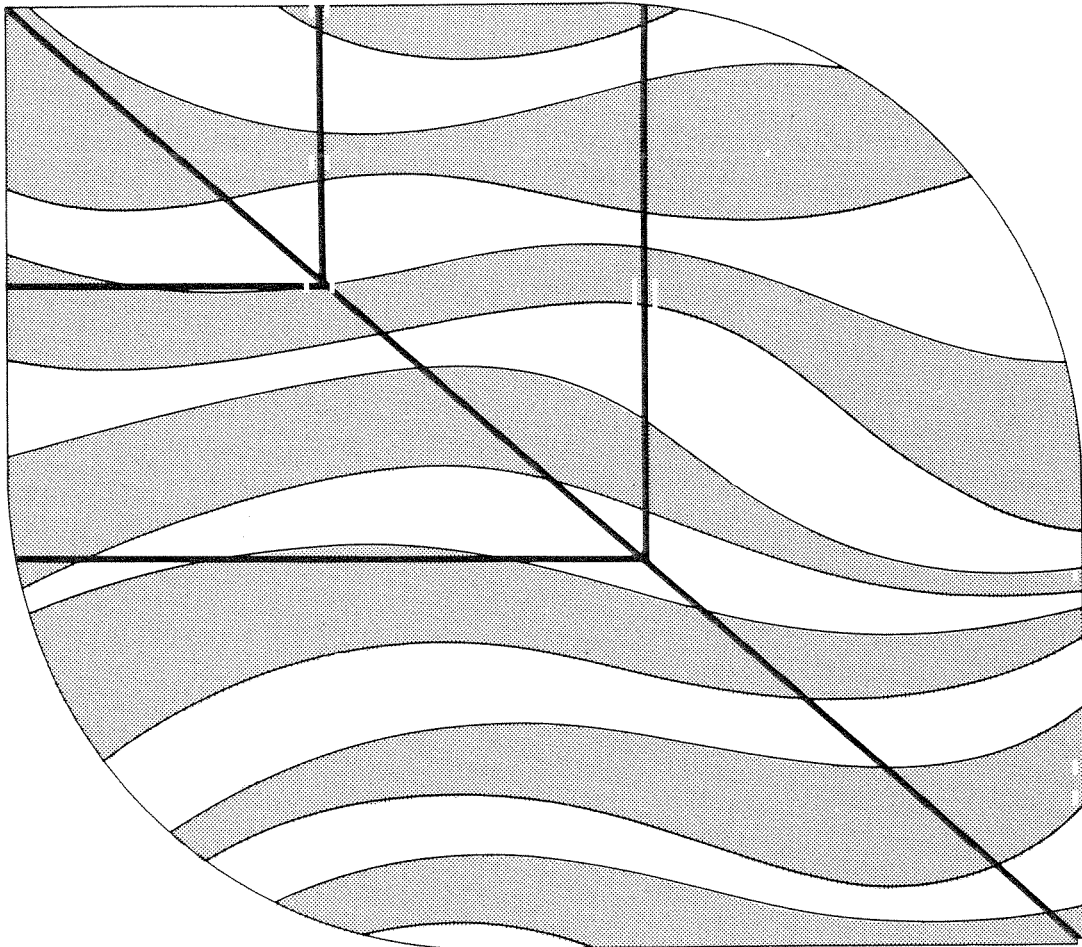

the James Bay
and Northern
Québec Agreement



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

Annual Report 1982-1983

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ANNUAL REPORT
1982-1983

THE JAMES BAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT

GAWESHOUWAITEGO ASGEE WESHOUWEHUN

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Mr. Clifford Lincoln
Minister of the Environment
Parliament Buildings
Québec City, Québec

Dear Sir:

I have the honour to submit the report of the activities of the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment for the year ending March 31, 1983.

Yours very truly,

Pierre P. Marchand
Chairman of the Committee

Mr. Pierre Lorrain
Speaker of the National Assembly
Parliament Buildings
Québec City, Québec

Mr. Speaker:

I have the honour to submit the report of the activities of the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment for the year ending March 31, 1983.

Yours respectfully,

Clifford Lincoln
Minister of the Environment

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CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

The year 1982-1983 was a difficult one for the Advisory Committee. It lost its Secretary and, due to budgetary cuts and staff cut-backs within the ministère de l'Environnement, was forced to operate without a secretariat for the greater part of the year. Activities were slowed down, despite efforts made by the Cree to remedy the situation. This year, they were responsible for appointing the Committee's Chairman and, consequently, the secretariat.

Studies have been conducted on the Nottaway-Broadback-Rupert and Grande Baleine complexes under the assessment and review procedure over the past few years, allowing the Advisory Committee to assess the difficulties in applying the procedure to large-scale hydroelectric development projects.

Having revised the first series of forestry management plans, the Committee began focusing on the important issue of reviewing mitigative measures for the negative environmental and social impact of lumbering.

This year, the Committee also took an active interest in the issue of wastewater collection and treatment facilities in Cree communities and their relation to the environmental protection regime established by the James Bay Agreement. The Committee continued to insist on the importance of taking environmental aspects into consideration when designing and using these new facilities.

ALAN PENN

FOREWORD

The James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment is a body that was set up pursuant to Chapter 22 of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement and Divisions I and II of Chapter II of the Environment Quality Act (R.S.Q., c.Q-2). Its main responsibilities are defined in section 140 of the Environment Quality Act. The Committee may act as the preferential and official forum and is consulted when the governments of Québec and of Canada, the Cree Regional Authority, the Cree village corporations, the Bands, the Regional Zone Council and the municipalities, each within its respective jurisdiction, draw up laws and regulations regarding environmental and social protection in the James Bay territory. It is also the Committee's duty, through free exchange of views and information, to oversee the application of Chapter 22 of the Agreement and to ensure administrative supervision of the Evaluating Committee.

The head office of the Advisory Committee is at Baie-du-Poste, Lac Mistassini. Administrative support for its secretariat in Québec City is provided by the Ministère de l'Environnement du Québec. The budget of the Committee's secretariat must be approved each year by the Minister and is financed by the National Assembly. The Minister is authorized to claim funds from the Government of Canada which provides half of the budget (s.139). The Advisory committee also provides the necessary secretariat services to the Evaluating Committee (s.150).

Four of the thirteen members of the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment are appointed by the Cree regional Authority, four by the Government of Canada and four by the Gouvernement du Québec. In addition, the Chairman of the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee, or its Vice-Chairman in certain cases, is an ex officio member of the Advisory Committee (s.135).

The Cree Regional Authority was responsible for appointing the Committee Chairman and Vice-Chairman for 1982-1983.

This was the Committee's fifth year operation.

The Committee held four plenary meetings during 1982-1983 (meetings 25 to 28), and the Evaluating Committee, nine.

This document describes the principal activities of the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment and the Evaluating Committee for 1982-1983.

CHAPTER I

THE JAMES BAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT

GAWESHOUWAITEGO ASGEE WESHOUWEHUN

CHAPTER I

THE JAMES BAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT GAWESHOUWAITEGO ASGEE WESHOUWEHUN

1.1 ROLE AND DUTIES OF THE JAMES BAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT

The James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment (JBACE) is consulted as the preferential and official forum by the governments of Québec and of Canada, the Cree Regional Authority, the Cree village corporations, the Bands, the Regional Zone Council and the municipalities in the territory when they draw up laws and regulations each within its respective jurisdiction, concerning environmental and social protection in the James Bay territory (s. 175 of the Environment Quality Act). The Committee is also consulted on major issues regarding the implementation of the environmental and social protection regime and land use measures.

The Committee may make any recommendation it deems appropriate and communicates its decisions and recommendations to the governments and administrations concerned for their attention, consideration and appropriate action, as the case may be.

It is the Committee's duty to oversee, through free exchange of views and information, the application of Chapter 22 of the Agreement and to ensure the administrative supervision of the Evaluating Committee. For that purpose, it may, in particular:

- a) recommend the adoption of laws, regulations and other measures designed to improve the protection of the environment and of the social milieu (s. 140);
- b) consider and formulate recommendations concerning laws, regulations and administrative procedures dealing with the environment, the social milieu and land use (s. 140);

- c) consider and formulate recommendations concerning environmental and social impact assessment and review mechanisms and procedures (s. 140);
- d) transmit its comments, if any, within ninety days in regard to the management and development plans for public forests on Cree territory governed by the Agreement that the Minister of Energy and Resources must transmit to the Advisory Committee for consideration and comment before their approval (s. 144);
- e) upon request, put at the disposal of the Cree village corporations and the Bands the information, technical or scientific data and the advice and technical assistance it obtains from time to time from a government or a government agency (s. 146).

In 1979, the Committee adopted rules of internal management to govern its operation (R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 21). The rules were published in the Gazette officielle du Québec in 1982. The Committee also retains the services of specialists whose advice or expertise may be required.

The files pertaining to the Committee's terms of reference require expertise in several fields. Subcommittees have consequently been set up to examine questions related to municipal infrastructures, regulations, forestry and ecological monitoring. The subcommittees are composed of Committee members and, as the case may be, resource-persons who are not Committee members but who have expertise in the field in question. Subcommittees submit their recommendations to the Plenary Committee. Follow-up on Committee decisions and the administration of current business are ensured by the Executive Subcommittee, which is

composed of the Chairman and at least one member appointed by each of the two other parties.

1.2 COMPOSITION OF THE JAMES BAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT FOR 1982-1983

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman for 1982-1983 were designated by the Cree Regional Authority.

At the beginning of the current year, members were as follows:

Chairman: Mr. Alan Penn
Cree Regional Authority

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Henry Mianscum
Cree Regional Authority

Members: Mrs. Jeannine Auger
Gouvernement du Québec

Mr. Philip Awashish
Cree Regional Authority

Mr. Charles Drolet
Chairman of the Hunting, Fishing and
Trapping Coordinating Committee

Mr. Jean-Claude Dubé
Government of Canada

Mr. Georges Gantcheff
Gouvernement du Québec

Mr. Alain Gariépy (from September 1982)
Gouvernement du Québec

Mr. Augustin Lebeau
Government of Canada

Mr. Yves Leclerc
Government of Canada

Mr. Guy Paradis (until September 1982)
Gouvernement du Québec

Mr. Jean Piette
Gouvernement du Québec

Mr. Benoît Taillon
Gouvernement du Québec

Mr. George Wapachee
Cree Regional Authority

1.3 THE JAMES BAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT'S ACTIVITIES FOR 1982-1983

1.3.1 MONITORING OF THE ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW PROCEDURE

As mentioned above, the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment was mandated to monitor the application of the environmental and social protection regime procedures in the James Bay territory.

In view of this fact, it is the Committee's responsibility to keep itself informed of the operating procedures of the Evaluating Committee (COMEV), the Provincial Review Committee (COMEX)

and the Federal Review Panel (COFEX), the latter being involved when proposed projects come under federal jurisdiction.

Since certain development projects are apt to affect the hunting and fishing activities of the Native people, interaction between the above-mentioned organizations and the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee, provided for under Section 24 of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement (JBNQA) may be particularly important (s. 135 of the Environment Quality Act).

1.3.1.1 The scope for attestations of exemption issued under section 154 of the Environment Quality Act

The Evaluating Committee drew the JBACE's attention to a proposal that offered the opportunity for rendering the evaluating procedure less onerous for certain small-scale projects which do not require a formal impact study being approved.

After analyzing the file, the JBACE concluded that it preferred Administrators to be authorized under either the Act or the Agreement to set the terms and conditions for an attestation of exemption from the impact assessment and review procedure, subsequent to recommendation by the Evaluating Committee. Under this process, the preparation of an impact study designed to better define a project or possible mitigative measures could be foregone.

Consequently, the JBACE recommended to the Administrators that these amendments be made during the revision of both Section 22 of the JBNQA and Chapter II of the Environment Quality Act.

As a transitional measure, the JBACE suggested that Administrators facilitate communication between the COMEV and the propo-

nents in order to more clearly define the nature of each project as well as the mitigative measures to be incorporated into the parameters defining such projects.

1.3.1.2 Cree community infrastructures

At the invitation of the Local Administrator for Fort-Rupert (Waskaganish), the JBACE held a special meeting here to better define problems related to the application of the impact assessment and review procedure and the construction of new municipal infrastructures, particularly the waste water sewage and purification systems.

The Committee noted a general reluctance to present such projects to Local Administrators for authorization. The JBACE therefore stressed to the authorities concerned the importance of respecting the application of the environmental impact review procedures established under Section 22 of the Agreement for this type of development project.

Several administrative problems warrant closer examination by the authorities involved. To begin with, it is not always easy to identify the proponent for a community development project. In reality, the role of proponent is shared by the Band itself, the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, which finances most of these projects, and the Cree Housing Corporation (CHC). Each has certain constraints that must be respected, and the Local Administrator is not always in a position to intervene. The JBACE is of the opinion that the CHC is the logical choice for proponent of these development projects.

Furthermore, the assessment and review procedure was not initially designed for projects such as sewer systems or waste water pu-

rification systems. Therefore, it would be preferable that the review of such projects include the study and approval of the building plans and specifications, as stipulated in section 32 of the Environment Quality Act.

On the technical level, the JBACE issued a notice to the effect that review of existing installations should include a study of the applied design criteria, as well as an evaluation of the efficiency of waster water treatment systems.

On the administrative side, the Committee also recommended that the territory under the jurisdiction of MENVIQ's¹ administrative office in Radisson be extended to include the communities of Waswanipi and Mistassini, along with their Category IA, IB and II lands.

1.3.1.3 Cree Local Administrators

In 1982-1983, Local Administrators were hired by each of the Cree Bands. As well as being granted decision-making powers under the Agreement, these administrators assume the more general role of environmental inspectors and resource persons for the local Cree administrative offices. Their salaries are subsidized by MENVIQ and Environment Canada. These two government departments, together with the Cree Regional Authority, offer training sessions every three months and review project files to provide the framework necessary to the local Administrators' work.

¹ MENVIQ: Ministère de l'Environnement du Québec

1.3.1.4 The Grande-Baleine hydroelectric complex

If we disregard preliminary information submitted in 1978 for the Nottaway-Broadback-Rupert plant, the Grande-Baleine complex was the first large-scale hydroelectric complex to pass through several stages of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Review procedure. Application of the procedure presented certain difficulties during the project assessment stage and the JBACE's role consisted mainly in dealing with matters of procedure and project coordination rather than impact assessment as such. The JBACE focused particularly on the following issues:

1. Coordination between the regimes applicable north and south of the 55th parallel, with regard to project assessment and review.
2. In the case of the Grande Baleine complex, Hydro-Québec proceeded to review the project based on a preliminary directive, instead of waiting for MENVIQ's definitive version of the study directives. As a result, MENVIQ received a detailed impact assessment statement for the development alternatives studied only a few days after the proponent received the Ministry's final directives. The issue raised by the JBACE dealt with the status to be given the proponent's study. Hydro-Québec's methodology for assessing and presenting the project impact, particularly the technical and scientific quality of its baseline studies, also gave rise to certain comments.
3. The role of the preliminary study and the very definition of a development alternative were discussed by the JBACE. It was concluded that the purpose of a preliminary study is to compare several development alternatives so that, whenever

possible, only one proposal will be selected for detailed analysis.

In the case of the Grande Baleine complex, this problem arose particularly when the Provincial Review Committee and its counterpart for the Inuit regime received plans for the development of the Grande rivière-de-la-Baleine without having seen studies on the Petite rivière-de-la-Baleine as a development alternative. The impact of such a complex without diversion of this river is less significant than the impact of a complex necessitating diversion. Two variants were selected after detailed analysis, although this did not solve the problem of defining and assessing development alternatives.

4. The application of federal environmental impact assessment and review procedures was another issue raised. Cree representatives pointed out that the Grande Baleine power plant would have an impact outside of Québec territory, in Hudson Bay and, particularly, in the Strait of Manitousuk. The project eventual impact will also affect several areas under federal jurisdiction: wildfowl, sea mammals (beluga whales, in particular), anadromous fish, etc. However this project was not assessed in the context of the federal procedure. Furthermore, the Cree and the federal government failed to reach a consensus on the Evaluating Committee's role in the implementation of the federal procedure.
5. The JBACE also studied the possibility of creating an ecological reserve to provide complete protection of specific sectors of the Petite rivière-de-la-Baleine's drainage basin due to their remarkable ecological or esthetic characteristics. The Committee also studied this issue in relation to the ap-

plication of the review procedure at the Grande Baleine complex.

6. The location of an airport that would serve the complex's main building site was discussed. At issue was whether an improvement in airport services would benefit the Native community of Poste-de-la-Baleine and, if so, whether the Ministère des Transports du Québec should be involved in the project, either as a proponent or a co-proponent.
7. The Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee was contacted concerning its involvement in reviewing the impact of the Grande Baleine complex on wildlife.

1.3.1.5 Assessment and review procedure follow-up

The JBACE took the necessary steps to get the chairmen of the operational committees (Evaluating Committee, Provincial Review Committee, Federal Review Panel) to agree to send in a periodic activity report.

1.3.1.6 Environmental monitoring of the La Grande complex

In 1982-1983, the Evaluating Committee also examined the interim results of the La Grande complex environmental monitoring network, administered by the James Bay Energy Corporation. The network's lack of a definite commitment to maintaining an adequate environmental impact follow-up program led the Committee to ask MENVIQ itself to determine an environmental monitoring policy. The Committee will closely monitor the review results of the current follow-up program, and plans to participate in defining long-term follow-up criteria.

1.3.1.7 Acid precipitation

As it is aware of the possible impact of acid precipitation on the southern portion of the James Bay territory, the Committee is following this issue's development with interest. It is concentrating on establishing an adequate system for monitoring the chemical composition of precipitation affecting the southern parts of the region.

1.3.1.8 The Colline Blanche

In 1981, having received authorization from the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources to work a silica deposit associated with the Colline Blanche, the firm Développement Gex Inc. applied for MENVIQ's authorization.

The Colline Blanche or "antre de marbre" (marble cavern), located near the Témiscamie river northeast of lake Albanel, is one of the most important archaeological sites in Nouveau-Québec. This prehistoric quarry has been classified an archaeological site by the Ministère des Affaires culturelles. When the JBACE received Développement Gex Inc.'s request for authorization, it recommended that, despite the mining duties granted the company, the status of the Colline Blanche be maintained and appropriate conservation measures be implemented. This recommendation was accepted and the Ministère des Affaires culturelles is currently working with the Mistassini Band on plans for enhancing the site.

1.3.2 INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

The JBACE pursued its initiative to publish an information brochure on the James Bay environmental and social protection regime

by issuing the mandate for the preparation of such a document to a task force composed of provincial, federal and Cree Regional Authority representatives.

1.3.3 PREPARATION AND TRANSMISSION OF BRIEFS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED

1.3.3.1 Proposed legislation

If the Committee considers it appropriate, it can submit bills, regulations and other measures relating to the environmental and social protection regime to the governments concerned. In 1982-1983 the Committee analyzed the amendments to the regulation respecting solid waste and dealing especially with sanitary landfill practices in Northern regions. Committee recommendations were then transmitted to MENVIQ.

The Committee also identified three regulations whose applicability to Category IB, II and III lands it felt should be analyzed in greater detail. They are: the Regulation respecting waste water disposal systems for isolated dwellings, the Regulation respecting pits and quarries and the Regulation respecting solid waste. It was decided to consult several bodies involved in development in the James Bay territory.

1.3.3.2 Forestry development management guide

In previous years, the JBACE has reviewed management plans for units 85-Lac Abitibi, 86-Harricana, 87-Quévillon, and 26-Chibougamau, and submitted several suggestions to the ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources (MER) including application of the "Guide d'aménagement en milieu forestier" (Forestry management

guide) in the James Bay territory. This booklet included a MER directive for protecting the beaver habitat.

The MER also indicated that it was revising the entire management guide. The JBACE asked to be consulted during this review; however, it was not contacted.

In the meantime, the Committee continued to study measures that could be integrated into management plans so that the MER would give more explicit consideration to the environmental, social and economic impact of forestry development. Furthermore, in spite of the Committee's request for further details on the status of the plans it reviewed, the MER has remained silent.

1.3.4 ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

1.3.4.1 JBACE internal guidelines

The Committee amended its internal guidelines to facilitate the participation of Crees in Committee and sub-committee activities. The amendment results in expenses being paid for Crees invited to meeting in the capacity of resource persons.

1.3.4.2 Secretariat

The Committee found itself without a secretary and without administrative support staff beginning in July of the 1982-1983 fiscal year, following the secretary's transfer to another job within MENVIQ. The Executive Sub-committee did everything possible to try to correct this situation during the year, but was unsuccessful. The Committee was faced with the problem of increased cutbacks in MENVIQ staff, which meant that the only way it could recruit a new secretary was through a transfer.

At the administrative level, the Committee took further measures to redress what it considered to be unsatisfactory situations. It reapplied to MENVIQ for an on-staff position of researcher. It also requested that MENVIQ grant it the status of Advisory Committee as defined in the Ministry's organizational flow chart, thereby granting the Committee greater administrative and financial freedom.

1.3.4.3 The Chibougamau-Chapais regional economic community as permanent observer

The above organization requested a seat as permanent observer at JBACE meetings. The Committee granted this request.

CHAPTER II

EVALUATING COMMITTEE

GAWESHOUWAITAGO DAN DJEIS NANDOU TSHEYTAKNUCH ASGEE JE' ESPEICH

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EVALUATING COMMITTEE

GAWESHOUWAITAGO DAN DJEIS NANDOU TSHEYTAKNUCH ASGEE JE' ESPEICH

2.1 ROLE AND DUTIES OF THE EVALUATING COMMITTEE

The Evaluating Committee (COMEV) is a tripartite body (Québec-Canada-Crees) created under section 148 of the Environment Quality Act and section 22.6.1 of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement. The services of the Evaluating Committee's secretariat are provided by the secretariat of the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment, which is why this Annual Report includes a section on the Evaluating Committee's activities. The Evaluating Committee deals with projects referred to it by the provincial administrator, the federal administrator or local administrators of each of the eight Cree communities in the territory each within its respective jurisdictions.

The environmental and social protection regime in the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement provides an environmental and social impact assessment and review procedure similar to that of the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment previously described.

Prior to carrying out work, promoters of development projects within the James Bay territory must obtain authorization with regard to their project's impact on the environment and the social milieu.

Promoters of such projects must therefore indicate their intention and provide relevant information to the administrator concerned so that the Evaluating Committee can define the nature and scope of the impact studies required in terms of the scale of the proposed project.

For projects that must be subject to the assessment and review procedure prescribed by Chapter 2 of the Environment Quality Act, the Advisory Committee sets guidelines for the impact study and determines whether a preliminary study, a detailed study or both will be carried out.

For projects in grey areas, namely those that are neither subject to nor exempt from the procedure, the Advisory Committee recommends in the light of the project's possible repercussions that it be subject to or exempt from the impact assessment procedure.

When completed, the impact study is sent to the Review Panel which takes it under consideration and recommends the acceptance or refusal of the project and the terms and conditions for its authorization, if applicable.

In every case, the committees act in an advisory capacity to the administrator concerned.

2.2 COMPOSITION OF THE EVALUATING COMMITTEE IN 1982-1983

Alan Penn, Acting Chairman	Cree Regional Authority
Michel Payant	Cree Regional Authority (April 1 to December 1, 1982)
Kenneth Sam	Cree Regional Authority (December 1, 1982 to April 1, 1983)
Claude Saint-Charles	Government of Canada
Ginette Lachance	Government of Canada

Michel Beaulieu Gouvernement du Québec

Jacques Giguère Gouvernement du Québec

2.3 EVALUATING COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES in 1982-1983

2.3.1 LIST OF PROJECTS SUBMITTED TO AND DEALT WITH BY THE EVALUATING COMMITTEE FROM APRIL 1, 1982 TO APRIL 1, 1983

1. Community wharf in Némiscau
2. Waste water treatment in Fort-Rupert
3. Work on conduits and sewers in Wemindji
4. Otish mountains ecological reserve
5. In-trench disposal site at the 264-km marker on the Matagami-LG2 highway
6. Lemoine mine in-trench disposal site
7. Mini power station on the rivière Maquatua at Wemindji
8. Projects for extension of Fort-Rupert and Eastmain landing strips and for a new landing strip at Wemindji
9. Barrette-Chapais logging road - Section 2
10. Municipal infrastructures in Poste-de-la-Baleine
11. Construction of a weir at the 73.7-km site on the rivière Opinaca (weir no. 9)
12. 315 kV-transmission line joining the Abitibi and Lebel stations
13. Bridge on the rivière Chibougamau
14. Sand pit, Mackenzie township
15. Training sessions in Waswanipi in wood-cutting practices

The Evaluating Committee also concentrated on more general issues pertaining to its particular mandate:

16. Additional power at LG-1 and LG-2
17. Mitigative measures at the Grande Baleine complex
18. Native people hiring policies at the Grande Baleine complex
19. Airports for the Grande Baleine complex
20. Aerated waterbasin in Mistassini
21. Review of appendices A and B of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement
22. Environment Canada information brochure on the Northern Québec environmental regime
23. Consultation of communities specifically affected by certain projects
24. Visits on site by Committee members
25. Evaluating Committee secretariat

2.3.2 FILE TRANSMISSION PROCEDURE FOR 1982-1983

PROJECT TITLE	RECEIVED BY COMEV	COMEV RECOMMENDATION TO ADMINISTRATOR	LETTER TO ADMINISTRATOR FOR PROPONENT
Community wharf in Némiscau	17-05-82	17-06-82	13-07-82
waste water treatment in Fort-Rupert	16-11-81	11-07-82 Local. Adm.	Local Adm.
Work on conduits and sewers in Wemindji	19-03-82	26-07-82 Local Adm.	Adm. local
Otish mountains ecological reserve	04-06-82	22-07-82	_____ *
In-trench disposal site on Matagami-LG2 highway	01-11-82	03-12-82	_____ *
Lemoine mine in-trench disposal site	01-11-82	03-12-82	_____ *
Mini power station on rivière Maquatua at Wemindji	05-11-82	23-12-82 Local Adm.	Local Adm.
Extension of landing strip in Fort-Rupert	01-12-82	23-12-82	Local Adm.
New landing strip at Wemindji	01-12-82	23-12-82	Local Adm.
Extension of landing strip in Eastmain	01-12-82	23-12-82	Local Adm.

* The COMEV recommended that the file be sent directly to the Provincial Review Committee

2.3.2 File transmission procedure for 1982-1983 (cont'd)

PROJECT TITLE	RECEIVED BY COMEV	COMEV RECOMMENDATION TO ADMINISTRATOR	LETTER TO ADMINISTRATOR FOR PROPONENT
Barrette-Chapais logging road/section 2	14-01-83	27-01-83	23-02-83
Municipal infrastruc- tures in Poste-de-la- Baleine	01-02-83	15-03-83 Adm. local	Adm. local
Wair construction on Opinaca river/weir no. 9	19-09-82	30-09-82 Adm. local	18-10-82
Abitibi-Lebel 315-kV transmission line	19-08-82	30-09-82	_____*
Bridge on rivière Chibougamau	01-03-83	16-03-83	30-03-83
Sand pit, Mackenzie Township	08-03-83	08-04-83	05-05-83
Waswanipi training sessions on wood- cutting practices	05-11-82	23-12-82 Adm. local	Adm. local

*The COMEV recommended that the file be sent directly to the Provincial Review Committee

APPENDIX I

LEGAL PROVISIONS RESPECTING PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE
SOCIAL MILIEU IN THE JAMES BAY REGION

The Environment Quality Act, sections 131 to 167, 205 to 215 and Schedules A and B (R.S.Q., c.Q-2).

Regulation respecting certain bodies for the protection of the environment and social milieu of the territory of James Bay and Northern Québec (Q.E. 433-79, 14 February 1979), The Environment Quality Act (1972, c.49, s.124 and s.240a and b).

Regulation respecting the environmental and social impact assessment and review procedure applicable to the territory of James Bay and Northern Québec (Q.E. 3452-79), The Environment Quality Act (R.S.Q., c.Q-2).

Règles de régie interne du Comité consultatif pour l'environnement de la Baie-James (c.Q-2, r.21), The Environment Quality Act (R.S.Q., c.Q-2, s.140).

APPENDIX II

CALENDAR OF MEETINGS OF THE JAMES BAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE
ENVIRONMENT IN 1982-1983

Twenty-fifth meeting	May 11 and 12, 1982 at Val-d'Or
Twenty-sixth meeting	November 5, 1982, at Val-d'Or
Twenty-seventh meeting	December 15, 1982 at Montréal
Twenty-eighth meeting	March 15, 1983 at Montréal

APPENDIX III

CALENDAR OF MEETINGS OF THE EVALUATING COMMITTEE IN 1982-1983

Fifty-fourth meeting:	June 8, 1982, in Montréal
Fifty-fifth meeting:	June 22, 1982, in Montréal
Fifty-sixth meeting:	July 13, 1982, in Québec City
Fifty-seventh meeting:	July 22, 1982, in Québec City
Fifty-eighth meeting:	September 30, 1982, in Québec City
Fifty-ninth meeting:	December 1, 1982, in Québec City
Sixtieth meeting:	January 21, 1983, in Québec City
Sixty-first meeting:	February 16, 1983, in Québec City
Sixty-second meeting:	March 15, 1983, in Québec City

Furthermore, many files were finalized through telephone calls, correspondence or personal contacts, in view of respecting the schedules and avoiding unnecessary travels.

APPENDIX IV

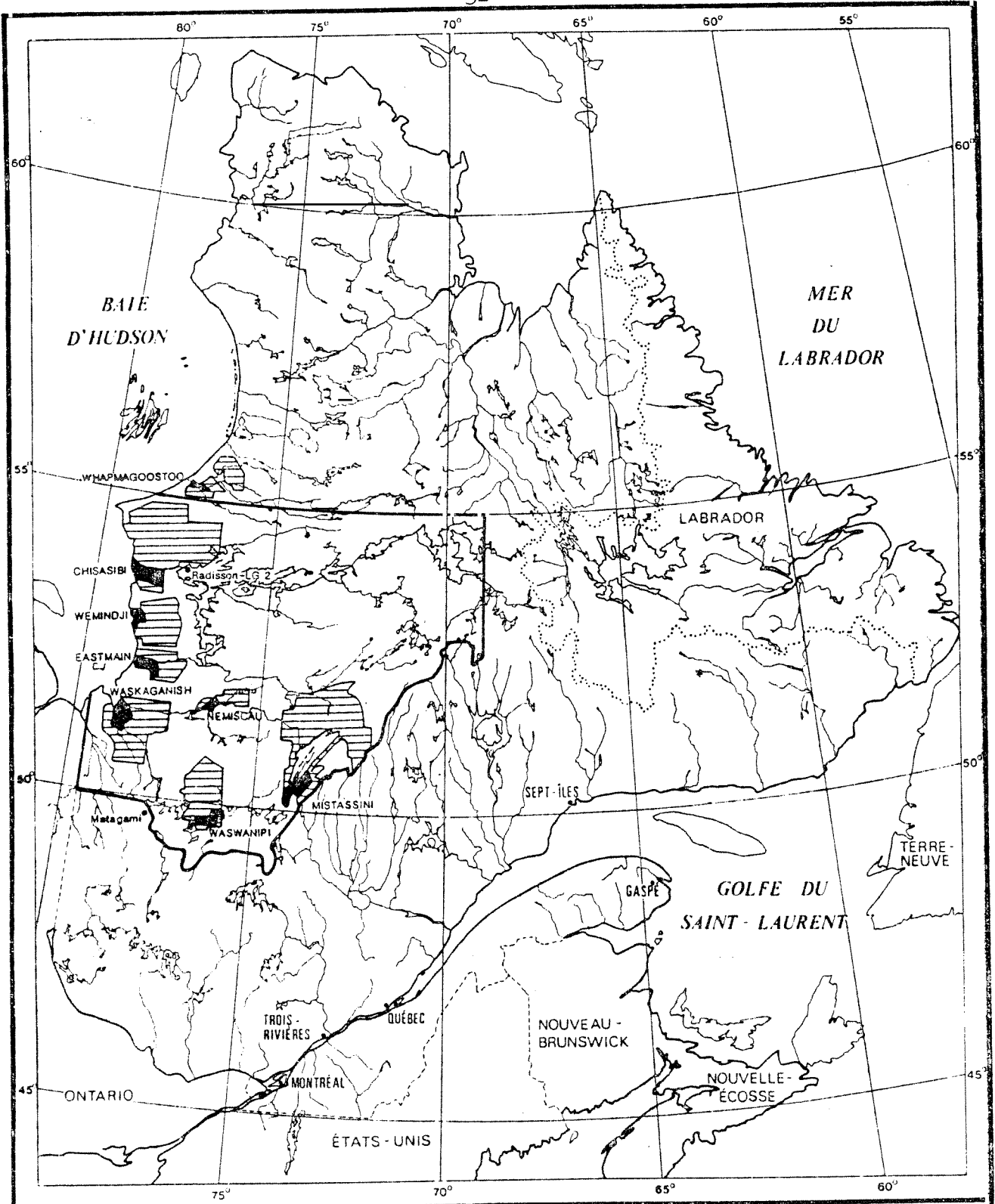
ALLOCATIONS TO THE JAMES BAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE
ENVIRONMENT IN 1982-1983

Salaries	12 290,42 \$
Travel expenses*	4 133,11 \$
Professional services	831,60 \$
Rental	1 578,20 \$
Office supplies	789,45 \$
Professional development	<u>675,36 \$</u>
TOTAL:	20 298,14 \$

*Including Cree COMEX representatives' travel expenses

ANNEXE V

MAP OF THE TERRITORY COVERED BY THE REGIME



TERRITOIRE D'APPLICATION DE LA SECTION I DU CHAPITRE II DE LA LOI
SUR LA QUALITÉ DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DU CHAPITRE 22 DE LA CBJNQ

TERRES CATÉGORIE	(LANDS) (CATEGORY)
I	I
II	II
III	III

LIMITES D'APPLICATION DU CHAPITRE 22

km 100 0 100 200 km