

## Order Paper Questions

## ECONOMISTS EMPLOYED BY VARIOUS GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

## Question No. 2,125—Mr. Stevens:

1. As of March 31, 1975, how many economists were employed by the (a) Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (b) Department of the Environment (c) Department of Finance (d) Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (e) Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce (f) Department of Regional Economic Expansion (g) Department of National Health and Welfare (h) Office of the Prime Minister (i) Economic Council of Canada?

2. In each case, what would have been their aggregate salaries if all were employed for a full year?

**Hon. Mitchell Sharp (President of the Privy Council):** 1 and 2. (a) 82, \$2,017,882; (b) 163, \$3,794,613; (c) 176, \$3,639,992; (d) 72, \$1,525,597; (e) 78, \$1,858,450; (f) 82, \$1,997,662; (g) 169, \$3,223,912; (h) 2, \$51,000; (i) 38, \$809,349. The above answer refers to employees in the Economics, Sociology and Statistics Occupation Group (ES) and does not necessarily mean that all are economists.

## OFF-SHORE DRILLING REGULATIONS

## Question No. 2,179—Mr. Clark (Rocky Mountain):

What are the current regulations for off-shore drilling in northern waters with regard to (a) construction specifications (b) safety precautions (c) pollution control generally?

**Hon. Mitchell Sharp (President of the Privy Council):** I am informed by the Departments of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Environment as follows: (a) and (b) The regulations governing the construction specifications and safety precautions for drilling in the onshore as well as in the offshore regions of Northern Canada are contained in the following pieces of legislation: (1) Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act; (2) Canada Oil and Gas Drilling and Production Regulations, and Drafting of Revision of item 2) is underway for replacement by Spring 1976 by: (i) "Canada Oil and Gas Drilling Regulations" (onshore and offshore) and (ii) "Canada Oil and Gas Production Regulations" (onshore and offshore). (c) The primary legislation under which the Government of Canada regulates and controls oil and gas activities is the Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act. The Canada Oil and Gas Drilling and Production Regulations have been passed under the Act to provide the basic framework of rules for the safety and effectiveness of operations at a wellsite. The primary legislation in regard to "land" administration are the Public Lands Grants Act and the Territorial Lands Act. The Canada Oil

and Gas Land Regulations, promulgated under these Acts, stipulate the terms under which the oil and gas rights are made available for development. Statutory authority in regard to offshore deposits is given to the regulations under the former Act. The following statutes and regulations are also pertinent to the problem of pollution control; the Fisheries Act and the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act. The Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Regulations promulgated under the Act provides interpretation of (i) the terms "industrial and domestic waste", (ii) where the statute applies, for example, the Act does not apply to the deposit of waste by a ship, and (iii) the quantity of waste which can be deposited. The Canada Shipping Act also provides pollution control legislation with regards to ships. Under the Act, the Oil Pollution Prevention Regulations could be used for the control of vessels used in the exploitation or exploration of offshore mineral resources. The Migratory Birds Convention Act Regulations also contain sections for the control of pollution.

**NOTE:** A drilling authority issued by the Conservation Engineer designated under Item (1) and (2) is required for each well to be drilled in the northern offshore. Inter-departmental committees are established respectively in Ottawa Headquarters and in regional offices in Whitehorse and Yellowknife to ensure satisfaction of all legislation requirements in respect of (a) construction specifications of drilling, (b) safety precautions, (c) pollution control, and others.

## FEDERAL DRUG PROSECUTORS FOR GUELPH, LONDON AND WINDSOR

## Question No. 2,233—Mr. Beatty:

1. (a) What are the names of the federal drug prosecutors for (i) Guelph (ii) London (iii) Windsor (b) how many cases were prosecuted by each on behalf of the government (c) at what cost to the taxpayer?

2. In each case (a) what groups or individuals were asked to submit lists of recommended lawyers prior to the appointments being made (b) for each individual or group consulted who were the other lawyers recommended?

3. What criteria were employed in selecting lawyers to prosecute drug cases on behalf of the government?

**Hon. Otto E. Lang (Minister of Justice):** In so far as the Department of Justice is concerned: 1. See table below:

2 and 3. See answer to question No. 1,952, tabled June 13, 1973, p. 4705.

		1974-75				
		(to				
1. (a)	(b)	1973-74	1974-75	(b)	1973-74	April 8)
(i) Smith, D.C.		250	231	\$20,137.95	\$15,086.83	
(ii) McCuaig, R.G.		12	14	5,530.48	7,004.67	
MaeKewn, C.F.		11	14	8,567.00	12,549.16	
Pensa, C.M.V.		*303	*49	14,741.17	14,022.16	
(iii) Geddes, H.B.		*777	*1,383	39,047.53	41,864.56	

\*Information concerning number of cases for Pensa and Geddes, who had submitted bulk accounts, obtained from Health and Welfare, whose records were in respect of calendar years. Therefore, the figures are for the calendar years 1973 and 1974 respectively.

[Mr. Marchand (Langelier).]