

The Department is concerned primarily with renewable resources — air, water, fish, forests and wildlife. Its research, planning and management programs are directed toward incorporating environmental design into resource management processes. How many salmon can be taken from the Fraser River without jeopardizing future generations of fish? How much effluent can be discharged safely into a river? How rigidly can sanctions be employed against polluters without causing adverse economic consequences in an area? These are examples of the extremely difficult questions that need to be faced, and different answers apply in different cases.

### **1.5.1 Federal programs**

#### **1.5.1.1 The federal Department of the Environment**

The federal Department of the Environment was established by the Government Reorganization Act, 1970 (SC 1970-71, c.42) which received Royal Assent on June 10, 1971. The general goals of the Department are as follows: to maintain the capacity to meet historical and statutory responsibilities for research and management of air, water, fish, forest and wildlife resources; to clean up and control pollution; to assess and control the environmental impact of major new programs, projects and developments; to improve the understanding of long-term environmental phenomena; to promote and support international environmental initiatives; and to create a better public awareness and understanding of environmental issues.

Since almost all of these goals involve co-operation and co-ordination with other departments and with other governments both in Canada and internationally, the Department of the Environment is engaged in a co-operative endeavour in which it acts both to carry out programs of its own and to catalyze programs of others in order to improve the Canadian environment.

The Department was originally organized in seven "Services", each with responsibility for some particular area of departmental programs. In December 1972 the Department was reorganized to reduce the number from seven to five under two principal components, Fisheries and Marine Service, and Environmental Services, each headed by a Senior Assistant Deputy Minister. The following new organization came into effect January 1, 1973.

**The Fisheries and Marine Service** is responsible for fisheries research, fisheries development, fishing operations on both coasts and on inland waters, the administration of Canada's role in international fisheries and the Fisheries Prices Support Board, also all ocean-oriented activities which include oceanography and hydrography, as well as the administration of small craft harbours. The Chairman of the Fisheries Research Board functions closely with the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, Fisheries and Marine, though he reports through the Deputy Minister.

The second component comprises three Environmental Services and Planning and Finance.

**The Environmental Management Service** has nation-wide responsibilities related to forests, inland waters, wildlife, lands, and major environmental effects studies; these responsibilities are discharged by four Directorates. The Canadian Forestry Service is responsible for forestry and forest products research, consultative services, and forest management services on federal lands. The Inland Waters Directorate plans for and manages national inland water research and data network programs, including hydrometric surveys, and co-operative federal-provincial programs for water resource management. The Canadian Wildlife Service is responsible for the conservation and management of migratory birds, wildlife habitat acquisition and management, wildlife research, and consultative services. The Lands Directorate is responsible for land classification, land inventory, and land use study and planning.

**The Atmospheric Environment Service** is responsible for planning, establishing and operating air-quality networks and surveys, for providing an information service on the state of the atmosphere and trends in its quality, for collecting and analyzing weather data and ice-movement data, for atmospheric research, for air and noise pollution research and finally for weather forecasting.

**The Environmental Protection Service** takes action to prevent or combat environmental problems for which the Department has responsibility, including pollution control in water and air, solid wastes management and control and disposal of environmental contaminants. It