



ESTIMATES

Environment Canada

**2001-2002
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.

As part of its ongoing efforts to streamline reporting requirements, the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat has requested that Environment Canada and thirteen other departments explore alternative reporting structures to this year's *Report on Plans and Priorities*. It has, therefore, exempted the department from the usual guidelines for the preparation of this report.

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Environment Canada

2001-2002
Estimates

Part III – Report on Plans and Priorities

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David Anderson" with a stylized flourish at the end.

David Anderson
Minister of the Environment

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Management Presentation Statement

Report on Plans and Priorities 2001-2002

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the 2001-2002 Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP) for Environment Canada.

To the best of my knowledge, the information:

- Accurately portrays the Department's mandate, priorities, strategies and planned results of the organization.
- Is consistent with the disclosure principles contained in *the Guidelines for Preparing a Report on Plans and Priorities*.
- Is comprehensive and accurate.
- Is based on sound underlying departmental information and management systems.

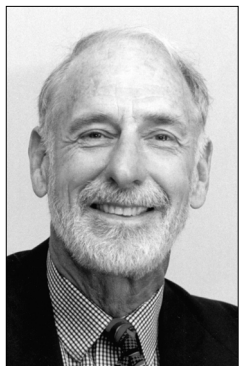
I am satisfied as to the quality assurance processes and procedures used for the RPP's production.

The Planning and Reporting Accountability Structure (PRAS) on which this document is based has been approved by Treasury Board Ministers and is the basis for accountability for the results achieved with the resources and authorities provided.

Name: 

Date: March 9, 2001

1. Minister's Message



Canadians are becoming increasingly concerned that environmental pollution and degradation pose a serious threat to their health and quality of life. As we look forward to a new century of human progress, we must ensure that Canadians will continue to live and prosper in an environment that is protected, respected and conserved.

I am tabling today Environment Canada's 2001-2002 Report on Plans and Priorities, which identifies what we intend to achieve over the next three years. The Report sets out targets against which Environment Canada's progress will be measured.

In the Speech from the Throne, the Government of Canada committed to furthering a clean, healthy environment for Canadians and to preserve our natural spaces. This Report outlines Environment Canada's four priorities in support of this vision: providing leadership on clean air, water, and children's environmental health; promoting innovation; protecting our natural legacy; and continuing to address climate change.

Canada will provide leadership on issues related to clean air, water and children's environmental health. Mobilizing the provinces and territories, industry, communities and the United States to take action to reduce air pollution is our first priority. We will also focus on informing Canadians about the impact of air pollution on their health, and on building scientific capacity to support policy making.

Clean water is integral to human health, healthy ecosystems and a productive economy. Environment Canada will continue to work with the provinces, territories and communities to share information and best practices, to pursue joint work on water research, guidelines, monitoring, and science assessments, and to ensure healthy aquatic ecosystems.

Air and water quality are key to maintaining a safe environment for our children. Environment Canada and Health Canada will continue to provide strong leadership, while improving federal coordination to protect the health of Canada's children.

Our second priority is to support the Government's mandate to promote innovation. Accordingly, Environment Canada will work to: strengthen our environmental knowledge and make it accessible to Canadians to invest in strategically targeted research; to make greater and more effective use of environmental incentives such as the Ecological Gifts Fund; and to broaden our partnerships to deal with the increasing number and complexity of environmental issues.

Our third priority, preserving our natural legacy, was also highlighted in the Speech from the Throne. It commits the Government to invest in the creation of new national parks and implement a plan to restore existing parks to ecological health, as well as to work towards the more integrated and sustainable management of Canada's oceans. Environment Canada, in collaboration with other government departments, the provincial and territorial governments, and other partners, will support this effort by focusing its actions on protecting species at risk, conserving the ecological integrity of Canada's landscapes and seascapes, and protecting our ecosystems from alien invasive species.

Addressing climate change on a domestic and international level is our fourth priority. The Department, along with its partners at Natural Resources Canada, will reinforce the engagement of other government departments and sectors in tackling this serious challenge. In addition, the Government of Canada will work with its provincial and territorial partners to implement the federal Action Plan 2000 on Climate Change.

Canada has a strong record of promoting economic prosperity, social development and environmental progress both nationally and internationally. We are determined to continue working toward a world that is more secure, more prosperous, and more sustainable. The international sustainable development calendar is full over the next two years with the upcoming Summit of the Americas in April 2001, the G8 leaders meeting in Canada in 2002, and the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002.

These events provide important opportunities for Canada to advance discussions and seek solutions to global environmental issues such as international environmental governance, health and environment, and the important role of innovation and economic instruments in advancing sustainable development. I intend to use my Presidency of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Program over the next two years to further solidify our leadership position, and secure Canadian interests and objectives in the international arena.

The leadership Canada extends abroad must be matched by progress here at home. All Canadians can play an important role in securing a clean and healthy environment that is so essential for a sustainable economy and to ensure our collective health and quality of life. Together, we can meet the environmental challenges before us with solutions that are sensible, innovative, and fair. I encourage you to contact my Department to learn how you can join millions of other Canadians who are already working to build a better environment now and for future generations.

David Anderson, P.C., M.P.

Minister of the Environment

2. Departmental Overview

2.1 Mandate, Vision and Mission

Mandate

The mandate of the Minister of the Environment is to preserve and enhance the quality of the natural environment, including water, air and soil quality; conserve Canada's renewable resources, including migratory birds and other non-domestic flora and fauna; conserve and protect Canada's water resources; carry out meteorology; enforce the rules made by the Canada – United States International Joint Commission relating to boundary waters; and coordinate environmental policies and programs for the federal government (Department of Environment Act).

- ▶ The legislation and regulations, which provide Environment Canada its mandate and allow it to carry out its programs, can be found at: <http://www3.ec.gc.ca/EnviroRegs>

Our Vision

At Environment Canada, we want to see a Canada:

- where people make responsible decisions about the environment; and
- where the environment is thereby sustained for the benefit of present and future generations.

Mission

Environment Canada's mission is to make sustainable development a reality in Canada by helping Canadians live and prosper in an environment that needs to be respected, protected and conserved.

To this end, we undertake and promote programs to:

- protect Canadians from domestic and global sources of pollution;
- conserve biodiversity in healthy ecosystems; and
- enable Canadians to adapt to weather and related environmental influences and impacts on human health and safety, economic prosperity and environmental quality.

2.2 Organized to Deliver Results

Environment Canada fulfills its mandate of conserving and protecting our natural heritage, and protecting the health and safety of Canadians, through the efforts of its four results-based business lines: Clean Environment, Nature, Weather and Environmental Predictions, and Management, Administration and Policy.

Each business line is set up to deliver a long-term outcome. Each desired outcome includes two or three more specific long-term goals, which, in turn, are divided into a series of distinct, achievable targets.

These business lines and their long-term goals, called “Long-Term Key Results”, provide the framework for internal accountability and management as well as external reporting. The long-term key results also provide a stable, results-based strategic direction against which pressures faced by the Department, and shorter-term priorities to address these pressures, are organized.

ENVIRONMENT CANADA AT A GLANCE – Business lines

CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

Through the Clean Environment business line, Environment Canada:

- identifies threats from pollutants, their sources and means of controlling them through sound science
- develops standards, guidelines and codes of practice to ensure adequate levels of protection of environmental quality
- identifies and implements strategies for preventing or reducing pollution
- administers and enforces regulations for pollution prevention and control within areas of federal jurisdiction
- monitors levels and conducts studies of contaminants in air, water and soil
- represents Canada's interests in the development of international agreements and accords to reduce pollution
- provides advice and tools for preventing pollution, and provides support for the development and deployment of green technologies

Outcome

Working to achieve the long-term outcome of protecting Canadians from domestic and global sources of pollution.

Long-term key results:

- 1: Reduced adverse human impact on the atmosphere and on air quality.
- 2: Understanding, and prevention or reduction of the environmental and human health threats posed by toxic substances and other substances of concern.

WEATHER & ENVIRONMENTAL PREDICTIONS

Through the Weather and Environmental Predictions business line, Environment Canada:

- monitors the state of the atmosphere (weather, climate, and ultraviolet radiation), hydrosphere (rivers, lakes and oceans) and cryosphere (ice and snow)
- provides information on the past, present and future states of the physical environment
- issues warnings of severe weather and environmental hazards
- engages in scientific research on the causes of severe weather, climate change and variability, and the impacts of human activity on the atmospheric environment
- provides advice on adaptation to changing weather and climate
- applies predictive models to other environmental issues

Outcome

Working to achieve the long-term outcome of helping Canadians adapt to their environment in ways which safeguard their health and safety, optimize economic activity and enhance environmental quality.

Long-term key results:

- 6: Reduced impact of weather and related hazards on health, safety and the economy.
- 7: Adaptation to day-to-day and longer-term changes in atmospheric, hydrological and ice conditions.

NATURE

Through the Nature business line, Environment Canada:

- develops scientific knowledge and tools to understand and respond to the effects of human activities on ecosystems
- manages migratory birds, national wildlife areas and migratory bird sanctuaries
- develops and implements recovery plans for threatened and endangered species
- provides leadership on the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity
- applies an integrated approach to conserving and restoring significant ecosystems, and provides tools to build local capacity
- represents Canada's interests in international arenas dealing with wildlife, ecosystem health and biodiversity
- provides federal leadership in conserving and protecting Canada's water resources and aquatic ecosystems

Outcome

Working to achieve the long-term outcome of conserving biodiversity in healthy ecosystems.

Long-term key results:

- 3: Conservation of biological diversity.
- 4: Understanding and reduction of human impacts on the health of ecosystems.
- 5: Conservation and restoration of priority ecosystems.

MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION & POLICY

Through the Management, Administration and Policy business line, Environment Canada provides:

- departmental leadership
- strategic policy advice
- socio-economic analysis
- coordination of international activities of the department
- leadership and coordination in fostering partnerships with industry, non-governmental organizations, Aboriginal peoples, provinces and other government departments
- communications and public outreach services
- support services to decision making, management and accountability

Outcome

Working to achieve the long-term outcome of strategic and effective departmental management to achieve environmental results.

Long-term key results:

- 8: Strategic and integrated policy priorities and plans.
- 9: A well-performing organization supported by efficient and innovative services.

Each business line is led by an assistant deputy minister who provides leadership by building shared ownership for priorities, strategies and performance commitments across the Department.

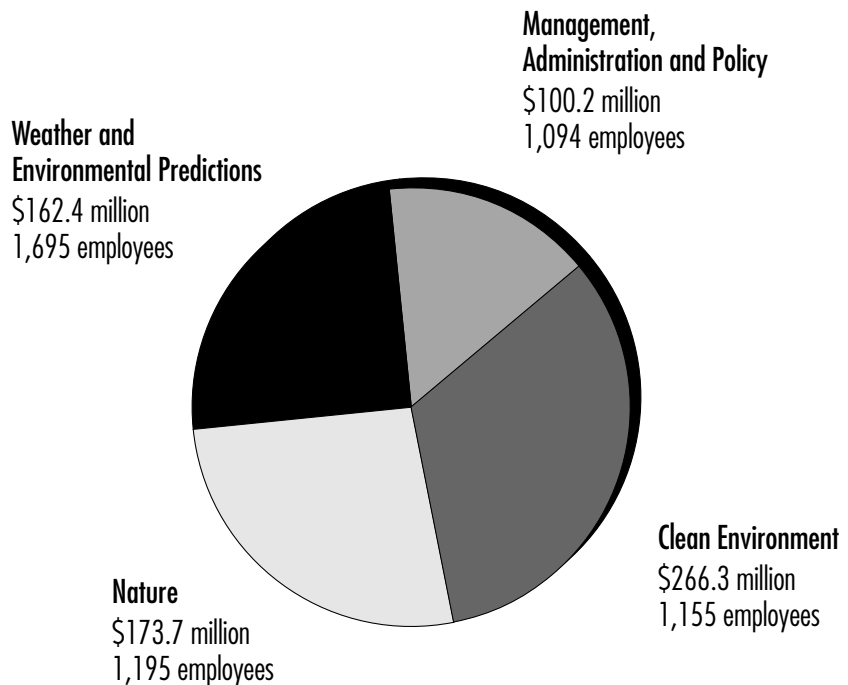
▶ A detailed description of Environment Canada’s planning, reporting and accountability framework can be found at: http://www.ec.gc.ca/introec/mf_e.htm

Organizationally, the Department is divided into five headquarters services, five regions, plus the Human Resources Directorate and Corporate Offices. Environment Canada’s organizational structures crosscut business lines in a matrix management approach, which allows programs to be delivered in a client-centered manner that respects regional differences.

Program delivery in Environment Canada is achieved by drawing on the Department’s scientific and technical knowledge combined with a strong regional understanding of the social, cultural and economic factors that shape attitudes, perceptions and behaviour. Environment Canada’s regional offices deliver the national vision for the environment at the local level. They work in partnership with provinces, territories, communities and others across the country and encourage them to set goals sensitive to local and regional ecosystems. They provide science-based information, tools for action, and opportunities for sharing experiences and learning. Moreover, they help build the capacity of all the players involved to effect changes that will improve their quality of life.

Net Planned Spending 2001-02 and Number of Employees by Business line

- **Total net spending: \$702.6 million**
- **Total number of employees: 5,139**



Management of Science and Technology

Environment Canada is a major performer of science and technology (S&T) in Canada. Environment Canada's S&T efforts cover a very broad range of activities, the basis of which are research, monitoring and reporting. S&T activities at Environment Canada create the knowledge and tools needed to meet the Department's mandate and achieve intended results. This S&T supports the department's ability to develop and implement policy; deliver important services to Canadians; and develop new technologies.

Partnerships and networks are critical to EC's ability to deliver S&T and make effective use of S&T outputs. The authority to resolve environmental issues often rests with others (including individuals). Partnerships are also critical for consensus-building on "state of science" assessments etc. Environment Canada is currently exploring, together with the environmental science community and others, ways of enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of scientific research through networking and partnership opportunities and by significantly strengthening the role of the National Water Research Institute.

Environment Canada also needs a clear and effective management system to ensure excellence in our science activities. The departmental S&T management system consists of the recently renewed external S&T Advisory Board to the Deputy Minister, as well as internal science committees. This S&T system serves as the mechanism by which we contribute to and implement federal S&T policies and management practices.

Environment Canada has several key initiatives underway to address priority S&T management issues including:

- the development of an overall Environment Canada Research Agenda that will establish strategic research directions for the department;
- implementation of the Framework for Science and Technology Advice which responds to the management principles (i.e. Early Issue Identification; Inclusiveness; Sound Science and Science Advice; Uncertainty and Risk; Transparency and Openness; and Review) outlined in the "Science Advice for Government Effectiveness" or SAGE report from the Council of Science and Technology Advisors (CSTA) to the federal government;
- responding to the CSTA's report "Building Excellence in Science and Technology" or BEST report by pursuing ways to: align federal S&T with departmental mandates and government priorities; link departmental S&T with that undertaken by others; and demonstrate excellence in S&T.

2.3 Planning Context

Environmental stress from explosive global growth:

- Global population has doubled since 1950
- Global population is expected to increase by 50% by 2050
- Gross world product has increased six-fold since 1950

The Global Challenge

The global environment is under tremendous stress. Growth in the world's population and the rapid expansion and globalization of economic activity and trade are bringing increasing pressures on finite environmental resources. Projections for growth suggest these pressures on the environment will only intensify in the absence of concerted international action.

The pressure to address domestic environmental issues in the context of a global ecosystem will be one of the greatest challenges facing Environment Canada over the next decade. Environmental degradation beyond our borders increasingly represents a direct threat to the health and security of Canadians, and can undermine our domestic efforts to ensure a sustainable future for our children.

The effects of global pollution are already being felt within our borders. Persistent organic pollutants released overseas are finding their way to the Canadian north, where they are accumulating in human and animal tissue, resulting in cancer, nerve and genetic damage. Habitat loss in other countries is threatening populations of migratory species that call Canada home for a good part of the year, and invasive species from abroad are damaging the integrity of Canadian ecosystems. Global overfishing is affecting the livelihoods of coastal communities in British Columbia and the Maritimes, and represents a long-term threat to global food supplies. Climate change is already affecting weather patterns in Canada, melting the northern ice caps and weakening ecosystem integrity in some of the most fragile regions of the country. Finally, we have seen how increasingly vulnerable our society and economy is to extreme environmental events (e.g., the eastern Canada ice storm or the Red River flood). This will only be exacerbated in the future as climate change projections suggest an increased severity and frequency of these types of storms.

On specific global issues such as the protection of the ozone layer and the management of persistent organic pollutants, Canada has been a leader in building international commitments to action. We have also been instrumental in securing an international agreement on biosafety, and continue to pursue a reasonable, comprehensive and effective approach to

addressing climate change while taking aggressive action at home to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. However, global environmental degradation is continuing and accelerating, as industrialization spreads and population pressures place new burdens on the natural environment, both as a source of raw materials and food, and as a depository of waste. We are looking to the upcoming World Summit on Sustainable Development as an important milestone on a path to greater commitment to action by the international community to meet these challenges. With our partners in Canada and abroad we also intend to explore innovative avenues of international cooperation to advance the effective implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, which form the foundation of a sustainable future.

In addition to global efforts, work must proceed regionally and bilaterally. Protection of the Arctic is enhanced through our participation in the Arctic Council comprised of eight circumpolar countries. Protection of Canada's migratory bird species requires hemispheric cooperation on issues such as the preservation of staging areas and winter habitat in the U.S. and South and Central America. Protection of the Porcupine Caribou herd depends on preserving their Alaskan calving grounds under a bilateral agreement with the United States.

Important measures to protect the health of Canadians can sometimes only be secured with agreements with our southern neighbour, particularly on matters of air quality. For example, about half the ground level ozone in the Windsor-Quebec corridor is generated by activities in the United States. The Ozone Annex under the Canada-U.S. Air Quality Agreement, signed in December 2000 will help achieve Canadian emission reduction commitments.

While there is still much work to be done domestically, Canada's record on environmental matters is strong. In a recent study that ranked the world's nations for environmental sustainability, Canada came third after Finland and Norway. The study measured 22 major factors that contribute to environmental sustainability such as urban air quality, overall public health and environmental regulation. Due to our strong record, Canada is often looked to for leadership on environmental issues and as a source of expertise for those struggling to protect their environment and to come to terms with the shift to sustainable development.

► To learn more about the environmental sustainability index, visit: <http://www.ciesin.columbia.edu/indicators/ESI>

In this light, Environment Canada intends to work more closely with other departments, civil society and other countries to strengthen the effective integration of environmental, economic and social objectives. A key element of this effort will be bringing our domestic agenda of innovation with an emphasis on knowledge, market incentives and partnerships, and the effective use of a mix of regulations, voluntary measures and economic instruments to the international stage, drawing linkages with the global dialogue on synergies between trade, development, and environment. Our involvement in the upcoming Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Sustainable Development Strategy will be key in this regard. Strengthened and coherent international environmental governance will be a cornerstone of this effort, and we have already taken steps to advance Canadian objectives on this important issue, in close cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Close to half of Canadians say it's mainly up to the federal government to make sure Canadians have clean air.

"Who do you think should have the primary responsibility for ensuring Canadians have clean air?"

- The federal government: 45%
- Individual Canadians: 27%
- Your provincial government: 11%
- Business: 10%
- Your municipal government: 6%

(Ekos, Rethinking Government, May 2000)

Pressures on a clean environment

Through pollution in the air we breathe and toxic substances in the food and water we consume, Canadians are feeling the effects of pressures on the environment. It is estimated that a minimum of 5,000 Canadians die prematurely and 100,000 others require medical interventions each year due to air pollution. There has been a four-fold increase in asthma and a 25 per cent increase in childhood cancers over the last 20 to 25 years.

Through the Clean Environment business line and Long-Term Key Result #1, Environment Canada focuses on three broad categories of air pollutants, although all air issues are closely interconnected because of their common sources and common health and environmental impacts. First are pollutants that alter the atmosphere itself. The resulting changes may affect human and environmental health. This category includes emissions of greenhouse gases and the resulting climate change, and emissions of substances that deplete the stratospheric ozone layer.

Second are pollutants that use the air as a pathway, with most environmental and health effects arising after the substances are deposited on land or in water, often at considerable distances from their source. Examples include acid rain and persistent organic pollutants. Addressing these substances requires international cooperation as well as action to control releases within Canada.

Third are pollutants that alone, or in combination with each other, reduce the quality of the air we breathe. Ground level ozone and particulate matter are significant pollutants of this type.

Over the past 20 years, scientists have learned a great deal about the detrimental effects of toxic substances. Some toxic substances can be transported over long distances in air or water. Some can persist in the environment and, while present in only barely detectable amounts, can adversely affect many species and ultimately ecosystems. They can also build up in the tissues of aquatic species and animals that many Canadians consume. Some Aboriginal peoples, who rely heavily on such species for their food, are especially vulnerable.

These toxic substances can bioaccumulate to a point where they represent a danger to our health, the health of future generations, and the health of ecosystems. While all Canadians are affected, the greatest health risk is to young children (exposure to toxic substances can affect fetal, infant and childhood growth by impairing development of nervous systems and causing abnormal development), and the elderly. Some substances can exert a direct toxic effect on animals, plants or humans, while the volume and nature of other substances can pose risks to the environment and human health.

In addition to harmful effects on health and the environment, there are economic consequences to the release of these substances into the environment. The costs and liabilities associated with remedial measures and the disposal of wastes impose substantial economic burdens on Canadians. Our recognition of the effects of toxic substances and the implications of managing them have led us to consider a broad spectrum of environmental, economic and social issues that affect the health of Canadians and the Canadian environment. Through Long-Term Key Result #2 Environment Canada works to address these issues.

Natural capital at risk

Canada is recognized internationally for its natural wealth. This includes its wildlife, forests, water and protected areas. But this wealth is in jeopardy. In Canada, 364 species are currently at risk of imminent or eventual extinction. Sixty-two per cent of Canada's wetlands have been lost since 1960. And the Walkerton tragedy has raised concerns about one of our most basic natural resources – water.

On a global scale, Canada contains 20 per cent of the world's remaining natural areas, nine per cent of its fresh water and 15 per cent of its forests. Within its ecosystems are found some 200 species of mammals, 400 species of birds, 1,100 species of fish, 80 species of reptiles and amphibians, 30,000 species of invertebrates, and 4,000 species of plants. About eight per cent of Canada – nearly 80 million hectares – lies within protected areas.

Canadians identify closely with nature and believe it is important to their quality of life. In fact, 98 per cent of Canadians agree that nature, in all its variety, is essential to human survival. As well, the most recent Survey on the Importance of Nature to Canadians says Canadians commit large amounts of their leisure time to activities that depend on natural areas and wildlife. In 1996, 20 million Canadians (84.6 per cent of the population aged 15 years and over) took part in one or more nature-related activities in Canada.

Yet despite this profound respect for nature, our natural capital is at risk. As economies and populations grow, there is an increasing strain on our natural capital – from climate change and other atmospheric processes and changes, air and water pollution, alien invasive species, land use practices, and over-harvesting. Within Canada, population growth in major urban regions and corridors is exerting undue stress on natural ecosystems and their capacity for self-renewal.

Environment Canada is responding to these pressures through Long-Term Key Results #3, #4 and #5. As well, the Department's plans and priorities around nature for the next three years are being developed in conjunction with, and in support of, a broader, longer-term process that will extend over the next five to ten years. This process involves the establishment of a Canadian natural legacy agenda that will bring together the various conservation and stewardship activities of the federal, provincial and territorial governments, Aboriginal peoples, the private sector, the National Round Table on the Environment and Economy, academia and non-government organizations. Together these groups will work towards ensuring that future generations inherit the natural legacy we currently enjoy.

Canadians value their meteorological services:

- 95% of Canadians say they rely on weather information every single day.
- 84% of the media in Canada say the weather is very important to their programming.
- Every day, Environment Canada receives about 104,000 phone calls on its automated telephone answering system and 550,000 Web page views.
- Almost two out of three employed Canadians use weather information to make decisions affecting their business. (Goldfarb, 1997)

The necessity of weather and environmental predictions

Social and economic losses due to extreme weather events have increased dramatically in the last decade. Climate researchers are predicting an increase in frequency and severity of extreme weather events like the Eastern Canadian ice storm and the Saguenay and Red River floods.

Climate change from the build-up of greenhouse gases also affects our basic surroundings. The below average water levels we are experiencing in the Great Lakes will become more frequent, potentially affecting the economy (shipping), society (recreation) and the environment (ecosystems). In addition, precipitation patterns, including the annual amount of precipitation and the frequency of high precipitation events will change, affecting primary industries, our infrastructure and adding stress to our natural environment.

Canadians are affected by weather and environmental conditions ranging from tornadoes, winter storms, floods, droughts and storm surges, to aircraft turbulence and road ice. These conditions affect the health and safety of Canadians, their businesses, the economy and the environment. The cost of weather-related disasters has more than doubled since the 1980s – to \$1.25 billion in costs to government and \$1.1 billion in insurable costs in 1998.

Through the Meteorological Service of Canada, Environment Canada provides warnings for health, safety, adaptation and reduced economic loss. It also provides the weather and environmental information necessary for Canadians to make effective decisions about their health, economic efficiency and environmental quality. Finally, it provides knowledge and understanding to make environmental policies, including those relating to climate change, based on sound science. The service operates 365 days a year, 24 hours a day.

► To learn more about the services offered by the Meteorological Service of Canada, visit:

<http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/>

For current weather conditions and forecasts, visit: <http://weather.ec.gc.ca/>

The value of these services is increasing as Canadians become more vulnerable to weather and environmental conditions. This vulnerability increases as the population concentrates in urban areas, the infrastructure ages and new technology creates complex but vulnerable production and delivery systems.

The challenge to Environment Canada, through its Weather and Environmental Predictions business line, is to maintain or improve the time frames within which it can provide accurate science and information on environmental hazards and issues, such as climate change and environmental health, to allow Canadians, their businesses and their governments time to anticipate, prevent or adapt more effectively. The Department addresses these issues through Long-Term Key Results #6 and #7.

Weather and environmental hazards are global issues. Environment Canada is part of a cooperative, international program to monitor and predict changes in the global atmosphere (weather, climate and stratosphere), hydrosphere (rivers, lakes and oceans) and cryosphere (snow and ice). The Meteorological Service of Canada, a major component of Environment Canada, is a respected member of the global meteorological and hydrological community as measured by its scientific and technical expertise, the quality of its products and services and its leadership role at international forums.

Canadians increasingly look to the federal government to protect and preserve our environment. (Environics, 2000)

Nearly one third of Canadians believe responsibility for protecting the environment does not rest with a single group, but that it should be shared by federal, provincial and municipal governments, as well as with individuals and private industry. (Environics, 2000)

Management, administration and policy challenges

Environmental issues are a major concern for Canadians. They expect their federal government to take leadership and action, domestically and internationally. The context in which Environment Canada operates is one where environmental issues are global in nature, jurisdictions are shared and the challenges of economic costs must be addressed. With the exception of weather, responsibility for the environment in Canada is divided between the federal government and the provinces and territories, with many gray lines in terms of where final authority rests.

In addition, municipalities are playing an increasing role, due to transfers of responsibilities from the provinces, and to increasing community-level interest. Health groups are also placing an increasing focus on the issues. Aboriginal peoples have increasing responsibilities due to the focus on northern development and the emergence of self-government. And finally, coalitions are building among civil society.

The context for addressing environmental issues is also shaped by many important social and economic considerations. The Department plays a leadership role in promoting an integrated approach to decision-making in the economy, society and across government. While it has made progress in bringing more coherence and coordination to departmental efforts to advance sustainable development, further efforts are required to ensure a more holistic federal approach to a sustainable development agenda. The implementation of a set of Sustainable Development Indicators which are currently being developed by the National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy in collaboration with Environment Canada, will allow tracking of Canada's progress towards Sustainability.

This context is also shaped by changing public expectations for access, service, accountability and transparency. Environment Canada, through its Management, Administration and Policy business line and Long-Term Key Results #8 and #9, uses an integrated, strategic and innovative approach to managing under these circumstances.

2.4 Setting Our Priorities

In the January 2001 Speech from the Throne, the Government of Canada clearly indicated that the environment would be one of its top four priorities during the 37th session of Parliament. The Government's focus will be on ensuring a clean, healthy environment for Canadians and the preservation of our natural spaces.

Given all the pressures described in Section 2.3, Environment Canada has chosen four strategic priorities. The priorities are drawn from the challenges that pose the greatest risk to human and environmental health, the importance of sharing our skills and knowledge, levels of public concern and grassroots community action, and opportunities to leverage action among essential partners and stakeholders.

These priorities are shaped by and help support the nine long-term key results that Environment Canada is seeking to achieve, and some specific examples of the linkages between priorities and key results are provided. These priorities also support Environment Canada's Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS)¹. Priorities for the period covered by this report are:

- Innovation
- Clean air and water, and children's environmental health
- A natural legacy
- Climate change and international leadership

Innovation

In the Speech from the Throne, the Government of Canada indicated that one of our objectives should be no less than to be recognized as one of the most innovative countries in world. To help achieve this, new federal investments will include strategically targeted research that is coordinated with partners. These investments will directly benefit Canadians in areas such as health, water quality, the environment, natural resources management, and oceans research.

Innovation is also the key idea upon which Environment Canada's Sustainable Development Strategy is built. To support the Government's work on innovation and make progress on sustainable development, Environment Canada has determined it must work on three fundamental areas:

1. strengthening knowledge
2. making greater and more effective use of market incentives
3. establishing partnerships that are focused on achieving results

¹ The entire Sustainable Development Strategy can be viewed at: http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd_consult/

Our approach to innovation is validated and reinforced by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD) economic framework for sustainable development which will be released this spring. We must also recognize that international cooperation on the implementation of innovative fiscal and market measures will be necessary to address potential competitiveness concerns.

- **Knowledge** – Timely, accurate and coherent environmental information is a fundamental input to rational decision making and action by economic actors, non-governmental organizations, other levels of governments, and individual Canadians. Environment Canada will enhance its predictive capacity to ensure the safety and well being of Canadians. It will work in partnership with the provinces and territories, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and the university community to build weather and environmental science capacity. E-government initiatives and approaches will play a significant role in turning this knowledge agenda into reality. Environment Canada will also focus on improving its capacity for tracking and reporting information on environmental issues. Environment Canada has established a task force to lead the design of an integrated knowledge management system for environmental information for decision making and accountability. Its work will include the development of an initial set of environmental indicators addressing priority issues and opportunities within the timeframe. The National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (NRTEE) leads a complementary multistakeholder initiative to develop, pretest and promote indicators of sustainable development that integrate consideration of environmental, social, health and economic factors.
- **Incentives** – Economic incentives are increasingly viewed as an efficient way to address environmental problems. The EcoGifts Program, which provides favourable tax treatment to Canadians who donate ecologically sensitive lands, shows real success in the use of incentives. Already more than 160 gifts of ecologically sensitive lands in eight provinces, totaling over \$25 million in value, have been completed. Environment Canada will continue to support the development and implementation of stewardship and incentive programs to allow private landowners, land users, citizens, Aboriginal peoples and organizations to become directly involved in protecting species and their habitat. We are also working closely with the National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy on their Ecological Fiscal Reform project. This project is designed to test the effectiveness and practicality of using incentives in environmental policy. A number of policy instruments are available to achieve environmental objectives including regulations, voluntary approaches and economic instruments. A balanced, effective approach, taking into consideration any or all of these tools, is the preferred way to achieve these goals. The Department will also

work at expanding environmental taxation initiatives. Incentives are important to much of the work the Department is engaged in and play a particularly significant role under Long-Term Key Result #3, which is the conservation of biodiversity.

- **Partnerships** – The nature and complexity of environmental issues continues to increase. More players than ever must play a role in developing solutions and implementing them throughout the economy and society. Many, if not all, of the specific targets outlined in Section 3: Delivering Results require successful partnerships if successful results are to be achieved. Environment Canada will build new partnerships and new relationships that focus on shared agendas and outcomes to address environmental problems.

Clean air and water, and children's environmental health

Canadians look increasingly at environmental issues through the lens of family and community. They view the environment as a holistic issue and as one of the primary determinants of their quality of life.

The human health effects of environmental pollution have emerged as the primary basis for the environmental concerns of Canadians. Six out of 10 Canadians believe the environment has affected their health; 93 per cent believe the health of their children has been affected by environmental problems. (Pollara, 1999)

In the January 2001 Speech from the Throne, the Government of Canada said clean air and water and healthy children were two of its top four priorities. The Government specifically committed, as part of its clean environment priority, to the development of appropriate standards that reflect the special vulnerabilities of children. Environment Canada has included these priorities amongst its own.

- **Clean air** – Air pollution affects the health of all Canadians, especially children, the elderly and those with respiratory and cardiac conditions. Over the planning period, Environment Canada will mobilize provinces, industry, communities and the United States to take action to reduce air pollution. It will also focus on informing Canadians of the effects of air pollution on their health and build scientific capacity in support of policy making. Results for this priority will be achieved by Environment Canada under its Long-Term Key Result #1, which is to reduce adverse human impact on the atmosphere and on air quality.

► To learn more about clean air issues and protecting our environment, visit:
http://www.ec.gc.ca/air/menu_e.shtml

- **Clean, safe and secure water** – Canadians are increasingly concerned about a wide range of issues which impact on the quality and sustainability of water resources. The Walkerton tragedy, and other incidences of contaminated water supplies, has focused public attention on the health of our water supplies and on the effectiveness of source water

Serious economic and human health effects of environmental pressures have become more visible in the past decade, and have led to a sustained high level of public concern:

- 87% of Canadians are concerned about environmental problems. (Ekos, 2000)
- Environmental pollution is identified most often as the “greatest threat” to future generations, replacing economic hardship. (Enviroics, 1999)
- The proportion of Canadians who believe environmental problems now affect their health is at the highest level in eight years. A full 65% of Canadians say their health is affected by the environment either a great deal or a fair amount. (Enviroics 2000)
- Canada’s physical environment (e.g., water and air quality) is rated as the most important factor influencing the overall health of the Canadian population (6.0 on a 7 point scale).

protection. To help address this priority, Environment Canada will continue to work with the provinces and territories to share information on best practices across Canada and to pursue joint work in areas such as research, monitoring, guidelines and science assessments. It will also enhance scientific research by significantly strengthening the role of the National Water Research Institute and developing stronger national guidelines for water quality. Water is an important focus of Environment Canada's Long-Term Key Result #4, understanding and reduction of human impacts on the health of ecosystems; and Long-Term Key Result #5, conservation and restoration of priority ecosystems. Specific targets to address this priority have been developed.

● To learn more about issues relating to water quality, visit:
http://www.ec.gc.ca/envpriorities/cleanwater_e.htm

● To learn more about research and development, visit the National Water Research Institute at:
<http://www.cciw.ca/nwri/nwri.html?old=/nwri-e/intro.html>

- **Children's environmental health** – The impact of environmental threats on children's health has become a key focus of citizens, communities, environment and health groups, health practitioners and scientists. Scientific evidence clearly indicates that fundamental action is required to better integrate the impacts of environmental hazards on children into our risk assessment and risk management systems. The United States has already shown leadership in this area. Canada recently announced in the Speech from the Throne that efforts will be made "to safeguard Canadians from toxic substances and environmental contaminants, the Government will strengthen laws, research efforts and other measures for health protection. This will include the development of appropriate standards that reflect the special vulnerabilities of children". Children's environmental health is one of the specific issues Environment Canada addresses under its Long-Term Key Result #8, strategic and integrated policy priorities and plans. Environment Canada and Health Canada will continue to coordinate efforts to provide strong leadership on this issue and build federal coordination.

A natural legacy

Canada has been blessed with an abundance of the earth's natural resources and the ecological systems that provide vital life support to society and all living things. But this natural capital is at risk.

In the Speech from the Throne, the Government committed to investing in the creation of new national parks and implementing a plan to restore existing parks to ecological health, as well as to working with its partners towards more integrated and sustainable management of Canada's oceans. To ensure a cohesive approach to these and other commitments, Environment Canada, in collaboration with other government departments, provincial and territorial governments and other partners, will develop a natural legacy agenda to advance conservation and stewardship of Canada's landscapes, and seascapes. Strengthening the science

foundation of environmental efforts and communications will be key components of this approach. It will help to further efforts to protect species at risk, conserve the ecological integrity of Canada's landscapes and seascapes, and address other ecosystem priorities.

The National Strategy for the Protection of Species at Risk, announced in April 2000, includes three parts: new federal legislation; building on the Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk; and effective incentive and stewardship programs. The passing of the Species at Risk Act remains a key priority for Environment Canada, and in the Speech from the Throne, the Government confirmed its intention to re-introduce this legislation. For its part, Environment Canada is actively guiding the Act through the parliamentary process.

We will also continue to build a strategic approach to our bilateral relationships and engagement in key international organizations, such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the OECD, the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEO), and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). In this way we can achieve the collective efforts and international cooperation necessary, in the face of increasing global interdependence, to advance the domestic agenda.

Just as nature is important to Canadians, it is also an important and significant departmental priority. To address issues around nature, three of the Department's long-term key results focus on this area: Long-Term Key Result #3, conservation of biodiversity; Long-Term Key Result #4, understanding and reduction of human impacts on the health of ecosystems; and Long-Term Key Result #5, conservation and restoration of priority ecosystems.

▶ To learn more about how Environment Canada is protecting our natural legacy, visit:
http://www.ec.gc.ca/envpriorities/nature_e.htm

Climate change and International leadership

Climate change is perhaps the largest single environmental challenge facing the world. Canada signed the Kyoto Protocol in 1997, and continues to work actively in the international negotiations which are defining the modalities of implementation of the Protocol. In the Speech from the Throne, the Government was clear it will ensure Canada does its part to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The Government of Canada Action Plan 2000 on Climate Change is the federal contribution to the First National Climate Change Business Plan¹, it will take Canada one third of the way to our Kyoto target. It sets the course for action in all sectors of the Canadian economy and lays the groundwork for long-term behavioural, technological and economic change.

¹ The Government of Canada Action Plan 2000 on Climate Change is the federal component of the First National Business Plan on Climate Change, which sets out the first phase of action under the National Implementation Strategy.

Environment Canada and Natural Resources Canada play lead roles in implementing Action Plan 2000, along with other government departments (OGDs). In partnership with OGDs, business, community groups, non-governmental organizations, and other interested parties, the Department will continue to build understanding of climate change under the Public Education and Outreach component of the Climate Change Action Fund. Specific targets associated with the Department's Long-Term Key Result #1 are significant contributors to achieving not only Environment Canada's, but the Government of Canada's objectives around climate change.²

► To learn more about Environment Canada's work on climate change, visit: http://www.ec.gc.ca/air/menu_e.shtml

The international sustainable development calendar is full over the next two years in the lead up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development in South Africa (WSSD) in 2002. Canada will be in the spotlight for much of this period, and the over-arching objective of our international agenda for 2001-02 is to assume leadership on priority issues and advance our objectives in the international arena. In particular, global environmental problems affecting the health, well-being and prosperity of Canadians will be emphasized. Many countries are already looking to Canada for direction and ideas on issues ranging from international environmental governance to linkages between human health and the environment.

In 2001 we host the first ever meeting of the Environment Ministers of the Americas, in order to advise hemispheric leaders on key environmental issues when they meet in April in Quebec City for the Summit of the Americas. In 2002, the G8 Leaders Summit will also be preceded by a meeting of the Environment Ministers of the countries involved. Drawing from the Speech from the Throne, which placed high emphasis on domestic and global environmental issues, Environment Canada is using the opportunity presented by these summits to secure international support for a coherent environmental and sustainable development agenda. We are supporting this objective at many levels.

We are working closely with UNEP and international partners on a process to assess current international environmental institutions and future needs in order to strengthen international environmental governance. Our particular interests include:

- strengthening the policy and resource base of UNEP
- consolidating a network of institutions to manage multilateral environmental agreements
- establishing clear lines of environmental responsibility among international institutions
- strengthening coordination of policy and operational activities

² For more information visit: <http://www.climatechange.gc.ca>

We are building international support for innovation in the use of regulatory, economic and voluntary instruments to advance the implementation of sustainable development. This includes sharing Canada's experience with such instruments, and working to build a common yet adaptable international policy framework for the management of economic, social and environmental affairs at the local, national and global levels.

We are strengthening recognition of the important role of the private sector in the achievement of sustainable development goals, and reinforcing the engagement of civil society in shaping the international sustainable development agenda and Canada's role in it.

We are sharpening the international focus on linkages between human health and the environment, with a view to strengthening the role of health considerations as a driver of environmental policy and a core consideration in the balancing of economic, social and environmental objectives.

Our efforts to shape the international agenda over the next two years will culminate in a strong Canadian presence at the WSSD in 2002. Just as we were instrumental in achieving global commitment to sustainable development at the Earth Summit in 1992, our goal is to ensure that Canada has a leading role in defining the sustainable development agenda for the new millennium.

2.5 Departmental Planned Spending

(\$ millions)	Forecast Spending 2000-01*	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04
Budgetary Main Estimates (gross)	649.8	711.9	678.0	684.8
Respendable Revenue	(78.5)	(89.6)	(90.4)	(90.3)
Total Main Estimates	571.3	622.3	587.6	594.5
Adjustments **	84.2	80.3	39.4	41.0
Net Planned Spending	655.5	702.6	627.0	635.5
Less: Non-respendable Revenue	(8.2)	(9.0)	(9.2)	(9.2)
Plus: Cost of Services Received Without Charge	56.0	56.8	58.6	60.5
Net Cost of Program	703.3	750.4	676.4	686.8
Full-Time Equivalents (employees)	5,102	5,139	5,169	5,180

* Reflects the best forecast of total net planned spending to the end of the fiscal year.

** Adjustments reflect initiatives approved in fiscal framework, and adjustments to Respendable revenues.

The net cost associated with Departmental planned spending on programs will increase by \$47.1 million in 2001-02 from 2000-01. This difference is primarily attributable to a one time payment of \$50 million to the Sustainable Development Technology Fund.

Departmental planned spending in 2002-03 will decline by \$74.0 million as a result of year over year changes in project funding for the remediation of the Sydney Tar Ponds and Coke Ovens Site, the Climate Change Action Fund and a one-time payment for the Sustainable Development Technology Fund.

The most important contributor of the increased spending in 2003-04 (\$10.4M) is additional funding for the National Strategy for the Species at Risk Program.

3. Delivering Results

Environment Canada is committed to achieving nine “Long-Term Key Results”. This section describes each one. It includes the specific targets and strategies that will be used to achieve them. Key targets from Environment Canada’s Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS)¹ have been integrated under the long-term key results to ensure ongoing assessment of SDS key commitments. Table 3.1, at the end of this section, presents a summary of the long-term key results and specific targets in table form. Table 3.2 specifies measurable targets to be achieved over the planning period for Environment Canada’s long-term indicators of environmental improvement or social change.

It is essential that Environment Canada work in partnership with others to help predict environmental problems and to develop and implement innovative solutions to these problems. Table 3.3 lists Environment Canada’s key partners and summarizes the contributions they make towards achieving our long-term key results.

Long-Term Key Result #1

Reduced adverse human impact on the atmosphere and on air quality.

Planned spending for 2001-02: \$143.7 million.

To achieve this result, Environment Canada will work to address all forms of air pollutants. However, the main priority for the next three years will be to focus on clean air and climate change. Environment Canada will finish setting and begin implementing the agenda on clean air. It will also make progress on climate change by getting agreement on international rules and encouraging key developing countries to join the challenge of addressing global climate change. Domestically, it will implement Action Plan 2000 and Budget 2000 climate change initiatives.

The Government of Canada is taking action on clean air that will bring benefits in the short term, and setting a long-term agenda that will mean clean air for generations to come. It is developing an integrated strategy on clean air for vehicles and the fuels that power them, for industrial emissions, for transboundary air pollution with the United States and other countries, and for engaging Canadians in developing solutions to clean air issues.

▶ To learn more about what the government is doing about clean air, visit: http://www.ec.gc.ca/air/menu_e.shtml

¹ The entire Sustainable Development Strategy can be viewed at: http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd_consult/

Canada must also be part of the global solution to climate change. Along with other nations around the world, we are reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The Government of Canada is investing millions of dollars a year to address climate change. Within the federal government, the Minister of the Environment and the Minister of Natural Resources co-manage this high-priority file. Other key players in this nationwide effort include several federal government departments, the provincial and territorial ministers of energy and environment, as well as scientists, industry, the business community and individual Canadians. Addressing this issue is one of the greatest environmental and economic challenges ever undertaken by Canada.²

▶ To learn more about how the government is addressing climate change, visit: <http://www.ec.gc.ca/climate/index.html>

Specific targets:

- Reduce total emissions of Canadian greenhouse gases to six per cent below 1990 levels between 2008-12, as provided for under the Kyoto Protocol once it is ratified.
- Develop policy and regulations to implement new emissions standards applicable for the 2004 model year and beyond for on-road and off-road vehicles and engines.
 - ▶ To learn more about the environmental effects of vehicles and fuels, visit: http://www.ec.gc.ca/air/taking-action_e.shtml
- Further reduce sulphur in Canadian on-road diesel to 15 ppm by 2006, in line with similar requirements for diesel sold in the United States.
- Reduce transboundary smog. Canada has signed an agreement to reduce transboundary smog with the United States through an Ozone Annex under the Canada-U.S. Air Quality Agreement, 1991. The Annex will reduce air pollution flows from the United States to improve air quality and the health of Canadians living in downwind areas in eastern Canada. It also commits to reducing flows of pollution from areas in Ontario and Quebec into the United States, and will lead to a 90 per cent reduction in smog-causing emissions from new vehicles by 2010 (baseline year 2000). In 2002, Canada and the United States will report on progress to implement commitments to reduce emissions and to report on air quality and industrial pollution.
 - ▶ To learn more about the Canada-U.S. Ozone Annex, visit: http://www.ec.gc.ca/air/ozone-annex_e.shtml

² Government of Canada Action Plan 2000 on Climate Change. Government of Canada, 2000.

- Reduce and eliminate the release of persistent organic pollutants (POPs). Canada is affected through the global transport of these and other pollutants in the atmosphere. Canada has successfully led the negotiation of a global agreement under the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to reduce and eliminate the release of POPs into the atmosphere. The POPs Convention will go forward for formal adoption at a ministerial meeting in May 2001, at which time it will be open for signature and ratification.

▶ To learn more about POPs, visit: http://www.ec.gc.ca/air/pops_e.shtml

- Make progress towards achieving the Canada-wide Standards for Particulate Matter (PM) and Ozone through collaborative federal-provincial work on the joint initial actions agreed to by the environment ministers in June 2000.

Long-Term Key Result #2

Understanding, and prevention or reduction of the environmental and human health threats posed by toxic substances and other substances of concern.

Environment Canada's priorities over the next three years for achieving this result include managing the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA 1999) requirements for toxic substances and providing stewardship for biotechnology. Environment Canada will also promote the environmentally sound management of hazardous waste and work to reduce the effects of municipal wastewater effluent by managing the CEPA toxic constituents of the wastewater stream. The Department will also work on making progress on contaminated sites, including the Sydney Tar Ponds. It will strengthen enforcement and initiate the environmental assessment of pipeline and exploration activity, and of impacts on air quality of northern oil and gas.

Specific targets:

- Categorize by 2006 (jointly with Health Canada) all 23,000 substances on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) for inherent toxicity, persistence and bioaccumulation, as required under the proclamation of CEPA 1999. This is a list of substances that are currently in use in Canadian commerce.
- Conduct assessments for any new substances not on the DSL, as notifications are received. For those substances suspected of being toxic, issue conditions or other controls within the regulatory timeframes established under CEPA 1999. Environment Canada receives and assesses approximately 1,300 notifications per year.

Planned spending for
2001-02: \$131.8 million.

- Publish statements from the Ministers of Environment Canada and Health Canada in the *Canada Gazette* indicating that they will be recommending to the Governor in Council that several substances be added to the List of Toxic Substances in Schedule 1 of CEPA 1999. Following this publication, the Ministers will have two years to propose a regulation or instrument in relation to prevention or control of the substances and a further 18 months after that to finalize their plan and publish it in the *Canada Gazette*.

▶ To learn more about CEPA, visit: http://www.ec.gc.ca/CEPARRegistry/the_act/

- Submit Canada-wide standards for mercury products, petroleum hydrocarbons, dioxins and furans to federal and provincial ministers of the environment for signature in April/May 2001. Approve a Canada-wide standard (final) on benzene by the end of 2001.
- In light of increased imports into Canada, using new authorities under CEPA 1999, Environment Canada will work with provinces to update standards and practices to ensure that the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner.
- Negotiate a second cost-sharing agreement for the next phase of remediation of the Sydney Tar Ponds/Coke Ovens by 2002-03. Build on progress made under the current agreement toward laying the foundation for the remediation of the site. To achieve this, community capacity is being built through support of the Joint Action Group Secretariat, which is facilitating broad community input into the recommendation of an acceptable remediation approach. The public is being protected through site security, the development of an emergency response capacity, implementation of a separation zone around project activities, and the increased knowledge made available through studies and site assessments. The site is being stabilized for remediation, and a Technology Demonstration Program will be implemented to determine appropriate remediation technologies.

Long-Term Key Result #3

Conservation of biological diversity.

Conserving biodiversity and using biological resources sustainably are essential parts of Canada's effort to achieve sustainable development. Pressures on biodiversity, in Canada and worldwide, have resulted in significant declines in many species of animals and plants. In Canada, 364 species of plants and animals are considered at risk, with 107 of these species listed as endangered and 76 listed as threatened. The primary reason for this loss of species is habitat degradation and loss.

Planned spending for
2001-02: \$77.3 million.

Over the next three years, Environment Canada will promote and support biodiversity conservation by protecting species at risk, sustaining migratory bird populations, and protecting and conserving habitats.¹ The Department will also facilitate the delivery of the broader wildlife conservation agenda.

Specific targets:

- Ensure species at risk are protected by all jurisdictions through continuing implementation of the Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk. Also ensure that threatened or endangered species populations under federal jurisdiction meet the objectives of recovery strategies and action plans within 15 years and that no species of special concern under federal jurisdiction is listed as threatened or endangered. This will be achieved by guiding the Species at Risk Act (SARA) through the House of Commons and developing an initial set of regulations by 2001-02. Develop pilot bilateral agreements with Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon under the Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk by 2001-02 and complete bilateral agreements/arrangements with the provinces and territories by 2002-03. Complete science assessments of the status of listed species at risk by 2001-02.
- ^{SDS} Sustain migratory bird populations at healthy levels by 2020 and ensure access to migratory birds in a fair and equitable manner. To achieve this Environment Canada will continue to develop the North American Bird Conservation Initiative (NABCI) by putting in place a partnership implementation structure by 2001-02, and by reaching agreement with partners on bird conservation plans and priorities by 2002-03. Environment Canada will increase the involvement of Aboriginal peoples in migratory bird management and other conservation issues by establishing co-management processes and structures through negotiation with Aboriginal peoples and amending the Migratory Bird Regulations as needed.
- ^{SDS} Conserve, protect and rehabilitate habitats to meet the objectives of the Canadian Wildlife Service's conservation plans for migratory birds and species at risk within 15 years, and use ecosystem approach principles when making resource management decisions. To achieve this, Environment Canada, in cooperation with other government departments, will develop a federal protected areas strategy by 2001-02. The Habitat Stewardship Program will be implemented over the next three years through regional partnerships with provinces and territories, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), resource industries and other stakeholders. The Department will also implement the Ecological Gifts Program and ensure its smooth operation.

¹ Environment Canada. Canadian Wildlife Service Strategic Plan 2000: The Path Forward for Environment Canada's Wildlife Conservation Program 2000.

^{SDS} This target contributes to Environment Canada's Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS). The entire SDS can be viewed at: http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd_consult/

- Facilitate a broader wildlife conservation agenda. Environment Canada will continue its role in developing and influencing a shared agenda among Canadian and international partners to conserve biodiversity. To achieve this, in 2001-02, facilitate a federal-provincial-territorial consensus on national implementation priorities under the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy (CBS) and agreement on how to address each, and facilitate the implementation of the CBS by all stakeholders. Coordinate Canada's contribution to international forums and facilitate domestic response to domestic commitments, along with contributing to the development of a Canada-wide strategy for alien invasive species.

▶ To learn more about Canada's species at risk and their recovery, visit: <http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/sar/>

Planned spending for
2001-02: \$43.2 million.

Long-Term Key Result #4

Understanding and reduction of human impacts on the health of ecosystems.

The ability to secure a clean and healthy environment for Canadians is dependent upon our capacity to understand how our ecosystems are affected by human-induced stressors and to transfer that knowledge to Canadians and the global community so that it can be incorporated into decision making. An understanding of the ecosystem structure, processes and functions as well as the impacts of economic activities is a critical requirement for an effective ecosystem-based management approach.

Through ecosystem-based science, Environment Canada monitors the environment to detect changes in Canada's ecosystems; creates the scientific knowledge required to understand the effects of human activities on the health of ecosystems; and develops science-based options, recommendations and tools to support the development of management actions and ecosystem rehabilitation techniques and the establishment of science-based goals for the quality of the Canadian environment and the health of ecosystems.

Over the next three years, Environment Canada will focus on advancing the scientific knowledge of environmental issues of concern and communicating it to Canadians. It will also strengthen environmental science capacity. The main priorities for this long-term key result have not changed since last year's RPP (2000-01).

Specific targets:

- Provide Canadians with timely information and advice on the status and trends of the health of ecosystems. To achieve this, in 2001-02, establish a status and trends monitoring system to detect changes in our ecosystems and report issues of environmental concern to Canadians. Develop and implement an Environment Canada monitoring strategy in 2001-02. Finally, produce environmental indicator bulletins, along with status and trends reports, over the next three years.
 - ▶ To learn more about the Compendium of Ecosystem Health Goals, Objectives and Indicators, visit:
http://www.ec.gc.ca/cehi/en/index_e.htm
- ^{SDS} Advance understanding of the impact of human activities on the health of ecosystems. The Department will achieve this, together with the environmental science community and others, by exploring ways of enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of scientific research through networking and partnership opportunities. An interim report for the Environment Canada Science and Technology Advisory Board will be prepared by the end of 2001, with the final report being issued by the end of 2002.
- Enhance scientific research by significantly strengthening the role of the National Water Research Institute.
- Develop new knowledge on research issues identified in the Nature Research Agenda over the next three years (as part of this work, in 2001-02 develop a research strategy to address the effects of genetically modified organisms on ecosystems).
- Publish eight science assessments.
- Contribute to science-based advice and solutions to reduce human impacts on the health of ecosystems. Execute effective decisions and management actions to conserve and rehabilitate ecosystems, based on scientific understanding and the development of innovative science-based solutions, tools and approaches. Developing stronger national guidelines for water quality will help achieve this.
 - ▶ Visit Environment Canada's Science and Technology web site: http://www.ec.gc.ca/scitech/index_e.htm

^{SDS} This target contributes to Environment Canada's Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS). The entire SDS can be viewed at:
http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd_consult/

Long-Term Key Result #5

Conservation and restoration of priority ecosystems.

Major ecosystems are under continuous threat from a number of stressors such as increased population, industrial activity, and unsustainable land use. These activities are leading to increased air and water pollution and the disappearance of habitats required to maintain the natural balance of living things and their environment.

In addition, freshwater issues have become an increasing concern to Canadians, the provinces and territories, and the federal government. All provinces have taken actions to modernize their water policies, regulations and strategies to better meet their responsibilities for water management. Environment Canada has been working to better fulfill its roles in water management.

Environment Canada is working with other departments to address immediate federal water priorities and to propose ways of enhancing collaboration with partners on water priorities of national importance. Over the next three years, the Department will continue to promote a common vision and priorities for freshwater management. It will also invest in opportunities to enhance overall ecosystem health through its ecosystems initiatives.

Specific targets:

- Pursue with other key departments, proposals to strengthen federal activities relating to water management.
- Continue to work with provinces and territories to seek agreement on and develop collaborative approaches for addressing key issues of national significance related to freshwater management.
- Contribute to improved water quality through its ecosystem initiatives, by advancing scientific understanding, improving public awareness and capabilities, and promoting behavioral change, as follows:

Under the *Atlantic Coastal Action Program*, provide funding and technical and scientific support to over 100 projects sponsored by 18 community-based ecosystem organizations. It will build community capacity, undertake environmental improvements and enable citizens' actions on climate change. It will also influence allocation of resources toward proper municipal wastewater treatment (e.g. Lunenburg, Sydney, Summerside, St. John's, Saint John), on-site sewage treatment (e.g. Annapolis, Bras d'Or), and reducing the number of closed shellfish growing areas (e.g. Southeast PEI, Bras d'Or Lakes, and Southwest New Brunswick).

- To learn more about community-based ecosystem initiatives, visit: http://www.ns.ec.gc.ca/community/acap/index_e.html

Under the *Great Lakes Program*, sign a new Canada-Ontario Agreement Respecting the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem in 2001 and complete federal implementation actions in 13 Areas of Concern by 2005.

► To learn more about the Great Lakes Program, visit: <http://www.on.ec.gc.ca/glimr/glrenewal/>

Under *St. Lawrence Vision 2000*, develop water level management models and tools in 2003. These will integrate biological components in order to provide advice on environmental, social and economic effects along the St. Lawrence to the International Joint Commission for the regulation of water levels in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system.

► To learn more about St. Lawrence Vision 2000, visit: http://slv2000.qc.ec.gc.ca/index_a.htm

Under the *Northern Rivers Ecosystem Initiative*, undertake research on the effects of endocrine disruptors on fish resident in the Athabasca River and Smoky-Wapiti river systems. Report findings in 2003.

► To learn more about the Northern Rivers Ecosystems Initiative, visit: <http://www.pnr-rpn.ec.gc.ca/nature/ecosystems/nrei-ern/index.en.html>

Under the *Northern Ecosystem Initiative*, advance knowledge, tools and awareness of how northern ecosystems are affected by climate change, development activities and contaminants by 2002.

Under the *Georgia Basin Ecosystem Initiative*, re-open greater than 25 per cent of closed shellfish harvesting areas in selected Georgia Basin communities by 2005.

► To learn more about the Georgia Basin Ecosystem Initiative, visit: http://www.pyr.ec.gc.ca/GeorgiaBasin/gbi_eIndex.htm

Long-Term Key Result #6

Reduced impact of weather and related hazards on health, safety and the economy.

Environment Canada, primarily through the media, informs Canadians of imminent or short-term weather and related environmental hazards through its warning program. The objective is to ensure that Canadians have the knowledge and the time to react to protect themselves, their property and their businesses.

Each year Environment Canada issues approximately 14,000 warnings of high impact weather such as severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, and ice storms. It also provides education and outreach to Canadians, and technical support directly to its clients and partners. For example, it provides information to provinces in support of their flood programs, and it provides critical ice information in support of Coast Guard activities, international shipping and offshore resource extraction. All these activities are supported by a strong research and development program.

Planned spending for
2001-02: \$169.4 million.

Over the next three years, to achieve the result of reducing the impacts of weather and related hazards, Environment Canada will become the official source of warnings and the authority on meteorological standards. Environment Canada will also optimize the time that Canadians have to protect themselves and their businesses, based on the accuracy and effectiveness of warnings of severe weather and related environmental hazards.

Specific targets:

- Implement a human resource renewal plan, including management development and succession plans, which will lead to increases in the number of science and technology staff in the 20 to 35 age range by 2002-03.
- SDS Replace and/or modernize 10 per cent of networks so they are within their expected life cycle by 2003-04.
- SDS Clean up 25 per cent of known contaminated federal hydrometric monitoring sites by 2002-03.
- SDS Develop and implement a public weather warning charter with standards to be met by 2003.
- SDS Develop a marine weather hazard charter by 2003.

▶ To learn more about The Meteorological Service of Canada, visit: http://www.msc.ec.gc.ca/index_e.cfm

Long-Term Key Result #7

Adaptation to day-to-day and longer-term changes in atmospheric, hydrological and ice conditions.

Environment Canada provides approximately 500,000 public weather forecasts, 200,000 marine weather forecasts and 400,000 aviation forecasts each year. It provides information on the water quantity in our rivers and lakes, which provides information and advice on changing water levels in the Great Lakes and transboundary water allocations. It provides information on ice, wind and waves used for shipping and navigation. This information is essential for Canadians and their governments to understand the vulnerabilities and opportunities these changes bring, and to make informed decisions on adapting to them.

Road weather services demonstrate an example of integrated decision making that affects health and safety, economic efficiency and environmental quality. These innovative services, carried out through partnerships, can improve road safety, reduce road maintenance costs and reduce environmental impacts. In Canada, more than 90 per cent of all passenger travel and over 70 per cent of all freight shipments, by revenue, are handled by roads. To improve winter road safety, maintenance crews use

^{SDS} This target contributes to Environment Canada's Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS). The entire SDS can be viewed at: http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd_consult/

some 4.7 million tonnes of road salt each year – a substance that is now being considered a potentially toxic substance under CEPA 1999. In Europe, road weather services have reduced road salt use and maintenance costs by 20 to 30 per cent. They've reduced accidental road deaths, too.

Given the strong links between the atmosphere and global environmental issues, Environment Canada also provides knowledge and understanding so that environmental policies are based on sound science.

Over the next three years, Environment Canada will work to achieve this long-term key result by ensuring that Canada has the meteorological and hydrological data, information and science capacity necessary to produce sound environmental policies, which balance Canada's social and economic needs with environmental needs. Environment Canada will also focus on supporting the growth of the environmental prediction capacity that gives Canadians modern, client-focused tools for integrated decision making. The Department will improve the accuracy of precipitation forecasts. It will also implement a national weather service complaint strategy and feedback mechanism. The main priorities for this result have not changed since last year's RPP (2000-01).

Specific targets:

- SDS Improve overall client satisfaction with products and services.
- SDS Maintain public satisfaction with access to services at 85 per cent.

Long-Term Key Result #8

Strategic and integrated policy priorities and plans.

A strong policy capacity is critical to addressing complex and cross-cutting environmental issues. Over the next three years, Environment Canada will work to achieve this long-term result by promoting an agenda for innovation in environmental policy. This will include, ensuring Canadians have the right information, at the right place, at the right time. The Department will also advance information sharing through the use of electronic media; put in place the right incentives; and collaborate with others on shared agendas. Key partners on the environmental scene are other federal departments, provinces and territories, Aboriginal peoples, key stakeholders, and other countries and international organizations.

Environment Canada will increasingly work with other departments, such as Health Canada, to ensure a more integrated approach to policy development on issues such as environmental and human health, and the impact of environmental hazards on children's health. Working together

Planned spending for
2001-02: \$39.0 million.

^{SDS} This target contributes to Environment Canada's Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS). The entire SDS can be viewed at: http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd_consult/

also helps ensure a coordinated approach on related issues such as clean air and climate change. The Department will work to ensure that environmental policy needs are reflected in government policy development on the precautionary approach/principles.

The Department will also focus on implementing its 2001-03 Sustainable Development Strategy, and will continue to foster a coherent and collaborative approach to sustainable development across the federal family.

● To learn more about Environment Canada's Sustainable Development Strategy, visit:
http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd_consult/

A task force of academics, federal and provincial government officials, industry and consumer representatives, and non-governmental organizations is developing a Canadian Information System on the Environment. This comprehensive information system will:

- empower the general public to deal with environmental matters by providing easy and timely access to reliable environmental information
- enhance accountability to the general public by providing better reporting on the effectiveness of environmental policies and programs
- provide the strategic information and knowledge base for better decisions by policy makers on how best to sustain the environment for the benefit of future generations
- provide the data, information and knowledge that are the foundations for improvements in scientific understanding of natural systems, the human impacts on them, and the combined effects of both on human endeavors and health

Environment Canada wants to encourage the use of economic incentives and instruments to foster a climate in which market signals reflect the true value of Canada's natural capital. In collaboration with partners, the Department will develop, implement and promote the use of economic instruments as policy tools for environmental management. It will also forge partnerships to develop tools that will improve the understanding of how to assess the value of the environment.

As part of the overall decision-making process in developing policy instruments for environmental management, Environment Canada undertakes strategic economic analyses on a wide range of departmental initiatives, including management of toxic substances under CEPA 1999, Canada-Wide Standards implementation, and various air initiatives.

Bilateral partnerships are also key to our international approach. The U.S. will remain crucial to whatever progress is made on transboundary air and water issues, to the successful co-management of species, wetlands and biodiversity, and to finding effective and efficient solutions to climate change. Other important bilateral partnerships, such as those with China and India, will continue to be strengthened because they are key to solving global environmental issues like climate change.

In order to protect Canada's interests at home and abroad, and offset the effect of global environmental degradation on the health, safety and prosperity of Canadians, it is critical that the existing system of international environmental governance be strengthened. A focus of this effort will be promoting the effective implementation of multilateral environmental agreements by all countries, and effective integration of environmental considerations in international forums and agreements on trade and economic affairs. Environment Canada will continue to engage in strategic policy and governance issues at the United Nations and other multilateral institutions, such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Commission on Sustainable Development, the OECD, the Global Environment Facility, and the Arctic Council, amongst others.

Specific targets:

- Develop a coordinated approach to environment and human health issues with Health Canada, including a children's environmental strategy by fall 2002.
- SDS Provide the Minister with the Report of the Task Force on the Canadian Information System for the Environment (CISE) by October 2001. The report will include detailed analysis, recommendations and plans for the design and implementation of the CISE, which will take into account user needs and priorities. Develop an implementation plan for the CISE in 2002.
 - To learn more about the Canadian Information System for the Environment, visit: <http://www.ec.gc.ca/cise>
- SDS Develop environmental indicators, data and other assessment tools that can contribute to policy level decision making by March 2003. These will be developed to be as supportive as possible to the aggregate sustainable development indicators under construction by the National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.
- SDS Use economic instruments to complement regulatory and other instruments for environmental management by end of 2003.
- Through the Departmental Regulatory Affairs Coordinating Committee (DRACC), coordinate efforts to ensure effective and efficiency delivery of the development of regulations, consistent with federal regulatory policy requirements.
- Play a lead role in advancing the international debate on global environmental governance. Ensure Canadian views are reflected in the design of the Earth Summit 2002.

^{SDS} This target contributes to Environment Canada's Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS). The entire SDS can be viewed at: http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd_consult/

- Develop integrated environment and trade strategy with Canadian partners by fall 2002.
 - Establish government position on application of precautionary approach/principle that reflects environment policy needs by fall 2001.
 - Develop an integrated framework for working with Aboriginal peoples on key environmental issues by fall 2002.
 - Collaborate with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to prepare a strategy to enhance Canadian support for developing countries to implement Multilateral Environmental Agreements by January of 2002.
 - Actively contribute to completing a UNEP-led intergovernmental process, to assess and prepare recommendations on strengthening international environmental governance, in cooperation with international organizations and other relevant groups by spring of 2002.
- ▶ To learn more about UNEP, visit: http://www.unep.org/gc_21st/
- Key elements of a more cohesive and integrated Internet presence for Environment Canada will be in place to support Government On-line targets by December 2001. This will include a new Green Lane home page, client-centric classification and searching techniques, regular audience research and stronger linkages with weather information.
 - Develop a national strategy on environmental education and sustainability by fall 2001. Finalize and table the strategy at the Earth Summit in South Africa by fall 2002.

Long-Term Key Result #9

A well-performing organization supported by efficient and innovative services.

Modern management is about responsible stewardship of public funds. To achieve this long-term result, Environment Canada is developing a Modern Management Agenda, which ensures the perspective of the citizen is designed into programs and services. The agenda also promotes the development of an exemplary workplace by building capacity and by fostering and nurturing an increasingly motivated, skilled and representative workforce. It ensures continued progress in results management and the timely reallocation of resources to priorities. It also provides the Department with improved analytical capabilities. Finally, the Modern Management Agenda makes sure Environment Canada functions in a way that is consistent with Canadian values and the highest standards of public service.

Planned spending for
2001-02: \$61.8 million.

Specific targets:

- Continue the development of a five-year action plan for modern management at Environment Canada in 2001-02. A key component of modern management is modern comptrollership. This plan will support continued progress in results management with consistent, streamlined planning processes and standardized tools. Make significant progress towards implementing corporate systems to support performance measurement. Focus on the development of an internal control framework and asset management. Continue work aimed at improving the link between financial and non-financial information. Develop a comprehensive approach to integrated management information. Develop a framework and tools to integrate informed risk management in decision making.
- Review and prioritize key services to ensure Environment Canada meets the 2004 Government On-line target and commences implementation in 2001-02. Evaluate the scope and cost of an environmental portal with a planned, phased introduction starting in 2002-03, with continued enhancements over subsequent fiscal years.
- Use the implementation of E-government to further strengthen Environment Canada's citizen focus and its ability to expand and deepen collaborative arrangements. In 2001-02, renew its Internet presence to ensure better access of information to both internal and external users.
- Develop a plan to improve client satisfaction with the delivery of key services to the public in 2001-02.
- Address investment in learning for Environment Canada staff and managers through the Management Development Policy in 2001-02 and the Departmental Learning Investment Strategy in 2002-03. Enable a continuous dialogue on values and ethics in 2001-02.

Table 3.1 Key Long-Term Results Commitments and Specific Targets

This table summarizes the targets set out under each of Environment Canada’s long-term key result. For more information about each target, please refer to the text in Section 3.

Specific Targets	Related Activities
Clean Environment Business Line	
Long-Term Key Result #1: Reduced adverse human impact on the atmosphere and on air quality. Planned spending for 2001-02: \$143.7 million.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce total emissions of Canadian greenhouse gases to 6% below 1990 levels between 2008-12. • Develop policy and regulations to implement new emissions standards for the 2004 model year and beyond for on-road and off-road vehicles and engines. • Further reduce sulphur in Canadian on-road diesel to 15 ppm by 2006, in line with similar requirements for diesel sold in the United States. • Reduce transboundary smog with the United States through an Ozone Annex to the Canada-U.S. Air Quality Agreement, 1991, which will lead to a 90% reduction in smog-causing emissions from new vehicles by 2010 (baseline year 2000). • Reduce and eliminate the release of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) in the atmosphere. Canada led the negotiation of a Global POPs Convention that will go forward for formal adoption at a ministerial meeting in May 2001. • Make progress towards achieving the Canada-Wide Standards for Particulate Matter (PM) and Ozone by 2010. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and implement Government of Canada Action Plan 2000 on climate change. • On Environment Canada lead emission reduction initiatives – design and implement measure to ensure that maximum greenhouse gas emission reduction potential is achieved. • On other government departments lead emission reduction initiatives – influence to ensure that maximum greenhouse gas emission reduction potential is achieved. • Implement Budget 2000 initiatives not already in place (including Climate Change Action Fund extension and public education and outreach). • In 2002, Canada and the U.S. will report on progress to implement commitments to reduce emissions and to report on air quality and industrial pollution. • In 2005, Canada and the U.S. will review the standards and progress. • In 2001, the Canada-Ontario Agreement Respecting the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem (COA) will be signed. The COA will include an annex on harmful pollutants, which will address persistent bioaccumulative toxic substances. • Develop measures for vehicles and fuels emissions and sources of volatile organic compounds. • Develop multi-pollutant emissions reduction strategies for major industrial sectors.

Clean Environment Business Line

Long-Term Key Result #2: Understanding, and prevention or reduction of the environmental and human health threats posed by toxic substances and other substances of concern.
Planned spending for 2001-02: \$131.8 million.

- Categorize (jointly with Health Canada) all 23,000 substances on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) for inherent toxicity, persistence and bioaccumulation by 2006.
- Conduct assessments for any new substances not on the DSL, as notifications are received. For substances suspected of being toxic, issue conditions or other controls within the regulatory timeframes established by CEPA 1999.
- Publish statements from the Ministers of Environment Canada and Health Canada in the *Canada Gazette* recommending to the Governor in Council that several substances be added to the List of Toxic Substances in Schedule 1 of CEPA 1999. Following this publication, the Ministers will have two years to propose a regulation or instrument in relation to prevention or control of the substances and a further 18 months after that to finalize their plan and publish it in the *Canada Gazette*.
- Submit Canada-wide standards for mercury products, petroleum hydrocarbons, dioxins and furans to federal and provincial ministers of the environment for signature in April or May 2001. Approve Canada-wide standard (final) on benzene by the end of 2001.
- Work with provinces to update standards and practices to ensure that the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner.
- Negotiate a second cost-sharing agreement for the next phase of remediation of the Sydney Tar Ponds/Coke Ovens by 2002-03. Build on progress made under the current agreement toward laying the foundation for the remediation of the site.
- Assess approximately 1,300 new substance notifications in 2001-02.
- Public protection through site security, the development of an emergency response capacity, implementation of a separation zone around project activities, and through the increased knowledge made available through studies and site assessments.
- Stabilize the site in preparation for remediation through the construction of a sewer interceptor and the management of landfill leachate.
- Demolish/dispose of contaminated structures and a tar cell, effectively removing more than 25,000 tons of contaminated coal tar and more than 4.6 million litres of contaminated liquids and sludge.
- Implement a Technology Demonstration Program to determine appropriate remediation technologies and make the information available to the community to facilitate dialogue on an acceptable solution for the contaminated sites.

Nature Business Line

Long-Term Key Result #3: Conservation of biological diversity. Planned spending for 2001-02: \$77.3 million.

- Ensure no species of special concern under federal jurisdiction is listed as threatened or endangered.
- Ensure threatened or endangered species populations under federal jurisdiction meet the objectives of recovery strategies and action plans within 15 years.
- Ensure species at risk are protected through continuing implementation of the Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk by all jurisdictions.
- SDS Sustain migratory bird populations at healthy levels by 2020 and ensure access to migratory birds in a fair and equitable manner.
- SDS Conserve, protect and rehabilitate habitats to meet the objectives of Canadian Wildlife Service's conservation plans for migratory birds and species at risk within 15 years.
- SDS Use ecosystem approach principles when making resource management decisions.
- Develop and influence a shared agenda among Canadian and international partners to conserve biodiversity.
- Guide the Species at Risk Act (SARA) through the House of Commons and develop an initial set of regulations by 2001-02.
- Develop pilot bilateral agreements with Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon under the Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk by 2001-02.
- Complete bilateral agreements/arrangements with provinces and territories by 2002-03.
- Complete science assessments of status of listed species at risk by 2001-02.
- Continue to develop the North American Bird Conservation Initiative (NABCI) by putting in place a partnership implementation structure by 2001-02, and by reaching agreement with partners on bird conservation plans and priorities by 2002-03.
- Increase involvement of Aboriginal peoples in migratory bird management and other conservation issues by establishing co-management processes and structures through negotiation with Aboriginal peoples and amending Migratory Bird Regulations as needed.
- Develop a federal protected areas strategy in cooperation with other government departments by 2001-02.
- Implement the Ecological Gifts Program and ensure its smooth operation.
- Implement the Habitat Stewardship Program through regional partnerships with provinces/territories, NGOs, resource industries and other stakeholders over the next three years.
- Facilitate a federal-provincial-territorial consensus on national implementation priorities under the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy (CBS) and agreement on how to address each in 2001-02.
- Facilitate the implementation of the CBS by all stakeholders.
- Contribute to the development of a Canada-wide strategy for alien invasive species.
- Coordinate Canada's contribution to international forums and facilitate domestic response to domestic commitments.

^{SDS} This target contributes to Environment Canada's Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS). The entire SDS can be viewed at: http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd_consult/

Nature Business Line

Long-Term Key Result #4: Understanding and reduction of human impacts on the health of ecosystems. Planned spending for 2001-02: \$43.2 million.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Canadians with timely information and advice on the status and trends of the health of ecosystems.
 • SDS Advance understanding of the impacts of human activities on the health of ecosystems.
 • Contribute to science-based advice and solutions to reduce human impacts on the health of ecosystems. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a status and trends monitoring system to detect changes in our ecosystems and report issues of environmental concern to Canadians in 2001-02. • Develop and implement an EC monitoring strategy in 2001-02. • Produce environmental indicator bulletins/status and trends reports over the next three years.
 • Explore, together with the environmental science community and others, ways of enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of scientific research through networking and partnership opportunities; prepare an interim report for the Environment Canada Science and Technology Advisory Board by the end of 2001 and issue a final report by end of 2002. • Enhance scientific research by significantly strengthening the role of the National Water Research Institute. • Develop new knowledge on research issues identified in the Nature Research Agenda over the next three years. As part of this work, in 2001-02 develop a research strategy to address the effects of genetically modified organisms on ecosystems. • Publish eight science assessments
 • Develop stronger national guidelines for water quality. |
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Long-Term Key Result #5: Conservation and restoration of priority ecosystems. Planned spending for 2001-02: \$64.5 million.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue, with other key departments, proposals to strengthen federal activities relating to water management.
 • Continue to work with provinces and territories to seek agreement on, and develop approaches for, addressing key issues of national significance related to fresh water management.
 • Contribute to improved water quality through Environment Canada's ecosystem initiatives, by advancing scientific understanding, improving public awareness and capabilities, and promoting behavioral change. <p>(Please note that ecosystem initiatives have been represented as related activities in this table to illustrate how they support the above target. They are presented in Table 3.2 as individual targets because the Department will be reporting progress against each ecosystem initiative.)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the Atlantic Coastal Action Program, provide funding, and technical and scientific support to over 100 projects sponsored by 18 community-based ecosystem organizations. • Sign a new Canada-Ontario Agreement Respecting the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem in 2001 and complete federal implementation actions in 13 Areas of Concern by 2005. • Under St. Lawrence Vision 2000, develop water level management models and tools that integrate biological components in 2003. • Under the Northern Rivers Ecosystem Initiative, undertake research on the effects of endocrine disruptors on fish resident in the Athabasca River and Smoky-Wapiti river systems and report findings in 2003. • Under the Northern Ecosystem Initiative, advance knowledge, tools and awareness of how northern ecosystems are affected by climate change, development activities and contaminants by 2002. • Under the Georgia Basin Ecosystem Initiative, re-open greater than 25% of closed shellfish harvesting areas in selected Georgia Basin communities by 2005. |
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SDS This target contributes to Environment Canada's Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS). The entire SDS can be viewed at: http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd_consult/

Weather and Environmental Predictions Business Line

Long-Term Key Result #6: Reduced impact of weather and related hazards on health, safety and the economy. Planned spending for 2001-02: \$169.4 million.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of science and technology staff in the 20 to 35 age range by 2002-03. • SDS Replace and/or modernize 10% of networks so they are within their expected life cycle by 2003-04. • SDS Clean up 25% of known contaminated federal hydrometric monitoring sites by 2002-03. • SDS Develop and implement a public weather warning charter with standards to be met by 2003. • SDS Develop a marine weather hazard charter by 2003. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a human resource renewal plan, including management development and succession plans. • Hire and train 20 new candidates for the meteorology profession in 2001-02. • Complete the National Radar Project. • Replace mercury-based equipment with alternative technologies. • Clean up protocols, agreements and plans in place. • Understand the precursors of severe weather and how we observe them, recognizing the role of antecedent conditions. |
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Long-Term Key Result #7: Adaptation to day-to-day and longer-term changes in the atmospheric, hydrological and ice conditions. Planned spending for 2001-02: \$61.5 million.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDS Improve overall client satisfaction with products and services. • SDS Maintain public satisfaction with access to services at 85%. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the accuracy of precipitation forecasts. • Implement a national coherent weather service complaint strategy and feedback mechanism. • Make climate and hydrological data and metadata more accessible to the public. |
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SDS This target contributes to Environment Canada's Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS). The entire SDS can be viewed at: http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd_consult/

Management, Administration and Policy Business Line

Long-Term Key Result #8: Strategic and integrated policy priorities and plans. Planned spending for 2001-02: \$39.0 million.

- SDS Provide the Minister with the Report of the Task Force on the Canadian Information System for the Environment (CISE) by October 2001. Develop implementation plan for CISE in 2002.
- Develop a coordinated approach to environment and human health issues, including a children's environmental strategy, with Health Canada, by fall 2002.
- SDS Develop environmental indicators, data and other assessment tools that can contribute to policy level decision making by March 2003.
- SDS Use economic instruments in complement to regulatory and other instruments for environmental management by end of 2003.
- Through the Departmental Regulatory Affairs Coordinating Committee (DRACC), coordinate efforts to ensure effective and efficiency delivery of the development of regulations, consistent with federal regulatory policy requirements.
- Play a lead role in advancing the international debate on global environmental governance. Ensure Canadian views are reflected in the design of the Earth Summit 2002.
- Develop integrated environment and trade strategy with Canadian partners by fall 2002.
- Establish government position on application of precautionary approach/principle that reflects environment policy needs by fall 2001.
- Develop an integrated framework for working with Aboriginal peoples on key environmental issues by fall 2002.
- Collaborate with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to prepare a strategy to enhance Canadian support for developing countries to implement Multilateral Environmental Agreements by January of 2002.
- Actively contribute to completing a United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)-led intergovernmental process, to assess and prepare recommendations on strengthening international environmental governance, in cooperation with other international organizations and groups by spring of 2002.
- Key elements of a more cohesive and integrated Internet presence for Environment Canada will be in place to support Government On-line targets by December 2001.
- Develop a national strategy on environmental education and sustainability by fall 2001. Finalize and table the strategy at the Earth Summit in South Africa by fall 2002.
- Conduct consultations with interested parties in summer 2001.
- Submit final design and implementation plan to the Minister by October 2001.
- Develop a coordinated federal approach to international events with environmental health themes such as G8 Environment Ministers meetings (hosted by Canada in spring 2002) and the Earth Summit (fall 2002).
- Develop North America Agenda on Children's Environment Health in cooperation with the U.S., Mexico and the Commission for Environmental Cooperation.
- Work with other departments and participate in the National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy sustainable development indicators project.
- Organize an internal working group to examine alternative tools, including economic instruments to manage environmental risks.
- Participate in external forums on the use of economic incentives.
- Establish a departmental priority setting mechanism for regulatory proposals.
- Establish an electronic planning and scheduling system for tracking regulatory proposals.
- Promote awareness and encourage implementation of OECD sustainable development policy recommendations and OECD Environmental Strategy, specifically elements relating to use of fiscal and market measures.
- Working with advisory and co-management boards.
- A new Green Lane home page, client-centric classification and searching techniques, regular audience research and stronger linkages with weather information.
- Strategy reviewed by major players.

^{SDS} This target contributes to Environment Canada's Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS). The entire SDS can be viewed at: http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd_consult/

Management, Administration and Policy Business Line

Long-Term Key Result #9: A well-performing organization supported by efficient and innovative services. Planned spending for 2001-02: \$61.8 million.

- Complete the development of a five-year action plan for modern management and modern comptrollership at Environment Canada in 2001-02.
- Review and prioritize key services to meet the 2004 Government On-Line target and commence implementation in 2001-02.
- Use the implementation of E-government to further strengthen Environment Canada's citizen focus and its ability to expand and deepen collaborative arrangements.
- Develop a plan to improve client satisfaction with the delivery of key services to the public in 2001-02.
- Address investment in learning for staff and managers through the Management Development Policy in 2001-02 and the Departmental Learning Investment Strategy in 2002-03.
- Develop an internal control framework.
- Develop a framework and tools to integrate risk management in decision making.
- Evaluate the scope and cost of an environmental portal with a planned, phased introduction starting in 2002-03, with continued enhancements over subsequent fiscal years.
- In 2001-02, renew Internet presence to ensure better access of information to both internal and external users.

Table 3.2 Performance Measurement Plan

This table summarizes measurable targets to be achieved for Environment Canada's long-term indicators. The purpose of this table is to show the current status of targets, modifications made, including the rationale for any changes. Targets that have been met are not included in the table but will be reflected in the next departmental performance report.

Indicators	Previous Target (if blank, target has not been modified)	Modified/Current/ New Target	Rationale for Change
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Clean Environment Business Line

Long-Term Key Result #1: Reduced adverse human impact on the atmosphere and on air quality.

Canadian emissions of greenhouse gases		Reduce total emissions to 6% below 1990 levels between 2008-12, as provided for under the Kyoto Protocol once it is ratified.	
Air pollution related mortality, hospital admissions and asthma episodes		Reduce by 25% from 1990 levels by 2005 and 50% by 2010.	
Ambient levels of ground-level ozone and particulate matter (PM)		Meet Canada-Wide Standards for Particulate Matter and Ozone by 2010.	New target: Canada-Wide Standards adopted in June 2000 by the Canadian Council of Ministers for the Environment.
Canadian emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides		Establish permanent national limit on sulphur dioxide emissions of 3.2 million tonnes annually (first met in 1993).	
Domestic consumption and production of ozone depleting substances		Reduce consumption of HCFCs 35% by 2004 (base year 1996) and reduce production and consumption of methyl bromide reduced 50% by 2001 (base year 1991).	
Compliance with regulations		Achieve 90% compliance with sulphur in fuels regulations within five years of coming into effect.	

Long-Term Key Result #2: Understanding, and prevention or reduction of the environment and human health threats posed by toxic substances and other substances of concern.

Categorization of substances on the Domestic Substances List for inherent toxicity, persistence and bioaccumulation		All of the approximately 23,000 substances categorized (jointly with Health Canada) by 2006.	
Assessments of new substances where notifications have been submitted		Assess all notified substances and issue conditions or other controls within regulatory timeframes for all substances suspected of being toxic (EC receives and assesses approximately 1,300 notifications per year).	
Preventive and control instruments in place for domestic uses and releases of toxic substances.		Risk management measures for any substances declared toxic will be proposed within 24 months of declaration and finalized 18 months later. Each year 10-20 CEPA toxic substances are anticipated.	

Indicators	Previous Target (if blank, target has not been modified)	Modified/Current/ New Target	Rationale for Change
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Nature Business Line

Long-Term Key Result #3: Conservation of biological diversity.

<p>Change in species status over time</p> <p>Recovery trends for species at risk, percentage of threatened and endangered species of migratory birds with stable or increasing populations</p>	<p>Stable or increasing populations achieved by 2005 for 10 migratory bird species currently designated endangered or threatened.</p>	<p>Progress on the implementation of the National Strategy for the Protection of Species at Risk in Canada:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bilateral agreements/arrangements in place with all provinces and territories by 2003 • develop pilot bilateral agreements with Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon under the Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk by 2001-02 • proclamation of Species at Risk Act (SARA) and development of initial set of regulations by 2001-02 • implement Habitat Stewardship Program through regional partnerships over the next three years • complete science assessments of status of listed species at risk in 2001-02 	<p>The current/new target reflects today's species at risk program.</p>
<p>Population trends of migratory bird species</p>	<p>Migratory bird populations are maintained at healthy levels by 2020.</p>	<p>Continue to develop the North American Bird Conservation Initiative (NABCI) by putting in place a partnership implementation structure by 2001-02, and by reaching agreement with partners on bird conservation plans and priorities by 2002-03.</p> <p>Increase involvement of Aboriginal peoples in migratory bird management and other conservation issues by establishing co-management processes and structures through negotiation with Aboriginal peoples and amending Migratory Bird Regulations as needed (ongoing target).</p> <p>Reduce by 50%, incidences of chronic marine oil pollution affecting Atlantic seabirds by 2005.</p>	<p>The previously identified target is one of the two long-term objectives of the migratory bird program. The new targets are the actual program targets for the next three years.</p>

Indicators	Previous Target (if blank, target has not been modified)	Modified/Current/ New Target	Rationale for Change
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Nature Business Line

Long-Term Key Result #3: Conservation of biological diversity.

<p>Trends in area of wildlife habitat conserved, protected and rehabilitated under direct EC actions</p> <p>Trends in area of wildlife habitat conserved, protected and rehabilitated through stewardship, conservation land agreements, ecological gifts, etc.</p>	<p>One million hectares of habitat protected under the North American Waterfowl Management Plan by 2002.</p>	<p>Develop a federal protected areas strategy in cooperation with other government departments by 2001-02.</p> <p>Implement the Ecological Gifts Program and ensure its smooth operation.</p> <p>Implement the Habitat Stewardship Program through regional partnerships with provinces/territories, NGOs, resource industries and other stakeholders over the next three years (also appears under National Strategy for the Protection of Species at Risk).</p>	<p>New targets reflect the goals associated with new initiatives such as the Habitat Stewardship and the Ecological Gifts Programs. In addition, EC is currently undergoing a review of its protected areas program in the context of a broader federal Protected Areas Strategy.</p> <p>The previous targets are being tracked but are program specific and are no longer at the appropriate level to be reported in the RPP. The North American Waterfowl Management Plan is now part of the NABCI, and current and future targets and reporting will appear under this broader management initiative.</p>
<p>Indicators of implementation of a broader wildlife conservation agenda (variable depending on the issue)</p>		<p>Facilitate a federal-provincial-territorial consensus on national implementation priorities under the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy (CBS) and agreement on how to address each in 2001-02.</p> <p>Facilitate the implementation of the CBS by all stakeholders.</p> <p>Contribute to the development of a Canada-wide strategy for alien invasive species.</p> <p>Coordinate Canada's contribution to international forums and facilitate domestic response to domestic commitments.</p>	<p>Due to the nature of facilitating a broader wildlife conservation agenda, the targets will vary. For example, various international agreements concerning specific species or biodiversity matters often have associated issues that can be difficult to predict. As a result, targets are difficult to identify and actions are sometimes of a reactive nature.</p>

Indicators	Previous Target (if blank, target has not been modified)	Modified/Current/ New Target	Rationale for Change
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Nature Business Line

Long-Term Key Result #4: Understanding and reduction of human impacts on the health of ecosystems.

Effective monitoring and reporting systems in place		Establish a status and trends monitoring system to detect changes in our ecosystems and report issues of environmental concern to Canadians in 2001-02.	New target
		Develop and implement an EC monitoring strategy in 2001-02.	New target
		Produce environmental indicator bulletins/status and trends reports during 2001-04.	New target
	Scientific knowledge and tools for the development of management actions to reduce human impacts on the health of ecosystems by 2002. Improved knowledge of the impacts of specific stressors (e.g. land use practices, atmospheric change and pollution, and the cumulative impacts of stressors) by 2002.	Explore, together with the environmental science community and others, ways of enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of science research through networking and partnership opportunities; prepare an interim report for the Environment Canada Science and Technology Advisory Board by the end of 2001 and issue a final report by end of 2002. Enhance scientific research by significantly strengthening the role of the National Water Research Institute. Develop new knowledge on research issues identified in the Nature Research Agenda over the next three years. As part of this work, in 2001-02 develop a research strategy to address the effects of genetically modified organisms on ecosystems. Publish eight science assessments.	
Evidence of new tools to advance scientific understanding		Develop stronger national guidelines for water quality.	

Indicators	Previous Target (if blank, target has not been modified)	Modified/Current/ New Target	Rationale for Change
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Nature Business Line

Long-Term Key Result #5: Conservation and restoration of priority ecosystems

Evidence of increased scientific understanding		<p>In 2003, under St. Lawrence Vision 2000, develop water level management models and tools that integrate biological components in order to provide advice on environmental, social and economic impacts along the St. Lawrence to the International Joint Commission for the regulation of water levels in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system.</p> <p>Under the Northern Rivers Ecosystem Initiative, undertake research on the effects of endocrine disruptors on fish resident in the Athabasca River and Smoky-Wapiti river systems and report findings in 2003.</p> <p>By 2002, through the Northern Ecosystem Initiative, advance knowledge, tools and awareness of how northern ecosystems are affected by climate change, development activities and contaminants.</p>	
Evidence of improved public awareness and capacity		Under the Great Lakes Program, sign a new Canada-Ontario Agreement Respecting the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem in 2001 and complete federal implementation actions in 13 Areas of Concern by 2005.	
Evidence of behavioural change and incremental environmental improvements		<p>Under the Atlantic Coastal Action Program, provide funding, technical and scientific support to over 100 projects sponsored by 18 Atlantic community-based ecosystem organizations. It will build community capacity, undertake environmental improvements and enable citizens' actions on climate change. It will also influence allocation of resources toward proper municipal wastewater treatment (e.g. Lunenburg, Sydney, Summerside, St. John's, Saint John), on-site sewage treatment (e.g. Annapolis, Bras d'Or), and reducing the number of closed shellfish growing areas (e.g. Southeast PEI, Bras d'Or Lakes, and Southwest New Brunswick).</p> <p>Under the Georgia Basin Ecosystem Initiative, re-open greater than 25% of closed shellfish harvesting areas in selected Georgia Basin communities by 2005.</p>	

Indicators	Previous Target (if blank, target has not been modified)	Modified/Current/ New Target	Rationale for Change
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Weather and Environmental Predictions Business Line

Long-Term Key Result #6: Reduced impact of weather and related hazards on health, safety and the economy.

Demographics of Science and Technology employees		Increase the number of science and technology staff in the 20 to 35 age range by 2002-03.	
State of monitoring systems	Modernize 10% of networks/systems by 2002-03. Complete National Radar Project installation by 2003-04.	Replace/modernize 10% of networks so they are within their expected life cycle by 2003-04.	The national radar project represents a deliverable which will move us toward the real 10% target.
Client satisfaction with warning and forecast services (includes quality, utility, timeliness and accessibility)	Maintain service standards in the Public Weather Charter by 2001-2002.	Develop and implement public weather warning charter with standards to be met by 2003. Develop marine weather hazard charter by 2003.	Target expanded with the date modified to reflect additional work taking place.
Percentage of operational federal hydrometric sites cleaned up		Clean up 25% of existing known contaminated federal monitoring sites by 2002-03.	

Long-Term Key Result #7: Adaptation to day-to-day and longer-term changes in the atmospheric, hydrological and ice conditions.

Public and government satisfaction with products and services (includes accuracy, utility and accessibility)	Implement a nationally coherent public weather service complaint strategy in 2001-02. Climate and hydrometric station information (i.e. types of data, parameters, observing program, etc.) accessible via the Internet by 2001-02. Climate and hydrometric data formatted for Internet access by 2001-02.	Improve overall client satisfaction with products and services. Maintain public satisfaction with access to services at 85%.	Previously were deliverables (or related activities), not targets.
Canadians' awareness of changes to their physical environment and the effects of these changes on their health and safety	Awareness of climate change and variability increases 10% over the 1999-00 baseline by 2001-02. Awareness of stratospheric ozone depletion and effects on human health increases 10% over the 1999-00 baseline by 2001-02.		Withdrawn due to resource pressures Withdrawn due to resource pressures

Indicators	Previous Target (if blank, target has not been modified)	Modified/Current/ New Target	Rationale for Change
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Management, Administration and Policy Business Line

Long-Term Key Result #8: Strategic and integrated policy priorities and plans.

Clear and effective policy priorities that are integrated with government-wide priorities	Coordinated sustainable development agencies with key sectors (e.g. health) by end of 2000.	Develop with Health Canada a coordinated approach to environment on human health issues by fall 2002.	Target modified to reflect current activities.
		Develop an implementation plan for the Canadian Information System for the Environment by February 2002, based on the recommendations from an expert Task Force in October 2001.	New target
		Develop environmental indicators, data and other assessment tools that can contribute to policy level decision making by March 2003.	New target
Strengthened support of federal environmental policy priorities and active engagement in implementation of these priorities by key partners	Consistently consider perspectives and knowledge of Aboriginal peoples in EC decision making. Enhance their capacity to participate in sustainable development projects and initiatives by end of 2000.	Develop an integrated framework for working with Aboriginal peoples on key environmental issues by fall 2002. Use economic instruments to complement regulatory and other instruments for environmental management by end of 2003.	Target modified to reflect current activities.
Clear definition and advancement of Canada's environmental interests internationally		Play a lead role in advancing the international debate on global environmental governance. Ensure Canadian views are reflected in the design of the Earth Summit 2002.	
E-government plays a significant role in enabling Department to deliver on mandate		Renew our Internet presence in 2001-02 to ensure better access.	New target
		Key elements of a more cohesive and integrated Internet presence for Environment Canada will be in place to support Government On-line targets by December 2001.	New target
		In 2001-02, evaluate the scope and cost of an environmental portal with introduction starting in 2002-03.	New target
		Meet 2004 Government-On-Line target. Implementation to commence in 2001-02.	New target

Indicators	Previous Target (if blank, target has not been modified)	Modified/Current/ New Target	Rationale for Change
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Management, Administration and Policy Business Line

Long-Term Key Result #9: A well-performing organization supported by efficient and innovative services.

Quality of corporate decision making (informed, realistic and communicated to staff)	Ongoing and future program funding linked to performance measurement information by 2001.	Ongoing and future program funding linked to performance measurement information by 2003. Develop a comprehensive modern management agenda in 2001-02.	Target delayed New target
	All decisions on strategic commitments of the Department supported by results-based implementation plans and reporting strategies by 2002.	All decisions on strategic commitments of the Department supported by results-based implementation plans and reporting strategies by 2003.	Target delayed to the following year.
	Communication of the Management Framework to build awareness and ownership to all staff by March 2001.	Communication of the Management Framework to build awareness and ownership to all staff by March 2002.	Target delayed to the following year.
Degree to which the workforce is well led		Departmental vision, direction and values are communicated effectively to all employees.	
	Clarify and reinforce ethical principles and values throughout the Department.	Continue dialogue on values and ethics, community dialogues in 2001-02.	Previous target is now an activity of the new target.
Degree to which the productivity and capacity of the workforce is achieved		Employee competencies are appropriately used to achieve organizational goals – 80% of employees report their capabilities are appropriately employed. Workforce increasingly representative of the public it serves by April 2005 – representation targets for women (technical category) 21.5%, Aboriginal peoples 1.3%, persons with disabilities 4.9%, visible minorities 9.8%.	
Degree to which the workplace environment supports and enables the work of employees	Fill 95% of bilingual positions by employees who meet the linguistic requirements of their positions.	Fill 90% of bilingual positions by employees who meet the linguistic requirements of their positions.	Change to more realistically attainable target.
		Develop a Management Development Policy in 2001-02 and a Departmental Learning Investment Strategy in 2002-03.	New target
Improved service to citizens and stakeholders		Develop a service improvement plan in 2001-02.	New target and indicator

Table 3.3 Key Co-Delivery Partners

Area of Cooperation	Key Co-Delivery Partners
Clean Environment Business Line	
Long-Term Key Result #1: Reduced adverse human impact on the atmosphere and on air quality.	
Government of Canada Action Plan 2000 on Climate Change	Other government departments (Natural Resources Canada, Transport Canada, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Statistics Canada, Industry Canada, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Department of Finance), provinces, territories and stakeholders (private sector)
Canada-wide Standards	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, provinces and territories
Canada – U.S. Air Quality Agreement	United States Environmental Protection Agency
Federal Smog Management Plan	Transport Canada, Natural Resources Canada
National Air Pollution Surveillance Networks (NAPs)	Provinces and territories, Greater Vancouver Regional District and Montreal Urban Community
Green infrastructure	Natural Resources Canada, Federation of Canadian Municipalities, Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, Department of Finance Canada
Long-Term Key Result #2: Understanding, and prevention or reduction of the environmental and human health threats posed by toxic substances and other substances of concern.	
Assessment of toxic substances	Health Canada
Pollution prevention and emergency preparedness	Industry
Enforcement of environmental laws and regulations	Provinces and territories, Canada Customs and Revenue Agency, Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Protecting shellfish, freshwater fisheries and the marine environment	Fisheries and Oceans, Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Toxic Substances Research Initiative	Health Canada, universities
Environmental assessment and review of the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency

Nature Business Line**Long-Term Key Result #3: Conservation of biological diversity.**

National Strategy for the Protection of Species at Risk in Canada	Provinces and territories, Fisheries and Oceans, Parks Canada Agency, Aboriginal peoples, NGOs, private landowners
North American Waterfowl Management Plan	U.S., Mexico, provinces and territories, other federal departments, private conservation groups
Implementation of the Biodiversity Convention and Strategy	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Fisheries and Oceans, Natural Resources Canada, provinces and territories

Long-Term Key Result #4: Understanding and reduction of human impacts on the health of ecosystems.

Development of environmental quality guidelines and national environmental indicators	Federal departments, provinces and territories
Ecosystem science	Health Canada, Industry Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, universities, private sector, provinces and territories
Northern Contaminants Program	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Health Canada, Fisheries and Oceans, Aboriginal organizations, governments of NWT, Nunavut, Yukon and Nunavut Region
Ecological monitoring and assessment	Federal departments, provinces and territories, universities, community groups

Long-Term Key Result #5: Conservation and restoration of priority ecosystems.

Freshwater management, including implementation of Federal Strategy to Prohibit Bulk Water Removals	Federal departments, provinces and territories
Eco-Action	Community groups, non-profit organizations
Environment Canada's Northern Agenda	Arctic Council (Arctic states), other federal departments, territories, Aboriginal peoples, northern communities, non-governmental organizations, private sector
Ecosystem Initiatives	Other federal departments, provinces, territories, Aboriginal peoples, communities, universities, Non-governmental organizations, private sector

Weather and Environmental Predictions Business Line**Long-Term Key Result #6: Reduced impact of weather and related hazards on health, safety and the economy.**

Delivering warnings of weather and related environmental hazards to the public	Media
Global telecommunications and data standards for the global exchange of meteorological data and products	World Meteorological Organization
Data, information and services to ensure safe delivery of their mandates and to safeguard public and marine safety (preventative and reactive)	NAV Canada; Other government departments such as Health Canada, National Defence, Fisheries and Oceans (Coast Guard), Emergency Preparedness Canada, Provincial and municipal emergency measures and response agencies.
Hydrological and forestry information and data in support of transboundary water, floods, and forest management	Provinces
Radar and satellite data and imagery for warnings of weather, ice and related environmental hazards, transboundary flows and water management	Canadian Space Agency, United States government agencies (National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey), World Meteorological Organization
Emergency response related to nuclear accidents and volcanic eruptions	International Atomic Energy Agency, Health Canada, International Civil Aviation Organization
Research and development on severe weather	Universities, national and international research institutes, private sector
Programs to encourage youth and employment equity groups to pursue careers in science and atmospheric science in particular	Canadian Meteorological and Oceanographic Society, academia and Association professionelles des météorologistes du Québec
Detection of significant weather	Thousands of volunteers (severe weather watchers, police, amateur radio operators, ships of opportunity)

Long-Term Key Result #7: Adaption to day-to-day and longer-term changes in atmospheric, hydrologic, and ice conditions.

Delivering weather and environmental predictions and information to the public and economic sectors	Media, industry specific agencies and private sector
Multidisciplinary research and modeling related to atmospheric and environmental sciences	Research community (universities and institutes in Canada and abroad such as the United Kingdom Hadley Centre, the European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasts)
Consensus on climate change science, impacts and advice for policy makers on adaptation and mitigation	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research and others
Data and research and development for understanding of environmental impacts on people and business and developing coping strategies	Other government departments such as Natural Resources and Health Canada
Radar and satellite data and imagery for weather and environmental predictions	U.S. National Weather Service, Canadian Space Agency, U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, World Meteorological Organization
Monitoring Canada's climate	Cooperative federal and provincial agencies and thousands of volunteer climate observers

Management, Administration, and Policy Business Line**Long-Term Key Result #8: Strategic and Integrated policy priorities and plans.**

Aboriginal governance in Environment	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Human Resources Development Canada, Health Canada, Aboriginal peoples organizations
Environmental Valuation	Statistics Canada, Canadian Municipalities, universities
Furthering international cooperation	Other government departments such as Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canadian International Development Agency, Health Canada, Natural Resources, Fisheries and Oceans, Industry, Agriculture and Agri-food Canada
Harmonization of environmental management between federal and provincial governments	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, provinces and territories

Long-Term Key Result #9: A well-performing organization supported by efficient and innovative services.

Strengthening sound management	Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat
Delivery of common services	Public Works and Government Services Canada

4. Joint Initiatives

4.1 Horizontal Initiatives

4.1.1 Major Legislative and Regulatory Initiatives

Legislation and Regulations	Expected Results
Species at Risk Act – New legislation introduced for the protection of species at risk and their critical habitats.	Provide a framework to prevent Canadian wildlife species from being extirpated or becoming extinct; provide for the recovery of extirpated, endangered or threatened species; and manage species of special concern to prevent them from becoming endangered or threatened.
Species at Risk Regulations – Regulations to be developed to accompany new legislation.	Provide the first set of regulations, including regulations governing the species at risk list and elements of compensation.
Metal Mining Effluent Regulations – (Fisheries Act) – Revoke and replace – To reduce the environmental impact of metal mining discharges to the aquatic environment.	Protect fish, fish habitat, and the use of fisheries resources by ensuring a consistent, maximum quality of effluent discharged to aquatic ecosystems.
Tetrachloroethylene in Dry Cleaning Regulations – To reduce releases of tetrachloroethylene, commonly called PERC, to the environment from dry cleaning facilities.	Reduce threats to environmental and human health by reducing emissions of the solvent tetrachloroethylene from the dry cleaning sector.
Amendments to Diesel Fuel Regulations – To limit the sulphur content of diesel fuel for use in on-road vehicles to 15 ppm starting June 1, 2006.	Reduce human health impacts (e.g., premature deaths, cases of bronchitis) to Canadians.

4.1.2 Sustainable Development Strategy – Themes and Objectives

Environment Canada (EC) tabled its second Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS) in the House of Commons on February 14, 2001. The SD Strategy reflects the advice and input of a broad range of stakeholders, other governments and other federal departments. It is focused on four priority theme areas and delivers an agenda for innovation that will provide the basis for creative and viable long-term solutions to our environmental and sustainable development challenges. The following table highlights the key objectives for the three-year period of the SD Strategy. Environment Canada's SD Strategy commitments are being fully integrated into the Department's framework. For illustrative purposes, key SDS targets are highlighted in Table 3.1 under the accountable business line.

Theme	Objectives for the three year period of the SDS
Knowledge for Decision Making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EC's science and technology capacity in support of sustainable development is enhanced. • Policy makers, civil society and Canadian citizens receive timely and useful information, including access to a Canadian Information System for the Environment, that empowers them to adopt sustainable practices. • EC's ability to make integrated decisions is enhanced through new knowledge and decision support tools. • Knowledge and awareness of short-term weather hazards and longer-term changes in environmental conditions are improved.
Incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market-based incentives and economic instruments are developed and increasingly implemented in coming years. • Capacity of Canadian industry to develop and use innovative approaches including eco-efficient practices, tools, technologies and products is enhanced.
Partnerships and Sustainable Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared agendas and agreed-upon outcomes are built with key partners and sectors. • The perspectives, needs, and interests of communities and the barriers they face to adopting more sustainable practices are better understood by EC. • Capacity building tools are made available to communities. • EC's programming and Ecosystems Initiatives reflect an enhanced commitment to sustainable communities. • The delivery of individual federal programs is better integrated at the community level in order to maximize their impact in meeting environmental, social and economic goals.
Managing for Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets and performance measures from the guidance document <i>Sustainable Development in Government Operations: A Coordinated Approach (SDGO)</i> are incorporated into EC's Environmental Management System (EMS) aspect action plans, and work is underway to achieve these targets as they relate to EC's operations. • EC's EMS is integrated into EC's operations and Management Framework. • EC reduces its greenhouse gas emissions and along with National Resources Canada and Public Works and Government Services Canada provides leadership on greenhouse gas emissions reductions from government operations. • EC reduces the number of its contaminated sites. • The practice of environmental accounting is advanced within EC where appropriate. • The skills and knowledge required to promote sustainable development decision making within EC are acquired and continually improved. • The Deputy Minister-level Sustainable Development Coordinating Committee serves as an effective means of managing interdepartmental sustainable development issues. • Canadians are meaningfully engaged on sustainable development issues by federal departments working in a coordinated way. • EC actively supports the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development initiative to develop a coordinated Federal Sustainable Development Strategy for the North.

For more detailed information about Environment Canada's SDS, including a full description of the SDS themes, goals, objectives, targets and performance measures, and reports on the two phases of consultations undertaken, visit Environment Canada's Green Lane: http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd_consult/

4.2 Collective Initiatives

The following table provides information on collective initiatives in which Environment Canada is currently participating and in which it plays a significant or a leadership role. Note that this table only contains information for collective initiatives where the dollar value is of one million dollars or more.

Collective Initiative	Key Result Commitment	List of Partner (s)	Money Allocated by Partners	Planned Results
Long-Term Key Result #1: Reduced adverse human impact on the atmosphere and on air quality.				
Climate Change Action Fund – Public Education and Outreach (CCAF-PEO)	Support Canada's Action Plan 2000 on Climate Change to meet its Kyoto Protocol commitments and to facilitate reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.	Other government departments; business, community groups, non-governmental organizations, regional development agencies, international governments	CCAF-PEO: \$33M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement investment-driven approach to funding public education and outreach projects across Canada, focusing on youth and educators, business and industry, communities, and the general public to raise awareness of climate change and encourage action to reduce GHG emissions (solution implementation) • Test pilot public education and outreach information and coordination centres (hubs) with provinces/territories. (solution implementation) • Develop and promote back-drop awareness campaign that groups across Canada can utilize for their own public outreach activities. (solution implementation) <p>http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/english/actions/action_fund/index.shtml</p>

Collective Initiative	Key Result Commitment	List of Partner (s)	Money Allocated by Partners	Planned Results
Long-Term Key Result #1: Reduced adverse human impact on the atmosphere and on air quality.				
Government of Canada Action Plan 2000 on Climate Change	Meet one third of Canada's target under the Kyoto Protocol, or lead to a 65 megatonne reduction in greenhouse gas emissions per year in the period 2008-2012.	Other government departments, provinces, private sector	Total: \$500M/5 yrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On EC-lead Emission Reduction Initiatives – Design and implement measures to ensure that maximum GHG emission reduction potential is achieved • On OGD-lead Emission Reduction Initiatives – Influence to ensure that maximum GHG emission reduction potential is achieved <p>http://climatechange.gc.ca/english/whats_new/action_plan.shtml</p>
Sustainable Development Technology Fund	Increase the development of technology particularly for reducing greenhouse gas and other emissions that affect air quality.	Other government departments (Natural Resources and Industry Canada)	\$100M for 2001-02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under development
National Air Pollution Surveillance Network	Tracking ambient concentrations of pollutants to determine the effectiveness of pollution prevention interventions.	Provinces and territories, Greater Vancouver Regional District, and Montreal Urban Community	Provinces, territories & regional governments (Vancouver, Montreal): approximately \$10M.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information on the air quality in the majority of urban centres in Canada • Provide information on trends for major air quality issues, ozone, particulate matter, toxic chemicals etc. • Maintain a national air quality database
National Air Quality Forecasting Framework	Increased public understanding and better decision making regarding the potential health risks from smog.	Health Canada, provinces, municipalities (GVRD & MUC) Canadian Lung Association etc.	EC: \$1M 1999-00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short term: Expanding and improving air quality forecast programs (target BC and Quebec in 2001) • Long term: National coverage; year round daily air quality forecasts; multipollutants

Collective Initiative	Key Result Commitment	List of Partner (s)	Money Allocated by Partners	Planned Results
Long-Term Key Result #1: Reduced adverse human impact on the atmosphere and on air quality.				
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MFMP)	Assist developing countries in meeting their obligations under the Montreal Protocol to phase out ozone-depleting substances (ODS).	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) Private sector Foreign governments UNEP	Total: \$7M/yr CIDA: \$5.6M EC: \$1.4M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction/minimization of ODS consumption in developing countries, according to phase-out schedules under the Montreal Protocol Increased awareness, skills and understanding of practices and technologies to reduce ODS consumption in developing countries Demonstration and provision of Canadian services and technologies in the field of ODS reduction (for EC bilateral projects only)
Long-Term Key Result #2: Understanding, and prevention or reduction of the environmental and human health threats posed by toxic substances and other substances of concern.				
Canada-wide Standard Inspections and Enforcement Sub-Agreement	A national framework for implementation which defines the principles, approach, accountability requirements etc. specific to inspection and enforcement activities.	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) – provinces except Quebec		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistent high level of compliance with environmental protection law Level playing field
Toxic Substances Research Initiative (TSRI)	Help protect the health and environment of Canadians by improving understanding of toxic substances and their adverse effects through funding a variety of research projects.	Managed by Environment Canada and Health Canada Research partnerships with universities	\$40M/4 years	<p>Priority areas of research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Specific forms of metals in the environment Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals Urban air quality and human exposure to airborne Pollutants Cumulative effects of toxic substances <p>http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ehp/ehd/tsri/index.htm</p>
Canadian Environmental Technology Advancement Centres (CETACS)	Help small and medium-sized enterprises commercialize environmental technologies, thereby addressing environmental priorities while creating jobs and growth.	Business, technology developers, provincial governments, regional offices, NGOs, universities, other federal government departments, municipalities.	Leverage departmental funds at 2 to 1 ratio ~ \$ 2M/year from clients and provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist between 120 and 140 SMEs per year commercialize technologies, generate jobs and industry growth, deliver other government programs (e.g. ETV, NRC-IRAP Eco-efficiency, Waste exchange, etc.) <p>http://www.ec.gc.ca/etad/cetac/index_e.htm</p>

Collective Initiative	Key Result Commitment	List of Partner (s)	Money Allocated by Partners	Planned Results
Long-Term Key Result #2: Understanding, and prevention or reduction of the environmental and human health threats posed by toxic substances and other substances of concern.				
Sydney Tar Ponds	Reduce the environmental and health impacts associated with the Sydney Tar Ponds and Coke Ovens contaminated sites in a phased approach.	Environment Canada NS Dept. of Transportation & Public Works Health Canada Cape Breton Regional Municipality Joint Action Group (JAG)	\$37.6M \$21.4M \$0.3M \$2.0M \$0.6M In-kind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build community capacity through support of the Joint Action Group Secretariat in its efforts to increase the knowledge and awareness of the impacts of the contaminated sites and to facilitate broad community input in the recommendation of an acceptable remediation approach • Protect public through site security, the development of an emergency response capacity, implementation of a separation zone around project activities, and through increased knowledge made available through studies and site assessments • Stabilize the site in preparation for remediation through the construction of a sewer interceptor and the management of landfill leachate • Demolish/dispose of contaminated structures and a tar cell, effectively removing more than 25,000 tons of contaminated coal tar and more than 4.6 million litres of contaminated liquids and sludge • Implement a Technology Demonstration Program to determine appropriate remediation technologies and the information will be available to the community to facilitate dialogue on an acceptable solution to the contaminated sites

Collective Initiative	Key Result Commitment	List of Partner (s)	Money Allocated by Partners	Planned Results
Long-Term Key Result #2: Understanding, and prevention or reduction of the environmental and human health threats posed by toxic substances and other substances of concern.				
Eco-Action	<p>Increase capacity of Canadians to make responsible environmental decisions.</p> <p>Priority for funding given to projects in the areas of: clean air and climate change, clean water, and nature.</p>	Non-profit groups and organizations	Projects require matching funds or in-kind support from other sponsors.	<p>http://www.ec.gc.ca/ecoaction/what_is/what_is_e.html</p>
EnviroClub Initiative	<p>Assist small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) gain a better understanding of environmental management systems and pollution prevention practices and to implement them.</p> <p>Draw the link between improvements in environmental management and improvements in profitability and competitiveness of SMEs.</p>	<p>Environment Canada – Quebec Region</p> <p>Climate Change Action Fund</p> <p>Canada Economic Development</p> <p>National Research Council of Canada</p> <p>Industry</p> <p>Atlantic Region: ACOA</p> <p>EC and provincial and community partners (in kind)</p>	<p>Three years budgets:</p> <p>\$0.4M</p> <p>\$0.2M</p> <p>\$0.4M</p> <p>\$0.3M</p> <p>\$1.2M (approximately)</p> <p>\$0.09M</p> <p>\$0.01M</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops to initiate SMEs to pollution prevention and environmental management • In-Plant pollution prevention projects aimed at improving the competitiveness and profitability of SMEs • EnviroClub pilot projects involving 44 companies that attended the workshops and implemented environmental management initiation projects or in-plant pollution prevention projects
Eco-efficiency and Sustainable Development for SMEs	To improve sustainable development performance of manufacturing SMEs through promotion of departmental priorities on pollution prevention, energy efficiency, clean production, waste minimization, water and waste recycling, and the elimination of toxic releases from SMEs.	<p>EPB-OR</p> <p>NOPP</p> <p>EC-HQ</p> <p>Province of Ontario</p> <p>Municipalities</p> <p>Industry</p>	<p>Allocations are notional for 2001-02</p> <p>\$170K</p> <p>\$80K</p> <p>\$115K</p> <p>\$175K</p> <p>\$460K</p> <p>\$175K</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2001-02, seek to increase the number of SMEs undertaking pollution prevention planning in order to reduce: GHG emissions, air emissions, toxic substance usage, generation of hazardous waste. Audits that address some or all of these components will be delivered at 60-80 SMEs in Ontario, with about 20-30 of these undergoing the Enhanced Eco-efficiency audits addressing toxic substances

Collective Initiative	Key Result Commitment	List of Partner (s)	Money Allocated by Partners	Planned Results
Americana 2001, Environmental Technology Trade Show	Provide environmental companies with a leading forum for promoting scientific, technical and commercial exchanges. Promote Quebec and Canadian environmental expertise to national and international clients.	RÉSEAU environnement Environment Canada Natural Resources Canada Climate Change Bureau Department of Foreign Affairs Canada Economic Development Industry Canada	Total: \$2.3M Federal contribution – Climate Change Action Fund: \$0.5M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade show • Conference program • Program of international business matchmaking is expected: 1,000 participants from delegations from 50 countries, 250 conferences, 400 exhibitors and 600 business rendez-vous <p>▶ http://www.americana.org/english/</p>
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Fund	Increase capacity of developing countries and economies in transition to reduce and eliminate releases of POPs.	Managed by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and Environment Canada	\$20M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Releases of POPs in countries considered significant sources will be reduced.
Acid Rain post-2000 Strategy	Ensure that critical loads for acid depositions are achieved across Canada thereby ensuring the health of our forests and aquatic ecosystems.	Federal/Provincial and Territorial Ministers of Environment and Energy	EC: \$2.7M. A-base (approx.) and \$8.7M/5 years Provincial departments: a similar amount collectively CCME: Approx. \$0.1M in 2000-01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New targets for SO₂ emissions in eastern Canada • Further emission reduction commitments from the U.S. • Keeping “clean” areas clean • Continued science and monitoring <p>▶ http://www.ec.gc.ca/special/ar_strat_e.html</p>
Montreal Centre of Excellence in Brownfields Rehabilitation (MCEBR)	Platform for research, development and demonstration of technology, tools and expertise in the remediation of brownfield sites.	Biotechnology Research Institute Environment Canada Centre de recherche minérale du Québec City of Montreal Ministère des Affaires municipales et de la Métropole Environnement Québec Canada Economic Development Private sector	Five year budgets: Federal: \$4M Provincial: \$3M Municipal: \$0.5M Private sector: roughly \$20M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop technologies • Position Canadian firms in domestic and international markets • Create high level jobs • Position Canadian research centres on the world stage • Solve health and environmental problems • Advance science • Bring about changes in the regulation of contaminated soil <p>▶ http://www.cemrs.qc.ca/mcebr/accueil_cadre1.htm</p>
Contaminated site remediation projects Port of Montreal Pier 103	Remediation of ±40,000 m ³ of sediment contaminated with hydrocarbons and metals.	Noranda Shell Canada Esso Imperial Port of Montreal Environment Canada	\$5 M/3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site remediation

Collective Initiative	Key Result Commitment	List of Partner (s)	Money Allocated by Partners	Planned Results
Long-Term Key Result #2: Understanding, and prevention or reduction of the environmental and human health threats posed by toxic substances and other substances of concern.				
Contaminated site remediation projects Rivière Saint-Louis	Remediation of ±6,000 m ³ of contaminated sediment.	Alcan PPG Environment Canada	\$3M/3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remediation of the river bed
Contaminated site remediation projects Mid-Canada Line	Remediation of hydrocarbon-contaminated soil at 42 radar sites located along the 55 th parallel.	National Defence Environment Canada Inuit Cree	\$1.8M/4 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remediation of the sites and transfer of knowledge to the Aboriginal communities

Long-Term Key Result #3: Conservation of biological diversity.

<p>National Strategy for the Protection of Species at Risk in Canada</p> <p>1. Species at Risk Act (SARA) 2. Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk 3. Habitat Stewardship Program (HSP)</p>	<p>Protect species at risk</p> <p>Conserve, protect and rehabilitate habitats of significance to migratory birds and species at risk in Canada</p>	<p>SARA: EC, DFO, Parks Canada Agency (PCA)</p> <p>Accord: EC, provinces, territories</p> <p>HSP: EC, DFO, PCA, provinces, territories, NGOs, Aboriginal communities, private landowners</p>	<p>SARA: 2001-05: EC: \$108.2M DFO: \$39.1M PCA: 12.8M</p> <p>(these resources include \$40M (2001-05) to EC, DFO, PCA for the Habitat Stewardship Program)</p>	<p>SARA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> guide SARA through parliamentary process and develop initial set of regulations (2001-02) publish General Status of Wild Species in Canada Report (2001) <p>Accord</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop bilateral agreements with Ontario, B.C. and Yukon under Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk (2001-02) <p>HSP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> implement through regional partnerships with provinces/territories, NGOs, resource industries and other stakeholders (2001-04)
<p>Recovery Initiatives</p> <p>1. Endangered Species Recovery Fund (ESRF) 2. Recovery strategies – development and implementation 3. Interdepartmental Recovery Fund (IRF)</p>	<p>Protect species at risk</p>	<p>1. EC, World Wildlife Fund (WWF) 2. DFO, PCA, provinces, territories, NGOs 3. EC, OGDs</p>	<p>1. EC: \$0.5 annually, matched by WWF 1:1 2. EC: \$30M/5 years; DFO \$18M/5 years; PCA \$8.5M/5 years 3. \$2M total annually, beginning in 2002-03</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EC to develop 67 new recovery strategies and implement up to 20 action plans (2001-05); DFO to develop 24 strategies and implement up to 20 action plans; PCA to develop 10 strategies and implement up to eight action plans
<p>Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC)</p>	<p>Protect species at risk</p>	<p>EC, provinces, territories</p>	<p>EC: \$2M annually</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete science assessments of status of listed species at risk (2001-02) Complete new science assessments (2001-04)

Collective Initiative	Key Result Commitment	List of Partner (s)	Money Allocated by Partners	Planned Results
Long-Term Key Result #3: Conservation of biological diversity.				
North American Bird Conservation Initiative (NABCI)	Conserve migratory bird populations	EC, provinces, territories, NGOs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put partnership implementation structure in place Reach agreement with partners on bird conservation plans and priorities
North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP)	Conserve migratory bird populations	EC, provinces, territories, AAFC, NGOs, U.S. (federal, state, NGOs), Mexico	EC: \$7M; provinces, territories: \$3.5M; NGOs: \$2.2M; U.S.: \$36M Cdn.)	
Ecological Gifts Program	Conserve, protect and rehabilitate habitats of significance to migratory birds and species at risk in Canada	EC, provinces, territories, NGOs	EC: \$10.2M (2000-04)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement EcoGifts Program and ensure its smooth operation
Protected Areas Strategy	Conserve, protect and rehabilitate habitats of significance to migratory birds and species at risk in Canada	EC, DFO, PCA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead on development of federal protected areas strategy in cooperation with OGDs

Long-Term Key Result #4: Understanding and reduction of human impacts on the health of ecosystems.

Northern Contaminants Program (NCP) II	The NCP Phase II is a five-year program (1998-2003), which funds research on northern contaminants issues at \$5.4M per year, in addition to supporting the Centre for Indigenous Peoples' Nutrition and Environment (CINE) and the participation of Aboriginal peoples in the NCP.	Managed by DIAND Partners include: EC, DFO, HC, Aboriginal peoples, governments of NWT, Nunavut, Yukon and Nunavut region	Total annual funding for the program is \$5.4M	<p>The emphasis of phase II is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> expand human health research develop effective community dialogue continue work on international agreements to control contaminants <p>► http://www.inac.gc.ca/NCP/abt/index_e.html</p>
EC Science Horizons Youth Internship Program	Science Horizons is a collaborative effort with industry, non-government organizations, universities and provinces to provide youth with necessary technical expertise and practical work experience in cutting edge science, and to give them access to networks that will help them find long-term employment in Canada. Over 400 youth have participated in job placements across Canada since Science Horizons began in 1997-98.	HRDC, EC, industry, non-governmental organizations, universities and provinces	HRDC provides \$1.2M/year – partners must provide a minimum of 30% of the project cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide meaningful work experience to at least 94 youth in 2001-02 <p>► http://www.ec.gc.ca/sci_hor/</p>

Collective Initiative	Key Result Commitment	List of Partner (s)	Money Allocated by Partners	Planned Results
Long-Term Key Result #5: Conservation and restoration of priority ecosystems.				
Atlantic Coastal Action Program (ACAP)	Reduce risks to sustainability in Atlantic Canada	ACAP communities, Atlantic Provinces, OGDs, private sector, non-government organizations, academia	Federal: \$357K (FY 2000-01)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve public awareness and understanding of environmental issues • Build capacity to assume a leadership role for sustainability in their communities • Improve and enhance the environment through actions identified in comprehensive management plans <p>▶ http://www.ns.ec.gc.ca/community/acap/index_e.html</p>
Nova Scotia Sustainable Communities Initiative	<p>Initially planned for two Nova Scotia community areas, this initiative is an innovative plan for governments to work with communities and each other in a more integrated way, which embraces the principles of modern governance and a strong societal fabric, highlighted the Speech from the Throne.</p> <p>Depending on the shared vision and priorities identified by the partner community areas, the initiative should achieve measurable progress in quality of life, whether its a cleaner environment, higher literacy, improved health, better infrastructure, safer streets or more opportunities to earn a good living.</p>	Atlantic Region Federal Council Members, Province of Nova Scotia, Municipal leaders from two pilot communities, First Nations	Federal: \$250K (FY 2000-01) Provincial: \$80K (in-kind)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinated federal approach to working with communities in support of improved quality of life • Collaborative working relationships among 35 federal and provincial agencies • Two formal secured partnerships for the achievement of a fully collaborative community-government sustainable communities approach <p>▶ http://www.nsaccess.ns.ca/sci/</p>

Collective Initiative	Key Result Commitment	List of Partner (s)	Money Allocated by Partners	Planned Results
Long-Term Key Result #5: Conservation and restoration of priority ecosystems.				
St. Lawrence Action Plan Phase III: 1998-03	Conserve and protect the St. Lawrence River ecosystem, and promote, with the involvement of riverside communities, access to the River and recovery of its uses within the context of sustainable development	EC, Economic Development Canada, Canadian Heritage, HC, DFO, AAFC, TC, PWGSC, Government of Quebec, Priority Intervention Zone committees, NGOs, industry, communities	Five-year budgets: EC: \$62M; Economic Development Canada: \$20M; Canadian Heritage: \$20M; HC: \$11M; DFO: \$8M; AAFC: \$1M; TC: \$435K; PWGSC: \$1.1M Government of Quebec: \$116M Other partners' contributions not available	There are numerous planned results; examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protected wildlife and plant species that are at risk • 120,000 hectares of protected wildlife habitat, including 1,660 hectares by direct acquisition • better informed and sensitized public about the ecological value of the St. Lawrence • reduced public exposure to recreational water and drinking water that present a risk of chemical or microbiological contamination • improved public access to the St. Lawrence River • new knowledge on the effects of water level fluctuations due to climate change • reduced toxic effluent from 10 industrial facilities • reduced pesticide use by 50% and introduction of integrated pest management to 70% of farm land by 2003 • better sediment management Action plan coordination office Web site: http://slv2000.qc.ec.gc.ca/index_a.htm
Community Interaction Funding Program (An offshoot of the St. Lawrence Vision 2000 Action Plan)	Implementation of Environmental Remedial Action Plans (ERAP) through community projects	EC, Government of Quebec	\$ included under St. Lawrence Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement community projects to improve the St. Lawrence River
Priority Intervention Zones (ZIP) (Program offshoot of the St. Lawrence Vision 2000 Action Plan)	Enable riverside communities along the St. Lawrence and the Saguenay to identify their local priorities and develop their own Environmental Remedial Action Plans (ERAP)	EC, 13 ZIP Committees	\$ included under St. Lawrence Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased understanding of the St. Lawrence environment • Strengthened local efforts to protect, conserve, restore and enhance the St. Lawrence in a manner that is consistent with the principles of sustainable development

Collective Initiative	Key Result Commitment	List of Partner (s)	Money Allocated by Partners	Planned Results
Long-Term Key Result #5: Conservation and restoration of priority ecosystems.				
Canada-Ontario Agreement	The remediation, protection and conservation of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem	DFO, TC, PWGSC, HC, AAFC, Canadian Heritage, NRCan, Government of Ontario	Currently under negotiation	Currently under negotiation
Pollution Prevention Projects	The prevention and reduction of adverse impacts of toxics (existing substances)	There are numerous partners, including: Canadian Vehicle Manufacturing Association, Automotive Parts Manufacturing Association, printing and graphics industry, metal finishing industry, dry cleaning industry, OGDs (e.g. Correctional Services, CFIA), municipalities (including City of Toronto)	EC: \$1.1M, partners' expenditures not quantifiable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve reductions of toxic substances (e.g. substances listed under Canada-Ontario Agreement Respecting the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem, CEPA Toxics, substances identified under the Accelerated Reduction/Elimination of Toxics program, Priority Substances List) Annual reductions are quantified and reported in a fact sheet (to be posted in future at http://www.on.ec.gc.ca/)
Great Lakes Basin 2020 Program	<p>A healthy and sustainable Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete all federal remediation actions in 13 of the remaining Areas of Concern (AOCs) Make progress in restoring Hamilton Harbour, Metro Toronto and Port Hope Harbour AOCs Develop new knowledge, tools and techniques for establishing restoration targets and restoring impaired beneficial uses of the environment Achieve progress/success in restoring impaired beneficial uses in the Great Lakes Basin 	EC, DFO, TC, PWGSC, HC, AAFC, Canadian Heritage, NRCan	<p>Ongoing funding – EC: \$10M/year</p> <p>Budget 2000 – \$40M/five years</p> <p>Indirect funding from all federal partners</p>	<p>There are numerous planned results, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sediment action plans implemented in six AOCs completion of the Northern Wood Preservers contaminated sediments remediation project in Thunder Bay implementation of watershed management plans for each Toronto watershed communication of science through appropriate technology transfer mechanisms completion of science assessments on issues related to restoration of beneficial uses in AOCs <p>http://www.on.ec.gc.ca/glimr/glrenewal/</p>

Collective Initiative	Key Result Commitment	List of Partner (s)	Money Allocated by Partners	Planned Results
Long-Term Key Result #5: Conservation and restoration of priority ecosystems.				
Northern Rivers Ecosystem Initiative	The health and integrity of the aquatic ecosystem of the Peace, Athabasca and Slave river basins is sustained and the environmental impact of human activities within these watersheds is understood	Primary funding partners: EC, Alberta Environment	EC: \$1.8M (2001-02); \$0.8M (2002-03); Alberta Environment: \$1.5M (2001-02); \$1.3M (2002-03) \$ are approximate and include in-kind resources	There are numerous planned results, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new scientific knowledge on the effects of contaminants and nutrients on the aquatic ecosystem of the northern river basins by 2003 • improved knowledge of the hydrology of the northern river basins and the hydrological response to climatological, flow regulation and land-use factors by 2003 • development of nutrient-loading guidelines by 2003 • adoption of pollution prevention practices by basin residents • quality of drinking water meets national guidelines in all communities in the basins by 2003 <p>► http://www.pnr-rpn.ec.gc.ca/nature/ecosystems/nrei-ien/index.en.html</p>
Northern Ecosystem Initiative	Enhance the future health and sustainability of northern communities and ecosystems	EC, DIAND, NRCan, Government of the NWT, Government of Nunavut, Innu Nation, academia, private sector, NGOs, northern communities	EC: \$200K (1998-99); \$500K (1999-00); \$500K (2000-01) Partners: \$489K (1998-99); \$2.1M (1999-00); \$2.3M (2000-01)	Advance knowledge, tools and awareness of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ecosystem impacts of contaminants, climate change and development activities • monitoring of ecosystem status and trends
Fraser Basin Council	To ensure that the Fraser Basin is a place where social well-being is supported by a vibrant economy and sustained by a healthy environment truly reflecting sustainability	Direct: EC, DFO, HC Also includes: additional federal, provincial, municipal and NGO partners (e.g. TC, MELP, Farm Folk/City Folk)	EC: \$100K/year; federal partners: \$350K/year; other partners: \$350K/year	There are numerous planned results, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • long-term and integrated resource management and land use strategic plan for all areas in the Fraser Basin by 2003 • development of water use plans for hydroelectric facilities in the Fraser Basin by 2002 <p>► Action Plan 1999/2004: http://www.fraserbasin.bc.ca/</p>

Collective Initiative	Key Result Commitment	List of Partner (s)	Money Allocated by Partners	Planned Results
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Long-Term Key Result #5: Conservation and restoration of priority ecosystems.

<p>Georgia Basin Ecosystem Initiative (GBEI)</p>	<p>Achieve healthy, sustainable and productive ecosystems and communities in the Georgia Basin (by supporting community efforts in meeting their sustainability objectives, and providing local governments with information and support that will enable them to better incorporate important environmental values into regional district growth strategies and waste management plans, local government community plans and day-to-day decision-making)</p>	<p>Official partners: B.C. Ministry of Environment Lands and Parks BCMA DFO</p>	<p>EC: \$40.3M/5years 2000/01: EC – \$7.3M; DFO: \$1.8M directed to GBEI and \$7.0M in programs directly related to GBEI outcomes; HC: \$15M spent in programs directly related to GBEI outcomes</p>	<p>There are numerous planned results, including:</p> <p><i>Air quality that supports healthy and vibrant communities and healthy ecosystems</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all sources of air emissions inventoried for modeling (2002) <p><i>Clean water to protect and improve aquatic ecosystem health and human well-being in the Georgia Basin</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> greater than 25% of closed shellfish harvesting areas in selected Georgia Basin communities will be re-opened by 2005 <p><i>Terrestrial and aquatic fauna and flora, biodiversity and human well-being are maintained</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> securement plans initiated for 250 ha land for wildlife and agriculture; protection of two Garry Oak sites (implementation by 2003) <p><i>Residents, communities and decision makers take action for healthy, productive and sustainable ecosystems</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> georgia Basin QUEST model developed (deployed 2003) <p>http://www.pyr.ec.gc.ca/GebiaBasin/gbi_index.htm</p>
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Collective Initiative	Key Result Commitment	List of Partner (s)	Money Allocated by Partners	Planned Results
Long-Term Key Result #6: Reduced impact of weather and related hazards on health, safety and the economy.				
Fed-Prov/Terr. Water Quantity Cost Share Agreement	To collect, archive and make available hydrometric information for managing the resource	EC All Provinces and Territories	EC: \$14M Prov/terr: \$6M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full harmonized water quantity data collection activities
Ice Observing and Forecasting	Reduce impacts of ice hazards on marine	DFO (CCG)	EC: \$5.8M DFO: \$10M (approx)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate modern technologies
Aviation Safety	Reduce impacts of weather hazards on aviation	EC NAVCANADA DND	EC: Cost recovered TC: \$20M DND: \$8M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate modern technologies
Volunteer Severe Weather Watchers	Reduced impact of weather and related hazards on health, safety and the economy	EC Public CanWarn (shortwave operators)	EC: \$0.5M (approx) Others: their time and effort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand CanWarn
Volunteer Climate Observing Network	Provide climate data (temp & precip) across Canada to better understand the climates of Canada	EC Public	EC: \$1M Public: their time and effort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make these data available in near real time through use of new technologies (e.g. Internet)
Supplementary Climate Observing Networks (soil temp, pan evaporation, etc.)	Critical data are stored in a national archive and available for climate analyses and research on climate change, etc.	EC OGDs (e.g. Agr and Agri-Food Canada), Provinces and others	EC: \$0.5M Others: unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modernization of these programs
Surface Weather Observing Network	Weather data are made available – improved forecasting & verification	EC OGDs (e.g. Dept of Nat Def) Provinces Agencies	EC: \$4.0M Others: unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More data partnership arrangements (e.g. mesonets)
Dissemination of Meteorological Forecasts and Warnings	Reduced impact of weather and related hazards on health, safety and the economy	EC Media – print, radio, TV, etc.	EC: \$1M (approx) Media: Approx. 10 mins or more of air time per station per day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modernization of these programs.
Road Weather Services	Forecast temperature and condition of roads so that road maintainers can treat roads before snow and ice bond to the road. This requires less de-icing material (environmental benefits) and restores friction more quickly (winter road safety gains)	EC, Municipalities, Provinces, Nat Res Council, Federation of Canadian Municipalities, Private sector	Municipalities: \$3M (approx) to-date Provinces: \$4M (approx) to-date EC: \$0.08M to-date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safer, more efficient traffic throughout the year and reduced use of road salt use (a potentially “toxic” substance under CEPA)

Collective Initiative	Key Result Commitment	List of Partner (s)	Money Allocated by Partners	Planned Results
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Long-Term Key Result #6: Reduced impact of weather and related hazards on health, safety and the economy.

North West Atlantic Marine Buoy program (Similar buoy programs on Great Lakes and Pacific Coast)	Reduced impact of weather and related hazards on health, safety and the economy	EC	\$0.2M annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquire marine weather and oceanographic data such as wind and sea state data to safeguard life and property at sea and along eastern Canadian Seaboard
		DFO (CCG)	\$0.2M per year	
		National Search and Rescue Secretariat	\$3M over 10 years	

Long-Term Key Result #7: Adaptation to day-to-day and longer-term changes in atmospheric, hydrologic, and ice conditions.

Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation	Understand impacts of climate change and variability on humans, various economic sectors and the environment, including specific ecosystems	NRCAN & OGDs, Provinces and Territories, Municipalities, Inst for Catastrophic Loss, Fed of Cdn Municipalities, ENGOs, Academia	EC: \$2.6M Others: Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize the impact of climate change and variability on human and ecosystem health, and the economy
Climate Change Action Fund – Yellow Birch Dieback Project	Adaptation to day-to-day and longer term changes in atmospheric, hydrological, and ice conditions	EC – MSC NRCAN UNB CCAF	Total \$.239M \$0.046M \$0.065M \$0.053M \$0.075M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess and predict the impact of climate change on Yellow Birch to develop adaptation strategies on forest health
Climate Change Action Fund – Sea Level Rise Project	Adaptation to day-to-day and longer term changes in atmospheric, hydrological, and ice conditions	MSC-A: MWC EC – Econ EC – CIS Fisheries and Oceans Natural Resources Canada – GSC Parks Canada Agency Government of PEI Dalhousie University/EC Climate Change Action Fund	Total \$.92M \$0.04M \$0.015M \$0.04M \$0.155M \$0.21M \$0.01M \$0.01M \$0.09M \$0.35M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain a climatology of storm surges and sea ice in the southwestern Gulf of St. Lawrence, to determine the longer term impacts of climate change on ice cover, define vulnerability and hazard zones, develop models of extreme sea level and storm surge scenarios under warmer climate conditions, and examine economic impacts and develop adaptation strategies

Collective Initiative	Key Result Commitment	List of Partner (s)	Money Allocated by Partners	Planned Results
Long-Term Key Result #8: Strategic and integrated policy priorities and plans.				
Environment and Sustainable Development Indicators (Budget 2000)	Development of environmental and sustainable development indicators that will contribute to environmental policy making in a manner similar to the way in which economic indicators facilitate the Government's economic and fiscal management	Environment Canada NRTEE Statistics Canada 20 depts/agencies through committee	\$4.5M/3 years \$4.5M/3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By October 2001, the Minister will be provided with, <i>the Report of the Task Force on the Canadian Information System for the Environment (CISE)</i>. The report will include a detailed analysis, recommendations and plans for the design and implementation of CISE which will take into account user needs and priorities; and, the <i>development and implementation</i> of environmental indicators. • From NRTEE interim reports in June 2001 and in February 2002, and a final report in March 2003 to Government and the public, with analysis and recommendations on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a national framework for monitoring and assessing progress toward sustainable development (by June 2001) • specific indicators that might be used to track, assess and communicate progress toward sustainable development • pilot testing of the indicators, including a gauging of their relevance and acceptability to various users in all sectors (by January 2003) • recommendations on the above indicators, including next steps in their promotion, implementation and use, taking into account as well the findings from the above Environment Canada task force initiative (by end of fiscal year 2002-03)

5. Financial Information

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Table 5.1: Summary of Capital Spending by Business Line

(\$ millions)	Forecast Spending 2000-01*	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04
Clean Environment	12.2	5.6	5.4	5.4
Nature	4.2	4.6	2.6	2.6
Weather and Environmental Predictions	25.8	20.8	17.8	21.1
Management, Administration and Policy	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
	43.1	32.2	27.0	30.3

*Reflects best forecast of total planned spending to the end of the fiscal year.

The decrease between 2000-01 and 2001-02 is mainly due to additional funding of \$8.8M in 2000-01 for the acquisition of scientific equipment, the modernization of building systems and the acceleration of work on the Doppler radar to better protect Canadians from severe weather. It also reflects a decrease in the amount of unused funds carried forward from previous years in 2001-02 for the Meteorological Service of Canada.

The decrease between 2001-02 and 2002-03 is mainly due to increased project funding received in 2001-02 for capital projects of a health and safety nature (\$3M) and for the relocation of the National Wildlife Research Centre (\$2M.)

Table 5.2: Details on Major Capital Project Spending

(\$ millions)	Authority	Current Estimated Total Cost	Forecast Spending to March 31, 2000	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Future Year Spending Requirement
Nature							
Revitalization of Laboratories – National Water Research Institute	PPA-S	5.7	4.3	–	–	–	1.4
Weather and Environmental Predictions							
Doppler Upgrade – Radar Network Modernization	EPA-S	39.2	26.5	5.0	5.5	2.2	–
Weather Station Construction Eureka N.W.T.	EPA-S	9.9	4.6	2.5	1.5	1.3	–
Weather Warning Delivery System	EPA-S	3.3	3.3	–	–	–	–
Modernization of the Climate Observing Program	EPA-S	8.6	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	6.0
Sable Island Weather Station	EPA-S	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0
Hydrometric Program	EPA-S	10.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

PPA = Preliminary Project Approval

EPA = Effective Project Approval

DA = Delegated Authority

S = Substantive Estimate

Table 5.3: Summary of Transfer Payments

(\$ millions)	Forecast Spending 2000-01*	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04
Grants				
Clean Environment	2.0	52.0	2.0	2.0
Nature	12.0			
Weather and Environmental Predictions	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total Grants	14.4	52.9	2.9	2.9
Contributions				
Clean Environment	21.5	40.1	15.9	15.9
Nature	22.4	25.1	24.0	24.0
Weather and Environmental Predictions	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Management, Administration and Policy	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8
Total Contributions	50.5	71.4	46.1	46.1
Total Transfer Payments	64.9	124.3	49.0	49.0

*Reflects best forecast of total planned spending to the end of the fiscal year.

The increase in Grants in 2001-02 reflects one-time grant payment for the creation of a Sustainable Development Technology Fund (\$50M) in 2000-01; offset by one-time payment in 2000-01 (\$12M) to the Clayoquot Sound Biosphere.

The increase in contributions in 2001-02 is related to additional project funding (\$13.9M) for the remediation of the Sydney Tar Ponds and Coke Oven Site and to an increase of \$5.5 million to the Climate Change Action Fund.

Future years changes in contributions are mainly due to year over year changes to project funding for the Sydney Tar Ponds and Coke Oven Site, the Climate Change Action Fund and the Youth Employment Strategy.

Table 5.4: Details on Transfer Payments Program

		Business Line Planned Spending (\$ million) 2001-02	
		Clean Environment	Nature
Notes			
1	Contributions to Support Environmental Research and Development	1.1	1.0
2	Contributions to Support Environmental and Sustainable Development Projects	18.2	18.0
3	Contributions to Increase Awareness and Understanding of Environmental and Sustainable Development Issues	—	1.1
4	Contributions to Support Canada's International Commitments	2.1	0.3
5	Climate Change Action Fund	12.0	—
6	Contribution for Canada's Share for the Commission of Environmental Cooperation Budget	4.2	—
7	Contribution to the Wildlife Habitat Foundation	—	2.2
8	Eco-Action 2000 – Community Funding Initiatives	2.5	—
9	Grant for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol	2.0	2.5
10	Grant to the Sustainable Development Technology Fund	50.0	—
		92.1	25.1

- 1 – These contributions are meant to stimulate and improve scientific knowledge and information and to capture the benefits of partnering. The expected benefits will be in the area of wildlife and toxicology.
- 2 – The objective of this class contribution is to enable Canadian groups, associations and organizations to become actively involved in environmental and sustainable development projects. For the Business Line “Clean Environment”, the result is progress in the remediation of the Sydney Tar Ponds contaminated site with the partnership of different levels of government and other groups. For the Business line “Nature”, the majority of the amount is dedicated to protect species at risk and their habitat.
- 3 – This contribution relates to the Science Horizons Youth Internship Program. This program aims at developing and providing science graduates with hands-on experience by matching them with scientists and program managers in the public and the private sector to conduct research projects to address environmental issues.
- 4 – Most of the amount relates to the International Youth Corps Environmental Initiatives. It is designed to meet the human resources needs of the Canadian environmental industry sector. The Canadian Council for Human Resources in the Environment Industry will provide overall management of internationally-focused internships with environmental small and medium-size enterprises and non government organizations.
- 5 – The objectives of the Climate Change Action Fund (CCAF) are to assist Canada in meeting its climate change obligations, and to help lay the groundwork for the National Implementation Strategy, developed in concert with the provinces, industry and other stakeholders. The funding of CCAF is in partnership with other federal departments. The anticipated results are the limitation and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
- 6 – The purpose of this contribution is to fund Canada's share of the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) budget. The North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation was one of the prerequisites to the government's decision to proceed with the implementation of NAFTA. The CEC functions as the Secretariat for that agreement.
- 7 – The contribution to the Wildlife Habitat Foundation is to be applied to costs in support of its objectives that will promote and achieve the conservation, restoration and enhancement of wildlife habitat in Canada.
- 8 – The objective of this contribution is to enable community-based groups to make environmental improvements that help reduce risks to human health and the environment; to lever voluntary in-kind and monetary (non-federal government) support for environmental activities which have measurable environmental benefits; and to provide Canadians with the tools they need to act on their knowledge and values as individuals and members of communities in support of sustainable development.
- 9 – The objectives of this contribution are to provide effective assistance to developing countries to help them meet their obligations, under the Montreal Protocol to phase out ozone depleting substances (ODS); and to share, promote and/or demonstrate Canadian expertise in the field of ODS reduction.
- 10 – The grant to the Sustainable Development Technology Fund (SDTF) is to support the development and demonstration of the new Sustainable Development Technologies in particular those related to climate change and clean air (NRCan \$50 million and Environment Canada \$50 million in 2001-02). – In collaboration with Industry Canada, Environment Canada and NRCan are establishing an arms-length research foundation to administer the SDTF. – The SDTF's role will be twofold. First, it will support the development of promising new sustainable development technologies, in particular those related to climate change and clean air. These are essential as Canada makes the transition to a more environmentally-benign economy. Second, it will support the demonstration of these technologies so that they may be put to use throughout the economy. The fund will also foster and encourage innovative collaboration and partnering amongst diverse actors in the private sector an in academic and not-for-profit organizations where there is a clear need to channel and strengthen Canada's capacity in sustainable development.

Table 5.5: Source of Respendable and Non-Respendable Revenue

Respendable Revenue

(\$ millions)	Forecast Revenue 2000-01*	Planned Revenue 2001-02	Planned Revenue 2002-03	Planned Revenue 2003-04
Clean				
Information Products	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Scientific and Professional Services	4.5	6.5	5.8	5.4
Regulatory Services	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Realty (Accommodation)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Miscellaneous	0.1	—	—	—
	7.3	9.2	8.5	8.1
Nature				
Scientific and Professional Services	4.4	8.4	8.4	8.3
Realty (Accommodation)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Regulatory Services	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Information Products	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.3
	6.9	11.3	11.3	11.2
Weather and Environmental Predictions				
Scientific and Professional Services	11.0	12.5	12.5	12.9
Information Products	52.8	55.3	56.8	56.8
Realty (Accommodation)	0	0.4	0.4	0.4
Sale of Sponsorships	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Miscellaneous	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
	64.3	68.5	70.0	70.4
Management, Administration and Policy				
Realty (Accommodation)	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Scientific and Professional Services	—	—	—	—
	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total Respendable Revenue	79.0	89.6	90.4	90.3

Non-respondable Revenue

(\$ millions)	Forecast Revenue 2000-01*	Planned Revenue 2001-02	Planned Revenue 2002-03	Planned Revenue 2003-04
Clean Environment				
Miscellaneous	0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nature				
Regulatory Services	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Scientific and Professional Services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Miscellaneous	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9
Weather and Environmental Predictions				
Scientific and Professional Services	0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Information Products	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Royalties	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous	1.3	1.9	2.1	2.1
	3.3	4.1	4.2	4.2
Management, Administration and Policy				
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
Total Non-respondable Revenue	8.2	9.0	9.2	9.2
Total Respondable and Non-respondable Revenue	87.2	98.6	99.6	99.5

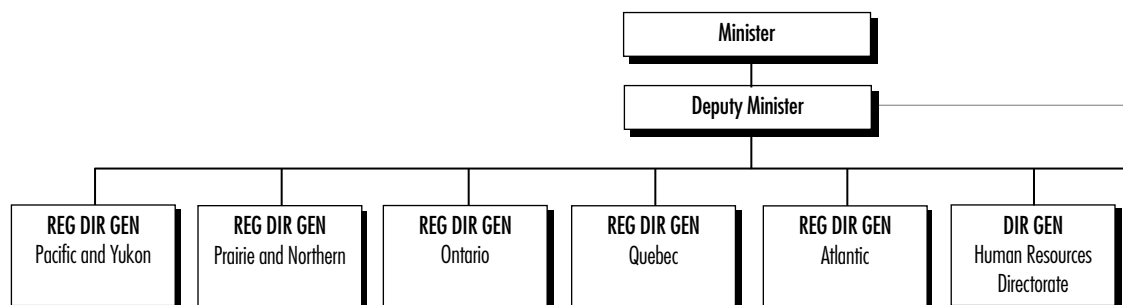
*Reflects best forecast of total planned spending to the end of the fiscal year.

Please note that the increase in Respondable Revenue from 2000-01 and subsequent fluctuations in the planning years are primarily due to changes in the contract providing weather information to NAVCAN, scientific and analytical services provided to the National Research Council consulting services to the Canadian International Development Agency, and projects conducted under Toxics Substances Research Initiative.

Table 5.6: Net Cost of Program for the Estimates Year

(\$ millions)	
Net Planned Spending	702.6
<i>Plus: Services Received without Charge</i>	
Accommodation provided by Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC)	32.6
Contributions covering employees' share of employees' insurance premiums and expenditures paid by TBS	20.7
Workman's compensation coverage provided by Human Resources Canada	1.5
Salary and associated expenditures of legal services provided by Justice Canada	2.0
	56.8
<i>Less: Non-respondable Revenue</i>	(9.0)
2001-2002 Net cost of Program	750.4

Table 5.7: 2001-2002 Gross Planned Spending by Organization and Business Line



Clean Environment	9.3	9.1	9.8	7.3	30.2	–
Nature	17.5	16.9	26.7	21.3	10.0	–
Weather and Environmental Predictions	17.7	32.7	15.1	12.2	12.1	–
Management, Administration and Policy	10.4	8.7	9.5	5.6	5.3	6.6
Total – \$ millions	54.9	67.4	61.1	46.4	57.6	6.6
Full-Time Equivalents	482	652	499	485	374	74

REG DIR GEN = Regional Director General

ADM = Assistant Deputy Minister

Notes: (1) All Figures include Resendable Revenue

(2) Amount includes earmarked resources in the Fiscal Framework, related to funding for the Ozone Annex to the Canada/U.S. Air Quality Agreement

(3) Amount includes earmarked resources in the Fiscal Framework, related to the Sustainable Development Technology Fund

Climate Change Secretariat		Deputy Minister Natural Resources Canada					
ADM Policy and Communications	Corporate Offices	ADM Corporate Services	ADM Meteorological Service of Canada	ADM Environmental Protection Service	ADM Environmental Conservation Service	Total \$ Millions	Total FTE
69.9 (3)	–	–	6.3	126.6 (2)	7.0	275.5	1,155
–	–	–	–	1.5	91.1	185.0	1,195
–	–	–	140.7	–	0.4	230.9	1,695
19.1	5.6	27.3	0.7	1.5	0.5	100.8	1,094
89.0	5.6	27.3	147.7	129.6	99.0	792.2	
216	66	295	781	577	637		5,139

6. Other Information

6.1 Planned Regulatory Initiatives

Regulations	In 2001-02, Environment Canada proposes to:
Nature Business Line	
<i>Species at Risk</i> First set of regulations, including regulations governing the species at risk list and elements of compensation, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">publish regulations in 2001-02
<i>Migratory Birds Regulations</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Annual hunting regulations establishing hunting season dates and bag and possession limits for migratory game birds.Amendment to require Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit for murre hunting.Amendments to the overabundant species conservation seasons and bag and possession limits for the spring 2002 hunt, as needed.Amendments to update regulations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">publish regulations by the 1st quarter of 2001-02publish regulations by the 1st quarter of 2001-02publish regulation by the 4th quarter of 2001-02publish regulation by the 4th quarter of 2001-02
<i>Migratory Bird Sanctuary (MBS) Regulations</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Amendments to update regulations and establish and enlarge Grindstone Island MBS(NB) and Iles-aux-Herons MBS (QC); delist Wascona Lake MBS (SK); and adjust legal survey description for Anderson River MBS (NWT).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">publish regulations by the 4th quarter of 2001-02
<i>Wildlife Area (NWA) Regulations</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Amendment to increase fees for the controlled hunt in Cap Tourmente NWA (QC).Amendments to enlarge Alaksen NWA (BC), Columbia NWA (BC), Qualicum NWA (BC), St. Clair NWA (ON), Long Point NWA (ON), Prince Edward Point NWA (ON), Iles de l'Estuaire NWA (QC) and Chignecto NWA (NS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">publish regulations in the 1st quarter of 2001-02publish regulations by the 4th quarter of 2001-02

Regulations	In 2001-02, Environment Canada proposes to:
Clean Environment Business Line	
<i>New Substance Notification Service Fees Regulations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">publish regulations in the 1st quarter of 2001-02
<i>New Substances Notification Regulations – Amendment (Schedules 9 & 10)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">publish regulations in the 1st quarter of 2001-02 (Canada Gazette, Part 2)
<i>Ozone Depleting Substances Regulations, 1998 – Amendments MDIs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">publish regulations in the 2nd quarter of 2001-02
<i>New Substances Notification Regulations – Amendment to section 16</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">publish regulations in the 1st quarter of 2001-02
<i>Prior Informed Consent Regulations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">publish regulations in the 1st quarter of 2001-02
<i>Tetrachloroethylene in Dry Cleaning Regulations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">publish regulations in the 1st quarter of 2001-02
<i>Amendments to Diesel Fuel Regulations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">publish regulations in the 1st quarter of 2001-02
<i>Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations Amendment (Benzidine and Hexachlorobenzene)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">publish regulations in the 1st quarter of 2001-02

Clean Environment Business Line

Metal Mining Effluent Regulations (FA)

- publish regulations in the 1st quarter 2001-02

PCB Waste Export and Import Regulations Amendment

- publish regulations in the 1st quarter 2001-02

Listing of Other Acts & Regulations – Schedules 2 & 4 of CEPA, 1999

- publish regulations in the 2nd quarter 2001-02 (Canada Gazette, Part 2)

Regulation on trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene for use in commercial and industrial degreasing operations

- publish regulations in the 2nd quarter 2001-02

Disposal at Sea Regulations

- publish regulations in the 2nd quarter 2001-02 (Canada Gazette, Part 2)

Disposal at Sea Form Regulations

- publish regulations in the 2nd quarter 2001-02 (Canada Gazette, Part 2)

Federal Halocarbon Regulations – Amendment

- publish regulations in the 3rd quarter 2001-02

Regulations Amending the Pulp and Paper Effluent Regulations

- publish regulations in the 3rd quarter of 2001-02

Surface Finishing Hexavalent Chromium Release Regulations

- publish regulations in the 3rd quarter of 2001-02

Federal Hazardous Wastes Regulations

- publish regulations in the 4th quarter of 2001-02 – unscheduled

Interprovincial/Territorial Movement of Hazardous Waste Regulations

- publish regulations in the 4th quarter of 2001-02

Amendments to Diesel Fuel Regulations

- publish regulations in 2001-02

Amendments and Consolidation of Gasoline Regulations

- publish regulations in 2001-02

Polychlorinated Biphenyl Regulations

- publish regulations in 2001-02

Nature Business Line

Species at Risk

- Amendments to list of species at risk and other provisions, as needed.

- publish regulations in 2002-03

Migratory Birds Regulations

- Annual hunting regulations establishing hunting season dates and bag and possession limits for migratory game birds.

- publish regulations by the 1st quarter of 2002-03

Migratory Bird Sanctuary (MBS) Regulations

- Amendments to enlarge Baie des Loups MBS and revoke sanctuary status of Iles-de-la-Paix MBS (QC).

- publish regulations by the 4th quarter of 2002-03

Wildlife Area (NWA) Regulations

- Amendment to enlarge Point de l'Est, Lac Saint-François and Baie de l'Isle Verte NWAs (QC).

- publish regulations by the 4th quarter of 2002-03

Clean Environment Business Line

Export and Import of Hazardous Wastes Regulations

- publish regulations in 2002-03

Export and Import of Prescribed Non-Hazardous Wastes Destined for Final Disposal Regulations

- publish regulations in 2002-03

Vehicle and Engine Emission Regulations

- publish regulations in 2002-03

New Substances Notification Regulations – Amendment to the Chemicals and Polymers Portion

- publish regulations in 2002-03

Registration of Storage Tank Systems for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products on Federal Lands

- publish regulations in 2002-03

Fish Habitat and Spill Reporting Regulations (FA)

- unscheduled

Nature Business Line

Species at Risk

- Amendments to the list of species and other provisions, as needed. • publish in 2003-04

Migratory Birds Regulations

- Annual hunting regulations establishing hunting season dates and bag and possession limits for migratory game birds. • publish regulations by the 1st quarter of 2003-04

Wild Animal and Plant Trade Regulations

- Permit and inspection fees, record keeping, marking of specimens, and designated ports of entry. • publish regulations by the 2nd quarter of 2003-04
- Provisions for pre-Convention and ranched specimens. • publish regulations by the 4th quarter of 2003-04

Note: All proposals for the Clean Environment Business Line refer to Canada Gazette, Part 1 pre-publication unless otherwise stated.

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6.3 Acronyms

AAFC	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
CBS	Canadian Biodiversity Strategy
CCME	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
CEPA	Canadian Environmental Protection Act
CFIA	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CISE	Canadian Information System for the Environment
COA	Canada-Ontario Agreement
DFAIT	Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans
DIAND	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
DRACC	Departmental Regulatory Affairs Coordinating Committee
DSL	Domestic Substances List
EC	Environment Canada
EMS	Environmental Management System
FTEs	Full-Time Equivalents
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HC	Health Canada
HRDC	Human Resources Development Canada
NABCI	North American Bird Conservation Initiative
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NRCan	Natural Resources Canada
NRTEE	National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy
ODS	Ozone-Depleting Substances
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OGDs	Other Government Organizations
PM	Particulate Matter
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PWGSC	Public Works and Government Services Canada
SARA	Species at Risk Act
SDS	Sustainable Development Strategy
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
TC	Transport Canada
TSRI	Toxic Substances Research Initiative
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WWSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development

6.4 Glossary

Benzene	A toxic substance (a known human carcinogen) present in gasoline.
Biodiversity/biological diversity	The variability among living organisms, including diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.
Bulk water removals	Bulk water removals are the withdrawal and transfer of water out of its drainage basin (or watershed) in quantities which individually or cumulatively could result in damage to the ecological integrity of the system. It is generally understood that bulk removal could include interbasin diversions, pipeline and tanker removals, but not smaller scale removals such as water packaged in small portage containers.
Dioxins and furans	Popular names for two classes of chlorinated organic compounds, formed either as by-products during some types of chemical production that involve chlorine and high temperatures, or during combustion where a source of chlorine is present.
Eco-Action	A departmental funding program that helps Canadians take action in support of a healthy environment. It provides financial assistance to non-profit Canadian groups that wish to undertake local environmental projects.
Ecosystem	An integrated and stable association of living and non-living resources functioning within a defined physical location.
Endangered species	A species facing imminent extirpation or extinction.
Endocrine-disruptive substances	Pollutants that mimic the effects of natural hormones, and can affect growth, development and reproduction of fish, wildlife and human.
Environmental management system (EMS)	A systematic approach for organizations to bring environmental considerations into decision making and day-to-day operations. It also establishes a framework for tracking, evaluating and communicating environmental performance. An EMS helps ensure that major environmental risks and liabilities are identified, minimized and managed.
Greenhouse gases (GHGs)	Gases in the atmosphere that trap the sun's energy and thereby contribute to rising surface temperatures. The main greenhouse gas that contributes to climate change is carbon dioxide (CO ₂), a byproduct of burning fossil fuels. Other greenhouse gases include methane (from agricultural sources) and nitrous oxide (from industrial sources).
Green Lane	Environment Canada's World Wide Web site

6.4 Glossary (cont'd)

Ground-level ozone	Ozone (O ₃) that occurs near the surface of the earth and is injurious to health. Its toxic effects make this pollutant a major component of smog.
Kyoto Protocol	An international agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and signed by Canada in April 1998 that establishes binding targets for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.
Mercury	A heavy metal which is naturally present in the environment and is also emitted into the environment by human activities.
Net cost of program	Amount that reflects the addition of any planned non-budgetary spending and services provided without charge by other departments and agencies and offset by revenues credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.
Net planned spending	Amount that is planned budgetary spending net of any revenue credited to the vote.
Non-responsible revenue	The equivalent to revenue credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF). The term Non-Responsible Revenue better explains the type of revenue it is as opposed to where the revenues will go.
Particulate matter	Microscopic solid and liquid particles, of human and natural origin, that remain suspended in the air for some time. Particles give smog its color and affect visibility, and are believed to have adverse effects on vegetation and on various synthetic and natural surfaces.
Persistent organic pollutants (POPs)	Organic substances that do not break down quickly in the environment and are readily taken in by living organisms through contaminated food, water or air. These pollutants include some pesticides (e.g. DDT, Chlordane, Endrin); industrial chemicals (e.g. PCBs) or byproducts and contaminants (e.g. dioxins and furans).
Responsible revenue	The equivalent to revenue credited to the vote. The term Responsible Revenue better explains the type of revenue as opposed to where the revenues go.
Species at risk	General term for species that are endangered, threatened or vulnerable.
Stratospheric ozone	The layer of the earth's atmosphere, extending from 15 to 35 kilometers above the earth, that protects life on the planet by absorbing harmful ultraviolet rays.
Sulphur dioxide, SO₂, wet sulphate	A substance present in emissions from combustion of fossil fuels that enters the atmosphere and returns to earth with precipitation as acid rain.

6.4 Glossary (cont'd)

Sustainable development (SD)	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Toxic substance	According to the <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act</i> definition: A substance that is entering or may enter the environment in a quantity or a concentration or under conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• having or that may have an immediate or long-term harmful effect on the environment, or• constituting or that may constitute a danger to the environment on which human life depends, or• constituting or that may constitute a danger in Canada to human life or health.
Transfer payments	A payment authorized by a budgetary appropriation for which no goods or services are received in exchange, and that neither gives rise to financial claim nor represents the liquidation of financial obligations.
Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	One of the main components of smog. Human activities contributing volatile organic compounds to the environment include the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels and the evaporation of liquid fuels, solvents and organic chemicals such as paints and cleaners.

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