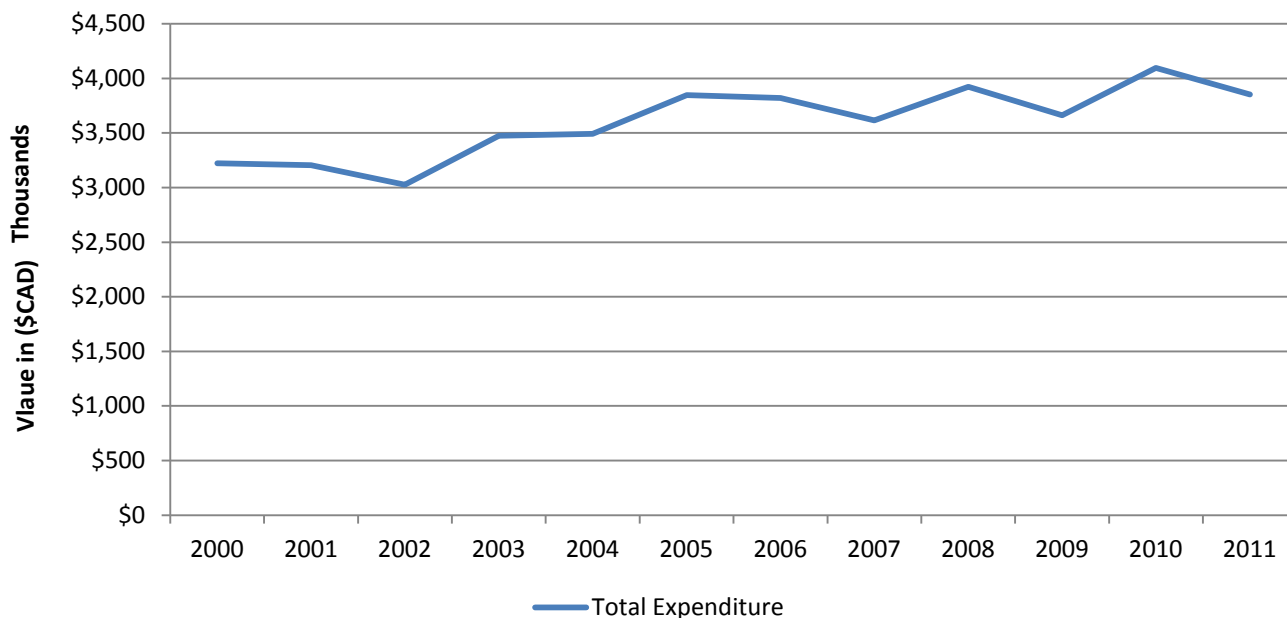
Source: Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. n.d.. *Financial Information Return (FIR) by Municipality 2000 to 2011*. Website. <http://csonramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202000%20-%202008.htm#5851>.

Figure 20 above indicates that revenue receipts grew in 2003, 2005, 2008 and 2009. Annual revenue receipts were at the highest in 2009, an estimated \$3,882,577.

Operating Expenditures

Operating expenditures relate to the cost incurred by the Township of Hornepayne in its regular business activities. The total operating expenditure for the Township has remained relatively stable, with periodic incidences of decline between 2000 and 2011 (see Figure 21). Operating expenses peaked in 2010, an increase of 27% since 2000 (see Figure 21).

Figure 21: Hornepayne Trend in Total Expenditures, 2000 – 2011



Source: Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, n.d. *Financial Information Return (FIR) by Municipality 2000 to 2011*. Website: <http://cscconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202000%20-%202008.htm#5851>.

Inflation

Inflation is the increase in prices of goods and services or a decrease in the value of money. The *rate of inflation*¹⁰² in Canada refers to inflation based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The CPI demonstrates the change in prices of a standard package of goods and services that are purchased by consumers.

Governments typically try to control or maintain inflationary rates between 2.0 – 3.0%. In the case of Canada, the inflation target has stood at 2.0% since the early 1990s¹⁰³. Assessments are then made on how much the CPI has increased/decreased in terms of percentage over a certain period of time in comparison to the CPI in a preceding period¹⁰⁴. Low, stable and predictable inflation serves to increase confidence in the value of money and encourages consumer spending and investments. Higher inflation rates, on the other hand, have a negative impact on economic growth as consumers spend less, interest rates increase and investments decline¹⁰⁵.

¹⁰² *Inflation* means a reduction in the value of money; in other words, a rise in general price levels. If the amount of money in a country - the money supply - grows faster than production in that country, the average price will rise as a result of the increased demand for goods and services. Inflation can also be caused by higher costs being charged on to the end-user. These might be raw material costs or production costs which have risen, but could also be higher tax rates. These price rises cause the value of money to fall. Global Rates. 2013. *Inflation Canada – consumer price index (CPI)*. Website: <http://www.global-rates.com/economic-indicators/inflation/inflation-information.aspx>.

¹⁰³ Bank of Canada. 2013. *Backgrounder: Why has Canada’s Inflation Target Been Set at 2 Per Cent?* Website: <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/indicators/key-variables/inflation-control-target/>.

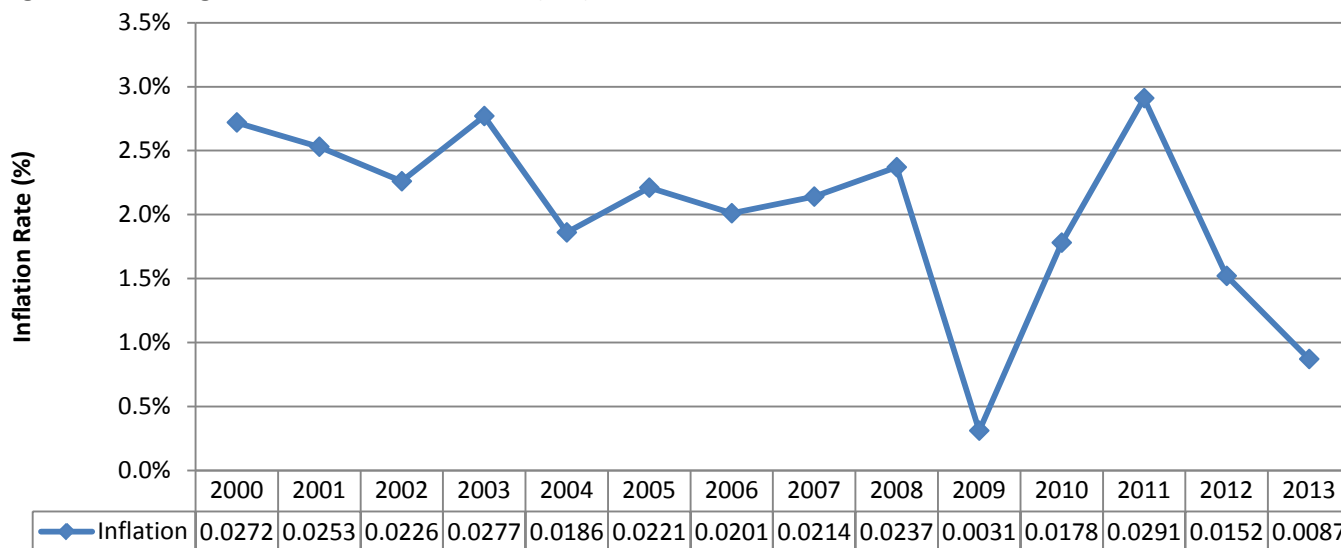
¹⁰⁴ Global Rates. 2013. *Inflation Canada – consumer price index (CPI)*. Website: <http://www.global-rates.com/economic-indicators/inflation/inflation-information.aspx>.

¹⁰⁵ Trading Economics. 2012. *Canada Inflation Rate*. Website: <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/canada/inflation-cpi>.

The inflation rate also has a direct impact on municipal spending. In the case of the Township of Hornepayne, higher inflation rates are likely to have serious and immediate consequences due to the town’s narrow revenue base in relation to its expenditures. Because inflation can result in an increase in the value of expenditure, this can in turn affect value of taxes and revenue receipts. Similarly, the rate of inflation can affect the amount of goods and services that the Township can purchase in any one year. Thus, if revenues have not increased proportional to inflation, fewer resources may be available to the Township.

Figure 22 below shows the average annual inflation rates for Canada between 2000 and 2012. Between 2000 and 2009, the CPI inflation rate was on a downward trend, declining to its lowest in 2009 (0.31%). The average annual inflation rate subsequently peaked in 2011 (2.91%), but fell thereafter.¹⁰⁶

Figure 22: Average Annual Inflation Canada (CPI), 2000 – 2013



Source: Inflation.eu Worldwide Inflation Data. 2013. *Historic Inflation Canada – CPI Inflation*. Website: <http://www.inflation.eu/inflation-rates/canada/historic-inflation/cpi-inflation-canada.aspx>.

Using the base year of 2000, Table 10 shows the value of the Township’s expenditure at constant year 2000 prices. The constant dollar analysis would account for the inflation and its effects on spending and also revenue receipts. The values shown in the tables were derived using the Bank of Canada inflation calculator.¹⁰⁷

By using 2000 as the base year, the real value of the goods and services purchased by the Township can be assessed. The table below shows that the value of money today is not the same as the value in 2000. Example: \$1 in 2000 was worth \$1.03 in 2001 and \$1.26 in 2011. The Bank of Canada Inflation Calculator shows that by 2011, inflation accounted for about a quarter of the value of the dollar compared to 2000. This indicates that the Township may need more money in 2011 (due to inflation) to provide the same services as it did in 2000.

¹⁰⁶ Trading Economic. 2012. Canada Inflation Rate. Website: <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/canada/inflation-cpi>.

¹⁰⁷ Bank of Canada. 2013. Inflation Calculator. Website: <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/related/inflation-calculator/>.

Table 10: Value of Hornepayne's Expenditure Expressed in Constant Year 2000 Prices

Year	Expenditure in Current Dollars ¹⁰⁸	Expenditure Expressed in Constant Year 2000 Dollars (\$)	Difference (\$)	Inflation Factors
2000	\$3,171,421	\$3,171,421	0	1.00
2001	\$3,166,927	\$3,078,593	\$88,334	1.03
2002	\$2,938,379	\$2,815,697	\$122,682	1.04
2003	\$3,278,226	\$3,000,789	\$277,437	1.09
2004	\$3,165,337	\$2,877,857	\$287,480	1.10
2005	\$3,501,859	\$3,117,549	\$384,310	1.12
2006	\$3,383,683	\$2,948,190	\$435,493	1.15
2007	\$3,175,139	\$2,711,258	\$463,881	1.17
2008	\$3,517,922	\$2,950,414	\$567,508	1.19
2009	\$3,882,577	\$3,210,461	\$672,116	1.21
2010	\$3,765,646	\$3,065,288	\$700,358	1.23
2011	\$3,522,085	\$2,806,335	\$715,750	1.26

Source: Bank of Canada. 2013. *Inflation Calculator*. Website. <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/related/inflation-calculator/>; Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Municipal Finance Policy Branch. 2012. *Financial Information Return (FIR) by Municipality, 2000 – 2011*. Website. <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202000%20-%202008.htm#5851>.

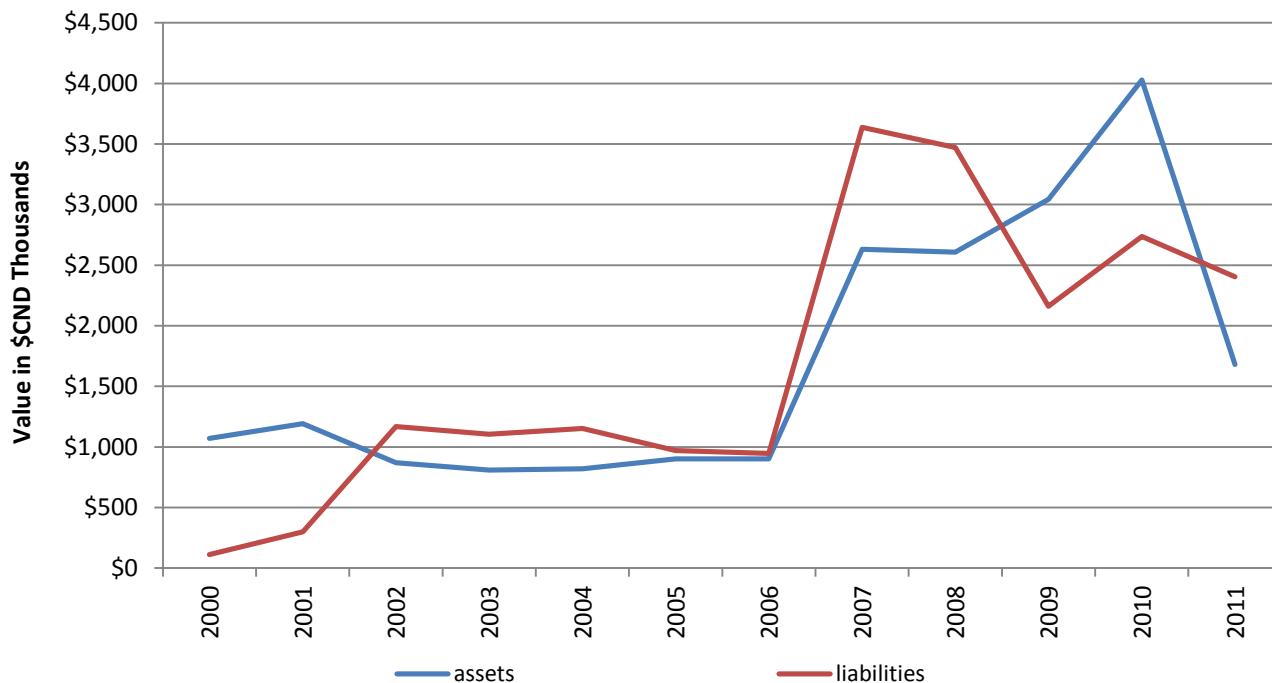
An examination of the total expenditure in 2011 (\$3.5 million) represents the nominal dollar value for that year. However in terms of real or equivalent to the year 2000 dollars, it is valued at \$2.8 million. Despite spending \$3.5 million in 2011, in real terms (dollars), that expenditure falls below what the Township spent in 2000 (i.e., \$2.8 million real dollars in 2011 versus \$3.1 million in 2000). With less real dollars spent on goods and services, a corresponding decrease in services may result.

Financial Assets and Liabilities

Assets are items of value owned by the Township. Assets may be tangible physical items or intangible items with no physical form. These add value to the Township's budget and are important to its financial performance. The value of Hornepayne's total assets varied between 2000 and 2011; however, there was a sharp increase in 2007 (\$2,632,438) due to the construction of a new water treatment plant facility and again in 2010 (\$4,028,184) due to tax write-offs associated with the bankruptcy of the Hornepayne Town Centre. There was also a substantial (more than 50%) drop in 2011 due to the closure of the Hornepayne Town Centre and subsequent loss of pool and gym facilities (see Figure 23 below).

¹⁰⁸ Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. n.d.. *Financial Information Return (FIR) by Municipality 2000 to 2011*. Website. <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202000%20-%202008.htm#5851>.

Figure 23: Hornepayne Trend in Total Assets and Liabilities, 2000 – 2011



Source: Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. n.d.. *Financial Information Return (FIR) by Municipality 2000 – 2011*. Website. <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202000%20-%202008.htm#5851>.

Figure 23 above also indicates the Township’s financial liabilities which are debts that arise from past transactions or events, and which the local Council is obligated to settle by means of transfer or use of assets. Though the value of liabilities fluctuated throughout the period, total liabilities (see Figure 23) remained consistently higher than total assets between 2002 and 2008. The main contributors to liabilities included the Township’s obligations to repay temporary loans, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Hornepayne’s total liabilities peaked in 2007 at just over \$3.5 million and then declined between 2008 and 2011.

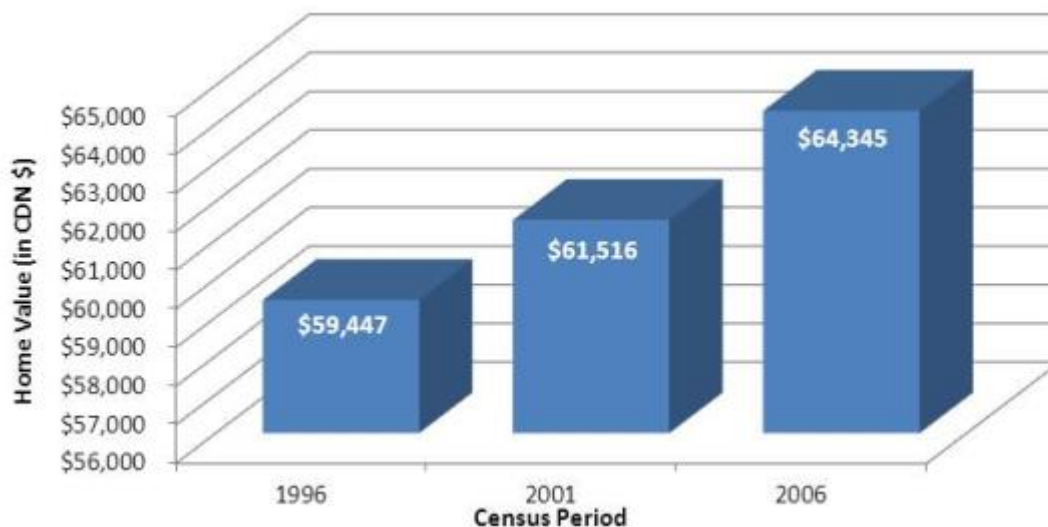
Property Assessment

Figure 24 below illustrates the average home value in the Township has increased from \$59,447 in 1996 to approximately \$64,345 in 2006. However, the Ontario Municipal Partnership Fund¹⁰⁹ indicated the average assessed home value in 2006 to be significantly lower at \$52,023¹¹⁰.

¹⁰⁹ The Ontario Municipal Partnership Fund is a Provincial Government program which provides municipalities with an annual grant to support the provision of social programming. Ontario Ministry of Finance. 2008. *Ontario Municipal Partnership Fund Technical Guide 2008*. Website. <http://www.fin.gov.on.ca/en/budget/ompf/2008/manual.html>.

¹¹⁰ Insight gained by DPRA through correspondence with a representative of the Nuclear Waste Community Liaison Committee on June 28, 2012.

Figure 24: Township of Hornepayne Average Housing Values, 1996 – 2006



Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profiles*.

In many Northern Ontario communities, property assessment values are determined by the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation. Table 11 and Figure 25 below provide property assessment values between 2002 and 2010.

Table 11: Hornepayne Property Assessment Values, 2002 – 2010¹¹¹

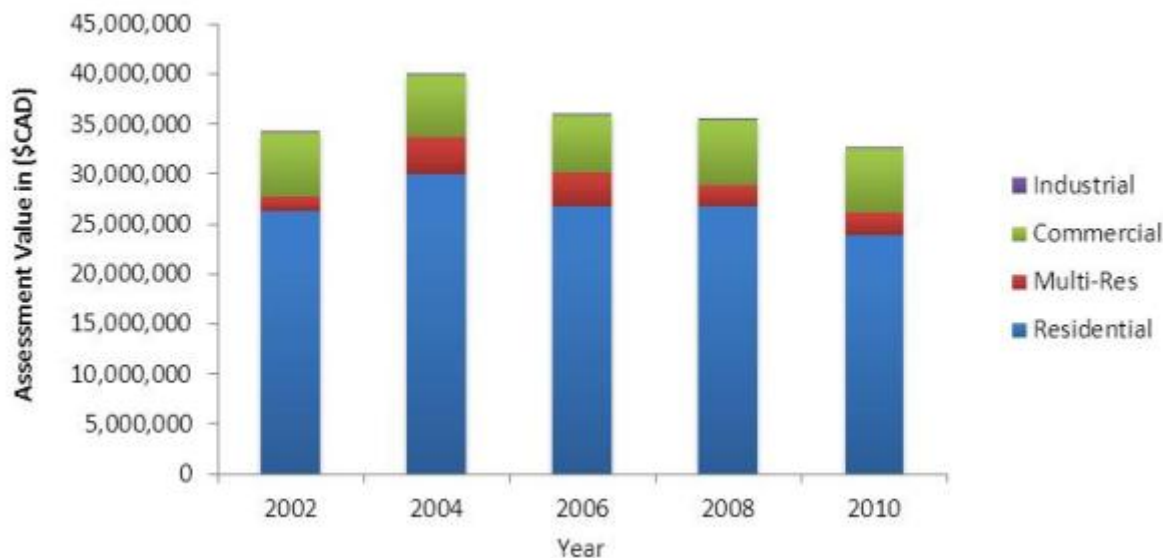
Property Type ¹¹²	Year				
	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Residential	\$26,283,940	\$30,057,240	\$26,825,025	\$26,736,025	\$23,903,456
Multi-Residential	\$1,436,260	\$3,636,440	\$3,279,370	\$2,199,900	\$2,207,400
Farmland	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial	\$6,418,350	\$6,231,315	\$5,825,615	\$6,507,715	\$6,449,983
Industrial	\$209,800	\$165,500	\$187,500	\$187,500	\$187,700
Pipeline	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Property Classes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$34,348,350	\$40,090,495	\$36,117,510	\$35,631,140	\$32,748,539

Source: Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2012. *Multi-Year Financial Review Information, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010*. Website. <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202000%20-%202008.htm>.

¹¹¹ Due to data limitations, property assessment values for farmland, pipeline and other property classes are not available. Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2012. *Multi-Year Financial Review Information, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010*. Website. <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202000%20-%202008.htm>.

¹¹² Property assessment categories are assigned according to the use of the property. There are seven major property classes and six specialty property classes recognized by the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation. However, additional sub-classes have been added by municipalities and the Province of Ontario to reduce taxes paid for properties constructed after March 2007. Major property classes include Residential; Multi-Residential; Commercial; Industrial; Pipeline; Farm and Managed Forests. Specialty property classes include New Multi-Residential; Office Building; Shopping Centre; Parking Lots; Vacant Land Property; Large Industrial; and Professional Sports Facilities. Municipal Property Assessment Corporation. 2013. *Property Classification*. Website. http://www.mpac.on.ca/property_owners/how/assessment_guide2.asp#15; 2013. *Glossary – Property Classification*. Website. http://www.mpac.on.ca/property_owners/how/glossary_terms.asp#O.

Figure 25: Hornepayne Property Assessment Values, 2002 – 2010



Source: Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2012. *Multi-Year Financial Review Information, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010*. Website. <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202000%20-%202008.htm>.

Based on the property assessment values illustrated above in Table 11 and Figure 25, it can be said that the municipal assessment base in Hornepayne is dominated by residential property uses. Between 2002 and 2010, residential assessments accounted for an estimated 74.7% of annual assessment values, compared to commercial (17.6%), multi-residential (7%), and industrial (0.5%) uses. This pattern indicates a disproportionate reliance on taxes from residential and commercial property classes.

Over the past 8 years, there have been considerable fluctuations in Hornepayne’s total tax assessment value. However, as a whole, Hornepayne has experienced a declining property assessment tax base. Between 2002 and 2010, the total assessed value for all property classes decreased by approximately \$1,599,811. Without comparable increases to individualized property tax rates, the Township could face potential shortfalls in revenues from property taxes.

2.3.2 SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC ASSETS

The Township has been impacted by the recent downturn in the forestry industry and ensuing global recession. The local natural resource-based economy and economic downturns have led to a series of business closures, out-migration and the loss of certain skilled workers. In recent years, a number of local employers have closed leading to a number of job losses. However, the continued presence of CN Rail and the Olav Haavaldsrud Timber Company Limited during this period has led to relative stability. In addition, available information suggests that nearly all residents are currently employed in well-paying jobs because of the two major employers despite significant decreases in the availability of local employment opportunities¹¹³.

¹¹³ Insight gained by DPRA through conversations with community members.

Despite out-migration and business closures, there are economic development opportunities to capitalize on the Township's surrounding natural environment and tourism activities. In addition, new forestry employment opportunities may also provide additional stability as new facilities become operational in the surrounding area.

2.3.2.1 PRIORITIES AND KEY ISSUES

A number of priorities and key issues can be identified for the 'Economic Assets' category, including:

- Historically, Hornepayne has experienced a series of "boom and bust" cycles associated with the local economy and Northern Ontario's natural resources;
- Recent downturns in the forestry industry and the ensuing global recession have significantly impacted Hornepayne and the surrounding area;
- Out-migration continues to be experienced as young, mobile and generally well-educated residents leave the Township in search of employment opportunities;
- Hornepayne's labour force has been in decline for the past 15 years due to trends of aging and population decline;
- In 2001 and 2006, Hornepayne residents were consistently employed in Business Services, Other Services and Manufacturing and Construction industries;
- In 2001 and 2006, *sales and service occupations and trades, transport and equipment operators* were the occupations with the largest labour force activity;
- Hornepayne's unemployment rates have fluctuated over the past 10 years, having decreased between 1996 and 2001, then increasing between 2001 and 2006;
- Household incomes have fluctuated between 1996 and 2006, having first declined between 1996 and 2001, and then increasing between 2001 and 2006; and,
- Declines and "boom and bust" cycles in the local and surrounding economy have resulted in certain Township residents receiving social assistance through the Algoma District Administration Board.

2.3.2.2 COMMUNITY ASPIRATIONS

Hornepayne is a resilient community despite having experienced recent hardships, including the October 2010 closure of the Hornepayne Town Centre. The Centre's closure was a shock and resulted in the loss of many community facilities once utilized by Township and surrounding area residents. The *Strategic Plan for the Community of Hornepayne* identifies a number of priorities for encouraging the growth of Hornepayne. There is a desire for economic diversification and economic development. The Strategic Plan identified a series of priorities that can further inform ways Hornepayne can facilitate growth and prosperity into the future.

2.3.2.3 CAPABILITIES AND CAPACITIES WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

Available data indicates Hornepayne is a community actively seeking population and employment growth, returning to a community of around 1,800 – 2,000 residents with the appropriate services. Growth can be accommodated through the Township's available land and existing economic development services. The

Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation and Nord-Aski Regional Economic Development Corporation are active in the community to pursue new opportunities as they arise. However, new opportunities are constrained by available financial resources and entrepreneurial spirit.

There are new opportunities to grow the local economy, including expansion of forestry initiatives within the community and growth of the local tourism industry.

2.4 INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

The infrastructure within a community includes the basic physical assets needed to support livelihoods and the tools or equipment that people use to function more productively. Infrastructure is a public good and improved access to it increases community well-being, human health and quality of life.

This section of the profile highlights infrastructure assets of Hornepayne. These are:

- Land Use;
- Housing;
- Municipal Infrastructure and Services; and,
- Transportation.

2.4.1 INFRASTRUCTURE ASSET INDICATORS

2.4.1.1 LAND USE

The existing planning documents are relatively old. The Township of Hornepayne has an Official Plan¹¹⁴ (passed in 1978 and amended in 1987) and Hearst District Land Use Guidelines (1983)¹¹⁵. The Official Plan identifies a general land use pattern that enables resources to be developed, redeveloped and preserved according to community desires. Under the Official Plan, Hornepayne is the primary settlement area contained in the Township of Wicksteed Planning Area. Hornepayne's urban structure and land uses have been largely influenced by the presence of the CN Rail corridor. Land use designations in Hornepayne include Natural Resource Area, Industrial, Commercial, Seasonal Residential, Urban Residential, Airport, Open Space, and Recreation¹¹⁶.

The primary settlement area of Hornepayne consists of a built-up area concentrated along the CN Rail corridor traversing the Township. Commercial, residential and industrial land uses are concentrated along the CN Rail

¹¹⁴ Township of Wicksteed Planning Board. 1977. *Official Plan for the Township of Wicksteed*. Prepared for the Township of Wicksteed.

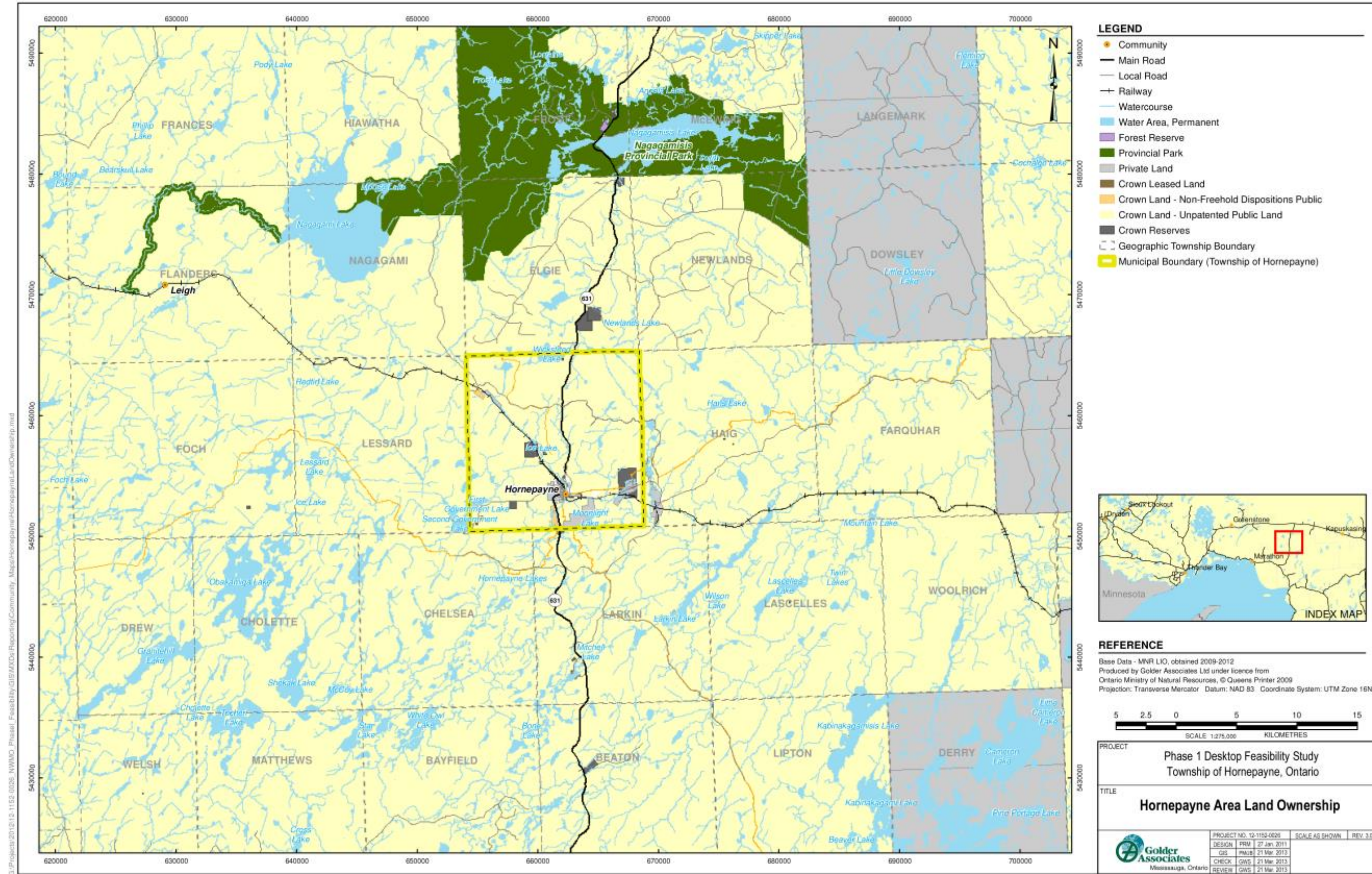
¹¹⁵ Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. January 2006. *Crown Land Use Policy Atlas Policy Report G1776: Hornepayne Urban Area*. Website. <http://www.lio.ontario.ca/imf-ows/sites/clupa/xmlReader.jsp?xsl=XML/web-primary.xsl&polid=G1776>.

¹¹⁶ Township of Wicksteed Planning Board. 1977. *Official Plan for the Township of Wicksteed*. Prepared for the Township of Wicksteed.

corridor and extend easterly toward Highway 631. There are also several underutilized land parcels as well as lots for sale located within the built-up area, capable of accommodating future growth.

Figure 26 below shows land ownership in the area surrounding Hornepayne. This figure outlines private, federal and Crown land.

Figure 26: Hornepayne Area Land Ownership

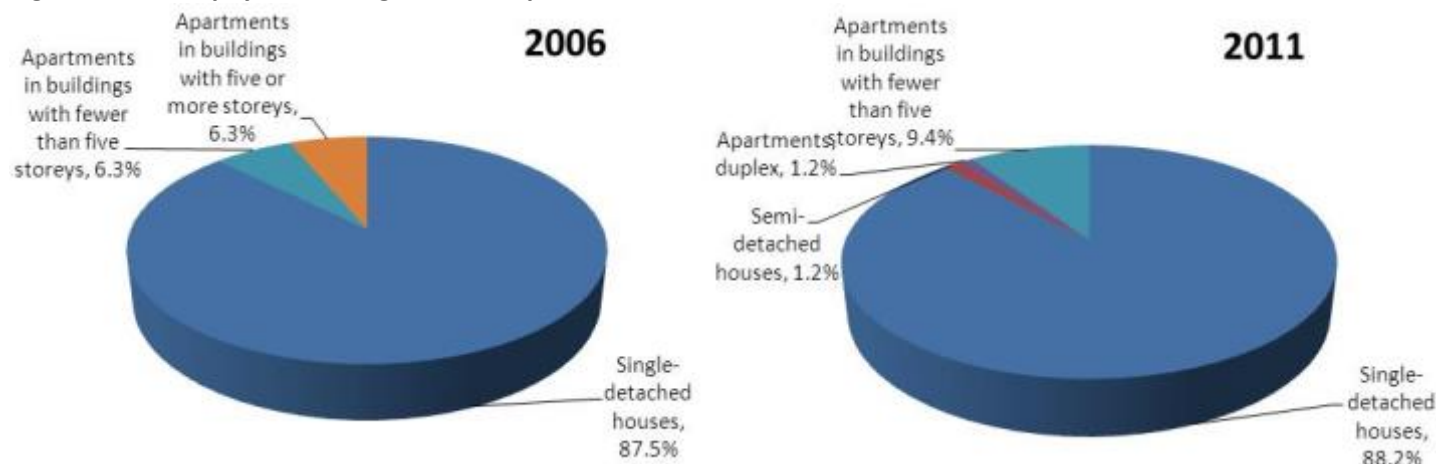


Source: Golder Associates Ltd. 2013. *Hornepayne Area Land Ownership*.

2.4.1.2 HOUSING

Between 2006 and 2011, the housing stock declined by 4%, from 539 dwellings in 2006 to 518 in 2011. The majority of dwellings in the Township of Hornepayne were constructed before 1991¹¹⁷. In 2006 and 2011, the majority of housing stock consisted of single-family dwellings (see Figure 27). According to the 2011 Census of Population, it is estimated that approximately 33% of dwellings in the Township are rental, while the majority (66%) were owned in 2011¹¹⁸. Figure 27 also indicates an increasing proportion of single detached homes in the Township between 2006 and 2011.

Figure 27: Hornepayne Housing Stock Composition, 2006¹¹⁹ – 2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 2007, 2012. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profiles*.

According to the 2006 Census of Population, more than 80% of all dwellings were owned, while the remaining 20% of dwellings were rented (see Table 12). The Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation maintains a limited supply of rental units, including 37 rental units in a two-storey complex. The apartment complex, when constructed, was one component of the Hornepayne Town Centre. However, when the Town Centre closed in October 2010, the free-standing apartment structure was retained. These units represent the largest concentration of rental units in the Township and provide both market and affordable housing units. Of the 37 units, 20 are market rental units and 17 are subsidized seniors’ apartment units. Despite Hornepayne’s small size, there exists a good demand for rental units – particularly for subsidized seniors’ units. In 2006, Township residents reportedly paid an average monthly rent \$646, while monthly mortgage payments were reportedly \$707¹²⁰.

¹¹⁷ Statistics Canada. 2007, 2002. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profiles*.

¹¹⁸ The percentage of rental versus ownership is derived from the number of residents living in Hornepayne who applied for a home loan using CanEquity’s pre-approval application. CanEquity. n.d.. *Hornepayne Mortgages*. Website. <http://www.canequity.com/ontario/hornepayne-mortgages.htm>.

¹¹⁹ The 2006 housing data is presented as recorded by Statistics Canada. It has been noted by NWCLC members that Hornepayne does not have any five (5) storey buildings. However, it was also noted by NWCLC Members that the Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation building complex is a 3-2 split level, which might constitute Statistics Canada assessment of a five (5) storey building.

¹²⁰ Statistics Canada. 2007. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profile*. Website. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>.

Property Sales and Rentals

Table 12 below provides dwelling characteristics by tenure data for 1996 to 2006.

Table 12: Hornepayne Dwelling Characteristics, 1996 – 2006

Number of dwellings by tenure	1996		2001		2006	
	Number (No.)	Percentage (%)	Number (No.)	Percentage (%)	Number (No.)	Percentage (%)
Number of owned dwellings	395	73.8%	410	81.2%	385	80.2%
Number of rented dwellings	135	25.2%	100	19.8%	95	19.8%
Total	535		505		480	

Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profiles*.

According to the Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation, there were more than 32 properties for sale in 2008. Of these, 29 properties were characterized as being serviced by municipal water and sanitary sewer infrastructure networks while the remaining 3 properties were unserviced¹²¹. Conversations with community members indicated there is currently available land within the Township capable of accommodating future population growth, including approximately 68 vacant lots, 90% of which are serviced.

According to the Sault Ste. Marie Real Estate Board, property sales in Hornepayne and the surrounding area have remained consistent in recent years. In January 2012, the Sault Ste. Marie Real Estate Board indicated the real estate market has remained stable over the past twenty years in the Board’s service area, which includes the communities of Sault Ste. Marie, Wawa and all other Algoma District communities¹²². Residents and local officials have confirmed that the sale of many homes in Hornepayne occurred in the period after CN Rail service reductions and fluctuations in the forestry sector.

2.4.1.3 MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

The Township provides a number of infrastructure networks and services, including electricity, water, sanitary sewer and waste management. Several infrastructure services are not municipally-supplied including electricity and communications. Electricity is provided by Hydro One¹²³. The Township is currently serviced by a 44,000 volt transmission line.

The waste water disposal system was constructed in 1976¹²⁴. Currently, approximately 447 water and sewer bills are being issued to residential and commercial properties¹²⁵. The Township’s water supply is not metered;

¹²¹ Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation. 2009. *Hornepayne Community Profile 2009*.

¹²² Sault Ste. Marie Real Estate Board. January 2012. *Sault and Area Real Estate Market*. Website. <http://www.saultstemarierealestate.ca/index.php/news/sault-and-area-real-estate-market/>.

¹²³ Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation. 2009. *Hornepayne Community Profile 2009*.

¹²⁴ Hornepayne Community Adjustment Committee. July 2011. *Strategic Plan for the Community of Hornepayne*. Prepared for the Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne.

¹²⁵ Insight provided to DPRA through correspondence with Stacey Rendell, NWMO Project Coordinator on June 28, 2012.

however, water and sewer fees are paid on a quarterly basis for unlimited consumption. In recent years, a new “state-of-the-art”¹²⁶ water treatment plant was installed with a designed capacity for 3,000 residents¹²⁷.

Waste management is carried out by the Township’s Public Works Department as well as a private contractor. The Public Works Department manages the landfill and waste transfer operations from the public waste disposal site. The private contractor is responsible for curbside pickup and the operation of the public waste disposal site.¹²⁸ Waste is disposed of at the Becker Road Landfill. The Landfill began operation in 2003 receiving solid, non-hazardous municipal and industrial waste and occupies an area of 3.1 hectares¹²⁹. Hazardous waste disposal is also available through the Public Works Department¹³⁰.

Communication Infrastructure

Local and long distance communications are provided by Bell Canada and TBayTEL, which provides wireless service for residents¹³¹. This requires above-average telecommunications infrastructure.

The Hornepayne Community Hospital is host to several specialized communication infrastructures provided through eHealth Ontario, such as: the Ontario Telemedicine Network (OTN), Picture Archive Communications (PACS), and North-eastern Ontario Network (NEON).

Table 13 below illustrates the communications infrastructure network servicing the Township.

Table 13: Hornepayne Communication Infrastructure, 2009

Service	Number of Companies Providing Service
Local Internet Providers (Dial-Up)	3
Local Internet Providers (High-Speed)	1
Cable Television	1
Satellite Television	2
Local Cell Phone Tower	1

Source: Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation. 2009. *Hornepayne Community Profile 2009*.

¹²⁶ Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d.. *Hornepayne Your Oasis of Opportunity*. Prepared for the Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne and Superior East Community Futures Development Corporation.

¹²⁷ Insight gained by DPRA through conversations with Nuclear Waste Community Liaison Committee members.

¹²⁸ Information provided to DPRA by a Nuclear Waste Community Liaison Committee member.

¹²⁹ Exp Services Inc. March 2012. *2011 Annual Monitoring Report, Hornepayne Landfill Site*. Prepared for the Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne.

¹³⁰ Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation. 2009. *Hornepayne Community Profile 2009*.

¹³¹ *Ibid.*

2.4.1.4 TRANSPORTATION

The existing transportation infrastructure in the Township of Hornepayne includes road, rail and a municipal air strip. Prior to 1958, the Township was inaccessible by road¹³². In terms of current road transportation infrastructure, the Township is situated along Highway 631. Highway 631 extends north-south between Highways 17 and 11, which are both heavily used for commercial and tourist transportation¹³³. Highway 11 connects Township residents to the Town of Hearst to the north, while Highway 17 connects residents to the Municipality of Wawa and City of Sault Ste. Marie to the south¹³⁴.

Figure 28: Hornepayne Rail Transportation



The Township is a critical service link for freight transportation operated by CN Rail (see Figure 28), which operates up to 26 trains daily¹³⁵. Passenger rail service is provided by VIA Rail from Hornepayne. VIA passenger rail services operates as far west as Vancouver and as far east as Toronto with connections to Ottawa, Montreal and Eastern Canada. As of the summer of 2012, VIA Rail has reduced service from three times to twice weekly in each direction.

The Hornepayne Municipal Airport (see Figure 29) was constructed in 1977¹³⁶. It has a 3,500 ft. paved runway with availability for charter flights and use by government agencies¹³⁷. The airport also includes a refueling facility¹³⁸. International travel requires Township residents to travel to Thunder Bay International Airport¹³⁹, while domestic and international connector flights can be accommodated at the Hearst, Kapuskasing, Timmins, Wawa, and Sault Ste. Marie airports¹⁴⁰.

Figure 29: Hornepayne Municipal Airport



¹³² Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d.. *Hornepayne Your Oasis of Opportunity*. Prepared for the Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne and Superior East Community Futures Development Corporation.

¹³³ Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation. 2009. *Hornepayne Community Profile 2009*.

¹³⁴ CRG Consulting. January 2010. *Final Report. Feasibility Study for the Hornepayne Town Centre*. Prepared for the Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne.

¹³⁵ Insight gained by DPRAs through conversations with Nuclear Waste Community Liaison Committee members.

¹³⁶ Hornepayne Community Adjustment Committee. July 2011. *Strategic Plan for the Community of Hornepayne*. Prepared for the Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne.

¹³⁷ Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d.. *Hornepayne Your Oasis of Opportunity*. Prepared for the Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne and Superior East Community Futures Development Corporation.

¹³⁸ Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation. 2009. *Hornepayne Community Profile 2009*.

¹³⁹ Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d.. *Hornepayne: Your Oasis of Opportunity*. Prepared for the Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne and Superior East Community Futures Development Corporation.

¹⁴⁰ Information provided to DPRAs by a member of the Nuclear Waste Community Liaison Committee.

Located within 500 kilometres from Hornepayne, the port of Sault Ste. Marie and port of Thunder Bay are equipped to handle many types of cargo. Moreover, the port of Thunder Bay is the sixth largest port in Canada¹⁴¹.

2.4.2 SUMMARY OF INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

The Township of Hornepayne is comprised of a sizable settlement area situated in proximity to transportation infrastructure networks and natural features. The settlement area is bisected by the CN Rail line and currently includes approximately 68 vacant lots, of which approximately 90% are serviced and are currently prepared to accommodate future growth.

The Township is well serviced by existing road and rail transportation, a recently constructed water treatment facility and the availability of high-speed internet. The water treatment facility has been designed to accommodate a much larger population base than currently exists in the Township. The current infrastructure combined with available land and vacant, serviced lots in the Township enable population growth to be accommodated when favourable conditions return. However, the existing infrastructure is not being fully utilized at the present time. As a result, residents have become financially responsible (through taxes) to maintain the existing infrastructure designed to service a community of more than 3,000 residents.

2.4.2.1 PRIORITIES AND KEY ISSUES

The Township of Hornepayne is well situated on the CN Rail corridor. However, trends of business closures and population decline have resulted in financial constraints to maintain existing infrastructure constructed to support larger population levels than currently exist. The following priorities and key issues have been identified:

- Effective use and provision of infrastructure;
- Financial constraints associated with supporting current population levels;
- Effective management of infrastructure upgrade requirements; and,
- Encouragement of new development utilizing available, serviced land.

2.4.2.2 COMMUNITY ASPIRATIONS

Hornepayne is a community well situated along existing rail and road transportation networks. This positioning is a strategic advantage and can provide a catalyst to stimulate new growth. In addition, there is existing infrastructure in place capable of accommodating a larger population than currently exists. There is a collective desire for Hornepayne to increase its population and employment growth. Other desires, including goals and objectives, have been stated in the *Strategic Plan for the Community of Hornepayne* (2011).

¹⁴¹ Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation. 2009. *Hornepayne Community Profile 2009*.

2.4.2.3 CAPABILITIES AND CAPACITIES WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

Hornepayne has existing surplus infrastructure and a desire to grow. Existing municipal infrastructure networks, including water, have a designed capacity in excess of current population levels. As a result, growth can be accommodated within the community’s existing fabric. However, long-term growth may require infrastructure upgrading.

2.5 SOCIAL ASSETS

The Social Assets within a community include the social and community activities in which people participate and the resources that they draw upon in pursuit of their livelihood objectives. These activities and resources create networks within and between communities, enhance cohesion and generate trusting relationships and community pride.

This section of the community profile addresses social assets in Hornepayne. The key social assets described for this community are:

- Diversity of Population;
- Cultural Heritage Resources;
- Community Facilities and Programs; and
- Social Services and Organizations.

2.5.1 SOCIAL ASSET INDICATORS

2.5.1.1 DIVERSITY OF POPULATION

Table 14 illustrates that a majority of Township residents (1,060 or 88.3%) identify as being non-Aboriginal, while approximately 65 (11.6%) identified as being Aboriginal in 2006.

Table 14: Hornepayne Aboriginal Population Characteristics, 2001 - 2006

Aboriginal Population	2001			2006		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population	1,350	735	615	1,200	620	580
Aboriginal Identity Population	215	110	110	140	65	75
Non-Aboriginal Population	1,130	630	505	1,060	555	505

Source: Statistics Canada. 2002, 2007. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profiles*. Note: The figures for 2001 do not add to 100%, due to rounding of original data by Statistics Canada.

In 2006, approximately 22% of Township residents were bilingual (had knowledge of both English and French). Bilingual Township residents contributed to a large Francophone community in the Nord-Aski Regional Development Corporation service area¹⁴². In 2010, approximately 74% of the Nord-Aski Regional Economic Development Corporation service area identified as being members of the Francophone community¹⁴³. European and African languages are also spoken by some Township residents.

2.5.1.2 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

As an established community, the Township of Hornepayne has a strong cultural heritage. The Township began, although under a different name, as a small, fairly isolated railway town in Northern Ontario. Originally referred to as Fitzback and later as the Township of Wicksteed, the name Hornepayne was adopted later in the 1920s¹⁴⁴. The Township's cultural heritage includes identified archeological sites located within and beyond the Township.

A pre-contact Aboriginal site was identified on the south shore of Wicksteed Lake – located in the north-central area of Hornepayne. In addition, a series of cultural heritage assessments in 2000 and 2001 identified a further fourteen pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological sites, twenty heritage value sites and thirty modified trees in the vicinity of Nagagamisis Provincial Park. The culturally modified trees were found in the Nagagamisis area and were used to mark burial sites, campsites and portages, illustrating the large-scale occurrence of these First Nation heritage features in Ontario¹⁴⁵.

2.5.1.3 COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

There are several community facilities available to residents. However, the availability of community facilities and programming has suffered due to the October 2010 closure of the Hornepayne Town Centre¹⁴⁶. The Centre, once known as the Hallmark Centre¹⁴⁷, originally constructed in 1980 by a developer and CN Rail, housed a number of community facilities and programs¹⁴⁸. Community facilities located in the Town Centre complex included a full size gymnasium, indoor swimming pool, saunas, public library, meeting space and retail

¹⁴² The Nord-Aski Regional Economic Development Corporation's service area includes the communities of Hornepayne, Mattice, Val Côté and Constance Lake First Nation. Nord-Aski Regional Economic Development Corporation. 2012. *Nord-Aski Region*. Website. <http://www.nordaski.com/frame1.html>.

¹⁴³ Far Northeast Training Board. September 2010. *Profile of the Francophone Community in the Far Northeast Training Board (FNETB) Region*. Prepared for FedNor and the Government of Canada.

¹⁴⁴ Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d.. *Hornepayne: Your Oasis of Opportunity*. Prepared for the Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne and Superior East Community Futures Development Corporation.

¹⁴⁵ Golder Associates Ltd. 2011. *Initial Screening for Siting a Deep Geological Repository for Canada's Used Nuclear Fuel: Township of Hornepayne, Ontario*. Prepared for NWMO.

¹⁴⁶ The October 2010 closure of the Hornepayne Town Centre resulted in reduced service capacity of the C&D Paul Curling Club, Arena & Fitness Centre. Insight provided to DPRA by community members, local officials and members of the Nuclear Waste Community Liaison Committee indicates reduced service levels are available for the C&D Curling Club, Arena and Fitness Centre.

¹⁴⁷ Gentili, Mark. May 2010. "Hornepayne town centre to close". *Kapuskasing Times*. Website. <http://www.kapuskasingtimes.com/2010/05/13/hornepayne-town-centre-to-close>.

¹⁴⁸ Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation. 2009. *Hornepayne Community Profile 2009*.

space¹⁴⁹. Following the Centre’s closure, the availability of local retail and facility spaces for Township residents significantly declined.

Township residents are currently able to access a range of social, cultural and sports facilities.

These include:

- Community Arena;
 - Tennis Court facilities;
 - Cedar Point Park;
 - Creative Outdoor Playground;
 - Outdoor Basketball Pad;
 - Softball/Baseball Field;
 - Cross Country Ski Trails;
 - Numerous Snowmobile Trails;
 - Hornepayne Family Resource Centre & Toy Lending Library;
 - Gymnasium;
 - Legion;
 - Library; and,
- Curling Club (currently used as a weight training facility) (see Figure 32)¹⁵⁰.

Figure 30: Hornepayne Baseball Pad



Source: DPRA Canada, 2012.

Figure 31: Hornepayne Canadian Legion



Source: DPRA Canada, 2012.

Figure 32: Hornepayne C&D Paul Curling Club



Source: S. Rendell, 2012.

Despite facility closures, the following recreational activities are available¹⁵¹:

¹⁴⁹ CRG Consulting. January 2010. *Final Report. Feasibility Study for the Hornepayne Town Centre*. Prepared for the Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne.

¹⁵⁰ Insight gained from correspondence with a representative of the Nuclear Waste Community Liaison Committee on June 28, 2012.

- Minor Hockey;
- Recreational Men's and Women's Hockey;
- Figure Skating;
- Youth Soccer;
- Tennis;
- Mixed Slo-Pitch League;
- Minor Softball;
- Intra-mural sports through schools-badminton, volleyball, basketball;
- Cross Country Running;
- Cross Country Skiing;
- Snowmobiling;
- Hunting (moose, bear, partridge);
- Fishing (pickerel, pike, trout); and,
- Ball Room Dancing Lessons.

The community enjoys a wide range of committees and clubs. These include¹⁵²:

- Senior Citizens' Club;
- Catholic Women's League;
- United Church Women;
- Anglican Church Women;
- Hornepayne Hospital Auxiliary;
- Legion Ladies' Auxiliary;
- Royal Canadian Legion, Br. 194;
- Parent Teacher Association;
- School Advisory Council;
- Phoenix Club;
- Masonic Lodge;
- Hornepayne Firefighters' Association;
- Hornepayne Fitness Club; and,
- Various local boards & committees.

Media

Media and communication services assist in strengthening ties within the community and providing information to local residents. In addition, media outlets communicate information within the community and to communities in the surrounding area. Media services in Hornepayne include:

- Township of Hornepayne website;
- Jackfish Journal – a local newspaper;
- The Sault Star – an area newspaper serving Northern Ontario;
- The Chronicle Journal – Thunder Bay;
- Wawa-News.com – an online newspaper serving Northeastern Ontario;
- CBC Radio One 1010 AM Hornepayne;
- CFNO – FM -2 107.2 FM Hornepayne¹⁵³; and
- CFNO-FM 93.1 FM¹⁵⁴.

There is also a Rebuild Hornepayne Facebook Group which posts community events.

¹⁵¹ Jeremy, Gail and Latoski, Tiffany. August 2008. *Township of Hornepayne Investment Readiness Profile*. Prepared for the Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne.

¹⁵² *Ibid.*

¹⁵³ TuneIn. 2012. *CFNO-FM-2*. Website. <http://tunein.com/radio/CFNO-FM-1071-s106276/>.

¹⁵⁴ CFNO. n.d.. *CFNO-FM*. Website. <http://www.cfno.fm/>.

2.5.1.4 SOCIAL SERVICES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Social services in Hornepayne are delivered by a number of organizations including Algoma Community Living, Algoma Family Services, Community Action Centre, Contact North, Children's Aid Society, Family Resource Centre, Job Connect and the Hornepayne Food Bank¹⁵⁵. Collectively, these organizations help to ensure the social well-being of the community as a whole.

Contact North, located in Hornepayne, provides access to education and training opportunities to the community. The organization offers the opportunity to complete a secondary school diploma, upgrade current skills through professional development and post-secondary studies¹⁵⁶. The Community Action Centre and Job Connect also provide assistance to residents seeking employment and re-training and educational opportunities¹⁵⁷.

In addition to the above mentioned organizations, day care is provided to residents through the Three Bears Day Care and the Holy Name of Jesus Catholic School¹⁵⁸. The Three Bears Day Care is a licensed facility providing programming for children aged 18 months to 12 years. The facility is open Monday to Friday and offers a range of programming options from toddler and pre-school programs to lunch, before and after school programs¹⁵⁹. In addition to the above mentioned facilities, the Hornepayne Family Resource Centre offers programming for children and parents¹⁶⁰. Programs are operated 6 days per week¹⁶¹.

Social Assistance

According to the 2006 Census of Population, approximately 13.2% of Township households were low-income households¹⁶². Township residents receive social assistance through the Algoma District Services Administration Board¹⁶³ which provides service to all communities located within Algoma District¹⁶⁴. Figure 33 below illustrates the fluctuating level of caseloads¹⁶⁵ in Hornepayne. Between January 2008 and September

¹⁵⁵ Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation. 2009. *Hornepayne Community Profile 2009*.

¹⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁷ Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d.. *Hornepayne Your Oasis of Opportunity*. Prepared for the Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne and Superior East Community Futures Development Corporation.

¹⁵⁸ Information provided to DPRA by members of the Nuclear Waste Community Liaison Committee.

¹⁵⁹ Three Bears Day Care. 2012. *Programs*. Website. <http://threebearsdaycare.ca/daycareprograms.html>.

¹⁶⁰ Corporation of the City of Thunder Bay. n.d.. *Township of Hornepayne: Learning*. Website. <http://www.immigrationnorthwesternontario.ca/Communities/Hornepayne/Learning.htm>.

¹⁶¹ Ontario Ministry of Children and Youth Services. 2010. *Algoma-Monitoulin Ontario Early Years Centre*. Website. <http://www.children.gov.on.ca/htdocs/English/topics/earlychildhood/oevc/locations/oevc.aspx?Center=644#satellites>.

¹⁶² According to Statistics Canada, low income households are defined as households which are strained and must spend a greater proportion of their income on necessities (i.e., food, clothing and shelter) than households of a similar family size. Low income households are established using data from the Survey of National Household Spending. Statistics Canada. 2010. *Low income definitions*. Website. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/75f0011x/2010001/notes/low-faible-eng.htm>.

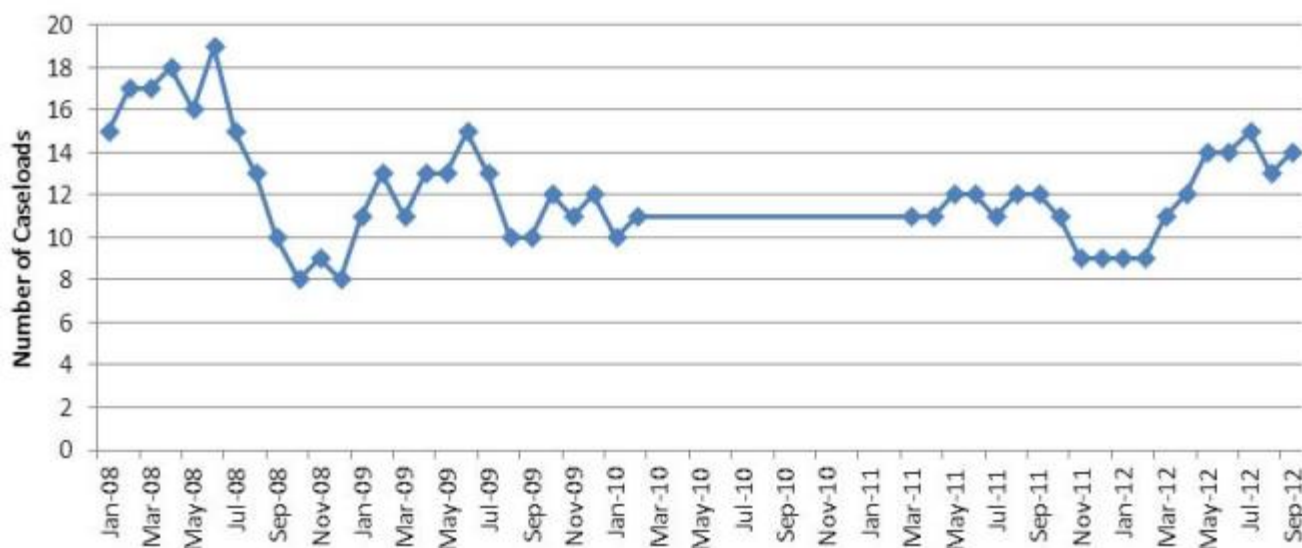
¹⁶³ Insight gained by DPRA through conversations with members of the Hornepayne Family Resource Centre on October 12, 2012. There is currently an information gap regarding the number of residents receiving social assistance in Hornepayne.

¹⁶⁴ Algoma District Administration Board. 2012. *Statistical Summaries*. Website. <http://www.adsab.on.ca/ADSAB Board Site Statistics.aspx>.

¹⁶⁵ 'Caseloads' is a term used by the Algoma District Services Administration Board referring to the number of individuals receiving a form of social assistance. Algoma District Administration Board. 2012. *Statistical Summaries*. Website. <http://www.adsab.on.ca/ADSAB Board Site Statistics.aspx>.

2012, there was a trend of decline in the number of caseloads. However, the number of Township residents receiving some form of social assistance was highest in early 2008.

Figure 33: Hornepayne Social Assistance



Source: Algoma District Administration Board. 2012. *Statistical Summaries*. Website. [http://www.adsab.on.ca/ADSAB Board Site Statistics.aspx](http://www.adsab.on.ca/ADSAB_Board_Site_Statistics.aspx).

2.5.2 SUMMARY OF SOCIAL ASSETS

The Township has a population that is predominantly Non-Aboriginal. Approximately 11.6% of Township residents identified as being Aboriginal in 2006, while a limited number of Township residents identified as being visible minority in the same period. However, there is a sizable Francophone population within the Township and the surrounding area.

All Township residents are able to access limited social services and recreational activities. The availability of recreational activities and programming options was significantly reduced following the closure of the Hornepayne Town Centre and related facilities. However, the community of Hornepayne recognizes the importance of recreational opportunities and has expressed a desire for new recreation facilities.

There is currently a range of existing recreational facilities, programs and services delivered by a number of organizations. Many of these organizations provide support for Township residents, including Family Resource Centre, Royal Canadian Legion and others. Day care and social programming provided by the Three Bears Day Care and the Huron-Superior Catholic District School Board also provide residents a range of programming options.

2.5.2.1 PRIORITIES AND KEY ISSUES

Despite recent hardships, Hornepayne is a community with a number of social assets. Priorities and key issues related to the 'social assets' category identified include:

- Expansion of recreational and social programming for community members of all ages;
- Continued support for a range of sport and recreational activities throughout the year; and,
- Provision of new community facilities for recreational and social activities.

2.5.2.2 COMMUNITY ASPIRATIONS

The October 2010 closure of the Hornepayne Town Centre impacted the availability of social and recreational programming for members of the community. There is a desire for social and recreational programming to be expanded to levels previously experienced in the community. However, the provision of new social and recreational programming may require additional financial resources and community facilities to accommodate demand.

2.5.2.3 CAPABILITIES AND CAPACITIES WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

There are a number of identified gaps with respect to community and recreation facilities and programs. Additional facilities are desired to replace those lost as a result of the Hornepayne Town Centre closure. In addition, additional recreational programming is desired for community members of all ages. However, despite the recent loss of facilities, Hornepayne is able to provide residents with a range of recreational and social programming. In addition, the community's surrounding natural environment provides additional recreational opportunities, particularly for outdoor enthusiasts.

2.6 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

This section of the profile outlines the natural environment or natural assets in Hornepayne. The key natural asset indicators discussed for this community are: Parks and Protected Areas, Natural Areas and Features of Significance.

2.6.1 NATURAL ASSET INDICATORS

2.6.1.1 PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS/ NATURAL AREAS/FEATURES OF SIGNIFICANCE

Township and area residents are able to access a number of parks in the area surrounding Hornepayne (see Figure 35). Currently, there are a number of parks located within the Township, including a park situated next to the tennis courts and the 'Three Bears', a park at École Holy Name of Jesus School, and at Cedar Point¹⁶⁶. However, residents are also able to access Nagagamis Provincial Park which includes park and open space facilities.

¹⁶⁶ Information obtained by DPRA from NMCLC Member, July, 2013.

Figure 34: Cedar Point



The Park is approximately 425 km² in size and is located 15 kilometres north of the Township (see Figure 36). Opened to the public in 1957¹⁶⁷, it contains the former Nagagami Lake Provincial Nature Reserve and a Forest Reserve¹⁶⁸, both of which were incorporated into the Provincial Park in 2002¹⁶⁹. The Park is located within the Hearst Forest¹⁷⁰ and is a tourist attraction featuring a range of wildlife and many opportunities for recreational activities, including canoeing on the Nagagami and Shekak rivers, fishing, swimming, and camping¹⁷¹.

The Chapleau Crown Game Preserve is also available to residents in the surrounding area. The Preserve is located southeast of Hornepayne, near the Township of Chapleau. It is the world's largest game preserve and encompasses more than 2,700 km² (2,000,000 acres) of land¹⁷². The Preserve was created in 1925 by the Province of Ontario to provide protection for depleted fur-bearing animals¹⁷³. The presence of various species provides a range of recreational opportunities for visitors, including wildlife viewing. It remains a key feature in the area surrounding Hornepayne and is a significant protected area.

¹⁶⁷ Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. 2002. *Nagagamis Central Plateau Signature Site Background Information Summary*. Website. http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/planning_pdf/naga_background.pdf.

¹⁶⁸ Ontario Parks. n.d.. *Nagagamis Central Plateau Signature Site. The Management Options – A Working Document*. Website. http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/planning_pdf/naga_manage_opt.pdf.

¹⁶⁹ Nagagamis Provincial Park was expanded in 2002 by adding approximately 275 square kilometres of additional land formerly contained in the Nagagamis Lake Provincial Nature Reserve. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. September, 2002. *Nagagamis & Nagagami Lake Provincial Park Addition (Natural Environment Class) (P 1524) Fact Sheet*. Website. <http://www.ontla.on.ca/library/repository/mon/4000/10306532.pdf>.

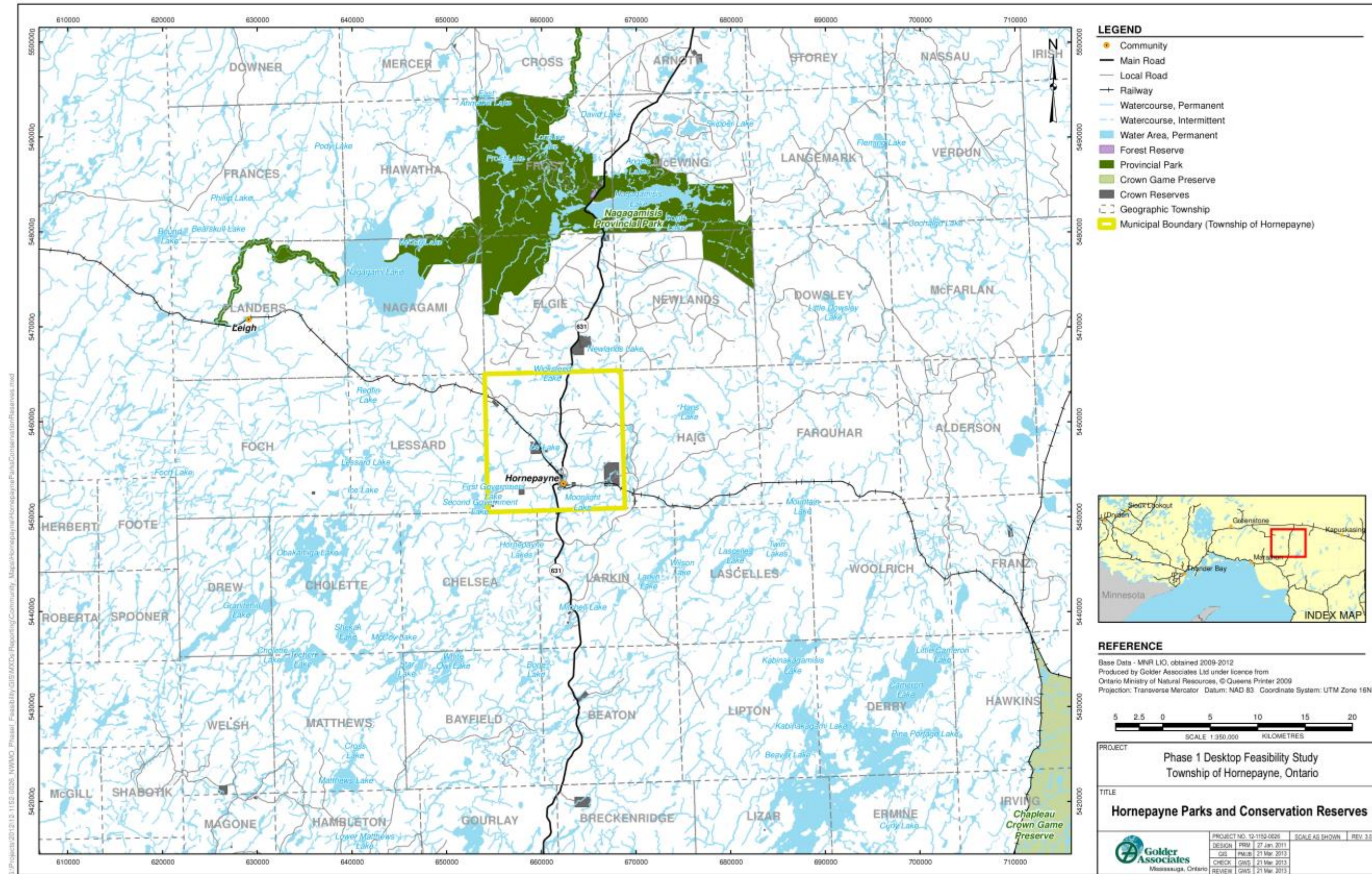
¹⁷⁰ Hearst Forest Management Inc. 2007. *Hearst Forest Management Plan, 2007 – 2017*. Website. <http://www.hearstforest.com/english/PDF/HearstForest2007FMP.pdf>.

¹⁷¹ Hornepayne Economic Development Corporation. 2009. *Hornepayne Community Profile 2009*.

¹⁷² Township of Chapleau. 2012. *Chapleau Crown Game Preserve*. Website. <http://chaoleau.ca/en/visit/gamepreserve.asp>.

¹⁷³ Ontario-Canada-Travel. 2013. *Chapleau Game Preserve*. Website. <http://www.ontario-canada-travel.com/chapleau-game-reserve.html#.UXagqUrVjOM>.

Figure 35: Hornepayne Parks and Conservation Reserves



Source: Golder Associates Ltd. 2013. *Hornepayne Parks and Conservation Reserves*.

2.6.1.2 NATURAL AREAS/FEATURES OF SIGNIFICANCE

First and Second Government Lakes are features of significance for local residents. Other lakes of significance also include: Cree Lake, Larkin Lake, Bear Lake (Wicksteed Lake), and Nagagamisis Lake and Provincial Park.¹⁷⁴ There are numerous cottages and limited permanent residences present on the lakes. There are also a number of small archaeological sites present throughout the Nagagamisis Provincial Park to the north¹⁷⁵. Nagagamisis Provincial Park is recognized by Ontario Parks as containing significant natural and cultural features, including a provincially significant landform¹⁷⁶. Nagagamisis Provincial Park includes serviced facilities and attracts residents and visitors to the Hornepayne area. Facilities include: camp sites, restrooms, laundry, showers, day use areas, boat rentals and boat launch¹⁷⁷. In 2011, the park received approximately 28,283 visitors¹⁷⁸. Of these, approximately 1,068 were classified as day-use visitors. According to Ontario Parks, more than 5,550 camp site rentals were occupied throughout the year in 2011

The *Heart Forest Management Plan, 2007 – 2017* identifies restricted uses for the forest area. Located north of the Township of Hornepayne, the Hearst Forest is a large natural area and feature of significance¹⁷⁹.

2.6.2 SUMMARY OF NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The Township of Hornepayne is situated in proximity to a number of natural features, including Nagagamisis Provincial Park and Government Lakes 1 and 2. Government Lakes 1 and 2 are a popular cottage area for local residents and provide recreational opportunities. There are also a number of “take-off sites” present in Hornepayne used by fly-in lodge operators. Various natural features surrounding Hornepayne provide a number of recreational opportunities. In addition, the surrounding natural environment contributes to the Township’s reputation as a destination for snowmobiling, hunting and fishing and other associated tourist activities.

The area surrounding Hornepayne includes the established Nagagamisis Provincial Park and Hearst Forest – both of which are prominent features. They also provide natural resources as well as both passive and active recreational opportunities. The area’s natural environment and businesses, including fly-in lodge operators, continue to draw visitors to the area surrounding Hornepayne. The preservation and protection of the natural environment has been identified as a priority in the *Strategic Plan for the Community of Hornepayne*. There is a collective desire to balance future development with environmental protection.

¹⁷⁴ Information obtained by DPRA from NMCLC Member, July, 2013.

¹⁷⁵ Golder Associates Ltd. June 2011. *Initial Screening Report for Siting a Deep Geological Repository for Canada’s Used Nuclear Fuel – Township of Hornepayne, Ontario*. Prepared for NWMO.

¹⁷⁶ A landform linking the former Nagagamisis Provincial Park and Nagagamisis Park Nature Reserve has been classified as provincially significant by Ontario Parks. Ontario Parks. n.d.. *Nagagamisis Central Plateau Signature Site. The Management Options – A Working Document*. Website. http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/planning_pdf/naga_manage_opt.pdf.

¹⁷⁷ Ontario Parks. 2008. *Nagagamisis*. Website. <http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/naga.html>.

¹⁷⁸ Ontario Parks. 2011. *Ontario Provincial Parks Statistics 2011*. http://www.ontarioparks.com/statistics/2011_park_statistics.pdf

¹⁷⁹ Hearst Forest Management Inc. 2007. *Hearst Forest Management Plan, 2007 – 2017*. Website. <http://www.hearstforest.com/english/PDF/HearstForest2007FMP.pdf>

2.6.2.1 PRIORITIES AND KEY ISSUES

The natural environment within and surrounding Hornepayne is a source of pride for residents. It also provides a number of recreational and tourist opportunities. Priorities and key issues related to the natural environment category include:

- Preservation of the pristine natural environment present within and beyond Hornepayne;
- Protecting the environment and water quality of the surrounding lakes and rivers;
- Provision of additional tourism opportunities to further explore and appreciate Hornepayne's natural environment;
- Protecting the integrity of Protected Areas; and,
- Balancing tourism growth with environmental protection.

2.6.2.2 COMMUNITY ASPIRATIONS

The natural environment, including the land, water and air surrounding Hornepayne are highly valued by residents and visitors. The community's proximity to Nagagamis Provincial Park and other area natural features is a source of pride. However, there is a desire to further grow and expand the local tourism industry. As noted in the *Strategic Plan for the Community of Hornepayne*, growth of the tourism industry must balance economic growth with environmental protection. Strategies to grow tourism include the packaging of services to further develop and attract niche markets. In addition, seasonal activities such as fishing and hunting are highly valued by residents who wish to ensure the protection of the Hornepayne and surrounding area's natural resources.

2.6.2.3 CAPABILITIES AND CAPACITIES

Hornepayne's natural environment has historically supported the local tourism industry and is a valued community asset. The presence of the Nagagamis Provincial Park, First and Second Government Lakes, and other lakes including Bear Lake, Wicksteed Lake, Cree Lake, and Larkin Lakes, are also valued assets which support the current lifestyle of many residents. There are a number of fly-in lodges located outside of Hornepayne which assist the local tourism industry and would benefit from growth in the local tourism industry.

2.7 UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS

This section of the profile outlines the unique characteristics for Hornepayne. The key unique characteristics described for this community are:

- Community Character;
- Environmental Values;
- Community Goals; and,
- Community Action Plans.

2.7.1 COMMUNITY CHARACTER

The Township of Hornepayne has a small town atmosphere and is surrounded by an abundance of natural features. It is a community where every resident knows one another, contributing to feelings of safety. There is also an emphasis placed on the outdoors and environmental protection given the community's location situated in proximity to many natural features. However, there is also a desire to grow area businesses and encourage economic diversification through exploring new opportunities. The community sees itself as being economically diverse, with new industry activities while still respecting and protecting the natural environment.

2.7.2 ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

The Township is surrounded by a number of natural features; the most prominent is the Hearst Forest. In addition, there are many lakes, with First and Second Government Lakes as well as Nagagamisis Lake being particularly prominent for local residents and tourists alike.¹⁸⁰ To date, these natural features have contributed to Hornepayne's role as a tourist attraction among outdoor enthusiasts.

Environmental values are reflected in the common values informing *Strategic Plan for the Community of Hornepayne*. One key common value informing new economic development opportunities is the pursuit of environmental sustainability. Hornepayne residents and Council share the importance placed on environmental sustainability and effective management of natural resources as critical elements for a long term and prosperous future¹⁸¹.

2.7.3 COMMUNITY GOALS

Hornepayne is a resilient community that wishes to secure its future. A number of goals have informed planning initiatives, including the *Strategic Plan for the Community of Hornepayne* (July 2011), *Strategic Plan for Municipal Council Township of Hornepayne for the Term 2010-2014* (May 2011) and the *Township of Hornepayne Investment Readiness Profile* (Revised 2008). Community goals embody a desire to promote local economic development opportunities in order to ensure Hornepayne's survival and successful growth in the long-term.

Specific community goals include the following¹⁸²:

1. Support the economic competitiveness of Hornepayne and area businesses through the efficient provision of municipal services and through an equitable tax levy;

¹⁸⁰ Information obtained by DPRA from NMCLC Member, July, 2013.

¹⁸¹ Hornepayne Community Adjustment Committee. July 2011. *Strategic Plan for the Community of Hornepayne*. Prepared for the Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne.

¹⁸² *Ibid*

2. Establish Hornepayne as a year-round tourist destination, structured on the community's cultural heritage and outdoor adventure assets;
3. Achieve controlled economic diversification without compromise to the core elements of the existing economic structure;
4. Create development catalysts to encourage private sector investment and job creation;
5. Ensure adequate infrastructure is available to support growth and development;
6. Assist and work through local economic development agencies to avoid duplication in sponsoring growth and development;
7. Achieve long-term sustainable growth without compromise to the common values shared by all residents of the Town of Hornepayne; and,
8. Increase participation of the First Nation community in the developing economic plan.

2.7.4 COMMUNITY ACTION PLANS

The *Strategic Plan for the Community of Hornepayne* (July 2011) has been prepared as a living document to be supported by an action plan and accountability measures¹⁸³. However, a completion date for the community action plan has not yet been established. Due to the current turbulent state of the local economy, a community action plan cannot be fully implemented. However, local officials confirm the community is continuing to move forward on projects as funds become available¹⁸⁴.

In addition, the community is beginning an exercise in evaluating the branding/re-branding of Hornepayne¹⁸⁵.

¹⁸³ *Ibid.*

¹⁸⁴ Insight provided to DPRA by correspondence with a representative of the Nuclear Waste Community Liaison Committee on June 28, 2012.

¹⁸⁵ Insight provided to DPRA by members of the Nuclear Waste Community Liaison Committee on August 1, 2012.

3.0 REGIONAL PROFILE

3.1 OVERVIEW

The definition of the regional context of a community is subjective. The regional boundaries of a community are defined differently by various entities. For the purposes of this Community Profile, the regional context is left undefined, as further dialogue with community members and members in surrounding communities is required to best understand the broader regional context.

The Township of Hornepayne is situated within Algoma District. Statistics are readily available for the District; for this reason and for the purposes of this profile, they will be used only for the purpose of setting context and comparison.

Chapter 3 will also discuss the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group and the Northeast Superior Forest Community (NSFC) (see Figures 37 and 39), which reflect areas of current coordinated economic development activity.

The key components described in this section are:

- Location and List of Communities;
- Land Size and Uses;
- Expenditures; and,
- Social, Economic.

3.1.1 LOCATION – LIST OF COMMUNITIES

There are a number of communities located within Algoma District (see Figure 36 below), a large area in Northern Ontario that encompasses more than twenty communities. The District is significant as an administrative basis for the delivery of a number of social services and as an area for which statistics are available for analysis purposes.

Figure 36: Algoma District



Source: Algoma Kinniwabi Travel Association. n.d.. Regional Map. Website: <http://www.algomacountry.com/490/regional-map>.

The communities are^{186,187}:

- City of Elliot Lake;
- City of Sault Ste. Marie;
- Municipality of Huron Shores;
- Municipality of Wawa;
- Town of Blind River;
- Town of Bruce Mines;
- Town of Thessalon;
- Township of Dubreuilville;
- Township of Hilton;
- Township of Hornepayne;
- Township of Jocelyn;
- Township of Johnson;
- Township of Laird;
- Township of Macdonald, Meredith and Aberdeen Additional;
- Township of the North Shore;
- Township of Plummer Additional;
- Township of Prince;
- Township of Spanish;
- Township of St. Joseph;
- Township of Tarbutt and Tarbutt Additional;
- Township of White River; and,
- Village of Hilton Beach.

Located to the north of Hornepayne and Algoma District is Cochrane District. The population centres in Cochrane District closest to Hornepayne include Hearst and Kapuskasing¹⁸⁸.

Communities that make up the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group (see Figure 37) are¹⁸⁹:

- Township of Hornepayne;
- Municipality of Wawa;
- Township of Chapleau;
- Township of Dubreuilville;
- Township of Manitouwadge; and,
- Township of White River.

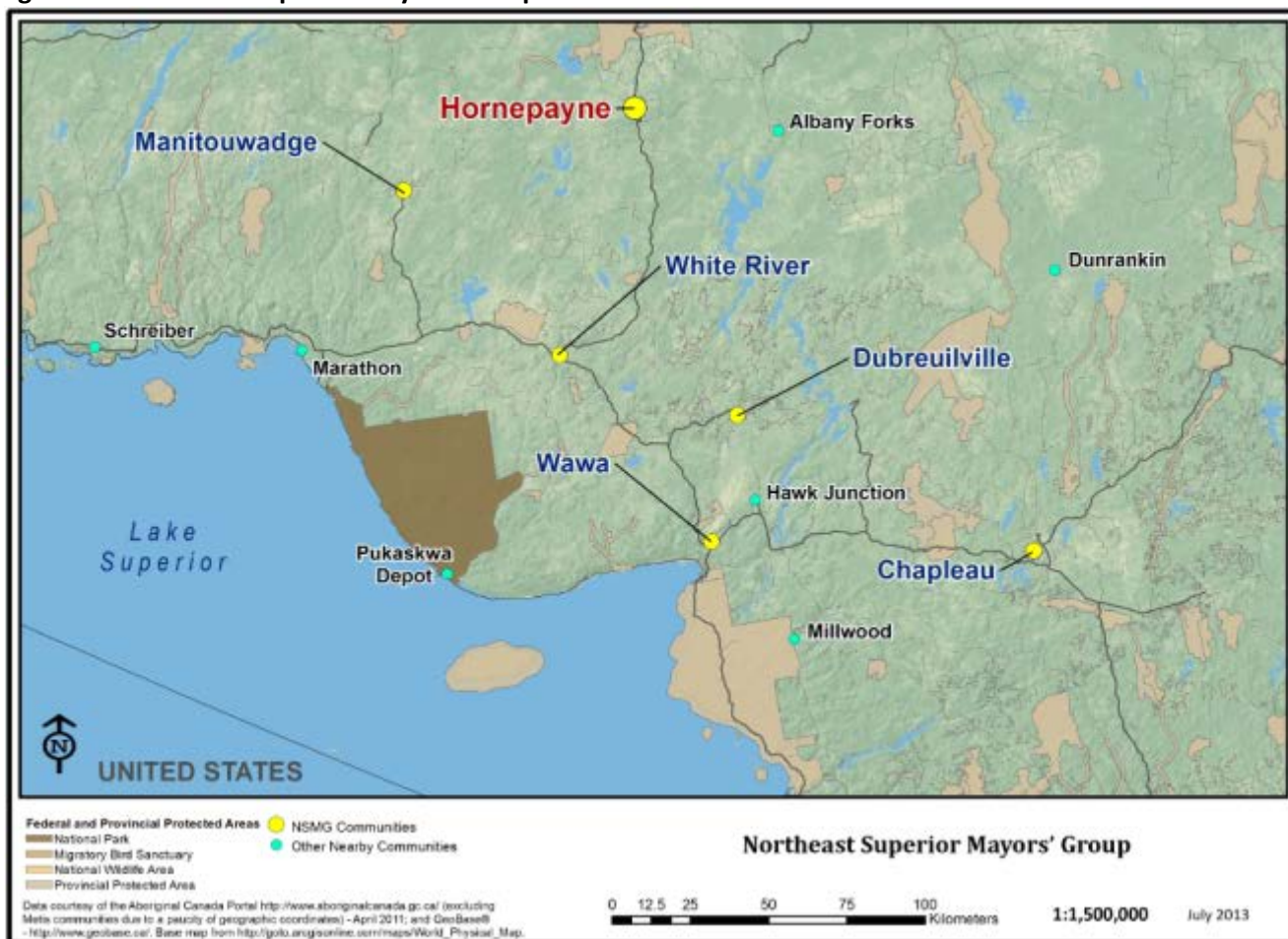
¹⁸⁶ Association of Ontario Municipalities. July 2012. *Ontario Municipal Home Pages*. Website. <http://www.amo.on.ca/YLG/ylg/ontario.html#REGIONS>.

¹⁸⁷ Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities. 2010. *Members*. Website. <http://www.fonom.org/?q=node/5>.

¹⁸⁸ Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2009. *List of Incorporated Northeastern Ontario Municipalities*. Website. <http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page1044.aspx>.

¹⁸⁹ Economic Development Corporation of Wawa. 2010. *Regional Communities*. Website. http://www.edcwawa.ca/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=115&Itemid=174.

Figure 37: Northeast Superior Mayors' Group



Source: DPRA Canada, 2013.

The Northeast Superior Forest Community (NSFC) is a regional partnership of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal communities with shared interests in forestry and sustainable economic development opportunities¹⁹⁰. NSFC includes the six Aboriginal communities participating in the Northeast Superior Regional Chiefs Forum and the six Non-Aboriginal communities¹⁹¹. Communities participating in the NSFC include: Brunswick House First Nation, Chapleau Cree First Nation, Hornepayne First Nation, Michipicoten First Nation, Missanabie Cree First Nation, Municipality of Wawa, Pic Mobert First Nation, Township of Chapleau, Township of Dubreuilville, Township of Hornepayne, Township of Manitouwadge, and Township of White River^{192, 193} (Figure 38).

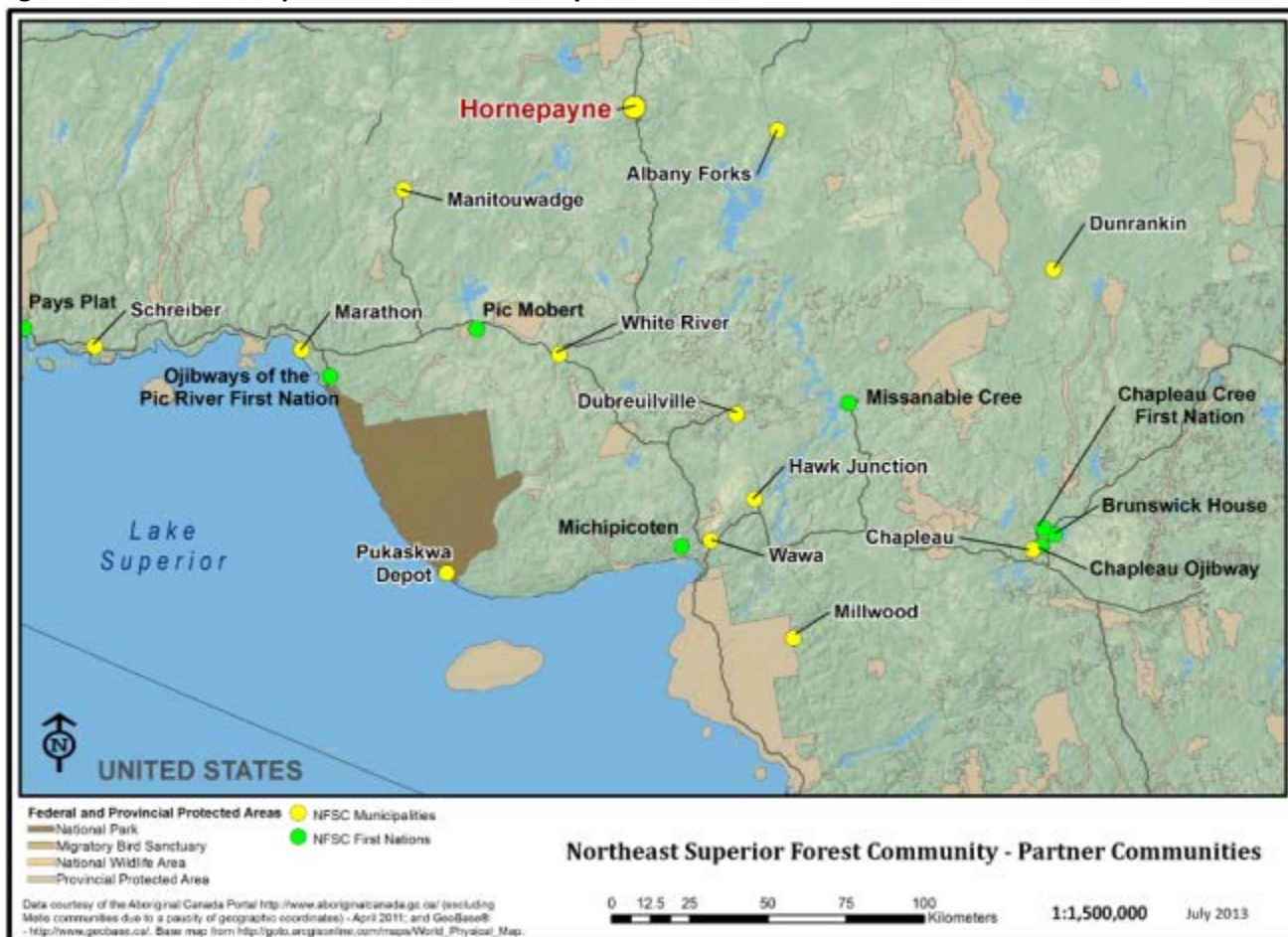
¹⁹⁰ Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d.. *About NSFC*. Website. <http://www.nsfcc.ca/nsfc/about-nsfc>.

¹⁹¹ Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d. *About NSFC*. Website. <http://www.nsfcc.ca/nsfc/about-nsfc>.

¹⁹² Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d.. *Our Communities and Our Region*. Website. <http://www.nsfcc.ca/nsfc/about-nsfc/our-communities-and-our-region>.

¹⁹³ Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d.. *Northeast Superior Regional Chiefs' Forum*. Prepared for the Northeast Superior Chiefs' Forum and Superior East Community Futures Development Corporation.

Figure 38: Northeast Superior Forest Community



Source: DPRA Canada, 2013.

The NSFC also includes the communities of Albany, Hawk Junction and Millwood. The NSFC is one of eleven Forest Community sites funded by Natural Resources Canada. There are currently fifteen Forest Community Sites across Canada, all of which are participants in the Canadian Model Forest Network¹⁹⁴. Through the partnership, NSFC communities are able to pursue development opportunities in the forest sector and resource development activities which support long-term environmental sustainability. Development opportunities include the pursuit of non-timber forest products, biomass energy and eco-tourism among others¹⁹⁵.

The NSFC shares spatial boundaries with the Northeast Superior Regional Chiefs’ Forum. The Northeast Superior Regional Chiefs’ Forum was established in 2008 and is comprised of six Chiefs from First Nation communities whose members have a shared territorial interest in the Chapleau Crown Game Preserve¹⁹⁶ (see Figure 39).

¹⁹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁹⁵ Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d. *About NSFC*. Website. <http://www.nsfca/nsfc/about-nsfc>.

¹⁹⁶ Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d.. *NSRCF - First Nation Communities*. Website. <http://www.nsfca/nsfc/about-nsfc/our-communities-and-our-region/nsrcf-first-nation-communities>.

Figure 39: Chapleau Crown Game Preserve



Source: DPRA Canada, 2012.

3.1.2 LAND SIZE AND USES

The communities represented by the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group encompass a total area of approximately 1,340 km²¹⁹⁷. However, the total area increases to approximately 1,519 square kilometres when Aboriginal communities contained in the NSFC area are included^{198,199,200}. The Northeast Superior Mayors' Group sits within the much larger Algoma District, which encompasses a total area of approximately 48,810 km²²⁰¹.

¹⁹⁷ The total land mass of the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group was calculated by adding the total land mass identified by Statistics Canada for the communities of Chapleau, Dubreuilville, Hornepayne, Manitouwadge and White River. Wawa's land area of 583 square kilometres, a figure provided by members of the Wawa Nuclear Waste Community Advisory Committee at the May 30th, 2012 meeting, was added to the total.

¹⁹⁸ The total land area of the Northeast Superior Forest Community Region of 1,510 square kilometres is an approximation based on available data sources. The calculated total does not include lands occupied by the Hornepayne First Nation and Chapleau Cree First Nation who are currently in the land claims agreement negotiation process with the Province of Ontario. Statistics Canada. 2012. *Chapleau, Dubreuilville, Hornepayne, Manitouwadge, Wawa and White River, Township Community Profiles*.

¹⁹⁹ The Northeast Superior Forest Community regional land total was calculated using available Statistic Canada Census data for the communities of Chapleau, Dubreuilville, Hornepayne, Manitouwadge, White River and Wawa. Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada First Nation profiles for Brunswick House First Nation, Chapleau Ojibway First Nation, Michipicoten First Nation and Pic Mobert First Nation were also referenced. The Missanabie Cree First Nation website was referenced for the total land size belonging to the Missanabie Cree First Nation, established through the partial settlement of a land claim agreement with the Province of Ontario.

²⁰⁰ The Northeast Superior Forest Community Region includes lands granted to Missanabie Cree First Nation through the partial settlement of a land claim agreement with the Province of Ontario. Missanabie Cree First Nation. 2011. *About*. Website. http://missanabiecree.com/?page_id=51.

²⁰¹ Statistics Canada. 2012. *Algoma, District Community Profile*. Website. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E>.

3.1.3 EXPENDITURES – WHERE DO RESIDENTS PURCHASE GOODS AND SERVICES?

Township of Hornepayne residents visit a number of communities for a variety of purposes, including shopping and specialist health care services. In discussions with Hornepayne residents in 2012, the area in which they function for social and economic purposes (i.e., shopping, health care services, etc.) included communities as far as Timmins, Thunder Bay and Sault Ste. Marie from time to time. However, residents emphasized that the area's spatial boundary will fluctuate depending on the linkage being assessed. It was also emphasized that the strongest linkages are between Hearst, Sault Ste. Marie, and Thunder Bay.²⁰²

3.1.3.1 SOCIAL, ECONOMIC

In addition to the above areas, the Township is also a member of the Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities (FONOM) and the Nawinginoiima Forest Management Corporation. FONOM is a regional corporation which provides advocacy for more than 110 cities, towns and municipalities throughout Northeastern Ontario, including the Township of Hornepayne. As a member of FONOM, the Township receives economic support under the organization's mandate of improving the economic and social quality of life for all northern residents²⁰³.

The Nawinginoiima Forest Management Corporation is another key organization for economic and social development. The Corporation was established in 2012 by the Government of Ontario as a Crown Agency²⁰⁴. It is Ontario's first local forest management corporation created and will reportedly be operational in the Spring of 2013. In September 2012 the Corporation was seeking qualified candidates to be appointed to the Corporation's Board of Directors. The Corporation was created to "re-energize the forestry sector, create jobs and boost the economy" by managing and overseeing the sale of timber along the northeast shore of Lake Superior. The Corporation was created to achieve the goal of modernizing the management of wood supply as outlined in the *Growth Plan for Northern Ontario*. Taken from the Ojibway language, the Corporation's name when translated in English means "working together"²⁰⁵. The Corporation was created as a partnership between seven communities – Pic Mobert First Nation, Ojibways of the Pic River First Nation, Hornepayne First Nation, White River, Marathon, Manitouwadge and Hornepayne to jointly manage an area encompassing five existing forest management units – the Nagagami Forest, Big Pic Forest, Pic River Ojibway Forest, Black River Forest and White River Forest²⁰⁶.

²⁰² Information obtained by DPRA from NMCLC Member, July, 2013.

²⁰³ Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities. 2010. *Mandate*. Website. <http://www.fonom.org/>.

²⁰⁴ Township of Manitouwadge. September 2012. "Township Seeks Interested Persons for Nomination to Board of Nawinginoiima Forest Management Corporation". *Ontario News North.com*. Website. <http://www.karinahunter.com/?p=40947>.

²⁰⁵ May 2011. "Introducing the new Nawinginoiima Forest Management Corporation". *ForestTalk.com*. Website. <http://foresttalk.com/index.php/2011/05/26/introducing-the-new-nawinginoiima-forest-management-corporation/>.

²⁰⁶ Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. June 2012. "Ontario Creates First Local Forest Management Corporation". *News Release*. Website. <http://news.ontario.ca/mnr/en/2012/06/ontario-creates-first-local-forest-management-corporation.html>.

3.2 COMMUNITIES

3.2.1 COMMUNITY NAMES & LOCATIONS

As mentioned above, there are a number of communities present in the area surrounding Hornepayne. Figures 36 to 38 above illustrate the communities located within the various areas. The names of communities present within the various areas are presented above in Section 3.1.1.

3.2.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Algoma District is one of forty-nine Census Divisions recognized by Statistics Canada²⁰⁷. Algoma District has been in existence since 1858 although the District's spatial boundaries have changed over time²⁰⁸. Since 1858, a number of communities have been added and removed from Algoma District as new Census Divisions were created²⁰⁹. Prior to 1871, Algoma District included areas in proximity to Thunder Bay and Sudbury.

3.3 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

The information in this section reflects readily available information from publicly available sources and does not reflect conversations or dialogue with Aboriginal communities or organizations unless otherwise noted.

The Aboriginal communities included here are those which are located nearby to Hornepayne.

First Nations: The following First Nations are all part of the Nishnawbe-Aski Nation (Treaty 9) Treaty area.

- Brunswick House First Nation²¹⁰;
- Chapleau Cree First Nation²¹¹;
- Chapleau Ojibway First Nation²¹²;
- Constance Lake First Nation²¹³;
- Hornepayne First Nation²¹⁴;

²⁰⁷ Statistics Canada. 2012. Hornepayne, Township Community Profile. Website. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/prof/search-recherche/lst/page.cfm?Lang=E&GeoCode=35&TABID=1&G=1&Geo1=CD&Code1=3557&Geo2=PR&Code2=35>.

²⁰⁸ Ontario, Canadian Census Finder. 2012. Algoma District – Carleton County. Website. <http://www.censusfinder.com/ontario-canada-census-records.htm>.

²⁰⁹ Algoma District GenWeb. 2009. Algoma District. Website. <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~onalgoma/algo3.html#dates>.

²¹⁰ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. Brunswick House First Nation Profile. Website. http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNMain.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=228&lang=eng.

²¹¹ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. Chapleau Cree First Nation Profile. Website. http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNMain.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=221&lang=eng.

²¹² Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. Chapleau Ojibway First Nation Profile. Website. http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNMain.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=229&lang=eng.

²¹³ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. Constance Lake First Nation Profile. Website. http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNMain.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=182&lang=eng.

²¹⁴ Knet First Nation Communities. 2009. Hornepayne First Nation Profile. Website. <http://firstnation.ca/hornepayne>.

- Michipicoten First Nation²¹⁵;
- Missanabie Cree First Nation²¹⁶; and,
- Ojibways of the Pic River First Nation²¹⁷.

The following First Nation is part of the Robinson Superior Treaty area:

- Pic Mobert First Nation²¹⁸.

Métis: Hornepayne borders the Métis Nation Ontario Regions 2 & 3. MNO Region 2 includes Thunder Bay Métis Council, Greenstone Métis Council (Geraldton and Area), Superior North Shore Métis Council and MNO Region 3 includes Northern Lights Métis Council, Timmins Métis Council, Temiskaming Métis Council and Chapleau Métis Council.

The text which follows provides a brief introduction to these communities and organizations.

3.3.1 FIRST NATIONS

3.3.1.1 BRUNSWICK HOUSE FIRST NATION

Brunswick House First Nation is located east of the Township of Chapleau, off of Highway 101²¹⁹ and is a signatory of Treaty #9. The most populous reserve is Duck Lake 76B Indian Reserve²²⁰. Brunswick House First Nation community members have maintained a traditional lifestyle in the surrounding area for centuries.

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) indicates that (as of February 2013) a total registered population of 745, of which 197 are on reserve and 548 are located off reserve²²¹. According to Statistics Canada Census of Population data, the population residing on the Duck Lake 76B Indian Reserve lands decreased by 23.4 percentage points between 2001 and 2006²²² followed by an increase of 2.4 percentage points between 2006 and 2011²²³

²¹⁵ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. *Michipicoten First Nation Profile*. Website. http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNMain.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=225&lang=eng.

²¹⁶ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. *Missanabie Cree First Nation Profile*. Website. http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNMain.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=223&lang=eng.

²¹⁷ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. *Ojibways of the Pic River First Nation*. Website. http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNMain.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=192&lang=eng.

²¹⁸ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. *Pic Mobert First Nation Profile*. Website. http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNMain.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=195&lang=eng.

²¹⁹ Brunswick House First Nation. 2009a. *About*. Website. <http://brunswickhousefirstnation.com/about.asp>.

²²⁰ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. *Brunswick House First Nation Profile*. Website. http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNMain.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=228&lang=eng.

²²¹ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2012. *Registered Population – Ojibways of the Pic River First Nation*. Website: http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/FNP/Main/Search/FNRegPopulation.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=192&lang=eng

²²⁴ Chapleau Cree First Nation. 2009a. *Our Region*. Website. http://chapleaucree.ca/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=101&Itemid=67.

²²⁴ Chapleau Cree First Nation. 2009a. *Our Region*. Website. http://chapleaucree.ca/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=101&Itemid=67.

3.3.1.2. CHAPLEAU CREE FIRST NATION

Chapleau Cree First Nation (CCFN) is located southwest of the Township of Chapleau and is a signatory of Treaty #9. The community is located in close proximity to the Chapleau Crown Game Preserve²²⁴. The creation of the Chapleau Crown Game Preserve in 1925 by the Government of Ontario to protect fur-bearing animals has affected the use of traditional areas by Aboriginal community members, including the CCFN²²⁵. The CCFN's original settlement, the Fox Lake Indian Reserve, was located on the shores of the Chapleau and Nebskwashi Rivers, approximately 1 mile east of the Township of Chapleau; however, the land was reportedly of poor quality²²⁶. As such, the CCFN community members chose to settle in the Township of Chapleau. CCFN community members currently reside in the Township as well as on the Chapleau 75 Indian Reserve. The Chapleau 75 Indian Reserve was created in 1989 as a permanent community²²⁷.

According to Statistics Canada Census of Population data, the Chapleau 75 Indian Reserve's population declined by 1.1% between 2001 and 2006²²⁸ and by a further 14.1% between 2006 and 2011. In 2011, there were reportedly 79 CCFN members living on the Chapleau 75 Indian Reserve²²⁹. In 1999, Chapleau Cree First Nation was a community of approximately 337 members with 73 members living on reserve (Wakenagun Community Futures Development Corporation, 1999).

3.3.1.3. CHAPLEAU OJIBWAY FIRST NATION

Chapleau Ojibway First Nation, also known as Chapleau Ojibwe First Nation, is located southwest of the Township of Chapleau, off of Highway 129²³⁰. The community is a signatory of Treaty #9. The most populous reserve is Chapleau 74A Indian Reserve²³¹. In addition, the Chapleau 74A Indian Reserve is the only Ojibway-language reserve located in the Chapleau area.²³²

²²⁴ Chapleau Cree First Nation. 2009a. *Our Region*. Website.

http://chapleaucree.ca/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=101&Itemid=67.

²²⁵ Chapleau Cree First Nation. 2010. *Community Development Strategy*. Website.

http://chapleaucree.ca/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=98&Itemid=88.

²²⁶ Wakenagun Community Futures Development Corporation. 1999. *Chapleau Cree Community Profile*. Website.

<http://www.wakenagun.ca/PDF/Chapleau%20Profile.pdf>.

²²⁷ Chapleau Cree First Nation. 2009b. *Our Community*. Website.

http://chapleaucree.ca/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=108&Itemid=66.

²²⁸ Statistics Canada. 2007. *Chapleau 75, Indian Reserve Community Profile*. Website. [http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=3552058&Geo2=PR&Code2=35&Data=Count&SearchText=chapleau%2075&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=)

[591/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=3552058&Geo2=PR&Code2=35&Data=Count&SearchText=chapleau%2075&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=3552058&Geo2=PR&Code2=35&Data=Count&SearchText=chapleau%2075&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=).

²²⁹ Statistics Canada. 2012. *Chapleau 75, Indian Reserve Community Profile*. Website. [http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=3552058&Geo2=CD&Code2=3552&Data=Count&SearchText=chapl)

[pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=3552058&Geo2=CD&Code2=3552&Data=Count&SearchText=chapl](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=3552058&Geo2=CD&Code2=3552&Data=Count&SearchText=chapl)

²³⁰ Township of Chapleau. 2012. *First Nations – Chapleau Ojibwe First Nation*. Website.

<http://www.chapleau.ca/en/live/firstnations.asp>.

²³¹ Wabun Tribal Council. 2013. *Chapleau Ojibwe First Nation*. Website. <http://www.wabun.on.ca/first-nation-profiles/chapleau-ojibwe-first-nation>.

²³² Wabun Tribal Council. 2013. *Chapleau Ojibwe First Nation*. Website. <http://www.wabun.on.ca/first-nation-profiles/chapleau-ojibwe-first-nation>.

In February 2013, AANDC indicated a total registered population of 42 of which 34 reside on-reserve and 8 reside off-reserve²³³. Statistics Canada Census of Population data indicates the number of Chapleau Ojibwe First Nation community members living on the Chapleau 74A Indian Reserve declined by 39.4% between 2001 and 2006²³⁴, and then increased by 55.0% between 2006 and 2011.

3.3.1.4. HORNEPAYNE FIRST NATION

Hornepayne First Nation is a non-status Aboriginal community located north of the Township of Hornepayne²³⁵. The community currently does not have reserve land²³⁶ but is a signatory of Treaty #9. They are members of the Northeast Superior Regional Chiefs' Forum and Elder Council and the Nishnawbe Aski Nation – a Tribal Political Organisation representing majority of Ojibwe and Cree First Nations in northern Ontario²³⁷.

There were reportedly 11 members of Hornepayne First Nation in 2011²³⁸. As a non-status Aboriginal community, population is unavailable from AANDC.

3.3.1.5. MICHIPICOTEN FIRST NATION

The Michipicoten First Nation is a member of the Ojibway community located in Northern Ontario near the Municipality of Wawa. Michipicoten First Nation had an established presence at the mouth of the Michipicoten River, on the northeast shore of Lake Superior. Today, the most populous reserve is Gros Cap (IR49)²³⁹. As of May 2013, AANDC reported the total registered population as 1067 of which 63 resided on-reserve and 1004 off-reserve²⁴⁰. Statistics Canada also noted that between 2001 and 2006, the population of the Michipicoten First Nation declined by 8.3%²⁴¹.

3.3.1.6. MISSANABIE CREE FIRST NATION

The Missanabie Cree First Nation is a distinct group of the Mushkegowuk Cree with traditional territory centred on Missinaibi Lake, Dog Lake, and Wabatongushi Lake in Northern Ontario. Missanabie Cree First Nation is located in the Mushkegowuk Territory and is part of the Mushkegowuk Tribal Council.²⁴²

²³³ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. *Registered Population – Chapleau Ojibway First Nation*. Website. http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNRegPopulation.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=229&lang=eng.

²³⁴ Statistics Canada. 2007. *Chapleau 74A, Indian Reserve Community Profile*. Website.

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=3552053&Geo2=PR&Code2=35&Data=Count&SearchText=chapleau%2074&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=>.

²³⁵ Oneca Education Partnerships Program. 2010. *First Nation Community Profiles*. Website. <http://www.oneca.com/CommunityProfiles.pdf>.

²³⁶ Knet First Nation Communities. 2009. *Hornepayne First Nation*. Website. <http://firstnation.ca/hornepayne>.

²³⁷ Knet First Nation Communities. *Hornepayne* Website. <http://firstnation.ca/hornepayne>

²³⁸ Oneca Education Partnerships Program. 2010. *First Nation Community Profiles*. Website. <http://www.oneca.com/CommunityProfiles.pdf>.

²³⁹ Michipicoten First Nation. 2013. *Who We Are*. Website. <http://www.michipicoten.com/who-we-are/>

²⁴⁰ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. *Registered Population – Michipicoten*. Website. http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNRegPopulation.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=225&lang=eng

²⁴¹ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. *Population Census Statistics*. Website. http://Pse5-Esd5.Ainc-Inac.Gc.Ca/Fnp/Main/Search/Fnpopulation.Aspx?Band_Number=225&Lang=Eng

²⁴² Missanabie Cree First Nation. 2011. *Missanabie Cree First Nation*. Website. <http://missanabiecree.com/>

The Missanabie Cree First Nation was recognized as a band by the federal government in 1951. Though the community was not allotted reserve lands, it remained a signatory to Treaty 9. In 2011, the Missanabie Cree First Nation and the Government of Ontario signed an agreement to provide the First Nation with 15 square miles (39 km²) of land as an initial allotment of a total 70 square miles (180 km²) to which they are entitled under Treaty 9²⁴³.

The membership of the Missanabie Cree First Nation is scattered across Canada, with many members located in Northern Ontario communities²⁴⁴.

3.3.1.7 OJIBWAYS OF THE PIC RIVER

The Ojibways of the Pic River First Nation is an Ojibway Anishinaabe First Nation band on the north shore of Lake Superior at the mouth of the Pic River. The mouth of the Pic River was a center of native trade and settlement for thousands of years. It was a strategic location in the region's water transportation network because it offered access to northern lands and a canoe route to James Bay²⁴⁵. Though not a signatory to the Robinson Superior Treaty²⁴⁶, they petitioned for a reserve and were subsequently successfully granted a reserve. The community is currently located on Pic River 50 Indian reserve approximately 220 kilometres east of Thunder Bay, off Highway 17.

According to AANDC, the total registered population of the Pic River First Nation was 1,122 with 524 living on-reserve and 598 off-reserve in 2013²⁴⁷.

3.3.1.8. PIC MOBERT FIRST NATION

Pic Mobert First Nation (PMFN) is an Ojibway community²⁴⁸ located southwest of the Township of Hornepayne and is a signatory of the Robinson-Superior Treaty. The most populous reserve is Pic Mobert North Indian Reserve²⁴⁹.

In February 2013, AANDC indicated a total registered population of 933, of which 353 reside on-reserve and 579 reside off-reserve²⁵⁰. According to Statistics Canada's Census of Population data, the number of residents residing on the Pic Mobert South Indian Reserve declined by 25.7% between 2001 and 2006²⁵¹, and further

²⁴³ Media Knet (n.d.). Ontario Land Transfer to Missanabie Cree First Nation Questioned By Anishnabek Nation. Website. [Http://Media.Knet.Ca/Node/11447](http://Media.Knet.Ca/Node/11447)

²⁴⁴ Missanabie Cree First Nation. 2011. About. Website. http://missanabiecree.com/?page_id=51

²⁴⁵ Ojibways of the Pic River First Nation. n.d. Pic River History. Website <http://www.picriver.com/index.pl?page=3&top=1&info=112>

²⁴⁶ Ontario Energy Board. Intervenor Submission of Ojibways of Pic River First Nation (Board File No. EB-2011-0140). p.11. Website. <http://www.rds.ontarioenergyboard.ca/webdrawer/webdrawer.dll/webdrawer/rec/395978/view/>.

²⁴⁷ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. First Nation Detail - Ojibways of the Pic River First Nation. Website. http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNMain.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=192&lang=eng

²⁴⁸ Pic Mobert First Nation. 2010a. *Heritage*. Website. <http://www.picmobert.ca/index.php?pid=9>.

²⁴⁹ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. *Pic Mobert First Nation Profile*. Website. http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/FNP/Main/Search/FNMain.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=195&lang=eng.

²⁵⁰ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. *Registered Population – Pic Mobert First Nation*. Website. http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNRegPopulation.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=195&lang=eng.

²⁵¹ Statistics Canada. 2007. *Pic Mobert South, Indian Reserve Community Profile*. Website. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92->

declined 7.7% between 2006 and 2011²⁵². For the same period, the number of residents residing on the Pic Mobert North Indian Reserve reportedly declined by 18.0% between 2001 and 2006²⁵³, and then increased by 40.9% between 2006 and 2011²⁵⁴.

3.3.1.9. CONSTANCE LAKE FIRST NATION

Constance Lake First Nation (CLFN) is an Ojibway and Cree community located on Constance Lake²⁵⁵, east of the Township of Hornepayne. The community is a signatory of Treaty #9. The most populous reserve is Constance Lake 92 Indian Reserve²⁵⁶.

In February 2013, AANDC indicated a total registered population of 1,625 of which 843 reside on-reserve and 778 reside off-reserve²⁵⁷. According to Statistics Canada Census of Population data, the number of residents residing on the Constance Lake 92 Indian Reserve declined by 2.9% between 2001 and 2006²⁵⁸, and then further declined by 4.6% between 2006 and 2011.

3.3.1.10 NISHNAWBE-ASKI NATION (TREATY 9) TREATY AREA

The Nishnawbe-Aski Nation Treaty (Treaty 9) - also known as the St. James Treaty - was an agreement established between the Government of Canada and various First Nations in Northern Ontario in July 1905²⁵⁹. The nations who signed in 1905-06 included those people occupying the area south of the Albany River.

[591/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=3558061&Geo2=PR&Code2=35&Data=Count&SearchText=pic%20mobert&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=3558061&Geo2=PR&Code2=35&Data=Count&SearchText=pic%20mobert&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=).

²⁵² Statistics Canada. 2012. *Pic Mobert South, Indian Reserve Community Profile*. Website.

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=3558061&Geo2=CD&Code2=3558&Data=Count&SearchText=pic%20mobert&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=&TABID=1>.

²⁵³ Statistics Canada. 2007. *Pic Mobert North, Indian Reserve Community Profile*. Website.

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=3558060&Geo2=PR&Code2=35&Data=Count&SearchText=pic%20mobert&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=>.

²⁵⁴ Statistics Canada. 2012. *Pic Mobert North, Indian Reserve Community Profile*. Website.

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=3558060&Geo2=CD&Code2=3558&Data=Count&SearchText=pic%20mobert&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=&TABID=1>.

²⁵⁵ Constance Lake First Nation. n.d.a. *Constance Lake First Nation*. Website. <http://www.clfn.on.ca/>.

²⁵⁶ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2008. *Reserves – Constance Lake First Nation*. Website.

http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNReserves.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=182&lang=eng.

²⁵⁷ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. *Registered Population – Constance Lake First Nation*.

Website. http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNRegPopulation.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=182&lang=eng.

²⁵⁸ Statistics Canada. 2007. *Constance Lake 92, Indian Reserve Community Profile*. Website.

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=3556095&Geo2=PR&Code2=35&Data=Count&SearchText=constance%20lake&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=>.

²⁵⁹ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. *The James Bay Treaty - Treaty No. 9 (Made In 1905 And 1906) and Adhesions Made In 1929 and 1930*. Website. <http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100028863/1100100028864#chp3>

Together with the area acquired by adhesions in 1929-1930, Treaty 9 covers almost two-thirds of the area that became Northern Ontario²⁶⁰.

Today, the Nishnawbe Aski Nation (NAN) is a political territorial organization that represents 50 First Nations with homelands and traditional territories in Ontario. NAN First Nation territories stretch from the Manitoba border in the west to the Quebec border in the east and from approximately the 50th parallel in the south to Hudson and James Bay in the North. In 1973 the First Nations of Treaty No. 9 formed the political organization known as Grand Council Treaty No. 9 to advocate on the issues that were common to them. The James Bay Treaty/Treaty No. 9 was one of the last numbered treaties to be signed in Canada. It is the only treaty in Canada that was signed by a province. It was first signed in 1905 and 1906 by the Canadian and Ontario government and the Cree, Ojibway and Algonquin Nations²⁶¹.

3.3.1.11. ROBINSON SUPERIOR TREATY AREA

The Robinson Superior Treaty, also known as Treaty No. 60, was signed in September 1850 in Sault Ste. Marie between the Crown and Ojibway Indians who occupied Northern Lake Superior from Pigeon River to Batchawana Bay²⁶². The agreement ceded to the Crown the shoreline of Lake Superior, including the islands, from Batchawana Bay to the Pigeon River, inland as far as the height of land²⁶³. The Treaty provided a schedule of reserves with three (3) specified on Lake Superior under the Robinson-Superior Treaty.

The Treaty provided for initial cash settlements, annuities, and reserves for the Superior bands. It formalised the right of Indian Chiefs to choose their own reserve grounds and also enshrined hunting and fishing rights, provided the land was not needed for settlement²⁶⁴.

As indicated above, the First Nation communities located in the area surrounding Hornepayne are located within either Treaty #9 or Robinson-Superior Treaty Areas (see Figure 40). Treaty #9 was created in the summers of 1905 and 1906. The Treaty was signed by three Commissioners representing the Crown and fourteen Aboriginal leaders assembled at the then Hudson's Bay Company posts²⁶⁵. At the time of its creation, Treaty #9 included lands defined by James Bay and Albany River and encompassed lands at the edge of Northern Ontario²⁶⁶.

²⁶⁰ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. Treaty Guide to Treaty No. 9 (1905-1906). Website. <http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100028855/1100100028857>

²⁶¹ Nishnawbe Aski Nation. 2013. About Nishnawbe Aski Nation (NAN). Website. <http://www.nanbroadband.ca/article/about-nishnawbe-aski-nation-nan-6.asp>

²⁶² Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. Copy of the Robinson Treaty Made in the Year 1850 with the Ojibway Indians of Lake Superior Conveying Certain Lands to the Crown. Website. <http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100028978/1100100028982>

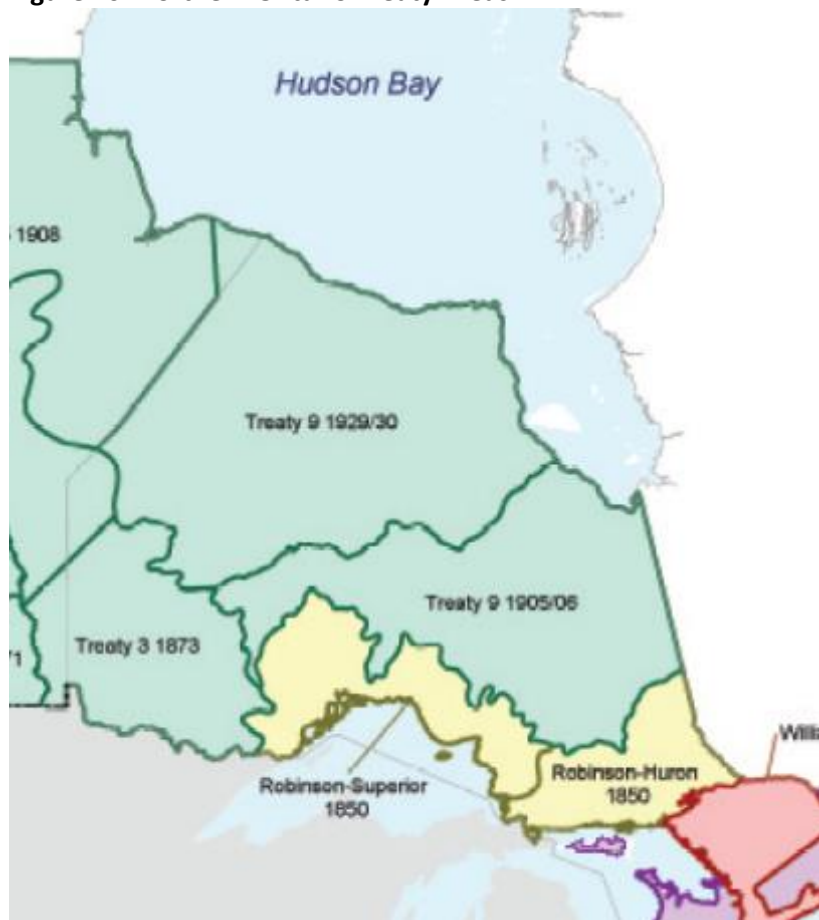
²⁶³ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. Website. <http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100028974/1100100028976#chp2>

²⁶⁴ University of Calgary/Red Deer College. 2000. Canada's First Nations, Treaty Evolution. Website. http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied_history/tutor/firstnations/terms.html

²⁶⁵ Government of Ontario. 2012. *The Treaty No. 9 Expedition of 1906*. Website. <http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/on-line-exhibits/james-bay-treaty/treaty-expedition-1905.aspx>.

²⁶⁶ Government of Ontario. 2012. *The Treaty No. 9 Expedition of 1906*. Website. <http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/on-line-exhibits/james-bay-treaty/treaty-expedition-1905.aspx>.

Figure 40: Northern Ontario Treaty Areas



Source: Northern Ontario Region. 2007. *First Nations Northern Ontario Region Treaties*. Website. <http://northernontarioregion.ca/default.asp?pgid=113>.

The Robinson-Superior Treaty was created in 1850²⁶⁷. The Robinson-Superior Treaty was negotiated with Aboriginal Nations located north of Lake Superior²⁶⁸ (see Figure 40). Signing of the Robinson-Superior Treaty would also enable exploration of the Treaty Area's natural resources.

3.3.2 MÉTIS ORGANIZATIONS

Métis citizens are represented at the local level through the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Charter Community Councils. The local Councils are a communication hub for MNO and play a role in fostering community empowerment and development for Métis citizens living within the geographic region of that Council. Community Councils operate in accordance with MNO Charter Agreements, which give Councils the mandate to govern, while ensuring accountability, transparency, and consistency.

²⁶⁷ Government of Ontario. 2012. *The Treaty No. 9 Expedition of 1906*. Website.

<http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/on-line-exhibits/james-bay-treaty/treaty-expedition-1905.aspx>

²⁶⁸ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2010. *Robinson-Huron and Robinson-Superior Treaties (1850)*. Website. <http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100028970/1100100028972>.

Protocol Agreements are set up between the MNO and each of its regions. The MNO Lands, Resources and Consultation Committee is the initial contact in each Region and is the group with which discussion and involvement begins. Through this Committee involvement of local Councils occurs.

Hornepayne is within Regions 2 & 3 of the MNO classification. There are three Métis Councils within Region 2, namely:

- Greenstone Métis Council (Geraldton and Area)²⁶⁹;
- Superior North Shore Métis Council²⁷⁰; and,
- Thunder Bay Métis Council.²⁷¹

There are four Métis Councils within Region 3, namely:

- Chapleau Métis Council;
- Northern Lights Métis Council;
- Métis Nation of Ontario – Timmins; and,
- Temiskaming Métis Council.

3.4 COMMUNITY DYNAMICS

3.4.1 TREND OVER TIME

The area surrounding Hornepayne as a whole has experienced population decline since 1996. The largest period of decline in the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group occurred between the 2001 and 2006 Census periods when the total area population declined by 19.4 percentage points. In Algoma District, the largest period of decline occurred between the 1996 and 2001 Census periods when the total population declined by 5.5 percentage points. Population decline of a greater magnitude has occurred in the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group in contrast to Algoma District (Table 15).

Table 15: Northeast Superior Mayors' Group and Algoma District Population Trends, 1996 – 2011

Time Period	Northeast Superior Mayors' Group Population (Change from Previous Census)	Algoma District Population (Change from Previous Census)
1996	14,000 (-5.3%)	125,455 (-1.4%)
2001	12,780 (-8.7%)	118,567 (-5.5%)
2006	10,705 (-16.2%)	117,461 (-0.9%)
2011	9,465 (-11.5%)	115,870 (-1.4%)

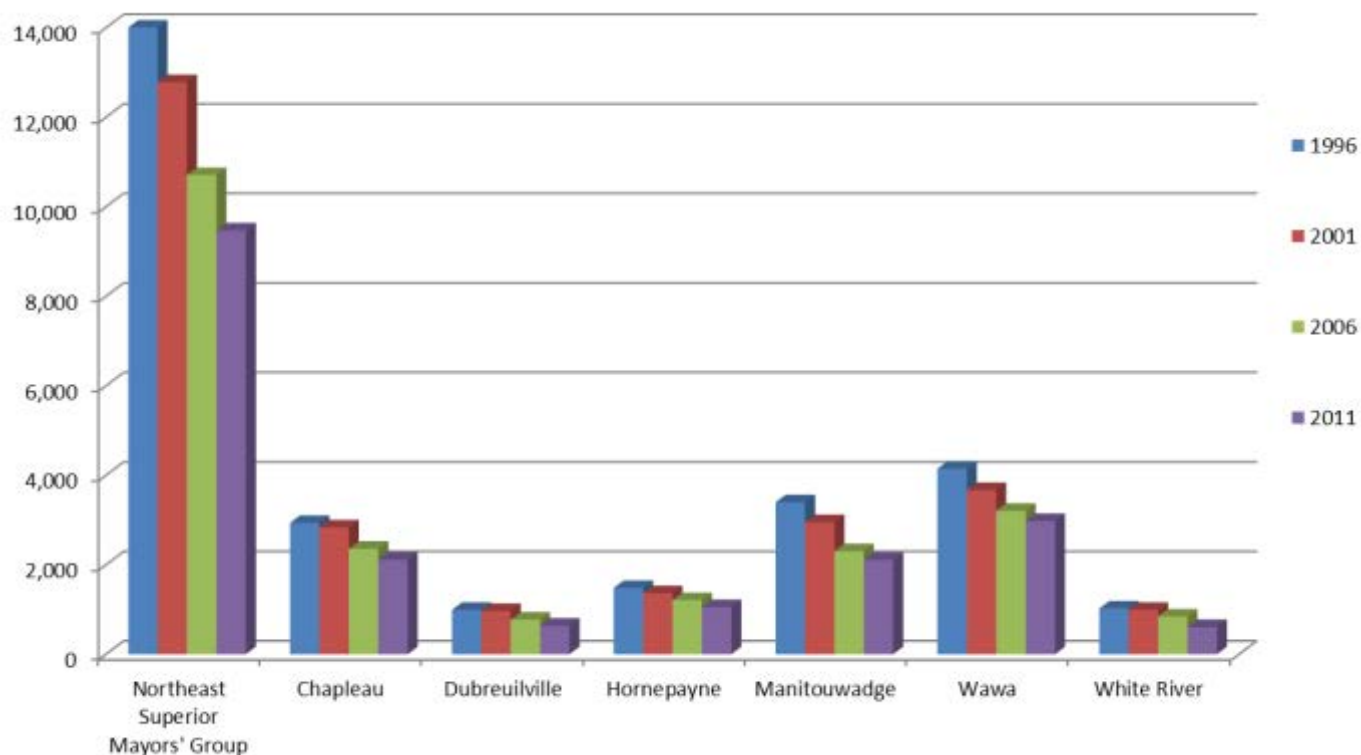
Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012. *Algoma District; Chapleau; Dubreuilville; Manitouwadge; Michipicoten; and White River, Township Community Profiles.*

²⁶⁹ The Métis Nation of Ontario. 2012. *Community Councils Map: Geraldton and Area Métis Council*. Website: <http://www.metisnation.org/community-councils/council-map>

²⁷⁰ The Métis Nation of Ontario. 2012. *Community Councils Map: North Shore Métis Council*. Website: <http://www.metisnation.org/community-councils/council-map>

²⁷¹ The Métis Nation of Ontario. 2012. *Community Councils Map: Thunder Bay Métis Council*. Website: <http://www.metisnation.org/community-councils/council-map>

Figure 41: Area Population Trends, 1996 – 2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012. *Chapleau; Dubreuilville; Manitouwadge; Michipicoten; and White River, Township Community Profiles.*

As indicated by Figure 41 above, the communities of Chapleau, Dubreuilville, Hornepayne, Manitouwadge and Wawa had population declines between 2001 and 2006 Census periods.

Within the NSFC, the population significantly increases during the summer months due to an influx of seasonal residents and cottagers who “migrate to the area to enjoy the beauty of Northern Ontario”²⁷². However, Statistics Canada Census data does not capture seasonal residents in the area population total.

Continued population decline has been attributed to the out-migration of well-educated and mobile residents. According to the Algoma Workforce Investment Committee, Algoma District experienced a net out-migration of 1,325 people in the age category of 18 to 24 years²⁷³.

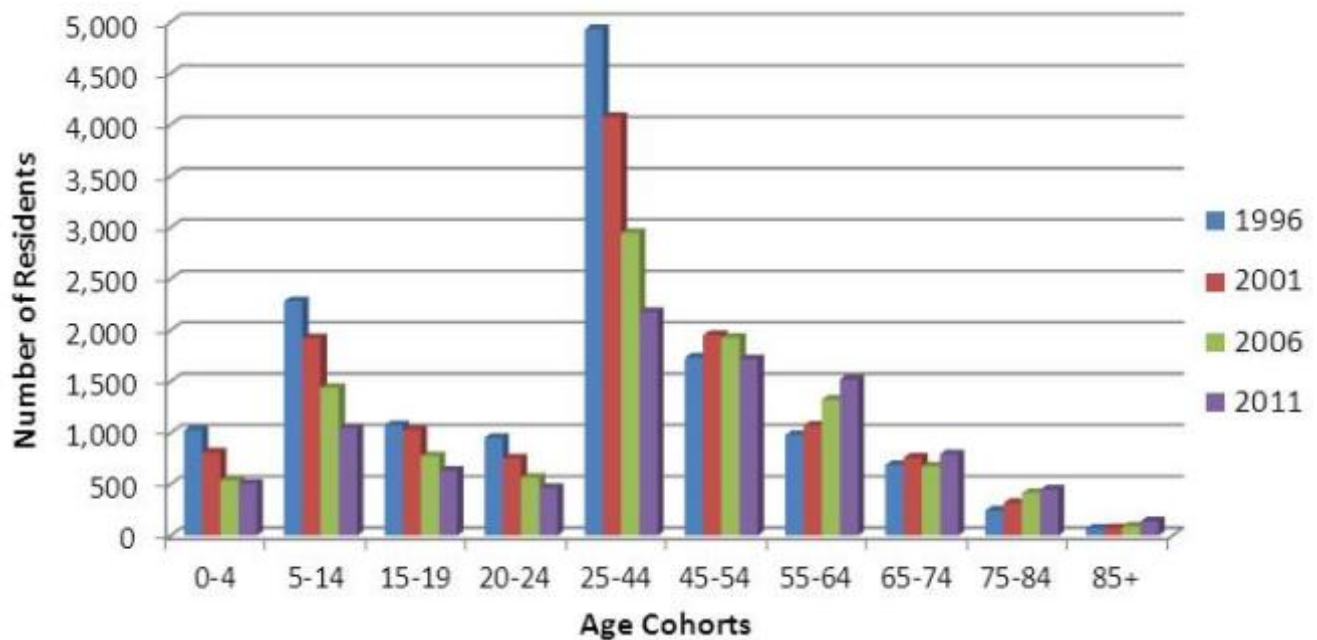
3.4.2 AGE PROFILE

Figure 42 and Figure 43 below illustrate the combined area total population by age group for the period 1996 to 2011. Figure 42 provides the Northeast Superior Mayors’ Group’s total population by age group, while Figure 43 provides Algoma District’s total population by age group. In 2011, a large proportion of residents in the Northeast Superior Mayors’ Group and Algoma District were aged between 25 to 44 years.

²⁷² Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d.. *The Northeast Superior Region, Ontario, Canada.*

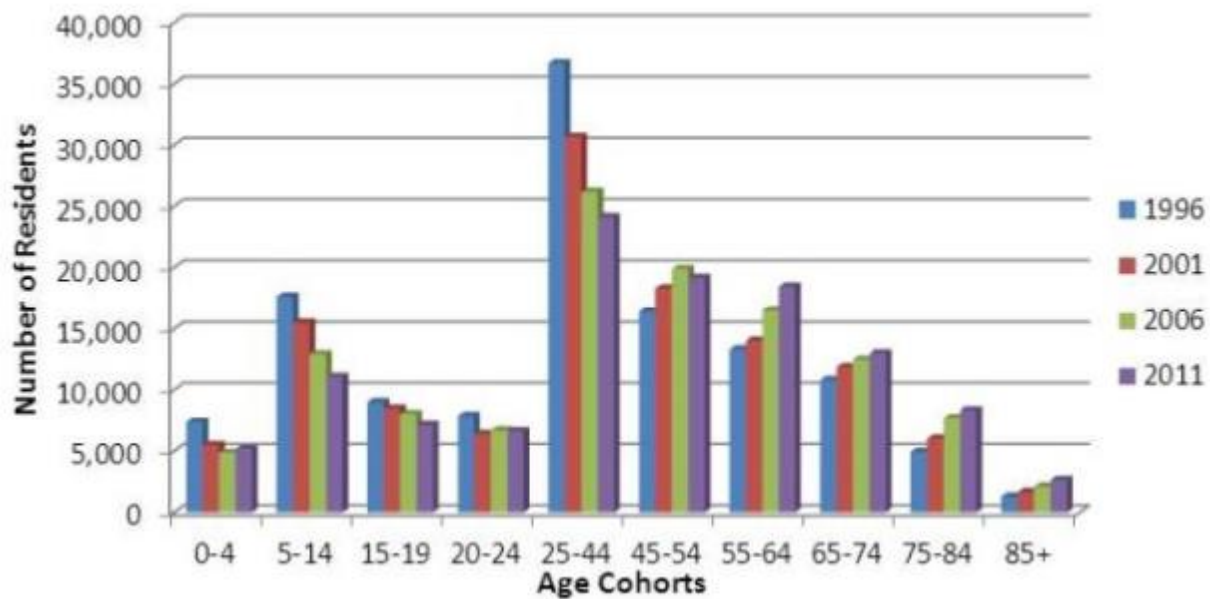
²⁷³ Algoma Workforce Investment Committee. 2012. *2012 Local Labour Market Plan: Trends, Opportunities and Priorities.*

Figure 42: Northeast Superior Mayors' Group Age Trends, 1996 – 2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012. *Chapleau, Dubreuilville, Hornepayne, Manitouwadge, Michipicoten and White River, Township Community Profiles.*

Figure 43: Algoma District Age Trends, 1996 – 2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012. *Algoma, District Community Profiles.*

Table 16 below shows the total population by age group for the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group and Algoma District in 2006 and 2011.

Table 16: Northeast Superior Mayors' Group and Algoma District Age Characteristics, 2006 - 2011

Age Characteristics	2006				2011			
	Northeast Superior Mayors' Group		Algoma District		Northeast Superior Mayors' Group		Algoma District	
Number (No.) and Percentage (%)								
Total population	10,705		117,455		11,476		117,886	
0 – 4 years	540	5.0%	4,880	4.2%	505	4.4%	5,210	4.4%
5 – 14 years	1,440	13.5%	12,945	11.0%	1,050	9.1%	11,080	9.4%
15-19 years	775	7.2%	8,035	6.8%	635	5.5%	7,155	6.1%
20 – 24 years	565	5.3%	6,710	5.7%	465	4.1%	6,660	5.6%
25 – 44 years	2,950	27.6%	26,190	22.3%	2,180	19.0%	24,120	20.5%
45 – 54 years	1,930	18.0%	19,885	16.9%	1,720	15.0%	19,155	16.2%
55 – 64 years	1,325	12.4%	16,515	14.1%	1,525	13.3%	18,455	15.7%
65 – 74 years	675	6.3%	12,485	10.6%	795	6.9%	13,010	11.0%
75 – 84 years	415	3.9%	7,695	6.6%	450	3.9%	8,355	7.1%
85 years and over	90	0.8%	2,115	1.8%	140	1.2%	2,675	2.3%

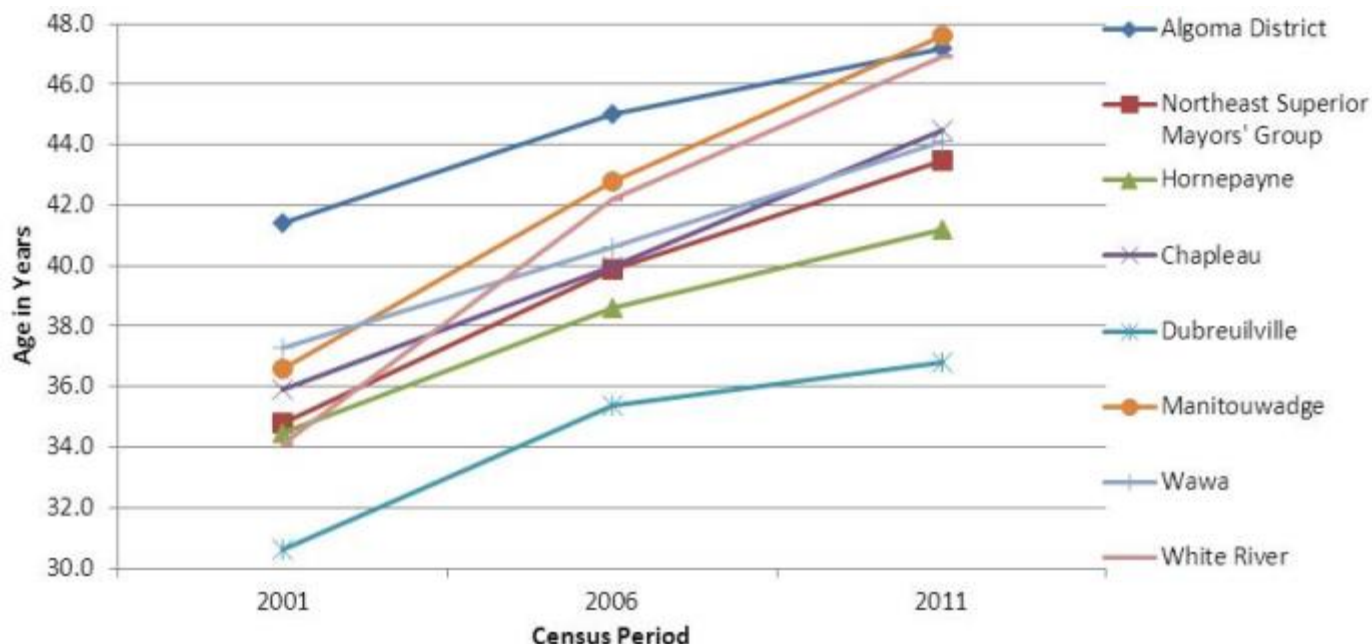
Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Algoma, District; Chapleau; Dubreuilville; Hornepayne; Manitouwadge; Michipicoten; and White River, Township Community Profiles.*

As shown in Figure 42, Figure 43 and Table 16 above, the proportion of Northeast Superior Mayors' Group and Algoma District residents aged 55 years and over increased between 1996 and 2011. The median age also steadily increased across the areas over the same period (see Figure 44 below). Between 2001 and 2011, the median age of the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group increased by 8.7 years²⁷⁴, compared to an increase of 5.8 years for residents of Algoma District²⁷⁵.

²⁷⁴ Median age for the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group was calculated by taking on average of the median age given for the communities of Chapleau, Dubreuilville, Hornepayne, Manitouwadge, Wawa and White River for the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census periods.

²⁷⁵ Statistics Canada. 2002, 2007, 2012. *Algoma, District Community Profiles.*

Figure 44: Hornepayne, Northeast Superior Mayors' Group and Algoma District Median Age Trends, 2001 – 2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 2002, 2007, 2012. *Algoma, District; Chapleau; Dubreuilville; Hornepayne; Manitouwadge; Michipicoten; Wawa, and White River, Township Community Profiles.*

3.5 LABOUR FORCE

This section of the profile outlines labour force characteristics for Hornepayne, the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group and Algoma District. The key characteristics are:

- Population by Education/Training Attainment; and,
- Employment by Activity and Sector.

3.5.1 POPULATION BY EDUCATION/TRAINING ATTAINMENT

Table 17 indicates educational attainment levels in the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group and Algoma District between 1996 and 2006. In addition, Figure 45 to Figure 47 below compares educational attainment in Hornepayne, the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group and Algoma District for the period 1996 to 2006.

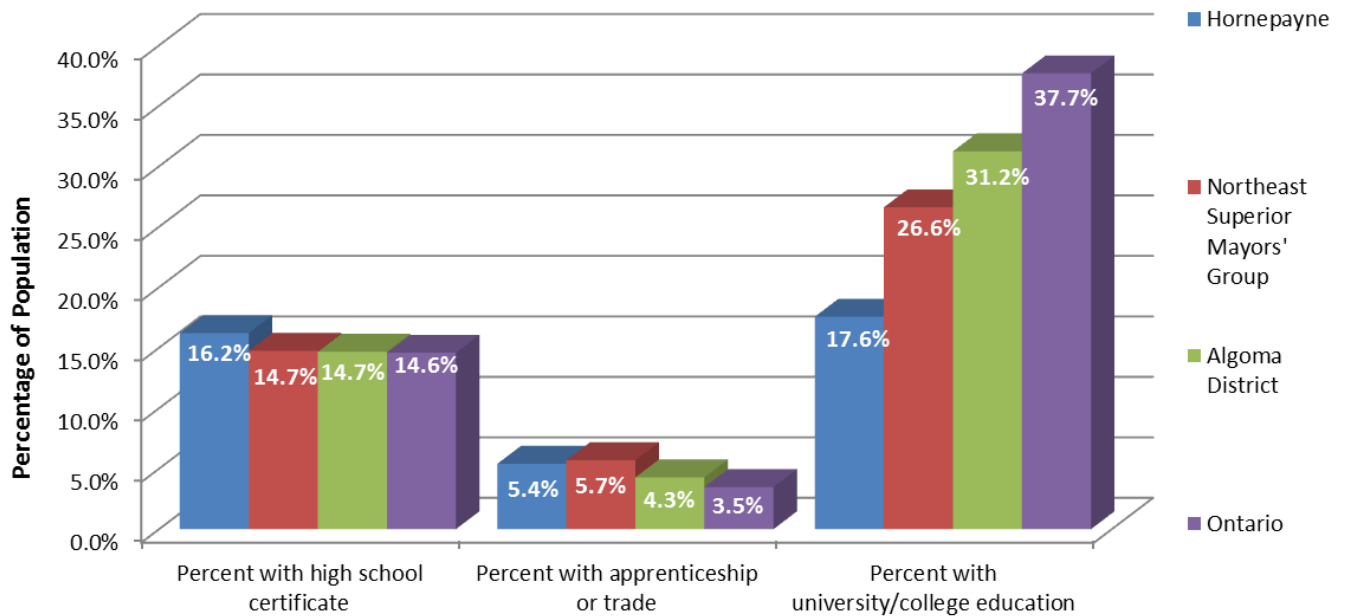
Table 17: Northeast Superior Mayors' Group and Algoma District Educational Attainment, 1996 – 2006

Education Characteristics	Northeast Superior Mayors' Group			Algoma District		
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006
Percent with high school certificate	14.7%	34.0%	25.4%	14.7%	27.9%	27.4%
Percent with apprenticeship or trade	5.7%	21.1%	12.7%	4.3%	14.4%	10.8%
Percent with university/college education	26.6%	35.3%	31.1%	31.2%	33.1%	34.3%

Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007. *Algoma, District; Chapleau; Dubreuilville; Hornepayne; Manitouwadge; Michipicoten; and White River, Township Community Profiles.*

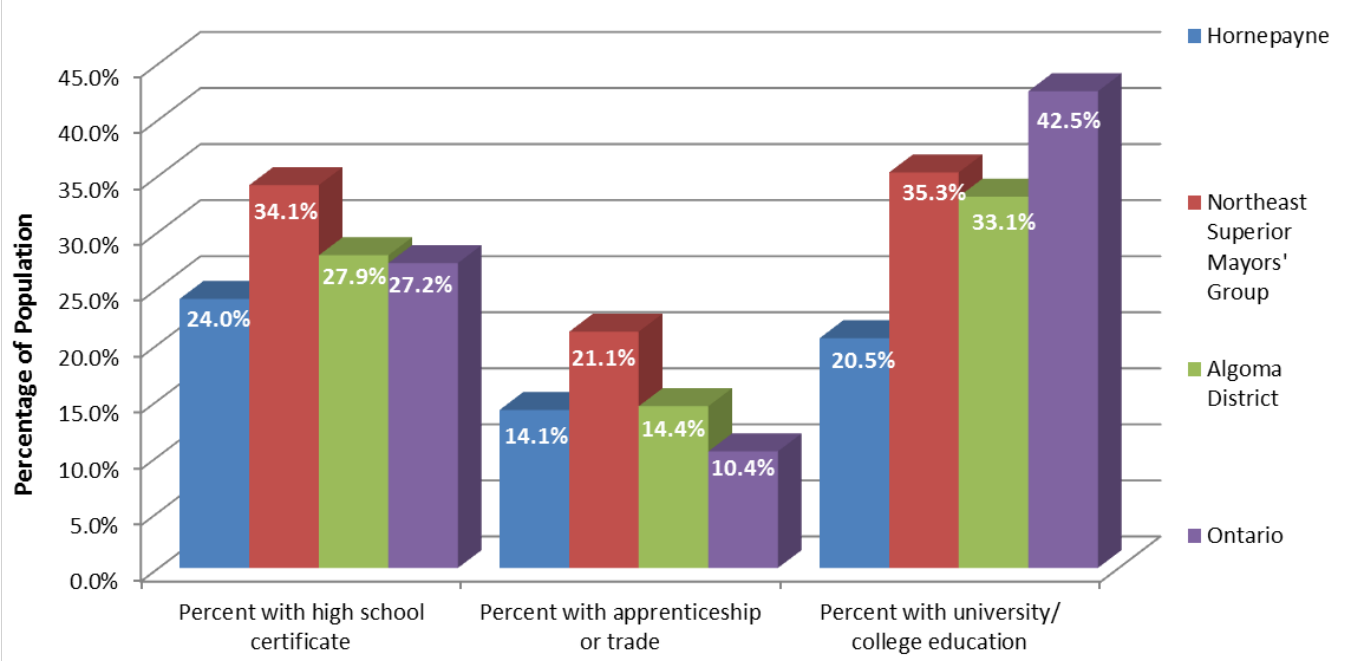
As indicated in Figure 45 to Figure 47 below, the Northeast Superior Mayors’ Group and Algoma District had an increasing proportion of residents with university or college education in 2001 and 2006. In 2006, more than 30% of both regional populations had a university/college degree or diploma. The percentage of residents with a university/college degree in 2006 was higher in Algoma District (34.3%) compared to residents of the Northeast Superior Mayors’ Group (31.1%) for the same period.

Figure 45: Hornepayne, Northeast Superior Mayors' Group and Algoma District Education Attainment, 1996



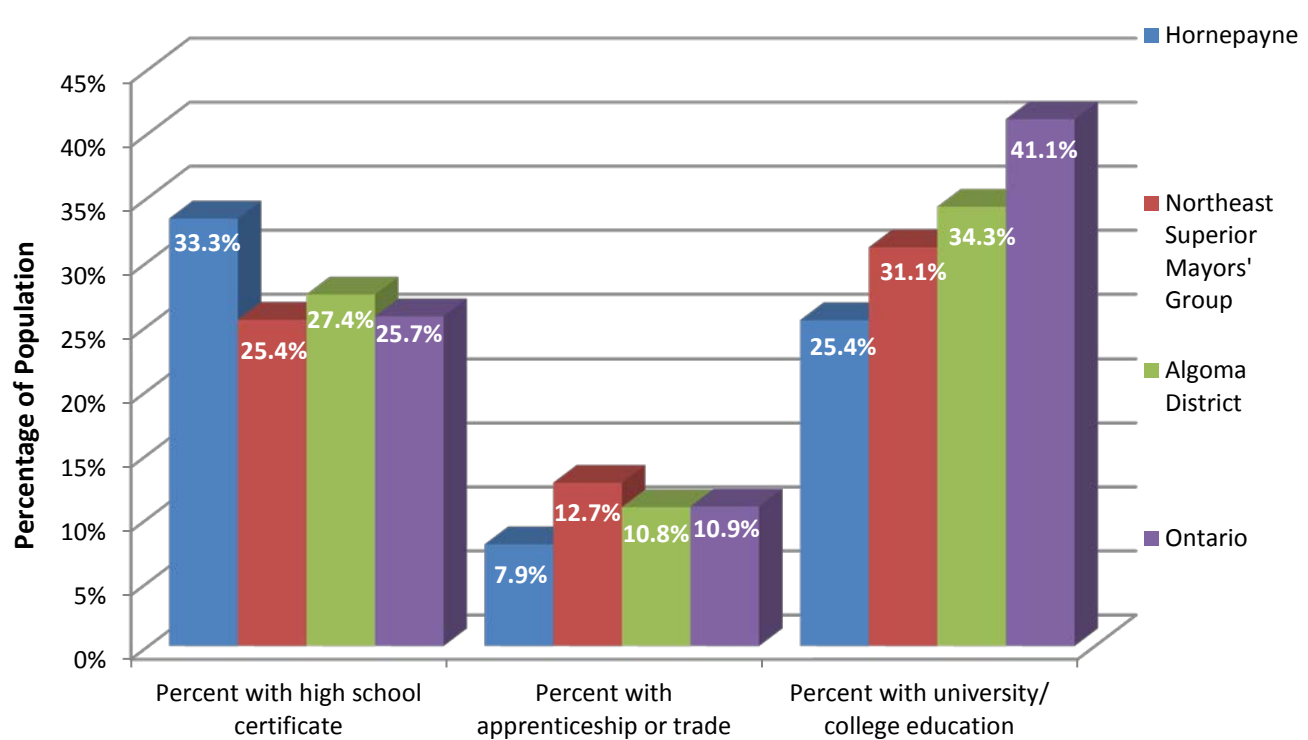
Source: Statistics Canada. 1997. *Algoma District; Chapleau; Dubreuilville; Manitouwadge; Michipicoten; and White River, Township Community Profiles.*

Figure 46: Hornepayne, Northeast Superior Mayors' Group and Algoma District Education Attainment, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada. 2002. *Algoma District; Chapleau; Dubreuilville; Manitouwadge; Michipicoten; and White River, Township Community Profiles.*

Figure 47: Hornepayne, Northeast Superior Mayors' Group and Algoma District Education Attainment, 2006

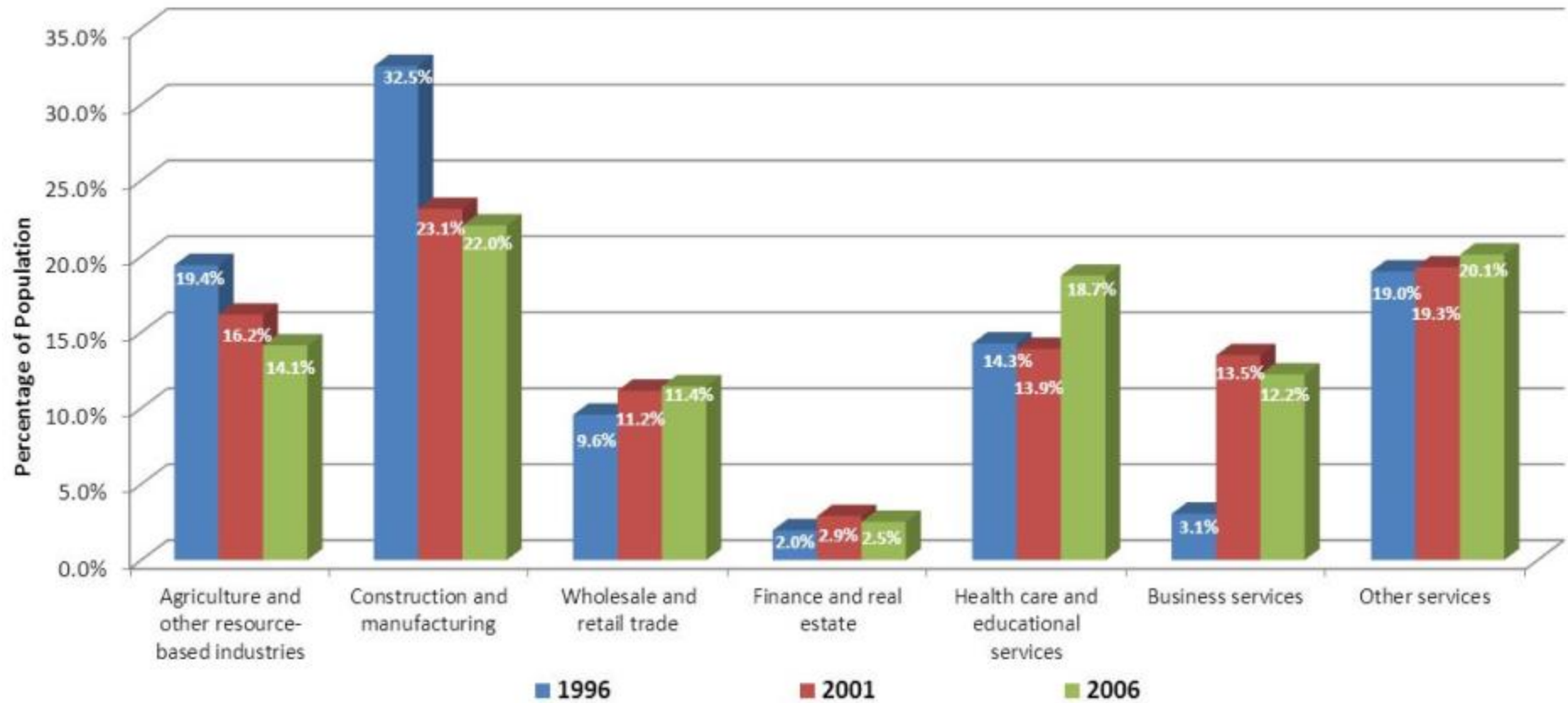


Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Algoma District; Chapleau; Dubreuilville; Manitouwadge; Michipicoten; and White River, Township Community Profiles.*

3.5.2 EMPLOYMENT BY ACTIVITY AND SECTOR

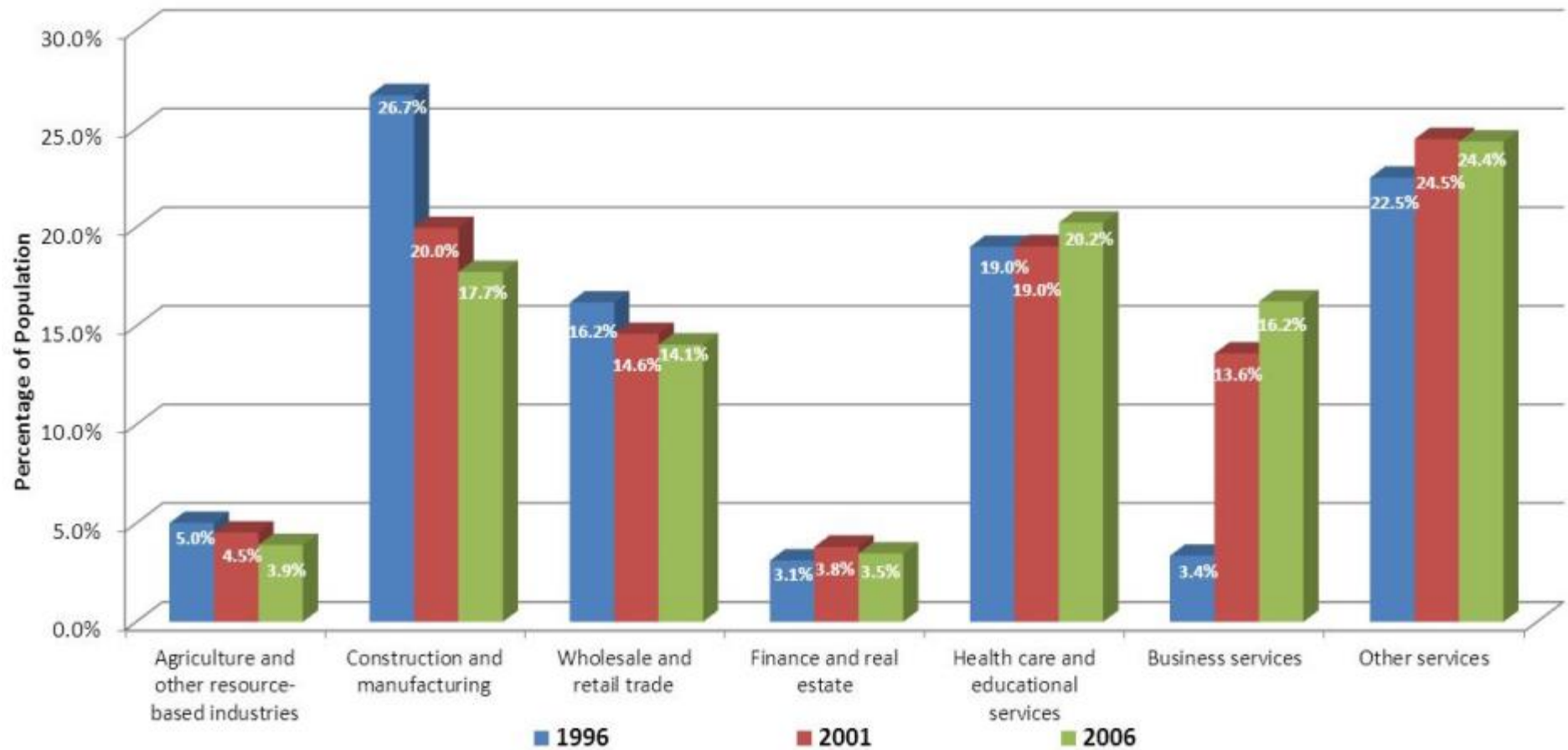
Figure 48 below illustrates employment trends in the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group, while Figure 49 illustrates employment trends in Algoma District for the period 1996 to 2006. Across the Census periods, *construction and manufacturing, health care and educational services and other services* were the industries with the greatest labour force participation. During this period, the total labour force decreased in size in the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group. In Algoma District, the labour force decreased between 1996 and 2001, and then grew in size between 2001 and 2006.

Figure 48: Northeast Superior Mayors' Group Employment Trends, 1996 – 2006



Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007. *Algoma, District Community Profiles*.

Figure 49: Algoma District Employment Trends, 1996 – 2006



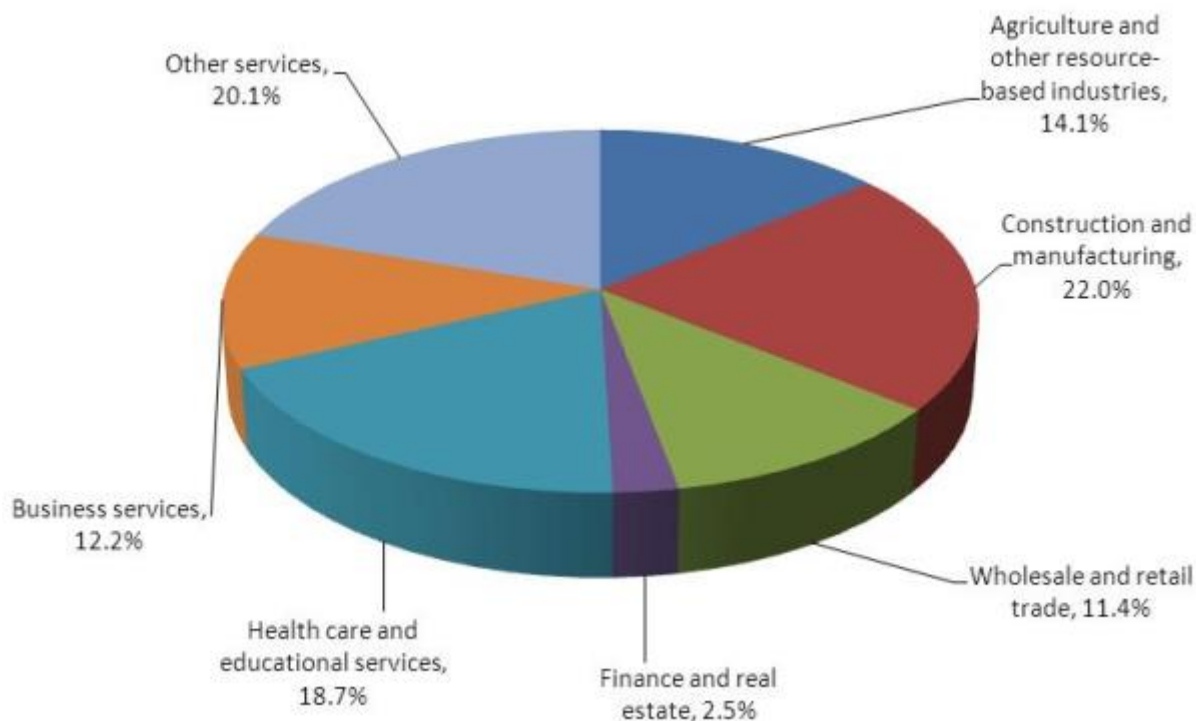
Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007. *Algoma, District Community Profiles*.

Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

Figure 48 and Figure 49 above indicate changing employment activities in the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group and Algoma District between 1996 and 2006. Between 1996 and 2001, the *health care and educational services* industry became a more dominant industry in the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group and Algoma District. Changes in employment activity can be explained by changes to the local economy and the continued presence of major employers.

Figure 50 and Figure 51 below indicate employment by industry for the 2006 Census period. Figure 51 indicates that the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group: *construction and manufacturing, other services, health care and educational services, agriculture and other resource-based industries* and *business services* were predominant industries in 2006²⁷⁶.

Figure 50: Northeast Superior Mayors' Group Employment by Industry, 2006

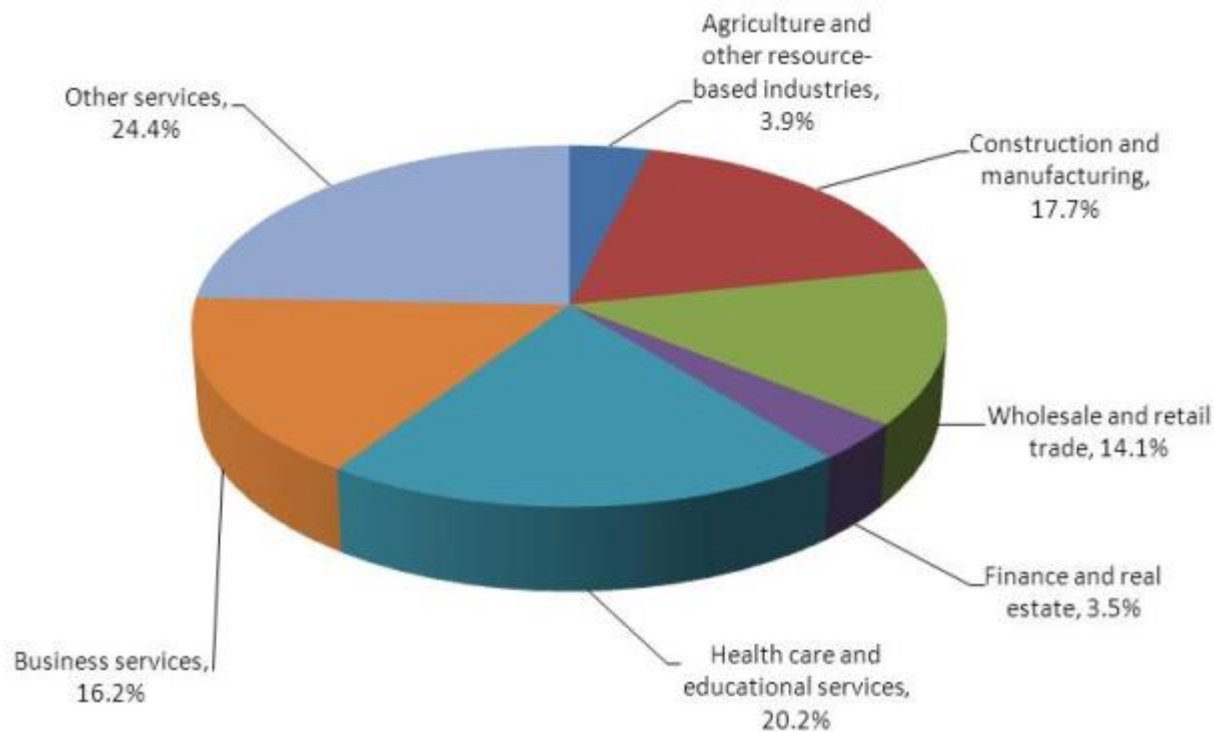


Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Chapleau; Dubreuilville; Manitouwadge; Michipicoten; and White River, Township Community Profiles*.

²⁷⁶ Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007. *Algoma District; Chapleau, Township; Dubreuilville, Township; Manitouwadge, Township; Michipicoten, Township; and White River, Township Community Profiles*.

Figure 51 below indicates nearly one-quarter (24.0%) of Algoma District’s total population were employed in the *other services* industry in 2006. Other industries with strong labour force participation for the same period included *health care and social services*, *construction and manufacturing business services* and *wholesale and retail trade*.

Figure 51: Algoma District Employment by Industry, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Algoma, District Community Profile*.

3.6 BUSINESS ACTIVITY

3.6.1 MAIN BUSINESSES – PAST AND CURRENT

In June, 2011, there were reportedly more than 5,337 employers present in Algoma District²⁷⁷. The District’s businesses range in size and scale, with a small number of large-scale operators who employed between 200 to more than 500 employees. More than 80% of Algoma District businesses had 9 employees or less²⁷⁸. Table 18 below indicates the size and scale of businesses in Algoma District.

²⁷⁷ Algoma Workforce Investment Committee. 2012. *2012 Local Labour Market Plan: Trends, Opportunities and Priorities*.

²⁷⁸ *Ibid.*

Table 18: Algoma District Employers, 2008 and 2011

Employee Size Range	Number of Employers			
	2008		2011	
Undetermined – less than 9	4,501	83.3%	4,448	83.3%
10 – 49	753	13.9%	741	13.9%
50 – 199	116	2.1%	117	2.2%
200 or more	35	0.7%	31	0.6%

Source: Algoma Workforce Investment Committee. 2012. *2012 Local Labour Market Plan: Trends, Opportunities and Priorities*.

3.6.2 PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR

Table 19 and Table 20 below identify the major public and private sector employers operating in the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group²⁷⁹.

Table 19: Northeast Superior Mayors' Group Major Public Sector Employers, 2012²⁸⁰

Employer	Industry	Number of Employees
Lady Dunn Health Centre	Health	102
Hornepayne Community Hospital	Health	65
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources	Government	34+50 ²⁸¹
Municipality of Wawa	Government	29+38 ²⁸²
Superior Children's Centre	Education	32
Ontario Provincial Police		30
Hornepayne Public School System	Education	29
Michipicoten First Nation	Government	25
Township of Hornepayne	Governance	20
Township of White River	Government	20
Various School Boards	Education	40+
Ontario Ministry of Transportation	Government	10+
Ontario Provincial Police	Government	30+
Dubreuilville Nursing Clinic	Health	3
Manitouwadge General Hospital	Health	60 est.
Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines	Government	Wawa district office – 43 (includes fire & enforcement)

²⁷⁹ Subject to data availability and data quality, certain major employers have an unknown number of employees.

²⁸⁰ Employment numbers are approximations. Information was obtained by DPRA by phoning each business when/where information was not readily available online.

²⁸¹ The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resource employs 27 full-time employees, 7 contract workers and 50 seasonal workers at Lake Superior Provincial Park.

²⁸² The Municipality of Wawa employs 29 full-time employees and 38 part-time employees. Economic Development Corporation of Wawa. 2012. *Telephone Survey of Major Employers*.

Employer	Industry	Number of Employees
		Manitouwadge area office – 5 Chapleau district office – N/A Nipigon district office – N/A Terrace Bay area office – N/A
Services de Santé de Chapleau Health Services	Health	105
Township of Chapleau	Government	9
Township of Dubreuilville	Government	7
Township of Manitouwadge	Government	20 (17 permanent, 3 seasonal)

Source: Economic Development Corporation of Wawa. 2012. *Telephone Survey of Major Employers*; Insight gained from Hornepayne Nuclear Waste Community Liaison Committee members and Wawa Nuclear Waste Community Advisory Committee members; Nord-Aski Regional Economic Development Corporation. 2012. *Major Employers*. Website. <http://www.nordaski.com/frame1.html>; Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d.. *Chapleau, Dubreuilville, Hornepayne, Manitouwadge, Wawa and White River Community Profiles*. Website. <http://nsfc.ca/nsfc/about-nsfc/our-communities-and-our-region/nsfc-municipalities>; Township of White River. 2012. *Public Sector Major Employers*. Website. <http://www.whiteriver.ca/article/public-sector-166.asp>.

Table 20: Northeast Superior Mayors' Group Major Private Sector Employers, 2012²⁸³

Employer	Industry	Number of Employees
Wesdome Gold Mines Limited	Mining	225
Richmont Mine	Mining	185
Olav Haavaldsrud Timber Company Limited	Forestry	100+ ²⁸⁴
Canadian National Railway	Transportation	100
J. Provost Contracting Limited	Construction	47+50 (seasonal)
Tim Hortons Limited	Hospitality	40
Wawa Motor Inn	Accommodation	37
Albert and Sons Ltd.	Hospitality/Tourism	30
Canadian Pacific Railway	Transportation	25+
Canadian Tire Corporation	Retail	26
D.J. Oliver & Sons Ltd.	Grocery Store	20
Kenogami Lumber	Forestry	20
A&W Restaurant/Bagdons Esso	Hospitality	12
Kabi Lake Forest Products	Forestry	12

²⁸³ Employment numbers are approximations. Information was obtained by DPRA by phoning each business when/where information was not readily available online.

²⁸⁴ Current employment was forwarded to DPRA through correspondence with a representative of the Nuclear Waste Community Advisory Committee on June 28, 2012.

Employer	Industry	Number of Employees
North Central Cooperative	Retail/Food	12
Spadoni Brothers Limited	Construction	10
A&F Kistemaker Trucking	Transportation	8 (+ independents)
Dubreuil Forest Products Ltd.	Forestry	4
Aux Trois Moulins Motel, Restaurant and Confectionary	Hospitality	23-25
B&M Hauling Logs/Chips	Transportation	N/A
Barrick Gold Corporation	Mining	600 est.
Hallmark Centre Inn	Accommodation	N/A
Heritage Inn Motel	Hospitality	N/A
Keith Spencer Trucking	Transportation	20
Lacroix Enterprises Limited (<i>Home Hardware Buildings Centre franchise and a grocery store, Dubreuilville, ON</i>)	Retail	30
Manroc Developments Mining Contractors	Mining	N/A
Naturally Superior Adventures	Accommodation/Tourism	6-12 seasonal
Northern Haul Contracting	N/A	N/A
Tembec Inc.	Forestry	150 +
True North Timber	Forestry	100
White River Forest Products Ltd.	Forestry	90 expected (Restart operations by October 1, 2013 with a single shift, and add a second shift by January 1, 2014)

Source: Economic Development Corporation of Wawa. 2012. *Telephone Survey of Major Employers*; Insight gained from Hornepayne Community Liaison Committee members and Wawa Nuclear Waste Community Advisory Committee members; Nord-Aski Regional Economic Development Corporation. 2012. *Major Employers*. Website. <http://www.nordaski.com/frame1.html>; Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d.. *Chapleau, Dubreuilville, Hornepayne, Manitouwadge, Wawa and White River Community Profiles*. Website. <http://nsfc.ca/nsfc/about-nsfc/our-communities-and-our-region/nsfc-municipalities>; Township of White River. 2012. *Private Sector Major Employers*. Website. <http://www.whiteriver.ca/article/private-sector-167.asp>.

3.6.3 INVESTMENT TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

In recent years, resource development activities have begun to increase in the area surrounding Hornepayne as existing mines are re-opened and new mines are in development stages. There are currently four operating mines (see Figure 52) located in close proximity to the north shore of Lake Superior, between the communities of Thunder Bay and Sault Ste. Marie^{285, 286}:

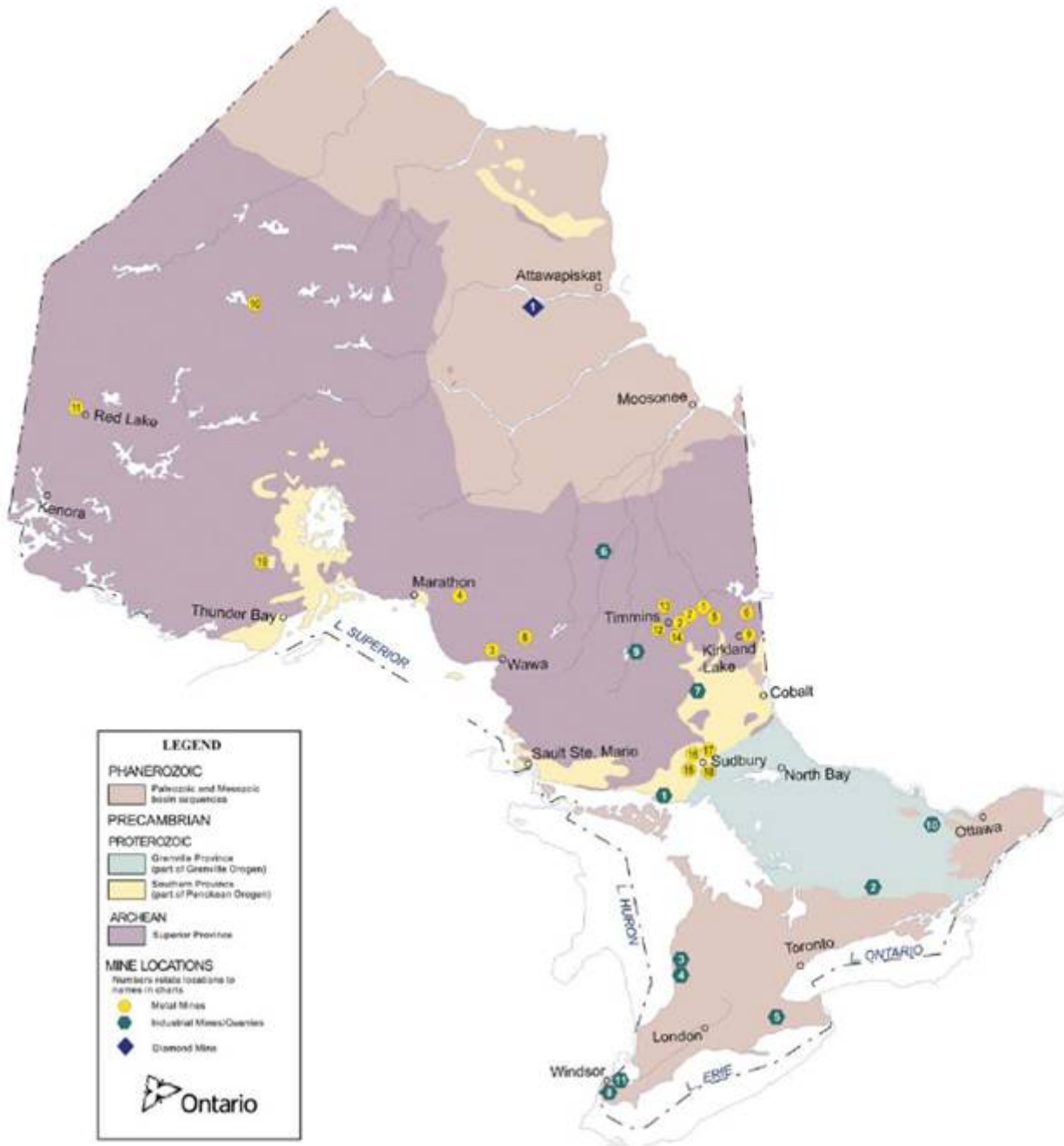
²⁸⁵ Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines. 2012. *Ontario Mining Operations*. Website. http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/mines/ogs/mining_facts_e.asp

²⁸⁶ *Ibid.*

- Lac des Iles Mine operated by North American Palladium Limited (indicated as item number 21 in Figure 52);
- Hemlo Mine operated by Barrick Gold Corporation (indicated as item number 4 in Figure 52);
- Island Gold Mine operated by Richmond Mines Limited (indicated as item number 8 in Figure 52); and
- Eagle River Mine operated by Wesdome Gold Mines Limited (indicated as item number 3 in Figure 52).

Figure 52: Operating Mines in Ontario

Ontario Mining Operations 2012



Source: Ontario Mining Association. 2012. *Ontario Mining Operations 2012*. Website: http://www.oma.on.ca/en/ontariomining/resources/mndm_ontario_mining_and_exploration_directory_2012.pdf.

In addition to operating mines, the NSFC area contains a number of active mining claims. There are also two potential mines – the Marathon Platinum Group Metals and Copper Mine in Marathon, Ontario and the Magino Gold Mine near Dubreuilville.

The Marathon Platinum Groups Metals and Copper Mine is currently in the approval process and is listed on the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency's Environmental Registry²⁸⁷. The Mine is proposed by Stillwater Canada Incorporated²⁸⁸. If approved, it is expected to have pit operations operational in 2015 providing a number of new employment opportunities for area residents. In documentation submitted as part of the Marathon Platinum Group Environmental Assessment process, it is anticipated that mining operations will provide approximately 1,000 construction jobs, while an additional 350 jobs will be provided during the mine's operation²⁸⁹.

The Magino Gold Mine is currently in advanced exploration. The proposed mine is located approximately 14 kilometres southeast of the Township of Dubreuilville. It is being proposed by Argonaut Gold Incorporated who acquired the property in December 2012 from Prodigy Gold Incorporated. Prior to December 2012, Prodigy Gold Incorporated began exploring the opportunity to develop an open-pit gold mining operation on the site of a former underground gold mine. It is currently being considered for an open-pit mining opportunity with the potential for deeper, higher grade gold production. The property consists on seven patented mining claims, four leased mining claims and sixty-nine unpatented mining claims²⁹⁰. It is anticipated that mining operations would provide hundreds of jobs during the construction and operation phases.

In addition to the above mining activities, resource development activities on lands within the Ring of Fire may be a further positive influence for the Township since resource development activities are also recognized as a priority by the Government of Ontario. The *Places to Grow Growth Plan for Northern Ontario* identifies the forestry and minerals sectors as key components of the local economy in Northern Ontario communities. To encourage economic development, the *Places to Grow Growth Plan* encourage growth of the forestry and minerals sectors by encouraging innovation, value-added products and sustainable resource management²⁹¹. Growth of the forestry and minerals sectors would enable new economic development and employment opportunities for Hornepayne as well as residents in the surrounding area.

Hornepayne residents will benefit from the recent sale of the Terrace Bay Pulp Mill. The Mill was sold in a multi-million dollar deal to a foreign owner that saved existing jobs. The Mill is now owned and operated by Aditya Birla Group, a multi-national corporation operating in 36 countries.²⁹² The Mill's re-opening may create new jobs for area residents and has the potential to buy wood chips from Olav Haavaldsrud Timber Company Limited. Other resource development opportunities in the area surrounding Hornepayne include the return of limited employment at Dubreuil Forest Products in Dubreuilville (see Figure 53).

²⁸⁷ Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency. 2012. *Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry*. Website. <http://www.ceaa-acee.gc.ca/050/index-eng.cfm>.

²⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁸⁹ Ross, Ian. June 2012. "Marathon takes action in the mining economy". *Northern Ontario Business*. Website. <http://www.republicofmining.com/2012/06/07/>.

²⁹⁰ Argonaut Gold Incorporated. (n.d.). *Magino*. Website. <http://argonautgold.com/gold-operations/magino/>.

²⁹¹ Ontario Ministry of Infrastructure and Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry. 2011. *Growth Plan for Northern Ontario 2011*.

²⁹² Ross, Ian. 2012. "New life for north shore forestry mills". *Northern Ontario Business*. Website. <http://www.northernontariobusiness.com/Industry-News/mining/2012/09/New-life-for-north-shore-forestry-mills.aspx>.

Figure 53: Dubreuil Forest Products Mill in Dubreuilville, Ontario

The Township will also benefit from the creation of the co-generation facility at the Olav Haavaldsrud Timber Company Limited. The facility will produce electricity from wood waste and is expected to be complete in 2013²⁹³. Once complete, the new facility is anticipated to provide approximately 40 full-time jobs²⁹⁴. The power generated from the new facility will be sold back to the power grid²⁹⁵ and the steam will be used in the current mill operation.

3.7 HEALTH INDICATORS

Despite the Township's isolated location, Hornepayne residents have good access to health and social services, including hospital facilities and medivac services. The Hornepayne Community Hospital and its connection to Ontario Telemedicine Network provide residents with a limited number of social and health services. The immediate health needs of Township residents are met collectively by the Hornepayne Community Hospital and the Porcupine Health Unit's branch office located in the Township. Access to specialist services requires residents to travel beyond the local community, including to the Town of Hearst. Additional health services to surrounding area residents are provided by the Porcupine Health Unit which serves Hornepayne as well as Cochrane District communities²⁹⁶ through a number of branch offices.

In 2006, the Porcupine Health Unit published a report entitled the *Community Check-Up Porcupine Health Unit Status Report* which describes the health status of the area's population. The report describes the core health indicators set by the Mandatory Health Programs and Services Guidelines of the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care which include mortality and morbidity, physical activity, smoking (tobacco use), alcohol consumption, fruit and vegetable consumption, and body weight (obesity).

²⁹³ Insight gained from conversations with a member of the Olav Haavaldsrud Timber Company Limited.

²⁹⁴ Hornepayne Community Adjustment Committee. July 2011. *Strategic Plan for the Community of Hornepayne*. Prepared for the Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne.

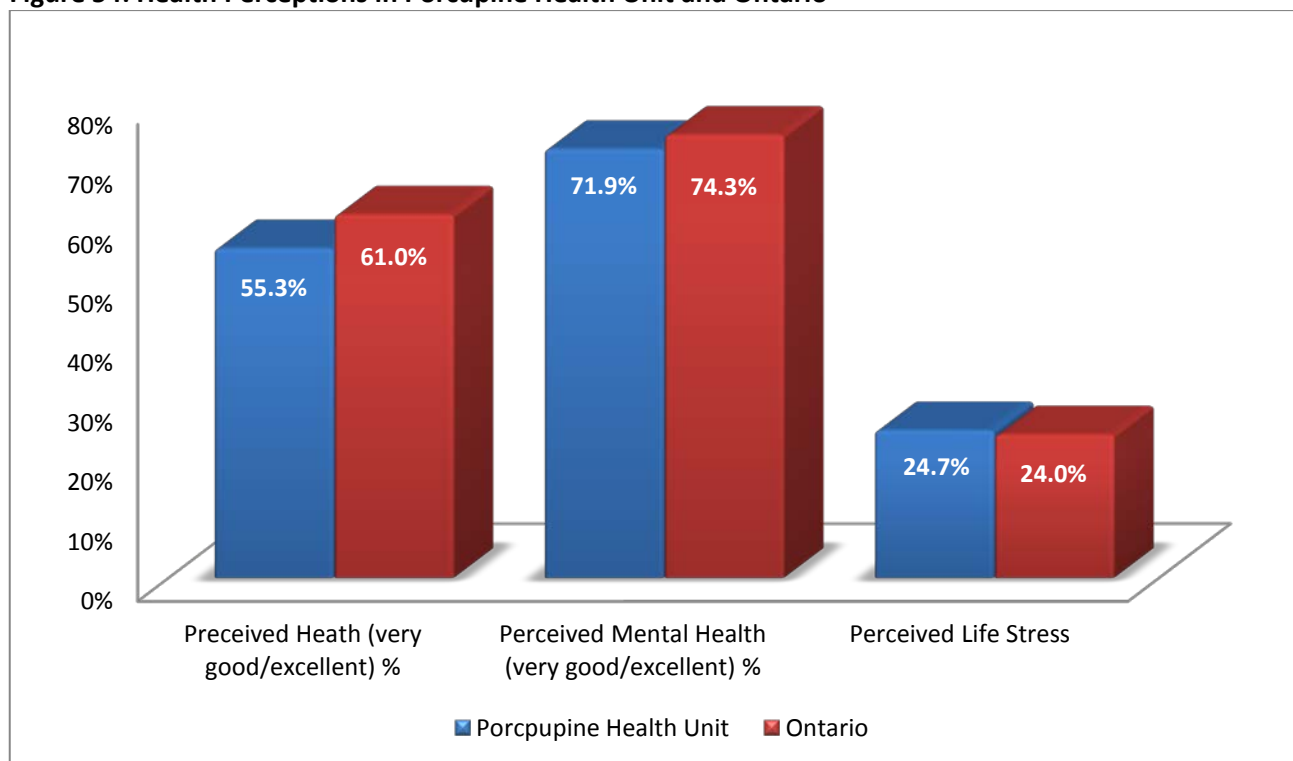
²⁹⁵ Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d.. *Hornepayne Your Oasis of Opportunity*. Prepared for the Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne and Superior East Community Futures Development Corporation.

²⁹⁶ Porcupine Health Unit. January 2011. *About Us*. Website. <http://www.porcupinehu.on.ca/About/index.html>.

Health Care Systems and Perception of Health

Healthy communities require an efficient and accessible health care system. Dissatisfaction with the health system, poor access to primary care, and poor service delivery may cause people to delay or avoid medical treatment and/or underuse preventive health care services. While the majority of residents in the Porcupine Health Unit reported having a family doctor, they were less likely to have a family physician compared to the Ontario residents²⁹⁷. The proportion of residents who reported having visited a doctor within the past twelve months was also higher in the province (82.2%) compared to the Porcupine Health Unit. Figure 54 below indicates the perceived health status of Porcupine Health Unit and Ontario residents.

Figure 54: Health Perceptions in Porcupine Health Unit and Ontario



Source: Statistics Canada. 2012. *Porcupine Health Unit 3556-C, Health Region Profile*. Website. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/health-sante/82-228/index.cfm?Lang=E>.

²⁹⁷ Porcupine Health Unit. September 2006. *Community Check-up: A PHU Status Report*. Website. <http://www.porcupinehu.on.ca/Reports/index.html>.

3.8 SUMMARY

The Township and the surrounding area have aging populations and continue to experience population decline. The Township's population has been in decline for many years²⁹⁸ with approximately ¼ (25%) of the Township's population leaving between 1996 and 2006. However, the magnitude of population decline has increased in recent years with a decline of more than 13% between 2006 and 2011²⁹⁹. The long-term health and longevity of Hornepayne will require new ways of attracting and maintaining new residents. However, the Township also continues to experience change in employment opportunities as businesses are affected by economic trends and market conditions.

Township residents identified a key issue for the community to be the absence of additional industry³⁰⁰. Currently, the Township is reliant upon the railway and forestry industries. Numerous local employment opportunities were lost following the recent global economic downturn and recession³⁰¹. As a result, educated and skilled workers leave the Township in search of employment opportunities outside of the local community. A lack of entrepreneurial spirit has been identified and has resulted in limited to no new employment opportunities replacing those lost. Business "boom and bust" cycles, varying employment opportunities and population out-migration have all contributed to employment changes being experienced.

Population out-migration and retention of local residents may be addressed by the introduction of new employment opportunities for educated and skilled workers. The increase in mining exploration developments in the area surrounding Hornepayne including in the Ring of Fire present an opportunity for new employment. Expansion of the lumber mill is also contributing to new employment opportunities.

²⁹⁸ Hornepayne Community Adjustment Committee. October 2011. *Hornepayne Community Adjustment Plan*. Prepared for the Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne.

²⁹⁹ Statistics Canada. 2012. *Hornepayne, Township Community Profile*. Website. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E>.

³⁰⁰ Hornepayne Community Adjustment Committee. October 2011. *Hornepayne Community Adjustment Plan*. Prepared for the Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne.

³⁰¹ Hornepayne Community Adjustment Committee. July 2011. *Strategic Plan for the Community of Hornepayne*. Prepared for the Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne.

4.0 COMPARISON OF THE COMMUNITY PATTERNS WITH THE AREA & PROVINCE

4.1 POPULATION DYNAMICS

This section of the profile outlines population dynamics for Hornepayne, the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group, Algoma District and Ontario. The key population dynamics expressed in this section are:

- Trends Over Time; and,
- Age Profile.

4.1.1 TRENDS OVER TIME

Over the past 15 years, the Township of Hornepayne's population has been declining, compared to Ontario which has a steadily increasing population. In recent years, the rate of population decline has increased in contrast to population growth in Ontario. Table 21 below illustrates the contrasting experiences of Hornepayne, the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group, Algoma District (which have all experienced population declines since 1996) and the Province of Ontario (which has experienced consistent population increase).

Table 21: Hornepayne, Northeast Superior Mayors' Group, Algoma District and Ontario Population Trends, 1996 – 2011

Time Period	Hornepayne (Change from Previous Census)	Northeast Superior Mayors' Group (Change from Previous Census)	Algoma District (Change from Previous Census)	Ontario (Change from Previous Census)
1996	1,480 (-8.1%)	14,000 (-5.3%)	125,455 (-1.4%)	10,753,573 (6.6%)
2001	1,362 (-8.0%)	12,780 (-9.5%)	118,567 (-5.5%)	11,410,046 (6.1%)
2006	1,209 (-11.2%)	10,705 (-19.4%)	117,461 (-0.9%)	12,160,282 (6.6%)
2011	1,050 (-13.2%)	9,465 (-13.1%)	115,870 (-1.4%)	12,851,821 (5.7%)

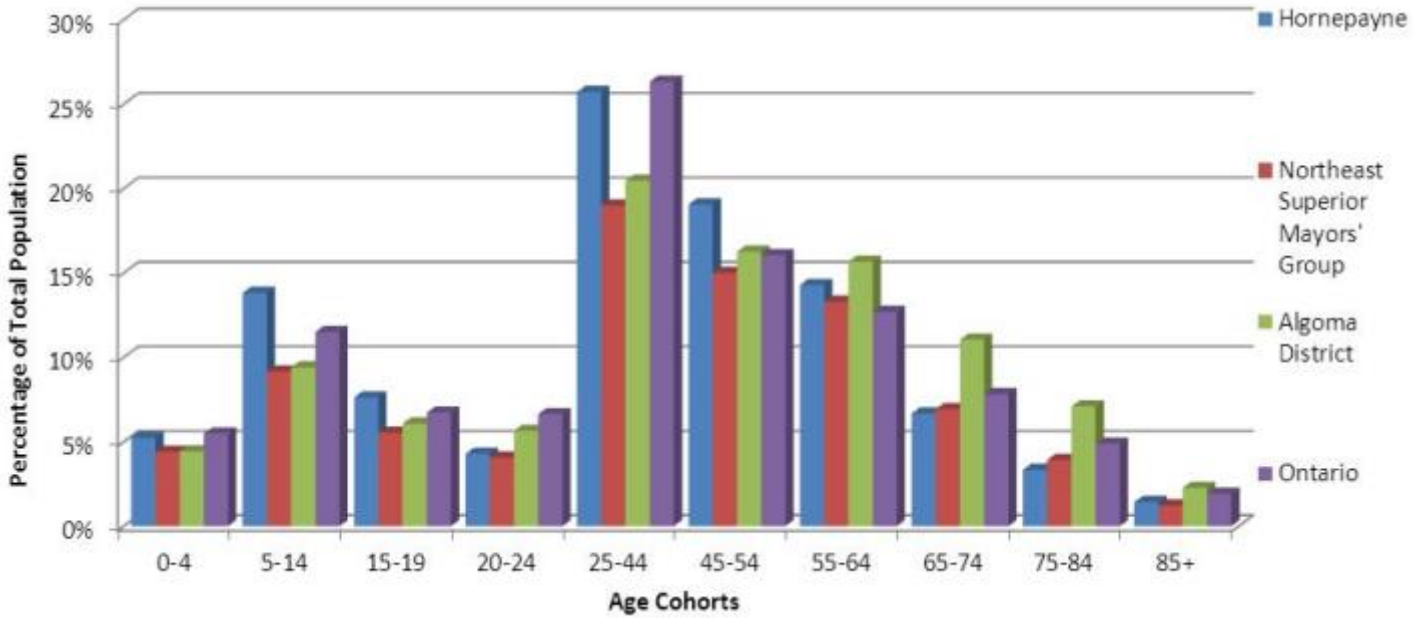
Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012. *Algoma, District; Chapleau; Dubreuilville; Manitouwadge; Michipicoten; Ontario and White River, Township Community Profiles.*

4.1.2 AGE STRUCTURE

Figure 55 demonstrates similar age characteristics among Hornepayne, the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group, Algoma District and Ontario, with the largest cohorts being the ages 25-44 and 45-54, followed by smaller cohorts 55-64 and 65-74.

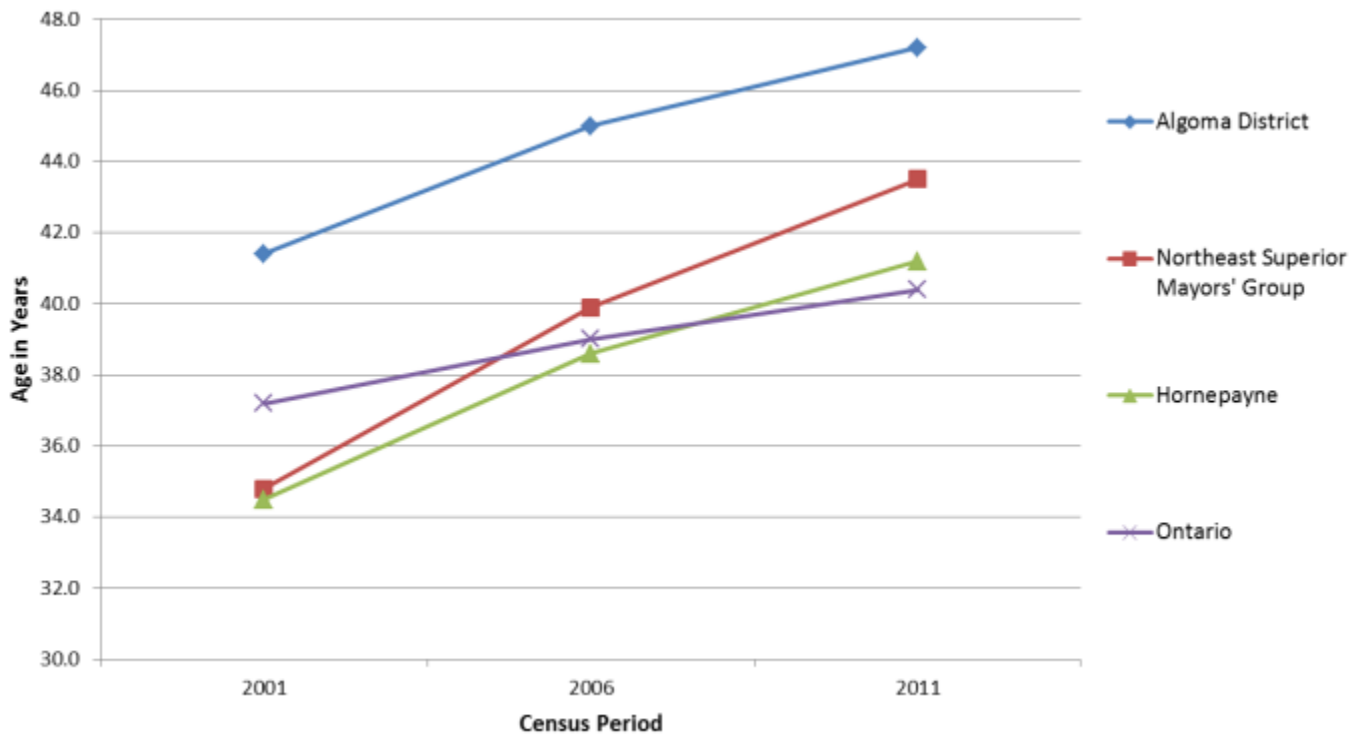
There is also an increasing median age of residents in the Township of Hornepayne and its two area units (see Figure 56). Similar to other Northern Ontario communities, the Township's median age exceeded the provincial average in 2011. Before 2011, the Township maintained a median age that was at times significantly lower than the provincial average.

Figure 55: Hornepayne, Northeast Superior Mayors' Group, Algoma District and Ontario Age Characteristics, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 2012. *Algoma, District; Chapleau; Dubreuilville; Hornepayne; Manitouwadge; Michipicoten; Ontario and White River, Township Community Profiles.*

Figure 56: Hornepayne, Northeast Superior Mayors' Group, Algoma District and Ontario Median Age Trends, 2001 – 2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 2002, 2007, 2012. *Algoma, District; Chapleau; Dubreuilville; Hornepayne; Manitouwadge; Michipicoten; Ontario and White River, Township Community Profiles.*

4.2 LABOUR FORCE

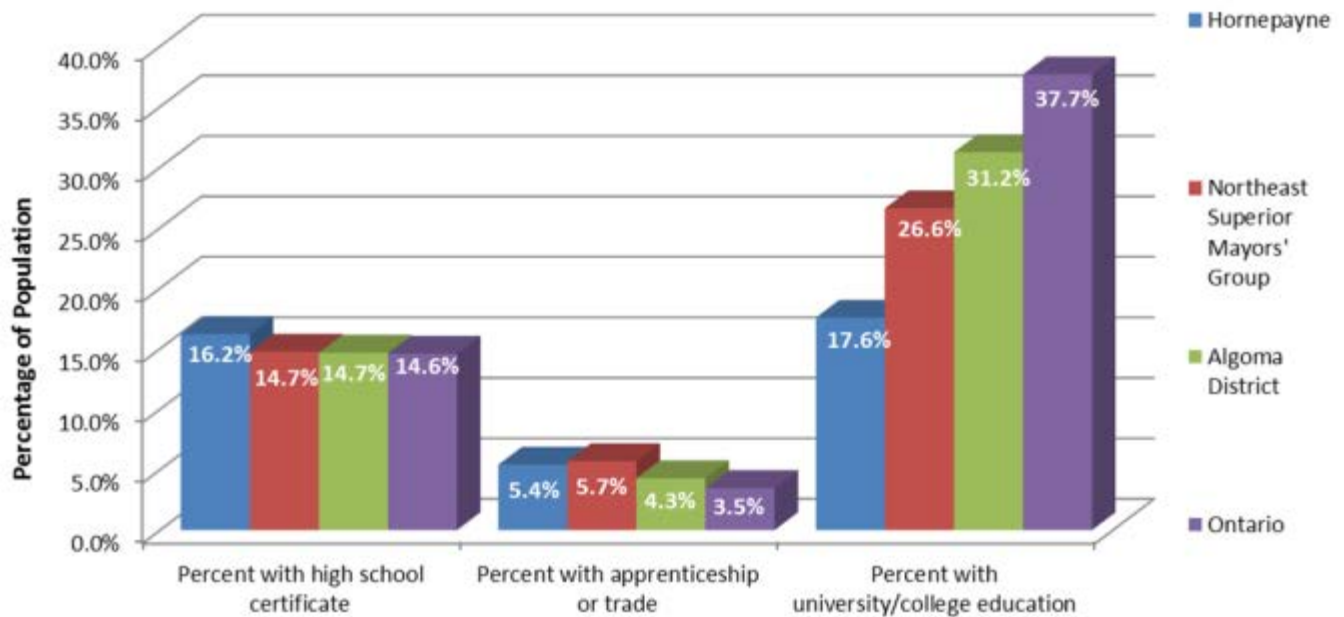
This section of the profile outlines labour force characteristics for Hornepayne, the Northeast Superior Mayors’ Group, Algoma District and Ontario. The key labour force characteristics expressed in this section are:

- Population by Education/Training Attainment; and,
- Employment by Activity and Sector.

4.2.1 POPULATION BY EDUCATION/TRAINING ATTAINMENT

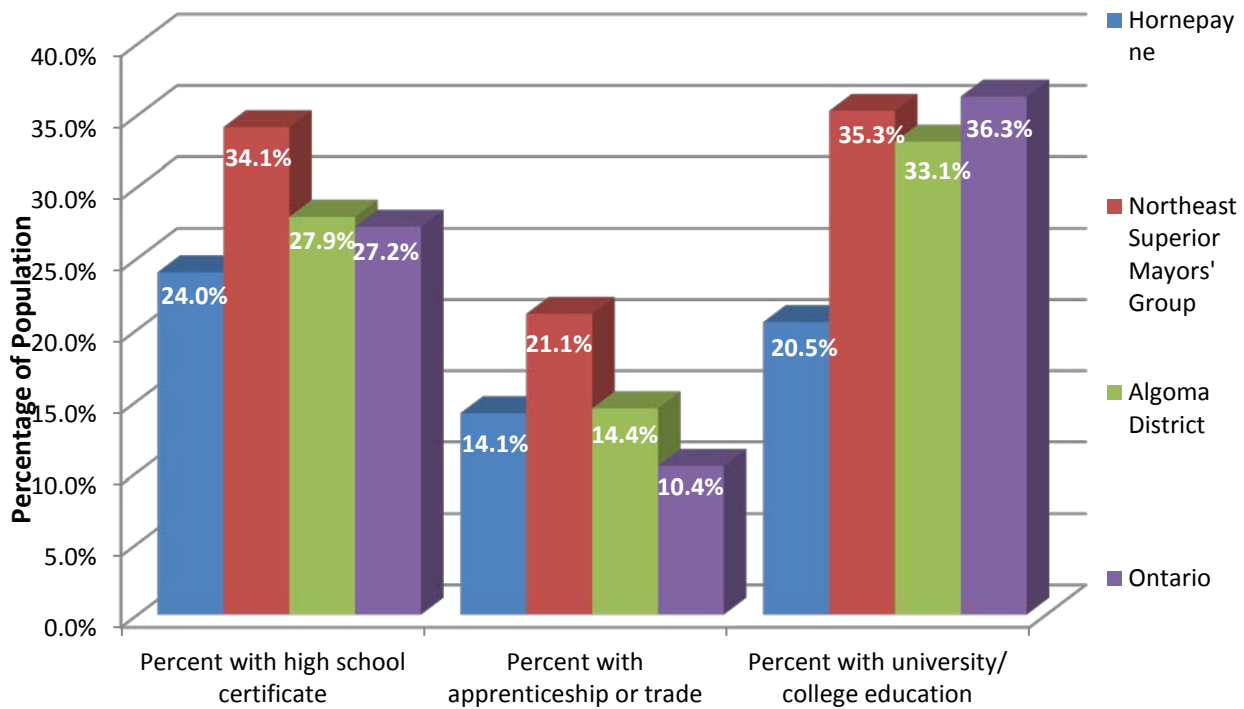
In 1996 and 2001 the Province had a larger proportion of persons with apprenticeship or trades training compared to the Township (Figures 57 – 59). In 2006, the difference between Township and provincial residents with apprenticeship or trades training was 7.9% and 10.9% respectively (Figure 59). The percentage of those living in Hornepayne, and Algoma District whose highest level of education was a university/college education increased between 1996 and 2011.

Figure 57: Hornepayne, Northeast Superior Mayors' Group, Algoma District and Ontario Educational Trends, 1996



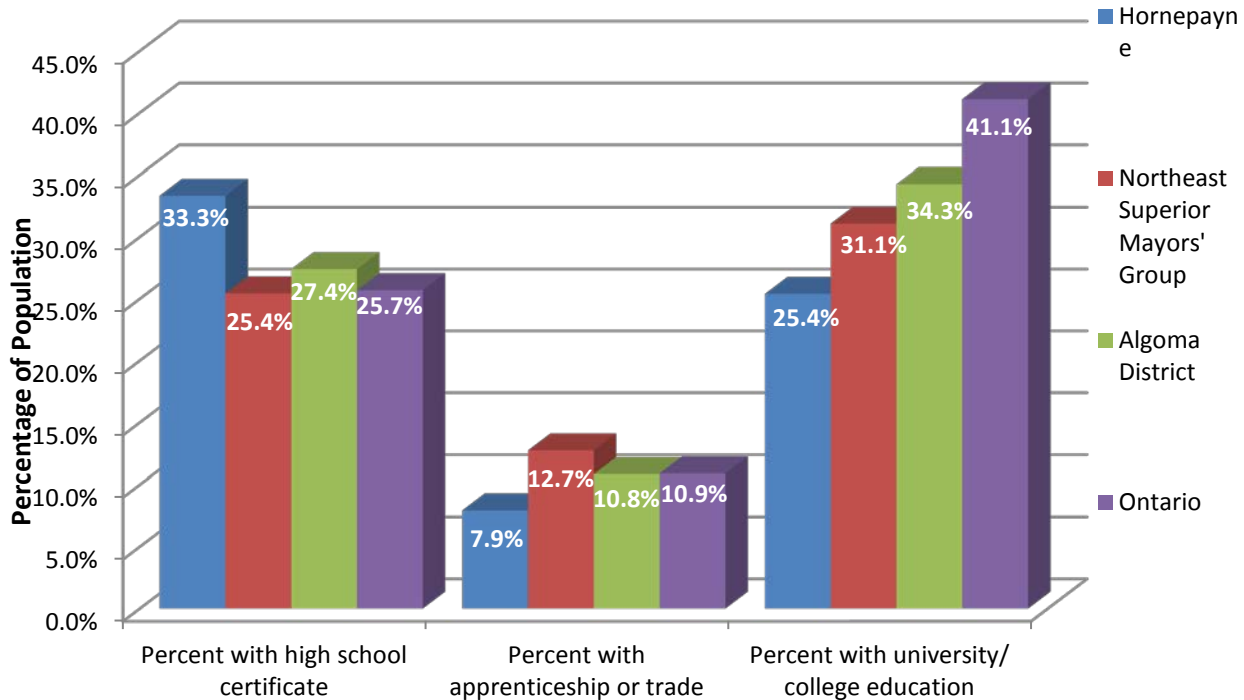
Source: Statistics Canada. 1997. *Algoma District; Chapleau; Dubreuilville; Hornepayne; Manitouwadge; Michipicoten; Ontario and White River, Township Community Profiles.*

Figure 58: Hornepayne, Northeast Superior Mayors' Group, Algoma District and Ontario Educational Trends, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada. 2002. *Algoma, District; Chapeau; Dubreuilville; Hornepayne; Manitouwadge; Michipicoten; Ontario and White River, Township Community Profiles.*

Figure 59: Hornepayne, Northeast Superior Mayors' Group, Algoma District and Ontario Educational Trends, 2006



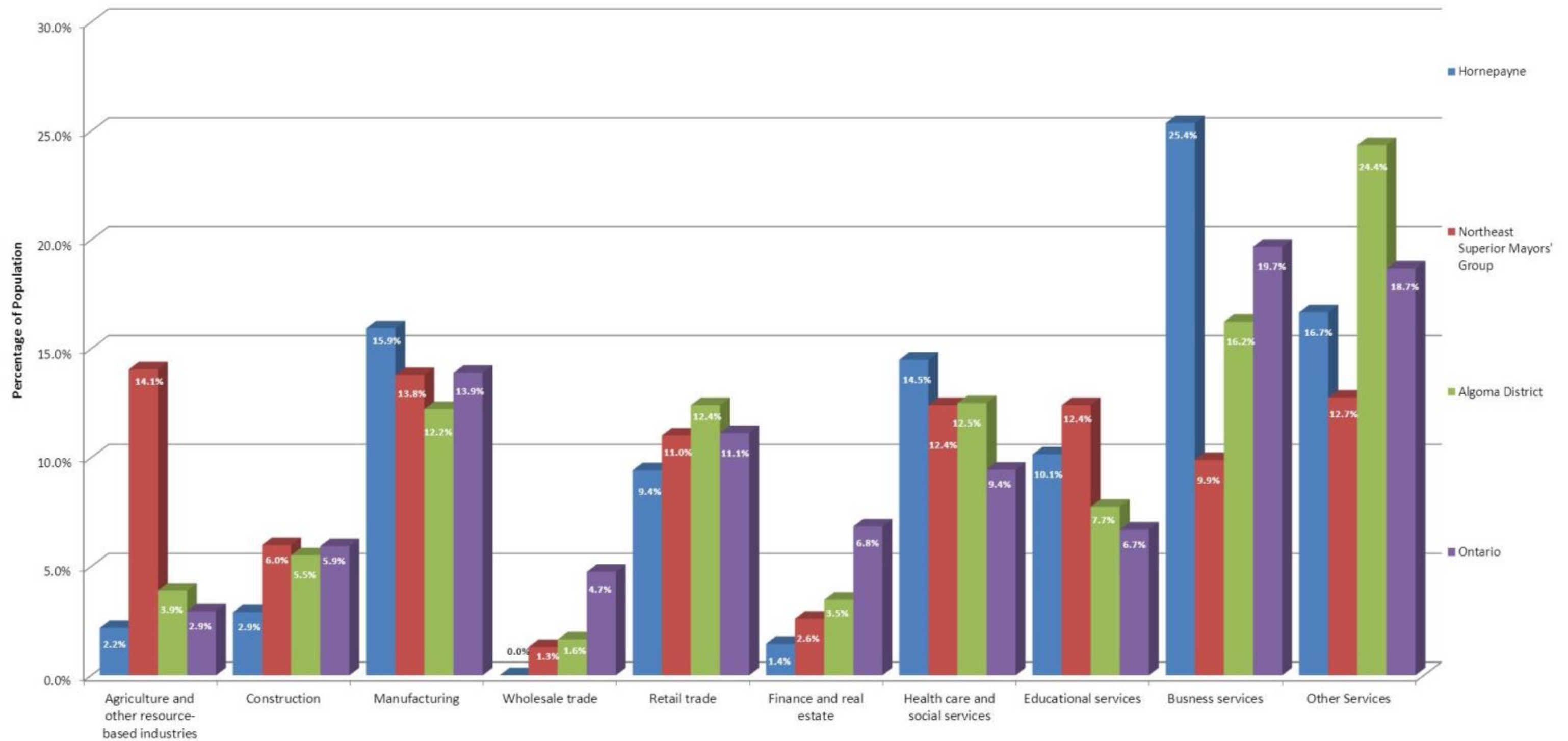
Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Algoma, District; Chapeau; Dubreuilville; Hornepayne; Manitouwadge; Michipicoten; Ontario; and White River, Township Community Profiles.*

4.2.2 EMPLOYMENT BY ACTIVITY AND SECTOR

In 2006, there were local and area variations in those industries with the largest labour force activity. Figure 60 below indicates those industries with the largest labour force participation in Hornepayne, the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group, Algoma District and the Province of Ontario.

The two largest industries for the Township were *business services* and *other services* (25.4% and 16.7%, respectively). *Business services* and *other services* were also the largest industries in Algoma District (16.2% and 24.4%, respectively) and the Province of Ontario (19.7% and 18.7%, respectively). For the same period, *agriculture and other resource-based industries* and *manufacturing* were the largest industries in the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group.

Figure 60: Hornepayne, Northeast Superior Mayors' Group, Algoma District and Ontario Employment Characteristics, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Algoma District; Chapleau; Dubreuilville; Hornepayne; Manitouwadge; Michipicoten; Ontario; and White River, Township Community Profiles.*
 Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

4.3 COMMUNITY PATTERNS WITH THE AREA & PROVINCE SUMMARY

The Township, Algoma District and Northeast Superior Mayors' Group communities have been experiencing population decline and out-migration between 1996 and 2006, while the Province of Ontario has witnessed population growth over the same period. In addition, Hornepayne's population has been declining at a faster rate compared to the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group and Algoma District.

In contrast to both Algoma District and the Province of Ontario, the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group appeared to have a larger proportion of tradespersons in 2006. An increasing number of Township residents obtained a university/college education between 1996 and 2006. Hornepayne had a larger concentration of community members employed in *manufacturing* and *business services* industries compared to Algoma District, Northeast Superior Mayors' Group and the Province in 2006.

5.0 SUMMARY

Hornepayne is typical of the communities within Algoma District and across Northern Ontario. These communities are natural resources based - forestry and mining – with a major transportation component and therefore are affected by national and international economic trends which lead to experiencing “boom-bust” cycles.

Currently, Hornepayne and Algoma District are in a downturn period. This circumstance has led to Hornepayne and other area communities to undertake strategic planning in efforts to maintain the communities and find economic activities that can contribute to stability and growth. However, Hornepayne does benefit from two major and relatively stable employers within the community, CN Rail and the Olav Haavaldsrud Timber Company.

In addition, the Township is involved in a number of working relationships with surrounding Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities. The Township is actively involved with surrounding communities who are members of the Northeast Superior Mayors’ Group, Northeast Superior Regional Chiefs’ Forum, NSFC, FONOM³⁰² and Northwestern Ontario Municipal Association (NOMA) – Thunder Bay District Municipal League³⁰³. Collectively, these organizations assist in the promotion of economic development business ventures and promotion of resource development activities. These strategic planning activities seek to stabilize the communities and position them for the prospect of growth partly based on the transportation infrastructure – the two major railroads (Canadian Pacific and Canadian National) and the TransCanada Highway.

In addition, the myriad of natural environmental features are seen as the vehicle to develop more and promote all season tourism and help diversify the economy further.

Because of the relative isolation of the communities, and their small population numbers (generally between 1,000 to 3,000), there is a limited range of services in each community. The largest centres in the Algoma District (such as Wawa) have a little more in terms of health services and the largest centre – Sault Ste. Marie – provides the highest level of specialized health services. Likewise, school enrollments are in continuous decline, leading to consolidations and school closures.

Hearst, approximately 130 kilometres from Hornepayne, also provides services to the community. Hearst provides chiropractic, physiotherapy, mammography, dentistry, optometry, and other health services. Some of these services are provided by Notre Dame Hospital in Hearst, while others are offered by private practitioners.³⁰⁴

Throughout the decades the communities and surrounding area have seen the population fluctuate, but generally decline relative to provincial population growth. Even with the economic challenges that go with

³⁰² Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities. 2010. *Home*. Website. <http://www.fonom.org/>.

³⁰³ Northwestern Ontario Municipal Association. 2012. *Thunder Bay Municipal League*. Website. <http://www.noma.on.ca/article/thunder-bay-district-municipal-league-118.asp>.

³⁰⁴ Information obtained by DPRA from NWCLC Member, July 2013.

being natural resource communities, the residents express pride in their community – rooted in their history and the outstanding natural environment in which they are situated. The residents are resilient and resourceful.

Hornepayne residents reflect the culture of the North in their reverence for the environment – the lakes, rivers, trees and wildlife. As many of them say, “nature is all around us”. Likewise, the residents are conditioned to and expect to travel long distances for specialized services and major purchases.

Even with the difficult conditions due to the “boom-bust” cycle effects and relative isolation, Hornepayne residents make it clear there is nowhere else they would rather be.

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