

is responsible for the control of activities having an ecological impact, for noise control, for the operation of an emergency pollution centre, and for environmental protection related to federal activities and facilities.

**The Planning and Finance Service** provides an over-all framework of policy and planning advice; co-ordinates the government's relationships respecting environmental and resource matters with the provinces and other countries; develops and co-ordinates a comprehensive approach to departmental science policy and research activities; supports the over-all departmental program by assisting in the acquisition and deployment of the human, physical and financial resources required for the efficient and effective fulfillment of departmental objectives.

#### **1.5.1.2 Federal legislation**

A large number of Acts that are important in renewable resources and environmental quality management are already on the statute books. Major pieces of legislation and the responsible department include the following:

The Department of the Environment: The Fisheries Act (RSC 1970, c.F-12, amended 1970); The Canada Water Act (and phosphate regulations) (SC 1969-70, c.52); The Migratory Birds Convention Act (RSC 1970, c.M-12); The International River Improvements Act (RSC 1970, c.I-22); The Game Export Act (RSC 1970, c.G-1); The Fisheries Development Act (RSC 1970, c.F-21); The Clean Air Act (SC 1970-71, c.47); The Forestry Development and Research Act (RSC 1970, c.F-30).

The Ministry of Transport: The Navigable Waters Protection Act (RSC 1970, c.N-19); The Canada Shipping Act (RSC 1952, c.29, amended 1971); The National Harbours Board Act (RSC 1970, c.N-8); The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act (RSC 1970, c.S-1); The Motor Vehicle Safety Act (SC 1969-70, c.30).

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development: The Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act (SC 1969-70, c.47); The Northern Inland Waters Act (SC 1969-70, c.66); The National Parks Act (RSC 1970, c.N-13); The Dominion Water Power Act (RSC 1970, c.W-6).

The Department of Regional Economic Expansion: The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act (RSC 1970, c.P-17); The Fund for Rural Economic Development Act (SC 1966-67, c.41).

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources: The Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act (RSC 1970, c.A-17); The National Energy Board Act (RSC 1970, c.N-6); The Resources and Technical Surveys Act (RSC 1970, c.R-7).

The Department of Veterans Affairs: The Veterans Land Act (RSC 1970, c.V-4).

As the list indicates, not all federal agencies dealing with environmental and renewable resource matters have been brought together in the new Department of the Environment. For example, the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources with its responsibilities for the Geological Survey of Canada and the Fuels Combustion Research Centre provides an important contribution to the environmental and renewable resource field; the Department of Agriculture carries out environmental research and administers the Canada Committee on Pesticide Use in Agriculture; the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is significantly involved in environmental and renewable resource activities through its responsibilities for northern development and for the national and historic parks. Other departments having responsibilities in this area include: the Department of Regional Economic Expansion; the Department of Finance which funds resource programs and promotes economic development; the Ministry of Transport which administers the Canada Shipping Act containing legislation respecting the prevention of marine pollution; the Department of External Affairs which is responsible for co-ordinating international relations and environmental and resource issues of a multinational nature; and the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs which is responsible for promoting research into urban environmental problems. Indeed, all departments of government are concerned with the impact of their activities upon the environment.

In addition, there are Crown corporations, boards, and quasi-governmental organizations with an interest in resource development and the environment; these include the Northern Canada Power Commission, the Northern Transportation Company, the National Harbours