

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE CANADIAN  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT

Question No. 347—Mr. Caccia:

Since the proclamation of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, how many new inspector positions have been (a) created (b) filled, in each of the provinces and the two territories?

**Mr. Lee Clark (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of the Environment):** The Canadian Environmental Protection Act was proclaimed on June 28, 1988. At that time a total of 108 inspectors were designated for the purposes of this Act. b) As of October 1, 1990, a total of 271 inspectors were designated for the purposes of this Act. The following outlines the allocations for each of the five regional offices and Headquarters of Environment Canada:

	28/06/1988	01/10/1990
Pacific & Yukon (province of British Columbia and Yukon)	28	57
Western & Northern (provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northwest Territories)	18	42
Ontario	14	29
Quebec	17	72
Atlantic (provinces of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island)	27	57
Headquarters	4	14
Total	108	271

MASTER PLAN DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES FOR RIDEAU  
HALL AND 24 SUSSEX DRIVE

Question No. 363—Mr. Milliken:

For a) 1988-89 b) 1989-90, were expenses incurred by the National Capital Commission in the development of the "Master Plan" for Rideau Hall and 24 Sussex Drive, as listed on page 18 of the Third Report (Summer 1990) of the Official Residences Council and, if so, individually, what were they?

**Hon. Elmer M. MacKay (Minister of Public Works):**

*Routine Proceedings*

EXPENSES INCURRED TO DEVELOP MASTER PLAN

	1988-89	1989-90
<b>RIDEAU HALL</b>		
Buildings architectural and engineering studies (27 in total)	\$257,005	\$164,382
Grounds partial study (88 acres)	2,924	0
Total	\$259,929	\$164,382
<b>24 SUSSEX DRIVE</b>		
Buildings architectural studies Phase 1 and Phase 2, Part 1 (5 in total)	\$36,625	\$52,301
Grounds studies (4 acres)	26,569	8,864
Total	\$63,194	\$61,165

TRAVEL POINTS

Question No. 383—Mr. Blackburn:

Since 1984, for a) government b) Crown corporations c) agencies d) commissions, are public servants eligible to collect travel points gained from travels paid for by taxpayers, and, if so, in each case (i) how many have gained points (ii) what categories of public servants are eligible (iii) how many accumulated travel points for their own use (iv) how many points have been used (v) what is the total monetary value of travel points used (vi) had these travel points been handed back to the government, what would have been the value to the government?

**Hon. Gilles Loiselle (President of the Treasury Board and Minister of State (Finance)):** (a) Public servants can only use these points for further government business travel. Private use of these points is strictly prohibited. This policy predates 1984.

(b) This policy does not apply.

(c) Policy applies only to public servants for whom Treasury Board is the employer.

(d) Policy applies only to public servants for whom Treasury Board is the employer.

(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi) The government does not keep statistics on travel points.

PUBLIC SERVICE 2000

Question No. 384—Mr. Stupich:

For Public Service 2000, what are the a) salaries of the director and seconded staff b) estimated cost of person days charged against PS 2000 by deputy ministers heading subtask forces and any others contributing to PS 2000 c) cost of current promotion campaign d) cost of implementation?

**Mr. Len Gustafson (Parliamentary Secretary to Prime Minister):** a) As of November 6, 1990, there were three employees on the strength of the secretariat (which is attached to the Privy Council Office)—the manager, an administrative assistant, and a clerical officer. The salary cost of these, since January 1, 1990, is estimated to have been \$161,853.