



REVIEW OF THE CURRENT APPROACH TO PUBLIC LAND USE PLANNING

March 2018

Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles

Québec 

Note to the reader

The contents of Section D , “Results and observations,” in this review are based principally on the responses obtained during the targeted consultation on the approach to public land use planning conducted by the Ministère de l’Énergie et des Ressources naturelles in the winter of 2017. Based on the responses and the outcomes of the documentary analyses, improvements are suggested. They will contribute to the elaboration of a revised proposed approach to land use, which will be subject to targeted and public consultations.

Acknowledgements

The review's editorial team wishes to thank for their participation in the survey the representatives of the government departments and agencies, regional county municipalities, Kativik Regional Government and other associations and organizations approached. The diversity of the comments and suggestions made it possible to obtain most of the information needed to draft this review and to inventory numerous suggestions for improvement with respect to procedures.

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Cette publication est accessible en ligne uniquement à l'adresse :
<https://mern.gouv.qc.ca/territoire/planification-territoire-public/approche-affectation/>

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Ministère de l’Énergie et des Ressources naturelles
Dépôt légal – Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec, 2018
ISBN : 978-2-550-80968-5 (PDF):

Acronyms and initialisms

MC: metropolitan community

HQ: Hydro-Québec

MAPAQ: Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation du Québec

MCC: Ministère de la Culture et des Communications

MDDELCC: Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques

MERN: Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles

MESl: Ministère de l'Économie, de la Science et de l'Innovation

MFFP: Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs

MT: Ministère du Tourisme
MTMDET: Ministère des Transports, de la Mobilité durable et de l'Électrification des transports

GDBs: government departments and agencies

RCM: regional county municipality

PLUP: public land use plan

MLUDP: metropolitan land use and development plan

LUPDP: land use planning and development plan

Definitions

Land use:	The planning process through which the government determines the types of use and protection that apply to public land.
Land use approach:	A concept elaborated to underpin the process of determining public land use.
Land use planning process:	The entire array of steps that lead to public land use, which leads to the elaboration of public land use plans.
Public land use plan:	A strategic planning tool that conveys the government's policy directions respecting the use and protection of public land. It plays a unique role in the government's management and the cohesion of intervention on public land.
Cohabitation of uses:	Compatible use of the territory where uses can coexist without the need for specific measures.
Harmonization and reconciliation of uses:	Use of the territory where uses can coexist when certain measures are adopted.
Regional body:	Regional county municipalities (RCM), metropolitan communities (MC) and the Kativik Regional Government (KRG).

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Introduction

Pursuant to the *Act respecting the lands in the domain of the State*, the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources is responsible for public land use. The Minister must, in collaboration with the government departments concerned, prepare a public land use plan (PLUP) for any part of the territory that he determines.

In 2005, the government adopted a new approach to public land use planning in order to modernize the PLUP implemented in the early 1980s and make them a strategic planning tool adapted to the sustainable management of public land. The government and external stakeholders concerned participated in the reflection that led to its elaboration. Most of them also participated in the production of the 12 new generation PLUP adopted since 2012.

In January 2017, the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles (MERN) adopted guidelines with respect to the social acceptability of public land development projects. The land use process takes into account projects that the government recognizes and those supported by regional organizations. It is covered by the second key direction (see Appendix 1), which calls for greater transparency and broader participation in mechanisms governing the planning and conciliation of uses in the PLUP and for the updating of the latter.

In order to draw public land use planning closer to Quebecers and enable them to contribute to development choices in their administrative region, a series of initiatives are being contemplated, including the organization of a targeted consultation on the current approach to public land use planning and the publication of a review of the PLUP.

Accordingly, in December 2016 and January 2017, the MERN conducted a targeted consultation of the key government and external stakeholders concerned by public land use, i.e. concerned government departments and agencies, regional county municipalities (RCM), Aboriginal organizations, and organizations and associations representing interests linked to the use and protection of the territory. The stakeholders' opinions on the current approach to public land use planning and the PLUP were collected during this stage.

This review has been based, by and large, on the responses received, as well as a critical examination of the relevant documentation. For the sake of transparency, it is being made public to allow the stakeholders interested and the general population to become acquainted with the observations made and the suggested improvements, with respect to the current approach to public land use planning.

This review comprises five sections:

1. the first section explains the scope of the review and the work methodology used;
2. the second section briefly examines the current approach to public land use planning and the PLUP;
3. the third section includes the outcomes and observations stemming from the analysis conducted;
4. the fourth section presents the conclusion and a summary of the avenues for enhancing the approach to public land use planning and the implementation procedures;
5. the appendices contain a series of documents and references intended to broaden understanding of the contents.

A. The scope of the review

This review focuses on the current approach to public land use planning from the standpoint of integrated territorial planning intended to ensure the use and sustainable development of public land. Specific attention is paid to the components of the approach to public land use planning that pertain to participation and the recognition of the interests and concerns of the stakeholders concerned by the use of the territory. The capacity of the PLUP, produced according to this approach, is also emphasized to ensure coherence between government intervention and the reconciliation of uses.

Given that more than half of the 12 existing PLUP have been adopted and implemented since 2015 and that no update or revision occurred prior to the elaboration of this review, it was deemed premature to undertake an analysis of the impact on the management of the territory of the policy directions that they convey. However, such an analysis is necessary and must be conducted once all of the PLUP are revised and implemented.

THE OBJECTIVES PURSUED

The main objectives of the review are indicated below:

1. examine the attainment of the government's objectives in the realm of public land use;
2. determine if the land use planning process fosters the reconciliation of uses on public land;
3. analyze the capacity of the PLUP produced according to the current approach to integrate changes that are occurring in public land use.

A series of aspects have been analyzed in response (Table 1).

Table 1: Objectives of the review

OBJECTIVES OF THE REVIEW		
1. Examine the attainment of the government's objectives in the realm of public land use		
<i>Ensure sustainable public land use</i>	<i>Support the socioeconomic development of the regions and integrate regional concerns</i>	<i>Shape initiatives pertaining to public land according to a comprehensive view of its use and development</i>
• The integration of the environmental, social and economic dimensions into the land use process	• The recognition of regional interests • The ease of realization of catalyst projects	• The capacity of the PLUP to convey a comprehensible vision of the government's intentions in the realm of land use
2. Determine if the land use planning process fosters the reconciliation of uses on public land		
• Participation by external stakeholders (the representativeness of the external stakeholders consulted, the form of participation, the steps in the approach) • The recognition by the government and regional stakeholders concerned of the policy directions conveyed in the PLUP		

3. Analyze the capacity of the PLUP to integrate changes that are occurring in public land use

- The capacity of the PLUP to factor in the changing context of territorial management
- The components of the process of updating and revising the PLUP
- The usefulness and use of the PLUP

To broaden understanding of the elements examined within the framework of the review, the following section presents the foundations of the current land use approach and the key characteristics of the PLUP.

B. The current approach to public land use planning

Public land use is a complex process that would be hard to define without knowing the management context of this type of territory, changes in it and the needs of the stakeholders concerned.

THE CONTEXT OF PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT AND THE JUSTIFICATION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE APPROACH

The domain of the State¹ in Québec covers a vast area, equivalent to roughly 92% of the 1.7 million km² that its land base encompasses. It is administered by the State and represents a collective heritage from which current and future generations must be able to benefit fully. Several government departments and agencies² are empowered to intervene on public land. Pursuant to the powers vested in them, they grant rights pertaining to public land use for numerous purposes such as vacation lot leases, mining leases, hunting and fishing rights, logging permits, and so on, and grant status to portions of the territory with respect to wildlife habitats, protected areas, heritage sites, parks, and so on. Such rights and statuses satisfy numerous demands to use land and resources and the need to protect the natural and cultural heritage. The granting of rights and statuses occurs within the framework of the legal context in force and hinges on different government strategies and policies, e.g. the *Sustainable Development Strategy*, the *Québec Mineral Strategy*, *The 2030 Energy Policy*, agreements with the Aboriginal communities, and so on. The latter pave the way for the recognition of social, environmental and economic issues when resources and the territory are promoted and developed. In May 2017, more than 215 000 rights and statuses were in force, covering almost the entire domain of the State.³ Other government departments, such as the Ministère des

¹ Public land encompasses lands and the water network in the domain of the State and the natural resources therein.

² The government departments and agencies are: Hydro-Québec (HQ); the Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation du Québec (MAPAQ); the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications (MCC); the Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques (MDDELCC); the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles (MERN); the Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs (MFFP); and the Ministère des Transports, de la Mobilité durable et de l'Électrification des transports (MTMDET).

³ Registre du domaine de l'État, May 2017.

Affaires municipales et de l'Occupation du territoire (MAMOT), the Ministère de l'Économie, de la Science et de l'Innovation (MESI) and Ministère du Tourisme (MT) are concerned by virtue of their responsibilities linked to support for regional and economic development.

The RCM are also involved in the management of public land through management delegation programs that the government has established for several years. Through their land use planning and development plans (LUPDP) and, in the case of the metropolitan communities (MC) concerned, the Metropolitan Land Use and Development Plans (MLUDP), they share their perspective of public land use, in keeping with government guidelines pertaining, to land use and development. Consequently, these bodies wish to ascertain the government's intentions as regards the use and protection of public land and also expect their interests to be recognized.

A number of Aboriginal communities hold certain land and resource use rights pursuant to agreements concluded with the Québec government or decisions handed down by the courts concerning their ancestral rights or treaty rights. They are also demanding rights over large portions of public land and wish to be involved in initiatives that affect land and resource use.

The diversity of the stakeholders involved and nature of uses and scales of intervention make it necessary to obtain a coherent overview of existing and potential activities on public land. Such knowledge is required, in particular, when requests for use are analyzed and new uses are introduced, whether such uses are linked to the development of a resource or the protection of a natural or heritage element, since it may be necessary to harmonize the rights and statuses in force. Consequently, the State must elaborate a comprehensive view of the use and protection of public land that takes into account regional needs and province-wide interests and make it known to all of the stakeholders concerned.

To satisfy these needs, the MERN undertook in the 2000s a reflection with a view to revising the land use planning process and adapting it to the then prevailing management context. The revision also sought to make the PLUP more forward-looking and better adapted to regional conditions. Land use was based on a better analysis of management questions and the recognition of the interests and concerns of various stakeholders, sectors and communities concerned by public land use. In this way, it was meant to strike a better balance between the social, environmental and economic dimensions within the framework of the land use process.

The government partners concerned and external stakeholders (see the list in Appendix 2) participated in this reflection. The comments and suggestions contributed to the elaboration of the current approach to public land use planning that Cabinet adopted in 2005.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE APPROACH

The current approach to public land use planning is a government planning exercise that integrates and harmonizes the choices and decisions of the government departments and agencies concerned in order to establish the government's key strategic thrusts pertaining to the use to which it wishes to put public land from the standpoint of development and protection. The determination of the government's intentions regarding the use and development of public land targets several objectives, described below.

Accordingly, to ensure the sustainable use of public land, the approach makes provision for the production of the PLUP at the level of the administrative regions and the recognition of each region's social, environmental and economic characteristics. It was predicted that the incorporation of these dimensions into a comprehensive land use perspective according to a long-term vision should foster greater economic benefits for communities while observing their needs and protecting the natural and cultural components of the territory.

To support the socioeconomic development of the regions and integrate regional concerns, the approach calls for the recognition, in the land use process, of the interests and needs such, for

example, as the projects and normal activities, of the regional stakeholders and the Aboriginal communities concerned. Land use can contribute to regional development and the approach calls for participation by the external stakeholders concerned.

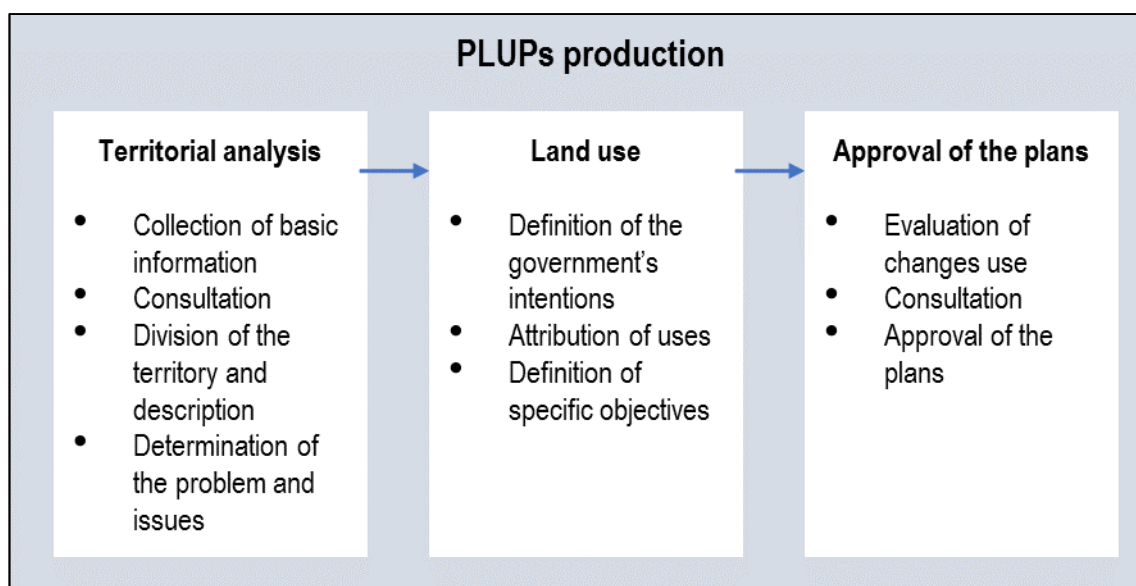
By implementing the approach to public land use planning, the government also intended to better orient initiatives on public land. The PLUP were intended to bolster the coherence of initiatives and transmit to the stakeholders concerned an integrated, forward-looking vision of the use and protection of public land. It was anticipated that the policy directions conveyed by the PLUP would be integrated into the sectoral management of the government departments and agencies and recognized in the LUPDP and the MLUDP. Consequently, the PLUP must be reference tools that can factor in constantly changing public land management.

The approach to public land use planning calls for the production of the PLUP according to an approach that comprises three major steps (see Figure 1 below):

1. territorial analysis;
2. land use;
3. approval of the PLUP.

The implementation of the PLUP in each of the regions targeted occurs following their approval by Cabinet.

Figure 1: The key steps in the production of the PLUP



TERRITORIAL ANALYSIS

Land use planning process seeks to determine for each portion of the territory targeted what the government intends to favour with respect to its use and protection. To this end, during the territorial analysis stage, all relevant information pertaining to existing and potential uses and information on the context likely to affect the outcomes of the use is collected from the government partners concerned and the regional and local stakeholders and the Aboriginal communities.

Existing uses refer to the rights to use lands and natural resources, e.g. vacation lot and mining leases, wind farms, forest and wildlife resources harvesting rights, and to statuses granted, such as protected areas, wildlife territories, and so on. It should be emphasized that the approach also makes provision for the recognition of usual activities in the territory, such as visits for cultural or recreational purposes, even if such activities are not subject to a right or a status.

Possible uses are represented by the different projects, potential and specific factors that are likely to affect existing uses in the territory. This category of projects includes proposed regional parks and protected areas, mining, energy, agricultural and archaeological potential, and territories of historic, aesthetic or cultural interest. The approach establishes a number of criteria to facilitate their incorporation as data into the basic information. For example, government projects must be recognized by the government department or agency promoting them and the projects promoted by regional, local and Aboriginal organizations must have received support from the sectors. From the standpoint of government projects, the approach does not specify whether the host communities must find them acceptable. This stage was deemed to be completed in conjunction with the process of approval of the projects by the government departments and agencies concerned. As for potential that can be considered in the basic information, it must be sufficiently known to allow for its future use. Lastly, certain factors found in the territory must display a distinctive nature at the regional or province-wide level to be accepted.

In order to base land use on the most complete information concerning the territory targeted and its use, the approach includes the consultation of regional and local stakeholders and the Aboriginal communities. They are invited to provide any information that complements the information that government stakeholders have compiled and to make known their interests and concerns as regards public land use.

Based on such information overall, the public land in the administrative region is divided into fairly homogeneous zones from the standpoint of the use and issues that characterize them. The division is made by cartographically superimposing existing and potential uses. In the PLUP, each zone thus determined is also characterized from a social, environmental and economic standpoint, which reveals problems and specific issues, especially if it is a question of modifying an existing situation and diagnosing public land use. The approach calls for exchanges based on observations stemming from this diagnosis between the government stakeholders and the regional conferences of elected officers (RCEOs).⁴

LAND USE

For each zone determined by the division, the government defines an intended use, for example, if it hopes to allow land and resource use or if it intends to prioritize a specific use or preserve a natural element. Accordingly, a vocation is attributed and objectives are stipulated, where warranted, to better clarify the government's intention and the use of a portion of the territory. Appendix 3 indicates the typology of uses specific to the PLUP. The government's intention is determined in light of a consensus obtained from the government stakeholders concerned, which must, among other things, contribute to the coherence of initiatives on public land.

In certain zones where the government intends to confirm a routine use, a vocation can be attributed readily. In zones that present multiple factors, a more refined analysis is necessary, according to several parameters such as a government priority, the needs and interests of regional and local communities, repercussions on existing uses, and so on.

The uses stipulated by the approach to public land use planning are specified in general terms and reflect general intentions, namely, public land use or protection and the method of

⁴ It should be noted that the RCEOs were abolished in 2014. However, they participated in the production of most of the PLUP in force.

application of such use, that is, exclusivity, priority or versatility instead of rights, statuses and specific uses.

In certain instances, when the government intends to promote multiresource use of the territory, specific objectives accompany the intention and use with the aim of specifying them and the anticipated impact for land and resource management in the targeted zone.

APPROVAL OF THE PLANS

Prior to the approval of the PLUP, the impact of the proposed land use on the existing use of the territory, especially from a socioeconomic and institutional standpoint, is evaluated.

The proposed plan is also submitted for consultation among the external stakeholders concerned. This exercise can lead to the revision of certain components of the PLUP, including the intentions.

The approval of the PLUP is the last stage in the land use planning process. By approving the plan, the government formalizes and legitimizes its implementation. The PLUP is approved by Order in Council. It is transmitted to the partners involved in land use and is made public.

The PLUP are subject to biennial follow-up, ad hoc updates and five-year revisions. Under the existing legal framework (*Act respecting the lands in the domain of the State*), the updates must follow the same process as the elaboration of the PLUP. They occur, if need be, in response to a sufficiently important generator of change such as a project or potential to warrant doing so. The five-year revision is stipulated to update, where applicable, the policy directions conveyed by the PLUP.

KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PLUP

The PLUP are produced pursuant to the provisions in the *Act respecting the lands in the domain of the State* and according to the current approach to public land use planning. The MERN coordinates their preparation in collaboration with the government departments and agencies concerned. They can be amended in the same way as they are elaborated. The government approves the PLUP.

The *Act respecting land use planning and development* contains provisions to ensure compliance by the policy directions in the planning tools of the RCM and the MC (LUPDP and MLUDP) with the government policy directions conveyed by the PLUPs. Other statutes also refer to it: the *Sustainable Forest Development Act*, the *Act respecting the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune*, the *Natural Heritage Conservation Act*, the *Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife*, and the *Act respecting threatened or vulnerable species*.

TERRITORY OF APPLICATION

Thirteen administrative regions that encompass a significant proportion of public land are subject to a PLUP. Table 2 presents the 12 PLUP now in force and the areas covered.⁵

⁵ It should be noted that the 13th PLUP covering the Nord-du-Québec region was being elaborated when this review was produced. The PLUP and the reviews of the consultations of external stakeholders can be consulted online (<http://mern.gouv.qc.ca/territoire/planification/planification-affectation.jsp>).

Table 2: Characteristics of the PLUP in force

Region	Order in Council No.	Date of approval	Territory of application (km ²)
Côte-Nord	32-2012	19-01-2012	349 005.52
Outaouais	77-2012	08-02-2012	26 019.50
Mauricie	223-2012	21-03-2012	32 497.00
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	389-2012	18-04-2012	104 637.29
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	532-2012	23-05-2012	58 411.40
Bas-Saint-Laurent	776-2015	02-09-2015	11 498.11
Capitale-Nationale	813-2015	16-09-2015	13 940.00
Chaudière-Appalaches	830-2015	23-09-2015	2 460.00
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	878-2015	07-10-2015	16 399.00
Lanaudière	941-2015	28-10-2015	9328.08
Laurentides	942-2015	28-10-2015	15 745.68
Estrie	315-2017	29-03-2017	874.00

PRODUCTION AND CONTENTS

Under the current approach to public land use planning, the PLUP are documents comprising texts, tables and maps. They also include:

- a summary of the land use planning process followed and the list of participants in the production of the PLUP;
- basic information concerning existing and potential uses and the planning context;
- the division into zones of the public land in the region, a description of the zones (social, environmental and economic characteristics and distinctive elements) and an analysis of the problems and issues identified;
- the government's intentions, the uses attributed and, where applicable, the attendant objectives;
- an assessment of the changes made to existing uses.

PARTICIPATION BY THE STAKEHOLDERS CONCERNED

Government partners

To produce the PLUP, the approach to public land use planning calls for the participation, coordinated by the MERN, of the government stakeholders concerned by the development and protection of public land. They must pool the data and expertise necessary to prepare, according to the land use planning process established, a preliminary version of the land-use plan. The proposal hinges on joint action by the government partners and must be subject to a consensus. The following government departments and agencies participate in the production of the PLUP:

1. the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles;
2. the Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs;
3. the Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques;
4. the Ministère des Affaires municipales et de l'Occupation du territoire;

5. the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications;
6. the Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation;
7. the Ministère de la Sécurité publique;
8. the Ministère de l'Économie, de la Science et de l'Innovation;
9. the Ministère des Transports, de la Mobilité durable et de l'Électrification des transports;
10. the Ministère du Tourisme;
11. Hydro-Québec.

In addition to what is stipulated in the approach to public land use planning, steering committees have been established that assemble the government stakeholders concerned: an interdepartmental steering committee on public land use, and government steering committees on public land use in each of the regions covered by a PLUP.

External stakeholders

The approach to public land use planning also calls for the participation of the key external stakeholders concerned by the management of public land, i.e. regional organizations, the Aboriginal communities, associations, and province-wide organizations or organizations that represent regional and local sectors. Two consultation phases are stipulated for this purpose: an initial consultation at the outset of the process when basic information is collected with a view to presenting data and ascertaining concerns and information from the stakeholders and a second consultation at the conclusion of the process on a proposed land-use plan. The second consultation must facilitate the enhancement of the proposed PLUP before it is submitted to the government for approval. A review of the consultations is appended to each PLUP.

When the PLUP were elaborated, government-RCEO participation panels were established to ensure broader involvement by regional organizations in the land use process.

Summary of the characteristics of the PLUP

The PLUP:

- are produced in each of the administrative regions that include public land, in collaboration with the government stakeholders concerned;
- are elaborated in light of a thorough knowledge of public land, its current and potential use and the context in which the land use process is being carried out;
- factor in the environmental, social and economic characteristics of the regions;
- are based on a diagnosis and structured analysis that determine the problems and issues specific to the territory targeted;
- convey the orientations that are expressed as intentions, uses and, if need be, specific objectives;
- are subject to the consultation of the external stakeholders concerned;
- are approved by Order in Council;
- are officially disseminated and accessible;
- are subject to periodic follow-up;
- are updated from time to time and revised statutorily every five years, in the same way as they are produced.

C. Production of the review

DATA COLLECTION AND METHOD OF ANALYSIS

Several data collection methods were used to produce this review: a survey by questionnaire among the key government and external stakeholders involved in the land use process, documentary research, and meetings with resource persons.

The survey by questionnaire

As noted earlier, the production of the PLUP involves the participation of the government departments and agencies concerned and, at different stages in their elaboration, that of regional organizations and the Aboriginal communities and organizations and associations concerned by public land use.

The knowledge and perception of these categories of stakeholders respecting the approach to public land use planning and the elaboration of the PLUP are regarded as a vital source of information to produce this review.

A sample of 68 stakeholders belonging to these categories was selected to obtain their opinions on the approach to public land use planning and the characteristics of the PLUP. Accordingly, questionnaires adapted to the stakeholders' level of involvement in the land use planning process containing open-ended and closed-ended questions pertaining to the scope of the PLUP, the land use planning process, participation by the stakeholders, and the usefulness of the PLUP were transmitted to them. The participants were asked to answer "Yes" or "No" for certain aspects and to explain this choice. Through the open-ended questions, the respondents were asked to suggest improvements in the approach to public land use planning and the PLUP. Four categories of responses were established to process the responses obtained: aside from "Yes" and "No" answers, a "Yes and No" category and a "No response" category were added, given that certain respondents occasionally gave "Yes and No" answers or did not respond to certain questions. Most of the participants who gave "Yes and No" answers provided explanations on the points deemed to be positive and negative. They were not undecided and their justifications were recognized in the analyses. Appendix 4 contains an example of a questionnaire addressed to the organizations solicited.

The external stakeholders were chosen according to the following criteria: their participation in reflection on the approach to public land use planning or the production of the current PLUP, the representativeness of the interests linked to public land use, and regional representativeness. Appendix 5 presents a list of the stakeholders solicited during the targeted consultation by pinpointing those that responded to it. As for the external stakeholders solicited, 11 of the 13 RCM and eight of the 23 organizations invited responded. In the context of the survey, the MERN also sought the participation of the Assembly of the First Nations of Quebec and Labrador and the Kativik Regional Government (the latter answered the survey questions).

DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

Documents from the following information sources were examined:

1. the PLUP in force including the reviews of the consultations on proposed plans;
2. the presentation of the new approach to public land use planning;⁶

⁶ MERN (2005), Pour un développement harmonieux du territoire public : la nouvelle approche d'affectation du territoire public.

3. the briefs submitted in the context of the examination of the MERN green paper on social acceptability.⁷

The analysis consisted in a critical reading aimed at identifying, for the aspects covered, elements that were subject to comment, questioning or other aspects related to the approach stipulated to produce the PLUP. Moreover, the analysis of the review of the consultations in the PLUP made it possible to validate certain responses provided by the questionnaire respondents.⁸

SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS

To round out the information obtained and clarify certain aspects related to the application of the approach, several meetings were held with members of the team responsible for the implementation of and follow-up to the PLUP in the Direction générale du réseau régional, Secteur du territoire in the MERN.

METHODOLOGICAL LIMITATIONS

The interpretation of the outcomes and observations presented in this review must take into account a series of limitations and methodological anomalies that might affect the outcome of the analyses. Accordingly, in the case of the targeted consultation, the data compiled refer mainly to perceptions. Several participants answered questions without having been involved in the reflection on the approach to public land use planning or in the production of the PLUP. Furthermore, the participation rate varies substantially from one category to another, e.g. between the number of RCM and the number of organizations that responded. Consequently, for certain aspects examined, the analyses conducted factor in the comments formulated in the context of the production of the PLUP instead of during the targeted consultation.

As for the documentary research, the findings hinge on the availability of certain information, linked, in particular, to the recognition of requests from the stakeholders consulted during the elaboration of the PLUP (in the absence of a feedback process, certain data were hard to find). However, despite the absence of this type of data, the documentary analysis rounded out the information drawn from the survey questionnaires received.

Consequently, we cannot affirm unequivocally that the opinions and suggestions put forward by the respondents are representative of the entire array of categories covered during the targeted consultation. However, an examination of the responses obtained revealed a great diversity of information and viewpoints and common trends in the consideration of certain topics, such as the stakeholders' participation in the land use planning process and the role of the PLUP, for example.

The following section presents the findings and observations stemming from the analysis of all of the data compiled.

D. Findings and observations of the review

The findings and observations in the review are presented according to the objectives mentioned in the "Scope of the review" section (Table 1).

⁷ <http://www.assnat.qc.ca/fr/travaux-parlementaires/commissions/CAPER/mandats/Mandat-34817/memoires-deposes.html>.

⁸ The representatives of the organizations solicited who responded to the questionnaire.

1. ATTAINMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S LAND USE OBJECTIVES

ENSURE SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC LAND USE

According to the process stipulated in the approach, the land use choices must be based on an in-depth knowledge of existing and potential activities in the territory targeted and on an analysis of the problems and issues that characterize a territory from a social, environmental and economic standpoint. The management and sustainable development of the territory are assured by the recognition of the three sections when the government determines its intentions with respect to public land use.

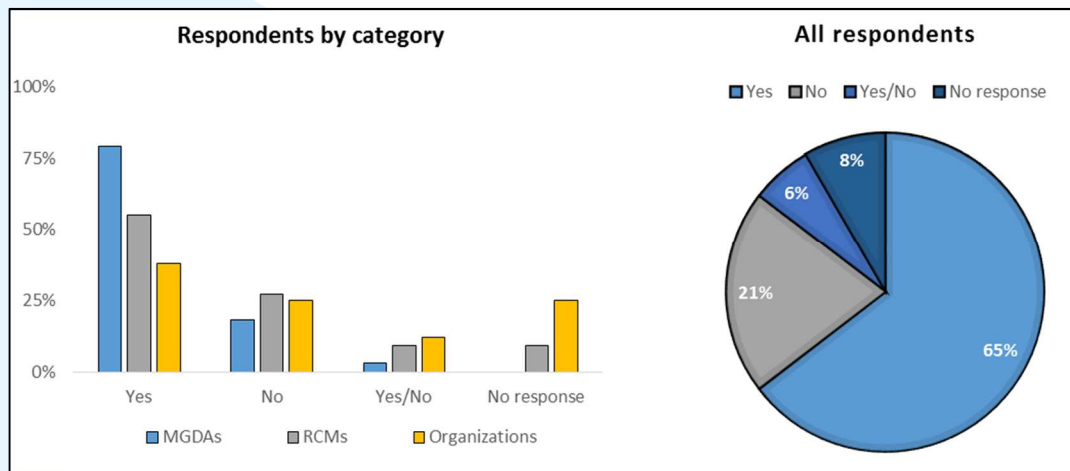
1.1 The integration of the social, environmental and economic dimensions in the determination of land use

Key observations

Although the current approach to public land use planning was elaborated and implemented prior to the adoption in 2006 of the *Sustainable Development Act*, it was designed with a desire to strike a balance between the social, environmental and economic dimensions with respect to land use and to factor in the distinctive characteristics of each region and the concerns of the government and external stakeholders involved. The approach calls for a territorial analysis in terms of social, environmental, institutional and economic issues. The typology of uses is elaborated on a continuum ranging from the appropriate use to the strictest protection, which reflects the importance accorded all of these sections. The policy directions conveyed by the PLUP stem from consensus between the government partners concerned and are subject to consultations of the external stakeholders concerned.

The overall responses obtained during the survey reveal that a large majority of respondents (65%), as shown in Figure 2 below, believe that the current approach attains the objective to integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development. Despite this opinion respecting the approach, roughly one-quarter of the ministerial and external respondents believe that social issues were not sufficiently debated when the PLUP were produced and that less follow-up occurred with regard to environmental and economic issues. On the other hand, a number of regional representatives are of the opinion that the participation of the RCM facilitated better recognition of the social component.

Figure 2: Respondents' perception concerning the recognition of the social, environmental and economic components in the approach to public land use planning



The recognition of the social dimension in the context of land use can prove to be more complex given the nature of certain social concerns such as cultural aspects, conservation potential, the proximity of residential areas, customs, and so on, which are more closely tied to normal activities than to rights and statuses. Such elements are harder to recognize or define in the context of the production of the PLUP if they do not benefit from some form of validation.

The opinions concerning the recognition of the environmental and economic components are affected by the respondents' areas of activity. Some respondents believe that the environmental component is not sufficiently covered while others are of the opinion that it is inordinately covered, to the detriment of the economic component. Several external respondents think that the balance between the social component and the economic and environmental dimensions promoted by the approach to public land use planning is not sought when the PLUP are applied.

Several solutions are suggested to strike a better balance between the social, environmental and economic dimensions in the land use process both by the ministerial respondents and the regional representatives and organizations.

Proposals stemming from the comments received

1. More clearly justify land use decisions (fact sheets on the zones) based on the three dimensions of sustainable development.
2. Take into account statistical data on the economic viability of an industry as points of analysis of economic and social realities.
3. Make provision for priority use for intramunicipal public lands, linked to their proximity to inhabited areas.
4. Better highlight regional dynamics.
5. Analyze the impacts of land use on the activities that the RCM promote.
6. Broaden the themes now covered by the social dimension (public security, cultural aspects, and so on).

To conclude, the concerns raised do not call into question the foundation of the approach to public land use planning that makes provision for the recognition of this type of data. However, in practice, there is good reason to review the process so as to facilitate broader recognition of social factors in the same way as environmental and economic factors.

Area for improvement

- Develop grids and analysis criteria to ensure better recognition of social factors when the PLUP are modified.

SUPPORT THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONS AND INTEGRATE REGIONAL CONCERNS

The approach to public land use planning calls for the production of the PLUP at the administrative region level. It was decided that, in this way, public land use choices can better integrate regional characteristics and take into account interests related to the socioeconomic development of regional and local stakeholders. The land use planning process encompasses consultations during which bodies and organizations can submit their intentions related to the development of activities, projects, and so on, and give their opinions on a proposed PLUP before the government makes a decision.

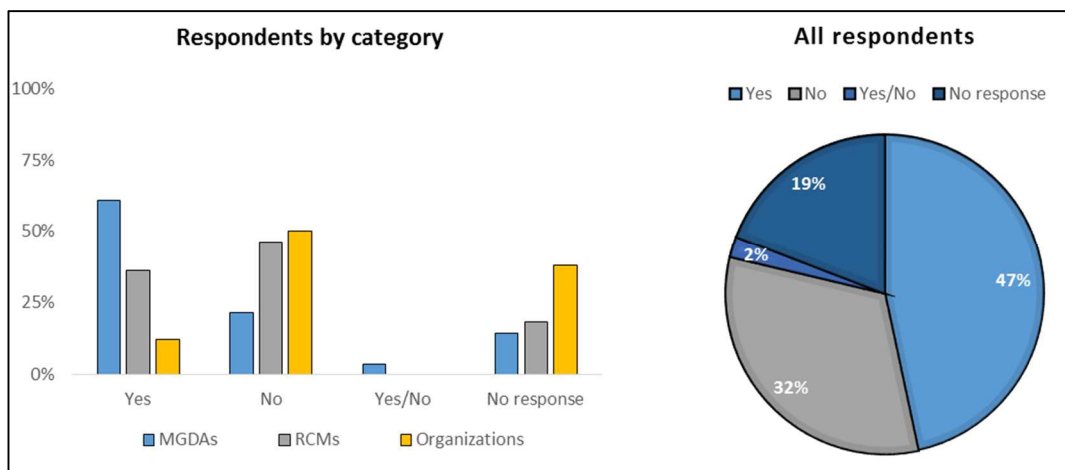
By promoting the harmonious coexistence of existing and anticipated uses in the territory, the PLUP are supposed to facilitate the realization of projects at the regional level and ensure some degree of predictability as regards land use that reassures promoters.

1.2 Recognition of regional concerns

Key observations

The respondents overall are divided on the attainment of this objective: less than half of them believe that it has been attained and almost one-third think that such is not the case. The remaining respondents did not respond or are divided on the question (see Figure 3 below). However, the proportions differ between the categories of respondents. Accordingly, there appears to be a consensus mainly among the government departments and agencies consulted, where 61% of the respondents think that the approach allows for the recognition of regional concerns. The consultation phases stipulated and the addition when the PLUP are produced of participation tables with the RCM and, in some instances, the Aboriginal communities, have, they believe, contributed to better recognition of regional and local concerns.

Figure 3: Respondents' perception concerning the recognition of regional concerns and support for regional development



The opinions of the representatives of the RCM and, in particular, those of the organizations, are divided in this respect, i.e. 46% and 50%, respectively, to the effect that their interests were not adequately considered when the PLUP were produced. As for support for regional economic development, two regional respondents deplore that land use choices did not emphasize regional projects and achievements by according them priority use.

Several respondents from the regions, where the consultation of external stakeholders was confined solely to the proposed PLUP, mentioned that the integration of the needs expressed by the regional stakeholders is difficult, since their consultation occurs at the conclusion of the process, when land use choices have already been decided. However, it must be noted that the decision to proceed in this way was made in the wake of a regional consensus. Several ministerial respondents believe that the integration of regional and local concerns should instead occur at the operational planning stage (regional development plan for the domain of the State, forest planning, and so on).

Several proposals were put forward to better recognize regional concerns in the context of land use.

Proposals stemming from the comments received

1. Make provision to consult the public.
2. Ensure participation by the RCM at key stages, for example, when policy directions are defined.
3. Involve local communities more extensively.
4. Resort to more specific planning tools such as the regional development plans for the domain of the State (RDPDS) and the LUPDP to represent the perspective of local stakeholders.

An analysis of the reviews of the consultations that accompany the PLUP revealed relatively few problems related to the recognition of requests from the RCM and regional organizations concerned. The comments were, by and large, favourable to the contents of the proposed PLUP and no objection was noted. Certain comments received made it possible to enhance the basic information and to specify the policy directions through the addition of specific objectives. Other concerns raised focused on operational or sectoral planning downstream from the PLUP. They were analyzed but did not lead to changes in the proposed PLUP.

As for the recognition of concerns raised by the Aboriginal communities consulted in the context of the production of the PLUP, an examination of the reviews of the consultations reveals that the latter were considered when they fell within the scope of the PLUP.

Consequently, bearing in mind the entire array of factors mentioned earlier, it is possible to consider that this objective was only partially attained and that enhancements in procedures are to be contemplated.

Suggested improvements

- Evaluate the possibility of using the RDPDS (or any other plan of similar scope) to facilitate the incorporation into the PLUP of regional concerns.
- Make provision for a feedback mechanism in respect of stakeholders who make comments during consultations.

1.3 The ease of realization of catalyst projects

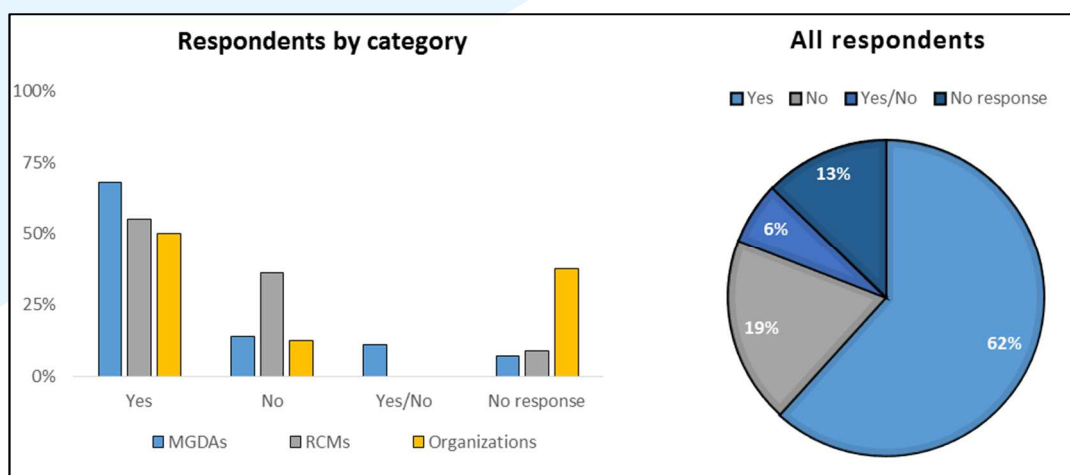
Key observations

A cursory examination of the PLUP now in force reveals that, depending on regional particularities, a large proportion of public land is devoted to multiple uses or multiple uses

adjusted in order to facilitate its development through the realization of varied projects, including projects that are important for the region (see Appendix 6).

The survey findings reveal that, overall, a majority of respondents (62%) believe that catalyst projects are recognized and that the approach allows for public land use for the realization of projects (Figure 4). Agricultural (blueberry fields and maple forests), wind power, regional tourist and other projects are given as examples.

Figure 4: Perception of the recognition of catalyst projects



Among the respondents who expressed an opinion on the topic and think the opposite, some of them find that the approach more broadly facilitates the realization of government catalyst projects rather than regional projects. It has been noted that the updating process does not allow for the prompt integration of catalyst projects since the lead times are lengthy. It has also been noted that the approach does not allow the specific use of ad hoc or linear elements (projects) or elements of limited area that demand specific use.

A number of respondents make suggestions to facilitate the realization of catalyst projects.

Proposals stemming from the comments received

1. Make provision for simplified updating processes and regularly update the PLUP.
2. Provide for a procedure to factor in new projects.
3. Design the PLUP in the form of a geographic information system focusing on land use and the harmonization of uses.

Suggested improvements

- Simplify the steps in updating the PLUP.

SHAPE INITIATIVES PERTAINING TO PUBLIC LAND ACCORDING TO A COMPREHENSIVE VIEW OF ITS USE AND DEVELOPMENT

The third objective that the government is pursuing with the implementation of the current approach to public land use planning is to make known its vision of current and future use of public land. The PLUP stemming from this approach must transmit, to the government and to the external concerned stakeholders, indications for taking into account this long-term vision to enable them to guide their initiatives and ensure their coherence with the aim of harmonizing uses in the territory.

1.4 The capacity of the PLUP to convey a comprehensible vision of the government's intentions

Key observations

The land use planning process seeks to ensure the integration of the interests of the government stakeholders concerned in order to establish a shared vision of the use and protection of public land and ensure the coherence of their initiatives, especially planned initiatives. To achieve this objective, the land use planning process calls for the pooling of data concerning existing activities, projects and potential for development and the determination of the government's intentions in the realm of land use based on consensuses among the government stakeholders concerned. Government consensus building on public land use plays a vital role in achieving such a consensus. Consequently, the policy directions conveyed by the PLUP must reflect such coherence and make known the government's vision regarding the use and protection of public land.

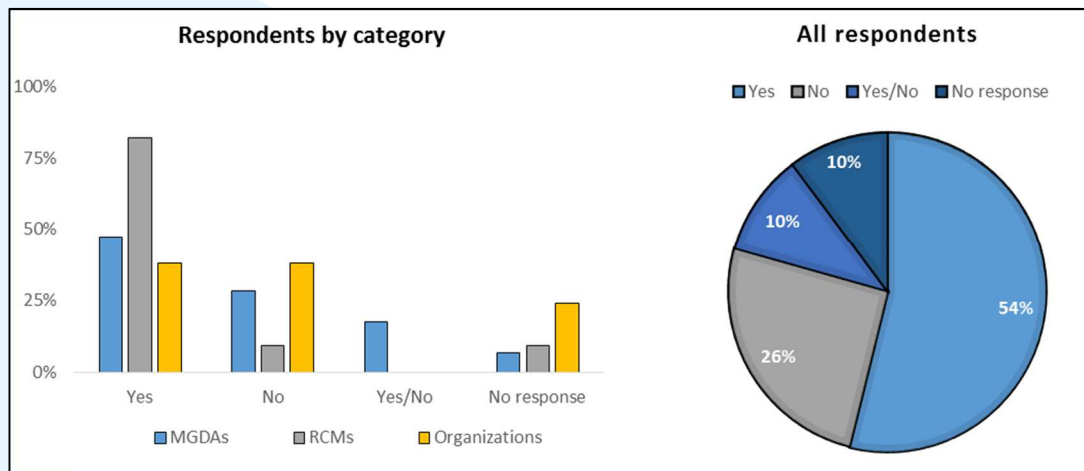
The survey results reveal that over half of the participants think that the PLUP succeed in transmitting to the stakeholders concerned a coherent vision of the government's intentions in the realm of land use. This assessment is most pronounced among representatives of the RCM, but shared among government partners and organizations (see Figure 5 below).

Over one-quarter of the government respondents think that the attainment of this objective depends on a series of factors that are linked to the procedures for carrying out and integrating the policy directions in the PLUP, in particular:

- the possibility of obtaining all data pertaining to the future development of public land (potential, projects, and so on);
- the clarity of the objectives that facilitate the implementation of intended uses by the government departments and agencies concerned;
- the willingness of the government departments and agencies concerned to take into account in their management the policy directions conveyed by the PLUP.

Accordingly, they believe that the perspective of land use must be determined by taking into account all data pertaining to land use, including normal activities, all impending projects, and potential to be developed. In the absence of this type of information, there is a belief that the PLUP risk being considered to be simple tools that inventory the decisions of the government departments and agencies.

Figure 5: Perception of the capacity of the PLUP to convey a comprehensible vision of the government's intentions in the realm of public land use



This question does not concern the approach to public land use planning as such since provision is made in it for the recognition of data of this nature. A number of government and regional respondents believe that the difficulty perceived of assembling all such data stems instead from a lack of collaboration and transparency on the part of certain stakeholders, for example, in making known development potential and impending projects. It also appears to stem from delays in the production of the PLUP, which may mean that the data concerning land use collected at the time of the production of the PLUP are no longer up-to-date when they are adopted.

A number of government and regional respondents also think that there is good reason to consider, in the basic information, projects that are known but not yet in the planning stage. From this perspective, the approach specifies that the government departments and agencies concerned must accept the government projects and that the community must approve regional projects from the Aboriginal communities. Potential must be known and allow for future use.

It is also felt that the policy directions are well understood insofar as the attendant objectives are clear and expectations relating to their implementation are explicit, especially in the case of certain uses of a general nature. One-third of the respondents believe that there is good reason to enhance the PLUP from this standpoint to facilitate the recognition of the policy directions conveyed by the PLUP.

The respondents are of the opinion that the strategic nature of the PLUP and their capacity to ensure the coherence of government initiatives on public land hinges, by and large, on the manner in which the government stakeholders concerned factor in the policy directions in the PLUP. The approach to public land use planning stipulates that each government stakeholder must take the necessary steps to implement the PLUP in its sphere of activity. The RCM and the MC must ensure that their LUPDP and MLUDP conform to the policy directions in the PLUP.

In the context of the targeted consultation, several ministerial respondents mentioned that they continue to carry out initiatives and manage their intervention independently of the PLUP, according to their own legal and regulatory framework. Other respondents indicated that the PLUP does not have the legal force necessary to guide the initiatives of government departments and agencies.

The approach to public land use planning specifies the factors that must contribute to the establishment of a comprehensible vision of intentions respecting public land use and the coherence of government initiatives but does not stipulate explicit obligation for the government departments and agencies concerned to orient their sectoral management to take into account the policy directions stipulated in the PLUP.

As for the availability of the data necessary to elaborate a comprehensible vision of public land use and the clarity of the objectives regarding the implementation of intentions, these aspects are more closely tied to the PLUP production process.

Consequently, it is possible to consider that the approach allows for the attainment of this objective but that, in practice, the capacity of the PLUP to transmit a clear vision of the government's intentions respecting land use depends on the factors mentioned earlier.

Certain respondents suggest improvements in the procedures to strengthen the role that the PLUP play.

Proposals stemming from the comments received

1. Obtain broader knowledge of the development potential of specific sites.
2. Integrate all current uses in the territory (energy transmission, main road network, mining, agricultural, forest, conservation and other potential).
3. Indicate through specific objectives the government's expectations concerning the implementation of the policy directions conveyed by the PLUP.
4. Make provision for legal processes to encourage government departments and bodies to recognize the impact on their activities of the policy directions conveyed by the PLUP.
5. Develop strategic directions respecting public land use.
6. Clarify intentions concerning land use and the attendant objectives.
7. Propose land use that takes into account changing uses in the territory and the desired development.

Suggested improvements

- Make provision for measures to facilitate understanding and the application by the government stakeholders concerned of the policy directions in the PLUP.
- Propose procedures to broaden recognition by the government stakeholders concerned of the policy directions conveyed by the PLUP.

2. THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE APPROACH TO PUBLIC LAND USE PLANNING IN THE RECONCILIATION OF USES IN THE DOMAIN OF THE STATE

The government's intentions concerning public land use established in the wake of joint action by the government stakeholders concerned must factor in the concerns and needs expressed by external stakeholders during the consultations stipulated in the context of the land use planning process. Once the PLUP have been implemented, the policy directions must guide the initiatives of the government departments and agencies and influence the content of the LUPDP and the MLUDP. Consequently, the planning that PLUP afford must ensure the harmonization of uses on public land and the realization of known projects by the host communities.

To determine to what extent the current approach fosters the reconciliation of uses on public land, the review has examined participation by external stakeholders in the land use process and the recognition by the government and regional stakeholders concerned of the policy directions conveyed by the PLUP.

2.1 Participation by external stakeholders in the land use process

Key observations

The approach to public land use planning calls for participation by the following regional and local stakeholders: organizations that are responsible for land-use planning and regional development, industry representatives, environmental groups, users, the Aboriginal communities or the organizations that represent them.

Provision is made to consult them twice in conjunction with the land use planning process:

- when basic information is collected to round out the data and ascertain their needs and concerns with respect to public land use;
- on the proposed PULP, to obtain their opinions. At this stage, the comments expressed can still lead to changes in the PULP. The consultation occurs upstream from decision-making, namely approval by Cabinet of the PLUP. For the sake of transparency, a consultation report is appended to each PLUP once it has been approved.

Since 2011, the approach to public land use planning has allowed for the aggregation of the two stages of consultation of external stakeholders, with the agreement of the representatives of the administrative region concerned. This procedure was used to produce the PLUP of the Bas-Saint-Laurent, Chaudière-Appalaches, Lanaudière and Estrie regions.

In addition to what is stipulated in the approach, to broaden participation by regional organizations in the land use process, government-RCEO participation panels⁹ coordinated by the MERN were established.

When the PLUP of the Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean and Côte-Nord regions were produced, the involvement of the First Nations of Mashteuiatsh, Essipit and Nutashkuan took the form of active participation in the context of the implementation of the memorandum of understanding on a pilot project respecting genuine participation in the elaboration of the PLUP. The other Aboriginal communities concerned were consulted separately to produce the other PLUP.

The current approach to public land use planning does not make provision for public consultations. During reflection on the concept, it was decided that regional organizations and user groups could represent community interests in a more comprehensive perspective geared to the scale of intervention of the PLUP.

In this review, the participation of the stakeholders concerned with the land use process is analyzed from the standpoint of the representativeness of the stakeholders solicited and the current form of participation. The question of public participation in land use is also examined.

First, as regards the representativeness of the external stakeholders involved in the land use process, an examination of the reviews of the consultations accompanying the PLUP showed that significant efforts were made when the PLUP were produced to involve all of the regional and provincial stakeholders concerned. During the consultation on basic information in the eight administrative regions where it took place, 431 external stakeholders were invited to participate and 30 consultation launch meetings were held. Of this number, 198 stakeholders participated in the presentation sessions and 91 submitted comments. The presence of less than half of the stakeholders invited to attend the meetings might stem to some extent from ignorance of the PLUP and its role. The limited number of comments received might reflect the generally favourable reception that the information presented received at that stage.

⁹ The portions of the PLUP involving the participation of regional organizations were elaborated prior to the abolition of the regional conferences of elected officers in 2014.

As for the external stakeholders invited to express their opinions on a proposed PLUP, they numbered more than 580. The data in the reviews of the consultations indicate that, depending on the regional issues, the number of external stakeholders solicited ranges from 41 in the Outaouais region to 78 in the Chaudière-Appalaches region and that between 13% and 36% of organizations submitted comments. During the meetings to present the proposed PLUP that opened the consultation periods, a greater number of organizations participated and discussed the proposed PLUP with government representatives in each region. Appendix 7 of the review presents a list of external participants consulted that submitted comments on the proposed PLUP.

As for participation by the Aboriginal communities in the land use process in the regions targeted, the reviews of the consultations reveal that efforts were made to obtain their opinions on the proposed PLUP. Reminders were sent, presentation meetings were organized and time limits were extended upon request to allow the communities to analyze the documents.

Bearing in mind the considerable number of stakeholders involved in the land use planning process, the oversight stipulated to ensure their participation and the relatively small number of comments received, it can be construed that the approach involved the vast majority of external stakeholders concerned by public land use and the recognition of the concerns raised. This observation is also supported by an examination of the comments received in conjunction with the consultations on the proposed PLUP that does not reveal doubts or objections concerning the proposed intentions respecting land use. The comments were retained when they were apt to be considered in the PLUP but did not alter the policy directions proposed. Other comments were analyzed but it was impossible to consider them since they concerned the operational or sectoral plans downstream from the PLUP.

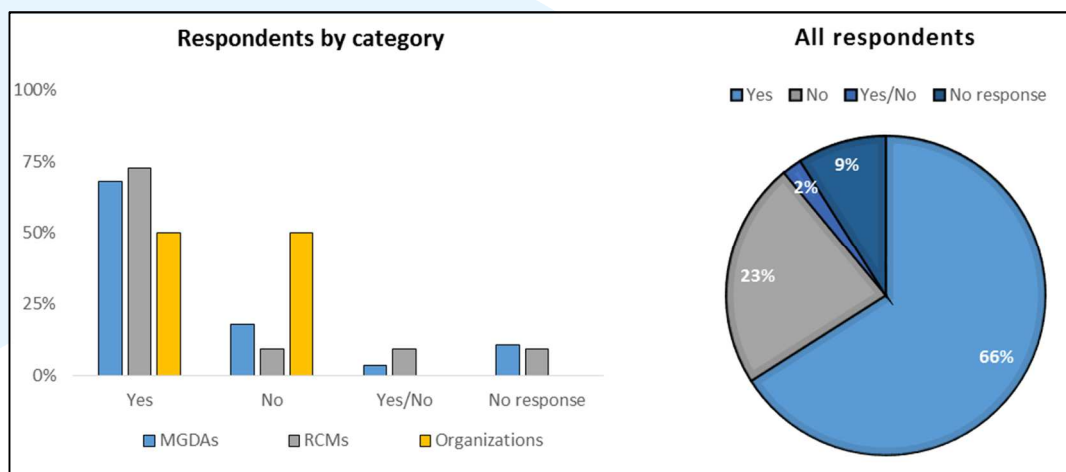
Certain comments received in the context of this consultation revealed concerns on the representativeness of the stakeholders consulted and the form of participation adopted. Accordingly, several organizations expressed the desire that the public also be consulted and felt that the time limits reserved for the consultation phases (30 days for the consultation on the basic information and 120 days for the consultation on the proposed plan) are too short. Several RCM found their role in the land use process to be a purely consultative one and the Aboriginal communities deemed the current form of consultation to be inadequate. Several communities had difficulty commenting on the proposed PLUP because of its complexity. Two communities wanted to receive all of the documentation in English.

During the public hearings held in 2015 in the context of the Parliamentary committee on the MERN Green Paper on social acceptability, several of the briefs submitted broached the question of participation by stakeholders outside the public land use planning process. Proposals were made to enhance the involvement of the stakeholders concerned, including public participation, which is regarded as a factor in social acceptability. It was, therefore, proposed that provision be made to consult the public, or at least nearby residents, in the case of projects included in the PLUP, more closely involve regional organizations (RCM and local municipalities) in the elaboration of the PLUP, and even to base land use on the strategic environmental assessments produced beforehand and on a vision of the development of industries. It was also suggested that industry representatives be consulted, especially in the hydrocarbons sector, when the PLUP are elaborated.

The vast majority of the participants in the 2016 survey on the current approach to public land use planning acknowledge the efforts made in the context of the production of the PLUP with respect to the consultation of the external stakeholders concerned. Indeed, as indicated in Figures 6 and 7 below, overall, more than 60% of the respondents think that the stakeholders now consulted are representative of the categories of users concerned by public land use and that the form of participation (consultation) is adequate. By examining this response according to the categories of respondents, we note that opinions are divided in the organizations

consulted. Half of the respondents believe that the stakeholders now consulted are not necessarily representative of the entire array of interests and that the participation of organizations does not play an economic role and that the general population should be considered.

Figure 6: Perception of the representativeness of the stakeholders consulted under the current approach

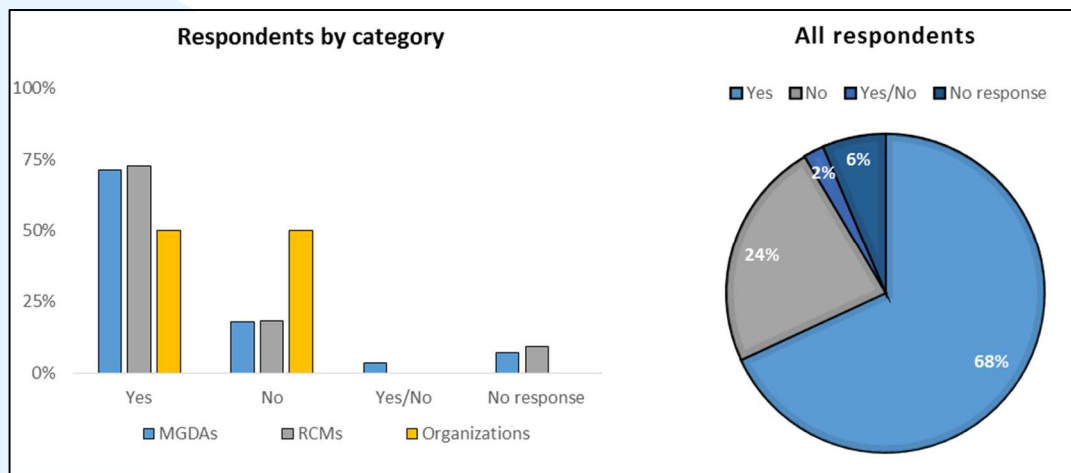


As regards the consultation as a form of participation, differing perceptions were also noted between the categories of respondents. While most government and regional representatives believe that the consultation as a means of involving external stakeholders is adequate, the opinions of participants from the organizations are divided, half of them wanting a form better adapted to the capacity to participate of local organizations, such as presentation and information workshops.

Within the framework of the consultations that took place when the PLUP were produced, several Aboriginal communities felt that the consultation is not an adequate means of recognizing their concerns. They requested the implementation of representative participation processes that allow them to take part in land use planning and development and in the implementation of the PLUP.

As for the steps in the land use planning process stipulated for the consultation of external stakeholders, several respondents from the regions where only one consultation on the proposed PLUP took place felt that involvement of regional and local stakeholders occurs too late in the process and that it is difficult to determine changes. Two representatives of the RCM and the organizations consulted called into question the recognition of the findings of the consultations when the PLUP were elaborated.

Figure 7: Level of agreement and disagreement with the current form of participation



While most of the participants do not call into question the approach to public land use planning as regards the anticipated involvement of external stakeholders, a majority of them agrees with the enhancement of the current consultation process through the addition of more dynamic forms of involvement that facilitate broader participation by the stakeholders, including individuals. Several proposals were made in this respect.

Proposals stemming from the comments received

1. Better promote the PLUP among regional and local stakeholders.
2. Engage in interdepartmental reflection on procedures to enhance participation in the land use process.
3. Provide the stakeholders consulted with feedback.
4. Make provision for participatory mechanisms such as workshops and forums that foster dialogue and an iterative process.
5. Allow the regions to determine the best consultation procedures.
6. Adapt the participation formula to the objectives pursued and the stages in the process.
7. Involve elected municipal officers and citizens' associations as well as the public in the land use planning process.

Bearing in mind the responses received, we can affirm that the vast majority of the government departments and agencies concerned and the RCM deem the approach to public land use planning to allow for adequate participation by external stakeholders both from the standpoint of the representativeness of the external stakeholders consulted and also the form of participation stipulated. There is a different perception among organizations that desire the involvement of communities, individuals and non-economic organizations the farthest upstream from the process.

As for public participation in the land use process, just over half of the respondents from government departments and agencies (51%) and the RCM (55%) believe that such participation should take the form of a consultation. What is more, a number of respondents believe that the addition of a public participation stage risks further encumbering the already lengthy process of producing and updating the PLUP. They also question the possibility of taking into account requests from individuals in the context of the land use process. Respondents from the organizations are more likely (62%) to deem it necessary to make provision for active forms of public participation such as forums for discussion and workshops.

Respondents in all categories made proposals on the possible form of the public consultation and concerning at what point it should occur during the production or updating of the PLUP.

Proposals stemming from the comments received

1. Make provision for brief online surveys, forums, public meetings, the facilitation of a blog, and public open meetings.
2. Participation throughout the process.
3. Involvement in the delimitation of zones.
4. Participation during the territorial analysis of projects and the land use process.
5. Involvement following the definition of the government's intentions and prior to submitting a proposal for approval.
6. Consultation at the conclusion of the updating stage.

Suggested improvements

- Revise the approach to public land use planning in order to integrate a public participation stage during the elaboration and updating of the PLUP.
- Make provision for feedback mechanisms for the stakeholders consulted.
- Better promote the PLUP among regional and local stakeholders.
- Establish government-RCEO participation panels.

2.2 The recognition by the stakeholders concerned of the policy directions conveyed in the PLUP

Key observations

The approach to public land use planning calls for the production of the PLUP based on collaboration by all of the government departments and agencies concerned and the participation of regional organizations.

To give concrete expression to the land use planning process, it was decided, in the context of the elaboration of the PLUP, to establish government steering committees on public land use in the regions targeted. The steering committees enabled the government partners to pool the information and expertise necessary to produce, in the wake of consensus building among their members, of a proposed PLUP.

To ensure the cohesion of the decisions, an interdepartmental steering committee on land use validates and coordinates the deliberations throughout Québec. The committee has a mandate to ensure that the proposals from the steering committees reflect and support government guidelines and policies. It comprises representatives of the same government departments and agencies as those participating on the steering committees.

Land use choices are based on a consensus among the government partners concerned and the uses to which public land is put reflect a shared intention. In the absence of a consensus, the approach calls for the postponement of the land use. An overview of the PLUP in force reveals that recourse to delayed use is infrequent (roughly one-third of cases, see Appendix 6) and usually involves small areas.

Once the PLUP have been adopted and implemented, the policy directions that they contain must guide the initiatives of the government stakeholders concerned and promote the coherence of measures on public land. The capacity of the PLUP to foster the reconciliation of uses on public land also depends on the manner in which the policy directions are taken into account.

The survey participants were questioned about their perception of the capacity of the PLUP to guide the initiatives of government stakeholders, more specifically mining operations and energy-related activities for which the MERN is responsible.

As Figure 8 below shows, from the standpoint of the capacity of a PLUP to guide mining operations, nearly half of the government respondents believe that it cannot do so mainly because the mineral potential likely to be exploited is not recorded in the basic information and because the policy directions in the PLUP are not applied in the case of the mining sector. This observation hinges, in particular, on the perception of several participants that the distribution of claims does not take into account the sensitivity of other uses under way in the territory.

As for energy-related activities, over half of the respondents believe that the PLUP mainly influence activities related to wind power development. On the other hand, they are of the opinion that, in the case of activities related to the development of hydroelectricity and hydrocarbons, recognition of the PLUP is not systematic. Some of them also think that the potential and activities related to the development of these resources should also be better documented and recognized in the PLUP.

The respondents believe that better recognition of the policy directions conveyed by the PLUP in these sectors would more broadly promote the reconciliation of uses on public land. Several proposals were put forward. They mainly affect interdepartmental collaboration, the availability of information on potential, and the legal scope legal impact of the PLUP.

Proposals stemming from the comments received

1. Define the notion of mineral potential for the needs of the PLUP and spatialize the potential.
2. Ensure broader participation by the Secteur des mines in the MERN in the elaboration and updating of the PLUP.
3. Adopt legal provisions to ensure that the policy directions in the PLUP constitute elements that justify restrictions on mining operations.
4. Finalize the MERN's mineral knowledge acquisition plan and take into account the need to update the PLUP.
5. Factor in the policy directions in the PLUP when mineral and energy rights are granted and establish harmonization measures with other activities in the territory.
6. Establish a permanent interdepartmental steering committee involved in the production and updating of the PLUP to foster the involvement of the Secteur de l'énergie in the MERN and Hydro-Québec.

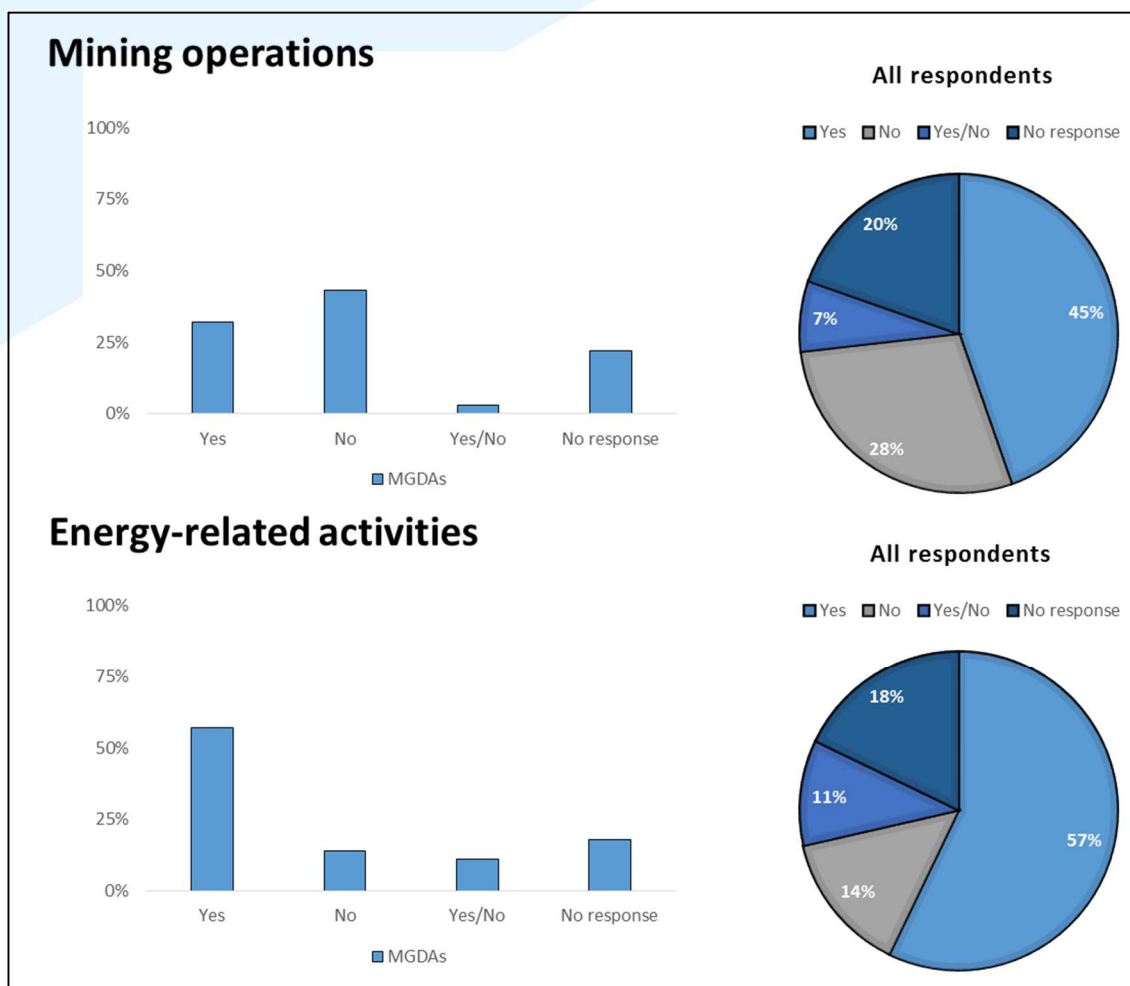
To conclude, it seems that, even if government structures have been established in the context of the production of the PLUP to ensure participation by all of the stakeholders concerned by land use and to establish the government's intentions based on consensus, certain government departments and agencies continue to pursue initiatives and manage interventions in their areas of activity under their legal and regulatory framework without necessarily referring to the policy directions in the PLUP. Consequently, the key aspects should be reviewed that might bolster the influence of the PLUP on the management of the territory and resources, i.e. knowledge of potential and projects, the legal scope of the PLUP, and the interpretation of objectives related to the implementation of the policy directions.

Suggested improvements

- Make provision for mechanisms such as action plans and administrative agreements to encourage the government stakeholders concerned to better factor in the policy directions conveyed by the PLUP.
- Develop a frame of reference to specify the objectives and expectations linked to the implementation of the policy directions in the PLUP.
- Obtain broader knowledge of the mineral, oil, gas and other potential and factor them into the land use process.

- Better oversee participation by the government stakeholders concerned when the PLUP are updated and revised.
- Modify the current statutory framework to bolster the application by the government departments and agencies concerned of the policy directions conveyed by the PLUP.

Figure 8: Perception of the capacity of the PLUP to guide mining operations and energy-related activities



2.3 The harmonization of uses

Key observations

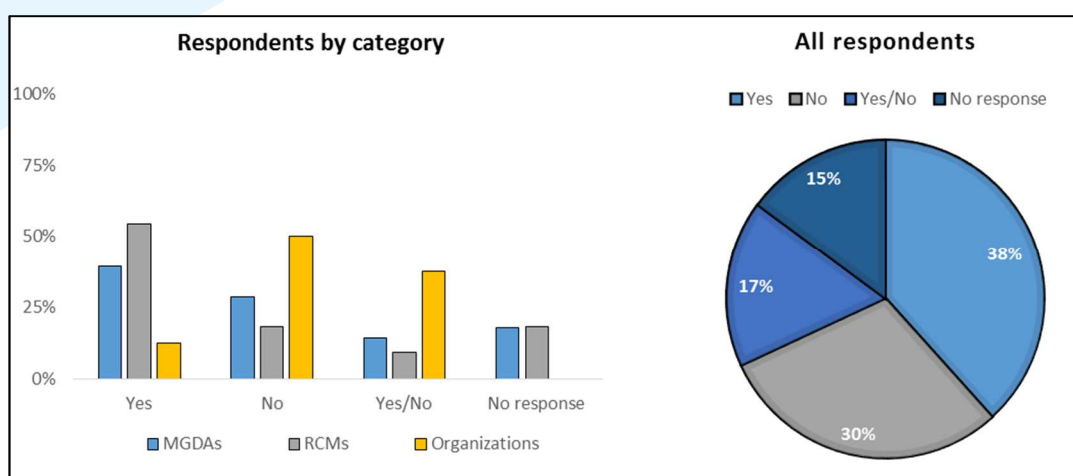
The current approach to public land use planning was designed for the sake of the coherence of government initiatives and the harmonization of current and future uses on public land. The pooling of all data on land use from government stakeholders and province-wide, regional and local organizations and the Aboriginal communities and the analysis of factors specific to the territories targeted by land use must foster the harmonization of uses.

The opinions of the respondents in all categories in this respect are divided. Only one-third of them believe that the PLUP contribute to the harmonization of uses, while the remaining two-thirds either answer “No” and, respectively, do not have an opinion or do not have a firm opinion. Differences of opinion are apparent between the categories of stakeholders questioned: while

55% of the representatives of the RCM are of the opinion that the application of the PLUP makes a contribution, only one representative of the organizations consulted feels that such is the case (see Figure 9 below). A number of participants think that the approach fosters the harmonization of uses because stakeholders participate in the land use process.

As for the respondents from the government departments and agencies, 40% think that the PLUP contribute to the harmonization of uses on public land, while one-quarter of them judge that it is not through the PLUP overall that harmonization can be achieved but instead in connection with the analysis of projects and operational planning such as regional development plans for the domain of the State and integrated land and resource management steering committees that are inputs in the elaboration of the PLUP.

Figure 9: Respondents' perception concerning the role that the PLUP play in the harmonization of uses on public land



The respondents who believe that the PLUP can or should promote the harmonization of uses on public land made several proposals.

Proposals stemming from the comments received

1. Involve the public as early as possible upstream in the planning process.
2. Make provision for better means of consensus building among the parties involved directly or indirectly in public land-use development and planning.
3. Create a use database, establish priority indices and make provision for mitigation objectives for each use.
4. Develop management tools stemming from the PLUP to promote the harmonization and reconciliation of uses.
5. More broadly factor in requests from the communities and more closely involve the RCM in the land use planning process.

Suggested improvements

- Ensure participation by the RCM in key stages in the land use planning process and the updating of the PLUP.
- Introduce a mechanism to promote more effective linking between sectoral planning and the PLUP.

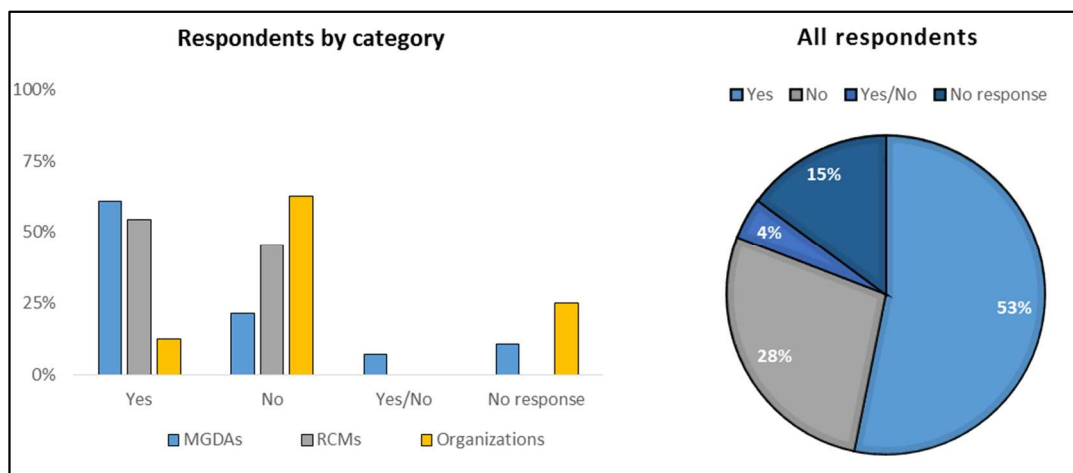
3. THE CAPACITY OF THE PLUP TO FACTOR IN THE CHANGING CONTEXT OF TERRITORIAL MANAGEMENT

3.1 The capacity of the PLUP to be forward-looking

Key observations

Overall, the opinions of the participants questioned on the capacity of the PLUP to be forward-looking are divided (Figure 10). Half of the respondents believe that development and protection intentions respecting the territory, based on an analysis of changes in existing use, ensure the forward-looking nature of the PLUP while others are of the opinion that the analyses factor in certain potential only, such as the tourist potential, for example, and catalyst projects. Lastly, a limited number of respondents believe that the PLUP are static and descriptive. The respondents are of the opinion that, especially because of the usually long lead times required to produce the plans, when the PLUP is implemented, it risks reflecting a management context that is no longer up-to-date. Furthermore, in some instances, it is hard to grasp the development intentions pertaining to the territory. A marked difference of opinions is apparent between the categories of respondents: a majority of government and municipal respondents is convinced of the forward-looking nature of the PLUP while most representatives of the organizations feel that the PLUP do not ensure this role.

Figure 10: Respondents' perception concerning the capacity of the PLUP to be forward-looking



As is the case in point 1.3.1, the proposals for improvement concern the necessity to raise awareness and understanding of the government's intentions with respect to future use of the territory and rely on PLUP that are up to date.

Area for improvement

- More clearly present the scope of the policy directions and objectives that the government is pursuing concerning the future development of the territory and resources.

3.2 The components of the process of updating and revising the PLUP

Key observations

As noted earlier, the PLUP are a form of planning that targets the long term. When a factor that can affect land use is revealed, e.g. new government policy directions respecting the development of an industry, the protection of public land, new potential or projects, an ad hoc update may be necessary. The approach to public land use planning makes provision for ad hoc updates and a comprehensive update at the time of the five-year revision of each PLUP.

The updates target changes in land use, i.e. the intentions, uses and objectives established.

Provisions in the *Act respecting the lands in the domain of the State* stipulate that the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources can modify the PLUP, in the same way as they are prepared.

No ad hoc or comprehensive update had been completed on the date that this review was produced. However, bearing in mind the lengthy lead times that the production of the PLUP require and given that the modifications must follow the same process, it is conceivable that, aside from the collection of basic information, the same steps must be followed, which risks creating a lag between image of the public land use proposed by the PLUP and the management context of the territory when the modified PLUP are applied.

The government and regional respondents were questioned on the possibilities that they anticipated to streamline the process of updating the PLUP. Accordingly, half of the ministerial respondents believe that one way likely to reduce the lead times for the updates would be to not modify the PLUP in the same way as they are elaborated. Such an option requires legal amendments. Moreover, it is proposed that provision be made for a clear process and a timetable to oversee the updates and reduce the extent of follow-up by the Table interministérielle de coordination en matière d'affectation.

The feasibility of these proposals can be examined in conjunction with the revision of the current approach and the implementation procedures.

3.3 The usefulness and use of the PLUP

Key observations

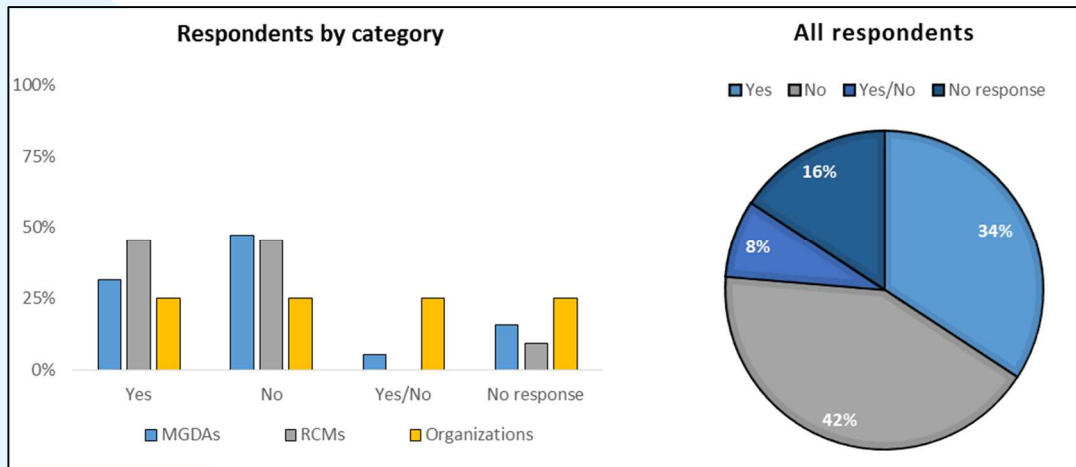
The representatives of the government departments and agencies, the RCM and the organizations were questioned on several aspects:

- the ease of use of PLUP;
- the use to which they put them;
- the usefulness of the sections of the PLUP;
- the ease with which the policy directions in the PLUP can be transposed to sectoral management and municipal planning tools (LUPDP and MLUDP).

The ease of use of PLUP and the use to which they are put

The opinions of the respondents questioned in all categories concerning the ease of use of the PLUP are divided: 42% think that it is rather difficult to use them, while 34% are of the opinion that their use does not pose a problem (Figure 11). Government respondents are more likely to consider the use of PLUP to be difficult and this response can be justified in part by the need expressed to make clearer the objectives that accompany certain intentions and expectations related to their application in the context of their responsibilities to manage land and resources.

Figure 11: Perception of the ease of use of PLUP

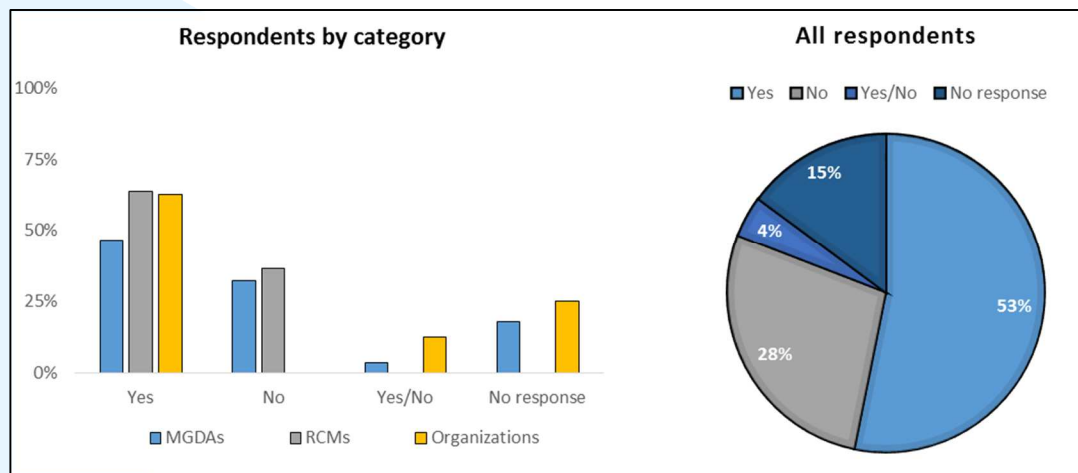


Just over half of the respondents (53%) affirm that they resort to PLUP in the context of their mandates to manage and carry out activities on public land (Figure 12). They appear to be more likely to refer to them in the RCM and the organizations than in government departments and agencies, which is rather surprising given that one of the objectives of the approach to public land use planning is to ensure the coherence of the initiatives of government departments and agencies on public land. The ministerial respondents who claim to refer to the PLUP specify that they are used in several situations, including the granting of rights, territorial analyses, the drafting of notices of compliance of the LUPDP and the MLUDP with the policy directions conveyed by the PLUP, to ascertain what is stipulated as regards use in a given territory, and to verify the coherence of certain projects with the guidelines in force. Some government departments and agencies refer the project promoters to the PLUP to avoid potential use conflicts.

Just over one-quarter of the ministerial respondents questioned affirm that they do not use the PLUP in their management activities. It is difficult for some of them to reject a project pursuant to the policy directions in the PLUP if it satisfies legal requirements. They want mechanisms to be established to heighten awareness upstream among promoters of the policy directions specified by the PLUP. A number of them note the lack of legal force of the PLUP.

A number of government departments and agencies are not in the habit of ensuring recognition of the policy directions conveyed by the PLUP, which risks affecting the capacity of the PLUP to contribute to the coherence of government initiatives and the reconciliation of uses on public land.

Figure 12: The use of PLUP in the management and activities of the stakeholders concerned



Proposals stemming from the comments received

1. Better explain the discrepancies between land use and the use of a portion of the territory to facilitate understanding.
2. More clearly specify to the stakeholders concerned by land use, the specific objectives to multiple use with condition areas and expectations concerning their implementation.
3. Improve cartography and produce maps on the scale of each RCM to facilitate the work of regional land developers who must integrate the policy directions in the LUPDP.
4. Reduce the amount of data that they contain, make them more user friendly and make provision for more efficient computer media.
5. Keep the PLUP up to date.

Suggested improvements

- Anticipate the expectations of the government stakeholders concerned to facilitate the use of the PLUP.
- Establish mechanisms to ensure follow-up by the government stakeholders concerned to the recognition of the policy directions in the PLUP.
- Bolster the legal scope of the PLUP as a tool that conveys government policy directions in the realm of land use.

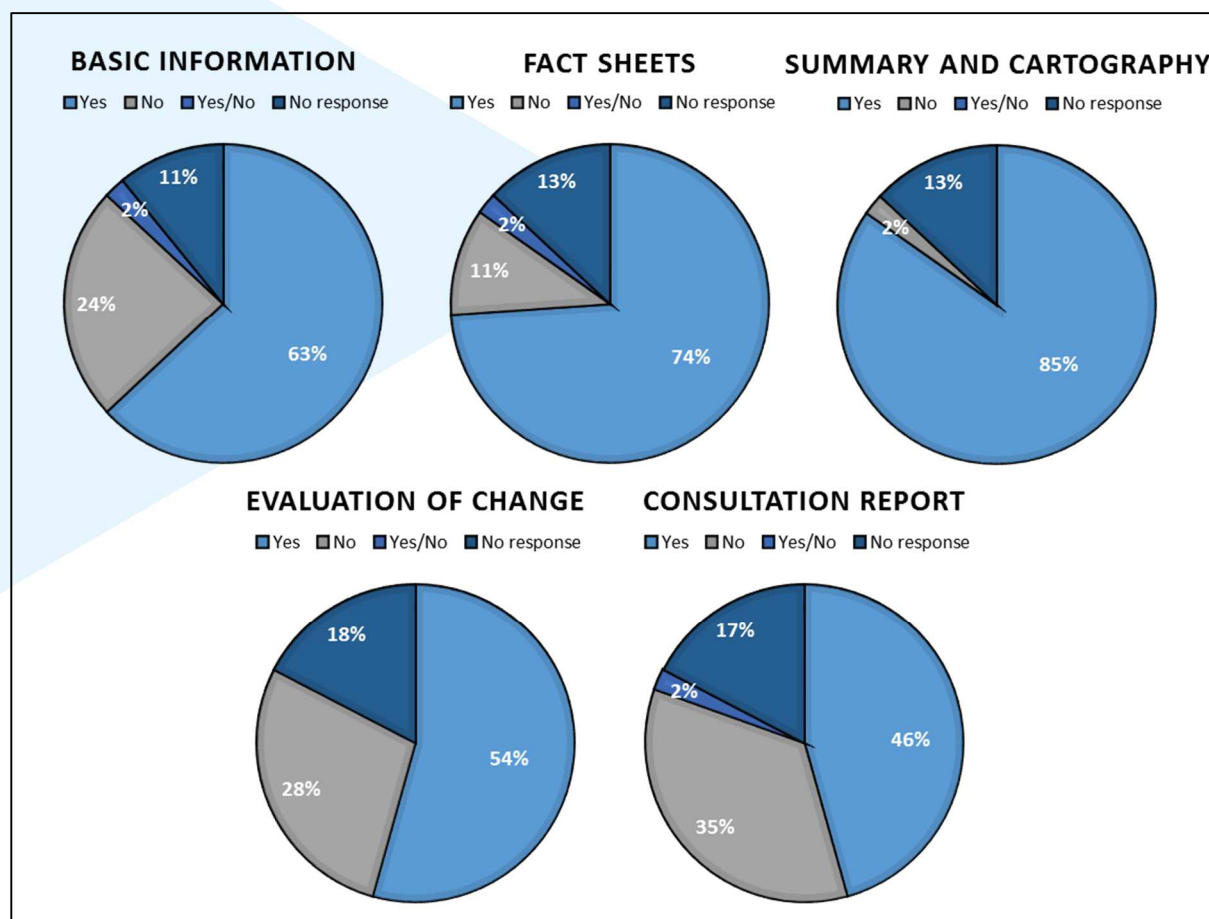
The usefulness of the sections of the PLUP

The PLUP comprise several sections, including:

- basic information;
- fact sheets on the land use zones;
- a summary table of the policy directions and cartography;
- the evaluation report on changes to existing use;
- reviews of the consultation of external stakeholders and the Aboriginal communities.

The respondents were questioned on the usefulness of these components of the PLUP (Figure 13). This means that, overall, the participants find useful the sections of the PLUP, especially the cartography section (85%) and the summary of the policy directions (75%), but less so the reviews of the consultations (46%).

Figure 13: Perception of the usefulness of the sections of the PLUP



However, differences were noted between the categories in respect of which the respondents were questioned, as indicated in Table 3.

Table 3: Perception according to the category of respondent

Sections	Government departments and agencies		RCM		Organizations	
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)	No (%)
1 Basic information	57 ¹⁰	29	72	18	62	12
2 Fact sheets	71	14	82	1	62	0
3 Summary table and cartography	89	0	82	1	62	0

¹⁰ Only "Yes" and "No" answers were considered for the purposes of this table.

4 Evaluation report on changes	61	29	45	36	36	12
5 Reviews of the consultations	57	29	36	45	12	36

While a majority of the respondents from government departments and agencies find all of the sections of the PLUP useful, the respondents from the RCM and organizations consulted appear to refer less often to the sections concerning the evaluation of changes in the existing use of the territory and the reviews of the consultations. Accordingly, in the case of respondents from the RCM, only 45% find the evaluation reports on changes useful and 36% use the information in the reviews of the consultations. The proportion is even smaller in the organizations: 36% and 12%, respectively, of the respondents find the two sections useful for their activities.

A number of respondents also find that sections such as basic information and the fact sheets are voluminous documents that make cumbersome the contents of the PLUP.

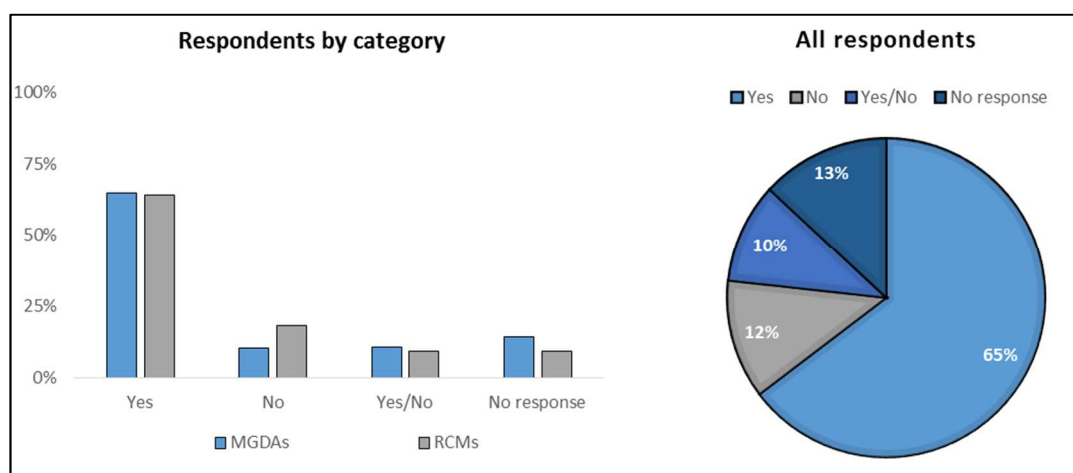
Suggested improvements

- Streamline the contents of the PLUP when they are next revised (more extensively summarize the basic information, the fact sheets and the evaluation of changes to existing uses according to the objectives of the PLUP, and create dynamic links between the sections of the document).

The ease with which the policy directions in the PLUP can be transposed to sectoral management, the LUPDP and the MLUDP

Two-thirds of the representatives of the government departments and agencies and the RCM believe that it is easy to transpose the policy directions conveyed by the PLUP to their management activities (see Figure 14 below). However, a number of participants are of the opinion that there is good reason to better specify the application of the PLUPs in the management of government departments and agencies. This may only partly explain why certain government departments and agencies do not use the PLUP, since there is a discrepancy between the government respondents who claim not to resort to the PLUP (30%) and those who find that transposition is difficult (12%).

Figure 14: Perception of the ease of transposing the policy directions conveyed by the PLUP to sectoral management and the LUPDP and the MLUDP



4. ENHANCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES CONCERNING THE PLUP

The participants in the survey on the current approach to public land use planning were also questioned about the enhancements that they believe are necessary to make the PLUP more effective. The list below summarizes the proposals put forward.

4.1 Proposals from the government respondents consulted

a) To enhance the scope of the approach to public land use planning and the PLUP

1. Develop an approach to public land use planning that facilitates the definition of expectations according to each of the sectors and the government departments and agencies concerned for each of the zones targeted.
2. Make provision for participation by regional organizations in the validation stages of the PLUP.
3. Provide for legal provisions to ensure that initiatives on public land comply with the policy directions in the PLUP.
4. Adopt a simpler land use nomenclature.
5. Better factor in Aboriginal issues specific to the different regions.
6. Streamline the elaboration process by having approved only the land use guidelines.
7. Make provision for automatic land use processes in certain situations such as the establishment of new protected areas.

b) To enhance the elaboration, adoption and updating of the PLUP

1. Establish a steering committee comprising representatives of the public such as individuals, interest groups, and so on.
2. Convert the PLUP to digital versions to facilitate their use and adapt the tools used to disseminate the PLUP to current computer media.
3. Make the PLUP more user friendly (interactive map with links to fact sheets).
4. Make the PLUP more strategic.
5. Make the PLUP less descriptive and eliminate details that do not influence the government's resolve respecting land use.
6. Elaborate use compatibility grids.
7. Establish a permanent interdepartmental steering committee that is involved in all stages of the elaboration of the PLUP in order to promote the involvement of the government stakeholders concerned.
8. Emphasize the presentation of the outcomes of land use.
9. Establish timetables for the updates.
10. Ensure broader participation by land developers in the RCM.
11. Make provision for a cartographic form for the PLUP that facilitates the visualization of intentions and uses and interactive access to the fact sheets pertaining to the zones.
12. Allow the MERN to act as project manager and provide for all of the government departments and agencies concerned to play a consultative role.

4.2 Proposals from the external respondents (RCM and organizations)

a) To enhance the scope of the approach to public land use planning and the PLUPs

1. Provide the RCM with a printed version of the PLUP to better inform individuals and community partners.

b) To enhance the elaboration, adoption and updating of the PLUP

1. Create a web-based platform to consult the document online.

2. Introduce the necessary resources to facilitate the involvement of local stakeholders in the elaboration of the PLUP.
3. Allow communities and regional organizations the possibility of submitting requests for modifications of the PLUP.¹¹
4. Organize discussion meetings with province-wide organizations.

4.3 Suggested improvements

1. Establish a permanent interdepartmental steering committee that participates in all stages of the elaboration of the PLUP in order to promote the involvement of the government stakeholders concerned.
2. Make the PLUP more user friendly.
3. Streamline the elaboration process by having approved only the land use guidelines.
4. Establish timetables for the updates of the PLUP.
5. Promote the PLUP by more broadly involving the RCM.
6. Introduce concrete measures to facilitate the involvement of local stakeholders in the elaboration and updating of the PLUP.
7. Implement concrete measures to bolster the coherence of government representatives on public land.

Conclusion

The current approach to public land use planning appears to generally meet the expectations of the vast majority of stakeholders questioned on the topic within the framework of the targeted consultation held in December 2016 and January 2017. The MERN's efforts to involve the government departments and agencies concerned, municipal organizations, the Aboriginal communities and the overwhelming majority of stakeholders concerned with public land use during the production of the PLUP now in force are acknowledged and even appreciated. However, most of the respondents suggest enhancements to better address issues that concern them, including the recognition of local needs, agricultural and archaeological potential, participation in the land use planning process, and the capacity of the PLUP to convey a comprehensible, up-to-date vision of the government's intentions with respect to the use and protection of public land. Some of the proposed enhancements affect the current approach to public land use planning while other, more numerous ones are related instead to procedures governing the production of the PLUP.

An examination of the contents of a series of comments also revealed that a certain ignorance persists of the scope of the PLUP and their role in relation to other ministerial planning pertaining to the management of land and resources in the domain of the State (for example, the PLUP are confused with the regional development plans for the domain of the State). Several other comments suggest ignorance of the approach to public land use planning from the standpoint of the involvement of external stakeholders when the PLUP are modified and as regards the scope of the typology of uses (the latter is structured according to the intentions concerning use and protection, to varying degrees, rather than on the basis of rights and statuses).

¹¹ However, this possibility is clearly mentioned in point 8 ("Updating") of the current approach, which stipulates that any stakeholder consulted from the regional and local sectors or the Aboriginal communities can request an update.

Bearing in mind the observations and enhancements suggested, the approach could be modified to allow the PLUP to maximize their role as a planning tool that ensures the coherence of government initiatives and the reconciliation of uses on public land. Indeed, it has been noted that the government partners concerned by the use and protection of the territory continue to manage their activities according to their own legal and regulatory framework without necessarily factoring in the policy directions in the PLUP. Some of them request instead the integration of rights and statuses into the PLUP, which is one reason why the PLUP still often seems to be perceived as a profile of land use rather than a strategic planning tool, contrary to what the current approach recommends. The approach can thus be revised to broaden the involvement of the government departments and agencies concerned in the administration of the policy directions conveyed by the PLUP in land and natural resource management.

In the context of the enhancement of the MERN's practices pertaining to social acceptability, the approach to public land use planning must also be reviewed to add other stakeholders and the public. Forms of active participation and feedback aimed at the stakeholders involved in the wake of decision-making are to be contemplated. To this end, the integration of public participation procedures should be achieved such that it neither encumbers the existing process nor lengthens lead times.

The aspects called into question also affect the production of the PLUP. The enhancement of certain components such as the contents of the basic information, the recognition of concerns and follow-up to regional concerns and the time limits for elaboration and approval, could have a positive impact on other facets such as the capacity of the PLUP to be forward-looking, convey a comprehensible, shared vision of land use, foster the reconciliation of uses, and so on. Reflection must also focus on the simplification of the production and updating process of the PLUP to enable them to more quickly integrate changes from the standpoint of the use and protection of public land. Numerous stakeholders are of the opinion that the lengthy lead times to produce the PLUP contradict the vitality of changes in activities on public land, which makes the tool static and incapable of reflecting the current situation. The respondents have suggested several improvements to this end such as streamlining the contents, broadening dissemination and relying more extensively on the geomatics tool that can be explored when reviews are conducted of the approach to public land use planning and implementation procedures.

Summary of the suggested improvements

To broaden the capacity of the PLUP to ensure the coherence of government initiatives on public land and the reconciliation of uses

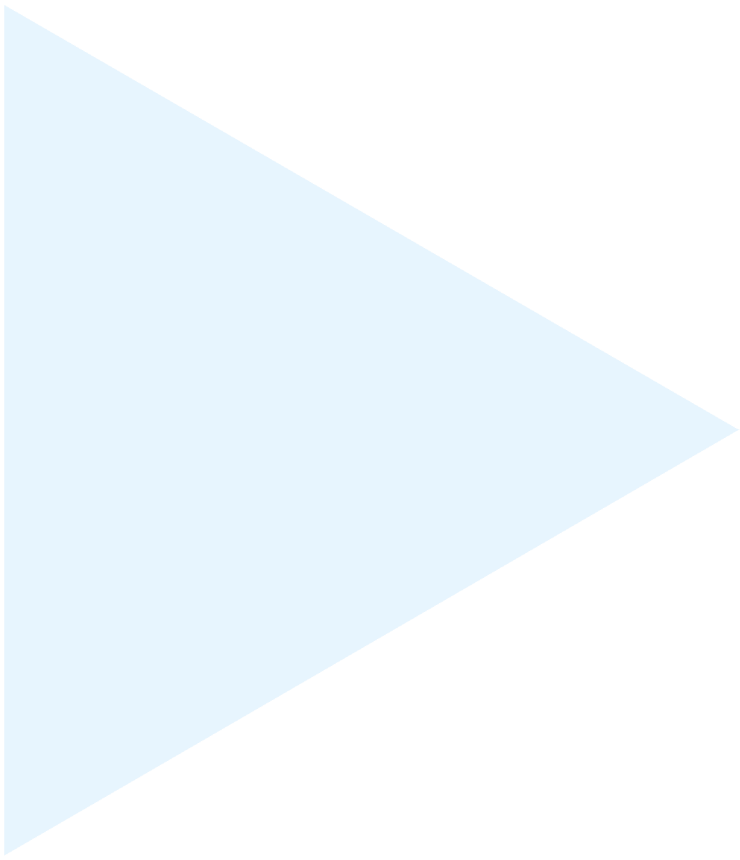
- Obtain broader knowledge of potential, especially mining and energy potential, in order to better factor them into the land use process.
- Better recognize social factors in the PLUP.
- Evaluate the possibility of using other planning such as RDPDS to facilitate the transposition of regional concerns in conjunction with the PLUP.
- Make provision for mechanisms such as action plans, agreements, follow-up and so on, to encourage the government stakeholders concerned to better factor in the policy directions conveyed by the PLUP.
- Specify the objectives and expectations linked to the implementation of the policy directions in the PLUP.
- Better oversee participation by the government stakeholders concerned when the PLUP are updated and revised (permanent interdepartmental steering committee, update timetable, follow-up mechanisms).
- Modify the statutory framework to bolster the application by the government departments and agencies concerned of the policy directions conveyed by the PLUP.

To ensure broader participation by external stakeholders

- Make provision for a feedback mechanism in respect of the recognition of comments made during the consultations.
- Review the approach to public land use planning, especially to incorporate a public consultation stage into it.
- Better publicize and promote the PLUP by more broadly involving the RCM.
- Establish government-RCM steering committees.
- Facilitate the involvement of local stakeholders in the elaboration and updating of the PLUP.

To make the PLUP more user friendly

- Make provision for measures to facilitate understanding and the application by the government stakeholders concerned of the policy directions in the PLUP.
- More clearly present the scope of the policy directions and objectives that the government is pursuing concerning the future development of the territory and resources.
- Streamline the contents of the PLUP, e.g. more extensively summarize the basic information, the fact sheets and the evaluation of changes to existing uses according to the objectives of the PLUP, and create dynamic links between the sections of the document.
- Streamline the updating process by having approved, for example, only the land use guidelines.



Annexes

Annexe 1. Orientation 2 du MERN en matière d'acceptabilité sociale



Rendre plus transparents et plus participatifs les mécanismes de planification et de conciliation des usages dans les plans d'affectation du territoire public (PATP) et les actualiser

Le Ministère a entre autres responsabilités celle de veiller au maintien et au respect de l'intégrité du territoire québécois, de gérer les terres du domaine de l'État par l'attribution de droits fonciers, de contrôler l'occupation du territoire et de planifier son utilisation. En matière de planification de l'utilisation du territoire public et de conciliation des usages, le Ministère est responsable de l'élaboration des PATP, à l'échelle des régions administratives et avec la participation des ministères et organismes concernés. Par l'intermédiaire de ce type de plan, le gouvernement véhicule les orientations et les objectifs de protection, de conservation et de mise en valeur du territoire public et des ressources naturelles qu'il entend privilégier pour assurer leur développement durable. Par ailleurs, le plan régional de développement du territoire public (PRDTP) détermine de concert avec les organismes gouvernementaux et régionaux où, quand et comment il est possible d'attribuer des droits fonciers sur les terres du domaine de l'État. À ce jour, des PRDTP ont été élaborés dans huit régions du Québec pour documenter le volet récréotouristique et dans deux régions pour le volet éolien.

Le processus actuel d'élaboration des PATP implique essentiellement les ministères et organismes gouvernementaux concernés ainsi que le milieu régional et associatif et présente des limites en matière de participation citoyenne. Le PATP est un outil indispensable de planification en amont des projets spécifiques de développement et, par ailleurs, il est peu connu du public. Le processus de planification territoriale, qui mène à terme à la réalisation des projets de développement, doit assurer la participation des communautés et des citoyens concernés afin de pouvoir mieux tenir compte des enjeux de développement des milieux touchés et des préoccupations des citoyens. Afin de favoriser une meilleure participation de la population à la révision des PATP, le processus de révision de l'ensemble des plans sera étalé sur une période de cinq années et intégrera des étapes de consultation du public.

Objectif 1 Rapprocher la planification du citoyen.

Objectif 2 Réviser et améliorer les outils de planification territoriale.



Pour concrétiser la deuxième orientation, le Ministère révisera l'approche actuelle d'affectation et révisera l'ensemble des PATP sur une période de cinq années.

Action 1	Réaliser une consultation ciblée sur l'approche d'affectation.
Action 2	Publier le bilan des PATP.
Action 3	Évaluer la pertinence de préciser la portée des plans d'affectation territoriale, notamment à l'égard des activités liées aux ressources énergétiques et minières.
Action 4	Évaluer la faisabilité d'élargir la portée des PRDTP pour inclure les volets énergétiques et miniers actuellement non couverts.
Action 5	Réaliser des consultations, ciblées et publiques, sur la proposition d'approche révisée d'affectation.
Action 6	Adopter l'approche révisée d'affectation.
Action 7	Réviser l'ensemble des PATP selon l'approche adoptée.

Annexe 2. Acteurs gouvernementaux et externes ayant été sollicités pour participer à la réflexion sur l'approche d'affectation actuelle

Ministères	1 Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation
	2 Ministère de la Culture et des Communications
	3 Ministère de la Sécurité publique
	4 Ministère de l'Environnement (maintenant le ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques)
	5 Ministère des Affaires municipales et de la Métropole (maintenant le ministère des Affaires municipales et de l'Occupation du territoire)
	6 Ministère des Transports (maintenant le ministère des Transports, de la Mobilité durable et de l'Électrification des transports)
	7 Ministère du Conseil exécutif (Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones)
Organismes gouvernementaux	1 Hydro-Québec
	2 Société de la faune et des parcs du Québec (maintenant intégrée au ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs).
	3 Tourisme Québec (maintenant le ministère du Tourisme)
Associations et organismes nationaux	1 Assemblée des Premières Nations du Québec et du Labrador
	2 Association des aménagistes régionaux du Québec
	3 Association déroulage et sciage de feuillus du Québec
	4 Association des biologistes du Québec
	5 Association des centres locaux de développement du Québec
	6 Association des consultants en foresterie
	7 Association des producteurs de copeaux du Québec inc.
	8 Association des régions du Québec
	9 Associations touristiques régionales associées du Québec
	10 Aventure Écotourisme Québec
	11 Canards Illimités
	12 Confédération des syndicats nationaux
	13 Conférence des coopératives forestières du Québec
	14 Quebec Forest Industry Council
	15 Conseil de la recherche forestière du Québec
	16 Faculté de foresterie et de géomatique de l'Université Laval
	17 Fédération des clubs de motoneigistes du Québec
	18 Fédération des pourvoires du Québec inc.
	19 Fédération des producteurs acéricoles du Québec
	20 Fédération des producteurs de bois du Québec
	21 Fédération des trappeurs gestionnaires du Québec
	22 Fédération des travailleurs du papier et de la forêt
	23 Fédération des travailleurs et travailleuses du Québec
	24 Fédération québécoise de la faune
	25 Fédération québécoise des gestionnaires de zecs
	26 Fédération québécoise des municipalités
	27 Fédération québécoise du canot et du kayak
	28 Fédération québécoise pour le saumon de l'Atlantique
	29 Fonds mondial pour la nature — Canada
	30 Fraternité nationale des forestiers et travailleurs d'usines
	31 Justice sociale — Conférence religieuse canadienne

	32 Ordre des ingénieurs forestiers du Québec
	33 Ordre des technologues professionnels du Québec
	34 Regroupement des associations forestières du Québec
	35 Regroupement des locataires des terres publiques du Québec inc.
	36 Regroupement des sociétés d'aménagement forestier du Québec
	37 Regroupement national des conseils régionaux de l'environnement du Québec
	38 Solidarité rurale du Québec
	39 Syndicat canadien des communications, de l'énergie et du papier
	40 Syndicat des métallos
	41 Syndicat des producteurs de bleuets du Québec
	42 Union des municipalités du Québec
	43 Union québécoise pour la conservation de la nature
Communautés autochtones	<i>Les Abénaquis</i>
	1 La communauté d'Odanak
	2 La communauté de Wôlinak
	<i>Les Algonquins</i>
	1 La communauté de Hunter's Point
	2 La communauté de Kebaowek
	3 La communauté de Kitcisakik communauté de Kitigan Zibi
	4 La communauté de Lac-Rapide
	5 La communauté de Lac-Simon
	6 La communauté de Pikogan
	7 La communauté de Timiskaming
	8 La communauté de Winneway
	<i>Les Attikameks</i>
	1 La communauté de Manawan
	2 La communauté d'Obedjiwan
	3 La communauté de Wemotaci
	<i>Les Cris</i>
	1 La communauté de Chisasibi
	2 La communauté d'Eastmain
	3 La communauté de Mistissini
	4 La communauté de Nemiscau
	5 La communauté d'Oujé-Bougoumou
	6 La communauté de Waskaganish
	7 La communauté de Waswanipi
	8 La communauté de Wemindji
	9 La communauté de Whapmagoostui
	10 L'Administration régionale crie
	<i>Les Hurons-Wendats</i>
	1 La communauté de Wendake
	<i>Les Innus</i>
	1 La communauté de Betsiamites
	2 La communauté d'Essipit
	3 La communauté de La Romaine
	4 La communauté de Mashteuiatsh
	5 La communauté de Matimekossh
	6 La communauté de Mingan
	7 La communauté de Natashquan

	8 La communauté de Pakuashipi
	9 La communauté d'Uashat-Maliotenam
	Les Malécites
	1 La communauté des Malécites de Viger
	Les Micmacs
	1 La communauté de Gaspé
	2 La communauté de Gesgapegiag
	3 La communauté de Listuguj
	Les Mohawks
	1 La communauté d'Akwesasne
	2 La communauté de Kahnawake
	3 La communauté de Kanesatake
	Les Naskapis
	1 La communauté de Kawawachikamach
	Les communautés inuites
	1 Village nordique d'Akulivik
	2 Village nordique d'Aupaluk
	3 Village nordique d'Inukjuak
	4 Village nordique d'Ivujivik
	5 Northern village of Kangiqsualujuaq
	6 Village nordique de Kangiqsujaq
	7 Village nordique de Kangirsuk
	8 P.O. Box 210
	9 Village nordique de Kuujuarapik
	10 Village nordique de Puvirnituq
	11 Village nordique de Quaqtaq
	12 Village nordique de Salluit
	13 Northern Village Kangiqsualujuaq
	14 Village nordique d'Umiujaq
Organismes de la région du Nord-du-Québec	1 Kativik Regional Government
	2 Comité consultatif de l'environnement Kativik
	3 Comité consultatif pour l'environnement de la Baie-James

Annexe 3. Typologie des vocations utilisée pour l'affectation du territoire

Vocation	Définition	Effet de la vocation sur les usages du territoire	Exemples
Utilisation spécifique	Utilisation exclusive des terres ou d'une ressource.	La nature de l'utilisation préconisée dans cette partie du territoire a pour effet d'empêcher la pratique de toute autre forme d'activité.	Zone agricole de production, Exploitation minière.
Utilisation prioritaire	Utilisation des terres ou des ressources qui est privilégiée et qui subordonne les autres activités.	Les possibilités de mise en valeur des terres et des ressources sont limitées ou soumises à des contraintes en raison de la nature de l'utilisation préconisée.	Les possibilités de mise en valeur des terres et des ressources sont limitées ou soumises à des contraintes en raison de la nature de l'utilisation préconisée.
Utilisation multiple modulée	Utilisation polyvalente des terres et des ressources, avec des modalités ou des règles adaptées à des conditions environnementales, paysagères, culturelles, sociales ou économiques particulières.	L'utilisation des terres et des ressources est adaptée en fonction d'une ou des caractéristiques propres à cette partie du territoire.	Lieu utilisé à des fins usuelles par les populations, parc régional, secteur archéologique, paysage particulier, parties de territoire public intramunicipal, territoire de forêt habitée, territoires fauniques structurés, secteur à risque d'origine naturelle.
Utilisation multiple	Utilisation polyvalente des terres et des ressources.	Les nombreuses activités dans cette partie du territoire se poursuivent telles qu'elles sont pratiquées au moment de la prise de décision.	Territoire public en général
Protection	Sauvegarde d'une composante du patrimoine naturel ou culturel qui subordonne les autres activités.	Les activités dans cette partie du territoire doivent être réalisées selon des mesures particulières qui sont établies pour répondre aux objectifs de protection de la composante naturelle ou culturelle ciblée.	Habitat faunique, rivière patrimoniale, paysage humanisé, lieu historique, milieu fragile.
Protection stricte	Préservation d'aires rares, exceptionnelles ou représentatives du patrimoine naturel, de sa biodiversité ou du patrimoine culturel.	Pour assurer l'atteinte des objectifs de protection, la panoplie des activités possibles est grandement limitée. Lorsque d'autres activités sont permises, elles sont soumises à des contraintes strictes.	Réserve écologique, réserve aquatique, réserve de biodiversité, parc national, habitat floristique, habitat faunique d'espèce menacée, écosystème forestier

Vocation	Définition	Effet de la vocation sur les usages du territoire	Exemples
			exceptionnel, refuge faunique.
Affectation différée	Report de l'affectation accompagné de mesures provisoires de gestion.	L'utilisation existante et les nouvelles utilisations du territoire sont soumises à des mesures provisoires.	Zone litigieuse.

Annexe 4. Exemple de questionnaire transmis aux associations et aux organismes dans le cadre de la consultation ciblée sur l'approche d'affectation (2016-2017)

MISE EN CONTEXTE

Le ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles (MERN) a élaboré, au cours des deux dernières années, des orientations ministérielles en matière d'acceptabilité sociale dans le but d'améliorer et de moderniser ses façons de faire en y intégrant davantage les facteurs d'influence de l'acceptabilité sociale des projets de mise en valeur. Sont visés notamment les outils et les pratiques de gestion des terres du domaine de l'État et des ressources énergétiques et minérales.

Parmi ces outils, on dénombre le Plan d'affectation du territoire public (PATP). Ainsi, l'orientation 2 du Livre vert sur les orientations du MERN en matière d'acceptabilité sociale prévoit de « rendre plus transparents et plus participatifs les mécanismes de planification et de conciliation des usages dans les plans d'affectation du territoire public et les actualiser ».

Dans un premier temps, le MERN a l'intention de dresser un bilan des PATP portant notamment sur l'approche actuelle. Pour ce faire, il est prévu, entre autres, de s'adresser aux ministères et organismes (M/O) interpellés par l'affectation du territoire public et ayant été impliqués dans l'exercice d'affectation afin de recueillir des informations sur leur participation et leur contribution lors de cet exercice, sur leur perception des forces et des faiblesses de l'outil ainsi que sur les possibles améliorations souhaitées.

Vous êtes donc invités à participer à la collecte de renseignements qui alimenteront l'élaboration du bilan portant notamment sur l'approche mise en œuvre.

Important! L'exercice auquel vous êtes conviés ne vise pas à évaluer les résultats attendus à la suite de la mise en œuvre des PATP de dernière génération, puisque leur déploiement est assez récent. Ce qui est recherché concerne plus particulièrement les thématiques suivantes :

1. la participation des intervenants concernés à la démarche;
2. la portée des PATP (rôle, contenu);
3. la démarche d'affectation (étapes);
4. le processus d'approbation et l'utilisation des PATP.

Votre participation constitue une source précieuse d'informations qui mérite d'être mise à profit.

À cet effet, il vous est demandé de répondre aux questions qui suivent.

Merci de participer à cet exercice !

Nom	
Organisme	
Courriel	
N° de téléphone	

Préambule

Le 17 février 2005, le Conseil des ministres approuvait le document intitulé « La nouvelle approche d'affectation du territoire public ». La dernière génération des PATP a vu le jour à la suite de l'approbation de ce document.

Selon cette approche actuellement en vigueur, le PATP est devenu un outil d'orientations gouvernementales générales en matière de protection et d'utilisation du territoire public (terres et ressources naturelles). Les principaux buts poursuivis avec la mise en place de cette nouvelle façon de faire étaient :

- d'assurer la cohérence des interventions sur le territoire des M/O (intégration des orientations dans la gestion) en balisant leurs actions;
- de guider les différents gestionnaires du territoire public;
- d'influencer le contenu des planifications élaborées par les instances municipales;
- de permettre à l'ensemble des intervenants et à la population en général de mieux connaître les intentions du gouvernement en ce qui a trait au développement du territoire public.

L'approche vise aussi à permettre une gestion intégrée des terres et des ressources naturelles du domaine de l'État et de prendre en compte les possibilités futures de développement par l'intégration d'un plus large éventail de potentiels et de projets. Pour ces raisons, une nouvelle typologie de vocations, basée sur l'idée de polyvalence du territoire et d'un continuum entre conservation et mise en valeur dans les utilisations, a été appliquée.

Élaboré selon cette nouvelle formule, le PATP est devenu un outil d'orientations gouvernementales générales en matière de protection et d'utilisation du territoire public (terres et ressources naturelles).

À ce jour, des PATP réalisés selon cette approche ont été adoptés dans 11¹² des 13 régions administratives du Québec où la réalisation d'un PATP était justifiée par une présence significative de territoire public.

THÈME 1 - PARTICIPATION DES INTERVENANTS CONCERNÉS PAR LA DÉMARCHE D'AFFECTATION

Dans le cadre de la préparation des PATP, les acteurs gouvernementaux concernés ont été invités à se joindre aux travaux afin de mettre en commun leurs expertises. Ainsi, les PATP ont été élaborés en concertation avec les représentants du ministère des Affaires municipales et de l'Occupation du territoire, du ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs, du ministère de la Culture et des Communications, du ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, du ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation, du ministère de la Sécurité publique, du ministère des Transports, de la Mobilité durable et de l'Électrification des transports, du ministère de l'Économie, de la Science et de l'Innovation et d'Hydro-Québec.

Des tables gouvernement-Conférence régionale des élus (CRÉ) sur l'affectation du territoire public avaient également été ajoutées en cours de processus dans le but de favoriser la prise en compte des préoccupations et des besoins régionaux.

Finalement, des acteurs du milieu ont été consultés sur la proposition d'affectation avant son dépôt au gouvernement. Plus précisément, il s'agit des organismes qui ont des responsabilités en aménagement du territoire et en développement régional, les communautés autochtones ou les organismes qui les représentent, les organismes identifiés dans la Convention de la Baie-James et du Nord québécois ainsi que les associations et les organismes qui représentent des groupes d'industries, des groupes d'utilisateurs ou des groupes d'intérêts qui sont concernés par les orientations gouvernementales relatives à l'utilisation du territoire public.

Question 1 Est-ce que votre organisme a été consulté lors des travaux sur l'approche actuelle d'affectation?

Oui	☐
Non	☐

Question 2 Est-ce que votre organisme a été consulté lors de la réalisation des PATP de dernière génération?

Oui	☐
Non	☐

¹² Il s'agit des régions suivantes : Bas-Saint-Laurent (2015); Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (2012); Capitale-Nationale (2015); Mauricie (2012); Outaouais (2012); Abitibi-Témiscamingue (2012); Côte-Nord (2012); Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine (2015); Chaudière-Appalaches (2015); Lanaudière (2015); Laurentides (2015). Les PATP de l'Estrie et du Nord-du-Québec sont à venir.

Question 3 Est-ce que le PATP est connu des membres ou des personnes que vous représentez?

Oui		Expliquez pourquoi :
Non		Expliquez pourquoi :

Question 4 Considérez-vous que votre organisme a été impliqué adéquatement lors de la réflexion sur l'approche actuelle d'affectation?

Oui		
Non		Expliquez pourquoi :

Question 5 Considérez-vous que votre organisme a pu participer adéquatement aux démarches menant à la réalisation des PATP?

Oui		
Non		Expliquez pourquoi :

Question 6 Quels sont les éléments qui vous amènent à considérer que votre organisation n'a pas pu participer adéquatement à la préparation des PATP?

1. Fréquence des rencontres inadéquate	
2 Informations transmises ne sont pas assez prises en compte	
3 Choix final de l'affectation	

4 Typologie des vocations difficile à comprendre	☐
5. Suivi effectué inadéquat	☐
6. Difficulté à transmettre des informations	☐
7. Autre, spécifiez :	☐

Question 7

Est-ce que les attentes du gouvernement concernant la nature de votre participation à l'élaboration des PATP étaient claires?

Oui	☐	
Non	☐	<i>Expliquez pourquoi :</i>

Question 8

Est-ce que votre participation a donné les résultats attendus par votre organisme?

Oui	☐	
Non	☐	<i>Expliquez pourquoi :</i>

THÈME 2 : LA PORTÉE DES PATP (rôle et contenu)

Le PATP établit et véhicule les orientations du gouvernement en matière de protection et d'utilisation des terres et des ressources du domaine de l'État.

Il guide les différents gestionnaires du territoire public dans leurs actions (émission des droits et cohérence des interventions) et permet à l'ensemble des intervenants de mieux connaître les intentions gouvernementales à l'égard du territoire public.

Il est mis à la disposition des acteurs gouvernementaux pour que ceux-ci en intègrent les orientations dans leur gestion. De plus, il est transmis aux MRC pour la préparation des schémas d'aménagement et de développement.

Le PATP présente un portrait régional, une analyse des problématiques et des enjeux auxquels les gestionnaires des terres du domaine de l'État et des ressources sont confrontés, une vocation correspondant à l'intention gouvernementale retenue et, si nécessaire, des objectifs spécifiques précisant l'intention gouvernementale. Plus concrètement, il fournit des informations de base sur la région visée, des cartes et des fiches descriptives pour chacune des zones d'affectation.

Question 9 Selon vous, est-ce que l'approche actuelle d'affectation :

- Assure l'intégration des trois dimensions du développement durable (économie, sociale et environnement)?

Oui		Expliquez pourquoi :
Non		Expliquez pourquoi :

- Permet de dégager une vision à long terme compréhensible de l'utilisation attendue pour le territoire public?

Oui		Expliquez pourquoi :
Non		Expliquez pourquoi :

- Prend en compte les projets structurants en développement sur le territoire?

Oui		Expliquez pourquoi :

Non		<i>Expliquez pourquoi :</i>

Question 10 L'un des objectifs visés par l'élaboration de l'approche actuelle était de rendre les PATP plus prospectifs. Selon vous, les PATP atteignent-ils cet objectif?

Oui		<i>Expliquez :</i>

Non		<i>Comment cette lacune pourrait-elle être comblée?</i>

Question 11 Est-ce que les PATP de dernière génération aident à harmoniser les usages sur le territoire public (ex. : nouveau projet)?

Oui		<i>Expliquez pourquoi :</i>

Non		<i>Expliquez pourquoi :</i>

Question 12 Est-ce que les sections suivantes du PATP vous sont utiles?

		Oui	Non
1	Information de base		
2	Fiches descriptives des zones d'affectation		
3	Tableau synthèse des orientations et cartes		

4	Rapport d'évaluation des changements à l'utilisation existante		
5	Rapport de consultation		
6	Autres informations : veuillez préciser ci-dessous		

Question 13 Si vous avez répondu oui à au moins un élément de la question 12, veuillez mentionner dans quel contexte ou dans le cadre de quels travaux ces informations vous sont utiles.

THÈME 3 – LA DÉMARCHE D'AFFECTION (étapes)

La démarche d'affectation vise à déterminer, pour chaque portion de territoire, l'intention gouvernementale à l'égard du territoire public, c'est-à-dire ce que le gouvernement entend faire quant à son utilisation ou à sa protection. L'atteinte de ce résultat se fait par l'intermédiaire de plusieurs étapes.

Aux fins du présent exercice, seules les étapes faisant l'objet de questions sont présentées ci-dessous.

La collecte de l'information de base

Cette information touche trois domaines :

1. le contexte susceptible d'influencer les résultats de la démarche d'affectation;
2. les utilisations existantes du territoire;
3. les utilisations possibles du territoire.

Question 14 Jugez-vous que l'information de base :

• est facile à obtenir?

Si **non**, veuillez préciser pourquoi vous considérez qu'elle est difficile à obtenir :

Oui	Non

• couvre bien tous les domaines concernés ci-haut mentionnés?	☐	☐
Si non , veuillez expliquer pourquoi :		
• contient des éléments superflus?	☐	☐
Si oui , veuillez préciser lesquels :		
• omet certains aspects?	☐	☐
Si oui , veuillez préciser lesquels :		

Question 15 Est-ce que votre organisme souhaiterait participer à la collecte de l'information de base?

Non	☐	
Oui	☐	<i>Expliquez comment et quelle en serait la valeur ajoutée :</i>

La détermination de la problématique et des enjeux

La description de chaque zone permet de déterminer la problématique et les enjeux auxquels les gestionnaires des terres et des ressources sont confrontés. Cette détermination constitue le diagnostic de l'utilisation du territoire public pour la zone. Le diagnostic peut s'avérer crucial pour privilégier une affectation lorsque plusieurs possibilités d'utilisation s'offrent dans une seule zone.

Certains enjeux peuvent être d'ordre économique, par exemple, le maintien de l'emploi ou l'accès aux ressources. D'autres sont d'ordre social, comme la fréquentation du territoire par les populations ou la survie même de certaines communautés. D'autres encore concernent l'environnement, comme la préservation de la qualité d'un site ou la conservation de milieux fragiles. Enfin, certains enjeux se rapportent spécifiquement à la gestion, comme l'harmonisation des usages sur le territoire public.

Question 16 Considérez-vous que la démarche actuelle permet la prise en compte des préoccupations et de la vision des acteurs locaux relativement à l'utilisation du territoire?

Oui	☐	
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Non		Expliquez pourquoi :

La définition de l'intention gouvernementale

À partir de l'information de base recueillie et des enjeux de chaque zone, le gouvernement définit son intention quant à l'utilisation du territoire public. Il n'y a qu'une seule intention par zone, libellée en termes généraux, car dans bien des cas, elle concerne des intérêts multiples. L'intention correspond au but général poursuivi par le gouvernement pour l'utilisation du territoire public dans la zone.

Pour certaines zones, lorsque le gouvernement entend consacrer une utilisation existante (un parc de conservation par exemple), la définition de l'intention peut se faire de façon quasi automatique.

Par contre, pour d'autres zones où les enjeux sont multiples, il faut procéder à une analyse plus complète où sont pris en considération différents paramètres comme la compatibilité des utilisations, la réponse aux besoins et intérêts des populations locales, les répercussions anticipées sur l'utilisation existante ou le contexte.

Dans ces cas, la situation qui a cours dans la zone est analysée sous plusieurs aspects et plusieurs paramètres et données sont examinés avant de convenir d'une intention.

Question 17 Considérez-vous que les intentions gouvernementales traduisent bien les intérêts et les enjeux qui concernent votre organisme?

Oui		Expliquez pourquoi :

Non		Expliquez pourquoi et comment ce processus pourrait être amélioré :

L'attribution des vocations

Une fois que l'intention est définie pour une zone, elle est transposée sur une carte à l'aide d'une vocation qui y correspond. L'attribution d'une vocation à une portion du territoire peut confirmer et

reconduire une utilisation existante, signaler le besoin d'adapter les pratiques de gestion ou annoncer qu'une modification de l'utilisation existante y est prévue à plus ou moins long terme.

Six types de vocations peuvent être utilisés : utilisation spécifique, utilisation prioritaire, utilisation multiple modulée, utilisation multiple, protection et protection stricte. De plus, il est possible de reporter la décision et de différer l'affectation. Une affectation est attribuée ultérieurement, opération qui prend la forme d'une mise à jour du plan d'affectation.

Question 18 Selon vous, est-ce que la typologie des vocations permet aux acteurs locaux, dont les citoyens, et aux promoteurs de bien comprendre les activités qui peuvent avoir lieu sur les différentes parties du territoire public?

Oui		
Non		<i>Veuillez préciser pourquoi et proposer des pistes de solutions :</i>

La définition des objectifs spécifiques

Des objectifs spécifiques peuvent être ajoutés à l'intention gouvernementale ainsi qu'à la vocation pour tenir compte d'une particularité d'une zone. Ces objectifs précisent davantage l'intention gouvernementale. Ils peuvent s'appliquer à toute une zone ou à des parties de celle-ci.

Question 19 Est-ce que les objectifs spécifiques retenus remplissent bien leur rôle qui vise à permettre une meilleure compréhension des intentions gouvernementales et des effets attendus relativement à la gestion du territoire?

Oui		
Non		Expliquez pourquoi :

L'évaluation des changements apportés à l'utilisation existante

Une analyse est réalisée pour évaluer les changements que l'affectation proposée apporte à l'utilisation existante. Chaque acteur gouvernemental a la responsabilité d'évaluer l'affectation proposée en fonction de ses responsabilités. Elle permet de vérifier les conséquences de ces changements et de statuer s'ils sont acceptables ou non. Elle fournit des indications sur les effets probables de l'affectation proposée. Le rapport d'évaluation des changements apportés à l'utilisation existante est annexé au PATP.

Question 20 Est-ce que ce rapport vous permet de mieux comprendre les effets du PATP sur la gestion des terres et des ressources et, plus généralement, sur l'utilisation du territoire public?

Non		Expliquez pourquoi :
Oui		Précisez pourquoi et comment ce processus pourrait être amélioré:

La consultation sur une proposition de plan

À la suite de la préparation du PATP par les M/O, la proposition d'affectation fait l'objet d'une consultation auprès d'acteurs des milieux régional et local et des communautés autochtones. Un rapport est par la suite transmis aux acteurs consultés.

Question 21 Selon vous, le choix des types de participation retenue, soit la consultation ciblée et les modalités choisies pour la mettre en œuvre, est-il adéquat?

Oui		
Non		Expliquez pourquoi et comment elle pourrait être améliorée :

THÈME 4 - PROCESSUS D'APPROBATION ET UTILISATION DES PATP

Les questions suivantes ont pour objectif de dégager d'autres pistes de solutions afin d'améliorer les PATP.

Question 22 Quelle utilisation faites-vous du PATP dans le cadre de vos mandats?

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Question 23 Est-ce que l'utilisation du PATP est :

Facile	☐
Moyennement difficile	☐
Ardue	☐

Question 24 Quelles améliorations pourraient être apportées au PATP afin de faciliter la lecture des informations qui s'y trouvent?

Question 25 Dans le contexte où le MERN souhaite intégrer une ou des étapes de consultation publique à la démarche d'affectation :

- à quelle(s) étape(s) de la préparation et de la modification du PATP serait-il approprié de le faire?

- qui devrait être responsable de coordonner l'exercice?

Question 26 Outre la consultation, le MERN devrait-il aller encore plus loin dans la participation active du public (forums d'échanges, atelier, etc.)?

Non	☐	
Oui	☐	<i>Expliquez pourquoi :</i>

Question 27 À quelles étapes de la préparation ou de la modification du PATP les activités de participation active du public seraient-elles applicables?

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Question 28 Selon vous, est-il possible de concilier les activités de participation active du public avec l'objectif de simplification des processus d'élaboration des PATP poursuivi par le MERN?

Oui		Expliquez pourquoi :
Non		Expliquez pourquoi :

Question 29 Avez-vous d'autres suggestions à formuler pour améliorer les PATP?

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Autres commentaires

S'il y a des éléments que vous souhaitez préciser ou ajouter qui n'ont pu être mentionnés précédemment, nous vous invitons à utiliser la section ci-dessous.

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Annexe 5. Intervenants sollicités lors de la consultation ciblée sur l'approche d'affectation (2016-2017)

Nom de l'organisme	Réponse
Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles	
1 Secteur du territoire, Direction des affaires régionales	✓
2 Secteur du territoire, Directions régionales : 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15	✓
3 Secteur de l'énergie, Direction de la coordination et des affaires intergouvernementales	-
4 Secteur des mines, Direction de la promotion et du soutien aux opérations	✓
5 Secrétariat général	✓
Autres ministères et organismes	
1 Ministère des Affaires municipales et de l'Occupation du territoire, Direction générale de l'urbanisation et de l'aménagement du territoire	✓
2 Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs, Direction du soutien à la gestion du régime forestier	✓
3 Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs, Direction des territoires fauniques structurés et de la gestion intégrée des ressources	-
4 Ministère de la Culture et des Communications, Direction des politiques de culture et des relations interministérielles	✓
5 Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, Direction générale de l'analyse et de l'expertise régionales du Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	✓
6 Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation, Direction générale du développement et de l'aménagement du territoire agricole	✓
7 Ministère de la Sécurité publique, Service de l'analyse et des politiques	-
8 Ministère des Transports, de la Mobilité durable et de l'Électrification des transports, Service du développement durable et des systèmes de transport intelligents	✓
9 Ministère de l'Économie, de la Science et de l'Innovation	✓
10 Hydro-Québec, vice-présidence Affaires corporatives et Secrétariat général	✓
Municipalités régionales de comté (MRC)	
1 MRC Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	✓
2 MRC de la Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	✓
3 Ville de La Tuque	✓
4 MRC des Laurentides	✓
5 MRC du Granit	-
6 MRC de Manicouagan	✓
7 MRC de La Haute-Gaspésie	-
8 MRC de la Matapédia	✓
9 MRC de Portneuf	✓
10 MRC d'Abitibi	✓
11 MRC de Matawinie	✓
12 MRC de Montmagny	✓

Nom de l'organisme	Réponse
13 MRC de la Côte-de-Gaspé	✓

Nom de l'organisme	Réponse
Associations, organismes représentants des utilisateurs	
1 Association des aménagistes régionaux du Québec ¹³	✓
2 Union québécoise pour la conservation de la nature ¹	-
3 Assemblée des Premières Nations du Québec et du Labrador ¹	-
4 Fédération québécoise des gestionnaires de zecs ¹	✓
5 Conseil de l'industrie forestière du Québec ¹	-
6 Ordre des ingénieurs forestiers du Québec ¹	-
7 Fédération des trappeurs gestionnaires du Québec ¹	-
8 Fédération québécoise des chasseurs et pêcheurs (Fédération québécoise de la faune) ¹	-
9 Regroupement des locataires des terres publiques du Québec ¹	✓
10 Association des archéologues du Québec	✓
11 Association québécoise des producteurs d'énergie renouvelable	-
12 Technocentre éolien	-
13 Association minière du Québec	-
14 Association de l'exploration minière du Québec	✓
15 Association des producteurs de tourbe du Québec	-
16 Syndicat des producteurs acéricoles du Bas-Saint-Laurent	-
17 Syndicat des producteurs de bleuets du Québec	✓
18 Fédération de l'UPA de la Mauricie	-
19 Conseil régional de l'environnement de la Côte-Nord	-
20 SEPAQ	✓
21 Fédération des pourvoires du Québec	-
22 Union des producteurs agricoles de la Gaspésie et des Îles (UPA)	-
23 Kativik Regional Government (KRG)	✓
Représentants des communautés autochtones et organismes de représentation ayant participé activement à la préparation des PATP (exercices régionaux)	
Conseil des Montagnais du Lac-Saint-Jean (communauté de Mashteuiatsh)	Pas de questionnaire transmis
Conseil de la Première Nation Essipit (communauté d'Essipit)	Pas de questionnaire transmis
Conseil tribal Mamuitun (Communautés membres : Essipit, Mashteuiatsh, Matimekosh–Lac-John, Pessamit, Uashat-Maliotenam)	Pas de questionnaire transmis
Conseil des Montagnais de Natashquan (communauté de Natashquan)	Pas de questionnaire transmis

¹³ Organismes ayant formulé des commentaires lors de la consultation sur la nouvelle approche (2004).

Annexe 6. Information détaillée concernant l'affectation du territoire

Région (code)	Superficie Territoire public (km ²)	Affectation	
		Vocations	%
Abitibi-Témiscamingue (08)	58 411,40	Utilisation spécifique	-
		Utilisation prioritaire	1,1
		Utilisation multiple modulée	49,4
		Utilisation multiple	41,6
		Protection	0,4
		Protection stricte	6,7
		Protection stricte projetée	0,8
		Affectation différée	-
Bas-Saint-Laurent (01)	11 498,11	Utilisation spécifique	-
		Utilisation prioritaire	5,73
		Utilisation multiple modulée	43,64
		Utilisation multiple	41,55
		Protection	5,07
		Protection stricte	4,02
		Protection stricte projetée	-
		Affectation différée	-
Capitale-Nationale (03)	13 940	Utilisation spécifique	-
		Utilisation prioritaire	1,8
		Utilisation multiple modulée	56,8
		Utilisation multiple	9,8
		Protection	17,5
		Protection stricte	14,1
		Protection stricte projetée	-
		Affectation différée	-
Chaudière-Appalaches (12)	2460	Utilisation spécifique	-
		Utilisation prioritaire	0,3
		Utilisation multiple modulée	11
		Utilisation multiple	70
		Protection	14
		Protection stricte	5
		Protection stricte projetée	-
		Affectation différée	-
Côte-Nord (09)	349 005,52	Utilisation spécifique	-
		Utilisation prioritaire	2,4
		Utilisation multiple modulée	68,24
		Utilisation multiple	19,61
		Protection	0,42
		Protection stricte	8,26
		Protection stricte projetée	-
		Affectation différée	1,07
Gaspésie—Îles-de-la- Madeleine (11)	16 399	Utilisation spécifique	-
		Utilisation prioritaire	3,15
		Utilisation prioritaire projetée	0,56
		Utilisation multiple modulée	31,60
		Utilisation multiple	49,35
		Protection	7,65
		Protection projetée	0,01
		Protection stricte	7,60

Région (code)	Superficie Territoire public (km ²)	Affectation	
		Vocations	%
		Protection stricte projetée	0,05
		Affectation différée	-
Lanaudière (14)	9328,08	Utilisation spécifique	-
		Utilisation prioritaire	0,05
		Utilisation multiple modulée	49,90
		Utilisation multiple	36,21
		Protection	1,30
		Protection stricte	12,54
		Protection stricte projetée	-
		Affectation différée	-
Laurentides (15)	15 745,68	Utilisation spécifique	-
		Utilisation prioritaire	0,04
		Utilisation multiple modulée	63,19
		Utilisation multiple	24,06
		Protection	3,68
		Protection stricte	7,50
		Protection stricte projetée	-
		Affectation différée	1,14
Mauricie (04)	32 497	Utilisation spécifique	-
		Utilisation prioritaire	2,17
		Utilisation multiple modulée	36,07
		Utilisation multiple	53,54
		Protection	0,30
		Protection stricte	7,81
		Protection stricte projetée	-
		Affectation différée	0,11
Outaouais (07)	26 019,50	Utilisation spécifique	-
		Utilisation prioritaire	0,05
		Utilisation multiple modulée	52,81
		Utilisation multiple	36,68
		Protection	2,23
		Protection stricte	8,23
		Protection stricte projetée	-
		Affectation différée	-
Saguenay–Lac-Saint- Jean (02)	104 637,29	Utilisation spécifique	-
		Utilisation prioritaire	0,27
		Utilisation multiple modulée	53,74
		Utilisation multiple	37,92
		Protection	0,08
		Protection stricte	7,85
		Protection stricte projetée	-
		Affectation différée	0,14

Annexe 7. Partenaires externes impliqués dans la démarche de préparation des plans d'affectation

Table de participation gouvernement-CRE	MRC/villes consultées	Communautés autochtones consultées	Autres partenaires consultés
PATP de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue			
<i>Pour la conférence régionale des élus</i> • MRC d'Abitibi • MRC d'Abitibi-Ouest • MRC de Témiscamingue • MRC de La Vallée-de-l'Or • Ville de Rouyn-Noranda • Commission régionale sur les ressources naturelles et le territoire (CRRNT)	• Ville de Rouyn-Noranda¹⁴ • MRC de Témiscamingue • MRC d'Abitibi • MRC d'Abitibi-Ouest • MRC de La Vallée-de-l'Or • CRE	• Administration régionale crie • Conseil de bande de Lac-Barrière • Conseil de la nation Anishnabe du Lac-Simon • Conseil de bande de Timiskaming • Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni • Conseil des Anicinapek de Kitcisakik • Conseil des Atikamekw d'Opitciwan • Première Nation de Longue-Pointe • Première Nation de Wolf Lake • Première Nation Eagle Village-Kipawa Note : Des séances d'information ont été organisées à la demande des communautés suivantes :	• Action boréale de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue • Archéo-08 • Association canadienne de la pierre • Association de l'exploration minière du Québec • Association des gestionnaires de zecs de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue (AGZAT) • Association des producteurs de tourbe du Québec • Association des trappeurs de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue • Association forestière de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue • Association minière du Québec • Association québécoise de la production d'énergie renouvelable • Association régionale des pourvoiries de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue (ARPAT) • Canards Illimités Canada • Comité conjoint de chasse, de pêche et de piégeage (CCCPP) • Comité consultatif de l'environnement de la Baie-James (CCEBJ) • Commission forestière régionale • Compagnie Abitibi-Consolidated du Canada • Conseil québécois du loisir

¹⁴ Dans ce tableau, les organismes ayant formulé des commentaires lors des consultations sont inscrits en caractères gras.

Table de participation gouvernement-CRE	MRC/villes consultées	Communautés autochtones consultées	Autres partenaires consultés
		• Première Nation de Longue-Pointe • Conseil des Anicinapek de Kitcisakik • Conseil de la nation Anishnabe du Lac-Simon • Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni • Première Nation de Wolf Lake • Première Nation Eagle Village-Kipawa •	• Conseil régional de l'environnement de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue • Domtar inc. — Domtar Abitibi-Outaouais (usine de Val-d'Or) • Fédération des clubs de motoneigistes du Québec — Région 08 • Fédération des producteurs acéricoles du Québec • Fédération québécoise de la faune — Région 08 • Fédération québécoise des clubs quads — Région 08 • Fédération québécoise du canot et du kayak • Kruger inc. • Matériaux Blanchet inc. • Organisme de bassin versant Abitibi-Jamésie • Organisme de bassin versant Témiscamingue • Regroupement des locataires des terres publiques (RLTP) • SEPAQ : parc d'Aiguebelle et réserve faunique La Vérendrye • Scierie Landrienne inc. • Société de l'eau souterraine Abitibi-Témiscamingue (SESAT) • Syndicat des producteurs de bois de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue • Tembec inc. • Tourisme Abitibi-Témiscamingue • Union des producteurs agricoles — Abitibi-Témiscamingue • UQAT — Chaire de recherche du Canada en écologie forestière
PATP du Bas-Saint-Laurent			
Conférence régionale des élus du Bas-Saint-Laurent	• MRC de La Matanie • MRC de La Matapédia • MRC de La Mitis	• Première Nation malécite de Viger	• Fédération de l'UPA de la Côte-du-Sud • Fédération de l'UPA du Bas-Saint-Laurent

Table de participation gouvernement-CRE	MRC/villes consultées	Communautés autochtones consultées	Autres partenaires consultés
	• MRC de Rimouski-Neigette • MRC des Basques • MRC de Rivière-du-Loup • MRC de Témiscouata • MRC de Kamouraska • Conférence régionale des élus du Bas-Saint-Laurent	• Mi'gmawei Mawiomi Secretariat	• Syndicat des producteurs acéricoles du Bas-Saint-Laurent • Syndicat des producteurs acéricoles de la Côte-du-Sud • Syndicat des producteurs forestiers du Bas-Saint-Laurent • Syndicat des producteurs forestiers de la Côte-du-Sud • Conseil de la culture du Bas-Saint-Laurent • Association des archéologues de Québec • Association québécoise de production d'énergie renouvelable • Technocentre éolien • Conseil régional de l'environnement du Bas-Saint-Laurent • Comité ZIP du Sud-de-l'Estuaire • Parc marin du Saguenay–Saint-Laurent • Organisme des bassins versants du nord-est du Bas-Saint-Laurent • Organisme de bassin versant Matapédia-Restigouche • Organisme de bassins versants Kamouraska, L'Islet, Rivière-du-Loup • Organisme de bassin versant du fleuve Saint-Jean inc. • Regroupement régional des gestionnaires de zecs 01 • Fédération des gestionnaires de rivières à saumon du Québec • Fédération québécoise pour le saumon atlantique • Société d'établissement de plein air du Québec • Réserve faunique de Dunière • Réserve Duchénier • Association des pourvoiries du Bas-Saint-Laurent

Table de participation gouvernement-CRE	MRC/villes consultées	Communautés autochtones consultées	Autres partenaires consultés
			• Fédération québécoise des chasseurs et des pêcheurs du Bas-Saint-Laurent • Association des trappeurs du Bas-Saint-Laurent • Forêt d'enseignement et de recherche de Macpès • Forêt d'enseignement et de recherche du Témiscouata • Forêt d'enseignement et de recherche de la Vallée-de-la-Matapédia • Temrex, mandataire de l'UAF 11153 • Groupe GDS, mandataire de l'UAF 11152 • Regroupement des industriels forestiers détenteurs de droits d'approvisionnement en forêt publique du Bas-Saint-Laurent • Regroupement des Sociétés d'aménagement forestier (RESAM) • Fédération des organismes de gestion en commun • Agence de la forêt privée du Bas-Saint-Laurent • Association minière du Québec • Association de l'exploration minière du Québec • Association des producteurs de tourbe du Québec • Association touristique du Bas-Saint-Laurent • Association touristique de la Gaspésie • Fédération québécoise des Clubs Quads — Bas-Saint-Laurent • Fédération des clubs de motoneigistes du Québec — Bas-Saint-Laurent • Conseil québécois du loisir • Corporation PARC Bas-Saint-Laurent • Sentier national • Sentier international des Appalaches • Unité régionale de loisir et de sports du Bas-Saint-Laurent • Regroupement des locataires des terres publiques, région du Bas-Saint-Laurent

Table de participation gouvernement-CRE	MRC/villes consultées	Communautés autochtones consultées	Autres partenaires consultés
			• Fédération québécoise du canot et du kayak
PATP de la Capitale-Nationale			
• Communauté métropolitaine de Québec • Conférence régionale des élus de la Capitale-Nationale • MRC de Charlevoix • MRC de Charlevoix-Est • MRC de La Côte-de-Beaupré • MRC de La Jacques-Cartier • MRC de Portneuf	• MRC de Charlevoix • MRC de Charlevoix-Est • MRC de L'Île-d'Orléans • MRC de La Côte-de-Beaupré • MRC de La Jacques-Cartier • MRC de Portneuf • CMQ • CRE	• Conseil de la Nation huronne-wendat • Conseil des Montagnais du Lac-Saint-Jean • Conseil de la Première Nation des Innus Essipit Note. Séance d'information pour la communauté de Wendake	• Abitibi-Consolidated du Canada (unité d'aménagement forestier 033-51) • Agence des forêts privées de Québec 03 • Association canadienne de la pierre • Association de l'exploration minière du Québec • Association des archéologues du Québec • Association des gestionnaires de territoires fauniques Charlevoix-Bas-Saguenay • Association des gestionnaires de zecs • Association des pourvoires de Charlevoix • Association des producteurs de tourbe du Québec • Association des stations de ski du Québec • Association forestière des deux Rives • Association minière du Québec • Association québécoise des producteurs d'énergie renouvelable (AQPER) • Association régionale des trappeurs laurentiens du Québec • Association touristique régionale (Québec) • Bureau de la Capitale-Nationale • Canards Illimités Canada • Club Aventure-Quad inc. • Club pour les véhicules tout-terrain du Grand Charlevoix • Club Quad Nature inc. • Conseil québécois du loisir • Conseil régional de l'environnement de la région de la Capitale-Nationale • Corporation des sentiers récréotouristiques de la Côte-de-Beaupré • Corporation du bassin de la Jacques-Cartier

Table de participation gouvernement-CRE	MRC/villes consultées	Communautés autochtones consultées	Autres partenaires consultés
			• Corporation du sentier des Caps de Charlevoix inc. • Fédération de l'UPA de la Rive-Nord • Fédération des clubs de motoneigistes du Québec • Fédération québécoise des chasseurs et pêcheurs de la Capitale-Nationale • Fédération québécoise des gestionnaires de zecs • Fédération québécoise des producteurs acéricoles du Québec • Fédération québécoise du canot et du kayak • Forêt d'enseignement et de recherche Montmorency • Groupement forestier de Portneuf (mandataire de gestion des unités d'aménagement forestier 031-51 et 031-52) • Organisme de bassins versants Charlevoix-Montmorency • Organisme des bassins versants de la Capitale • Organisme des bassins versants des rivières Sainte-Anne, Portneuf, La Chevrotière • Regroupement des locataires des terres publiques du Québec — Région Québec-Charlevoix-Chaudière-Appalaches • Scierie Leduc (mandataire de gestion de l'unité d'aménagement forestier 031-53) • Société des Sentiers de la Capitale • SEPAQ — parc national de la Jacques-Cartier; parc national des Grands-Jardins; parc national des Hautes-Gorges-de-la-Rivière-Malbaie; parc national du Saguenay et parc marin du Saguenay-Saint-Laurent; réserve faunique de Portneuf; réserve faunique des Laurentides • Société d'aménagement et de mise en valeur du bassin de la Batiscan • Station forestière de Duchesnay

Table de participation gouvernement-CRE	MRC/villes consultées	Communautés autochtones consultées	Autres partenaires consultés
			- Unité de loisir et de sport de la Capitale-Nationale - ZIP de Québec et Chaudière-Appalaches
PATP de la Chaudière-Appalaches			
- Conférence régionale des élus de la Chaudière-Appalaches (Commission régionale sur les ressources naturelles et le territoire) - MRC de Beauce-Sartigan - MRC de L'Islet - MRC de Montmagny	- Communauté métropolitaine de Québec - Conférence régionale des élus de la Chaudière-Appalaches MRC de Beauce-Sartigan - MRC de Bellechasse - MRC de la Nouvelle-Beauce - MRC de L'Islet - MRC de Lotbinière MRC de Montmagny - MRC des Appalaches MRC des Etchemins - MRC Robert-Cliche CRE		Agences de mise en valeur des forêts privées des Appalaches et de la Chaudière - Association chasse et pêche des cerfs de Lotbinière inc. - Association chasse et pêche de Vallée-Jonction inc. - Association chasse et pêche du lac Abénakis - Association de chasse et pêche Quatre-Étoiles inc. - Association de l'exploration minière du Québec - Association des archéologues du Québec - Association des chasseurs et pêcheurs lévisiens inc. - Association des pourvoiries de Chaudière-Appalaches et de L'Isle-aux-Grues - Association des producteurs de tourbe du Québec - Association du Petit lac Saint-François - Association forestière des deux rives - Association minière du Québec - Association québécoise des producteurs d'énergie renouvelable - Association régionale des trappeurs de Chaudière-Appalaches - Association touristique régionale de la Chaudière-Appalaches - Belle chasse et pêche inc. - Canards Illimités Canada - Centres locaux de développement de : Beauce-Sartigan; Bellechasse; de la Nouvelle-Beauce;

Table de participation gouvernement-CRE	MRC/villes consultées	Communautés autochtones consultées	Autres partenaires consultés
			L'Islet; Lotbinière; Montmagny; des Etchemins; Robert-Cliche • Comité de bassin de la rivière Chaudière • Comité ZIP de Québec et Chaudière-Appalaches • Comité ZIP du Sud-de-l'Estuaire • Conseil de bassin de la rivière Etchemin • Conseil de gouvernance de l'eau des bassins versants de la rivière Saint-François • Conseil québécois du loisir • Conseil régional de l'environnement de la Chaudière-Appalaches • Corporation de la sauvagine de L'Isle-aux-Grues inc. • Fédérations de l'UPA de la Beauce; de la Côte-du-Sud; de Lévis-Bellechasse; de Lotbinière-Mégantic • Fédération des clubs de motoneigistes du Québec • Fédération des producteurs acéricoles du Québec • Fédération des trappeurs gestionnaires du Québec • Fédération québécoise des chasseurs et pêcheurs • Fédération québécoise des clubs quads • Fédération québécoise du canot et du kayak • Fédération québécoise pour le saumon de l'Atlantique • Gestion Forap inc. (mandataire de gestion de l'unité d'aménagement 035-51) • Groupe de concertation des bassins versants de la zone Bécancour • Groupement agroforestier Lotbinière-Mégantic inc. (mandataire de gestion de l'unité d'aménagement 034-51)

Table de participation gouvernement-CRE	MRC/villes consultées	Communautés autochtones consultées	Autres partenaires consultés
			• Organisme de bassins versants de la zone du Chêne • CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES 104 • Organisme de bassins versants Kamouraska, L'Islet, Rivière-du-Loup • Organisme de bassin versant du fleuve Saint-Jean • Organisme des bassins versants de la Côte-du-Sud • Regroupement des chasseurs et pêcheurs de la MRC de l'Amiante • Regroupement des locataires des terres publiques du Québec • SEPAQ — parc national de Frontenac • Société de développement économique de la région de Thetford • Société de développement économique de Lévis • Syndicat des producteurs de bleuets • Unité régionale de loisir et de sport de la Chaudière-Appalaches • Vexco inc. (mandataire de gestion de l'unité d'aménagement 034-52) • Ville de Lévis • Zec Chapais — Société de gestion de la faune du Kamouraska inc. • Zec de l'Oie blanche de Montmagny — Société d'aménagement et de conservation des oiseaux migrants de Montmagny inc. • Zec Jaro — Société beauceronne de gestion faunique inc.
PATP de la Côte-Nord			
• Conférence régionale des élus de la Baie-James	• MRC de Caniapiscau • MRC de La Haute-Côte-Nord	• Conseil des Innus d'Essipit	• AbitibiBowater , mandataire de gestion de l'unité d'aménagement forestier 093-51

Table de participation gouvernement-CRE	MRC/villes consultées	Communautés autochtones consultées	Autres partenaires consultés
• MRC de Caniapiscau • MRC de La Haute-Côte-Nord • MRC de Manicouagan • MRC de Minganie • MRC de Sept-Rivières • MRC de la Basse-Côte-Nord	• MRC de Manicouagan • MRC de Minganie • MRC de Sept-Rivières • Municipalité de Blanc-Sablon • Municipalité de Bonne-Espérance • Municipalité de Gros-Mécatina • Municipalité de la Côte-Nord-du-Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent • Municipalité de Saint-Augustin • Municipalité de l'Île-d'Anticosti	• Conseil des Montagnais de Natashquan • Conseil tribal Mamuitun mak Nutashkuan • Conseil de la Nation innue Matimekush-Lac John • Conseil des Innus de Ekuanitshit • Conseil des Innus de Pakua Shipi • Conseil des Montagnais de Unamen Shipu • Conseil innu Takuaihan Uashat Mak Mani-Utenam • Nation naskapie de Kawawachikamach	• Association canadienne de la pierre • Association des archéologues du Québec • Association de l'exploration minière du Québec • Association des pourvoires de la Côte-Nord • Association des producteurs de bleuets de la Côte-Nord • Association des producteurs de tourbe du Québec • Association forestière Côte-Nord • Association minière du Québec • Association québécoise des producteurs d'énergie renouvelable (AQPER) • Association touristique régionale de Duplessis inc. • Association touristique régionale de Manicouagan • Boisaco inc., mandataire de gestion de l'unité d'aménagement forestier 097-51 • Comité ZIP Côte-Nord du Golfe • Comité ZIP de la rive nord de l'estuaire • Conférence régionale des élus de la Baie-James • Conseil de bande des Innus de Pessamit • Conseil québécois du loisir • Conseil régional de l'environnement de la Côte-Nord • Organisme de bassins versants Manicouagan • Organisme des bassins versants de la Haute-Côte-Nord • Côte-Nord 69 • Fédération des clubs de motoneigistes du Québec (FCMQ) • Fédération des gestionnaires de rivières à saumon du Québec inc. • Fédération québécoise des chasseurs et des pêcheurs de la Côte-Nord • Fédération québécoise de la faune — Côte-Nord • Fédération québécoise des Clubs Quads

Table de participation gouvernement-CRE	MRC/villes consultées	Communautés autochtones consultées	Autres partenaires consultés
			• Fédération québécoise du canot et du kayak • Fédération québécoise pour le saumon atlantique • Produits forestiers Arbec s.e.n.c. (Port-Cartier – Sciage), mandataire de gestion des unités d'aménagement forestier 094-51 et 094-52 • Produits forestiers Innus S.E.C., mandataire de gestion de l'unité d'aménagement forestier 095-51 • Regroupement des gestionnaires de zecs de la Côte-Nord • Regroupement des locataires des terres publiques • Regroupement des trappeurs de la Côte-Nord • Réserve faunique de Port-Cartier–Sept-Îles (SEPAQ) • Scierie Saint-Jean • SEPAQ Anticosti • Syndicat de l'UPA de la Côte-Nord • Unité régionale loisir et sport Côte-Nord
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine			
• Conférence régionale des élus de la Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine • CRRNT	• MRC d'Avignon • MRC de Bonaventure • MRC de La Côte-de-Gaspé • MRC de La Haute-Gaspésie • MRC du Rocher-Percé • Agglomération des Îles-de-la-Madeleine	• Secrétariat Mi'gmawei Mawiomí (communautés de Listuguj, de Gesgapegiag et de Gespeg)	• Syndicat des producteurs acéricoles de la Gaspésie • Union des producteurs agricoles de la Gaspésie et des Îles (UPA) • Arrimage, Corporation culturelle des Îles-de-la-Madeleine • Association des archéologues du Québec • Conseil de la culture de la Gaspésie • Conseil de bassin versant de la Rivière Bonaventure • Conseil de gestion du bassin versant de la rivière Restigouche • Conseil de l'eau du nord de la Gaspésie • Conseil de l'Eau Gaspésie Sud

Table de participation gouvernement-CRE	MRC/villes consultées	Communautés autochtones consultées	Autres partenaires consultés
			• Organisme de bassin versant Matapédia-Restigouche • Association québécoise des producteurs d'énergie renouvelable (AQPER) • Régie intermunicipale de l'énergie de la Gaspésie et des Îles-de-la-Madeleine • TechnoCentre éolien — Gaspésie—Les Îles • Attention Fragîles • Conseil régional de l'environnement de la Gaspésie et des Îles-de-la-Madeleine (CREGIM) • Parc national de Forillon • Parc national de l'Île-Bonaventure-et-du-Rocher-Percé • Parc national de la Gaspésie • Parc national de Miguasha • Association provinciale des trappeurs indépendants — Conseil de la Gaspésie inc. • Corporation de gestion des rivières Matapédia et Patapédia • Fédération des gestionnaires de rivières à saumon du Québec • Fédération des pourvoyeurs du Québec • Fédération québécoise des chasseurs et pêcheurs de la Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine • Fédération québécoise pour le saumon atlantique • Regroupement des gestionnaires de zecs de la Gaspésie • Réserve faunique de Matane • Réserve faunique de Port-Daniel • Réserve faunique des Chic-Chocs • Association coopérative forestière de la Gaspésie • Mandataire de gestion 012-52, Lulumco inc. • Mandataire de gestion 111-51, Bois d'œuvre Cedrico inc.

Table de participation gouvernement-CRE	MRC/villes consultées	Communautés autochtones consultées	Autres partenaires consultés
			• Mandataire de gestion 111-52 et 112-56, Groupe G.D.S. inc. • Mandataire de gestion 111-53 et 112-55, Produits forestiers Temrex, S.E.C. • Mandataire de gestion 111-54, Association coopérative forestière de Saint-Elzéar • Mandataire de gestion 112-57, Groupe Lebel inc. • Comité Zip Baie-des-Chaleurs • Comité Zip des Îles-de-la-Madeleine • Société de développement de l'industrie maricole (SODIM) • Association canadienne de la pierre • Association de l'exploration minière du Québec • Association des producteurs de tourbes du Québec • Association minière du Québec • Association Quad Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine • Association touristique régionale de la Gaspésie • Association touristique régionale des Îles-de-la-Madeleine • Club VTT des Îles-de-la-Madeleine • Conseil québécois du loisir • Fédération des clubs de motoneigistes du Québec • Fédération québécoise du canot et du kayak • Regroupement des locataires des terres publiques (RLTP), région : Québec–Chaudière–Appalaches–Bas-Saint-Laurent–Gaspésie • Sentier international des Appalaches • Unité régionale loisir et sport de la Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine
PATP de Lanaudière			
• CRRNT de Lanaudière • MRC D'Au-tray	• MRC D'Au-tray • MRC Joliette	• Conseil des Attikameks de Manawan (présentation de la	• Fédération de l'Union des producteurs agricoles de Lanaudière

Table de participation gouvernement-CRE	MRC/villes consultées	Communautés autochtones consultées	Autres partenaires consultés
• MRC Matawinie - Communauté attikamek de Manawan	• MRC L'Assomption • MRC Les Moulins • MRC Matawinie • MRC Montcalm • Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal • CRE	proposition de PATP à la table d'harmonisation en vertu des modalités établies à l'entente-cadre de 2203 entre le gouvernement du Québec et le Conseil de bande des Attikameks de Manawan)	• Syndicat des producteurs acéricoles de Lanaudière • Conseil de la culture de Lanaudière • Association des archéologues du Québec • Conseil régional de l'environnement de Lanaudière • Agence de bassin versant des 7 • Association pour la gestion intégrée de la rivière Maskinongé • Bassin versant Saint-Maurice • Conseils des bassins versants des Mille-Îles (COBAMIL) • Corporation de l'Aménagement de la Rivière L'Assomption • Comité du bassin versant de la rivière du Lièvre • Organisme de bassin versant de la rivière du Nord • Organisme des bassins versants des rivières du Loup et des Yamachiche • Organisme des bassins versants de Zone Bayonne • Association québécoise de la production d'énergie renouvelable (AQPER) • Aire faunique communautaire du lac Saint-Pierre • Association des pourvoiries de Lanaudière • Association des trappeurs professionnels du Québec, région de Lanaudière • Fédération québécoise de la faune, région de Lanaudière • Fédération québécoise des chasseurs et pêcheurs, région de Lanaudière • Regroupement des gestionnaires de zecs de Lanaudière • SEPAQ — réserve faunique Rouge-Matawin; réserve faunique Mastigouche; parc national du Mont-Tremblant • Association forestière de Lanaudière

Table de participation gouvernement-CRE	MRC/villes consultées	Communautés autochtones consultées	Autres partenaires consultés
			• Mandataires de gestion — unités d'aménagement forestier 062-51; 062-52; 041-51; 043-51; 043-52; 061-52; 064-51 • Association de l'exploration minière du Québec • Association minière du Québec • Association des producteurs de tourbe du Québec • Regroupement professionnel des producteurs de granulats (RPPG) • Association touristique de Lanaudière • Conseil québécois du loisir • Corporation régionale de loisir et de sport de Lanaudière • Fédération des clubs de motoneigistes du Québec • Fédération québécoise des Clubs quads • Regroupement des locataires des terres publiques du Québec — Lanaudière
PATP des Laurentides			
• CRRRNT des Laurentides • MRC d'Antoine-Labelle • MRC d'Argenteuil • MRC des Laurentides • MRC des Pays-d'en-Haut	• MRC d'Argenteuil • MRC d'Antoine-Labelle • MRC de Deux-Montagnes • MRC des Laurentides • MRC des Pays-d'en-Haut • MRC de la Rivière-du-Nord • MRC de Thérèse-De Blainville • MRC de Mirabel • Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal (CMM) • CRRNT • CRE	• Conseil de bande des Atikamekw de Manawan • Conseil de bande des Algonquins du lac Barrière • Conseil des Mohawks de Kanesatake • Conseil de bande de Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg	• Syndicat des producteurs acéricoles Outaouais-Laurentides • Union des producteurs agricoles Outaouais-Laurentides • Conseil régional de la culture • Association des archéologues du Québec • Agence de bassin versant de la rivière du Nord (ABRINORD) • AGIR pour la Diable • Comité du bassin versant de la rivière Gatineau • Comité du bassin versant de la rivière du Lièvre (COBALI) • Conseils des bassins versants des Mille-Îles (COBAMIL) • Regroupement des associations de protection des eaux des Laurentides

Table de participation gouvernement-CRE	MRC/villes consultées	Communautés autochtones consultées	Autres partenaires consultés
			• Association québécoise de la production d'énergie renouvelable (AQPER) • Conseil régional de l'environnement • Association des pourvoyeurs des Laurentides • Association des sauvaginaires de la Rive-Nord • Association régionale des trappeurs Laurentides-Labelle • Association régionale des zecs des Hautes-Laurentides • Club ornithologique des Hautes-Laurentides • Fédération québécoise des chasseurs et pêcheurs • SEPAQ — réserve faunique de Papineau-Labelle • SEPAQ — réserve faunique Rouge-Matawin • Fédération québécoise des coopératives forestières • Mandataire de gestion — aire commune 61-51 • Mandataire de gestion — aire commune 61-52 • Mandataire de gestion — aire commune 64-51 • Mandataire de gestion — aire commune 64-52 • Signature Bois Laurentides • Association de l'exploration minière du Québec • Association minière du Québec • Association des producteurs de tourbe du Québec • Regroupement professionnel des producteurs de granulats (RPPG) • Association canadienne de la pierre • Association touristique des Laurentides • Club de ski de fond Les 6 cantons • Conseil québécois du loisir • Fédération des clubs de motoneigistes du Québec • Fédération québécoise des clubs quads • La régionale des Laurentides des gestionnaires de zecs inc.

Table de participation gouvernement-CRE	MRC/villes consultées	Communautés autochtones consultées	Autres partenaires consultés
			• Loisirs Laurentides • Motoneige Canada • Regroupement des locataires de terres publiques • SEPAQ — parc national du Mont-Tremblant • SEPAQ — parc national d'Oka • Unité régionale de loisir et de sport
PATP de la Mauricie			
• Conférence régionale des élus de la Mauricie • MRC de Maskinongé • Ville de La Tuque • MRC de Mékinac	• MRC des Chenaux • MRC de Maskinongé • MRC de Mékinac • Ville de La Tuque • Ville de Shawinigan • Ville de Trois-Rivières	• Conseil de la Nation attikamek • Conseil des Attikameks d'Obedjiwan • Conseil des Attikameks de Wemotaci • Conseil des Attikameks de Manawan • Conseil des Montagnais du lac Saint-Jean • Conseil de bande de Lac-Barrière, Communauté de Lac-Rapide	• Fédération de l'UPA de la Mauricie • Bassin versant Saint-Maurice • Société d'aménagement du bassin de la rivière Batiscan • Organisme de bassin versant de la rivière du Loup • Conseil régional en environnement • Association des pourvoires de la Mauricie • Association régionale des gestionnaires de zecs de la Mauricie (ARGZM) • Fédération québécoise de la faune (Mauricie) • Association des trappeurs gestionnaires Mauricie-Bois-Francis • Association des trappeurs gestionnaires du Haut-Saint-Maurice • Association forestière de la Vallée du Saint-Maurice • Kruger inc., UAF 041-51 et 043-51 • Compagnie AbitibiBowater, UAF 042-51 et 043-52 • Spruce Falls inc. • Barrette-Chapais Itée • Mandataire, UAF 026-51 • Association touristique régionale de la Mauricie • Fédération des clubs de motoneigistes du Québec — région de la Mauricie • Fédération québécoise des clubs quad (Mauricie)

Table de participation gouvernement-CRE	MRC/villes consultées	Communautés autochtones consultées	Autres partenaires consultés
			• Regroupement des locataires des terres publiques du Québec inc. — région de la Mauricie • (RLTP) • Unité régionale de loisirs et de sport de la Mauricie • Mouvement vert de la Mauricie • Aire faunique communautaire du réservoir Gouin • Comité ZIP Lac Saint-Pierre • Association québécoise des producteurs d'énergie renouvelable (AQPER) • Association minière du Québec • Association de l'exploration minière du Québec • Association des producteurs de tourbe du Québec • Association des producteurs de pierre et de granite du Québec • Coopérative de solidarité de la Réserve mondiale de la biosphère du lac Saint-Pierre • Conseil québécois du loisir • Fédération québécoise du canot et du kayak • Syndicat des producteurs de bleuets • Association canadienne de la pierre • Association des archéologues du Québec • Fédération des producteurs acéricoles du Québec • SEPAQ
PATP de l'Outaouais			
• CRRNT de l'Outaouais • MRC de Pontiac • MRC de La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	• MRC des Collines-de-l'Outaouais • MRC de La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau • MRC de Papineau	• Conseil de bande de Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg • Première nation de Wolf Lake • Conseil des Anicinapek de Kitcisakik	• Fédération régionale UPA Laurentides-Outaouais • Table de concertation agroalimentaire de l'Outaouais

Table de participation gouvernement-CRE	MRC/villes consultées	Communautés autochtones consultées	Autres partenaires consultés
• MRC des Collines-de-l'Outaouais • MRC de Papineau	• MRC de Pontiac • Ville de Gatineau • CRE	• Conseil de bande de Lac Barrière	• Centre de recherche et de développement technologique agricole de l'Outaouais • Syndicat des producteurs acéricoles Outaouais-Laurentides • Association des archéologues du Québec • Agence de bassin versant des 7 • Comité du bassin versant de la rivière Gatineau • Comité du bassin versant de la rivière du Lièvre (COBALI) • Association québécoise des producteurs d'énergie renouvelable (AQPER) • Environnement, parcs et réserves fauniques • Conseil régional de l'environnement et du développement durable de l'Outaouais • Sociétés des établissements de plein air du Québec (SEPAQ) • Réserve faunique de Papineau-Labelle • Parc national de Plaisance • Association des pourvoires de l'Outaouais • Association des zecs de l'Outaouais (ZECO) • Fédération québécoise des chasseurs et pêcheurs — Outaouais • Association provinciale des trappeurs indépendants (APTICO) • Réseau des entreprises du secteur du bois de l'Outaouais • Forêt vive • Mandataires de gestion des UAF (LD Consultant [71-51, 74-51]), Commonwealth Plywood Itée (71-52), Lauzon (Thurso) Ressources forestières inc. (72-51), Bowater Produits forestiers du Canada inc. (73-51, 73-52) • Corporation de gestion de la Forêt de l'Aigle • Association minière du Québec • Association de l'exploration minière du Québec • Association des producteurs de tourbe

Table de participation gouvernement-CRE	MRC/villes consultées	Communautés autochtones consultées	Autres partenaires consultés
			• Tourisme Outaouais • Fédération des clubs de motoneigistes du Québec — Outaouais • Fédération québécoise des clubs quad — Outaouais • Regroupement des locataires des terres publiques du Québec — Section Laurentides-Outaouais • Unité régionale de loisir et de sport de l'Outaouais (URLSO) • Fédération québécoise du canot et du kayak • Aventure écotourisme Québec. • Conseil québécois du loisir • Loisir sport Outaouais
PATP du Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean			
Conférence régionale des élus du Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean • CRRNT • MRC de Lac-Saint-Jean-Est • MRC de Maria-Chapdelaine • MRC du Fjord-du-Saguenay • MRC du Domaine-du-Roy • Ville de Saguenay	• MRC de Lac-Saint-Jean-Est • MRC du Domaine-du-Roy • MRC du Fjord-du-Saguenay • MRC de Maria-Chapdelaine • Ville de Saguenay	• Conseil des Montagnais du Lac-Saint-Jean • Conseil de la Première Nation Essipit • Conseil tribal Mamuitun	• Fédération de l'Union des producteurs agricoles du Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean • Syndicat des producteurs de bleuets du Québec • Regroupement des producteurs locataires de bleuetières du Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean • Association des archéologues du Québec • Association québécoise de la production d'énergie renouvelable (AQPER) • Conseil régional de l'environnement et du développement durable du Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean • Organisme de bassin versant Lac-Saint-Jean • Organisme de bassin versant du Saguenay • Comité ZIP Alma-Jonquière • Société de gestion environnementale de Dolbeau-Mistassini • Association des pourvoiries du Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean • Association des trappeurs du Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean

Table de participation gouvernement-CRE	MRC/villes consultées	Communautés autochtones consultées	Autres partenaires consultés
			• Association des sauvaginaires du Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean • Fédération québécoise des chasseurs et des pêcheurs — 02 • Fédération québécoise pour le saumon atlantique • Regroupement régional des gestionnaires de zecs du Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean • Corporation de LACTivité pêche Lac-Saint-Jean • Association de la rivière Sainte-Marguerite • Contact nature Rivière-à-Mars • Corporation de gestion Rivière Saint-Jean–Saguenay inc. • Mandataire de gestion des UAF 022-51, 025-51 et 042-51 — Compagnie AbitibiBowater • Mandataire de gestion de l'UAF 023-52 — Produits forestiers Saguenay inc. • Mandataire de gestion de l'UAF 024-52 — Rebec inc. • Mandataire de gestion des UAF 24-51 et 27-51 — AbitibiBowater • Mandataire de gestion de l'aire commune 024-03 — Produits forestiers Arbec • Le réseau des scieries indépendantes du Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean • Association des gestionnaires de territoires fauniques de Charlevoix/Bas-Saguenay (A.G.T.F.) • Association forestière du Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean • Consortium de recherche sur la forêt boréale • Association des coopératives forestières du Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean • Association des propriétaires de machinerie forestière du Québec — Section Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean

Table de participation gouvernement-CRE	MRC/villes consultées	Communautés autochtones consultées	Autres partenaires consultés
			• Association des entrepreneurs en travaux sylvicoles du Québec (AETSQ) — Section Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean • Mandataire de gestion de l’UAF 033-51 — Produits forestiers Saguenay inc. • Sociétés sylvicoles de Chambord et Saguenay • Mandataire de gestion de l’UAF 097-51 — Boisaco inc. • Association minière du Québec • Association de l’exploration minière du Québec • Association des producteurs de tourbe du Québec • Association canadienne de la pierre • Granicor inc. • Association touristique régionale du Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean • Tourisme Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean • Fédération des clubs de motoneigistes du Québec • Fédération québécoise des clubs quads • Regroupement des locataires des terres publiques du Québec inc. • Section région du Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean • Regroupement loisirs et sports du Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean



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