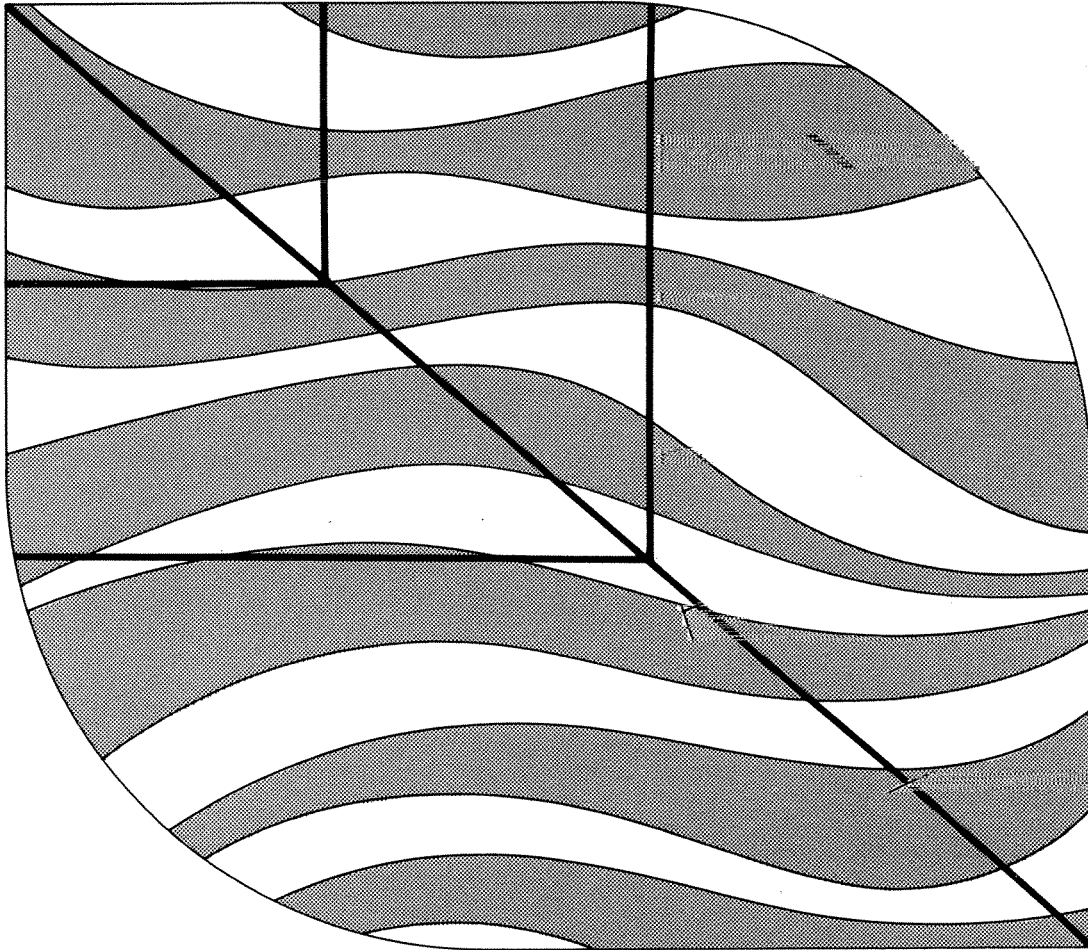

The James Bay and
Northern Quebec
Agreement



**The James Bay
Advisory Committee
on the Environment**

Annual Report 1980-1981

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I A NOTE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

The year 1980-1981 saw the appointment of a permanent Secretary to the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment, and the first steps taken towards the establishment of a fullfledged secretariat. As the Committee's Chairman, I was encouraged by the evolution of the Committee's activities as the secretariat became established.

In course of the Advisory Committee's work, it has become apparent that the mandate defined for the Committee in the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and in the Environment Quality Act involves a considerable amount of background research for the preparation of files and a sustained effort to maintain communications with the Cree communities and government agencies affected by the Committee's mandate. I believe I can speak fairly for the Committee when I say that it looks forward to the time when it has the necessary support-staff to fulfill its role adequately. The first steps have been taken in that direction, and I hope that the coming year will see a corresponding increase in the responsibilities of the Committee.

The Advisory Committee's work this year has been dominated by environmental issues related to forestry management. In accordance with its obligations under the Agreement, it reviewed and submitted comments upon the management plans prepared by the ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources for each of the management units in Northwestern Quebec. The Committee's approach to the analysis of the management plans provides a useful illustration of how it sees and executes its mandate.

Many specific environmental issues during routine forestry operations result from the disturbance of individual stream, particularly those with beaver colonies and Lake shores, and from the loss of moose habitat. There are many aspects of these day-to-day issues which are

clearly much better handled by a local forum which brings together individual Cree trappers and the officers of the ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources. One direct consequence of the Advisory Committee's recommendations has been the creation of a regional "working-group" for precisely this purpose, and the results of this local consultation are so far quite gratifying.

More generally, however, the Advisory Committee became aware that the forestry industry as a whole in Northwestern Québec faces serious long-term management problems resulting from the allocating of timber above sustainable yield, disappointing rates of regeneration and limited silviculture, and sharp increases in the distances and cost of transport of timber to the mill. These management problems have environmental as well as social and economic consequences, and the Advisory Committee expects to continue its study of environmental management issues related to such problems as reservoir clearing for the NBR hydro-electric project, planning of cutting programs to reduce disturbance to watercourses and sensitive soils in summer months, and the evaluation of conditions affecting forest regeneration.

In another connection entirely, the Advisory Committee delved more deeply into the acid rain issue. Its effect on the availability of heavy metals in the water is quite worrying in view of the fact that the native population of James Bay is a large consumer of fish liable to be eventually contaminated, and there is the threat of a decrease in lake productivity. The problem is all the more serious now that it has been proven that the impoundment of reservoirs may result in significant acidification would produce a strong acidifying effect.

Another primary function of the Advisory Committee is the administrative supervision of the Environmental and Social Protection Regime, and several specific recommendations have already been made concerning

détails of the environmental and social impact assessment procedure. Five years have now elapsed since the signing of the Agreement, and the time is approaching for a comprehensive review of the administrative procedures created for environmental impact assessment and review. This exercise will be an important element in the Committee's programme for the coming year.

Finally, I would like to say a word about two specific issues which will become priority areas for the Advisory Committees in the coming year, environmental health and the evaluation of the impacts of major hydro-electric development. The Cree communities are experiencing many of the classic problems of rapid social change and have placed high priority on greatly improving conditions of housing and public sanitation. Unfortunately, the objectives of reliable distribution of safe drinking water and collection and treatment of waste water have proved far more difficult to achieve than was anticipated. The Advisory Committee, aware of the implications of the present situation for public health in the Cree communities, has set, as one of its policy objectives, the goal of evaluating some of the key planning problems relevant to environmental health and of being able to act as a clearing-house for information needed for policy making and environmental regulation.

The second case is the impact assessment of hydro-electric development. The individual, small- and medium-scale developments with which the environmental and social impact assessment procedure deals are dwarfed by the three major hydro-electric development of the region, Grande-Baleine, La Grande and Nottaway-Broadback-Rupert. Not only does the Advisory Committee intend to follow closely the environmental and social impact assessment of the future projects; it also hopes to examine the experience gained from the development of La Grande Rivière, and consider specifically how that experience can be applied to the impact assessment and the planning of remedial works for the other hydro-electric developments still in the planning stage.

It is my hope that the Advisory Committee, with its continuing focus on the four primary issues I have highlighted here, will be able to serve as a useful resource, not only for the purposes of environmental impact assessment, but more generally for all the communities and government agencies concerned with the environmental and social implications of regional development.

In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation of the contribution made to the work of the Committee by the members with whom I worked in 1980-1981.

PHILIP AWASHISH

II INTRODUCTION

1. Status and Composition

The James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment is a product of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. It is principally responsible for supervising the administration of the Environmental and Social Protection Regime, established under Section 22 of the Agreement. The provisions concerning the Advisory Committee are laid down in Chapter 94 of the 1978 Statutes and are included in division 2 of Chapter II of the Environment Quality Act. The Committee is based in Baie-du-Poste on Lac Mistassini and heads a secretariat which is at present managed by the ministère de l'Environnement du Québec, at the Committee's request. The secretariat's budget is approved annually by the ministère de l'Environnement and financed by appropriations voted for that purpose by the National Assembly of Québec.

Of the thirteen members of the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment, four are appointed by the Cree Regional Authority, four by the Governor General in Council and four by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. In addition, the Chairman of the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee, or a Vice-Chairman as the case may be, is an ex officio member of the Advisory Committee.

The Cree Regional Authority was responsible this year for appointing the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

2. Duties and Responsibilities

The James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment is consulted, as a privileged and official go-between, by the Québec and Canadian governments, the Cree Regional Authority, Cree village corporations, Cree

bands, the Regional Zone Council and the territory municipalities, each within its respective jurisdiction, when they draw up statutes or regulations concerning environmental and social protection in the James Bay territory. The Committee is also consulted on significant matters to do with application of the Environmental and Social Protection Regime or with land use procedures.

The Committee may make any recommendation it considers appropriate. It informs the governments and authorities responsible of its decisions and recommendations so that they may weigh them and, if necessary, act upon them.

It is the Advisory Committee's responsibility to oversee, by means of free exchange of views and information, the implementation of Section 22 of the Agreement and to exercise administrative control over the Evaluating Committee. For this purpose it may:

- a) recommend the adoption of laws, regulations or any other measures designed to increase protection of the environment of the social milieu;
- b) consider and make recommendations concerning statutes, regulations of administrative procedures dealing with the environment, the social milieu or land use;
- c) consider and make recommendations respecting environmental and social impact assessment and review mechanisms and procedure.

In addition, the Minister of the Environment consults the Advisory Committee before he submits for adoption regulations dealing only with the Environmental and Social Protection Regime for certain categories of land in the territory, or when he intends to alter or disregard recommendations made by the Advisory Committee but only in connection with the lands in question.

By the same token, the Minister of Energy and Resources submits its management plans for the public forest located within the territory to the Advisory Committee. The latter is allowed 90 days from the date of receipt of these plans to study and comment upon them. Upon request, the Advisory Committee supplies Cree village corporations and bands with both general and scientific information as well as any advice or technical assistance it may occasionally receive from a government or government agency.

The Committee may adopt rules for its internal management, and appoint other officers in addition to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman. It may also retain the services of any specialist whose advice or expertise is required.

III ISSUES

a) Public Forest Management Plans

1. General

The principal matter handled by the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment during 1980-1981 was public forest management plans. Four plans were submitted by the Minister of Energy and Resources to the Advisory Committee for examination and comment, in accordance with section 144 of the Environment Quality Act (section 22.3.34 of the Agreement). In order, they are the plans for management units 85-Lac Abitibi, 86-Harricana, 87-Quévillon and 26-Chibougamau.

The Committee maintained certain basic principles in dealing with this matter. First, of course, it sought to incorporate social and environmental concerns into management plans. In addition, these plans

were considered to constitute a simple and effective alternative to the subjection of forestry operations to formal impact assessment and review procedures. Furthermore, the Committee has insisted that the guiding principles specified in section 152 of the Environment Quality Act and section 22.2.2 of the Agreement be applied to the preparation and revision of management plans by government or other agencies. Within this general framework, the Committee also concerned itself with such specific matters as forest regeneration, silvicultural programmes and application of the guidelines and directives of the "Guide d'aménagement du milieu forestier", without losing sight of the fact that the plans were designed to deal principally with the allocation of forest resources to industry in terms of the time and money invested by government in silviculture to compensate for supply disruption. Finally, the Committee has shown its desire to establish permanent consultation and coordination mechanisms to encourage strong participation from the Crees.

Throughout its study of the various management plans, the Advisory Committee upheld the necessity for a review of the management plan concept as it applies to the Environmental and Social Protection Regime in the James Bay territory specifically. In this regard, it retained the following discussion topics:

Environmental Considerations

Environmental assessment studies should be undertaken of large-scale changes in the forest composition over a given time period.

The Beaver Directive

Since it is a new addition, we should consider the possibility of only applying this guideline in certain areas, once the native people have been consulted, instead of to the whole territory. The Crees

should also be consulted when it comes to identifying beaver dams. Direct and continuous interaction between local Cree communities and MER is to be desired.

Forestry Operations

This matter is not dealt with per se in the management plans or in the "Guide d'aménagement du milieu forestier". We suggest that a task force look into the following aspects of the question:

- 1- Criteria for determining minimum dimensions and density of timber used for commercial purposes, in connection with clearing of NBR project reservoirs;
- 2- Government action to favour exploitation of forests in the NBR project otherwise not profitable to exploit;
- 3- Respect of protective borders in future NBR reservoirs;
- 4- Land clearing after clear-cutting;
- 5- Use of management plans to encourage new harvesting methods, such as directional cutting, and methods more appropriate to fragile Northern soils;
- 6- Slight alterations to heavy machinery (special tires) to reduce soil damage;
- 7- Possibility of selecting cutting areas for summer and winter to help alleviate soil disruption or erosion problems and subsequent regeneration difficulties;

- 8- Possibility of cutting manually on sensitive soils;
- 9- Possibility of accumulating cut wood and of waiting to haul until the ground is well covered with a blanket of hard snow, to protect new growth;
- 10- Possibility of using types of species now considered non-commercial, and eventual role of exploitation of broadleaf species after clear-cutting (this last preferably to be discussed with the Committee before the MER is informed).

Socioeconomic Considerations

The following aspects should be looked into by the task force:

- 1- Cree Community's Economy
 - . demographic profile;
 - . sources of income: patterns of employment, income security, welfare;
 - . past and present employment experience in forestry sector;
 - . evolution scenarios of present and future demand for jobs in forestry sector;
 - . comparative roles year-round as opposed to seasonal jobs;
- 2- Cree Subsistence Economy
 - . estimate of number of families dependent on trapping for greater part of their income, both in the community itself and in areas affected by cutting plans (for five and twenty years);
 - . documentation on distribution of people involved in trapping;
 - . estimated subsistence product value in community economy;
 - . implications for Cree subsistence of trends in forestry operations over next five and next twenty years.

3. Regional Economy

- . situation of forestry industry in relation to other sources of economic activity;
- . implications of regional economy and significant changes in patterns of employment for forestry sector;
- . evolution scenarios regarding demand for jobs in the forestry sector, and role of native employment in these scenarios.

As it studied the four management plans in turn, the Advisory Committee formulated a number of recommendations, some general and others relevant to one plan only.

The plans were tabled at the Advisory Committee's 15th meeting: the lac Abitibi unit (85) plan in May, 1980 and the Harricana (86), Quévilion (87) and Chibougamau (26) plans at the second session of that meeting in October, 1980. The Committee issued its comments in June, 1980, January, 1981 and March, 1981 respectively. The final two plans were dealt with simultaneously.

2. General Recommendations

2.1 Environmental and Social Aspects

Finding a lack of regard for environmental and social considerations in the lac Abitibi plan, the JBACE formulated the following recommendations:

- 1- The ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources should study the social and environmental aspects of the other James Bay territory management plans it is now preparing;

- 2- The Advisory Committee should be allowed to work closely with the ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources in the development of criteria and parameters for analysing social and environmental aspects of public forest management plans for the James Bay territory;
- 3- The ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources should take appropriate action to ensure the application of any measures that may be suggested as a result of the environmental and social aspects analysis.

2.2 JBACE Involvement

It is the opinion of the Advisory Committee that the management plan revision process implies the application of section 144. It therefore directed the following recommendation to the Minister after studying the Lac Abitibi plan:

- 1- The Advisory Committee should be involved in the revision of public forest management plans for the James Bay territory.

2.3 The Beaver Directive

The Advisory Committee first examined this ruling in connection with its study of the Harricana plan. After consulting Cree trappers and biologists from the ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche, it came to the conclusion that the proposed guidelines were ambiguous and hard to apply, and that the actual protection provided for the beaver was therefore very relative.

In agreement with the principle of orienting protective measures towards streams with good potential for beaver, the Committee emphasized however the necessity of maintaining a continuous border along the entire length of each of these streams, suggesting that borders of up to

60 or 90 metres would be less vulnerable to windthrow. The extent to which such borders would be respected during night harvesting operations would remain to be seen. It was also felt that similar protection should be provided for streams over 3 metres wide as well as the shores of lakes not protected under the "Guide d'aménagement du milieu forestier".

The Committee therefore made the following recommendation to the Minister:

- 1- The Minister of Energy and Resources should review this directive so as to extend its scope and specify the procedure for its application (in accordance with the above suggestions), in particular with respect to consulting Cree trappers.

Further consideration of this directive in connection with the Quévillon and Chibougamau plans brought the Committee to add the following recommendation:

- 2- The proposed beaver guideline should be considered favourable to the conservation of beaver habitat insofar as it is interpreted as meaning the maintenance of continuous thirty metre borders flanking habitat areas along streams with good potential for beaver (see illustration).

There are still a number of technical difficulties with respect to its application as well as some confusion as to its interpretation. These matters should therefore be taken up with the Cree Regional Authority and the Committee intends to delve more deeply into the question.

Moose habitat

Following its review of the Harricana plan, the Committee made the following recommendations concerning moose habitat:

- 1- The Minister of Energy and Resources should see to it that mixed forest stands are identified, marked out and respected in the annual cutting permits, and these stands should, insofar as is possible, be preserved.
- 2- Steps should be taken to avoid adjacent areas being clearcut and strip cutting should be required in areas with known concentrations of moose. (Information may be obtained from the ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche, and Cree trappers can identify specific sites).

Examination of the Quévillon and Chibougamau plans led the Advisory Committee to look into the strip cutting question more closely. It concluded that it might be possible to coordinate strip cutting policies in such a way that they serve the dual purpose of regeneration and preservation of moose habitat at the same time. While repeating its recommendations formulated in connection with the Harricana plan, the Committee showed its continued interest in strip cutting by adding the following recommendation:

- 3- The Minister of Energy and Resources should assess the possibility of selecting strip cutting areas in such a way as to ensure protection of moose in areas where there are known concentrations of this species.

2.5 Borders on Lake Shores and along streams

On examining the Harricana plan, the Committee became concerned with the effectiveness of the borders advocated in the "Guide d'aménagement" for lakes and streams, especially when such borders are affected by windthrow. The Committee was interested in knowing to what extent it would be possible to alter the width of borders, if necessary, in accordance with drainage, soil and vegetation conditions, and made the following recommendation:

- 1- The Minister of Energy and Resources should inspect the borders preserved in areas previously cut for damage caused by windthrow, and verify whether the borders provided for in the "Guide d'aménagement du milieu forestier" have been properly preserved by the companies.

In conjunction with its study of the Quévillon plan, the Committee asked the Minister of Energy and Resources:

- 1- If his Department was sufficiently equipped to conduct site inspections a year before harvesting in order to plan ahead for borders suited to the land.

Within the framework of its review of the Chibougamau plan, the Committee was inspired by the example set by lac Opémisca near Chapais to make the following recommendation:

- 1- On the basis of the lac Opémisca experience, the Minister of Energy and Resources should elaborate a plan providing for the widening of protective borders around certain waterways and consultation mechanisms should be instigated to involve the groups concerned in the selection of the waterways to be protected.

2.6 Sylviculture

The Advisory Committee sees sylviculture as a way of serving both environmental and social ends at the same time: environmental, because sylviculture can improve upon the yield of wooded areas and, in so doing, reduce the pressure of intensive exploitation on the entire forest environment; social, because sylviculture can constitute an appealing outlet for native manpower.

Although the Committee is well aware that economic constraints affect the choice of sylvicultural methods and the level of investment in this area, it would nevertheless like the Department to study the possibilities of using manual sylvicultural methods, including planting and clearing. The Cree people have acquired experience in this field. In connection with its examination of the Harricana plan, the Committee made the following recommendation:

- 1- The Minister of Energy and Resources should review his investment policy for sylviculture with a view to promoting geographical redistribution of this investment towards the North and making greater use of local manpower for manual regeneration and stand improvement work.

In the case of the plan for the Quévillon management unit, an area with soils which would be more appropriate to intensive management in its Southeastern part, the Committee found that the planting programme was limited due to a plant availability problem. It therefore made the following recommendation:

- 1- The Minister of Energy and Resources should look into the possibility of significantly increasing the capacity of nurseries in this

area in 1981, so that the plants required for a more extensive planting programme during the latter part of the five-year plan may be produced. At the same time, the Minister should consider the possibility of using Cree manpower to implement this program.

It made this additional recommendation:

- 1- The Minister of Energy and Resources should explore the possibility of using Cree manpower for cone collection in the Quévillon management unit over the five-year period and consider providing the technical resources needed to train the Cree personnel required.

The Committee reiterated the above recommendations on examination of the Chibougamau plan. Noting that there was not enough information available comparing the effects of the various harvesting methods, it made the following recommendation:

- 1- The Minister of Energy and Resources should see to it that regeneration inventories are planned in accordance with the cutting season and with the various mechanical harvesting techniques presently being used. He should also consider retroactive application of this system to previous inventories, with the cooperation of the industry.

In addition, the Committee suggests that road installations for forestry operations be planned in accordance with the eventual regeneration operations, so as to facilitate access to sites to be regenerated. The Committee would also like to know if the Department intends to take steps to recover wood from the stands ravaged by the spruce budworm.

2.7 Harvesting Methods

In studying the Harricana plan, the Committee found that soil and drainage conditions would become increasingly difficult as forestry operations were shifted towards the North of the management unit. This led it to make the following recommendation:

- 1- The Minister of Energy and Resources should pay special attention to the harvesting of the forest on the clayey soils of the sediments of the proglacial lake Barlow-Ojibway and should look into the possibility of having harvesting methods changed on this sensitive terrain which, in the Committee's opinion, is better suited to harvesting in the wintertime when organic soils and seedlings are protected by frost and snow cover. The Minister should emphasize winter cutting here.

This problem come up again in relation to the Quévillon management unit, so the Committee delved more deeply into the question of choice of harvesting method a matter which, in its opinion, will become more and more important as time goes on.

It considers that adequate environmental protection during forest harvesting operations will necessitate MER involvement as regards cutting of harvesting methods and the promotion of techniques which keep soil disturbance to a minimum and do not compromise regeneration. The Committee made this recommendation:

- 1- The Minister of Energy and Resources should play an active part in promoting forest harvesting methods which take into account disturbance to the soil and surface drainage conditions, and reduce such disturbance. It should pay special attention to the clayey plains of the glacial lake Barlow-Ojibway.

- 2- The Minister of Energy and Resources should assess the feasibility of using the selection of winter and summer cutting areas as a means of controlling and limiting the geographical spreading of negative environmental repercussions resulting from forestry operations under difficult drainage conditions.
- 3- The Minister of Energy and Resources should consider the possibility of promoting forestry methods where debranching operations are carried out beside or on haul roads. This technique should be used to improve scarifying potential and to keep soil loss in haul road areas to a minimum.

The Committee repeated the above recommendations for the Chibougamau plan.

2.8 The NBR Hydroelectric Project

Upon review of the Harricana management plan, the Committee found that completion of the NBR project would considerably alter the allocation of timber resources in this management unit. Using the Taibi reservoir experience as an example, the Committee emphasized the importance of careful planning of harvesting operations in the context of the eventual construction of the project. The Committee believes that it is of primary importance to minimize negative cumulative impact resulting from forestry operations and the building of the project, and therefore made the following recommendation:

- 1- The Minister of Energy and Resources should prevent prior or simultaneous forestry operations on the high ground between the proposed Soscumica-Matagami, Goéland-Waswanipi and Evans reservoirs.

The Committee also noted that the management unit supply areas were marked out and allocated in such a way as to appear to cause significant impact outside the installations of the intended project, and it pointed out that this is difficult to justify in the context of a policy aimed at maximum recovery of the timber resource from the area to be flooded. It consequently made the following recommendation:

- 1- The Minister of Energy and Resources should take into account the review of a comprehensive clearing policy, provided for in the context of the preliminary impact assessment of the NBR project now being prepared under sections 160 through 163 of the Environment Quality Act, and should coordinate timber resource allocation policy accordingly.

Finally, against the possibility that MER adopt a clearing policy for the NBR territory before the project had been passed through all the assessment and review stages, the Committee made this recommendation:

- 1- The Minister of Energy and Resources should review the consequences of this situation and consider the possibility of accelerating the study of a clearing policy in the framework of the preliminary assessment of the NBR project.

With the Quévillon plan, the Committee looked more closely at the implications of the NBR project for planning forest harvesting operations. It considers that timber allocation should be very flexible since one fourth to one third of the regional industrial supply will be obtained from reservoirs. But the Quévillon plan does not show any such flexibility.

Furthermore, there appeared to have been no provision made for timber recovered through remedial works. The Committee therefore insisted upon close coordination between commercial recovery and remedial clearing. The question of maintenance of borders in flooded areas was also brought up by the Committee. Finally, it again emphasized the contribution of winter harvesting to conservation of fragile soils.

In the light of these considerations and upon its review of the Quévillon and Chibougamau plans, the Committee made the following recommendations:

- 1- The Minister of Energy and Resources should continue to study policies and mechanisms for ensuring that the cutting programmes for the next two years are focused on areas known to form an integral part of the NBR hydroelectric project.
- 2- The areas of over-mature forest outside the reservoirs which require immediate harvesting should be clearly identified in the management plan and cutting programmes should take these specific areas into account.
- 3- The above measures should, insofar as is possible, aim at reducing cumulative impact caused by forestry operations and hydroelectric development.
- 4- The Minister of Energy and Resources should take the necessary steps to ensure that there be a comprehensive review of the overall reservoir clearing policy (SEBJ/MER agreement) as soon as is technically feasible, including both commercial and remedial (environmental) clearing, in the environmental and social impact assessment of the NBR project.

- 5- To the extent that this is possible, the Minister should encourage close coordination of commercial and remedial (environmental) clearing operations so as to ensure maximum reservoir clearing efficiency for the NBR project.
- 6- The Minister of Energy and Resources should weigh the feasibility of using the pre-selection of winter and summer cutting areas to promote summer harvesting within reservoirs and winter harvesting in areas less likely to be affected by hydro-electric development (on the understanding, of course, that there will still be some forestry operations outside the reservoirs inevitably).
- 7- The Minister of Energy and Resources should amend the provisions on reservoirs in the "Guide d'aménagement du milieu forestier" and so advise the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment.

The following recommendation was formulated with specific reference to the Chibougamau unit plan:

- 1- The Minister of Energy and Resources should consider the upper basin of the Rupert in its preparation of a policy and mechanisms aimed at ensuring concentration of harvesting programmes in the areas to be flooded on completion of the NBR hydro-electric project.

2.9 Cutting Permits and Consultation of Cree Trappers

Discussions with members of the Cree communities during review of the Quévillon and Chibougamau plans showed how problems arising at the local level could be dealt with effectively by consulting Cree trappers when annual cutting permits are prepared. The preparation schedule presented a problem, however, so the Advisory Committee made the following recommendation:

- 1- The Minister of Energy and Resources should consider requiring forestry companies to submit their harvesting proposals before mid-December in order that the necessary consultation of Cree community members may take place in December or January.

2.10 Access Roads

Cree trappers have expressed concern about increased accessibility to the territory by forestry access roads. Although these roads facilitate Cree access to winter hunting grounds, they also facilitate non-Cree access, a situation which often results in damage to Cree family property. The Committee therefore made the following recommendation:

- 1- The Minister of Energy and Resources should establish a consultation mechanism for planning primary and secondary access roads with the Cree communities affected. This consultation mechanism should allow the Crees the opportunity to suggest which roads be dismantled after logging operations are finished. As for the roads to be kept, there should be an investigation into the possibility of having culverts installed with a 25 year design flood (in order to avoid damage in the spring). An information for the users of these roads could contribute to protection of Cree family property kept at winter camp sites.

Studying the access road problem from another angle that of the Chibougamau plan, led the Advisory Committee to make this recommendation as well:

- 1- The Minister of Energy and Resources should study the implications of the Chibougamau, Poste Albanel trunk road proposed by the SDBJ,

with regional marketing of wood, especially timber from areas affected by the future reservoirs of the NBR project, for existing industries or for eventual Cree forestry operations, and should reflect upon the extent to which a policy of redistribution of harvesting operations similar to that of the Harricana unit could be applied upon completion of such a road.

2.11 Forestry Operations on Category II lands

Since the management plan did not provide specifically for compatibility between forestry operations and hunting, fishing and trapping activities taking place on Category II lands, the Advisory Committee made this recommendation:

- 1- The Minister of Energy and Resources should see that measures aimed specifically at ensuring compatibility of forestry operations with hunting, fishing and trapping activities are adopted, and advise the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment thereof.

3. Special Recommendations

Each management plan gave rise to special recommendations. Within the framework of its general review of management plans, the Advisory Committee made the following recommendation in connection with the lac Abitibi plan specifically:

- 1- The Minister of Energy and Resources should initiate an analysis of the social and environmental aspects of the public forest management plan for the lac Abitibi unit (85), and include its finding in that plan.

It added an even more specific recommendation:

- 1- To safeguard its recreational potential, a part of management unit parcel 456 should be excluded from forestry operations.

With the Harricana plan, the Committee studied the case of a proposed recreational site on the Matagami and made this recommendation:

- 1- The Minister of Energy and Resources should include this site in the "zones of priority land use" listing. A semi-permanent Cree camp is located about 1 km to the south of the site in question. The Cree representatives on the Advisory Committee are taking steps to inform the Cree families concerned and intend to submit their proposal for the protection of this camp-site and the recreational land shortly.

Although the forest resources of Category I lands are not public, strictly speaking, they are subject to provincial government regulations when it comes to commercial harvesting and marketing programmes. The Advisory Committee made the following recommendation concerning the Quévillon management unit:

- 1- When it comes time to revise the Quévillon management plan, Category I land resources should be taken into account to calculate the sustained yield for the Quévillon unit forest resources. Management considerations pertaining specifically to Category I lands and related local consultation should be taken into consideration at this time as well.

Similar consideration should be given to the Mistassini community within the framework of the Chibougamau management plan, should the members of this community decide to develop their forest resources.

4. Questions Submitted to the Minister

Upon completion of its review of the Harricana plan, towards the end of January, 1981, the Advisory Committee submitted a series of questions to the Minister of Energy and Resources, intended to shed light on the study of plans in general. The Committee did not receive the answers to its questions until the summer and fall of 1981, however, and was therefore not able to apply them to its review of the Quévillon and Chibougamau plans. Nevertheless, they are expected to give rise to a profitable exchange of correspondence in 1981-1982.

The questions covered the following subjects:

1- Application of the "Guide d'aménagement du milieu forestier"

Application of guidelines having "directive" status, and division of responsibilities between Department and companies. Application of other "Guide" provisions.

2- Provisions respecting flow modification

Their status in the territory and extent to which observance is guaranteed.

3- Application of hydrological analysis to forestry operations

Further details regarding hydrological basis for some of the guide's provisions. Importance of size and relief of specific hydrographic basin. Estimate of snowmelt run-off and opinion on special topographical characteristics of the territory.

4- Allocation of timber resources between sawmills and pulp manufacturers

Procedure for optimal allocation of resource between these two types of user.

5- Application of silvicultural techniques

Possibility of adding other silvicultural techniques to those specified in management plans, with contribution of local manpower.

6- Possibility of new supply guarantees being granted

7- Maintenance of supply guarantees above sustained yield

Reasons for maintenance of supply guarantees which exceed sustained yield of forest.

8- Inventories, calculations of sustained yield and forecasting supply disruption

Details of methods used and explanations of inherent limits and uncertainties.

9- Geographical distribution of cutting operations

Distribution of cutting operations and road construction programme for next five years.

b) Regulation respecting Waste Water Disposal Systems for Isolated Dwellings

Published in the Gazette officielle du Québec, Part 2, April 23, 1980 this draft regulation must apply to all new residences not connected to a sewer system and all those already in existence which dispose of their waste water in a way that appears to be harmful. The Regulation will apply to residences south of the 55th Parallel.

This draft regulation was submitted to the Committee at its 12th meeting. Application of the Regulation to Category IA and IB lands was discussed during subsequent meetings. There was also some question as to whether or not strictly temporary residences should be exempt. Finally, a number of distinct criteria for identifying the kinds of residences that could be exempt were agreed upon.

The Regulation was adopted and published in the Gazette officielle du Québec.

c) Acid Precipitation

Continuing its pursuit of knowledge in this matter, which it took up the preceding year, the Committee heard a representative from the ministère de l'Environnement du Québec at its 13th meeting.

This person indicated that acid precipitation in Québec is caused by emissions not only from Québec sources, but also from American and Ontario sources. Solutions can only be envisaged on an extended long-term basis. As far as the Québec emitting sources are concerned, there should be improvements thanks to programmes designed to discourage coal and oil consumption and to encourage use of natural gas.

In the case of the Noranda plant, the largest source of emissions in Québec, intervention was not considered economically viable.

Negotiations with the United States were already underway and meetings for drafting an agreement with respect to pollutant source controls were held around mid-April, 1980. The American economic climate however was not on the side of a satisfactory settlement.

Canadian and American scientists were in the process of elaborating a programme for pinpointing sensitive areas, identifying solutions and, where possible, restoring. The task force had almost finished preparing its work programme. It is responsible for listing sources, studying available technology and assessing the socioeconomic and environmental repercussions of a depollution programme. In collaboration with the ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche, work continued on a project involving a sampling of some 400 lakes in Abitibi-Témiscamingue, north of lac Saint-Jean, and on the Gaspé peninsula, for analysis of physicochemical parameters and, especially, pH.

The members of the Advisory Committee learned from this talk that the programmes were not yet completed and that priority would in all likelihood be given the most affected areas outside the James Bay territory. The members also noted that the capital granted by the Québec government represented one tenth that invested by Ontario, while the regions most exposed to acid precipitation in Canada is Québec. The sample area does not appear to adequately cover the territory.

The members finally agreed to ask for the list, for the Agreement Territory, of lakes to be inventoried in 1980-1981 and 1981-1982, and sample points, as well as details of sampling and analytical methods. They also agreed to wait until they had received and examined the work programmes from the above groups before making any recommendations.

At a subsequent meeting of the Committee, one of the members tabled a report explaining how the pH and the condition and characteristics of Québec's lakes are comparable to those of Ontario, where many lakes have totally lost their aquatic wildlife. The very high concentration of acid almost nullifies the neutralizing capacity of the lakes and certain products, such as aluminium, become soluble and therefore harmful. By diluting organic acids and causing clay particles to become suspended hydro-electric development can accelerate the acidification process in lakes. Intervention is therefore necessary in the James Bay territory, although emphasis is mostly placed on the recreational areas in the North of inhabited Québec. Québec hardly appears to be concerned about the risks to that area.

The Cree Regional Authority was planning to submit a brief before a public hearing held by the Canadian government. The Crees are particularly interested in surveillance of medium and long range effects on drainage water, as well as in feasibility studies of corrective intervention in the most affected areas. In support of the CRA move, the Advisory Committee adopted Resolution 81.17.49 requesting that the governments of Canada and Québec pay closer attention to the Québec Northwest, see to it that sampling sites are more representative of territory land types, pay special attention to the relative roles of nitrates and sulphates in the region, and, in the case of Québec, take remedial liming of the lakes into consideration.

The CRA brief was favourably received at the public hearing, as was Domtar's. It pointed up the already high risk of acidification in the area, experiments which have shown how hydro-electric projects bring about an increase in the mercury level of fish, and the influence of greater acidification in the lakes on the mercury transformation rate, after clearing of reservoirs. The Noranda report was quite the opposite, emphasizing as it did the loss of jobs remedial measures could cause.

d) Administrative Considerations

1. Administrative Agreement

By virtue of Resolution 37, the JBACE requested permission of the ministère de l'Environnement to retain control over its secretariat. A draft administrative agreement was later tabled by Québec at the 13th meeting. In the opinion of the members, this proposal presented problems respect to the secretariat's status, the operational flexibility of the hierarchical structure, and geographical location.

A counter-proposal was tabled at the following meeting by the members appointed by the Canadian government. It placed more emphasis still on the Advisory Committee's managing its secretariat. The paper also provided for its being exclusively at the service of the Committee, the possibility of each of the concerned parties' assigning, at its own expense, personnel thereto, and the Canada-Québec financial agreement. For their part, the representatives appointed by the CRA stated their preference that the secretariat be located on the territory.

A sub-committee was created to study the question thoroughly. Other problems were brought up, among them Québec's authority over the budget in relation to that of Canada, the supervision of personnel relevant to the Regulation respecting the Civil Service and the tripartite character of the Committee. Finally, it was suggested that the Committee budget be included in the advisory agencies' programme.

A final proposal was tabled and assented to by the members in May of 1981.

2. Organization of Secretariat

A permanent Secretary was engaged in June and he took up his duties in August, 1980. The Committee had hoped to fill the positions of research officer and shorthand typist during the same year. It was unable however to have the posts required by the ministère de l'Environnement. The Committee worked out a plan for the hiring of four other people for the positions authorized by regulation and sent a resolution to the Minister in this regard (Resolution 81.18.51).

3. Relations with Evaluating Committee

Under section 140 of the Environment Quality Act, the Evaluating Committee comes under the administrative supervision of the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment. Furthermore, section 150 stipulates that the JBACE must supply EVCUM (the Evaluating Committee) with the necessary secretariat services. The Advisory Committee therefore agreed upon the JBACE Secretary's acting as EVCUM's Secretary at the same time, on the understanding that JBACE business take priority.

The Evaluating Committee also requested that the Advisory Committee settle the question of reimbursement of the expenses of those members appointed by the CRA. While the Act stipulates that the expenses of the Review Committee members appointed by the CRA are to be paid by the JBACE secretariat, it makes no provision for EVCUM.

The Advisory Committee concluded that EVCUM should be subject to the same rule as the Review Committee, especially since most of the meetings are held in Québec and it is usually the CRA representatives who incur expenses.

The Advisory Committee informed the federal and provincial Ministers of the Environment of its opinion, and requested their consent to apply the same rule as for the Review Committee. The federal Minister was in agreement but the Québec Minister of the Environment decided he preferred the status quo. Seeing that the Minister had failed to indicate whether or not he endorsed reimbursement on principle, but unable to do anything about it right away, the Committee wrote to the Minister again about this matter, informing him of the federal Minister's answer.

4. Communications

Two questions were dealt with here the Committee's visual identification, and translation of documents. The first problem came up when the Committee was about to have its note-paper reprinted. The paper did not meet the visual identification standards of the gouvernement du Québec, so the Committee agreed to request dispensation from the Minister of the Environment.

As for the matter of translation of documents, the members appointed by the CRA made a suggestion intended to shorten the time required and cut down the cost for translations an agreement between the Department and the CRA whereby the latter would see that current translations were accomplished within the required time limits. The Advisory Committee agreed to support the CRA proposal that such an agreement be concluded, provided that the reservation expressed by the members appointed by the government of Canada respecting federal participation in reimbursement of expenses incurred for translation of gouvernement du Québec texts be taken into account.

5. Petition from an Intermediary

An economic organization, the Communauté économique régionale Chapais-Chibougamau requested that it be represented on the Advisory Committee so that a better link between the Committee and the people of the community might be created. The CERCC works in the James Bay territory, and is the promoter of the Chapais-Chibougamau regional airport project.

Although the Advisory Committee does not have the authority to determine its own composition, it advised the CERCC of the various possibilities open to it. It could send an observer from time to time, make various representations or submit briefs, or ask one of the parties to delegate a CERCC officer to the Advisory Committee. The CERCC indicated to the Committee that it planned to participate as an observer.

IV PROCEDURE

a) Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Review

In addition to the consultation procedure described above, the environmental regime of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement provides for an environmental and social impact assessment and review procedure.

Promoter of development projects subject to the assessment and review procedure must obtain an authorization in respect of environmental impact before carrying out the work.

The promoter of such a project must inform the appropriate administrator of his intentions and supply him with pertinent information so

that the Evaluating Committee can determine the nature and extent of the impact studies required in accordance with the scope of the proposed development. Once completed, the impact study is sent to a Review Committee, which reviews it, recommends that it be rejected or accepted, and states any conditions which should apply to the authorization.

b) NBR Exploration Camps and In-Trench Backfill Sites

Two matters discussed by the Evaluating Committee were referred to the Advisory Committee for its opinion.

1. NBR Exploration Camps

EVCUM had asked for details on the closing down of each of the NBR Project exploration camps in connection with its assessment of the project. Its recommendation was focused on a general directive if had received, going into such specific problems as site levelling and dumps at the same time. The recommendation also alluded to the possible transfer of these camps to third parties. Although the Advisory Committee did question this last point, it recognized the necessity of preparing for such an eventuality.

The final stance taken by the Committee was to consider the EVCUM hypothesis regarding the transfer of camps to third parties to be valid, and to indicate that it would be advisable to incorporate the EVCUM suggestions with respect to levelling and in-trench backfill into a general policy for this kind of camp.

2. In-Trench Backfill Sites

EVCOM forwarded a proposal to the JBACE that in-trench backfill sites serving communities of less than 75 people for a time period not exceeding three years be excluded from Schedule A of the Act. Procedure requires that the Cree Regional Authority file recommendations for amendments to regulations with the government.

Drawing its inspiration from a provision in the Regulation respecting solid waste management, the CRA agreed to recommend that all sites for handling waste from industrial camps accommodating less than 50 people per year be excluded from the procedure. Resolution 81.19.54 was adopted to this effect and transmitted to the CRA along with a request that it recommend that the federal government make a similar amendment for lands coming within its jurisdiction and a request that the CRA look into the possibility of incorporating into regulations to be applied locally standards based on provincial regulations concerning in-trench backfill sites.

c). Forestry Operations

With the arrival of the Donahue-Normick mill in Amos, and over-allocation of the timber resource in the territory, the Advisory Committee recommended that this company's forestry operations programme be submitted to a formal impact assessment. It proposed systematic revision of wood allocation to industry with respect to the present standing of the NBR Project. In this way, the Committee hoped to reduce the impact of a short-term commercial operations policy that did not take the Donahue-Normick project into consideration. The JBACE members appointed by the CRA felt that the Committee should look into this matter and endorse the EVCOM proposal.

The Advisory Committee questioned the expediency of subjecting the Donahue-Normick project to impact assessment in view of the fact that the management plans for that area were soon to be tabled. It pointed out however that a mitigation study could be a valid counteraction. It therefore suggested to EVCOM that it send a recommendation to that effect to the Federal Administrator, since the federal government was subsidizing the project, and to the gouvernement du Québec. Joint intervention would increase the chances of an assessment being called for.

d) Training of Local Administrators

The impact assessment and review procedure provides for a local administrator in every Cree locality to act in place of federal and provincial administrators of Category I lands. The previous year, the Advisory Committee had supported the CRA plan to train future local administrators. A contract was awarded by the CRA for the creation of a training programme in collaboration with the Cree School Board and the Bureau de la Baie-James et du Nord québécois.

The programme will enable 16 people to be trained, on a three-day-a-month basis, starting in January, 1981. There remains the problem of finding the necessary funds for the training programme and, afterwards, for the administrator's salaries.

The programme includes the following features:

- A- ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION REGIME
- B- RESIDENTIAL INSTALLATIONS
 - I- Water supply
 - II- Waste water

- III- Solid waste management
- IV- Drainage systems and community roads
- V- Power stations
- C- COMMUNITY INSTALLATIONS
 - I- Definition and scope
 - II- Community planning and development
 - III- Community planning considerations
 - IV- Conservation of community resources
- D- ECOLOGICAL CONCEPTS
- E- FORESTRY
- F- ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS
- G- ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY
- H- ADMINISTRATIVE KNOWLEDGE AND OFFICE WORK

e) Projects Subjected to Procedure, 1980-1981

1. Mining Projects

a) Bachelor Mines Inc.

At the beginning of 1980-1981, the Deputy Minister sent this firm his impact assessment directives, in accordance with the recommendation of the Evaluating Committee. The Review Committee found the firm's statement lacking and additional information on several points had to be requested, thus delaying the project's authorization until the end of 1981-1982. Partial authorization with respect to the installations was granted in the meantime to enable the company to continue certain activities prior to commencement of operations.

b) No. 2 Radiore Mine

Although the promoter's impact assessment statement was submitted at the beginning of 1980-1981, much additional information was required here also and the file was not complete until 1981-1982.

c) Certac Mine

The Certac Mine Corporation opened their mine only to close it down later, without the assessment and review procedure having been completed and without having been issued an authorization certificate by the Deputy Minister of the Environment. The members of the Evaluating Committee found the site to be in a deplorable state from an environmental point of view when they visited it.

d) Gwillim Mine (Operation)

The impact assessment required for the mine included the Camchib mill which was to be altered to process ore from the Gwillim mine. No authorization until 1982-1983.

e) Joe-Mann Joint Venture

This joint endeavor of the SDBJ and Meston Lake Resources Inc. was subjected to the procedure in two phases: drying out and operation. The impact assessment statement for the drying out was filed without having to go through the review stage. It provided preliminary information for the review of the operation phase.

The authorization certificate for the drying out included an amendment in connection with the Review Committee recommendation regarding the oxygenation of mine water. The Deputy Minister further altered the authorization, after consulting the Committee, to take into account a breach in the dyke which had occurred holding this water.

f) Portage Mine

This mining project was undertaken by Patino Mines (Québec). The project appeared to involve a new operation and was therefore continued, subject to impact assessment. The Deputy Minister was to reconsider this decision in 1981-1982, after the promoter pointed out the fact that the mine was already in operation when Chapter II of the Environment Quality Act came into force and had never been closed since.

g) Mining Access Roads

Three mining access roads, ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources projects, were considered in 1980-1981.

Two of these access roads, those for the Certac and Gwillim mines, were built without an authorization certificate having been issued by the Deputy Minister.

In lieu of an impact assessment and in accordance with the Evaluating Committee recommendation, the Deputy Minister asked the MER to investigate the measures required to alleviate the negative impact of these roads on the environment.

The Evaluating Committee reconsidered the file on the third access road for mining exploration near lac Evans, in the light of developments in regional road policy. It advised the Deputy Minister to require that the promoter pay special attention to the future forestry operations and also consider the use of the road in connection with construction of the NBR project.

2. Airport Installations

a) Chibougamau-Chapais Airport

After sending the Deputy Minister its recommendations with respect to the nature and scope of the impact assessment of this project, the Evaluating Committee asked the federal administrator to look into the matter of the regional planning of the Transport Canada airport installations and the consequences for the Mistassini community of this new airport. EVCOM also recommended that the federal review procedure be put into motion since the federal government had invested heavily in the project. Instead of going to the Review Panel, the federal administrator passed on his comments to the provincial administrator (the Deputy Minister), who informed the Review Committee. The project was not to be authorized until the beginning of 1981-1982 following a recommendation by the Review Committee, a recommendation with which the members appointed by the Cree Regional Authority stated their disagreement, justifying their position to the Deputy Minister.

b) Fort Rupert Landing Strip

This Rupert House Band Council project had been under way for close to three years when it was subjected to the procedure. Following a Transport Canada request for authorization, in connection with its financial participation, the project was brought to the attention of the Evaluating Committee by the federal administrator and his local Fort Rupert counterpart.

To straighten things out, the local administrator forwarded certain preliminary information to EVCOM in the name of the Band Council. The Committee's recommendations regarding the nature and scope of

the impact assessment were sent to both administrators and the statement received from the promoter was referred to the Review Panel which was to study it in 1981-1982.

c) Mistassini Hydroplane Base

Basing its opinion on information from the local Mistassini administrator, some of which was supplied in answer to its questions, the Evaluating Committee sent its recommendations on impact assessment to the local administrator and the Deputy Minister. It placed special emphasis on the precise location of the project, its exact nature (private or public) and the relations between the promoter and the other authorities concerned, the Band Council among them.

d) Lac Fagnant Landing Strip

This project is connected with the Grande-Baleine Complex exploration activities. The SEBJ, its promoter, applied to the Deputy Minister for an attestation of exemption. After consulting EVCOM, however, the Deputy Minister classed the project as an airport, and deemed it obligatorily subject to assessment. This decision was later disputed by the SEBJ. The project would then appear to have been postponed indefinitely.

3. Hydro-Electric Projects

a) NBR Project Changes

As a result of a request from the Deputy Minister following consultation with EVCOM, the SEBJ submitted a report summing up the progress in the NBR hydro-electric project. Once EVCOM had reconsidered

the project in the light of the new developments, the Deputy Minister informed the SEBJ of its agreement with the global approach proposed and sent complementary impact assessment directives.

He emphasized the importance of parallel studies on manpower policy with regard to native peoples, and on reservoir clearing policy.

b) Grande-Baleine Complex, 4th Variant

Without changing its initial recommendation with respect to the Grande-Baleine Complex; the Evaluating Committee recommended that the Deputy Minister require the promoter, Hydro Québec, to submit a written report on this variant so that all the factors associated with it could be taken into account in the impact assessment.

c) Other Projects

Two minor projects related to hydro-electric developments were also evaluated in 1980-1981: the LA-2 station, in connection with the La Grande Complex, and the Chapais-Obalski high voltage line.

4. Forestry Roads

Several forestry roads were subjected to formal assessment procedure in 1980-1981. At the request of the ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources and after consultation with the Evaluating Committee, a special procedure was applied to these projects for the summer of 1980. This procedure entailed the transmission of detailed information to the ministère de l'Environnement by promoters (MER), a Department decision, after consulting the Evaluating Committee, as to the admissibility of

the proposed design, a post-construction report on the mitigation measures to take, a visit of the site by a Department inspector once these measures had been implemented and the issue of an authorization. The Deputy Minister rejected this objection, arguing out that the roads would be used regardless of the development variant retained for the NBR project. To help put the Committee in the picture, he sent it a copy of a brief submitted by the Minister of Energy and Resources to the Conseil des ministres, dealing with the recovery of wood from the areas to be flooded.

5. Solid Waste

Waste disposal systems are automatically subject to the procedure. In order to prevent the assessment from needlessly slowing down or compromising the authorization of small in-trench backfill sites, however, the Evaluating Committee took up the policy of recommending that the nature and scope of the impact assessment coincide with the contents of the reports required by Departmental regulation. Two in-trench backfill projects were dealt with in this manner: the one at the Houle logging camp and the one at lac Waconichi.

6. Sand and Gravel Pits

Two sand and gravel pit projects were submitted to the Deputy Minister in 1980-1981, one by the Chantiers de Chibougamau Ltée and the other by the Roberval-Based company Gagnon et Frères Inc. In both cases, the certificate when the work was considered satisfactory. The JBACE, however, was not consulted on this procedure.

The roads studied included those of Grandfontaine (J.E. Thérien Inc.), the Lorgnon lakes (J.R. Lumber), lac Doda and lac Anville

(Kruger Inc.) and Bruneau and Nozelles townships (Opérations forestières Comtois Inc.), the Barrette-Chapais Ltd road as well as the Prévert road and its extension (Domtar Inc.). Doda, Anville and Bruneau, all went through procedure as for the first two, the NBR project road network, the forestry operations not indicated in the management plans and access to Category II lands were taken into consideration in their assessments.

Also reviewed were the forestry access roads in the Harricana and Quévillon management unit, a comprehensive project undertaken by the ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources with the SEBJ participating. The Evaluating Committee consulted the Deputy Minister regarding the construction of these roads before the assessment of the NBR project and to establish a reservoir cleaning policy.

Deputy Minister issued an attestation of exemption, on the Evaluating Committee's recommendation. Before the attestations were issued, however, the promoters had to comply with a number of requirements aimed at limiting the impact of their projects.

7. Miscellaneous Projects

One forestry project, the Gagnon et Frères Inc. sawmill, was submitted after it had been almost completed. The Deputy Minister issued a certificate with certain conditions attached, among them the establishment of contacts between the tallymen and the supervisor of the Chibougamau management unit with respect to the protection of wildlife and observance of certain provisions of the "Guide d'aménagement du milieu forestier".

A ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources lot subdivision project for chalet construction on the shores of lac Matagami, was declared

exempt from the procedure by the Deputy Minister on the recommendation of the Evaluating Committee. The Deputy Minister did however communicate a number of considerations to the promoter when issuing the certificate. One of them was the protection of the property of a Cree family camping near the site.

The Evaluating Committee also recommended that two SUTRAC projects, a snowmobile trail along the North shore of La Grande Rivière and a connecting snowmobile trail between Eastmain and the Matagami-LG2 road, be exempted from impact assessment. The Deputy Minister ratified these recommendations, which also suggested not burying the brushwood as a safety measure and so that it could serve as a protective layer over the ground.

The same promoter proposed to build a sill across the rivière Opinaca. On EVCOM's recommendation, the Deputy Minister decided to subject this project to assessment because of its experimental nature and to justify it in comparison to other possibilities, for environmental management of the directed river beds. Two sills on the Eastmain, constructed by the SEBJ, were treated differently; however, the program of environmental monitoring and evaluation was applied to all the sills.

Finally, the fact that there had been no development in the Chibougamau-Poste Albanel road project submitted to EVCOM the previous year brought that Committee to ask the Deputy Minister for an explanation. The latter informed the Committee that construction of the road had been postponed indefinitely by the SDBJ.

V. APPENDICES

I Resources of the JBACE in 1980-1981

II Meetings of the Committees in 1980-1981

III Membership of the Committees in 1980-1981

IV Principal resolutions of the JBACE in 1980-1981

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VI Descriptive outline of the impact assessment and review procedure

APPENDIX I

Resources of the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment in
1980-1981

(a) Budget

Salaries	36 136,51\$
Communications	4 017,31\$
Professional services	3 445,78\$
Rent	1 028,00\$
Supplies	90,00\$
Equipment	<u>1 192,64\$</u>
	45 910,24\$

The expenses of the Evaluating Committee are included in the above amounts. By virtue of Section 150 of the Environment Quality Act, secretarial services for the Evaluating Committee are provided by the Advisory Committee.

In accordance with paragraph (b) of Section 139 of the Act, the Québec Minister of the Environment claimed half of the above sum, an amount of 22 955,12\$, from the Government of Canada.

(b) Personnel

In 1980-1981, the secretarial personnel was as follows:

Temporary personnel from the ministère de l'Environnement:

Secretary to the Committee: Louis J. Tremblay

Stenographer: Rachel Lacasse

Permanent personnel:

Secretary to the Committee: Robert Daigneault (assumed his duties in
August 1980)

Part-time personnel:

Stenographer: Diane Lessard (assumed her duties in October 1980)

APPENDIX II

Meetings of the Committees in 1980-1981

JAMES BAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT

- 13th Meeting: May 6, 1980, in Montréal
- 14th Meeting: June 6, 1980, in Sainte-Foy
- 15th Meeting: September 18, 1980, at Chibougamau
and October 15, 1980 in Sainte-Foy
- 16th Meeting: December 5, 1980, at Val D'Or
- 17th Meeting: January 26, 1981, in Montréal
- 18th Meeting: February 20, 1981, in Montréal
- 19th Meeting: March 6, 1981, in Sainte-Foy

EVALUATING COMMITTEE

- 25th Meeting: April 11, 1981, in Sainte-Foy
- 26th Meeting: May 26, 1980, in Sainte-Foy
- 27th Meeting: June 2, 3 and 4, 1980, at Poste-de-la-Baleine
- 28th Meeting: June 16, 1980, in Sainte-Foy
- 29th Meeting: August 1, 1980, in Sainte-Foy
- 30th Meeting: August 13, 1980, in Sainte-Foy
- 31st Meeting: August 27, 1980, in Val D'Or
- 32nd Meeting: October 1, 1980, in Sainte-Foy
- 33rd Meeting: November 3, 1980, in Montréal
- 34th Meeting: November 21, 1980, in Sainte-Foy
- 35th Meeting: December 15, 1980, in Val D'Or
- 36th Meeting: December 30, 1980 in Sainte-Foy
- 37th Meeting: January 15, 1981, in Sainte-Foy
- 38th Meeting: February 3, 1981, in Val D'Or
- 39th Meeting: March 4, 1981, in Sainte-Foy

PROVINCIAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

- 4th Meeting: June 20, 1980, in Montréal
- 5th Meeting: June 27, 1980, in Sainte-Foy
- 6th Meeting: July 29, 1980, in Sainte-Foy
- 7th Meeting: September 15, 1980, in Sainte-Foy
- 8th Meeting: October 14, 1980, in Sainte-Foy
- 9th Meeting: October 27, 28 and 29, 1980, at Poste-de-la-Baleine
- 10th Meeting: November 27, 1980, in Sainte-Foy
- 11th Meeting: December 9, 1980, in Montréal
- 12th Meeting: December 22, 1980, in Montréal
- 13th Meeting: January 29, 1981, in Montréal
- 14th Meeting: March 3, 1981, in Sainte-Foy
- 15th Meeting: March 18, 1981, in Montréal

FEDERAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

No meetings in 1980-1981 (no cases for study)

APPENDIX III

Membership of the Committee in 1980-1981

In 1980-1981, the membership of the various committees governed by Chapter 22 of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement was as follows.

(a) James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY

Philip Awashish*

Alan Penn

Henry Mianscum**

Goerge Wapachee

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

Huguette Bisailon

Guy Paradis

Goerges Gantcheff

Jean Piette

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

Jean-Claude Dubé

Yves Leclerc

Gilles Lamoureux

Benoit Taillon

(b) Evaluating Committee

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY

Allan Loon**
Alan Penn*
George Wapachee**

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

Michel Beaulieu
Jacques Giguère

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

Ginette Brulotte
Claude Saint-Charles

(c) Provincial Review Committee

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY

Harvey Feit
Allan Loon .
Henry Mianscum
Michel Payant

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

Michel Beaulieu
Jacques Giguère*
Michel Lagacé

(d) Federal Review Panel

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY

Harvey Feit

Allan Loon

Henry Mianscum

Michel Payant

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

Ginette Brulotte

Alice Langlais

Claude Saint-Charles*

(*) Indicates the Chairman of the Committee

(**) Indicates the Vice-Chairman of the Committee