

2. Yes, Defence staff is continuing with the development of a Statement of Requirements initiated in January 1987, an evaluation of the options to reorganize CFB Moncton into a more efficient posture initiated in May 1988, and the finalizing of a Program Development Proposal (PDP) to achieve Departmental and Treasury Board approval for the project.

3. Yes. (a) The reductions in the base support functions will permit overall personnel reductions of an estimated 77 military and 139 civilian. Attendant savings have been estimated at approximately \$100 million over the 15 year planning period.

(b) The reductions to the base and the lease costs for the proposed new depot facilities will result in net additional operations and maintenance costs estimated at \$90 million over fifteen years. These additional costs, however, will make it possible to avoid substantial capital construction expenditures.

(c) One-time costs for personnel relocation, retraining and other benefits have been estimated at \$1.5 million. Potential costs relating to the disposal or removal of existing facilities have not been estimated, nor have potential revenues from the sale of excess properties.

[English]

Mr. Cooper: I ask that the remaining questions be allowed to stand.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the remaining questions be allowed to stand?

Some Hon. Members: Agreed.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS

[Translation]

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

MEASURE TO ENACT

The House resumed from Monday, September 25, consideration of the motion of Mr. Mulroney that Bill C-29, an Act to establish the Department of Forestry, to amend the Forestry Development and Research Act and to make related amendments to other Acts, be read the second time and referred to a legislative committee.

Government Orders

Mr. Charles-Eugène Marin (Gaspé): Mr. Speaker, I shall continue this morning with my speech on Bill C-29 creating a Department of Forestry, since I had to interrupt it yesterday because of time at five o'clock.

Among the initiatives which the partners can accomplish with the Department's leadership and participation is the development of the highest standards of intensive forest management for Canada's productive forest lands. Based on these standards, management plans can be developed which respect the important ecological role of forests, good conservation practices, and multiple use of the resource. The Department must take a leading part among the partners in developing a consensus about how sustainable development can be achieved in every region of Canada.

The Department can assist in developing a national inventory of the forest resource because we know accurate information is a key element of good management. We need this reliable database. It must contain site-specific information. To be meaningful, it will have to be developed according to agreed-upon standards. Without this kind of information, we cannot do the careful, rational and effective planning which will be necessary if we are to maintain our competitive edge. A federal department of forestry is essential in working with its provincial and private sector partners on this task, and in making such a database accessible to industry, government, and non-governmental public interest groups in every part of Canada.

We on the government side are well aware of the constitutional division of power and provincial prerogatives regarding forestry, and a new Department of Forestry in no way violates these principles. Our way of doing business is cooperation. We are already working with our partners within the framework of the National Forest Sector Strategy which finds implementation in Forest Resource Development Agreements between the federal and provincial governments.

In Quebec, those agreements were used in particular to finance site preparation, regeneration and tending activities over more than 650,000 hectares of land. At least 45,000 private woodlot owners have benefitted over the last four years and each year an average of 600 projects are carried out on Crown lands. We are now in a position to examine the last generation of agreements and to review what has been accomplished through this type of public management. Long-term goals and forest management standards are defined. More than \$1.1 billion have been allocated for reforestation and forest management at the national level.