



Fisheries and Oceans 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.

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Fisheries and Oceans Canada

2001-02 Estimates

A Report on Plans and Priorities

Approved

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

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1 Messages

1.1 Minister's Message



Hon. Herb Dhaliwal

As Canada's Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada, it gives me great pleasure to present my Department's *Report on Plans and Priorities* for 2001-02. Last year brought many significant and positive developments to Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO). Over the course of the next 12 months, we will move forward on the promise of these developments, and continue building a stronger and more efficient organization — one that can help prepare Canada's fisheries and oceans for the challenges to come in the years ahead.

Our fisheries, an essential part of this country's history, are evolving, and the demands we place on them are growing. As with any natural resource, we need to take steps to protect this rich natural heritage. For DFO, this means striking the delicate balance between giving our fisheries the room to grow and remain competitive, while ensuring that the growth never comes at the expense of the resource itself. The responsible, conservation-based harvesting strategies we are putting in place — along with the industry-led initiatives, such as the *Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing Operations*, which DFO continues to support — will help ensure that Canada has a strong and plentiful fishery to draw upon in the future. Preparing our fisheries for the future also means making the most of new fisheries opportunities. DFO continues to explore and develop emerging fisheries throughout Canada, working closely with industry to fully realize their potential. These innovative and value-added products will open up new markets for Canada and provide jobs in Canada's coastal communities.

Recreational fishing is another important and growing activity that can make a valuable contribution to both the quality of life and the economic strength of Canada's rural communities. The recent development of an Operational Policy Framework on Recreational Fisheries will allow DFO to develop policies and programs to meet the recreational fishing needs of Canadians.

Aquaculture — a young, vibrant industry with a steadily growing worldwide market — is another promising opportunity. The Government of Canada recognizes this opportunity and wants to make Canada a world leader in aquaculture development. Last year, we made much progress towards this goal, with the announcement of the \$75 million Program for Sustainable Aquaculture, which will give this industry the tools it needs to succeed, while increasing public confidence in aquaculture's safety and environmental friendliness. In keeping with the Government of Canada's commitment to sustainable development like the one demonstrated in the Program for Sustainable Aquaculture, we are moving forward on our departmental Sustainable Development Strategy. It will embody our commitment to adopting this principle throughout our departmental activities. We are also contributing to our sustainable development goals through our *Oceans Act* and its commitment to the integrated management of our oceans. Working closely with coastal communities, industry, Aboriginal groups, governments and others, we are developing the long-range integrated management

plans our coastal and marine areas need — plans that will help us strike the best possible balance of conservation and sustainable use for our oceans.

Our work must involve Canadians to the greatest extent possible, not only in our oceans agenda, but in other areas as well. Our stewardship efforts must be co-operative efforts; the responsibility must be shared. In recent years, DFO has been finding the best ways to do this. For instance, our work on the Atlantic Fisheries Policy Review is giving us an excellent opportunity to find out where stakeholders want our Atlantic fisheries to go in the years to come and how they want to get there. On the Pacific coast, co-operative industry diversification and habitat enhancement activities are helping ensure a healthy future for that area's valuable fish stocks.

Our work to increase Aboriginal participation in Canada's fisheries is also moving forward. Since the *Marshall* decision was rendered, First Nations now enjoy greater access to the commercial fishery than ever before. This positive change has come about as a direct result of the high degree of goodwill and co-operation demonstrated by Canada's First Nations.

Co-operation among governments is also stronger than ever before. Thanks to the Agreement on Interjurisdictional Co-operation with Respect to Fisheries and Aquaculture, DFO and the provinces now enjoy a strong and effective working relationship, one that is seeing common priorities being set and many mutual goals being achieved. Internationally, Canada is fast establishing itself as a world leader in protecting and enhancing the well-being of our oceans and their resources. For instance, we continue to play a leadership role within the United Nations Fisheries Agreement process, as well as participating in a host of international discussions on oceans management and climate change.

DFO remains strongly committed to our core programs and services. Marine safety, for instance, remains a top priority. Working with the boating community, DFO is implementing new boating safety legislation to ensure the safe and environmentally responsible use of Canada's waterways. And the brave men and women of the Canadian Coast Guard continue to find new and better ways to do what they do best — help keep the domestic and foreign boating community safe throughout Canadian waters. The Canadian Coast Guard is now using a variety of cutting-edge technologies to help deliver its key programs and services. Budget 2000 also provided significant new funding to strengthen many core DFO activities: small craft harbour and wharf repair; improvements to DFO's fleet of sea vessels and aircraft; an increase in our fishing enforcement capacity on both coasts; improvements to our science programs and laboratories; and a significant investment in our search-and-rescue services.

While last year saw a number of important steps being taken to put DFO's programs and services on a solid financial footing, now is the time to find ways we can build on this base and improve our services to Canadians while developing mechanisms for stakeholders to become more involved in the decision making. The initiatives mentioned here will go a long way towards doing exactly this, and building the results-based, inclusive and forward-looking department that Canada, with its proud fisheries and oceans heritage, so richly deserves.

1.2 Management Representation

Report on Plans and Priorities 2001-02

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the *2001-02 Report on Plans and Priorities* for Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

To the best of my knowledge, the information:

- Accurately portrays the Department's mandate, plans, 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 *Report on Plans and Priorities* production.

The Planning and Reporting Accountability Structure 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: _____
Carol Beal, P. Eng.

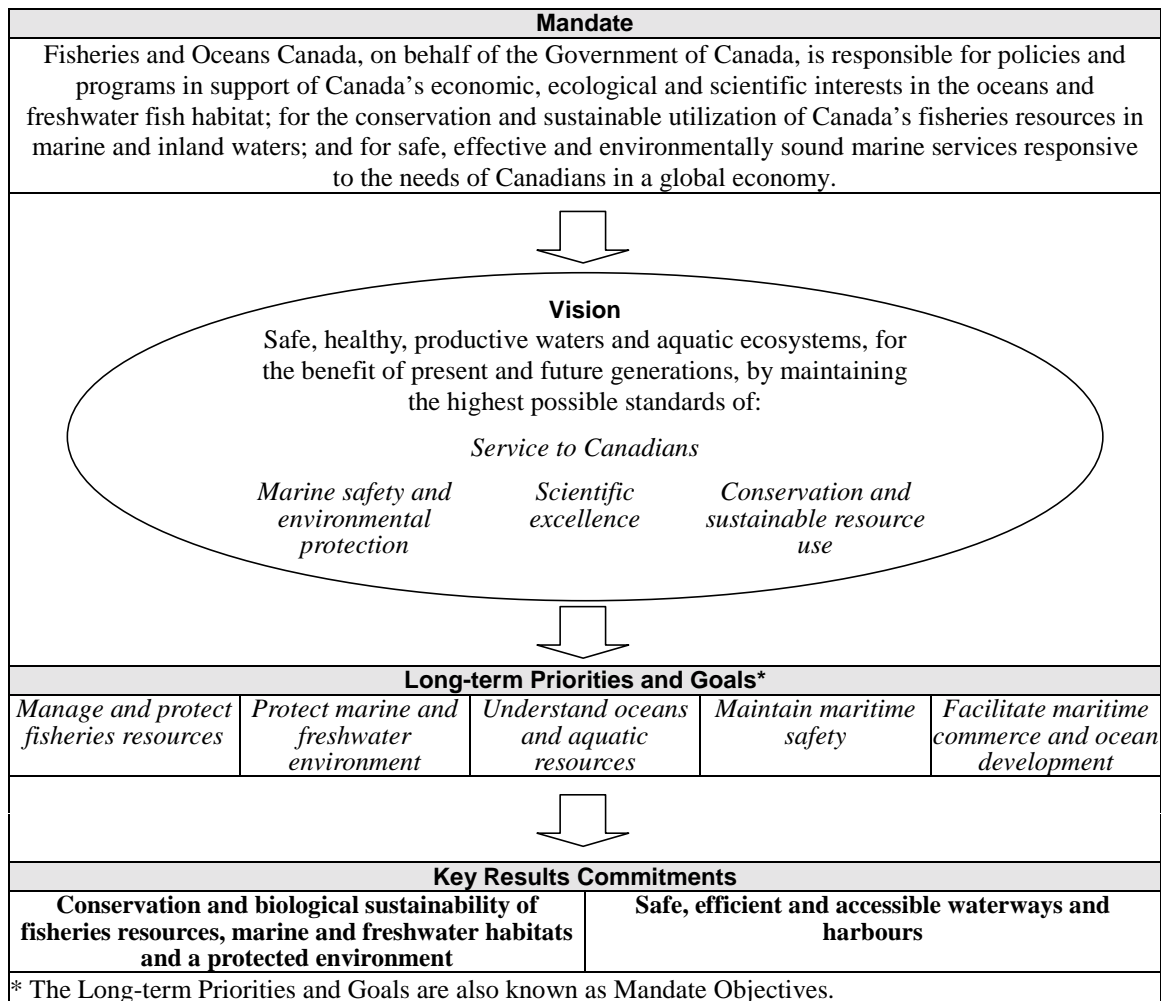
Date: _____

2 Departmental Overview

2.1 What's New

The Department has finalized a strategic plan, which defines the objectives and priorities that will guide the Department over the next three to five years. The objectives of the strategic plan are restoring confidence and credibility, mandate renewal, and continued management improvements.

2.2 Mandate, Roles and Responsibilities



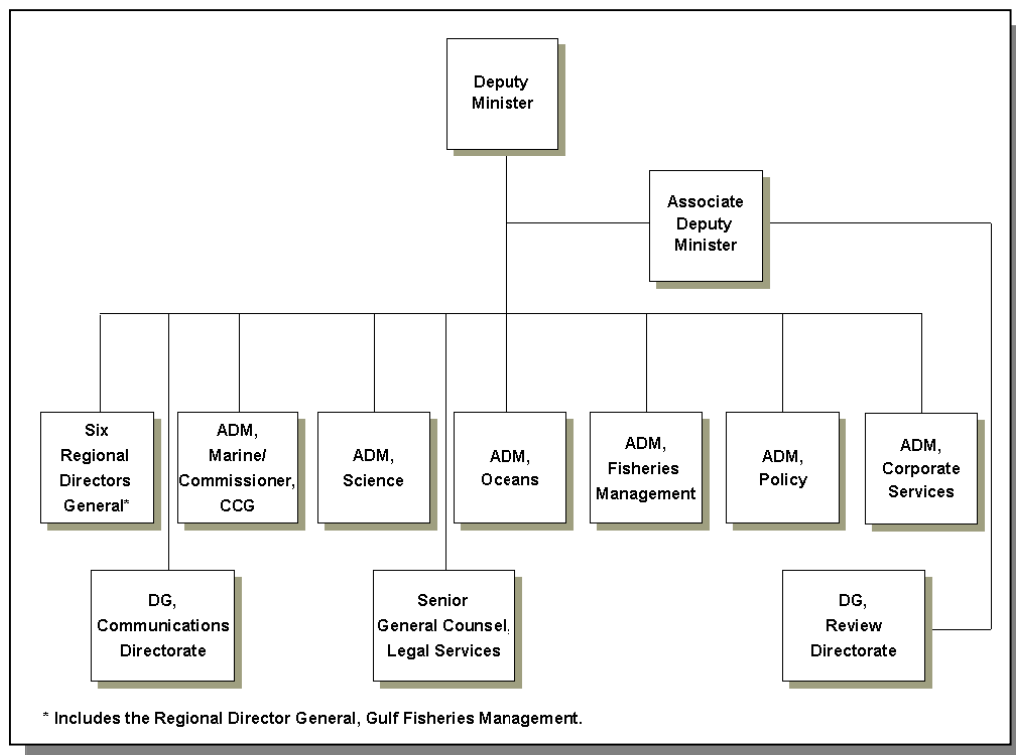
As outlined, the Department's mandate is extremely broad. It covers:

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

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

2.2.1 Organization and Program Composition

Organization Chart



Fisheries and Oceans Canada is a decentralized federal government department that operates across Canada from five regional offices, Gulf Fisheries Management and national headquarters in Ottawa. The Department has six Assistant Deputy Ministers (ADMs) responsible for 11 business lines. The ADMs are responsible for establishing national objectives, policies and procedures, and standards for their respective business lines. The relationship between business lines and long-term priorities and goals is summarized in Table 2.1 and the responsibility of each ADM for planned spending is summarized in Table 2.2.

Table 2.1: Contribution of Business Lines to Departmental Priorities

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

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

Table 2.2: Responsibility for Planned Spending by Business Line, 2001-02

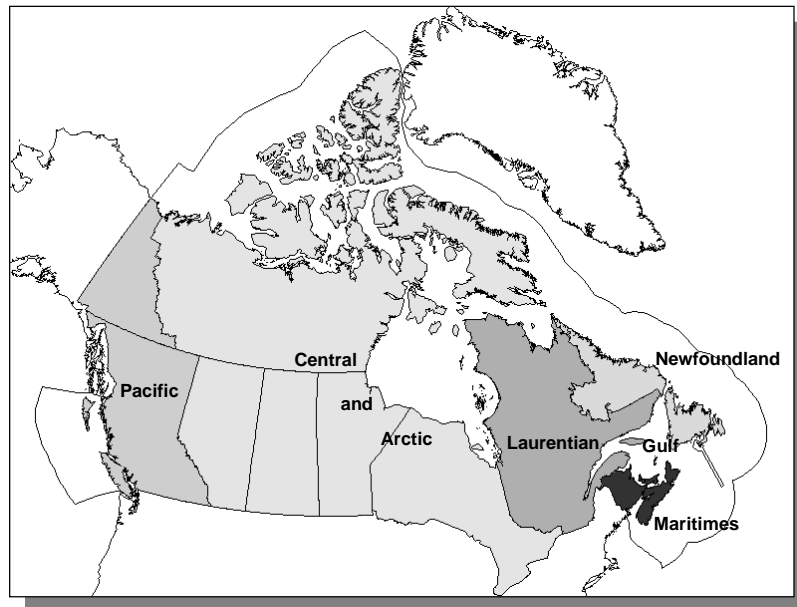
(in millions of dollars) Business Line	Accountability						Total
	ADM, Marine/ Commis- sioner, CCG	ADM, Science	ADM, Oceans	ADM, Fisheries Manage- ment	ADM, Policy	ADM, Corporate Services and Executive	
Marine Navigation Services	98.9	—	—	—	—	—	98.9
Marine Communications and Traffic Services	67.9	—	—	—	—	—	67.9
Icebreaking Operations	45.5	—	—	—	—	—	45.5
Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response	122.5	—	—	—	—	—	122.5
Fisheries and Oceans Science	—	141.6	—	—	—	—	141.6
Habitat Management and Environmental Science	—	—	97.2	—	—	—	97.2
Hydrography	—	27.4	—	—	—	—	27.4
Fisheries Management	—	—	—	245.8	5.2	—	251.0
Harbours	—	—	—	—	—	79.3	79.3
Fleet Management	147.8	—	—	—	—	—	147.8
Policy and Internal Services	—	—	—	—	17.8	219.9	237.7
Total	482.6	169.0	97.2	245.8	23.0	299.2	1,316.8

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

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

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

Fisheries and Oceans Canada Regions



2.3 Departmental/Program Objective

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

2.3.1 Long-term Priorities and Goals

In pursuit of the above-noted objective, Fisheries and Oceans Canada is committed to the following five long-term priorities and goals which are also known as mandate objectives.

- 1) **Managing and protecting fisheries resources.** The goal is to conserve Canada's fisheries resources to ensure that they are used sustainably in a self-reliant fishery. In pursuit of this goal, the important contributions of the provinces and territories must be recognized. The Department must also manage fisheries resources in a manner consistent with Aboriginal and treaty rights. As well, it is essential that effective international arrangements be in place that will prevent foreign overfishing and safeguard resources under international treaties.
- 2) **Contributing to the protection of the marine and freshwater environment.** Our goal is to protect marine and freshwater environments and ecosystems and, thus, to support their sustainable use for fisheries, eco-tourism, recreational boating, etc. To achieve this goal, the Department must take a proactive, coherent, results-oriented approach that includes working with clients, partners and other levels of government to manage and

protect freshwater fish habitat and marine and estuarine ecosystems, and to reduce the effect of pollution on marine ecosystems.

- 3) **Understanding the oceans and aquatic resources.** The goal is to improve, apply and communicate to all Canadians knowledge about Canada's oceans, marine and freshwater fisheries resources. This knowledge will support the activities of clients, partners and the Department's operational branches.
- 4) **Maintaining marine safety.** The Department's goal is to continually improve safety in Canada's waterways by reducing the number and severity of collisions and groundings, helping people in distress and in danger, and preventing loss of life and damage to property.
- 5) **Facilitating maritime commerce and ocean development.** The Department's goal is to provide the policy, regulatory framework and operational services and infrastructure that support commercially sustainable maritime industries. The Department also provides the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade with scientific and technical support for its efforts to liberalize trade in the fisheries and oceans sectors.

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

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

2.3.2 Performance Measurement

A Centre of Expertise in Performance Measurement has recently been created to act as a catalyst for the implementation of performance measurement in DFO. The Centre of Expertise co-ordinated the development of high-level performance frameworks against our mandate objectives, also known as long-term priorities and goals. Performance at this high level may be influenced by factors outside the control of the Department, such as weather conditions, industry behaviour, market prices, and the actions of other departments and other levels of government. Nevertheless, high-level performance measures provide senior managers of the Department, the public and parliamentarians with an important perspective on trends that are central to the Department's mandate. The following are preliminary key high-level outcome measures and indicators.

Objective 1: Managing and protecting fisheries resources		
Expected Outcome	Performance Measures	Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable, abundant and healthy resources for the use of the people of Canada. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource sustainability. Integrated Fisheries Management Plan compliance (post-season analysis). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of fisheries by conservation outcomes broken down by type of fishery (groundfish, pelagic fish, shellfish, etc.) and by region.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance rate (number of convictions/number of prosecutions).
<p>Business lines contributing to this objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries Management • Fisheries and Oceans Science 		

Objective 2: Contributing to the protection of the marine and freshwater environment		
Expected Outcomes	Performance Measures	Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and protection of estuarine, coastal and marine ecosystems. • Optimization of oceans-related social and economic benefits. • Conservation, restoration and development of marine and freshwater habitat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No net loss of fish habitats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of occurrences (Section 35 regulation)/ number of compliance monitoring site visits. • Number of referrals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Authorized with conditions; ◆ Letters of advice. • Habitat violations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health of the marine ecosystem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of spill incidents.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public confidence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of public confidence to be addressed in the next Pollara survey.
<p>Business lines contributing to this objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat Management and Environmental Science • Fisheries Management • Fisheries and Oceans Science • Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response • Marine Communications and Traffic Services • Marine Navigation Services • Icebreaking Operations • Harbours 		

Objective 3: Understanding the oceans and aquatic resources		
Expected Outcomes	Performance Measures	Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant, high-quality, disseminated knowledge used for decision making. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of science in decision making. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative and quantitative narrative assessment to be developed (case study).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confidence in science (neutrality). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding and confidence in DFO science. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative indicators extracted from periodic public surveys. • Number and value of collaborative science research. • Citation studies done on a three year basis.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of partnering, science research. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality and dissemination of science knowledge and products. 	
<p>Business lines contributing to this objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries and Oceans Science • Habitat Management and Environmental Science • Hydrography 		

Objective 4: Maintaining marine safety		
Expected Outcomes	Performance Measures	Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer boaters. • Less accidents. • Reduced loss of property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention activities to reduce loss of life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of recreational boating drownings by type of boat per year.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder/public confidence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public confidence in marine safety. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of public confidence to be extracted from the Pollara survey.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine search-and-rescue effectiveness (lives saved). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health of the marine safety system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lives saved versus lives at risk.
<p>Business lines contributing to this objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Navigation Services • Marine Communications and Traffic Services • Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response • Icebreaking Operations • Hydrography • Harbours 		

Objective 5: Facilitating maritime commerce and ocean development		
Expected Outcomes	Performance Measures	Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased share of the Gross Domestic Product of the oceans industries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic development of oceans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution of ocean industries to Canada's Gross Domestic Product.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconciliation of competing use of the ocean and its resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic sustainability of commercial fishing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total landed value of commercial fishing.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic sustainability of Canadian aquaculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Canadian value of aquaculture (marine, freshwater and total).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient movement of cargo and people on the oceans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waterways efficiency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tonnage of cargo moved by water.
<p><i>Business lines contributing to this objective:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marine Navigation Services Marine Communications and Traffic Services Icebreaking Operations Hydrography Harbours Policy and Internal Services Fisheries Management 		

The Fleet Management and Policy and Internal Services business lines support the activities of the above-noted business lines. Therefore, they contribute indirectly to all of these objectives.

2.4 Planning Context

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

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

Oceans-based activities now generate nearly \$20 billion in annual economic activity, which is important to the national economy and even more so to more than seven million Canadians living in coastal communities. Where once Canada's oceans were the exclusive domain of the commercial fishing and marine transportation industries, there is now a wide array of new oceans activities including offshore oil and gas, aquaculture, eco-tourism, recreational fishing, cruise shipping and recreational boating. The opportunity to generate wealth from the oceans is tremendous but the increase in activity is resulting in a growing number of user conflicts that the federal government will increasingly be called upon to resolve. At the same time, there is an urgent need to protect the oceans environment and ensure that activities are environmentally sustainable. Over 80% of Canadians believe that protecting Canada's oceans is a key public policy issue. These issues will be taken into consideration as we work toward implementation of the *Oceans Act*.

The Department operates in a challenging and demanding environment. The management of fisheries is subject to a myriad of influences that cause cycles of abundance and scarcity. There is a growing need to develop new approaches to the allocation of fisheries resources among commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fisheries to give a greater role to stakeholders and take into account Aboriginal and treaty rights. Fish habitat must be protected from the ever-increasing pressures of human activity such as industrial growth and pollution. The science of stock assessment has become more difficult and uncertain as a result of increased demands to harvest fisheries resources and the changing nature of marine conditions around the world. At the same time, clients and other interested parties are demanding more detailed and broad-based information. Aquaculture offers considerable growth opportunities but there is a need to ensure that development is environmentally sustainable. In the area of marine safety and environmental protection, challenges reflect the broad dimensions of the country, including the world's longest coastline, major inland waterways and severe weather conditions. Furthermore, the growing level of activity and growth of new industries, coupled with the management of increasing commercial and recreational traffic, present added complexity in facilitating maritime commerce and ensuring a safe Canadian marine transportation system.

As a result of a constantly evolving internal and external operating environment, DFO's program will continue to face increasing and changing demands that will create operational and financial pressures. In an environment of continued budget restraint, these demands must be accommodated through greater efficiency, alternative service delivery methods such as co-management and devolution, and the reallocation of resources to higher priority areas.

2.4.1 Government Commitments

DFO is a decentralized federal department with approximately 89% of its employees working outside the National Capital Region. In terms of workforce, the Department is the largest presence in five coastal provinces and the only presence in some communities. In Canada, all levels of government have responsibilities that relate to the country's fisheries, coastal and marine resources. In light of this, the Department works closely with provincial and territorial governments to address Fisheries and Oceans issues. Groups, fisheries and marine industries are also important to fisheries and oceans management, as are universities and scientific institutions. Contributing to the broader government agenda is key to planning in the Department. Federal commitments to fiscal prudence, federal-provincial collaboration and citizen engagement are aimed at service and providing value to Canadians. These commitments are shared by Fisheries and Oceans Canada. Inter-governmental collaboration and citizen engagement are at the core of the Department's efforts to renew policy in five key areas — Oceans Management, Fisheries Management, Marine Services, Aquaculture and Small Craft Harbours (SCH). A decentralized approach to decision making and increased involvement of local citizens and stakeholders in the management of the fisheries and oceans resources will increase service and value to Canadians while delivering on the Department's mandated objectives.

2.4.2 International Trends

DFO operates in a complex international environment. From the complexity of ecosystems to the demands of the international marine industry, DFO's programs are interlinked with the interests and operations of other nations.

Illegal fishing, industry overcapacity, inadequate resource management regimes, increasing economic reliance of some countries on fisheries and aquaculture, and pollution all combine to put severe pressure on global marine resources and heighten the need for conservation of the oceans. The importance of managing oceans issues is recognized in international forums, such as the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development. Increased World Trade Organization activity on trade agreements and horizontal, environmental and trade themes point to a growing recognition of the need to reconcile trade issues with social and environmental issues.

Convergence of international agendas suggests the need for better co-ordination of DFO's international activities to promote Canadian conservation and sustainable use values and policy priorities for the management of oceans. While DFO's fundamental mandate remains one of conservation and safety, it will increasingly be called on to facilitate the emergence of oceans industries in a competitive global market (e.g., market access negotiations and promotion of ocean technology).

2.4.3 Technology

The oceans offer exciting frontiers for science and innovation that will be key to undertaking and addressing environmental priorities such as climate change and biodiversity. Technological change is expected to continue at a significant rate in the years ahead and will pose both challenges and opportunities for the Department and its programs. Emerging and developing technologies are increasing ocean activities and the use of ocean resources. New technologies (seabed mapping hydroacoustics) can improve stock assessment information and may provide critical sustainable development opportunities in some areas. Biotechnology can increase value-added benefits of resources but needs to be balanced against public concern over genetic modification. Technological advancements (Differential Global Positioning System) and increased use of technology in industry — almost all inshore and offshore vessels are increasing fishing efficiency to maximize catch — will put pressure on conservation of the resource and therefore pressure DFO's science, resource management and enforcement operations. Technological advancement, particularly Internet technology, also brings with it governance issues such as the demand for more immediate access to government and pressures to modernize service delivery (Government On-Line).

2.4.4 Public Expectations and Priorities

As in many other areas, Canadians are seeking to have a greater say in how oceans are managed and want to participate directly in decisions that affect them. The Canadian public has a significant interest in the productivity and protection of our ecosystem, and concern about public health and safety. Interest has been fuelled by the status of mainstay stocks like Atlantic cod and Pacific salmon, the plight of local fishers, the impact of fiscal restraint on the capacity to ensure safety for users of Canada's waterways and infrastructure, and the

continuing international focus on the oceans. Public awareness also creates demand for knowledge, as in the case of the impact of climate change on productivity. Increased public awareness puts a spotlight on the Department's progress toward the implementation of the *Oceans Act*, with a specific focus on sustainable development, integrated management, the ecosystem approach and the precautionary approach. This spotlight promotes and encourages change in Department programs and services to recognize its broader client base and role under the *Oceans Act*. Accordingly, the Department is responding to these demands by placing increased emphasis on communication, public consultation and public participation. Through open dialogue and shared responsibility, the Department will continue to enhance its credibility and earn the confidence of stakeholders and the Canadian public.

2.5 Departmental Planned Spending

(in millions of dollars)	Forecast Spending 2000-01*	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04
Budgetary Main Estimates (gross)	1,383.4	1,356.1	1,313.2	1,289.3
Non-Budgetary Main Estimates (gross)	—	—	—	—
Less: Respendable Revenue	50.6	45.8	48.1	48.1
Total Main Estimates	1,332.8	1,310.3	1,265.1	1,241.2
Adjustments**	319.4	6.5	1.9	0.9
Net Planned Spending	1,652.2	1,316.8	1,267.0	1,242.1
Less: Non-Respendable Revenue	53.5	45.2	44.3	44.3
Plus: Cost of Services Received Without Charge	57.3	72.3	72.3	72.1
Net Cost of the Department	1,656.0	1,343.9	1,295.0	1,269.9
Full-time Equivalents	8,797	8,564	8,527	8,527

* Reflects the best forecast of total planned spending to the end of the fiscal year.
 ** Adjustments are to accommodate approvals obtained since the Main Estimates and are to include Budget initiatives, Supplementary Estimates, etc.

3 Departmental Plans, Results, Activities and Resources

3.1 Departmental Key Results Commitments, Planned Results and Related Activities

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

Key Results Commitment: Conservation and biological sustainability of fisheries resources, marine and freshwater habitats and a protected environment	
Planned Results	Related Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-quality new knowledge, products and scientific advice on Canadian aquatic ecosystems and their living resources through sound research, data analysis and integration of information to ensure sustainable resource development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stock status information will be provided on major stocks in Pacific, Atlantic and Arctic regions. <i>Fisheries and Oceans Science</i> Page 31 Dissemination of assessment results will be through the Department’s website (http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/csas). <i>Fisheries and Oceans Science</i> Page 31 Co-operatively develop the objectives-based fisheries management initiative, which will contribute to implementing precautionary approaches and ecosystem approaches to resource conservation by basing fisheries management plans on objectives, measurable targets and limits, and explicit risk analyses. <i>Fisheries and Oceans Science</i> Page 31 Investigate the effect of ocean climate variability on the productivity of living aquatic resources, and the role of the ocean in the global climate system. <i>Fisheries and Oceans Science</i> Page 32 Pursue aquaculture and fish health research leading to technologies and knowledge to culture new species, and to prevent the spread of pathogens. This will lead to improved industry competitiveness and increased public confidence in a sustainable aquaculture industry. <i>Fisheries and Oceans Science</i> Page 32 Improve protocols to integrate biological, physical and chemical databases and provide better and easier access by internal and external clients to scientific data and information via modern communication technologies such as the website for Marine Environment Data Service (http://www.meds-sdmm.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/Meds). <i>Fisheries and Oceans Science</i> Page 32

Key Results Commitment: Conservation and biological sustainability of fisheries resources, marine and freshwater habitats and a protected environment (continued)	
Planned Results	Related Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable harvesting practices within the industry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance conservation and responsible practices in the industry. <i>Fisheries Management</i> Page 38
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The protection of fish stocks through an integrated management monitoring and enforcement program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance the state-of-the-art Integrated Fisheries Management Plans. <i>Fisheries Management</i> Page 39
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atlantic fisheries policy review. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the Atlantic Fisheries Policy Review. <i>Fisheries Management</i> Page 39
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Coast policy initiative. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue the multi-year Pacific Reform initiative. <i>Fisheries Management</i> Page 39
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use and impacts of co-management agreements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the use of co-management agreements. <i>Fisheries Management</i> Page 40
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and sustainable development of Canada's oceans through an integrated, precautionary, scientific and ecosystem-based approach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement Canada's Oceans Strategy (http://www.oceanscanada.com). <i>Habitat Management and Environmental Science</i> Page 33 • Enhanced capacity to fulfill Canada's domestic and international oceans obligations and provide oceans leadership. <i>Habitat Management and Environmental Science</i> Page 34 <p>To increase public confidence in the sustainable development of aquaculture and improve the global competitiveness of the Canadian industry the Department will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop clear, consistent and effective interpretation of the federal government's regulatory framework for aquaculture. <i>Policy and Internal Services</i> Page 48 • Increase industry awareness of and compliance with DFO regulatory responsibilities for aquaculture including habitat management, fisheries management and marine safety. <i>Policy and Internal Services</i> Page 48 • Develop an enabling aquaculture policy framework that balances multiple uses by establishing decision-making based on sound scientific knowledge. <i>Policy and Internal Services</i> Page 48 • Maintain and enhance the protection of human health and the health of wild and farmed aquatic animals. <i>Policy and Internal Services</i> Page 48 • Increase productivity and diversification of sustainable aquaculture. <i>Policy and Internal Services</i> Page 48 • Ensure federal-provincial coordination for comprehensive consideration of environmental and socio-economic issues. <i>Policy and Internal Services</i> Page 48
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation, restoration and development of Canada's marine and freshwater habitats through an integrated, precautionary, scientific and ecosystem-based approach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen fish habitat protection in the Prairie provinces, Ontario, Quebec and Atlantic Canada (http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca). <i>Habitat Management and Environmental Science</i> Page 34 • Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the National Habitat Management Program with increased emphasis on early intervention activities and stewardship. <i>Habitat Management and Environmental Science</i> Page 34

Key Results Commitment: Conservation and biological sustainability of fisheries resources, marine and freshwater habitats and a protected environment (continued)	
Planned Results	Related Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation, restoration and development of Canada's marine and freshwater habitats through an integrated, precautionary, scientific and ecosystem-based approach. (continued) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the quality and quantity of salmon habitat in British Columbia through community-based restoration projects and sustainable watershed planning and management (http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca). <i>Habitat Management and Environmental Science</i> Page 34
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific understanding of marine and freshwater ecosystems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Environmental Science program capacity to provide information, advice and other science-based activities in support of the conservation and protection provisions of the <i>Fisheries Act</i>, the conservation and sustainable development provisions of the <i>Oceans Act</i>, and other environmentally based federal legislation. <i>Habitat Management and Environmental Science</i> Page 34 • Co-ordination of a national program of targeted research and data/information management. <i>Habitat Management and Environmental Science</i> Page 34
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response to marine oil emergencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the Response Organization submissions for the 2001-04 certification period. <i>Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response</i> Page 29 • Develop the necessary options to address hazards and noxious substances spills in the Canadian marine environment. <i>Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response</i> Page 29 • Develop and implement the marine pollution incident reporting system. <i>Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response</i> Page 29 • Put in place international response mechanisms and provide leadership both nationally and internationally by signing accords with the United States and France. <i>Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response</i> Page 29
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible environmental stewardship of marine resources and infrastructure by staff, partners and users. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement environmental management plans at all core sites. <i>Harbours</i> Page 43 • Continue environmental assessment and remediation of marine aids sites for operation and divestiture, completed by 2007. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Page 24 • Continue environmental assessment of works approved for construction under the <i>Navigable Waters Protection Act</i>. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Page 24
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client satisfaction. 	<p>All of the business lines strive to achieve client satisfaction in the delivery of their services. The following are examples of specific activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernization of oceans governance. <i>Habitat Management and Environmental Science</i> Page 34 • Promotion of knowledge/information sharing and stakeholder engagement. <i>Habitat Management and Environmental Science</i> Page 34

Key Results Commitment: Safe, efficient and accessible waterways and harbours	
Planned Results	Related Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive, efficient, timely and responsive marine communications and traffic services network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase efficiency in commercial traffic movements resulting in clients' improved operational and economic performance by improving information management technology in continuing the development/deployment of information on marine navigation systems. <i>Marine Communications and Traffic Services</i> Page 25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient and effective aids to navigation infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a long-term strategy for the Canadian Coast Guard's involvement in waterways structures by 2003-04, including a plan for divestiture and the upkeep and maintenance of those structures remaining under the responsibility of waterways. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Page 24 • Continue to improve the electronic version of the Notices to Mariners. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Page 23 • Continue to promote the use of electronic navigation systems. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Page 23 • Continue the implementation of partnering agreements with coastal communities. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Page 23 • Examine the future of LORAN-C (a hyperbolic radio navigation system) and communicate the decision. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Page 23
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe and efficient movement of marine traffic through ice-covered waters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to investigate improvement in surveillance capability in ice-covered waters. <i>Marine Communication and Traffic Services</i> Page 25 • Continue to work with the Canadian Ice Service to provide timely and accurate ice information bulletins and ice routing advice. <i>Icebreaking Operations</i> Page 28 • Develop an ice regime concept for Arctic icebreaking operations, to set ice classification standards for vessels navigating in Arctic ice conditions. <i>Icebreaking Operations</i> Page 28 • Continue to provide ice escort service to commercial shippers. <i>Icebreaking Operations</i> Page 28 • Continue management of and improvements to Canadian Coast Guard ice control structures in the St. Lawrence (e.g., ice booms). <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Page 24
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-quality products on Canadian waterways and harbours through data acquisition, data analysis, data manipulation and integration of information to ensure safe and efficient navigation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct hydrographic surveys in priority areas of Canadian and bordering international waters. <i>Hydrography</i> Page 36 • Produce new and updated documents to ensure that all nautical charts (paper and electronic) and related publications are available at all times for vessels navigating in Canadian and bordering international waters. <i>Hydrography</i> Page 36 • Produce new metric, bilingual charts of areas where existing charts are outdated. <i>Hydrography</i> Page 36 • Continue to explore new technologies related to Canadian Hydrographic Services, expand product marketing, enhance internal tools for development of products and maintain training in new applications. <i>Hydrography</i> Page 36

Key Results Commitment: Safe, efficient and accessible waterways and harbours (continued)	
Planned Results	Related Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-quality products on Canadian waterways and harbours through data acquisition, data analysis, data manipulation and integration of information to ensure safe and efficient navigation. (continued) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and document procedures from planning to data acquisition through production and distribution of products to conform to the ISO 9000:2000 standard for accreditation on June 1, 2001. <i>Hydrography</i> Page 36 Continue provision of regular, timely and relevant information to users on the conditions of the major Canadian waterways using the Internet (http://www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca/mns-snm/main.htm) i.e., Notices to Mariners, water level information. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Page 24 Improve the management of channel bathymetry monitoring (e.g., sounding/surveys program). <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Page 24
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response to maritime search-and-rescue incidents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that program-related training requirements for Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response and sea-going personnel are met. <i>Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response</i> Page 29 Continue to improve communication capability through system modernization and technical upgrade. <i>Marine Communications and Traffic Services</i> Page 26 Continue to contribute to the North Atlantic Ice Patrol. <i>Icebreaking Operations</i> Page 28
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harbours critical to the fishing industry open and in good repair. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce incidence of substandard operating conditions at core fishing harbours. <i>Harbours</i> Page 43 Develop policies for icebreaker support to sealing vessels and fishing harbour breakouts. <i>Icebreaking Operations</i> Page 28
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harbour divestiture/ rationalization initiatives to reduce non-critical harbour inventory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispose/divest non-core fishing harbours as funding permits. <i>Harbours</i> Page 43 Divest remaining recreational harbours as funding permits. <i>Harbours</i> Page 43
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory framework and prevention programs that support safe and responsible recreational boating. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish governance structures and develop governance regulations based on the <i>Canada Shipping Act</i> Track II passage. <i>Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response</i> Page 29 Continue the implementation of the major new regulating measures to improve boating safety including mandatory operator competency, age and horsepower restrictions and modernization of the <i>Small Vessel Regulations</i>. <i>Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response</i> Page 30 Amend and modernize the <i>Navigable Waters Protection Act</i> to simplify the regulatory framework and ensure its responsiveness to regulatees by 2003. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Page 24
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual deliveries by ship to Northern settlements and military sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide administrative and operational support to the government of Nunavut as it assumes responsibility for the Eastern Arctic Sealift. <i>Icebreaking Operations</i> Page 28

Key Results Commitment: Safe, efficient and accessible waterways and harbours (continued)	
Planned Results	Related Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic and operational benefits through marine trade and commerce. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and update <i>Waterways National Manoeuvring Guidelines</i>, including revisions based on international standards for the purpose of maintaining vessel safety within the confines of national commercial waterways (http://www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca/mns-snm/guide/main.htm). <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Page 23 Continue to improve information management technologies in support of efficient Canadian industry operations. <i>Marine Communications and Traffic Services</i> Page 26 Increase efficiency in commercial vessel movements resulting in client's improved operational and economic performance through icebreaking and escort services in ice-covered waters. <i>Icebreaking Operations</i> Page 28 Ensure ice-bound harbours are made accessible to marine shipping through the provision of harbour breakouts and ship escorts. <i>Icebreaking Operations</i> Page 28 Improve provision of regular, timely and relevant information to users on the bottom condition of the major Canadian waterways using the Internet. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Page 24 Continue channel depth management for the international waterways of the Great Lakes including dredging spoil disposal requirements. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Page 24 Review alternate service delivery of water depth forecasts for major commercial waterways, addressing the needs of the shipping community (http://www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca/mns-snm/amag/main.htm). <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Page 24 Continue the modernization and upgrading of channel management and user information systems, including introduction of Geographical Information Systems and Internet communication. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Page 24 Develop and implement aquaculture site application and marking guidelines to facilitate and streamline the approval process for aquaculture operations under the <i>Navigable Waters Protection Act</i>. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Page 24 Examine the <i>Navigable Waters Protection Act</i> permit period for aquaculture site approvals to provide better business security for aquaculturists. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Page 24
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preservation of property from flood damage caused by ice build-up. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor ice conditions and water levels in anticipation of flood risks, preventing the formation of ice jams and facilitating ice flow during spring break-up. <i>Icebreaking Operations</i> Page 27 Continue the management of and improvement to Canadian Coast Guard ice control structures in the St. Lawrence. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Page 24
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation of users in harbour management and cost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the number of fishing harbours managed under Harbour Authorities to cover all core sites. <i>Harbours</i> Page 43
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A more effective, balanced and flexible means of protecting the public right to safe navigation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend and modernize the <i>Navigable Waters Protection Act</i> beginning with public consultations in early 2001; present a Memorandum to Cabinet in fall 2001, and receive approval for preparation of a draft Bill. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Page 24

Key Results Commitment: Safe, efficient and accessible waterways and harbours (continued)	
Planned Results	Related Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client satisfaction. 	<p>All of the business lines strive to achieve client satisfaction in the delivery of their services. The following are examples of specific activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve information to clients on various websites, including information on channel conditions, notices to mariners publications, ice conditions, Government On-Line, manoeuvring guidelines, environmental response issues updates, boating safety information, etc. <i>All business lines</i> • Provide information to clients/stakeholders through new or improved electronic systems and tools for aids to navigation services, marine navigation systems, oil spills information, Office of Boating Safety education (1-800 number), search-and-rescue information management system, and environmental response and emergency preparedness systems. <i>All business lines</i> • Develop and deliver publications on aids to navigation services. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> and <i>Marine Communications and Traffic Services</i> Pages 23 and 25 • Conduct client participation and/or satisfaction, awareness and level-of-service surveys. <i>All business lines</i> • Promote through mass-media and promotional events boating safety education and other projects such as the aids modernization. <i>All business lines</i> • Maintain client consultation at national, regional or local levels on specific initiatives and cost-recovery decisions to ensure user needs are being addressed while meeting program resources constraints. <i>All business lines</i> • Maintain client consultation processes and develop partnering agreements with clients, stakeholders, volunteers and coastal communities. <i>All business lines</i> • Develop and deliver a navigable waters training program to enable and facilitate navigable waters protection service delivery at the area and district level. <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> Page 24 • Engage the commercial shipping clients, primarily through the Marine Advisory Board and Regional Advisory Boards, to renew the Marine Services Fees. <i>Marine Navigation Services, Marine Communications and Traffic Services</i> and <i>Icebreaking Operations</i> Pages 23, 26 and 28 • Participate in the development of a marine information electronic network for users (Marine Electronic Highway). <i>Marine Navigation Services</i> and <i>Marine Communications and Traffic Services</i> Pages 23 and 25 • Maintain and build on healthy relations with client-partners. <i>Harbours</i> Page 42

3.2 Details by Business Line



Objective

To provide and ensure efficient operation of aids to navigation to assist mariners in determining their position in relation to land and hidden dangers, in order to reduce navigation risk and vessel transit time, in support of a safe and environmentally sound national transportation system.

Description

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

Net Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalents

	Forecast Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04
Net Planned Spending (in millions of dollars)	123.0	98.9	107.3	108.4
Full-time Equivalents	1,116	1,040	1,040	1,040

Details on Related Activities

MNS will continue the modernization of aids to navigation infrastructure to respond to modern needs of marine users for safe navigation. MNS will:

- Provide more effective conventional aids to navigation by continuing the development and implementation of the five-year buoy initiative, continuing the evaluation of large plastic buoys, evaluating synthetic mooring systems for buoys, evaluating laser range lights and monitoring the performance of existing equipment to identify areas of improvement.
- Provide the right mix of electronic and conventional aids to navigation and assess on a national level the future of the hyperbolic radio navigation system LORAN-C.
- Continue to assist the Canadian Hydrographic Service in the identification of priorities for the implementation of electronic charts in Canadian waterways.
- Promote domestic and international use of the Differential Global Positioning System and, in concert with Transport Canada, of Electronic Chart Systems and Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems (Marine Electronic Highway).

MNS will continue the modernization, maintenance, implementation and upgrading of information systems such as the national databases on the utilization of Canadian waterways;

the Aids Program Information System, the Marine Aids Costing Model and the Navigable Waters Database System to contribute to economic and operational benefits for marine trade and commerce.

MNS will develop a national training program for new officers and cross-training of other sector personnel to enable improved area service delivery across Canada.

The Canadian Coast Guard will pursue amendments to the *Navigable Waters Protection Act* to:

- Simplify the regulatory framework and ensure its responsiveness to regulatees.
- Respond to changing water use patterns, changing technology, changing governance strategies and fiscal pressures.
- Provide increased efficiency in assessing how works in navigable waters will affect navigation.

Amendments to the *Canada Shipping Act*, specifically Part VI dealing with the Receiver of Wreck provisions, will also be pursued to update these provisions and reduce the administrative burden related to storage and disposal of wrecks.

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

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

A long-term strategy for the Canadian Coast Guard's involvement in waterways structures will be developed and implemented, including a plan for divestiture of structures not required under our mandate and the upkeep and maintenance of those structures remaining under the responsibility of the Canadian Coast Guard, to ensure that the structures continue to perform their functions of maintaining safe channels and the safe movement of ships.

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





Objective

To provide communications and traffic services for the marine community and for the benefit of the public at large to ensure: safety of life at sea in response to international agreements; protection of the environment through traffic management; efficient movement of shipping; and information for business and national interests.

Description

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

Net Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalents

	Forecast Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04
Net Planned Spending (in millions of dollars)	80.0	67.9	60.3	60.3
Full-time Equivalents	840	759	759	759

Details on Related Activities

MCTS continually reviews its infrastructure in order to provide possibilities for further efficiencies through the application of technological changes.

MCTS will:

- Improve its surveillance capability via the development of implementation strategies/plans for universal Automatic Identification System technology in partnership with marine industries observing international technical and operational standards. The Automatic Identification System is at the leading edge of marine navigation technology and offers both mariners and competent authorities a more efficient and cost-effective means of service delivery.
- Participate in the development of the Marine Electronic Highway (a marine information electronic network), to improve information to users, initially through the application of an Automatic Identification System to track and exchange information with ships.

- ❑ Improve its communications capability by continuing the implementation of the Global Maritime Distress Safety System. This international system uses terrestrial and satellite technology and shipboard radio systems to provide a more effective distress alerting system. It was developed to save lives by adding specialized functionality to the current radiocommunications system. The implementation of Very High Frequency – Digital Selective Calling at selected sites in Canada and High Frequency – Digital Selective Calling in the Canadian Arctic should be completed by year 2002-03 and July 1, 2001, respectively.
- ❑ Improve its information management technology in continuing the development/ deployment of its National Information on Marine Navigation System. This real-time information system will significantly enhance MCTS operations and automate the collection, processing, display and distribution of timely and accurate marine information for the benefit of marine industry.

Did You Know?

An MCTS officer is available to the mariner traversing Canadian waters 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The communication and traffic systems provide the mariner with an invaluable service in responding to their safety and environmental needs.



 Visit us at: <http://www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca/mcts-sctm>
Marine Communications and Traffic Services



Objective

To support economic activities by facilitating safe and efficient movement of marine traffic through ice-covered waters in the Arctic and in southern waters which includes the Great Lakes and East Coast of Canada. To decrease the risk of flooding in areas prone to or threatened by it as a result of ice build-up. To ensure Northern settlements and military sites are resupplied annually.

Description

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

Net Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalents

	Forecast Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04
Net Planned Spending (in millions of dollars)	39.5	45.5	41.1	41.1
Full-time Equivalents	470	404	404	404

Details on Related Activities

The Icebreaking Program has moved from the historical practice of providing a wide range of free services to a more client-focused, demand-driven service that reflects recent downsizing activities. Commercial users now pay a percentage of the allocated costs in the form of an Icebreaking Service Fee. The business line must carefully balance the needs of commercial user groups with the general public’s interests, such as flood control and support to Northern or remote sites. The challenge will be to match the ice season and client requirements with service capacity on a year-to-year basis so that resources are used to maximum efficiency. Of particular note will be the issues of sharply rising costs and the continued requests for extensions of the icebreaking season due to global climate change which will impact the ability of the program to operate effectively within assigned budgets.

The Canada/United States Treaty for Icebreaking Operations in the Great Lakes has been reviewed and renewed this year for another five-year period. The agreement provides for the joint co-ordination of icebreaking activities in the Great Lakes in order to optimize the efficiency of icebreaking resources in those waters.

The Icebreaking Program will maintain international expertise and recognition by continuing its involvement with the United States Coast Guard, the North Atlantic Ice Patrol and other governments involved with icebreaking. It will strengthen its alliance with Transport Canada's Marine Safety Branch for the Harmonization of Polar Ship Rules, to protect Canada's positions and take a proactive role in forums dealing with ice operations or ships operating in ice. Policy development will continue regarding requests for services in new areas or dates, activities within harbours and the introduction of ice standards for southern Canadian waters. An economic study on the benefits of icebreaking services will continue. Preliminary results indicate that benefits far out weigh the costs of the service, which demonstrates value for tax dollars spent. For example, port employment in areas affected by ice during the winter season exceeds 30,000 jobs with a taxable income of over \$600 million.



	<p>Visit us at: http://www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca/ice-gla</p> <p>Icebreaking Operations</p>
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Objective

To save lives and protect the marine environment.

Description

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

Net Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalents

	Forecast Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04
Net Planned Spending (in millions of dollars)	130.7	122.5	121.8	111.7
Full-time Equivalents	1,120	1,066	1,066	1,066

Details on Related Activities

RSER will continue to respond to marine oil and emergencies through the following initiatives:

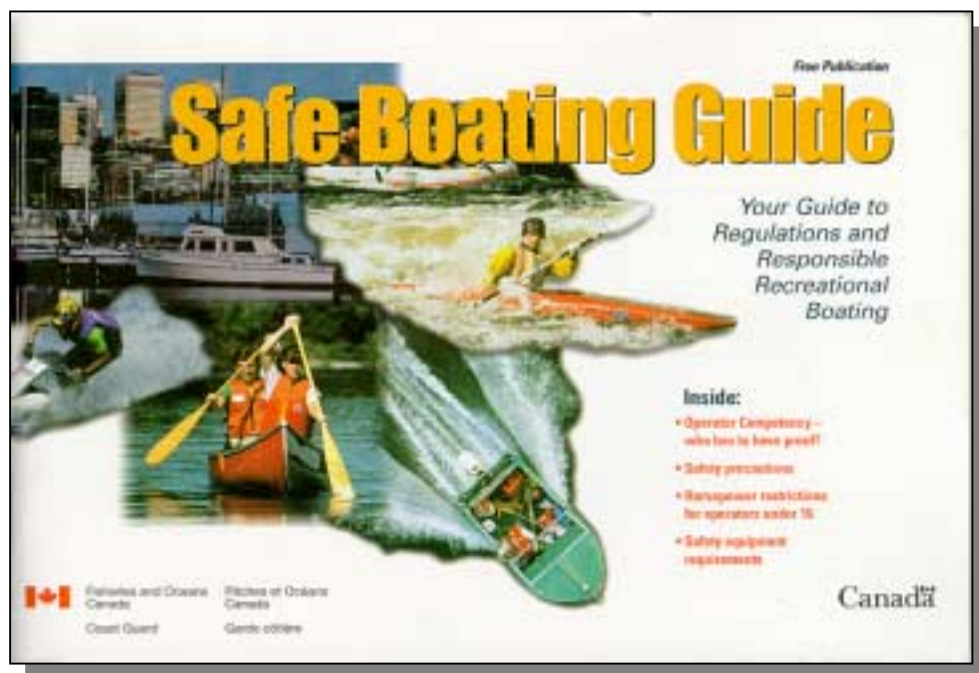
- Review the Response Organization submissions for the 2001-04 certification period.
- Develop the necessary options to address hazards and noxious substances spills in the Canadian marine environment.
- Develop and implement the marine pollution incident reporting system.
- Put in place international response mechanisms and provide leadership both nationally and internationally by signing accords with the United States, Denmark and France.

RSER will implement the following planned activities to respond to search-and-rescue incidents:

- Ensure that program-related training requirements for RSER and sea-going personnel are met by finalizing a training policy, developing a long-term training plan and developing new courses as required.
- Strengthen our partnership by assisting the Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary (CCGA) in evolving into a more effective, capable, national organization. To accomplish this, we will renew the DFO/CCGA contribution agreement by March 31, 2002.

RSER will continue implementing major new regulating measures, including mandatory operator competency, age and horsepower restrictions and modernization of the *Small Vessel*

Regulations, to improve boating safety and to ensure regulatory framework and prevention programs are in place to support safe and responsible recreational boating. The new measures will be implemented by advising and supporting the provinces in administering the *Boating Restrictions Regulations*, by continuing the accreditation of boating safety courses and tests, by ensuring pleasure craft compliance with the *Small Vessel Construction Standard* and by promoting boating safety to reduce loss of lives.



Visit us at: <http://www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca/rser-ssie>

Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response



Objective

To provide a reliable scientific basis for the conservation of marine, anadromous fishery resources and for the sustainable development of marine aquaculture; and to provide scientific information on ocean and coastal waters and ecosystems in support of integrated resource management, offshore development, climate prediction, marine services, coastal engineering, defence and shipping.

Description

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

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

Net Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalents

	Forecast Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04
Net Planned Spending (in millions of dollars)	152.9	141.6	142.8	144.8
Full-time Equivalents	1,180	1,245	1,237	1,237

Details on Related Activities

Stock status information will be provided on major stocks in Pacific, Atlantic and Arctic regions. Data collection will continue to benefit from contributions from the fishing industry and continued efforts will be made to involve external participants from the academic community and industry in review of assessments. Dissemination of assessment results will be through the Department's website (<http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/csas>). We will work closely with the Fisheries Management sector in developing the objectives-based fisheries management initiative, which will contribute to implementing precautionary approaches and ecosystem approaches to resource conservation by basing fisheries management plans on

objectives, measurable targets and limits, and explicit risk analyses. It is anticipated that several pilot projects in this area will be conducted in the reporting year. Results from a strategic review of the Department's stock assessment program conducted during 2000-01 will be available in April 2001 and will help to orient this program in the future. Results of the review are expected to define gaps in the current program, areas where reallocations could be considered and new demands on the program. We will continue to consider how best to implement co-management approaches in stock assessment with Aboriginal communities.

Overall co-ordination for the new DFO Species at Risk Program will be provided by working closely with all sectors and regions. New funding allocated to this program will be directed efficiently to assessment, protection and recovery of aquatic species at risk, and to ensuring that DFO activities are co-ordinated with Environment Canada, other federal departments and provinces. Close contacts will be maintained with Environment Canada on the development of species-at-risk legislation and with the Committee on Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada which advises Canadian jurisdictions on the status of species at risk. The development of a DFO strategy on biodiversity will be facilitated in line with the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy and a co-ordinated approach to biodiversity science will be developed in co-operation with other federal departments. Ecosystem objectives for integrated fisheries and ocean management will be developed in collaboration with the Oceans sector and other DFO sectors.

DFO scientists will investigate the effect of ocean climate variability on the productivity of living aquatic resources and the role of the ocean in the global climate system. They will continue to develop the Department's capacity to use modern technologies (e.g., satellites and automated floats) to determine and interpret ocean features such as biological productivity, hydrodynamic processes, surface and water column properties. They will also pursue aquaculture and fish health research leading to technologies and knowledge, to culture new species and to prevent the spread of pathogens. The Department will initiate the Aquaculture Research and Development Program, which will provide funds for research and development projects in aquaculture that respond to industry priorities and are jointly funded by them. These efforts will lead to improved industry competitiveness and increased public confidence in a sustainable aquaculture industry.

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

	<i>Visit us at:</i> http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/science
	http://www.meds-sdmm.dfo-mpo.gc.ca
Fisheries and Oceans Science	



3.2.6 Habitat Management and Environmental Science

Objective

To achieve marine environmental and fish habitat protection and conservation through an integrated approach.

Description

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

Net Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalent

	Forecast Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04
Net Planned Spending (in millions of dollars)	131.5	97.2	92.3	80.8
Full-time Equivalents	637	667	667	667

Details on Related Activities

To achieve conservation and sustainable development of Canada's oceans by:

- Articulating Canada's Oceans Strategy to provide a comprehensive policy framework for managing activities affecting coastal, estuarine and marine ecosystems.
- Establishing supporting policies, guidelines and processes that include national frameworks for managing key elements of the strategy.
- Promoting shared stewardship through modernization of oceans' governance; development of integrated management plans for coastal and offshore areas in each of Canada's three oceans; knowledge/information sharing; and public awareness, education and engagement.
- Improving conservation and protection of ocean resources, habitats and areas of special interest through designation of a minimum of five Marine Protected Areas and establishment of marine environmental quality guidelines, objectives and criteria.
- Participating in conservation and research initiatives with other nations, and contributing to international, national and regional conferences on oceans' policy, management and conservation issues.

To achieve conservation, restoration and development of Canada's marine and freshwater habitats by:

- Implementing a new Habitat Management Program in the three Prairie provinces and Ontario through resources allocated to the Habitat Management Program.
- Enhancing capacity in Quebec and Atlantic Canada for early interventions.
- Building capacity to monitor effectiveness of mitigation and compensation techniques and to provide program support in response to legal challenges.
- Implementing recommendations of the 1999 Habitat Referral study through the Habitat Management Blueprint Initiative, with increased emphasis on the proactive strategies described in the DFO Policy for the Management of Fish Habitat (1986).
- Participating in the five-year review of the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* and responding to changes in the legislation and process changes related to projects triggered by *Law List Regulations*.
- Enabling community organizations to undertake fish habitat conservation and restoration projects in the Pacific Region, creation of related stewardship co-ordinators and habitat auxiliaries, federal and provincial co-operation, development and strengthening of partnerships, and resource and watershed stewardship activities.

To achieve scientific understanding by:

- Co-ordinating multi-stakeholder reviews of issues requiring science support.
- Enhancing client/stakeholder engagement in the identification of issues, selection of priorities and evaluation of scientific results.
- Communicating and disseminating the results of scientific research, and allowing greater access to scientific data and information.
- Collecting and analyzing scientific data and information from a variety of sources.
- Building capacity to deliver science advice to support the program and policy objectives of Oceans and Habitat Management, and other internal and external clients where appropriate.
- Increasing capacity to support legal challenges and provide guidance for effectiveness monitoring.
- Promoting partnering and leveraging opportunities to further strategic research alliances with key clients/stakeholders.

To achieve client satisfaction by:

- Effectively using the Minister's Advisory Council on Oceans to engage clients on oceans issues.
- Addressing local concerns and opportunities at the field level in an integrated manner through the establishment of area-based program management and service delivery.

- ❑ Raising public awareness and educating clients through a variety of media, training programs, university outreach, development of curriculum materials for schools and fostering of community involvement programs.
- ❑ Knowledge and information management that includes conducting business in an electronic environment that meets Government On-Line objectives and deadlines, and development of an Oceans Program Activity Tracking portal for accessing ocean-related program information.
- ❑ Establishing partnerships with other federal departments and provincial natural resource management agencies which promote a one-window relationship for clients.

Did You Know?

- *Oceans 11* gives students in Nova Scotia an opportunity to acquire scientific background and awareness of oceans, career opportunities and oceans management practices that will contribute to healthy oceans.
- Students in Newfoundland and Labrador will benefit from a unique partnership between DFO and the voluntary sector that will result in better access to information and greater awareness of oceans conservation.
- "Junior Ambassadors of the Ocean" at West-Mont school in Metchosin, British Columbia, is a pilot project that educates on oceans issues and rewards students along the path to becoming ocean stewards.
- The Arctic Marine Education Curriculum is designed to enhance awareness and understanding of ocean ecosystems and related human activities for Grade 10 students living in the North.
- Laurentian Region has supported the development of "One River, One School: an educational project on the protection of the St. Lawrence River and the Oceans". This project was proposed by a non-governmental organization, Les Amis des Jardins de Métis in partnership with a primary school.





Visit us at: <http://www.oceansconservation.com>
<http://www.oceanscanada.com>

Habitat Management and Environmental Science



Objective

To provide a reliable scientific basis to enhance the safety and efficiency of navigation for vessels operating in Canadian and bordering international waters.

Description

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

Net Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalent

	Forecast Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04
Net Planned Spending (in millions of dollars)	25.8	27.4	27.4	27.4
Full-time Equivalent	312	322	322	322

Details on Related Activities

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

CHS is addressing a large number of demands. Among the most pressing issues is the backlog of Notices to Mariners, exacerbated by the Canadian Coast Guard’s Marine Aids Modernization Program and the need to upgrade the ageing portfolio of charts. As an example, in the Pacific Region alone, the number of draft Notices to Mariners received from the Canadian Coast Guard increased almost five-fold from 34 in 1999-2000 to 199 in 2000-01.

In 2001-02, CHS plans to produce 8 new paper charts, 34 new editions of paper charts, 51 new Electronic Navigational Charts and 85 new editions of Electronic Navigational Charts. Over the reporting period, CHS plans to update its existing inventory of 482 Electronic Navigational Charts.

Twelve new editions of *Sailing Directions* and the annual editions of *List of Lights* (two volumes), *Radio Aids to Marine Navigation* (three volumes) and *Notices to Mariners* (two volumes) will be published, as well as the 2001-02 *Canadian Tide and Current Tables* (seven volumes).

These navigational charts and related nautical publications are the products on which most of CHS's human and financial resources will be deployed over the next fiscal year.

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

CHS continually seeks opportunities to increase the efficacy of DFO hydrographic program delivery. Currently, several alternate service delivery devices are integrated into the CHS program. CHS intends to further review alternate service delivery opportunities and organizational strategies with a view to establishing a more holistic approach to meeting the program demands of all stakeholders.

Did You Know?

- On a multi-beam survey, CHS discovered sand waves of 20 metres amplitude in 350 metres of water off Gabriola Island, British Columbia.
- CHS now has a tidal prediction website covering all regions of Canada and providing prediction information for over 400 locations. Please visit our website at <http://www.chs-shc.dfo-mpo.gc.ca>.
- CHS is connecting Canadians to water level observations for the St. Lawrence River (between Montréal and Ile-aux-Coudres) and also to continuous tidal data predictions for Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. This information is available by calling 1-877-775-0790.
- In 2000, CHS arranged to have the Bowie Seamount, a proposed future offshore Marine Protected Area, surveyed with deep water multi-beam.



Visit us at: <http://www.chs-shc.dfo-mpo.gc.ca>

Hydrography



Objective

To conserve and protect Canada’s fishery resource and, in partnership with stakeholders, assure its sustainable utilization.

Description

Fisheries Management is responsible for fisheries management functions in all provinces and territories and within and adjacent to Canada’s 200-mile fisheries zones. Its jurisdiction includes the inland river systems and lakes in all provinces, except where authority for the management of inland fisheries has been delegated to the province or territory. It also includes management in Canadian portions of transboundary rivers, shared management of interception fisheries in international waters, and management of Aboriginal, recreational and commercial fishing in Canadian coastal waters. Fisheries Management is also responsible for negotiating international arrangements to advance Canada’s fisheries conservation interests in co-operation with other government departments, and negotiating and administering international treaties and agreements affecting bilateral and multilateral fisheries relations.

The objectives of Fisheries Management are complemented by the delivery of capacity-reduction programs such as the Canadian Fisheries Adjustment and Recovery Plan, the Atlantic Groundfish Strategy and the Northern Cod Adjustment and Recovery Program, so as to respond to the Supreme Court decision in the *Marshall* case. These special programs address specific needs for a specified period of time.

Net Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalents

	Forecast Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04
Net Planned Spending (in millions of dollars)	484.9	251.0	231.2	227.3
Full-time Equivalents	1,534	1,583	1,563	1,563

Details on Related Activities

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

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

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

The sector's efforts are directed at the achievement of nine objectives and related activities supporting these efforts as follows:

- Conserve, protect, restore and maintain fisheries stocks.
 - Implement Integrated Fisheries Management Plans for all key fisheries.
 - Introduce performance measures for Integrated Fisheries Management Plans through the application of objectives-based management.
 - Introduce of the precautionary approach and ecosystem-based management to the Integrated Fisheries Management Plans process.
 - Launch Phase II of the Atlantic Fisheries Policy Review to activate key elements of the policy, including developing options for institutional change in Fisheries Management decision making and arrangements for determining access and allocations.
 - Provide strategic enforcement programs to ensure the achievement of conservation objectives of Integrated Fisheries Management Plans.

- Address Aboriginal and treaty rights.
 - Implement an ongoing program to negotiate longer-term practical fisheries arrangements that address the treaty rights affirmed by the Supreme Court in the *Marshall* decision.
 - Ensure that Aboriginal rights to fish are incorporated into the development of Integrated Fisheries Management Plans.
 - Support the implementation of the five-year fisheries management agreement with the Nisga'a.
 - Implement the Aboriginal Fishery Officer initiative to develop the capacity of First Nations people to assist in the management of fisheries.
 - Continue the Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy to increase the role of Aboriginal groups in co-operative fisheries.
 - Support the development and negotiation of land claims and self-government agreements.

- ❑ Ensure sustainable use of the resource.
 - Continue to develop Integrated Fisheries Management Plans for Pacific salmon fisheries that promote coho stock rebuilding and incorporate selective harvesting practices.
 - Support and foster the development of selective fishing methods for all fisheries.
 - Implement the next phase of the Fisheries Information Management Program initiative to provide accurate and timely data to better manage the fisheries.
 - Continue the development of enforcement-related information systems used to monitor, measure and enhance program effectiveness.
 - Develop and integrate information systems that will provide enforcement personnel real-time access to information they require to ensure compliance with the conservation management measures.

- ❑ Ensure compliance with Conservation Harvesting Plans.
 - Actively participate with other sectors, departments, the provinces, and other agencies and interests to increase awareness, support and implementation of the Oceans Strategy and build involvement around integrated Fisheries Management Plans.

- ❑ Manage fisheries to contribute to economically and environmentally sustainable benefits for Canadians.
 - Implement the Pacific Salmon Endowment Funds.
 - Implement the Atlantic Recreational Fishing Licence.
 - Expand further the application of the co-management concept.

- ❑ Ensure transparent and fair licence and allocation decisions.
 - Develop options for changes in governance arrangements in licensing and allocation decision making and extend users' accountability through co-management arrangements.

- ❑ Achieve shared responsibility and accountability.
 - In partnership with the commercial fishing industry, implement the code of conduct for Responsible Fishing Operations.
 - In consultation with industry, the provinces and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, develop a post-harvest code of conduct.
 - Develop and implement enforcement protocols with stakeholders.

- ❑ Advance sovereignty and international interests.
 - Participate in the full implementation of the United Nations Fisheries Agreement.
 - Foster the greater involvement of stakeholders in the development of objectives and strategies for meetings on international issues.

- Promote the development of international standards, practices and criteria for eco-labeling of marine fisheries products, based on the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization code of conduct.
 - Participate in international forums aimed at the development of internationally sanctioned strategic enforcement initiatives to curb illegal, unreported, unregulated fishing activities.
- Achieve excellence in programs and people.
- Implement plans and strategies, including a sectoral long-term capital plan, to maintain the ability to meet core responsibilities while addressing sectoral and departmental budgetary constraints.
 - Begin implementation of the Government On-Line initiative.
 - Ensure that the sector is successful in meeting its obligations in terms of the *Employment Equity Act* and *Official Languages Act*.
 - Continue to explore the use of new emerging technologies to improve the effectiveness of the enforcement program and promote the health and safety of enforcement personnel.



First Nations Fisheries Training Conference. A co-operative effort by the Atlantic Policy Congress of First Nations Chiefs and DFO.



Visit us at: <http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca>

Fisheries Management



Objective

To keep harbours critical to the fishing industry open and in good repair. To divest from inventory the recreational harbours.

Description

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

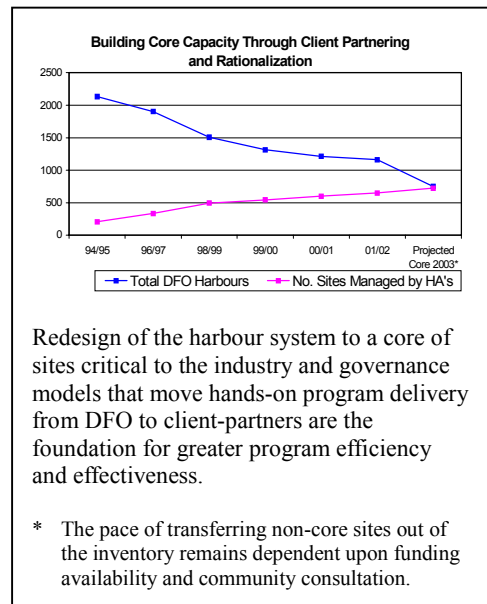
Net Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalents

	Forecast Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04
Net Planned Spending (in millions of dollars)	79.7	79.3	60.1	60.1
Full-time Equivalents	85	85	85	85

Details on Related Activities

The prime goal is to achieve a smaller, safer and more affordable system of core fishing harbours, managed and partly financed by clients. Main thrusts will include maintenance of productive and healthy partnerships while expanding stakeholder participation and empowerment in program delivery, creation of new partnerships, further inventory reductions and overall improvements in public safety and program effectiveness. Key activities will focus on integrity of the program, its assets and its client relations by:

- Reducing unsafe/poor harbour performance ratings (from the current level of 28%).



- ❑ Concentrating funds on core harbour maintenance while seeking alternate funding sources for disposal of non-core sites.
- ❑ Engaging stakeholders in resolution of common issues and in designing program direction through a national advisory process.
- ❑ Working with partner organizations to help secure their financial viability, business acumen and their competency and independence in delivering the local program.

At the same time, it is essential to provide a more affordable and better aligned capital asset base through alternate service delivery and rationalization by:

- ❑ Finalizing the core harbour system at a maximum of 750 sites critical to users while divesting remaining non-core inventory (including recreational sites) consistent with alternate funding availability.
- ❑ Expanding Harbour Authority management from the current level of 76% to 100% of core sites.
- ❑ Providing support to Harbour Authorities wanting greater autonomy and flexibility with respect to harbour maintenance.

Did You Know?

Ocean Net is committed to helping reverse pollution of the world's oceans. It sponsors programs for location and retrieval of lost fishing nets (ghost nets), development of Marine Conservation Areas and development and promotion of educational material on ways to eliminate pollution.

While much success has been achieved and these actions will improve our overall ability to address mandated objectives, there are ongoing funding issues. Remaining gaps in budget capacity to stem the rust-out problem and meet ongoing life-cycle costing requirements of core harbour infrastructure must be identified and addressed. Without relief, public safety and liability concerns will worsen and will quickly erode a successful partnering track record and client confidence in DFO.

In spite of the challenges, program results over the planning period will add value to government-wide objectives through greater citizen engagement, support to small business and economic diversity, increased socio-economic benefits for coastal communities, better public security and improved environmental stewardship of key coastal locations.



Ocean Net charter is presented to Bauline Harbour Authority of Newfoundland.



Visit us at: http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/sch/menu_e.htm

Small Craft Harbours



Objective

To provide efficient sea and air support to the Fisheries and Oceans program areas of Marine Navigation Services; Marine Communications and Traffic Services; Icebreaking Operations; Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response; Fisheries Management; Fisheries and Oceans Science; and Hydrography.

Description

Fleet Management consists of the acquisition, maintenance and scheduling of the Department's vessel and air fleets in support of the above program areas. The funding to crew and to operate the Fleet is provided by the above program areas. Fleet Management also arranges for any augmentation of fleet capabilities by arranging for other government departments and the private sector to provide additional sea and air support to the programs.

Net Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalents

	Forecast Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04
Net Planned Spending (in millions of dollars)	174.1	147.8	140.1	137.1
Full-time Equivalents	382	334	334	334

Details on Related Activities

This is a time of tremendous change in the Canadian Coast Guard. A Headquarters Renewal Project redesigned all work processes and restructured the organization to improve service delivery to Canadians. The implementation commenced April 1, 2000, and will proceed over the next three years.

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

- Develop integrated fleet planning processes, improved business practices and reporting tools. These developments will lead to increased accountability, efficiency and effectiveness that will result in enhanced decision-making capability. By focusing on continuous improvement, Fleet Management will be able to respond more fully, and with greater flexibility, to the needs of departmental marine programs.
- Continue to implement the Base Fleet concept by matching the right types and numbers of fleet vessels to program requirements to support the efficient delivery of departmental services.

- ❑ Improve the Fleet Long-Term Capital Plan to address the timely replacement of fleet assets approaching the end of their cost-effective and safe life span to meet forecasted departmental program requirements.
- ❑ Restore search-and-rescue services in specific areas of both Atlantic and Pacific coasts to an acceptable level. This will be accomplished over a three-year timeframe by establishing eight new lifeboat stations with all required hardware, equipment and Fast Rescue Craft.
- ❑ Develop a Fleet Human Resources Plan that will consider the long-term needs of the fleet for qualified ship's crews and ship's officers. This plan will include recruitment, training and retention strategies that respond to the potential shortage of workers caused by the ageing population, the limited influx of new workers and competition for scarce marine expertise from the private sector.
- ❑ Re-examine ship crewing practices with a view to standardizing and adopting the most efficient and cost-effective national system.
- ❑ Continue to focus on marine safety and environmental protection in ship and fleet management by strengthening and enhancing Fleet Safety procedures and accountabilities in line with the International Management Code for Safe Operation of Ships and for Pollution Prevention (ISM Code).



	<p>Visit us at: http://www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Fleet Management</p>
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Objective

To support the previous business lines, the Department will maintain the infrastructure and service base required to provide staff with the information, technology and support needed to achieve the DFO vision and mission, in Canada and abroad, in a timely and cost-effective manner.

Description

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

Net Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalents

	Forecast Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04
Net Planned Spending (in millions of dollars)	230.1	237.7	242.6	243.1
Full-time Equivalents	1,121	1,059	1,050	1,050

Details on Related Activities

Corporate Services provides the infrastructure and common services the Department requires to deliver its programs and to achieve its mandate. The services provided include financial and other administrative services, human resources management, information and technology management, and real property management. Corporate Services also plays an important leadership role in developing and implementing government-wide and departmental administrative initiatives.

Corporate Services will focus on implementing the Department's newly developed Real Property Framework. The focus will be on rationalizing the Department's real property asset base so that it accords with current and foreseen needs, and investing in the realigned asset base so that it maintains the capacity to support program needs.

Through its Centre of Expertise for Alternate Service Delivery, Corporate Services will support departmental managers in planning the implementation of opportunities to deliver services more efficiently, thus contributing to the critical departmental objective of financial stability.

Corporate Services will assess the introduction of new corporate service delivery models for use within the Department. These new models will strengthen the advisory and consultative

roles of Corporate Services and so enhance organizational effectiveness and the Department's capacity to provide effective service to the public.

Corporate Services will provide leadership in implementing important government initiatives in DFO, including Government On-Line, the Universal Classification Standard and Modern Comptrollership. Corporate Services will ensure that DFO meets government objectives for these initiatives.

Corporate Services includes the Office of Environmental Co-ordination, which leads the implementation of the Government's Sustainable Development Strategy in DFO. During the planning period, the Office of Environmental Co-ordination will show meaningful progress in achieving the goals of the strategy while balancing and prioritizing available funding. In particular, it will monitor and quantify many of the sustainable development challenges facing DFO, and will seek incremental funding to manage and remediate its assets based on a schedule acceptable to central agencies.

Policy Sector plays an overarching role in advancing DFO's change and policy renewal agenda as outlined in the DFO Strategic Plan and will ensure linkages are made between key policy renewal elements. Policy Sector will also ensure appropriate mechanisms are in place to support collaborative, horizontal and strategic approaches to policy development, priority setting and decision making. Policy will:

- Continue to provide broad support for the Minister in the House of Commons, at Cabinet Committee meetings and as a member of the Canadian Council of Fisheries and Aquaculture Ministers and other ministerial councils and intergovernmental initiatives.
- Ensure policy coherence and consistency through the development of a Departmental Policy Research Framework and Academic Liaison Strategy in collaboration with sectors and regions.
- Co-ordinate development of a means to implement commitments made in DFO's recently tabled Sustainable Development Strategy.
- Continue to provide economic, trade and policy advice on a wide range of economic issues of concern to DFO both domestically and internationally.

The Department's activities related to aquaculture are co-ordinated by the Policy Sector with appropriate sectors within DFO leading on individual initiatives. The objective of DFO's Aquaculture Action Plan is to increase public confidence in the sustainable development of aquaculture and improve the global competitiveness of the Canadian industry.

There are five major components to the action plan:

- Development of an enabling policy environment for aquaculture and development of a National Aquatic Animal Health Strategy.
- Development of an enabling regulatory environment with initial priority focus on completion of priority operational guidelines and management strategies for application of regulatory authorities under the *Fisheries Act*, *Navigable Waters Protection Act*, and the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*.

- Implementation of a Program for Sustainable Aquaculture including investment in environmental and biological science, an Aquaculture Collaborative Research and Development Program, the Canadian Shellfish Sanitation Program and resources for habitat management and marine safety site review processes improvements.
- Harmonization of federal-provincial initiatives with an initial focus on coordinating federal and provincial processes related to aquaculture site lease applications.
- The development of approaches and strategies to increase public understanding of the programs and activities of Fisheries and Oceans Canada's Sustainable Aquaculture Program and Action Plan.

These activities will result in:

- A clear, consistent and effective interpretation and application of the federal government's regulatory framework.
- Industry awareness of and compliance with DFO regulatory responsibilities for aquaculture (including habitat management, fisheries management, and marine safety).
- Decision-making increasingly based on sound scientific knowledge.
- The protection of environmental, human and aquatic animal health, as well as international trade.
- Increased productivity and diversification of sustainable aquaculture.

As well, the harmonization of federal-provincial processes related to the development of the aquaculture sector will ensure comprehensive consideration of environmental and socio-economic issues in decision-making and an efficient and streamlined approach to the delivery of the regulatory framework for aquaculture and site approval process.



4 Joint Initiatives

4.1 Horizontal Initiatives

4.1.1 Legislative and Regulatory Initiatives

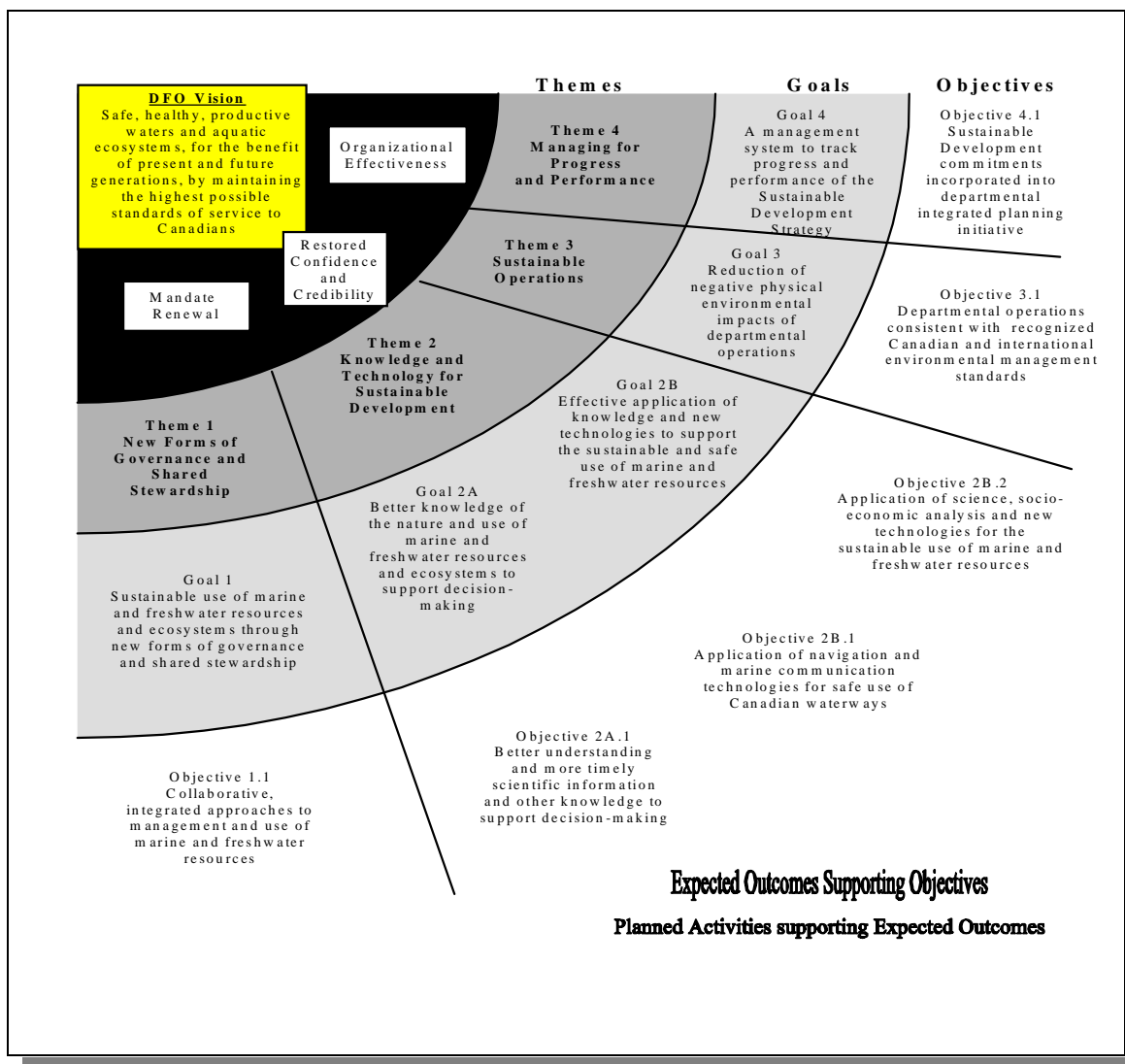
Sector	Legislation and Regulations	Planned Results
<i>Canadian Coast Guard</i>	<p><i>Boating Restriction Regulations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add and adjust restrictions to ensure safety of boaters and other users of the waterway in 2001-02. • Introduce Universal Shoreline Speed Restriction for British Columbia inland waters and add False Creek and Columbia River to the <i>Boating Restriction Regulations</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in injury and death on Canadian waterways. • Increased safety and environmental protection.
<i>Policy</i>	<p><i>Amendments to Provincial Fishery Regulations (Quebec, Ontario, Yukon, Maritimes)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve fisheries management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved fisheries management and enforcement.
<i>Oceans</i>	<p><i>Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Marine Protected Areas, e.g., XwaYeN (Race Rocks), Endeavour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of biologically diverse area. • Conservation and protection of a unique habitat with high diversity and productivity.
<i>Fisheries Management</i>	<p><i>Pacific Fishery Regulations, 1993</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce shrimp trap and halibut licence fees (to make fees consistent with the Department's policy that fees reflect only the value of access to the resource). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To bring fees in line with DFO policy.
	<p><i>Coastal Fisheries Protection Regulations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistency with international agreement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of the United Nations Fishing Agreement.

For further details on these and other regulatory initiatives, please see http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/policy/dnload_e.htm.

4.1.2 Sustainable Development Strategies

The following narrative summarizes DFO's Sustainable Development Strategy for 2001-03, tabled in Parliament in February 2001. The full strategy and action plan are available on DFO's website at: http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/sds-sdd/index_e.htm. An e-mail address is provided there and may be used to send comments on the strategy to the Department.

DFO's Sustainable Development Strategy for 2001-03 is an integral part of a long-term and far-reaching effort by the Department to respond more effectively to new challenges and changing expectations on the part of Canadians. The following figure sketches DFO's sustainable development action plan for the next three years and shows how it relates to the departmental vision.



The DFO Sustainable Development Action Plan for 2001-03 is built around four themes. Theme 1, entitled *New Forms of Governance and Shared Stewardship*, emphasizes working with others and involving all interested stakeholders in the decision-making process, to integrate different interests and concerns in finding solutions and implementing decisions.

Our aim is to meet increasing public expectations of greater involvement in and sharing of responsibility for decisions on management and use of aquatic resources and environments. Specific action commitments include collaborating with various partners on integrated oceans management projects and increasing stakeholder involvement in fisheries management, in the delivery of marine services and in fish habitat management.

Theme 2 is called *Knowledge and Technology for Sustainable Development*. DFO is a major producer and user of knowledge and technologies. The need for knowledge and understanding and for familiarity with new technologies is increasingly important to solve environmental problems and to maintain the viability and global competitiveness of the Canadian economy and society. We have two objectives under this theme: to acquire better and more timely knowledge, and to use knowledge and new technologies more effectively.

Action commitments in this area include improving our scientific research, in part by including traditional ecological knowledge in our work. We also plan to increase our understanding of the environmental impacts of aquaculture and identify approaches to overcome adverse impacts. We plan to improve the accuracy and management of the departmental databases. Another commitment will be to test the use of the precautionary approach in fisheries management.

Theme 3 is *Sustainable Operations*. In its operations and activities, DFO can leave a significant environmental footprint. Work under this theme will mean actions to reduce the adverse environmental impact of DFO's operations — our purchases, buildings, vehicles, aircraft and vessels. We are committing to start cleaning-up contaminated sites and upgrading fuel-handling and storage facilities. We will also work with other departments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from federal operations, in an effort to meet our commitments on climate change.

Theme 4 is *Managing for Progress and Performance*. Our aim under this theme is to learn from both past successes and past mistakes and to improve our performance in delivering concrete sustainable development results to Canadians.

4.2 Collective Initiatives

The majority of DFO's activities involve more than one jurisdiction, department or partner working toward shared objectives (for example, the contribution programs such as the Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy found in Table 5.4 of this document).

Federal and provincial governments share jurisdiction in a number of areas related to the Department's mandate. Other departments involved in DFO's activities are identified in Section 3 of the report. For day-to-day activities involving several departments, it is sometimes difficult to estimate resources set aside to accomplish shared objectives. The following table identifies examples of major or new collective initiatives of the Department.

Collective Initiative	Key Result Commitment	List of Partners	Money allocated by Partners	Planned Results
Sharing of Icebreaking resources in the Great Lakes	Safe, efficient and accessible waterways and harbours	DFO	\$1.6 million	Safe and efficient movement of marine traffic through ice-covered waters
		United States Coast Guard	Not available	
Sharing of harbour costs and responsibilities with clients	Safe, efficient and accessible waterways and harbours	DFO Harbour Authorities	Volunteers (approximately 3,000 involved)	Harbours critical to industry open and in good repair
Great Lakes marina dredging	Safe, efficient and accessible waterways and harbours	Private, community- and First Nations- owned marinas	Up to \$15 million	Safe water depths for the boating public and marine tourist industry
National Habitat Management Program	Conservation and biological sustainability of fisheries resources, marine and freshwater habitats and a protected environment	Environment Canada (<i>S.36 Fisheries Act</i>), Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, Industry Associations (e.g., Canadian Electrical Association), Environmental non-government organizations, First Nations, Community-level organizations	Not available	Conservation, restoration and development of Canada's marine and freshwater habitat
Canada's Oceans Strategy	Conservation and biological sustainability of fisheries resources, marine and freshwater habitats and a protected environment	Other federal departments, provincial and territorial governments, aboriginal organizations, coastal communities and other stakeholders	Not available	Conservation and sustainable development of Canada's oceans

DFO science programs continue to develop new and existing collaborative arrangements with others. These efforts cover a broad array of program areas; partners include other federal departments and agencies, provinces and territories, industries, universities, domestic and international public and private organizations, Aboriginal communities and other client groups. The principal areas of collective effort are in stock assessment, hydrography, oceanography, environmental science, aquaculture, and management and dissemination of scientific data and information.

5 Financial Information

Table 5.1: Summary of Capital Spending by Business Line

(in millions of dollars)	Forecast Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04
Business Line				
Marine Navigation Services	32.8	1.1	9.7	10.8
Marine Communications and Traffic Services	16.3	7.6	—	—
Icebreaking Operations	—	—	—	—
Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response	—	—	—	—
Fisheries and Oceans Science	—	—	—	—
Habitat Management and Environmental Science	—	—	—	—
Hydrography	—	—	—	—
Fisheries Management	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Harbours	29.5	21.0	16.3	16.3
Fleet Management	103.0	68.3	60.6	57.6
Policy and Internal Services	18.5	66.0	70.4	70.4
Total	201.2	164.3	157.3	155.4

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

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

Table 5.2 lists major capital projects over \$1 million by business line. To help identify the type or class of project, five definitions have been listed below. The code in brackets is used to identify the class and is displayed at the end of each project.

- Substantive Estimate (S):** This estimate is one of sufficiently high quality and reliability as to warrant Treasury Board approval as a cost objective for the project phase under

consideration. It is based on detailed system and component design and takes into account all project objectives and deliverables. It replaces the classes of estimates formerly referred to as Class A or B.

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

Table 5.2: Details on Major Capital Project Spending

(in millions of dollars)						
Business Line/ Province/ Project Description	Current Estimated Total Cost	Forecast Spending to March 31, 2001	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04	Future Years Spending Requirement
MARINE NAVIGATION SERVICES						
<i>Multi-province</i>						
Differential Global Positioning System Navigation Service Network (S-DA)	11.3	10.8	0.5	—	—	—
Implementation of Five-year Buoy Initiative (S-DA)	2.9	2.8	0.1	—	—	—
MARINE COMMUNICATIONS AND TRAFFIC SERVICES						
<i>Nova Scotia</i>						
Marine Communication and Traffic Services Halifax Renewal (S-DA)	4.0	2.4	1.1	0.5	—	—
<i>British Columbia</i>						
Relocation of the Vancouver Communications and Traffic Services Centre (S-DA)	7.2	7.1	0.1	—	—	—
West Coast Very High Frequency Network (S-DA)	5.1	1.6	0.8	1.7	1.0	—

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

(in millions of dollars)						
Business Line/ Province/ Project Description	Current Estimated Total Cost	Forecast Spending to March 31, 2001	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04	Future Years Spending Requirement
Multi-province						
MDS/NAVTEX Version 6 (S-DA)	3.5	0.8	1.2	1.5	—	—
Implementation of the Global Maritime Distress Safety System (S-DA)	11.3	6.5	4.3	0.5	—	—
Marine Communications and Traffic Services Communication Control Systems Modernization (S-DA)	15.7	0.9	0.9	4.6	5.0	4.3
INNAV National Info. System (S-DA)	13.0	12.8	0.2	—	—	—
HARBOURS						
Quebec						
Rivière au Renard — Wharf reconstruction (S-DA)	4.3	3.5	0.8	—	—	—
Rivière au Renard — Wharf reconstruction rust-out (S-DA)	2.2	—	—	2.2	—	—
Grand Entrée — Harbour development (S-DA)	5.8	0.5	2.7	2.6	—	—
Paspebiac — Wharf reconstruction (S-DA)	1.1	0.5	0.6	—	—	—
Newfoundland						
Catalina — Wharf reconstruction (S-DA)	1.2	0.6	0.6	—	—	—
La Scie — Breakwater reconstruction (S-DA)	1.8	1.6	0.2	—	—	—
Makkovik — Harbour repairs (S-DA)	1.2	0.5	0.7	—	—	—
Red Harbour — Wharf reconstruction (S-DA)	1.1	0.9	0.2	—	—	—
Seal Cove — Breakwater repairs (S-DA)	1.1	—	0.2	0.9	—	—
New Brunswick						
Caraquet — Wharf reconstruction (S-DA)	2.0	—	0.6	1.4	—	—
Nova Scotia						
Clark's Harbour — Wharf repairs (S-DA)	1.0	0.5	0.5	—	—	—
Little Judique Ponds — Wharf reconstruction (S-DA)	1.8	0.2	1.6	—	—	—
Parkers Cove — Wharf reconstruction (S-DA)	1.3	1.0	0.3	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island						
Jude's Point — Wharf reconstruction (S-DA)	1.3	—	0.2	1.1	—	—
British Columbia						
Pacific Region — Breakwater repair (S-DA)	1.2	0.2	1.0	—	—	—

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

(in millions of dollars)						
Business Line/ Province/ Project Description	Current Estimated Total Cost	Forecast Spending to March 31, 2001	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04	Future Years Spending Requirement
FLEET MANAGEMENT						
<i>Newfoundland</i>						
Vessel Life Extension — J.E. Bernier (S-DA)	2.6	0.5	2.1	—	—	—
<i>Nova Scotia</i>						
CCGS Louis S. St. Laurent — Replace Service Boilers (S-DA)	1.0	0.6	0.4	—	—	—
Life Extension of the Hudson (S-DA)	5.3	2.7	1.6	1.0	—	—
Replacement of the Cumella (S-DA)	1.1	—	1.1	—	—	—
<i>Quebec</i>						
New Air Cushion Vehicle (I-DA)	15.0	—	5.0	10.0	—	—
GC-03 — Replacement (I-DA)	6.3	—	0.3	4.0	2.0	—
Ontario						
Waubuno — Replacement (S-DA)	2.9	—	2.9	—	—	—
<i>British Columbia</i>						
Replace Inshore Fishery Research Vessel Caligus (S-DA)	2.0	1.5	0.5	—	—	—
Replace Main Rotor Blades — Sikorsky S61N (S-DA)	1.3	—	1.3	—	—	—
<i>Multi-province</i>						
Communications Security Equipment (S-DA)	2.7	2.2	0.5	—	—	—
Search-and-Rescue Lifeboat Replacement Phase I (S-EPA)	35.6	34.4	1.2	—	—	—
Search-and-Rescue Lifeboat Replacement Phase II (S-EPA)	42.5	1.0	4.5	13.5	12.6	10.9
Search-and-Rescue Program Integrity (S-EPA)	26.8	2.5	16.5	7.8	—	—
Ship Electronic Chart & Navigation Systems (SECANS) (S-DA)	6.1	5.9	0.2	—	—	—
POLICY AND INTERNAL SERVICES						
<i>Newfoundland</i>						
Southside Base — Wharf reconstruction Berth 28 and 29 (S-DA)	5.9	3.9	2.0	—	—	—
Lightstations Revitalization Project (S-EPA)	19.5	7.0	5.0	5.0	2.5	—
Southside Base — Exterior building refit (I-DA)	2.4	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.3	—
<i>New Brunswick</i>						
St. Andrews — Saltwater filtration project (S-DA)	3.3	1.7	1.6	—	—	—
Saint John Base — Brickwork restoration (S-DA)	2.6	1.7	0.2	—	0.7	—

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

(in millions of dollars)						
Business Line/ Province/ Project Description	Current Estimated Total Cost	Forecast Spending to March 31, 2001	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04	Future Years Spending Requirement
<i>Nova Scotia</i>						
Bedford Institute of Oceanography — Wharf and jetty maintenance (S-DA)	4.6	0.9	3.7	—	—	—
Bedford Institute of Oceanography — Vulcan building renovation (I-DA)	5.5	1.2	0.3	2.0	2.0	—
Canso Canal at Port Hasting — Concrete and sheet steel pile restoration (S-DA)	5.4	0.9	2.3	2.0	0.2	—
Restoration of Lock Gates — Canso Canal (S-DA)	5.9	5.8	0.1	—	—	—
Sydney Coast Guard College — Repairs/Restoration (S-DA)	1.9	1.7	0.2	—	—	—
<i>Ontario</i>						
Prescott Coast Guard Base Wharf Repair (S-DA)	4.3	3.9	0.4	—	—	—
<i>Quebec</i>						
Banc Cap Brule Pillars (S-DA)	2.0	0.2	1.8	—	—	—
<i>British Columbia</i>						
Pacific Biological Station Taylor Clemens Refit (S-DA)	1.5	1.3	0.2	—	—	—
Institute of Ocean Sciences — Roofing mid-life replacement (S-DA)	2.6	2.0	0.3	0.3	—	—
Institute of Ocean Sciences — Wharf repairs project (I-DA)	3.1	0.1	1.5	1.5	—	—
Fulton River – Spawning gravel revitalization (S-DA)	2.5	0.7	1.8	—	—	—
Pinkut Creek Project — Rebuild Pinkut Creed Salmon Enhancement Program Facility (S-DA)	1.6	0.3	0.8	0.5	—	—
Bella Bella — Reconstruction of the Fisheries Management Residence/ Office/SAR Station Complex (I-DA)	3.0	0.2	1.2	1.6	—	—
Staffed Lightstations Restoration (S-EPA)	25.0	12.2	4.0	6.2	2.6	—

Table 5.3: Summary of Transfer Payments

(in millions of dollars)	Forecast Spending	Planned Spending	Planned Spending	Planned Spending
Business Line	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Grants				
Marine Navigation Services	—	—	—	—
Marine Communications and Traffic Services	—	—	—	—
Icebreaking Operations	—	—	—	—
Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response	—	—	—	—
Fisheries and Oceans Science	—	—	—	—
Habitat Management and Environmental Science	—	—	—	—
Hydrography	—	—	—	—
Fisheries Management	—	—	—	—
Harbours	—	—	—	—
Fleet Management	—	—	—	—
Policy and Internal Services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total Grants	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Contributions				
Marine Navigation Services	—	—	—	—
Marine Communications and Traffic Services	—	—	—	—
Icebreaking Operations	—	—	—	—
Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.7
Fisheries and Oceans Science	5.0	5.7	5.2	—
Habitat Management and Environmental Science	30.0	4.8	5.2	—
Hydrography	—	—	—	—
Fisheries Management	268.0	56.4	41.2	37.4
Harbours	—	—	—	—
Fleet Management	—	—	—	—
Policy and Internal Services	4.1	9.0	0.2	0.2
Total Contributions	311.3	80.6	56.5	42.3
Total Grants and Contributions	311.5	80.8	56.7	42.5

Table 5.4: Details on Transfer Payments Programs

Program	Objective	Planned Results	Milestones
Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy — Fisheries Management Agreements and Allocation Transfer Program \$33.9 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable Aboriginal groups to negotiate fisheries management agreements leading to Interim Agreements, and to participate in fisheries management through carrying out various negotiation and fisheries management activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of Aboriginal people into the management of the fishery, to provide economic benefits and to establish and provide allocation of fish. 	Number of agreements signed compared to eligible list of First Nations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To retire commercial fishing licences and vessels so that the commercial fishing opportunity represented by the licence can be issued to Aboriginal people as an allocation to an Aboriginal fishery or through issuance of a commercial fishing licence for communal holding by an Aboriginal group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased participation of Aboriginal people in the fishery while maintaining the conservation principle. 	Number of licences made available against the estimated number required over a five-year plan.
Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy — Fisheries Access Program \$15.2 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make commercial fishing opportunities available to Aboriginal groups as a result of the <i>Marshall</i> decision through the retirement of commercial fishing licences and vessels and through issuance of a commercial fishing licence and providing vessels for communal holding by an Aboriginal group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An orderly harvest while accommodating Aboriginal fishing interests. 	

Table 5.5: Sources of Respendable and Non-respendable Revenue

(in millions of dollars)	Forecast Revenue 2000-01	Planned Revenue 2001-02	Planned Revenue 2002-03	Planned Revenue 2003-04
Respendable Revenue				
<i>Marine Navigation Services</i>				
Maintenance Dredging in the St. Lawrence Shipping Channel	3.3	3.6	1.5	1.5
Federal-Provincial Partnerships	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Marine Services Fees	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7
Employee Deductions for Employee Housing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	32.2	32.5	30.4	30.4
<i>Marine Communications and Traffic Services</i>				
Coast Guard Radio Tolls	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Icebreaking Operations</i>				
Eastern Arctic Sealift	7.5	—	—	—
Icebreaking Services Fees	6.9	9.4	13.8	13.8
	14.4	9.4	13.8	13.8
<i>Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response</i>				
Small Vessels Regulations for Capacity Plates and Construction Decals	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Policy and Internal Services</i>				
Canadian Coast Guard College	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Total Respendable Revenue	50.6	45.8	48.1	48.1
Non-respendable Revenue				
<i>Marine Navigation Services</i>				
Aids to Navigation Services in the Deep Water Channel between Montreal and Lake Erie	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Fisheries and Oceans Science</i>				
Lab Tests and Analyses	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Hydrography</i>				
Sale of Charts and Publications	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
<i>Fisheries Management</i>				
Commercial Licences	26.2	14.1	14.1	14.1
Individual Vessel Quotas	12.5	20.5	20.5	20.5
Foreign Licences	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sportfish Licences	8.0	4.8	4.8	4.8
Conservation Stamps	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.3
Rental of Land, Buildings and Equipment	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
	48.9	41.1	41.1	41.1
<i>Harbours</i>				
Small Craft Harbour Revenue	1.3	1.0	0.1	0.1
<i>Policy and Internal Services</i>				
Rental of Land, Buildings and Equipment	0.1	—	—	—
Total Non-respendable Revenue	53.5	45.2	44.3	44.3
Total Respendable and Non-respendable Revenue	104.1	91.0	92.4	92.4

Table 5.6: Net Cost of Program for 2001-02

(in millions of dollars)	Total
Net Planned Spending	1,316.8
<i>Plus: Services Received without Charge</i>	
Accommodation Provided by Public Works and Government Services Canada	27.0
Contributions Covering Employers' Share of Employees' Insurance Premiums and Expenditures Paid by Treasury Board Secretariat	39.6
Workers' Compensation Coverage Provided by Human Resources Development Canada	2.1
Salary and Associated Expenditures of Legal Services Provided by Justice Canada	3.6
	<hr/> 72.3
<i>Less: Non-responsible Revenue</i>	45.2
2000-01 Net Cost of Program	1,343.9

6 Other Information

6.1 Statutes and Regulations Currently in Force

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

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

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

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

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

Regulations

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

6.2 References and Departmental Contacts

Statutory Reports

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

These documents are available from:

Fisheries and Oceans Canada
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<http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca>

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