

concerning both land installations and vessels. These include treatment and disposal of waste water, solid waste management, air pollution, noise pollution and other operations which threaten environmental quality. This program has the responsibility for a national approach to the management of noise and for the development and implementation of ecological protection regulations, guidelines and codes; analysis and appraisal of ecological impact studies; implementation of control measures; and enforcement and surveillance activities.

The federal government is committed to cleaning up pollution problems at federal facilities within a reasonable time. Clean-up projects have dealt with water, air, noise, dust and solid waste pollution problems at airports, government offices, laboratories, grain elevators, defence bases, parks, ships and harbours.

Federal legislation

1.5.1

A large number of statutes are concerned with renewable resources and environmental quality management. Major pieces of legislation for which the Department of the Environment (since September 1976 known as the Department of Fisheries and the Environment) is responsible include the following: The Fisheries Act (RSC 1970, c.F-14, amended 1970); The Canada Water Act (and phosphate regulations) (RSC 1970, c.5 1st Supp.); 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 (and the Fish-Chilling Assistance Regulations) (RSC 1970, c.F-21, amended 1973 and 1974); The Clean Air Act (and Lead Free Gasoline Regulations) (SC 1970-71-72, c.47); The Forestry Development and Research Act (RSC 1970, c.F-30); Canada Wildlife Act (SC 1973, c.21); Weather Modification Information Act (SC 1970-71-72, c.59); and Fish Inspection Act (RSC 1970, c.F-12); Environmental Contaminants Act (SC 1973-74, c.55); Ocean Dumping Control Act (SC 1973-74, c.72).

An Interdepartmental Committee on the Environment was established in 1973. This committee, with representation at the deputy minister level, is the primary forum for interdepartmental consultation on environmental and related resource issues and assists the Department of Fisheries and the Environment in coordinating the development and implementation of Canada's environmental policies and programs.

Federal-provincial programs

1.5.2

Jurisdiction over renewable resources and environmental matters is shared by the federal and provincial governments. In some areas, such as fisheries, legislative jurisdiction rests with the federal government, although management and administrative responsibilities have been delegated to certain provinces; in other areas, such as forest resources, the legislative jurisdiction rests with the provinces.

In order to develop further cooperative action, the Department of Fisheries and the Environment has initiated discussions with the provinces toward concluding Federal-Provincial Accords for the Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality. These accords are viewed as "umbrella" agreements under which subsidiary agreements covering specific aspects of environmental action may be signed.

There is a wide range of federal-provincial programs and activities in the environmental and renewable resource field and examples of some of the current ones follow.

Assessments of the potential environmental impact of major projects, in which the federal government has an interest, are being carried out by federal departments in cooperation with provincial and territorial governments. Procedures have been issued which ensure that environmental matters are taken into account. This process will provide for consultation and cooperation with the provinces and territories in assessments of projects of mutual concern.

The National Air Pollution Surveillance Network established under the authority of the Clean Air Act consists, with certain exceptions, of monitoring