



ESTIMATES

Fisheries and Oceans

**2000-2001
Estimates**

Part III – Report on Plans and Priorities

Canada

The Estimates Documents

Each year, the government prepares Estimates in support of its request to Parliament for authority to spend public monies. This request is formalized through the tabling of appropriation bills in Parliament. The Estimates, which are tabled in the House of Commons by the President of the Treasury Board, consist of three parts:

Part I – The Government Expenditure Plan provides an overview of federal spending and summarizes both the relationship of the key elements of the Main Estimates to the Expenditure Plan (as set out in the Budget).

Part II – The Main Estimates directly support the *Appropriation Act*. The Main Estimates identify the spending authorities (votes) and amounts to be included in subsequent appropriation bills. Parliament will be asked to approve these votes to enable the government to proceed with its spending plans. Parts I and II of the Estimates are tabled concurrently on or before 1 March.

Part III – Departmental Expenditure Plans which is divided into two components:

- (1) **Reports on Plans and Priorities (RPPs)** are individual expenditure plans for each department and agency (excluding Crown corporations). These reports provide increased levels of detail on a business line basis and contain information on objectives, initiatives and planned results, including links to related resource requirements over a three-year period. The RPPs also provide details on human resource requirements, major capital projects, grants and contributions, and net program costs. They are tabled in Parliament by the President of the Treasury Board on behalf of the ministers who preside over the departments and agencies identified in Schedules I, I.1 and II of the *Financial Administration Act*. These documents are to be tabled on or before 31 March and referred to committees, which then report back to the House of Commons pursuant to Standing Order 81(4).
- (2) **Departmental Performance Reports (DPRs)** are individual department and agency accounts of accomplishments achieved against planned performance expectations as set out in respective RPPs. These Performance Reports, which cover the most recently completed fiscal year, are tabled in Parliament in the fall by the President of the Treasury Board on behalf of the ministers who preside over the departments and agencies identified in Schedules I, I.1 and II of the *Financial Administration Act*.

The Estimates, along with the Minister of Finance's Budget, reflect the government's annual budget planning and resource allocation priorities. In combination with the subsequent reporting of financial results in the Public Accounts and of accomplishments achieved in Departmental Performance Reports, this material helps Parliament hold the government to account for the allocation and management of public funds.

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, represented by the Minister of Public Works and Government Services, 2000

Available in Canada through your local bookseller or by mail from Canadian Government Publishing (PWGSC)
Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S9

Telephone: 1-800-635-7943
Internet site: <http://publications.pwgsc.gc.ca>

Catalogue No. BT31-2/2001-III-56

ISBN 0-660-61184-8

Fisheries and Oceans Canada

2000-01 Estimates

A Report on Plans and Priorities

Approved

**The Honourable Herb Dhaliwal, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada**

Table of Contents

1	Minister’s Message	1
2	Departmental Overview	3
2.1	Mandate, Roles and Responsibilities	3
2.1.1	Organization and Program Composition	4
2.2	Objective	7
2.2.1	Long-term Priorities and Goals	7
2.3	External Factors Influencing the Department	8
2.4	Departmental Planned Spending	11
3	Plans, Results and Resources.....	12
3.1	Departmental Summary.....	12
3.2	Details by Business Line.....	22
3.2.1	Marine Navigation Services	22
3.2.2	Marine Communications and Traffic Services	24
3.2.3	Icebreaking Operations.....	26
3.2.4	Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response.....	28
3.2.5	Fisheries and Oceans Science.....	30
3.2.6	Habitat Management and Environmental Science.....	32
3.2.7	Hydrography.....	35
3.2.8	Fisheries Management.....	37
3.2.9	Harbours	40
3.2.10	Fleet Management	42
3.2.11	Policy and Internal Services	44
4	Horizontal Initiatives.....	46
4.1	Regulatory Initiatives	46
4.2	Sustainable Development Strategies	49
5	Financial Information	51
6	Other Information	62
6.1	Statutes and Regulations Currently in Force.....	62
6.2	References and Departmental Contacts	64
7	Index	65

List of Tables

Table 2.1:	Organization Chart	4
Table 2.2:	Contribution of Business Lines to Departmental Priorities	5
Table 2.3:	Responsibility for Planned Spending by Business Line, 2000-01	6
Table 5.1:	Summary of Capital Spending by Business Line	51
Table 5.2:	Details on Major Capital Project Spending	53
Table 5.3:	Summary of Transfer Payments.....	56
Table 5.4:	Transfer Payments by Business Line	57
Table 5.5:	Source of Respendable and Non-respendable Revenue	60
Table 5.6:	Net Cost of Program for 2000-01	61

1 Minister's Message



Hon. Herb Dhaliwal

As we enter the new millennium, Fisheries and Oceans Canada is faced with the challenge of creating a fishery for the 21st century; one that strikes a balance between the conservation of resources and the development of economic opportunities. Last year, the Department launched a number of strategic initiatives aimed at strengthening the organization, improving the way we do business and making us more forward-looking. These long-term initiatives will help position the Department to meet the challenges of the future.

So where do we go from here?

Through the Oceans Agenda and Oceans Management Strategy, we can continue to contribute to the federal government's sustainable development agenda. For example, the Department introduced Marine Protected Areas as part of the Oceans Agenda in 1998. These areas are helping us better understand unique marine ecosystems. They mark the beginning of an extensive network of Marine Protected Areas.

With the revitalization of the fishing industry on the East and West coasts, Fisheries and Oceans Canada is putting in place the measures necessary to achieve the vision of a fishery that ensures sustainable development and economic viability. A precautionary approach based on integrated management, capacity reduction and selective fishing has been adopted. Initiatives such as licence retirement programs for the Atlantic region and industry diversification and habitat enhancement in the Pacific region will ensure the future of Canada's valuable fish stocks.

In the coming years, the Department will continue to foster and develop emerging fisheries. It must assist the industry in identifying and bringing to market new opportunities, by establishing exploratory fisheries, conducting scientific analysis on the nature of new stocks and developing effective harvesting methods. Consultation is key to these initiatives and the establishment of coastal zone symposia and regional advisory boards will help to improve this process.

The Department will modernize the approach to fisheries management by being more inclusive and innovative. This starts with the scientists, who continue to advance and maintain their well-deserved reputation as world leaders in research. They provide the knowledge base for making informed decisions about how to manage our fisheries. The Department will strengthen its science capacity in specific areas such as northern science and technology, and endangered species. It is consulting with stakeholders to institute transparent, client-centred approaches to fisheries management through the development of new processes and initiatives including independent allocation and licensing boards.

As a strong advocate of aquaculture, I am optimistic the next years will see it advance in a manner that complements traditional fisheries and ensures sustainable development. Aquaculture already represents about 25 per cent of Canada's fish production, but Canada only satisfies three per cent of the world market. We must work toward creating the conditions that will enable the Canadian aquaculture industry to reach its full potential by developing aquaculture markets and facilities, setting up partnerships, and importing expertise and technology from other countries. Concurrently, we will foster and develop recreational fisheries and encourage related initiatives.

Marine safety will continue to be a priority for the Department. New legislation has been developed, in consultation with the recreational boating community, regarding minimum age requirements, competency requirements and operational standards for powerboats. We will continue to be innovative in our approach to safe boating and continue to improve and maintain the safe and environmentally responsible use of Canada's waterways. This includes implementing preventative measures to reduce the risk of accidents, modernizing aids to navigation, and enhancing both the Marine Navigation Services and the Canadian Coast Guard Search and Rescue response system.

On the international level, Canada has established itself as a leader in protecting and developing the richness of our ocean resources. Over the past two years, Fisheries and Oceans Canada has contributed to several international discussions on climate change and oceans management. It will continue to play a leadership role as we build on the important work of the United Nations Fisheries Agreement.

One of our most significant achievements in the past year was the negotiation of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. This treaty promises more effective co-operation with the United States on managing stocks and monitoring the size and health of salmon runs.

As well, the Department signed an Agreement on Interjurisdictional Co-operation with respect to Fisheries and Aquaculture. Partnerships will be enhanced as Fisheries Ministers increase the sharing of information, consult on issues impacting on other Canadian governments and work in areas of strategic importance.

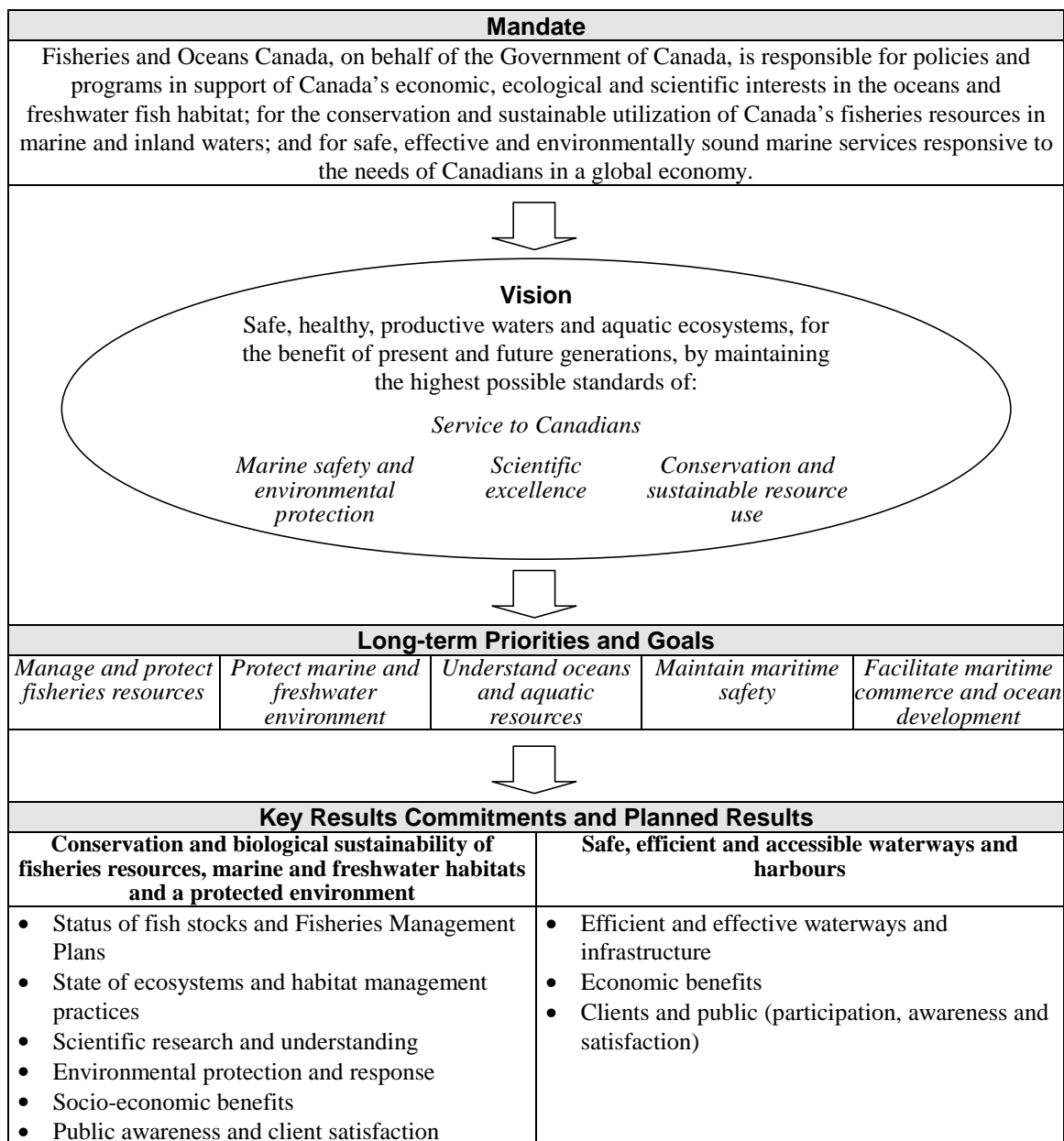
It is clear that co-management, shared stewardship and enhanced public consultations are key to the success of our programs.

Thanks to dedicated staff, Fisheries and Oceans Canada has accomplished much in the past year. And while the Department continues to face challenges, I look ahead with great optimism. We have the know-how, the will, and the co-operative spirit to protect and conserve our freshwater and marine environment for generations to come, and to do so in a way that is both sustainable and economically viable.

2 Departmental Overview

2.1 Mandate, Roles and Responsibilities

The Department has recently finalized a strategic plan, which defines the objectives and priorities that will guide the Department over the next three to five years. The objectives of the strategic plan are restoring confidence and credibility, mandate renewal, and continued management improvements. Future departmental reporting documents will reflect the objectives and priorities stated in this plan. The priorities and goals stated below, used in recent years, accurately reflect the mandate of the Department.



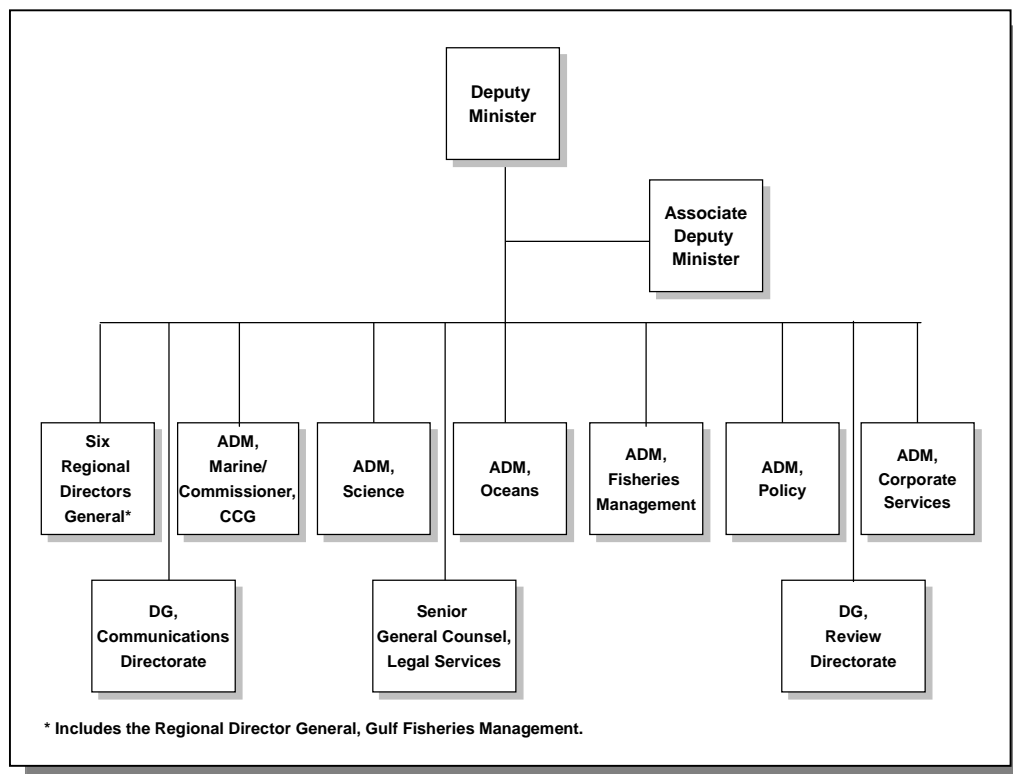
As outlined, the Department’s mandate is extremely broad. It covers:

- management and protection of the marine and fisheries resources inside the 200-mile exclusive economic zone;
- management and protection of freshwater fisheries resources;
- marine safety along the world’s longest coastline;
- facilitation of marine transportation and commerce;
- protection of the marine environment;
- support to other federal government institutions and objectives, as the government’s civilian marine service; and
- research to support government priorities such as climate change and biodiversity.

Because of its broad mandate, the Department does not operate alone. Federal and provincial governments share jurisdiction in a number of areas related to the Department’s mandate, and this is reflected in this report. Stakeholder participation and involvement are also essential, and are reflected in many of the elements of this document. The mandate, departmental objectives, long-term priorities and goals, and business lines described in this document refer to those responsibilities that fall under federal jurisdiction.

2.1.1 Organization and Program Composition

Table 2.1: Organization Chart



Fisheries and Oceans Canada is a decentralized federal government department that operates across Canada from five regional offices, Gulf Fisheries Management and national headquarters in Ottawa. The Department has six Assistant Deputy Ministers (ADMs) responsible for 11 business lines. The ADMs are responsible for establishing national objectives, policies and procedures, and standards for their respective business lines. The relationship between business lines and long-term priorities and goals is summarized in Table 2.2 and the responsibility of each ADM for planned spending is summarized in Table 2.3.

Table 2.2: Contribution of Business Lines to Departmental Priorities

Business Line	Departmental Priorities					Headquarters Responsibility
	Manage and protect fisheries resources	Protect marine and freshwater environment	Understand oceans and aquatic resources	Maintain maritime safety	Facilitate maritime commerce and ocean development	
Marine Navigation Services		✓		✓	✓	ADM, Marine/ Commissioner, CCG
Marine Communications and Traffic Services		✓		✓	✓	
Icebreaking Operations		✓		✓	✓	
Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response		✓		✓	✓	
Fleet Management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Fisheries and Oceans Science	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	ADM, Science
Hydrography			✓	✓	✓	
Habitat Management and Environmental Science	✓	✓	✓		✓	ADM, Oceans
Fisheries Management	✓	✓			✓	ADM, Fisheries Management*
Harbours		✓		✓	✓	ADM, Corporate Services
Policy and Internal Services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	ADM, Corporate Services ADM, Policy

* Within Fisheries Management, accountability for special capacity-reduction programs rests with ADM, Policy.

Table 2.3: Responsibility for Planned Spending by Business Line, 2000-01

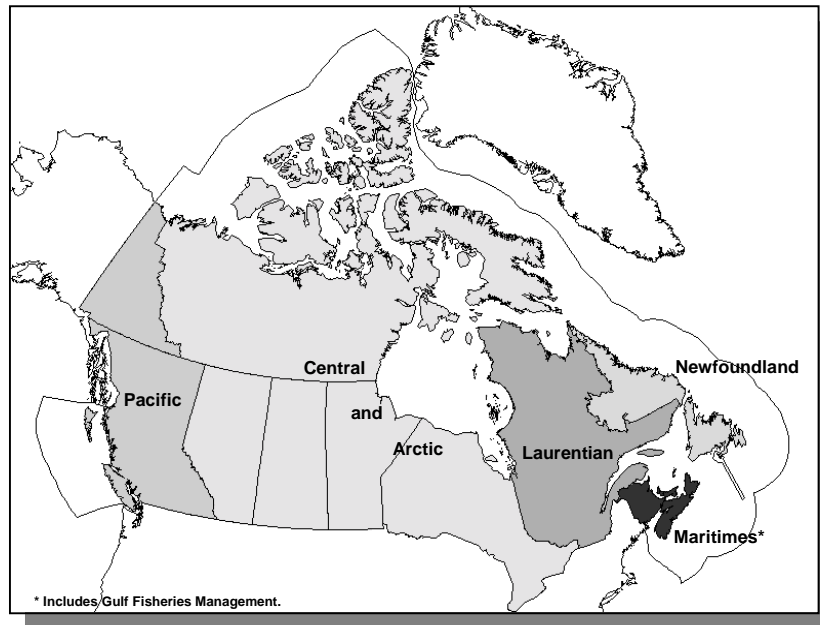
(in millions of dollars) Business Line	Accountability						Total
	ADM, Marine/ Commis- sioner, CCG	ADM, Science	ADM, Oceans	ADM, Fisheries Manage- ment	ADM, Policy	ADM, Corporate Services and Executive	
Marine Navigation Services	122.1	—	—	—	—	—	122.1
Marine Communications and Traffic Services	80.0	—	—	—	—	—	80.0
Icebreaking Operations	38.8	—	—	—	—	—	38.8
Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response	124.9	—	—	—	—	—	124.9
Fisheries and Oceans Science	—	128.6	—	—	—	—	128.6
Habitat Management and Environmental Science	—	—	132.3	—	—	—	132.3
Hydrography	—	25.6	—	—	—	—	25.6
Fisheries Management	—	—	—	341.6	8.2	—	349.8
Harbours	—	—	—	—	—	50.8	50.8
Fleet Management	172.0	—	—	—	—	—	172.0
Policy and Internal Services	—	—	—	—	15.4	185.2	200.6
Total	537.8	154.2	132.3	341.6	23.6	236.0	1,425.5

The program is delivered in the following five regions and a Gulf Fisheries Management region, each headed by a Regional Director General in regional headquarters:

- Newfoundland Region — St. John's, Newfoundland;
- Maritimes Region — Dartmouth, Nova Scotia;
- Gulf Fisheries Management — Moncton, New Brunswick;
- Laurentian Region — Québec City, Quebec;
- Central and Arctic Region — Winnipeg, Manitoba; and
- Pacific Region — Vancouver, British Columbia.

The Regional Directors General are responsible for organizing and managing the delivery of programs and activities in their regions in accordance with national and regional priorities and with national performance parameters set for each program and activity. In short, their role is to mobilize the process and translate the strategic direction into actions at the field level.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada Regions



2.2 Objective

At the broadest level, the Department's objective is to undertake policies and programs in support of Canada's economic, ecological and scientific interests in the oceans and inland waters; to provide for the conservation, development and sustainable economic utilization of Canada's fisheries resources in marine and inland waters for those who derive their livelihood or benefit from these resources; to provide safe, effective and environmentally sound marine services responsive to the needs of Canadians in a global economy; and to co-ordinate the policies and programs of the Government of Canada respecting oceans.

2.2.1 Long-term Priorities and Goals

As mentioned in Section 2.1 of this document, the Department has recently finalized a strategic plan, which defines the objectives and priorities that will guide the Department over the next three to five years. Future departmental reporting documents will reflect those objectives and priorities. The objectives stated below, which have been used in recent years, accurately reflect the mandate of the Department and will be used to measure performance over the next year.

- 1) **Managing and protecting fisheries resources.** The goal is to conserve Canada's fisheries resources to ensure that they are used sustainably in a self-reliant fishery. In pursuit of this goal, the important contributions of the provinces and territories must be recognized. The Department must also manage fisheries resources in a manner consistent with Aboriginal and treaty rights. Effective regulatory enforcement and management of harvesting capacity are essential to the long-term objective of sustainable conservation. As well, it is essential that effective international arrangements be in place that will prevent foreign overfishing and safeguard resources under international treaties.

- 2) **Contributing to the protection of the marine and freshwater environment.** Our goal is to protect marine and freshwater environments and ecosystems and, thus, to support their sustainable use for fisheries, eco-tourism, recreational boating, etc. To achieve this goal, the Department must take a proactive, coherent, results-oriented approach that includes working with clients, partners and other levels of government to manage and protect freshwater fish habitat and marine and estuarine ecosystems, and to reduce the effect of pollution on marine ecosystems.
- 3) **Understanding the oceans and aquatic resources.** The goal is to improve, apply and communicate to all Canadians knowledge about Canada's oceans and its marine and freshwater fisheries resources. This knowledge will support the activities of clients, partners and the Department's operational branches.
- 4) **Maintaining marine safety.** The Department's goal is to continually improve safety in Canada's waterways by reducing the number and severity of collisions and groundings, helping people in distress and in danger, and preventing loss of life and damage to property.
- 5) **Facilitating maritime commerce and ocean development.** The Department's goal is to provide the policy, regulatory framework and operational services and infrastructure that support commercially sustainable maritime industries. The Department also provides the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade with scientific and technical support for its efforts to liberalize trade in the fisheries and oceans sectors.

In pursuit of these long-term objectives and goals, the Department is also committed to:

- improving departmental relations with clients and partners, and achieving effective participation by clients in decision making, information sharing and program delivery;
- promoting mutual respect, teamwork, professionalism and excellence in service delivery; and
- achieving tangible, "real-world" results that benefit both our direct clients and society at large.

2.3 External Factors Influencing the Department

Canada is a maritime nation. We have the world's longest coastline, touching three oceans, and one of the largest continental shelves. Millions of Canadians live in coastal areas and marine and freshwater resources are among our country's great natural assets. Fishing and shipping are not only important industries for Canada, but also a part of our heritage.

The Department's mandate, programs and services directly affect the livelihoods of thousands of Canadians in oceans and freshwater industries throughout Canada, from fishing and marine transportation to tourism and recreation. More generally, however, these programs and services affect the economic, social and cultural fabric of the country.

The Department is a relatively large federal department. In terms of workforce, it is the fourth largest department in the federal government, with approximately 8,800 full-time equivalents. Planned expenditures for 2000-2001 are approximately \$1.4 billion. Fisheries

and Oceans Canada is a decentralized federal department with approximately 89% of its employees working outside the National Capital Region. In terms of workforce, the Department is the largest, and sometimes the only, federal presence in five coastal provinces.

The jurisdictional framework in Canada is such that all levels of government have some responsibility for the country's fisheries, coastal and marine resources. The Department works closely with other federal departments and provincial and territorial governments to address fisheries and oceans issues. Aboriginal groups and fisheries and marine industries are also important to fisheries and oceans management, as are universities and scientific institutions.

The Department operates in a challenging and demanding environment. The management of fisheries is subject to a myriad of influences that cause cycles of abundance and scarcity. The allocation of fisheries resources among commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fisheries entails an increasingly complex decision-making process, as evidenced by the recent Marshall decision. Fish habitat must be protected from the ever-increasing pressures of human activity such as industrial growth and pollution. The science of stock assessment has become more difficult and uncertain as a result of changing marine conditions around the world. At the same time, clients and other interested parties are demanding more detailed and broad-based information. In the area of marine safety and environmental protection, challenges reflect the broad dimensions of the country, including the world's longest coastline, major inland waterways and severe weather conditions. Furthermore, fisheries developments, such as the surge in the aquaculture industry, coupled with the management of increasing commercial and recreational traffic, present added complexity in facilitating maritime commerce and ensuring a safe Canadian marine transportation system in contribution to the Department's Oceans Agenda and the stewardship of aquatic resources.

Public Awareness

The Canadian public is very interested in and concerned about the productivity and frailty of our ecosystem, and public health and safety. Interest has been fuelled by the status of mainstay stocks like Atlantic cod and Pacific salmon, the plight of local fishers, the impact of fiscal restraint on the capacity to ensure safety for users of Canada's waterways and infrastructure, and the continuing international focus on the oceans. Public awareness also creates demand for knowledge, as in the case of the impact of climate change on ocean productivity. Increased public awareness puts a spotlight on the Department's progress toward the implementation of the *Oceans Act*, with a specific focus on sustainable development, integrated management, the ecosystem approach and the precautionary approach. This spotlight promotes and encourages change in Department programs and services to recognize the broader client base and role under the *Oceans Act*. Accordingly, the Department is responding to these demands by placing increased emphasis on communication, public consultation and public participation. Through open dialogue and shared responsibility, the Department will enhance its credibility and continue to earn the confidence of stakeholders and the broader Canadian public.

Program Demands

The Department will continue to face increasing and changing program demands as a result of a constantly evolving operating environment.

Externally, the decline of Atlantic groundfish and Pacific salmon stocks, coupled with the expansion and creation of more complex fisheries, continues to pressure fisheries management and science programs because of demands for increased and expanded stock assessment information, the development of new fisheries management regimes, and dedicated enforcement. The increase in recreational boating participation, increased cruise ship and vessel traffic, and the movement of fishing boats farther offshore are creating new pressures on the Department's safety related programs, harbours, environmental response and hydrography programs. Finally, increased development of oil, gas and other natural resource based industries is increasing caseloads for Habitat Management.



Cruise ship *Norwegian Sky* departing St. John's

New initiatives such as the Oceans Management Strategy, the Office of Boating Safety and anticipated new legislation on species at risk have strong public support, but also add to the increasing list of program demands.

Whether generated externally or internally, changing program demands create financial pressure on the Department. In an environment of continued budget restraint, increasing program demands must be accommodated through greater efficiency, alternative service delivery methods such as co-management and devolution, and the reallocation of resources to higher priority areas.

Working with Clients and Communities

The Canadian public and industry are making strong demands to see continued evidence of efficiency and effectiveness in government programs. All Department programs have made significant progress in recent years in improving relationships with clients and stakeholders and achieving participation by clients in decision making, information sharing and program delivery. The introduction of stakeholder-managed harbours, Integrated Fisheries Management Plans, fisheries resource conservation councils on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and Sentinel fisheries represent examples of how the Department has been able to make progress in achieving greater involvement and participation of clients and stakeholders within and outside the fishing industry. The Department makes effective use of volunteer networks such as Harbour Authorities, Coast Guard Marine Advisory Boards, Coast Guard Auxiliary and public volunteer networks associated with implementation of the Oceans Agenda to actively engage clients and stakeholders. These alliances help the Department deliver efficient and effective services to Canadians. Through its activities, the Department

makes a significant contribution to employment for Canadians and the economic viability of coastal communities and marine industries.

Technology and Program Efficiency

The Department is a capital intensive department that is making use of advanced technologies to continuously improve operational efficiency and maintain Canada's reputation as a world leader, particularly in the areas of scientific research, marine navigation and marine communications. Technological change is expected to continue at a significant rate in the years ahead and will have an important impact on the Department's programs.

In the fishing industry, the Department is promoting the introduction of selective fishing practices. The Department's science program is experimenting with hydroacoustic technology to improve its stock assessment information systems. Rationalization of harbours to core fishery requirements is progressing, with significant reductions in inventory. The efficiency of Canada's marine navigation system is being improved through the introduction of electronic chart systems within the Hydrography program; the Canadian Coast Guard's introduction of state-of-the-art navigation and communications technology such as the Differential Global Positioning System and the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System; and the implementation of new technology in traffic management surveillance and marine information in co-operation with ports and the international community. The challenge will be to make prudent and strategic investments to provide effective and efficient public services.

2.4 Departmental Planned Spending

(in millions of dollars)	Forecast Spending 1999-00*	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
Budgetary Main Estimates (gross)	1,368.2	1,383.4	1,129.7	1,116.0
Non-Budgetary Main Estimates (gross)	—	—	—	—
Less: Respendable Revenue	54.1	50.6	45.5	48.1
Total Main Estimates	1,314.1	1,332.8	1,084.2	1,067.9
Adjustments**	165.4	92.7	137.6	150.1
Net Planned Spending	1,479.5	1,425.5	1,221.8	1,218.0
Less: Non-Respendable Revenue	56.2	53.5	53.1	51.6
Plus: Cost of Services Received Without Charge	56.0	57.3	57.3	57.2
Net Cost of the Department	1,479.3	1,429.3	1,226.0	1,223.6
Full-time Equivalents	8,614	8,797	8,842	8,834
* Reflects the best forecast of total planned spending to the end of the fiscal year.				
** Adjustments are to accommodate approvals obtained since the Annual Reference Level Update exercise and to include Budget initiatives.				

3 Plans, Results and Resources

3.1 Departmental Summary

Fisheries and Oceans Canada has two key results commitments. Most of the business lines contribute to these two commitments and to the same planned results. Details on the objective, description and related activities as well as the financial and human resources for each of the business lines can be found in each of their respective portions of the report. Where possible, resources have been identified for the major related activities in the following table.

Key Results Commitment:

Conservation and biological sustainability of fisheries resources, marine and freshwater habitats and a protected environment

Planned Results	Related Activities	Resources (\$ millions)		
		2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
1. Status of Fish Stocks and Fisheries Management Practices				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High quality scientific advice on Canadian aquatic ecosystems and their living resources to ensure sustainable resource development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gathering of fisheries related data, development of analytical methods and analysis and presentation of results in consultation with industry, academia, other jurisdictions and stakeholders. Dissemination of results as written and electronic assessment documents (www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/csas).¹ <i>Fisheries and Oceans Science</i> 	52.0 ¹	51.0 ¹	51.0 ¹
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased requirements for sustainable harvesting practices to be incorporated into Integrated Fisheries Management Plans and Conservation Harvesting Plans. Improved protection of fish stocks by applying the precautionary approach and expanding the development of Integrated Fisheries Management Plans to approximately 20 additional fisheries by March 31, 2001. Complete the Atlantic Fisheries Policy Review by Spring 2000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserving Canada's fishery resources and ensuring sustainable utilization. <i>Fisheries Management</i> 	325.0	214.5	212.7
¹ This activity and its resources also appear under planned result #3, "Scientific Research and Understanding."				

Planned Results	Related Activities	Resources (\$ millions)		
		2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
1. Status of Fish Stocks and Fisheries Management Practices (continued)				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete draft policy papers on Wild Salmon Policy and Improved Decision Making, hold public consultations, and finalize policies in 2000. Negotiate up to 25 new co-management agreements to shift stewardship responsibilities to industry and improve environmental and economic sustainability in the fisheries by March 31, 2001. Development of a Recreational Fisheries Policy to guide departmental activities in the sector by March 31, 2001. Respect Aboriginal and treaty rights in the formulation and implementation of fisheries management policies, plans and programs. 				
2. State of Ecosystems and Habitat Management Practices				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and sustainable development of Canada's oceans through an integrated, precautionary, scientific and ecosystem-based approach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and implementation of a national Oceans Management Strategy. <i>Habitat Management and Environmental Science</i> Enhanced capacity to fulfill Canada's international oceans obligations and provide oceans leadership. <i>Habitat Management and Environmental Science</i> 	17.0	17.0	17.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation, restoration and development of Canada's marine and freshwater habitats through an integrated, precautionary, scientific and ecosystem-based approach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen fish habitat protection in the Prairie provinces, Ontario, Quebec and Atlantic Canada. <i>Habitat Management and Environmental Science</i> Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the national Habitat Management Program, with increased emphasis on early intervention activities. <i>Habitat Management and Environmental Science</i> 	24.3	20.5	20.5

Planned Results	Related Activities	Resources (\$ millions)		
		2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
2. State of Ecosystems and Habitat Management Practices (continued)				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the quality and quantity of salmon habitat in British Columbia through community-based restoration projects and sustainable watershed planning and management. <i>Habitat Management and Environmental Science</i> Provide ongoing support for community-based projects to protect and restore Pacific salmon and their habitat through creation of a permanent endowment fund. <i>Habitat Management and Environmental Science</i> 	19.2	16.7	11.7
		30.0	—	—
3. Scientific Research and Understanding				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High quality new knowledge, products and scientific advice on Canadian aquatic ecosystems and their living resources through sound research, data analysis and integration of information to ensure sustainable resource development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gathering of fisheries related data, development of analytical methods and analysis and presentation of results in consultation with industry, academia, other jurisdictions and stakeholders. Dissemination of results as written and electronic assessment documents (www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/csas).¹ <i>Fisheries and Oceans Science</i> Gathering of oceanographic data, analysis of data to enhance understanding of the role of the oceans in global climate and of the impact of oceanic variability on biological productivity. Dissemination of data and presentation and publication of results nationally and abroad (http://www.meds-sdmm.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/Meds).² <i>Fisheries and Oceans Science</i> Research leading to technologies and knowledge to culture new fish species viable for culture in Canada and improvement of the efficiency of culture of existing species. Prevention of introduction and containment of spread of fish diseases to wild and cultured stocks. Certification of fish production facilities.³ <i>Fisheries and Oceans Science</i> 	52.0 ¹	51.0 ¹	51.0 ¹
		24.0 ²	23.0 ²	23.0 ²
		10.0 ³	10.0 ³	10.0 ³
4. Environmental Protection and Response				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientific understanding of marine and freshwater ecosystems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic investment in research on causes and impacts of changes to marine and freshwater ecosystems. <i>Habitat Management and Environmental Science</i> 	4.8	4.8	4.8
<p>1 This activity and its resources also appear under planned result #1, “Status of Fish Stocks and Fisheries Management Practices.”</p> <p>2 This activity and its resources also appear under planned result #6, “Public Awareness and Client Satisfaction.”</p> <p>3 This activity and its resources also appear under planned result #5, “Socio-Economic Benefits.”</p>				

Planned Results	Related Activities	Resources (\$ millions)		
		2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
4. Environmental Protection and Response (continued)				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of partnering and leveraging opportunities to enhance strategic research alliances. <i>Habitat Management and Environmental Science</i> 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparedness for national emergencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the implementation of a National Chemical Response Regime. <i>Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response</i> 	0.1	0.1	0.1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response to marine oil emergencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With partners, improve the effectiveness of the Marine Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Regime by maintaining the consultation process with major stakeholders and continuing the development of the regime (i.e., implement the report recommendations on governance including completing the national capacity review). <i>Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response</i> 	13.0	13.0	13.0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced pollution from vessel transits and reduced number and severity of spills resulting from collisions, groundings and ice damage. <i>Marine Communications and Traffic Services</i> 	10.0	10.0	10.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible environmental stewardship of marine resources and infrastructure by staff, partners and users. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Management Plans implemented for all core harbours starting with client-managed sites. <i>Harbours</i> Continued environmental assessment and remediation of marine aids sites, completed by 2007. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> 	5.0	5.0	5.0
5. Socio-Economic Benefits				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High quality new knowledge and products on Canadian aquatic ecosystems and their living resources to ensure sustainable resource development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research leading to technologies and knowledge to culture new fish species viable for culture in Canada and improvement of the efficiency of culture of existing species. Prevention of introduction and containment of spread of fish diseases to wild and cultured stocks. Certification of fish production facilities.¹ <i>Fisheries and Oceans Science</i> 	10.0 ¹	10.0 ¹	10.0 ¹
1 This activity and its resources also appear under planned result #3, "Scientific Research and Understanding."				

Planned Results	Related Activities	Resources (\$ millions)		
		2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
6. Public Awareness and Client Satisfaction				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Client satisfaction, client participation and public awareness of programs and policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gathering of oceanographic data, analysis of data to enhance understanding of the role of the oceans in global climate and of the impact of oceanic variability on biological productivity. Dissemination of data and presentation and publication of results nationally and abroad (www.meds-sdmm.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/Meds).¹ <i>Fisheries and Oceans Science</i> Increase public knowledge of oceans and freshwater issues to encourage local involvement, self-regulation, voluntary compliance and shared accountability. <i>Habitat Management and Environmental Science</i> 	24.0 ¹	23.0 ¹	23.0 ¹
¹ This activity and its resources also appear under planned result #3, "Scientific Research and Understanding."				

Key Results Commitment:
Safe, efficient and accessible waterways and harbours

Planned Results	Related Activities	Resources (\$ millions)		
		2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
1. Efficient and Effective Waterways and Infrastructure				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A comprehensive, efficient, timely and responsive marine communications and traffic services network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced vessel transit time, service interruption and costs by improving information management technologies. <i>Marine Communications and Traffic Services</i> Increased efficiency in commercial traffic movements resulting in clients' improved operational and economic performance. <i>Marine Communications and Traffic Services</i> 	3.0	3.0	3.0
		5.0	5.0	5.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient and effective aids to navigation infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue provision of regular, timely and relevant information to users on the conditions of the major Canadian waterways using state-of-the-art technology (e.g., Internet). <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Continue development of improved channel information tools consistent with integrated channel management, including Waterways Geographical Information System. Target: 2002-03. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Continue providing leadership and expert support to the management of the St. Lawrence River flows and level, in support of the International St. Lawrence River Board of Control and the International Joint Commission. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Continue proving leadership to the Canadian marine navigational interests in management of the Canadian Section of the Permanent International Association of Navigation, including provision of Chief Canadian Delegate to the association. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Implement a long-term strategy for the Canadian Coast Guard's involvement in waterways structures by 2002-03, including a plan for divestiture and the upkeep and maintenance of those structures remaining under the responsibility of waterways. Resources for the divestiture are to be determined. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Continue channel depth management for the international waterways of the Great Lakes including dredging spoil disposal requirements. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> 	107.0	105.0	105.0

Planned Results	Related Activities	Resources (\$ millions)		
		2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
1. Efficient and Effective Waterways and Infrastructure (continued)				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Until 2002, provide, on a full cost recovery basis, dredging on the St. Lawrence Ship Channel. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Continue the modernization of aids to navigation. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Continue the modernization, maintenance, implementation and upgrading of information systems. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe and efficient movement of marine traffic through ice-covered waters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce number and severity of collisions, groundings and ice damage by improving surveillance. <i>Marine Communications and Traffic Services</i> 	5.0	5.0	5.0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce number and severity of ice damaged vessels, as well as reduced transit time and interruptions, with the provision of timely and accurate ice information bulletins and ice routing advice. <i>Icebreaking Operations</i> 	9.6	8.9	6.2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High quality products on Canadian waterways and harbours through data acquisition, data analysis, data manipulation and integration of information to ensure safe and efficient navigation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct hydrographic surveys in priority areas of Canadian and bordering international waters. <i>Hydrography</i> 	6.6	6.6	6.6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce: 1) new and updated documents to ensure that all nautical charts (paper and electronic) and related publications are available at all times for vessels navigating in Canadian and bordering international waters, and 2) new metric, bilingual charts of areas where existing charts are outdated. Visit our website at http://www.chs-shc.dfo-mpo.gc.ca. <i>Hydrography</i> 	10.5	10.5	10.5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to explore new Canadian Hydrographic Service related technologies, expand product marketing, enhance internal development tools for chart production and maintain training in new applications. <i>Hydrography</i> 	2.7	2.7	2.8
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review all aspects of data acquisition through chart production to chart distribution as part of a Canadian Hydrographic Service national ISO 9000 or equivalent quality management initiative with an anticipated completion date of June 1, 2001. <i>Hydrography</i> 	0.1	0.1	—
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response to marine search-and-rescue incidents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that program-related training requirements for Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response and sea-going personnel are met. <i>Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response</i> 	81.9	82.7	82.7

Planned Results	Related Activities	Resources (\$ millions)		
		2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
1. Efficient and Effective Waterways and Infrastructure (continued)				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number and severity of incidents that place people in distress or imminent danger, and minimize loss of life by improving communications capability. <i>Marine Communications and Traffic Services</i> 	30.0	30.0	30.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harbours critical to the fishing industry open and in good repair. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe operating conditions at critical fishing harbours with reduced incidence of unsafe/poor conditions at user-managed sites. <i>Harbours</i> 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harbour divestiture/rationalization initiatives to reduce non-critical harbour inventory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disposal of approximately 100 derelict, inactive fishing harbours by 2002-2003. <i>Harbours</i> Divestiture of remaining recreational harbours or other alternative service delivery arrangements by 2001-2002. <i>Harbours</i> 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory framework and prevention programs that support safe and responsible recreational boating. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish governance structures and develop governance regulations based on the <i>Canada Shipping Act</i> (Tract II passage). <i>Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response</i> Continue to implement the major new regulatory measures to improve boating safety, including mandatory operator competency, age and horsepower restrictions, and modernization of the <i>Small Vessel Regulations</i>. These regulations are to be phased in gradually until 2009. <i>Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response</i> 	3.1	3.1	3.1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend applicable legislation to simplify the regulatory framework and ensure its responsiveness to regulatees by 2001. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> 	2.0	1.0	1.0
2. Economic Benefits				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual deliveries by ship to northern settlements and military sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the well-being and economic viability of Inuit communities through traffic monitoring via the Arctic Ship Reporting NORDREG. <i>Marine Communications and Traffic Services</i> 	1.0	1.0	1.0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the well-being and economic viability of Inuit communities by the co-ordination of cargo for the annual Arctic resupply by commercial carriers and Coast Guard Icebreakers (full cost recovery). <i>Icebreaking Operations</i> 	—	—	—

Planned Results	Related Activities	Resources (\$ millions)		
		2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
2. Economic Benefits (continued)				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic and operational benefits through marine trade and commerce. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and update Waterways National Manoeuvring Guidelines, including revisions based on international standards for the purpose of maintaining vessel safety within the confines of national commercial waterways. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> 	2.0	2.0	1.3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve and continue to provide water level forecasts for major commercial waterways, addressing the needs of the shipping community. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> 	2.0	2.0	2.0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce vessel transit time, service interruption and costs by improving information management technologies in support of Canadian industry efficient operations. <i>Marine Communications and Traffic Services</i> 	3.0	3.0	3.0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase efficiency in commercial traffic movements, resulting in clients' improved operational and economic performance. <i>Marine Communications and Traffic Services</i> 	3.0	3.0	3.0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce risk of property damage along waterways by monitoring vessel speed. <i>Marine Communications and Traffic Services</i> 	1.0	1.0	1.0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase efficiency in commercial traffic movements, resulting in clients' improved operational and economic performance through icebreaking and escort services in ice-covered waters. <i>Icebreaking Operations</i> 	21.4	19.8	17.0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ice-bound harbours accessible to marine shipping through the provision of harbour breakouts. <i>Icebreaking Operations</i> 	2.6	2.4	2.1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preservation of property from flood damage caused by ice build-up. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor ice conditions and water levels in anticipation of flood risks, preventing the formation of ice jams and facilitating ice flow during spring break-up. <i>Icebreaking Operations</i> 	4.5	4.5	4.5
3. Clients and Public				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation of users in harbour management and cost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase number of active fishing harbours managed by Harbour Authorities. <i>Harbours</i> 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Client satisfaction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to provide information to clients through publications such as Notices to Mariners and the Canadian Aids to Navigation System, available to the Canadian public on various Web sites. (Information on water level forecasts and the International St. Lawrence River Board of Control is also available on the Web.) <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> 	1.1	1.0	1.0

Planned Results	Related Activities	Resources (\$ millions)		
		2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
3. Clients and Public (continued)				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct client satisfaction/awareness surveys. <i>Marine Communications and Traffic Services</i> Clear, understandable reports and summaries readily available. <i>Marine Communications and Traffic Services</i> Client satisfaction surveys with the use of a 1-800 number. <i>Icebreaking Operations</i> 	0.1	0.1	0.1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific client consultations are undertaken at national, regional or local levels on specific initiatives (e.g., cyclical reviews of aids to navigation and future of LORAN C (a hyperbolic radio navigation system)) to ensure user needs are being addressed while meeting program resources constraints. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Maintain the consultation processes with clients. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Conduct client participation/level of service surveys. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Client participation in icebreaking policy and cost recovery decisions through Regional Advisory Boards, etc. <i>Icebreaking Operations</i> 	1.0	0.9	0.7
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the consultation processes with clients. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Conduct client participation/level of service surveys. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Client participation in icebreaking policy and cost recovery decisions through Regional Advisory Boards, etc. <i>Icebreaking Operations</i> 	1.0	1.0	0.6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct client participation/level of service surveys. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Client participation in icebreaking policy and cost recovery decisions through Regional Advisory Boards, etc. <i>Icebreaking Operations</i> 	1.0	1.0	0.6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Client and public awareness of programs and policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct client satisfaction/awareness surveys. <i>Marine Communications and Traffic Services</i> Maintain the consultation process with major stakeholders in the areas of recreational boating (<i>Canada Shipping Act 2000</i>) and spill preparedness and response (Report on Governance). <i>Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response</i> 	0.1	0.1	0.1

3.2 Details by Business Line



Net Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalents

	Forecast Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
Net Planned Spending (in millions of dollars)	103.7	122.1	118.9	117.2
Full-time Equivalents	1,096	1,116	1,116	1,116

Objective

To provide safe, efficient and accessible waterways.

Description

Marine Navigation Services (MNS) provides, operates and maintains a system of aids to navigation, provides waterways development and maintenance, and ensures protection of the public right to navigation and protection of the environment.

Details on Related Activities

MNS will continue the modernization of aids to navigation through the following initiatives:

- Complete the implementation of a full Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) by spring 2000. This system will provide better accuracy of position to all mariners across Canada. The unforeseen technological and developmental problems that delayed the development of both the hardware and software for DGPS have been largely overcome. It is noteworthy that the United States Coast Guard, which began its DGPS project at about the same time, ran into the same types of difficulties and delays.
- Provide fewer and more effective conventional aids to navigation and improve the effectiveness of the current aids system by continuing the development and implementation of the five-year buoy, continuing the evaluation of large plastic buoys, evaluating synthetic mooring systems for buoys, evaluating laser range lights, and monitoring the performance of existing equipment to identify areas of improvement.
- Evaluate the future requirement for LORAN-C, a hyperbolic radio navigation system, which is expected to be diminishing. A final decision is targeted for July 2000.
- Use alternative approaches to dispose of surplus properties.
- Continue to assist the Canadian Hydrographic Service in the identification of priorities for the implementation of electronic charts in Canadian waterways.

- ❑ Promote domestic and international acceptance of DGPS and, in concert with Transport Canada, of Electronic Chart Systems and Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems.

MNS will continue the modernization, maintenance, implementation and upgrading of information systems, including the national databases on the utilization of Canadian waterways: the Aids Program Information System, the Marine Aids Costing Model and the Navigable Waters Database System.

The Canadian Coast Guard will pursue amendments to the *Navigable Waters Protection Act* to simplify the regulatory framework and ensure its responsiveness to regulatees; to respond to changing water use patterns, changing technology, changing governance strategies and fiscal pressures; and to provide increased efficiency in assessing how works in navigable waters will affect navigation. Amendments to the *Canada Shipping Act*, Part VI, which deals with the Receiver of Wreck provisions, will also be pursued to update these provisions and reduce the administrative burden related to the storage and disposal of wrecks.

The Canadian Coast Guard will implement a comprehensive strategy dealing with aquaculture activities under the *Navigable Waters Protection Act*, including ensuring a streamlined and responsive legislative and regulatory framework, preparing explanatory material tailored to the needs of the industry and improving consultation mechanisms.

MNS will continue development of improved channel information tools consistent with integrated channel management, including Waterways Geographical Information Systems. Water level forecasts for major commercial waterways will continue to be made and improved to address the needs of the shipping community and regular, timely, and relevant information will continue to be provided to users on the conditions of the major Canadian waterways using state-of-the-art technology.

The Canadian Coast Guard will continue to provide leadership and expert support to the management of the St. Lawrence River flows and level, in support of the International St. Lawrence River Board of Control and the International Joint Commission.

A long-term strategy for the Canadian Coast Guard's involvement in waterways structures will be developed and implemented, including a plan for divestiture and the upkeep and maintenance of those structures remaining under the responsibility of the Coast Guard.

Channel depth management for the international waterways of the Great Lakes will be continued, including dredging spoil disposal requirements. Management of dredging of the St. Lawrence Ship Channel will continue to be provided on a full cost recovery basis, pending agreement on a long-term solution.



Net Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalents

	Forecast Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
Net Planned Spending (in millions of dollars)	70.8	80.0	72.0	72.0
Full-time Equivalents	769	840	840	840

Objective

To ensure safety of life at sea, protection of the environment, efficient movement of shipping, and information for business and national interests.

Description

Marine Communications and Traffic Services (MCTS) provides distress and safety communications and co-ordination, vessel screening to prevent the entry of unsafe vessels into Canadian waters, regulation of vessel traffic movements, and management of an integrated system of marine information and public correspondence services. In addition to ensuring safe marine navigation, MCTS supports economic activities by optimizing traffic movements and port efficiency, and by facilitating industry ship/shore communications. All of the functions are derived from a regulatory framework based primarily on the *Safety of Life at Sea Convention* and the *Canada Shipping Act*.

Details on Related Activities

Marine Communications and Traffic Services continually reviews its infrastructure in order to provide possibilities for further efficiencies through the application of technological changes.

MCTS, by the nature of its operations, is a key element of the national movement toward the sustainable development of oceans and marine resources. MCTS will fully support the Oceans Strategy by exploring, on an ongoing basis, means by which to improve monitoring and management of marine protected areas.

MCTS will improve its surveillance capability via the development of implementation strategies for universal Automatic Identification Systems (AIS) technology. AIS is at the leading edge of marine navigation technology and offers both mariners and competent authorities a more efficient and cost effective means of service delivery. The development of a national implementation strategy and the subsequent implementation plan will continue, in partnership with representatives of marine industry, to observe international technical and operational standards.

MCTS will improve its communications capability by continuing the implementation of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System. This international system uses terrestrial and satellite technology and shipboard radio systems to provide a more effective distress alerting system. It was developed to save lives by adding specialized functionality to the current radiocommunications system. The implementation of Very High Frequency-Digital Selective Calling at selected sites in Canada and the High Frequency-Digital Selective Calling in the Canadian Arctic should be completed by 2002-03 and July 1, 2001, respectively.

MCTS will improve its information management technology by continuing the development of its National Information on Marine Navigation System. This real-time information system will significantly enhance MCTS operations, and automate the collection, processing, display and distribution of timely and accurate marine information for the benefit of marine industry. Major delays in some project deliverables have resulted in an extension to the project completion, now anticipated for spring 2001.



MCTS console in Montreal, Quebec



Net Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalent

	Forecast Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
Net Planned Spending (in millions of dollars)	35.7	38.8	36.8	32.3
Full-time Equivalent	469	470	470	470

Objective

To facilitate safe and efficient movement of marine traffic through ice-covered waters and to decrease the risk of flooding in areas prone to or threatened by it as a result of ice build-up.

Description

Icebreaking Operations are those activities such as icebreaking escort, channel maintenance, flood control, harbour breakouts, and ice routing and information services for marine traffic navigating through or around ice-covered waters, and for the general public. It also co-ordinates the movement of cargo for the annual resupply of Northern settlements and military sites using contracted commercial carriers.

Details on Related Activities

Icebreaking Operations has moved from providing a wide range of free services to providing more client-focused, demand-driven services that reflect recent downsizing activities. Commercial users now pay a percentage of the allocated costs in the form of an Icebreaking Service Fee. The business line must carefully balance the needs of commercial user groups with the general public's interests, such as flood control and support to northern or remote sites. The challenge will be to match the ice season and client requirements with service capacity on a year-to-year basis so that resources are used to maximum efficiency. Opportunities offered through partnerships and strategic alliances will be explored. The Canada/USA Treaty for Icebreaking Operations in the Great Lakes will be reviewed and likely renewed this year for another five-year period. The agreement provides for the joint co-ordination of icebreaking activities in the Great Lakes in order to optimize the efficiency of icebreaking resources in those waters.

Icebreaking Operations will maintain international expertise and recognition by continuing involvement with the United States Coast Guard, North Atlantic Ice Patrol and other governments involved with icebreaking. It will strengthen its alliance with Transport Canada's Marine Safety Branch for the harmonization of polar ship rules to protect Canada's positions and take a proactive role in forums dealing with ice operations or ships operating in ice. Policy development will continue, pending the availability of resources, regarding requests for services in new areas or dates, activities within harbours, and the introduction of

ice standards for southern Canadian waters. The Coast Guard will continue a study to assess the economic benefits of icebreaking on ice-affected regions in Canada.





Net Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalents

	Forecast Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
Net Planned Spending (in millions of dollars)	117.7	124.9	130.2	129.5
Full-time Equivalents	1,184	1,120	1,120	1,120

Objective

To save lives and protect the marine environment.

Description

Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response (RSER) is composed of the following major program areas: marine search and rescue (SAR); environmental response and departmental national emergency preparedness; and the promotion of boating safety to the marine public through prevention and regulation.

Details on Related Activities

The following are the major planned activities for RSER during the planning period:

- Improve with partners the effectiveness of the oil spill preparedness and response regime by reviewing regulations, standards and guidelines for the response regime; establishing spill response performance reporting requirements; and establishing governance structures and developing governance regulations based on *Canada Shipping Act 2000* passage.
- Re-examine the development of a hazardous and noxious substances response regime for Canada (scope and magnitude) and our role in ballast waters.
- Ensure that program-related training requirements for RSER and sea-going personnel are met by finalizing a training policy and developing a long-term training plan and new courses.
- Provide an effective maritime SAR service by maximizing multi-tasking while maintaining SAR operational standards and implementing quality initiatives and enhanced evaluations.

- ❑ Continue implementation of the regulatory framework to improve boating safety, including mandatory operator competency, age and horsepower restrictions, and modernization of the *Small Vessel Regulations*. Implementation will be done by raising public awareness through various communications means, and by continuing the accreditation of boating safety courses.





Net Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalents

	Forecast Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
Net Planned Spending (in millions of dollars)	123.0	128.6	125.4	124.4
Full-time Equivalents	1,203	1,151	1,151	1,143

Objective

To provide fisheries management, the industry and the interested public with a reliable scientific basis for the conservation of marine, anadromous and freshwater fishery resources, and for the sustainable development of marine aquaculture; and scientific information on ocean and coastal waters and marine and freshwater ecosystems in support of environment and fish habitat management, integrated resource management, offshore development, climate prediction, marine services, coastal engineering, defence and shipping.

Description

Marine ecosystems are monitored and assessed through research vessel surveys, monitoring of fisheries and co-operative programs with fishers. Measurements of ocean parameters such as temperature, salinity, water levels and wave heights come from many sources within and outside the Department. Scientists work in multidisciplinary teams with the collaboration of fishers and university based scientists to assess fish stocks in a broader ecosystem and environmental context. Climate-related studies focus on the effects of climatic changes in the ocean on fish species such as cod and salmon and the role of the oceans in the world climate system.

Aquaculture science is focused on making new fish species viable for culture in Canada and improving the efficiency of the culture of existing species. The introduction and spread of fish diseases to wild and cultured stocks is combated through fish health protection regulations requiring certification of fish production facilities before fish may be transported from such facilities into Canada or across provincial boundaries.

Details on Related Activities

Fisheries and Oceans Science (FOS) will carry out field and laboratory work, and analytical work, to assess the status of every major stock exploited in the Pacific and Atlantic. Fieldwork will benefit from the contribution of the fishing industry. The stock assessment review process will continue to develop openness and increase opportunities for stakeholders, fishers and academics to be involved so that the Department can benefit from their knowledge and the fishing industry can better understand the work of the Department's

scientists. Assessment reports will be disseminated through the Sector's Web site (www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/csas). FOS will develop a framework to integrate the precautionary approach in stock assessment, and will develop scenarios to classify the status of species at risk.

On ocean climate issues, FOS will realign and enhance its program to be consistent with the anticipated National Implementation Strategy on Climate Change, pending the availability of resources, and expects to be a major partner with several Canadian universities in programs studying the effect of the changes in the marine environment on biological production. FOS will continue to develop the Department's capacity to use RADARSAT to determine and interpret ocean features, like biological productivity and hydrodynamic processes, using satellites. Also, FOS will pursue aquaculture and fish health research leading to technologies and knowledge to culture new species, and to prevent the spread of pathogens.

FOS will improve its protocols to integrate biological, physical and chemical databases and provide better and easier access by internal and external clients to FOS data and information via modern communication technologies such as its Web site for Marine Environment Data Service (<http://www.meds-sdmm.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/Meds>).



St. Andrew's Biological Station, in Brandy Cove



Net Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalents

	Forecast Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
Net Planned Spending (in millions of dollars)	77.3	132.3	95.9	90.9
Full-time Equivalents	556	637	672	672

Objective

This business line has two components.

The objective of the Habitat Management and Environmental Science component is to achieve marine environmental and fish habitat protection and conservation through an integrated approach.

The objective of the Oceans component of this business line is to achieve an integrated ecosystem approach to the conservation, protection and sustainable development of oceans and oceans resources.

Description

This business line develops and implements policies, plans and programs and administers statutes related to the protection and conservation of aquatic habitats and the environment. It also investigates and monitors chemical and physical conditions that affect the quality of aquatic environments, and collects, analyzes and interprets information to support the sustained economic utilization of Canada’s renewable aquatic resources and to assess, approve and monitor activities that affect the quality and quantity of fish habitat.

Details on Related Activities

This business line contributes to the key results commitment of the conservation and biological sustainability of fisheries resources, marine and freshwater habitats and a protected environment. The following activities will be undertaken to achieve the planned results on the state of the ecosystems and habitat management practices:

- Develop and implement a national Oceans Management Strategy by:
 - designing a federal policy framework as a basis for the development and implementation of a national Oceans Management Strategy;
 - implementing Integrated Management (IM) Plans and Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) through the development of policy frameworks, governance models, regulations and interjurisdictional agreements;

- identifying and validating Marine Environment Quality objectives, guidelines and indicators to guide IM and MPA decision making; and
- engaging, through a collaborative approach, provinces and territories, Aboriginal organizations, coastal communities and other stakeholders in the development and implementation of policy, MPA identification and the IM plan development process.
- ❑ Enhance the capacity to fulfill Canada's international oceans obligations and provide oceans leadership by participating more actively in conservation and research initiatives with other nations and participating in and convening international, national, and regional conferences on oceans' policy and conservation issues.
- ❑ Strengthen fish habitat protection by implementing a new Habitat Management program in the three Prairie provinces and Ontario, enhancing early intervention capacity in Quebec and Atlantic Canada, enhancing capacity to monitor and evaluate effectiveness of mitigation and compensation techniques, as well as enhancing capacity to provide program support in response to legal and other challenges.
- ❑ Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the national Habitat Management Program, with increased emphasis on early intervention activities by implementing recommendations of the National Habitat Referral Study and participating in the five-year review of the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*.
- ❑ Rebuild Pacific salmon resources by enhancing the protection and restoration of salmon habitat through the provision of funding to support community-based habitat restoration projects, the creation of stewardship co-ordinators and habitat auxiliaries to promote conservation and stewardship, strategic stock enhancement and the establishment of a permanent endowment fund to support ongoing restoration.

The following activities on scientific research and understanding also contribute to the same key results commitment:

- ❑ Invest strategically in research on the causes and impacts of changes to marine and freshwater ecosystems by:
 - initiating multi-stakeholder review of issues requiring science support of policies, programs and decisions for the conservation and protection of marine and freshwater ecosystems, the sustainable utilization of aquatic resources, and the mitigation of adverse impacts on ecosystems and their resources;
 - enhancing client/stakeholder engagement, including external advisory bodies, in the identification of environmental and conservation issues, the selection of research and science-related priorities, and the evaluation of scientific results;
 - communicating and disseminating the results of scientific research and transmitting credible and useful advice to decision makers in a timely manner; and
 - enhancing access to scientific data and information.
- ❑ Promote partnering and leveraging opportunities to enhance strategic research alliances by:
 - reviewing existing partnering and leveraging arrangements and investigating potential strategic alliances with key clients/stakeholders;

- negotiating enhanced strategic alliances on scientific activities, respecting the mandated responsibilities of the Department; and
- exploring options for alternative service delivery, including cost-sharing and co-management of scientific activities.

To improve public awareness throughout the planning period, the Department will initiate national, regional, and international conferences on oceans. The Department will conduct public opinion research and consult with provinces, territories, First Nations and stakeholders to identify the oceans' clients and to determine their needs. The Department will develop and distribute information, marketing and educational tools in a variety of media, including an interactive Internet site; client education, training and university outreach programs; and an oceans curriculum for schools.





Net Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalents

	Forecast Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
Net Planned Spending (in millions of dollars)	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.6
Full-time Equivalents	322	312	312	312

Objective

To provide nautical information products for safe and efficient navigation in Canadian and bordering international waters.

Description

Hydrographic surveys measure the parameters necessary to describe the precise nature and configuration of the seabed and the floors of inland navigable waters, their geographic relationship to the landmass, and the characteristics and dynamics of these waters. Parameters measured include water depth, bottom type, near surface currents, tides and water levels. Data collected are published as navigational charts and other publications such as Tide and Current Tables, Sailing Directions, Small Craft Guides, and Water Level Bulletins. Hydrographic information is also used for the determination of the seaward limits of national jurisdiction and the delimitation of maritime boundaries.

Details on Related Activities

Field survey activity will be restricted to only that required to meet the demands for immediate chart publication. The Canadian Hydrographic Service (CHS) will respond to urgent field activity demands, such as accident investigations, but the majority of activities will be focussed on efficient management of the field data residing in the databases and the conversion of existing paper charts to Electronic Navigational Chart files.

CHS is addressing a large number of demands. Among the most pressing issues is the backlog of Notices to Mariners, exacerbated by the Canadian Coast Guard Aids Modernization Program and the need to upgrade the ageing portfolio of charts.

Also, operational requirements by the Canadian Coast Guard have led to demands for new charting in Arctic waters. In 2000-2001, CHS plans to produce 13 new paper charts and at least 20 new electronic navigational charts. Over the reporting period, CHS plans to update its existing inventory of 360 electronic navigational charts.

Ten new editions of Sailing Directions and the annual editions of List of Lights (2 volumes), Radio Aids to Marine Navigation (3 volumes) and Notices to Mariners (2 volumes) will be

published, as well as the 2002 Canadian Tide and Current Tables (7 volumes). These navigational charts and publications are the products on which most of CHS's human and financial resources will be deployed over the next fiscal year.

On a more ad hoc basis, or depending on the development of other Department programs or projects, hydrographic surveys may be required to provide assistance. Such programs may be related to proposed Marine Protected Areas (MPAs); to refine Canada's baselines for the Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Integrated Coastal Zone Management, and the Exclusive Economic Zone under the *Oceans Act*; or to acquire offshore bathymetry to justify United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea claims. Cross-sectoral activities are developing, particularly in hydrography, where CHS has conducted multi-beam echo sounding surveys of MPAs funded by the Oceans Sector.





Fisheries Management



Net Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalents

	Forecast Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
Net Planned Spending (in millions of dollars)	518.0	349.8	239.2	237.4
Full-time Equivalents	1,497	1,563	1,573	1,573

Objective

To conserve and protect Canada's fishery resource and, in co-operation with stakeholders, to ensure its sustainable utilization.

Description

Fisheries Management is responsible for fisheries management functions in all provinces and territories and within and adjacent to Canada's 200-mile fisheries zones. This includes the inland river systems and lakes in all provinces, except where authority for the management of inland fisheries has been delegated to the province or territory. This includes management in Canadian portions of transboundary rivers, shared management of interception fisheries in international waters, and management of the Aboriginal, recreational and commercial fishing effort in Canadian coastal waters. Fisheries Management is also responsible for negotiating international arrangements to advance Canada's fisheries conservation interests in co-operation with other government departments, and negotiating and administering international treaties and agreements affecting bilateral and multilateral fisheries relations. The objectives of Fisheries Management are complemented by the delivery of capacity-reduction programs such as the Canadian Fisheries Adjustment and Recovery Plan, the Atlantic Groundfish Strategy and the Northern Cod Adjustment and Recovery Program. These special programs address specific needs for a specified period of time.

Details on Related Activities

Fisheries Management continues to undertake major policy and program renewal. The Program's challenges, stemming from the state of key fishery stocks on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, include completing the implementation of the Government's responses to fishers and communities affected by the fisheries downturns; fulfilling the commitment to make fundamental changes to how fisheries are managed; strengthening the Department's relationships to clients, especially resource users; and addressing dramatically evolving Aboriginal and treaty rights. These challenges represent both pressures and opportunities for change. The Sector will have to respond over the planning period to these pressures while moving toward the long-term goal of ecologically and economically sustainable fisheries.

The current Atlantic Fisheries Policy Review and Pacific Reform initiatives are important steps to the realization of an overall vision for the fishery, as well as the development and implementation over the long term of new institutional arrangements in such areas as licensing and allocations. These initiatives form part of the strategy to clarify the principles on which the fisheries will be managed, the governance structures for their management, and the respective roles and responsibilities of the Department and user groups in resource management.

The policy and program agenda for the Sector will also need to take into account significant conservation concerns in key fisheries, increased competition from all users for available fishery resources, a challenging public environment, and the need to implement program and operational changes while confronted by significant budgetary constraints.

The Sector's efforts are directed to the achievement of nine objectives. Under each of these objectives, a number of activities will be undertaken. The following are some of the key activities, by objective:

- ❑ Manage fisheries and fish habitat to conserve and protect stock abundance, restore depleted stocks and maintain biological diversity.
 - Establish Integrated Fisheries Management Plans for all the major and most sensitive fisheries.
 - Complete Phase I of the Atlantic Fisheries Policy Review (AFPR) by developing a policy framework setting out principles to guide fisheries management decisions, and launch Phase II of the AFPR to operationalize key elements, including options for institutional change for decisions and allocations.
 - Ensure fish production at key Salmonid Enhancement Program facilities and increase efforts on habitat rehabilitation.
- ❑ Respect Aboriginal and treaty rights in the formulation and implementation of fisheries management policies, plans and programs.
 - Negotiate and implement practical fisheries arrangements that address the treaty right affirmed by the Supreme Court in the Marshall decision.
 - Revitalize the Aboriginal Fisheries program to continue to provide effective policies and programs and responsive service to clients.
 - Support the implementation of the fisheries component of the Nisga'a Final Agreement.
- ❑ Consistent with the achievement of objectives for conservation and responsibilities for Aboriginal and treaty rights, ensure the sustainable use of the resource.
 - Oversee the development of harvest management plans for Pacific salmon to achieve coho stock rebuilding and advance selective harvesting practices.
 - Co-operatively work with harvesters to develop improved selective harvesting technologies.
 - Implement the Fisheries Information Management Program to provide the accurate, timely data necessary to better manage fishery resources.

- ❑ Manage fisheries to contribute to an economically and environmentally sustainable, self-reliant industry and provide positive contributions to communities and the Canadian economy.
 - Expand the application of the co-management concept and complete the implementation of licence retirement and other special programs.
- ❑ Advance and protect Canada’s sovereignty and international fishery interests.
 - Implement the newly negotiated Pacific Salmon Treaty.
 - Develop and implement a strategy for the ratification and full implementation of the United Nations Fisheries Agreement by key fishing states.
- ❑ Ensure that licensing and resource allocation decisions are transparent, fair and based on clear policy.
 - Review options for institutional change in the conduct of licensing and allocation decisions, codify rules for the sharing of abundant and lucrative species, and extend users’ stewardship responsibilities through Integrated Fisheries Management Plans and other co-management arrangements.
- ❑ Achieve shared responsibility and accountability for the management of fisheries.
 - Expand the use of co-management arrangements and support industry ratification and implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing Operations.
- ❑ Contribute to achieving the Oceans Strategy.
 - Actively participate with other sectors, departments, and provincial and other agencies and interests to increase awareness, support, and implementation of the Oceans Strategy and build involvement around Integrated Fisheries Management Plans.
- ❑ Achieve excellence in the Fisheries Management sector’s programs and people.
 - Implement key elements of the Sector’s Human Resources Plan.
 - Develop plans and strategies — including a sectoral long-term capital plan — to maintain the ability to meet core responsibilities while addressing sectoral and departmental budgetary constraints.
 - Complete the implementation of Conservation and Protection renewal, including the reorganization and the recruitment of new staff.



Net Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalents

	Forecast Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
Net Planned Spending (in millions of dollars)	52.9	50.8	50.8	50.3
Full-time Equivalents	84	85	85	85

Objective

To keep harbours critical to the fishing industry open and in good repair.

Description

The operation and maintenance of a national system of fishing and recreational harbours involves the construction and upkeep of wave protection structures and boat mooring and launching facilities, as well as the dredging of harbour channels and basins to an adequate water depth. Additional activities include the provision and maintenance of service areas and equipment for fish and gear handling and various onshore services. Program management, including engineering and technical services, is provided regionally under national policy direction, with ongoing harbour management and administration, where applicable, provided increasingly by local client-partners.

Details on Related Activities

Small Craft Harbours' strategic goal is to achieve a smaller, safer and more affordable system of core fishing harbours that are client-run and partially client-financed. An important subordinate goal remains the divestiture of the recreational component of the program, as well as other non-core inventory. Activities for the next three years will focus on maintaining productive and healthy client relationships, expanding stakeholder participation in program delivery, reducing inventory and maximizing investment in core infrastructure maintenance to improve public safety and efficiency of user operations.

Because attracting and retaining committed client-partners is the cornerstone of a more effective and efficient harbour system, the issue of client confidence and departmental credibility is key to its success or failure. The number one priority of harbour users and resident communities is safe, efficient operating conditions. Failure to adequately address safety and rust-out issues will quickly erode a successful partnering track record. Consequently, an important goal over the planning period is to deliver the Small Craft Harbours program in a manner that not only better meets basic client needs but also respects mutual commitments between the Department and its client-partners and promotes

transparency and consistency in policy and decision making. Main results and activities include:

- priority direction of maintenance works to user-managed harbours to reduce the incidence of unsafe/poor harbour performance ratings;
- maximizing funds available for harbour maintenance through activities such as internal efficiencies, progressive elimination of funding to non-core sites and repatriation of program funds diverted to high cost divestitures back to maintenance activities;
- seeking stakeholder participation in designing a new long-term vision for harbours; and
- technical support, training and knowledge transfer to client-partners to promote operational, environmental and business acumen, and advance mutual goals.

At the same time, it is critical to move further down the path to a more affordable and better aligned capital asset base. Over the planning period, the following results are expected:

- finalization of the core harbour system design, anticipated at 700-800 sites critical to user industries;
- continued expansion of client-partnerships with approximately 50 additional harbour sites placed under Harbour Authority annually;
- further reductions in overall inventory concentrating on no-cost and low-cost disposals, to result in the disposal of approximately 100 non-core fishing harbours and the divestiture or other alternative service delivery arrangements for the less than 250 remaining recreational harbours;
- methodologies to increase client financial contribution to minor maintenance costs and cost sharing of major works, based on ability to pay, to be developed in 2000-01 and implemented in 2001-02; and
- commencing in 2001-02, most Harbour Authorities in operation for three or more years expected to fully fund their own site operations.

Value-added results over the planning period that contribute to the general government agenda and other horizontal federal issues include:

- support to small- and medium-sized businesses outside the fish harvesting and processing sectors such as aquaculture, inter-community marine transportation, tourism, and recreation and marine service industries;
- a stronger volunteer sector, augmenting the current complement of over 2,500 volunteers now operating in the Harbour Authority program;
- increased employment opportunities in coastal communities as new Harbour Authorities are formed, adding to approximately 500 new jobs already created by this initiative; and
- improved environmental stewardship of coastal locations occupied by the Department's client-managed harbours and a growing network of knowledgeable, committed citizen allies in advancing environmental integrity.



Net Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalents

	Forecast Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
Net Planned Spending (in millions of dollars)	142.5	172.0	158.9	162.1
Full-time Equivalents	568	382	382	382

Objective

To provide efficient sea and air support to Fisheries and Oceans Canada program areas.

Description

Fleet Management consists of the acquisition, maintenance, and scheduling of the Department’s vessel and air fleets in support of the following program areas: Marine Navigation Services; Marine Communications and Traffic Services; Icebreaking Operations; Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response; Fisheries Management; Fisheries and Oceans Science; and Hydrography. The funding to crew and to operate the Fleet is provided by the above program areas. Fleet Management also arranges for any augmentation of fleet capabilities by arranging for other government departments and the private sector to provide additional sea and air support to the programs.

Details on Related Activities

Fleet Management is a support organization for all the Department’s performance commitments. Our goal is to provide safe, efficient and cost-effective sea and air assets and services in support of the delivery of the Department’s program activities, as well as improving the satisfaction of our clients.

Fleet Management will contribute to the departmental and Canadian Coast Guard directions and priorities through the following objectives:

- Continue to develop the Core Fleet Concept from the established Base Fleet list of vessels that would provide a stable base for financial, operational and human resource planning.
- Define and implement a Base Crew concept based on the needs of Program clients and the Core Fleet Concept that would become a stable base for human resource planning.
- Continue with the implementation of the Fleet safety management system to the standards of The International Management Code for the Safe Operation of Ships (The ISM Code) so that all ships over 500 gross registered tonnes will comply by July 1, 2002, and all ships above 125 gross registered tonnes will comply by July 1, 2004.

- ❑ Implement a long-term capital re-investment plan for vessels that will support the concepts established in the departmental Long-term Capital Plan.
- ❑ Implement a costing model to allow managers and clients to have a true understanding of the costs of Fleet operations.
- ❑ Continue the implementation and effective use of the following tools and projects to improve cost efficiency of operations and improve our decision-making processes:
 - Fleet Activity Information System;
 - MariTime Fleet Management System; and
 - Maintenance Information Management System.
- ❑ Implement the Fleet Human Resource Plan to ensure we have a caring environment where people understand their role, have the skills and tools necessary to contribute to the organizational objectives, and are recognized for their contributions.
- ❑ Develop and implement a Fleet Management Framework that clearly outlines the processes, procedures and standards for the management of the Canadian Coast Guard Fleet in compliance with the principles of the ISO 9000 series of quality systems.





Net Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalents

	Forecast Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
Net Planned Spending (in millions of dollars)	212.4	200.6	168.1	176.3
Full-time Equivalents	866	1,121	1,121	1,121

Objective

To support the Department's mandate by facilitating the management of its human, physical or fixed, financial, administrative, information and information technology resources and assets. As well, Policy and Internal Services provides advice and expertise for identifying and responding to departmental and government-wide priorities; for strategic planning; for policy research, development and analysis; for intergovernmental relations; and for legislative and regulatory renewal.

Description

The responsibilities of Policy and Internal Services include executive direction of the Program; corporate and regional management; provision of administrative services; co-ordination of departmental policies and economic and policy advice; and development and promulgation of the Department's national regulations.

Details on Related Activities

Corporate Services continually supports the Department by maintaining the infrastructure and service base to provide the Department's staff with the programs and services needed to realize the Department's mandate.

Over the past few years, Corporate Services has been transformed as a result of changes and growing demands from its clients in all service areas. Corporate Services will continue to improve on its client service delivery, promote initiatives in workload reduction and continue improvement in creating a productive and dynamic work environment.

Corporate Services will continue to work with the Department's sectors in identifying areas for the piloting of service delivery models that will support and meet the needs of its clients. The Canadian Coast Guard and Headquarters will be key in piloting the first of Corporate Services' service delivery models. This and other pilots will serve in determining the impact, service delivery implications, feasibility and practicality of the various models.

Use of Alternative Service Delivery in the Department, and in Corporate Services, is a critical part of the agenda for the Department over the next three years and will require

looking at the Department's delivery of its services and activities. Corporate Services will work in partnership with other sectors in the consideration and implementation of Alternative Service Delivery and will provide expert advice in this area.

Corporate Services will head the development of a Real Property Framework in support of the departmental priority of financial stability. Following implementation, asset rationalization and investment plans will be developed in conjunction with the implementation of a Long-term Capital Plan.

A management strategy and plan (Renewal 2000) to assess the requirements and the current capacity of management and staff in the areas of human resources management, modern comptrollership, partnership arrangements, and contract and project management will be developed in support of the Department's employees. The Department will also be moving its financial system and the skills of its managers and staff toward a private sector arrangement. Corporate Services will develop the systems and identify training requirements in conjunction with the Department comptrollership initiative.

Corporate Services will develop an action plan to respond to the findings of the Office of the Auditor General's review of the departmental financial management practices against its Financial Management Capability Model.

The Policy Sector supports the Department by providing leadership in policy development and analysis — especially on broad horizontal issues — within the Department and within the federal government in relevant areas.

The Policy Sector undertakes economic analysis, and makes resources available for departmental strategic planning, for intergovernmental affairs, for aquaculture development, and for legislative and regulatory renewal. The Canadian Fisheries Adjustment and Restructuring Program is also administered by the Policy Sector.

4 Horizontal Initiatives

4.1 Regulatory Initiatives

Sector	Legislative Acts or Regulations	Expected Results
<i>Canadian Coast Guard</i>	<p><i>Boating Restriction Regulations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revisions to respond to safety concerns identified by local authorities with respect to vessel movements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased small vessel and waterways safety.
	<p><i>Pleasure Craft Sewage Pollution Prevention Regulations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate new no-discharge sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaner waters.
	<p><i>Regulations Pursuant to Canada Shipping Act Reform</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In collaboration with Transport Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada is involved in a rewrite of the <i>Canada Shipping Act</i> (CSA). Regulations under the CSA will be amended to reflect the authorities and terminology set out in the new Act. The legislative and regulatory framework for marine safety and pollution response will be simplified. In particular, oil spill response regulations will be reviewed and updated and work on legislative authority for the regulation of pleasure craft will be ongoing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernized, streamlined legislation. • Minister's accountability clearly enunciated. • Improved environmental quality.
<i>Oceans</i>	<p><i>Oceans Act</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 35 (3), <i>Oceans Act</i>, Marine Protected Areas regulations. • Regulations will be used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ designate Marine Protected Areas; ◆ prescribe measures within Marine Protected Areas; and ◆ zone activities within Marine Protected Areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is expected that in the long term (over 10 years), Marine Protected Areas will have significant benefits in the ecological integrity of marine ecosystems, species and habitats.
<i>Corporate Services</i>	<p><i>Fishing and Recreational Harbours Regulations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housekeeping amendment to update Schedule 1 by deleting devolved harbours, adding acquired harbours and correcting harbour names. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have Schedule 1 accurately state the harbours for which the Minister is responsible.
<i>Fisheries Management</i>	<p><i>Atlantic Fisheries Regulations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various amendments to the regulations to make them more responsive to current management practices and improve management of the fishery. • Amendments to permit orderly management of a recreational groundfish fishery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved fisheries management and enhanced conservation.
	<p><i>Coastal Fisheries Protection Regulations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendment to the list of states authorized to enter Canadian ports. • Update to reflect Year 2000 decisions made by the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization and the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas concerning the implementation of the <i>United Nations Fish Stock Agreement</i> — part of annual amendment package. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures that Canadian legislation is consistent with its international obligations and enhances enforcement.

Sector	Legislative Acts or Regulations	Expected Results
Fisheries Management (continued)	<i>Fishery (General) Regulations</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendments to allow other means of notification of changes to licence conditions. • Various amendments concerning the identification of vessels and fishing gear, dockside monitoring, signalling and restriction of the transfer of marine life into Canadian waters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permits more diverse, efficient and cost-effective means of notification of changes to licence conditions. • Enables more accurate and easier monitoring. • Provides authority to regulate the transfer of marine life, thereby ensuring the preservation and safety of aquatic and human life.
	<i>Marine Mammal Regulations</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendments for Arctic comprehensive land claim agreements and marine mammal watching. The amendments will be made to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ more accurately reflect the changing management and utilization of marine mammals in Canada, particularly in relation to provisions of comprehensive land claim agreements and fishing by Aboriginal peoples elsewhere in Canada; ◆ manage marine mammal watching; ◆ manage seals, walrus and whales; and ◆ provide a more flexible approach to the overall management of fishery resources, allowing Fisheries and Oceans Canada to respond to conservation decisions in concert with its co-managers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance conservation and improve management.
	<i>Maritime Provinces Fisheries Regulations</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various amendments in order to clarify descriptions, definitions, close times, quotas and size limits and to define areas within rivers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required for proper management of species.
	<i>Newfoundland Fishery Regulations</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendments to permit the management of additional species, including size limit. • Add regulations for rivers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow close times to be varied for conservation reasons. • Gives the flexibility to open and close a fishery by species and size. • Application of river-specific conservation measures.
	<i>Newfoundland Fishery Regulations, 2000</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete rewrite. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexible regulatory regime consistent with management objectives.

Sector	Legislative Acts or Regulations	Expected Results
Fisheries Management <i>(continued)</i>	<i>Northwest Territories Fishery Regulations</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current regulations require amendments to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ reflect the changes resulting from the creation of the new <i>Nunavut Fishery Regulations</i>; ◆ ensure consistency with land claim settlement legislation in the Northwest Territories (the <i>Inuvialuit Final Agreement</i> and the Gwich'in and Sahtu Dene/Metis comprehensive land claim agreements); and ◆ permit increased flexibility in management of fishery resources as a result of decisions or recommendations made by current and future wildlife management boards or committees and the Minister. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance conservation.
	<i>Nunavut Fishery Regulations</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new set of fishery regulations that will apply within the boundaries of Nunavut is necessary. • The regulations will recognize the geo-political aspirations of the residents of Nunavut. • They will provide for flexibility in fishery resource management methods to respond to the decisions of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board in concert with the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (the Board is recognized as the main instrument of wildlife management in the Nunavut Settlement Area). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulations will reflect the requirements of the <i>Nunavut Land Claim Agreement</i>. • Improve the overall management of marine fish and plant species for persons fishing in Nunavut. • Provide a more flexible approach to the overall management of fishery resources to ensure conservation.
	<i>Pacific Fishery Regulations, 1993</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendments to introduce a new licence for tuna, in order to meet Canada's obligations under the <i>United Nations Fisheries Agreement</i>, the <i>Food and Agriculture Organization Compliance Agreement</i> and the <i>Pacific Tuna Convention</i> once it is ratified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that Canada's international legal obligations are met. • Improved control and monitoring of the West Coast tuna fleet in Canadian and United States waters and on the high seas of the Pacific Ocean.
Policy	<i>Aquaculture</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy development potentially leading to a legislative and regulatory framework in 2001. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coherent legislative and regulatory framework.
	<i>Provincial Fishery Regulations</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual updates to provincial fisheries regulations made under the <i>Fisheries Act</i>, in particular to the regulations respecting fisheries in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved management and conservation framework.

4.2 Sustainable Development Strategies

The following chart outlines the goals of the Department's sustainable development strategy, as published in *Sustainable Development: A Framework for Action* and identifies the key commitments that will be pursued in 2000-01 and anticipated results. The departmental goals and strategy may be amended during 2000, in consultation with stakeholders on an updated sustainable development strategy, to be tabled in Parliament by December 2000.

Goals	Key Commitments	Expected Results
1. <i>Greening our operational activities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement an Environmental Management System. • Build and implement Environmental Management Programs for individual risk-ranked environmental aspects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental building blocks for an Environmental Management System are in place. • Environmental Management Programs for individual aspects are built and implemented.
2. <i>Making green-smart decisions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a sustainable development framework with performance indicators and identified responsibility centres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of specific initiatives and improved environmental performance.
3. <i>Understanding our ocean and freshwater ecosystems</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a more reliable scientific basis for conserving marine, freshwater and anadromous habitats and fishery resources, and for the sustainable development of aquaculture, the oceans, coastal waters, and their ecosystems. • Research the oceans and the impact of climate change on the oceans and their living resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher level of input to data by fishers. • Continued improvement in methods of assessing fish stocks.
4. <i>Managing fisheries and fish habitat to conserve and protect stock abundance, restore depleted stocks and maintain biological diversity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administer the habitat protection provisions of the <i>Fisheries Act</i> and undertake environmental assessments where required. • Develop a strategy for the ratification and full implementation of the United Nations Fisheries Agreement (UNFA) by key fishing states. • Increase users' responsibility and accountability for the management of the fisheries. • Continue initiatives to advance the Fishery of the Future, in which the commercial industry is environmentally sustainable, economically viable, self-reliant and self-adjusting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectiveness of the voluntary referral process for seeking advice on projects with a potential impact on fish habitat, and the "no net loss of fish habitat" principle in cases where a project adversely affects fish habitat. • Ratification of UNFA by the European Union and Japan. • Increased stakeholder participation in stock assessment. • Increased number of fisheries co-management agreements to improve shared stewardship of the resource. • A fishery in which sustainable use in line with conservation is paramount and harvesting capacity is balanced with the resource.

Goals	Key Commitments	Expected Results
<p>5. Maintaining maritime safety</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue modernization of aids to navigation. • Modernize and manage an integrated marine information system. • Continue to administer the <i>Navigable Waters Protection Act</i> and ensure that environmental assessments are completed. • Improve, with partners, the effectiveness of the Marine Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Regime. • Facilitate the implementation of a National Chemical Response Regime. • Implement new regulating measures to improve boating safety. • Partner with Transport Canada to develop ship standards for vessels navigating in ice on the east coast. • Progressive implementation of Environmental Management Plans at all Fisheries and Oceans Canada core fishing harbours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced number and severity of collisions and groundings. • Reduced risk and impact of spills from collisions and groundings. • Ensured safety of navigation, taking into account social, economic and environmental factors. • Reduced damage to property and the marine environment. • To be determined. • Reduced loss of life. • Improved safety of ships navigating in ice and prevention of pollution. • Responsible environmental stewardship at harbours by employees, client-partners and the public.
<p>6. Facilitating maritime trade, commerce and ocean development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend applicable legislation to simplify the regulatory framework. • Provide escort services and ice routing information to assist vessels to safely and efficiently transit ice-covered waters. This includes assisting access to remote Arctic settlements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory framework more responsive to regulatees. • Reduced risk of service interruption and reduced vessel transit time.

5 Financial Information

Table 5.1: Summary of Capital Spending by Business Line

(in millions of dollars)	Forecast Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
Business Line				
Marine Navigation Services	24.8	32.8	28.9	27.2
Marine Communications and Traffic Services	10.4	16.3	11.9	11.9
Icebreaking Operations	—	—	—	—
Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response	—	—	—	—
Fisheries and Oceans Science	—	—	—	—
Habitat Management and Environmental Science	—	—	—	—
Hydrography	—	—	—	—
Fisheries Management	—	1.1	0.3	0.3
Harbours	11.3	10.5	10.5	10.5
Fleet Management	68.2	101.2	87.5	90.7
Policy and Internal Services	15.1	38.0	34.2	43.7
Total	129.8	199.9	173.3	184.3

The Department is facing significant asset-related challenges. In response to these challenges, the Department is developing a Long-term Capital Plan for the period 2000-01 to 2004-05, which has the following objectives:

- ❑ **Align capital spending with the Strategic Plan:** Ensure that the Department's asset base contributes vigorously to the Department's key priorities as stated in the Strategic Plan;
- ❑ **Create a modern and fully sustained asset base:** Create a modern, sustainable, flexible, affordable and cost-effective asset base that is compliant with health and safety and environmental requirements, as well as Canada's international obligations; this asset base must also be responsive to the changing and growing program demands on the Department; the affordability and sustainability of the asset base is tested against operational, functional, financial and environmental standards;
- ❑ **Develop improved decision-making processes:** Refocus and streamline asset-related decision-making processes to ensure reasonable response times, reductions in workload, and a strong focus on the short-, medium- and long-term results of effective capital planning; and
- ❑ **Establish greater financial stability:** Provide funding stability for the Department over the period of this Long-term Capital Plan, in part through effective planning and rational resource allocation to assets and capital projects, in part through asset rationalization, divestiture and alternative service delivery, and in part through a dependable, larger capital budget envelope for the department as a whole.

The Department has not finalized its Long-term Capital Plan but will do so within the next few months. The individual projects listed are indicative of the activity the Department is

planning to undertake. Individual projects may change once the Long-term Capital Plan is finalized.

Table 5.2 shows the details of capital projects with an estimated total cost of \$1 million or more, as well as all projects listed in previous Estimates as having future years requirements. Projects are listed by activity, province and location; in addition, class of estimate and approval status are indicated for each project. The following definitions apply:

- ❑ **Substantive Estimate (S):** This estimate is one of sufficiently high quality and reliability so as to warrant Treasury Board approval as a cost objective for the project phase under consideration. It is based on detailed system and component design and takes into account all project objectives and deliverables. It replaces the classes of estimates formerly referred to as Class A or B.
- ❑ **Indicative Estimate (I):** This is a low-quality order of magnitude estimate that is not sufficiently accurate to warrant Treasury Board approval as a cost objective. It replaces the classes of estimates formerly referred to as C or D.
- ❑ **Preliminary Project Approval (PPA):** This defines Treasury Board's authority to initiate a project in terms of its intended operational requirement, including approval of, and expenditure authorization for, the objectives of the project definition phase. Sponsoring departments and agencies are to submit for PPA when the project's complete scope has been examined and costed, normally to the indicative level, and when the cost of the project definition phase has been estimated to the substantive level.
- ❑ **Effective Project Approval (EPA):** Treasury Board's approval of, and expenditure authorization for, the objectives of the project implementation phase. Sponsoring departments and agencies are to submit for EPA only when the scope of the overall project has been defined and when the estimates have been refined to the substantive level.
- ❑ **Departmental Authority (DA):** Projects for which Treasury Board has delegated authority to the Department.

Table 5.2: Details on Major Capital Project Spending

(in millions of dollars)						
Business Line/ Province/ Project Description	Current Estimated Total Cost	Forecast Spending to March 31, 2000	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Future Years Spending Requirement
MARINE NAVIGATION SERVICES						
<i>Newfoundland</i>						
Lightstations Revitalization Project (S-EPA)	19.5	3.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	2.5
<i>Nova Scotia</i>						
Restoration of Lock Gates — Canso Canal (S-DA)	5.9	3.1	2.7	0.1	—	—
<i>British Columbia</i>						
Staffed Lightstations Restoration (S-EPA)	25.0	5.5	6.5	6.6	6.4	—
Construction of Hovercraft Hangar and Apron — Sea Island Base (S-DA)	3.8	3.8	—	—	—	—
<i>Multi-province</i>						
Differential Global Positioning System Navigation Service Network (S-DA)	11.3	10.3	1.0	—	—	—
Marine Aids Modernization (Phase II) (S-DA)	9.6	8.2	1.4	—	—	—
Implementation of Five-year Buoy Initiative (S-DA)	2.9	2.3	0.6	—	—	—
MARINE COMMUNICATIONS AND TRAFFIC SERVICES						
<i>New Brunswick</i>						
MCTS Halifax Renewal (S-DA)	4.0	0.6	2.5	0.9	—	—
<i>Quebec</i>						
Vessel Traffic Information System — Québec (S-DA)	10.0	10.0	—	—	—	—
<i>British Columbia</i>						
Relocation of the Vancouver Marine Communications and Traffic Services Centre (S-DA)	7.2	7.1	0.1	—	—	—
<i>Nunavut</i>						
High Frequency Digital Calling System (HF/DSC) in the Arctic (S-DA)	1.9	0.9	1.0	—	—	—
<i>Multi-province</i>						
Computer-based Training for Marine Communications and Traffic Services (S-DA)	1.2	1.1	0.1	—	—	—
MDS/NAVTEX Version 6 (S-DA)	3.2	0.8	2.4	—	—	—
Implementation of GMDSS (MCTS) (S-DA)	10.8	0.9	7.9	2.0	—	—

Table 5.2: Details on Major Capital Project Spending (continued)

(in millions of dollars)						
Business Line/ Province/ Project Description	Current Estimated Total Cost	Forecast Spending to March 31, 2000	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Future Years Spending Requirement
HARBOURS						
<i>Newfoundland</i>						
Bay de Verde — Breakwater Extension (S-DA)	2.2	2.2	—	—	—	—
Port de Grave — Harbour Redevelopment (S-DA)	5.9	5.9	—	—	—	—
<i>Quebec</i>						
Rivière au Renard — Wharf Reconstruction (S-DA)	5.0	0.7	3.5	0.8	—	—
FLEET MANAGEMENT						
<i>Headquarters</i>						
Fleet Restructuring — Two Air- Cushioned Vehicles (S-EPA)	29.7	29.7	—	—	—	—
<i>Nova Scotia</i>						
CCGS Louis S. St. Laurent — Replacement of Propellers (S-DA)	3.1	2.8	0.3	—	—	—
<i>Multi-province</i>						
Communications Security Equipment (S-DA)	2.7	1.3	1.4	—	—	—
Chart-based Navigation Display System (S-DA)	6.1	5.8	0.3	—	—	—
Search-and-Rescue Lifeboat Replacement (S-EPA)	36.3	30.5	5.8	—	—	—
Maintenance Management Information (S-DA)	7.9	6.5	1.4	—	—	—
Electronic Navigation Charts (S-DA)	2.7	2.7	—	—	—	—
GMDSS Equipment for CCG Vessels (S-DA)	3.4	3.4	—	—	—	—
Search-and-Rescue Lifeboat Replacement — Phase II (S-EPA)	41.0	2.0	11.7	11.8	15.5	—
Electronic Equipment Stabilization (S-EPA)	3.3	3.1	0.2	—	—	—
POLICY AND INTERNAL SERVICES						
<i>Newfoundland</i>						
Southside Base (Coast Guard) — Wharf Reconstruction Berth 28 and 29 (S-DA)	6.4	1.2	2.7	2.5	—	—
<i>New Brunswick</i>						
St. Andrews Biological Station — Wet Lab Construction (I-DA)	9.3	0.2	0.7	7.8	0.6	—
<i>Nova Scotia</i>						
Bedford Institute of Oceanography — New Salt Water Supply (S-DA)	2.2	1.6	0.6	—	—	—
Bedford Institute of Oceanography — Wharf & Jetty Maintenance (S-DA)	3.2	0.1	1.5	1.6	—	—

Table 5.2: Details on Major Capital Project Spending (continued)

(in millions of dollars)						
Business Line/ Province/ Project Description	Current Estimated Total Cost	Forecast Spending to March 31, 2000	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Future Years Spending Requirement
Ontario						
Prescott Coast Guard Base Wharf Repair (S-DA)	4.0	2.1	1.9	—	—	—
British Columbia						
Pacific Biological Station Taylor Clemens Refit (S-DA)	1.8	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.1
Institute of Ocean Sciences —Roofing Mid-life Replacement (S-DA)	2.5	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Pacific Biological Station 600 Volt Upgrade (S-DA)	1.2	0.7	0.5	—	—	—



Bedford Institute of Oceanography, in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia

Table 5.3: Summary of Transfer Payments

(in millions of dollars)	Forecast	Planned	Planned	Planned
Business Line	Spending	Spending	Spending	Spending
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Grants				
Marine Navigation Services	—	—	—	—
Marine Communications and Traffic Services	—	—	—	—
Icebreaking Operations	—	—	—	—
Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response	—	—	—	—
Fisheries and Oceans Science	—	—	—	—
Habitat Management and Environmental Science	—	30.0	—	—
Hydrography	—	—	—	—
Fisheries Management	—	—	—	—
Harbours	—	—	—	—
Fleet Management	—	—	—	—
Policy and Internal Services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total Grants	0.2	30.2	0.2	0.2
Contributions				
Marine Navigation Services	—	—	—	—
Marine Communications and Traffic Services	—	—	—	—
Icebreaking Operations	—	—	—	—
Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response	3.7	4.2	4.7	4.7
Fisheries and Oceans Science	1.1	5.0	4.9	5.2
Habitat Management and Environmental Science	0.4	—	—	—
Hydrography	—	—	—	—
Fisheries Management	313.0	136.8	41.6	39.3
Harbours	1.1	—	—	—
Fleet Management	—	—	—	—
Policy and Internal Services	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.2
Total Contributions	321.2	146.9	51.6	49.4
Total Grants and Contributions	321.4	177.1	51.8	49.6

Table 5.4: Transfer Payments by Business Line

(in millions of dollars)	Planned Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
Grants				
Policy and Internal Services				
Grants to support organizations associated with research, development, management, and promotion of fisheries and oceans-related issues	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Habitat Management and Environmental Science				
Grant to Pacific Salmon Endowment Fund	—	30.0	—	—
Total Grants	0.2	30.2	0.2	0.2
Contributions				
Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response				
Contribution to the Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary for the provision of voluntary search-and-rescue services and the promotion of boating safety through accident prevention and education	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.5
Contribution to the Canadian Red Cross Society in respect of its boating safety program	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Fisheries and Oceans Science				
Contributions to support the Pacific Salmon Resource Rebuilding Program	—	3.9	4.8	5.2
Contribution to the Youth Employment Initiative	0.9	1.0	—	—
Contributions to support organizations associated with research, development, management, and promotion of fisheries and oceans-related issues	0.2	0.1	0.1	—
Habitat Management and Environmental Science				
Contributions to support organizations associated with research, development, management, and promotion of fisheries and oceans-related issues	0.4	—	—	—
Fisheries Management				
Contributions for early retirement benefits to older fish processing plant workers, trawlermen and fishermen whose livelihood was adversely affected by the moratorium of the northern cod fishery	6.2	4.6	2.9	1.0
Contribution to the Pacific Salmon Foundation	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Contributions to older groundfish fishermen who meet model Terms and Conditions for the Early Retirement Program of The Atlantic Groundfish Strategy	2.9	2.6	2.2	1.8
Contribution to the Salmon Sub-Committee of the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board for implementing responsibilities pursuant to Comprehensive Land Claim Settlements	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Table 5.4: Transfer Payments by Business Line (continued)

(in millions of dollars)	Planned Spending 1999-2000	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
Contributions to support increased Native participation in commercial fisheries, cooperative fisheries management arrangements and consultations respecting Aboriginal fisheries agreements	30.3	52.4	34.7	34.7
Contribution to the Canadian Sealing Industry	0.2	—	—	—
Atlantic Groundfish Licence Retirement Program under the Canadian Fisheries Adjustment and Restructuring Plan	91.6	—	—	—
Contributions under the Pacific Salmon Commercial Licence Retirement Program of the Canadian Fisheries Adjustment and Restructuring Plan	102.9	—	—	—
Contributions under the Northern Labrador Commercial Salmon and Salmon Charr/ Licence Retirement Program	3.5	—	—	—
Contributions to “Gathering Strength” under the Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy	2.0	—	—	—
Contributions under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement for the protection of wildlife harvesting, land ownership, resource management and economic and social development	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Contributions to the Pacific Salmon Selective Fishing Program under the Canadian Fisheries Adjustment and Restructuring Plan	2.3	—	—	—
Contribution to the Pacific fisheries development under the Canadian Fisheries Adjustment and Restructuring Plan	0.6	0.4	—	—
Contributions under the Atlantic Early Retirement Program under the Canadian Fisheries Adjustment and Restructuring Plan	10.6	—	—	—
Contribution to support the Pacific Salmon Resource Rebuilding Program under the Canadian Fisheries Adjustment and Restructuring Plan	2.3	—	—	—
Contributions to the Fisheries Access Program	55.0	75.0	—	—
Contributions to support organizations associated with research, development, management, and promotion of fisheries and oceans-related issues	0.8	—	—	—
(S) Liabilities under the <i>Fisheries Improvement Loans Act</i>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Harbours				
Contributions to support organizations associated with research, development, management, and promotion of fisheries and oceans-related issues	1.1	—	—	—

Table 5.4: Transfer Payments by Business Line (continued)

(in millions of dollars)	Planned Spending 1999-2000	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
Policy and Internal Services				
Contributions to support organizations associated with research, development, management, and promotion of fisheries and oceans-related issues	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.2
Contributions to support the Pacific Selective Fishing Program	—	0.5	—	—
Total Contributions	321.2	146.9	51.6	49.4
Total Grants and Contributions	321.4	177.1	51.8	49.6



Youth participants from the Inuvialuit Settlement Region at the Beaufort Sea Conference 2000

Table 5.5: Source of Respendable and Non-respendable Revenue

(in millions of dollars)	Forecast Revenue 1999-00	Planned Revenue 2000-01	Planned Revenue 2001-02	Planned Revenue 2002-03
Respendable Revenue				
<i>Marine Navigation Services</i>				
Maintenance Dredging in the St. Lawrence Shipping Channel	—	3.3	3.3	1.5
Federal-Provincial Partnerships	—	1.0	1.0	1.0
Marine Services Fees	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7
Employee Deductions for Employee Housing	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Prescott Shop Operations	0.1	—	—	—
	28.3	32.2	32.2	30.4
<i>Marine Communications and Traffic Services</i>				
Coast Guard Radio Tolls	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
<i>Icebreaking Operations</i>				
Eastern Arctic Sealift	6.0	7.5	—	—
Icebreaking Services Fees	13.8	6.9	9.4	13.8
	19.8	14.4	9.4	13.8
<i>Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response</i>				
Small Vessels Regulations for Capacity Plates and Construction Decals	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Policy and Internal Services</i>				
Canadian Coast Guard College	2.2	3.7	3.7	3.7
Miscellaneous Recoveries	3.4	—	—	—
	5.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
Total Respendable Revenue	54.1	50.6	45.5	48.1
Non-respendable Revenue				
<i>Marine Navigation Services</i>				
Aids to Navigation Services in the Deep Water Channel between Montreal and Lake Erie	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Fisheries and Oceans Science</i>				
Lab Tests and Analyses	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Hydrography</i>				
Sale of Charts and Publications	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
<i>Fisheries Management</i>				
Commercial Licences	28.5	26.2	26.2	25.5
Individual Vessel Quotas	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Foreign Licences	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sportfish Licences	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Conservation Stamps	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Rental of Land, Buildings and Equipment	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	51.2	48.9	48.9	48.2
<i>Harbours</i>				
Small Craft Harbour Revenue	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.1
<i>Policy and Internal Services</i>				
Rental of Land, Buildings and Equipment	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Non-respendable Revenue	56.2	53.5	53.1	51.6
Total Respendable and Non-Respendable Revenue	110.3	104.1	98.6	99.7

Table 5.6: Net Cost of Program for 2000-01

(in millions of dollars)	Total
Net Planned Spending	1,425.5
<i>Plus: Services Received without Charge</i>	
Accommodation Provided by Public Works and Government Services Canada	26.6
Contributions Covering Employers' Share of Employees' Insurance Premiums and Expenditures Paid by Treasury Board Secretariat	26.3
Workers' Compensation Coverage Provided by Human Resources Development Canada	2.1
Salary and Associated Expenditures of Legal Services Provided by Justice Canada	2.3
	57.3
<i>Less: Non-responsible Revenue</i>	53.5
2000-01 Net Cost of Program	1,429.3



6 Other Information

6.1 Statutes and Regulations Currently in Force

Statutes	
<i>Atlantic Fisheries Restructuring Act</i> ¹	<i>R.S.C. 1985, c. A-14</i>
<i>Canada Shipping Act</i> ²	<i>R.S.C. 1985, c. S-9</i>
<i>Coastal Fisheries Protection Act</i>	<i>R.S.C. 1985, c. C-33</i>
<i>Department of Fisheries and Oceans Act</i>	<i>R.S.C. 1985, c. F-15</i>
<i>Fisheries Act</i>	<i>R.S.C. 1985, c. F-14</i>
<i>Fisheries Development Act</i>	<i>R.S.C. 1985, c. F-21</i>
<i>Fisheries Improvement Loans Act</i>	<i>R.S.C. 1985, c. F-22</i>
<i>Fisheries Prices Support Act</i>	<i>R.S.C. 1985, c. F-23</i>
<i>Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act</i>	<i>R.S.C. 1985, c. F-24</i>
<i>Freshwater Fish Marketing Act</i>	<i>R.S.C. 1985, c. F-13</i>
<i>Great Lakes Fisheries Convention Act</i>	<i>R.S.C. 1985, c. F-17</i>
<i>National Energy Board Act</i> ³	<i>R.S.C. 1985, c. N-7</i>
<i>Navigable Waters Protection Act</i>	<i>R.S.C. 1985, c. N-22</i>
<i>Oceans Act</i>	<i>S.C. 1996, c. C-31</i>
<i>Resources and Technical Surveys Act</i> ⁴	<i>R.S.C. 1985, c. R-7</i>

1. Certain sections of this Act are also the responsibility of the Ministers of Industry, Finance and State (Privatization and Regulatory Affairs).

2. The Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada shares responsibility to Parliament with the Minister of Transport.

3. The Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada may in some instances administer section 108 of this Act.

4. The Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada has some powers under this Act. However, those powers also exist in the *Oceans Act*.

Regulations

- Aboriginal Communal Fishing Licences Regulations, SOR/93-332*
Aids to Navigation Protection Regulations, C.R.C., c. 1405
Alberta Fishery Regulations, 1998, SOR/98-246
Atlantic Fishery Regulations, 1985, SOR/86-21
Boating Restriction Regulations, C.R.C., c. 1407
British Columbia Sport Fishing Regulations, 1996, SOR/96-137
Carrier Exemption Regulations, C.R.C., c. 803
Coastal Fisheries Protection Regulations, C.R.C., c. 401
Competency of Operators of Pleasure Craft Regulations, SOR/99-53
Confederation Bridge Area Provincial (P.E.I.) Laws Application Regulations, SOR/97-375
Eastern Canada Vessel Traffic Services Zone Regulations, SOR/89-99
Ferry Cable Regulations, SOR/86-1026
Fish Health Protection Regulations, C.R.C., c. 812
Fish Toxicant Regulations, SOR/88-258
Fisheries Improvement Loans Regulations, C.R.C., c. 864
Fishery (General) Regulations, SOR/93-53
Fishing and Recreational Harbours Regulations, SOR/78-767
Foreign Vessel Fishing Regulations, C.R.C., c. 815
Kenney Dam and Skins Lake Spillway Orders Regulations, SOR/87-723
Management of Contaminated Fisheries Regulations, SOR/90-351
Manitoba Fishery Regulations, 1987, SOR/87-509
Marine Mammal Regulations, SOR/93-56
Maritime Provinces Fishery Regulations, SOR/93-55
Navigable Waters Bridges Regulations, C.R.C., c. 1231
Navigable Waters Works Regulations, C.R.C., c. 1232
Newfoundland Fishery Regulations, SOR/78-443
Northwest Territories Fishery Regulations, C.R.C., c. 847
Ontario Fishery Regulations, 1989, SOR/89-93
Pacific Fishery Management Area Regulations, SOR/82-215
Pacific Fishery Regulations, 1993, SOR/93-54
Pleasure Craft Sewage Pollution Prevention Regulations, SOR/91-661
Private Buoys Regulations, SOR/84-804
Quebec Fishery Regulations, 1990, SOR/90-214
Response Organizations and Oil Handling Facilities Regulations, SOR/95-405
Sable Island Regulations, C.R.C., c. 1465
Saskatchewan Fishery Regulations, 1995, SOR/95-233
Small Vessel Regulations, C.R.C., c. 1487
Vessel Traffic Services Zone Regulations, SOR/89-98
Yukon Territory Fishery Regulations, C.R.C., c. 854

6.2 References and Departmental Contacts

Statutory Reports

Atlantic Fisheries Restructuring
Fish Habitat Protection and Pollution Prevention
Fisheries Development
Fisheries Improvement Loans
Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation Annual Report
Marine Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Regime
Privacy and Access to Information

These documents are available from:

Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Publications Distribution
200 Kent Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
(613) 993-0999

Departmental Contacts

For more information, contact the following Communications personnel:

Region	Name	Telephone
Newfoundland	Jan Woodford	(709) 772-4328
Maritimes	A.-M. Lanteigne	(902) 426-3866
Gulf	Terrance Boucher	(506) 851-7757
Laurentian	Marcel Thérien	(418) 648-7316
Central and Arctic	Sharon Leonhard	(204) 983-5108
Pacific	Athana Mentzelopoulos	(604) 666-0470
Headquarters	Director, Client Services	(613) 990-0219

Internet address:
<http://www.ncr.dfo.ca>

7 Index

A

Aboriginals, 7, 9, 33, 37, 38
Advisory boards, 1, 10, 33
Agreements, 2, 23, 26, 32, 37, 38, 39
Aids to navigation, 2, 22
Alliances, 10, 26, 33, 34
Alternative Service Delivery, 10, 34, 41, 44, 51
Aquaculture, 2, 9, 23, 30, 31, 41, 45
Aquatic resources, 3, 8, 9, 32, 33
Arctic, 6, 25, 35
Assessment, 9, 10, 11, 31, 33
Atlantic, 1, 9, 10, 26, 30, 33, 37, 38
Atlantic Groundfish Strategy, 37
Automatic Identification System, 24

B

Boating safety, 28, 29

C

Canada Shipping Act, 23, 24, 28
Canadian Coast Guard, 2, 11, 23, 35, 42, 43, 44
Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary, 10
Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 33
Canadian Fisheries Adjustment and Restructuring Program, 45
Canadian Hydrographic Service, 22, 35, 36
Capital expenditures, 9, 11, 39, 41, 43, 45, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55
Central and Arctic, 6
Channel maintenance, 23, 26
Charts, 4, 11, 22, 23, 35, 36, 49
Client satisfaction, 3
Climate, 2, 4, 9, 30, 31
Coastal Zone, 1, 36
Co-management agreements, 2, 10, 34, 39
Commercial fishing, 37
Communications, 5, 11, 24, 25, 29, 42
Communities, 10, 11, 33, 37, 39, 40, 41
Conservation, 1, 3, 7, 10, 12, 30, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39
Consultations, 1, 2, 9, 23, 49

D

Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, 8
Differential Global Positioning System, 11, 22, 23
Divestiture, 23, 40, 41, 51
Dredging, 23, 40

E

Ecosystems, 1, 3, 8, 9, 30, 32, 33
Electronic charts, 11, 22, 35
Employment, 11, 41
Enforcement, 7, 10
Environment, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 12, 22, 24, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 38, 43, 44
Environmental response, 10, 28
Escort services, 26
Expenditures, 8

F

First Nations, 34
Fish habitat, 3, 8, 9, 30, 32, 33, 38
Fish stocks, 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 30, 37, 38
Fisheries, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 30, 32, 37, 38, 39, 42, 45, 64
Fisheries and Oceans Science, 5, 30, 42
Fisheries Management, 3, 5, 6, 10, 37, 38, 39, 42
Fisheries Management Plans, 3, 10, 38, 39
Fisheries resource, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 32
Fishers, 9, 30, 37
Fleet Management, 5, 42, 43
Flood control, 26
Forecasts, 23
Full-time equivalents, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 35, 37, 40, 42, 44

G

Global Maritime Distress and Safety System, 11, 25
Great Lakes, 23, 26
Groundfish, 10, 37

H

Habitat management, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 30, 32, 33, 38
Habitat Management and Environmental Science, 5, 32
Harbour Authorities, 10, 41
Harbours, 3, 5, 10, 11, 17, 26, 40, 41
Harvesting, 1, 7, 38, 41
Human resources, 12, 39, 45
Hydrography, 5, 10, 11, 35, 36, 42

I

Ice build-up, 26
 Icebreaking Operations, 5, 26, 42
 Ice-covered waters, 26
 Industry, 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 23, 24, 25, 30, 39, 40, 41
 Infrastructures, 3, 8, 9, 24, 40, 44
 Inland waters, 3, 7
 Integrated Fisheries Management Plans, 10, 32, 38, 39
 Internet sites, 31, 34

K

Key results commitments, 3, 12

L

Laurentian, 6
 Legislation, 2, 10, 24, 28, 29, 30, 32, 44, 62
 Licence, 1, 39
 Licence Retirement Programs, 1, 39
 Long-term Capital Plan, 39, 43, 45, 51

M

Marine Communications and Traffic Services, 5, 24, 25, 42
 Marine environment, 2, 4, 28, 31, 32
 Marine Environment Quality, 33
 Marine Navigation Services, 2, 5, 22, 23, 42
 Marine Protected Areas, 1, 32, 33, 36
 Marine safety, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 26
 Marine services, 3, 7, 30
 Marine transportation, 4, 8, 9, 41

N

Navigable Waters Protection Act, 23
 Navigation, 2, 5, 11, 22, 23, 24, 25, 35, 42
 Non-respondable revenue, 60
 Northern settlements, 26

O

Objectives, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 12, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 51, 52
Oceans Act, 9, 36
 Oceans Agenda, 1, 9, 10
 Oceans Management Strategy, 1, 10, 24, 32, 39

P

Pacific, 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 30, 33, 37, 38, 39
 Pacific salmon, 2, 9, 10, 33, 38, 39
 Pacific Salmon Treaty, 2, 39
 Participation, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 40, 41
 Partnering agreements, 2, 24, 26, 45
 Performance, 6, 7, 22, 28, 41, 42
 Performance commitments, 42
 Planned spending, 6, 11, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 35, 37, 40, 42, 44
 Policies, 3, 5, 7, 8, 26, 28, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45
 Policy and Internal Services, 44
 Pollution, 8, 9
 Precautionary approach, 1, 9, 31
 Priorities, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 22, 33, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 51
 Protection, 3, 4, 8, 9, 22, 23, 24, 30, 32, 33, 39, 40
 Public awareness, 3, 9, 29, 34

R

Recreational fishing, 2
 Recreational harbours, 40, 41
 Regulatory initiatives, 7, 8, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 32, 44, 45, 46, 62
 Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response, 5, 28, 42
 Research and development, 1, 3, 4, 11, 30, 31, 33, 34, 44
 Resource management, 30, 38
 Resupply, 26
 Revenue, 60

S

Safety, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 35, 40, 42, 51
 Salmon, 2, 9, 10, 30, 33, 38, 39
 Science, 5, 9, 10, 11, 30, 32, 33, 42
 Scientific research, 3, 11, 33
 Search and Rescue, 2, 28
 Selective fishing, 1, 11
 Small Craft Harbours, 40
 Socio-economic benefits, 3, 27
 Stakeholders, 1, 4, 9, 10, 30, 33, 34, 37, 40, 41, 49
 Standards, 2, 3, 5, 24, 27, 28, 42, 43, 51
 Stock assessment, 9, 10, 11, 30
 Stocks, 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 30, 37, 38
 Surveys, 30, 35, 36
 Sustainable development, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 24, 30, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 49, 51

T

Technology, 1, 2, 11, 23, 24, 25, 44
Traffic, 5, 9, 10, 11, 24, 26, 42
Transfer payments, 56, 57, 58, 59
Transportation, 4, 8, 9, 23, 26, 41

U

United Nations, 2, 36, 39
United Nations Fisheries Agreement, 2, 39
United States Coast Guard, 22, 26
Universities, 9, 30, 31, 34

V

Vessels, 10, 24, 29, 30, 42, 43
Viability, 1, 11

W

Water levels, 30, 35
Waterways, 2, 3, 8, 9, 17, 22, 23

Y

Youth, 3