

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).

In view of the need to co-ordinate and consolidate the activities relating to environmental quality and renewable resource matters carried out by federal agencies other than the Department of the Environment, 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 the Environment in co-ordinating the development and implementation of Canada's environmental policies and programs.

### 1.5.2 Federal-provincial programs

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 and certain management and administrative responsibilities have been delegated to the provinces; in other areas, such as forest resources, the legislative jurisdiction rests with the provinces. Frequently management practices for one resource may affect the management of others and virtually all resource management practices are related to environmental quality. As a result, many of the federal government's environmental protection and renewable resource programs are carried out in co-operation with the provinces.

In order to further develop and co-ordinate co-operative action, the Department of the Environment initiated discussions with the provinces in 1973 toward concluding Federal-Provincial Accords for the Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality. These accords will provide the mechanism for co-operative action by federal and provincial governments and are viewed as "umbrella" agreements under which subsidiary agreements covering specific aspects of environmental action may be signed. It is anticipated that these accords will be signed with all provinces by December 1974.

There is such a wide range of federal-provincial programs and activities in the environmental and renewable resource field that it would be impossible to list them all here. Examples of current federal-provincial programs follow.

Assessments of the potential environmental impact of major resource development or transportation projects, in which the federal government has an interest, are being carried out by federal departments in co-operation with provincial and territorial governments. The Department of the Environment is developing procedures for the implementation of a more formalized environmental assessment, review and protection process which will ensure that environmental matters are taken into account throughout the planning and implementation of projects, programs or activities in which the federal government has an interest. This process will provide for consultation and co-operation 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 is another example of federal-provincial co-operation. The 136 monitoring stations installed as at December 31, 1973, are operated (with certain exceptions) by the provincial governments using monitoring equipment loaned by the federal government. The data is processed, published and disseminated by the federal government.

Solid waste management studies are being carried out under specific cost-sharing agreements between the Department of the Environment and the respective provincial governments, in the National Capital Area, St. John's, Nfld., and Charlottetown, PEI, regions.

The planning and management of Canada's water resources require continuing institutional arrangements within which all jurisdictions, competences and capabilities can be brought together for joint goal setting, planning and operation. Federal-provincial agreements under the authority of the Canada Water Act were in operation in 1973 with the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and New Brunswick on several aspects of inland waters study and management. These include agreements for the provision of federal contributions to works and structures to assist in the conservation and control of water resources; agreements for joint study of various aspects of the quality and quantity of water in river basins and lakes systems; and agreements for joint studies for the planning and development of water resources in various drainage basins. (For further information on several of