

**Canadian
Environmental
Law
Research
Foundation**

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Canadian Environmental Law Research
Foundation
An Introduction : The Canadian Environmental
Law Research Foundation
RN 27327

AN INTRODUCTION

**The Canadian Environmental
Law Research Foundation**

Spring, 1987

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Organization: Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation, founded in 1970. Charitable number 030584-53-13

Mandate: The establishment of a body of law flexible enough to allow industrial growth and yet strong enough to ensure the preservation of human health and the natural environment.

Program Areas:

- research
- publishing
- conference/seminar

Management: By the Board of Directors and Management Committee of the Board. Permanent administrative staff and contract research staff.

Relationship with the Canadian Environmental Law Association: The Association, funded under the Ontario Legal Aid Plan, provides subsidized legal services in the environmental area and directly lobbies government on issues of environmental law reform. The Foundation neither lobbies nor litigates. Each organization is a distinct corporate entity. The two organizations share office space, maintain a common data base and occasionally collaborate on joint projects.

POLLUTION and the LAW

NEW PLAYERS, NEW RULES - NEW BALL-GAME

"... we will be striving for the virtual elimination of persistent toxic substances from the environment."

The Honourable James Bradley,
Ontario Minister of the Environment,
November 29, 1985.

"MISA is a province-wide program of abatement of discharges into our lakes and rivers based on rigorous monitoring and standard setting... pollution reductions will be required from virtually every major toxic polluter of Ontario waterways... in addition to reducing pollution from direct dischargers, MISA will also cut contamination from the 11,700 other industries that discharge waste water into Ontario's 400 municipal sewer systems."

The Honourable James Bradley,
Ontario Minister of the Environment,
June 24, 1986.

*"... the legislation (the federal **Environmental Protection Act**) will be backed up by sanctions that include one-million dollar-a-day fines... Through stiff jail sentences that the courts will be encouraged to enforce, corporate leaders will be held legally accountable for their acts..."*

The Honourable Thomas McMillian,
Minister of Environment,
November 19, 1986.

"Prison, stiffer fines set for polluters in new Ontario bill"

Toronto Globe & Mail,
December 4, 1986

Virtually every industry in Ontario is affected by current and proposed changes to federal and provincial environmental legislation. This one-day conference will provide complete and up to date information on what these new regulations mean for industry.

Thursday, February 26, 1987

Toronto

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW RESEARCH FOUNDATION



Expand scope of environmental scrutiny, province urged

BY MICHAEL KEATING
The Globe and Mail

The Ontario Government should live up to its 1984 election commitment to put private businesses under environmental scrutiny, a researcher said yesterday.

Assessing the environmental impact of a business would make companies "more efficient . . . save them money and save the environment from a lot of damage," said Beth Savan, who helped write a major study on Ontario's Environmental Assessment Act for the Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation.

She suggested in an interview that the law be applied to the private sector within 18 months.

The act, which came into force in 1976, applies only to provincial and municipal government activities. As a result, there are inconsistencies. For example, a municipal garbage incineration plant is covered by the act, while a comparable private project is not.

Ms Savan, who teaches environmental studies at the University of Toronto, said that during the 1984 campaign the Liberals promised they would bring the private sector under the assessment act.

In an interview yesterday, Environment Minister James Bradley would say only that the idea would be considered by the Cabinet.

Ms Savan said only large projects should be assessed individually — a process that can take months — while smaller ones could be covered by class assessments, which would

set guidelines.

She said that although critics of the act complain about costs, the process also weeds out inefficiencies, and makes planners pay attention to costly details.

Douglas Macdonald, executive director of the research foundation, said the benefits of widening the

act's scope would be considerable. "The private sector produces a considerable amount of the hazardous waste that goes down the sewers."

He gave the example of two Metro Toronto metal-plating companies that are being prosecuted on pollution charges. Instead, they should

have been made to prove in advance that their operations would be up to standard, he said.

The study, released yesterday, concludes that environmental assessment has been effective, Ms Savan said, preventing "a number of projects which were lemons," including dams, hydro lines and highway proposals that were dropped.

The full impact of the monitoring is unknown, she added, because the province has never conducted a comprehensive audit of it.

The 422-page review of the law contains recommendations to speed up and improve a process described as often inefficient and unfair.

Eight separate projects took an average of more than 10 months to be reviewed, Ms Savan said streamlining the process could pare months off that.

A long-standing complaint with environmentalists is the fact that the provincial Government has exempted hundreds of its own projects from scrutiny, including the Darlington nuclear power station and the domed stadium in Toronto.

Ms Savan said that the assessment office, which is part of the Environment Ministry, "just does not have the clout to win some battles" with other branches of government.

The study says the Ministry of Natural Resources appears to be trying to place all its own projects under class assessment, which the report calls "legally dubious, inconsistent and inappropriate."

Ms Savan said this means that such controversial activities as logging, park developments and some dam-building are not examined on a case-by-case basis.

Extend environment law, report urges

The provincial law that reviews government building projects to see how they affect the environment should be extended to cover private development as well, says a new report by an environmental research group.

The Ontario Environmental Assessment Act, which allows hearings to be held on public projects, should cover "all private sector development within 18 months," says the study, released yesterday by the Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation at a Queen's Park news conference.

The 422-page study is "the first comprehensive examination" of the provincial act, considered by some experts to be the most important environmental legislation in

the country.

The law should be extended because it "is one of the best tools we have for preventing pollution," said Robert Gibson, an environmental studies professor at the Universities of Toronto and Waterloo and one of the report's co-authors.

"But we are not using it as much or as effectively as we could be. We have to prevent future pollution before it takes place," Gibson said.

However, both Gibson and co-author Beth Savan of the University of Toronto agreed that the law needs an overhaul before it is applied to the private sector.

"The act is sound in principle but flawed in practice," Savan said, noting that under the legislation:

□ Cabinet exempts too many large projects, such as nuclear power plants, from review.

□ Public interest groups and individuals opposed to projects don't get enough funding to prepare for hearings.

□ What is to be reviewed at hearings is not always made clear at the outset.

□ Projects approved at hearings are not always properly monitored afterwards, and the conditions under which they were allowed aren't always enforced.

The act could be improved to take care of such problems during the 18 months before it would be extended to private projects, the two professors said.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT IN ONTARIO

*The Canadian
Environmental Law
Research Foundation*

Project Directors

**ROBERT B. GIBSON
BETH SAVAN**

CELRF policy forum offers suggestions

Ontario's hazwaste policies under scrutiny

What should be done in Ontario to complement the opening of the Ontario Waste Management Corp's (OWMC) hazwaste treatment plant? To answer this question, the Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation (CELRF) gathered 35 experts together this week for a "frank and open exchange of opinion" on Ontario's future hazardous waste policy.

Representatives from government, industry, public interest groups and the legal profession huddled for two days of intense debate that covered hazwaste issues ranging from access to information to pricing strategies.

The program of the Ontario Ministry of the Environment is relatively clear. The MOE has already introduced a comprehensive definition of hazardous waste and begun the registration of some 10,000 provincial generators. The next step will be to track the fate of the wastes those firms produce and assess the environmental acceptability of the current treatment options.

It is still unclear which wastes will be directed to the OWMC's plant, due to open in 1992, and how their delivery can be guaranteed. The forum looked at a number of policies that could drive wastes to the OWMC, including new waste-specific regulations that would require minimum levels of treatment, market mechanisms, amendments to Certificates of Approval, the MISA program and the proposed air pollution regulatory amendments, a tougher sewer use bylaw, support for the "4 R's," a landfill ban, and increased enforcement.

The meeting began and ended with a discussion of policy objectives, but reached no consensus. Hardly surprising, considering the disparate constituencies of the people involved. However, a number of positive suggestions for action were proposed by CELRF Executive Director Doug MacDonald:

- increased discussion and public dialogue on Ontario's hazardous waste policies and objectives are needed;
- hazwaste generation, impact and treatment information must be improved but action should be taken even in the face of incomplete or uncertain knowledge;

- the provincial government needs to take further regulatory or operational initiatives to ensure that appropriate wastes are directed to the OWMC's proposed treatment facility;
- the municipal role should be strengthened;
- the federal role should be clearly defined and could consist of co-ordinating a set of minimum regulatory standards;
- the co-disposal of hazardous wastes in municipal landfills should be banned and the Certificates of Approval of Ontario's 1,500 operating landfills amended to include such a ban;
- a more standardized approach should be taken with environmental assessments and approvals, including more emphasis on what is expected of the proponent;
- the OWMC's pricing policy should be clarified; and
- Ontario's borders should remain open for the movement of hazardous wastes.

However the forum was warned against "environmental Pol Pot-ism," defined as the pursuit of an environmental policy without regard to the cost or the views of others.

Standardized procedures in the works

Much of the discussion centered on the need for a comprehensible and accessible process for setting policies and regulations. The current approach has been characterized as *ad hoc*. However, MOE reps said new standardized *Environmental Protection Act* approval procedures and requirements are being developed. An MOE standards committee is also looking to implement a new standard-setting process, which could involve public hearings, by the end of 1987.

While the forum looked to the future, the progress made to date was not ignored. Participants generally agreed that industry has been living up to, and regularly exceeding, its regulated waste management responsibilities. The growth and programs of the MOE's waste management branch were also praised. They "represent an effort that was unparalleled in the 1970s," said one speaker.

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'Toxic rain' greater threat than acid rain province told

THE REGULATION OF TOXIC AND OXIDANT AIR POLLUTION IN NORTH AMERICA

Margaret Mellon
Leslie Ritts

Stephen Garrod
Marcia Valiante



Canada, U.S. neglecting threat
of toxic air pollution, report says

Study says toxic 'fallout' worse than acid rain

This book provides a detailed account of toxic air pollution and photochemical oxidants, two serious threats to the North American environment which have been largely overshadowed by the attention focused to date upon acid rain. Recommendations are made for ways in which Canada and the United States can begin to act alone and together, to meet this new regulatory challenge.

A joint project of

THE CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL
LAW RESEARCH FOUNDATION,
TORONTO

THE ENVIRONMENTAL LAW INSTITUTE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Canada, U.S. neglecting threat of toxic air pollution, report says

BY MICHAEL KEATING
The Globe and Mail

Canada and the United States have been neglecting air pollution threats "at least as serious as those posed by acid rain," two major environmental groups said yesterday.

In addition to the acidic air pollution that is sterilizing lakes across eastern North America and northern Europe, there is a whole gamut of other pollutants that have received little attention, the groups said.

Toxic fallout is bombarding North America and much of the world with a fine mist of chemicals and fine metal particles, poisoning air, water and food, the report said. One type of fallout, known as oxidants, forms a corrosive air pollution that destroys plant tissue and attacks human respiratory systems.

According to the Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation in Toronto and the Environmental Law Institute in Washington, D.C., scientists have been pointing out the problems for years. However, the Canadian and U.S. governments have focused most of their attention on sulphuric acid rain and paid relatively little attention to the wide range of other pollutants, the report says.

The toxic air pollution includes such chemicals as PCBs, dioxins, pesticides, benzene and a wide range of industrial substances. They have been found in remote areas where the only source could be airborne fallout. The chemicals come from a wide range of sources, including coal-burning power plants, smelters, steel mills, chemical factories and every car, truck and bus on the road. Some of the chemicals combine in the atmosphere to form even more dangerous compounds.

According to Stephen Garrod, a Guelph, Ont., environmental lawyer

who was one of the authors of the report, oxidants, particularly ozone "are highly reactive. They have the ability to burn plant life" and irritate human respiratory tracts.

Oxidants come particularly from motor vehicle exhausts and petrochemical industries and form the brownish haze seen over many cities.

He said there is an "ozone corridor" reaching from Southern Ontario as far as the Maritimes, and that much of the pollution in the Ontario end came from U.S. sources.

Mr. Garrod said the toxic substances are in the food chain and "clearly we are consuming this stuff all the time. We are breathing it and we are consuming it in our food."

'Ozone corridor' runs from Ontario to the Maritimes

The report said that "the spectrum of potential effects associated with toxic air pollutants is very broad and ranges from temporary eye, nose and throat irritation to irreversible conditions such as cancer, genetic mutation, birth defects, acute neurotoxic effects, behavior problems and learning disabilities."

Oxidants such as ozone are doing \$200-million in damage a year to crops in eastern Canada and a similar amount of damage in California. They can even defoliate trees such as the white pine, which was recently made Ontario's official tree.

Though the report criticized governments for not paying enough attention to the toxic and oxidant side of air pollution, it was welcomed by federal Environment Minister Thomas McMillan and his Ontario counterpart, James Bradley.

Both ministers agreed that most of the attention has been focused on sulphuric acid rain, but said that was one problem that governments could deal with.

Mr. Bradley said the wider toxic air issue is, "as great a problem as any we have to face," and his department is creating a monitoring system for toxic air pollution. It is also expanding its regular air monitoring system to study more pollutants in 25, rather than seven, locations in Ontario.

In addition, his officials are revamping Ontario's 18-year-old air quality law and "it is exceedingly important that we upgrade and toughen this regulation."

Mr. Bradley said that he plans to severely restrict pollution going into Ontario's waters in order to reduce the amount of chemicals in lakes that can evaporate and fall back to earth as toxic rain.

In a speech yesterday, Mr. Bradley said his ministry is starting to evaluate chemical hazards and the initial list may involve 3,000 to 4,000 substances.

Mr. McMillan said that the federal Government has ordered better pollution controls for cars sold in Canada in the future and the eventual elimination of lead in gasoline.

Earlier this year, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney won an agreement from President Ronald Reagan to resume negotiations between the two nations on a clean air pact. Mr. McMillan said yesterday that he will raise the issue of transboundary oxidant pollution as part of the talks on acid rain controls.

He said that the issue of toxic fallout will be raised with U.S. negotiators when the two countries discuss the future of their Great Lakes Water Quality Agreements later this year.

Mr. Garrod noted that the toxic fallout issue had been raised by the Canada-U.S. International Joint Commission on Boundary Waters in 1980.

Since then, he said, research in Canada has waned. "When Suzanne Blais-Grenier was appointed federal environment minister, some of her first steps were to cut research and monitoring programs," Mr. Garrod said. "Now there is even less (information) than there was."

Mr. McMillan yesterday agreed that the federal Government needs to spend more money researching the toxic air problem, but was reluctant to talk about specific programs. He said that he wants industry to help finance research on toxic issues generally.

The minister has been under fire for stopping circulation of an Environment Canada booklet, called Storm Warning, that raised the problem of toxic rain last fall.

Mr. McMillan said yesterday that he was not planning to re-release that booklet, but plans to release a new publication explaining the toxic fallout problem to the public.

In their sweeping report, the environmental groups said that current laws are "incapable of addressing the problem" of air pollution and that a new set is needed.

Laws do not cover many air pollutants, such as those formed in the atmosphere, the report said. They do not deal with the problem of air pollution that goes into the water and returns to the air through evaporation, and there is not enough enforcement of existing standards.

As examples, the report notes that most Canadian cars do not run as cleanly as they should and suggests that there be mandatory auto inspections, possibly when renewing licence permits.

In addition, it recommends that exhaust controls applied to cars should be extended to cover trucks and buses.

A 'new generation' of air pollution risks cited in major study

BY MICHAEL KEATING
The Globe and Mail

Toxic air pollution is doing hundreds of millions of dollars in damage and is threatening the health of North Americans, according to a report by two major environmental groups.

"We are looking beyond acid rain," said Douglas Macdonald of the Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation, one of the groups that has prepared a 350-page study to be released today.

The report, jointly produced with the Environmental Law Association in Washington, talks of "a new generation of air pollution problems," Mr. Macdonald said. "There is a large number of chemicals being released by a large number of sources."

Acid rain is attacking the environment over millions of square kilometres of the world, principally eastern North America and Europe, and is killing the life in thousands of lakes. Acidic air pollution consists mainly of sulphur and nitrogen air pollutants from large smelters, coal-burning power plants and motor vehicles.

But, in recent years, scientists have been saying that acid rain is just part of a much wider problem that has been dubbed toxic rain or toxic air pollution.

Earlier this year, a ~~draft report~~ report by 150 scientists from 11 nations said that a wide range of pollutants is changing the Earth's atmosphere and no one knows the consequences. It could take the atmosphere centuries to recover from the effects, the report said.

Other studies have said air pollution is:

- Poisoning the food chain by bombarding fish, crops and the milk and meat of animals we eat with a host of chemicals;
- Likely to trigger a climate warming unprecedented since the last ice age, 10,000 years ago. The so-called greenhouse effect is predicted to cause dust bowl conditions in the North American and Soviet grain belts and floods in coastal areas in coming decades;
- Depleting the ozone in the high atmosphere. This gas forms a shield which protects us from excessive ultra-violet radiation. Its depletion could cause increased rates of skin cancer;
- Increasing the levels of ozone and other oxidant chemicals at ground level. These chemicals attack human respiratory systems and the surface of plants;
- Almost certainly responsible for the widespread death of trees in Central Europe and for a similar destruction of trees that is starting

Beyond Acid Rain

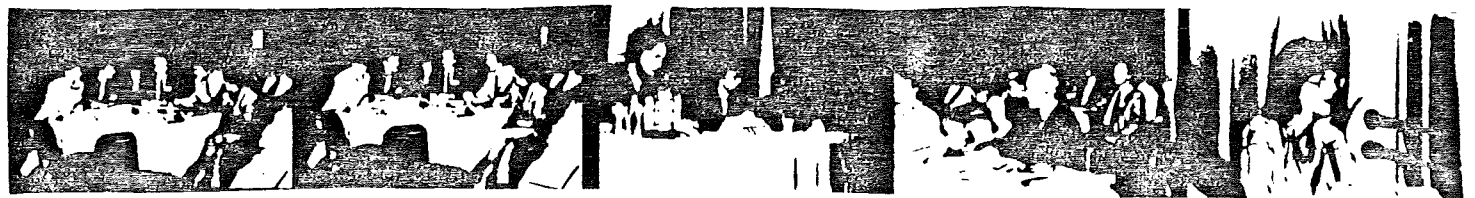
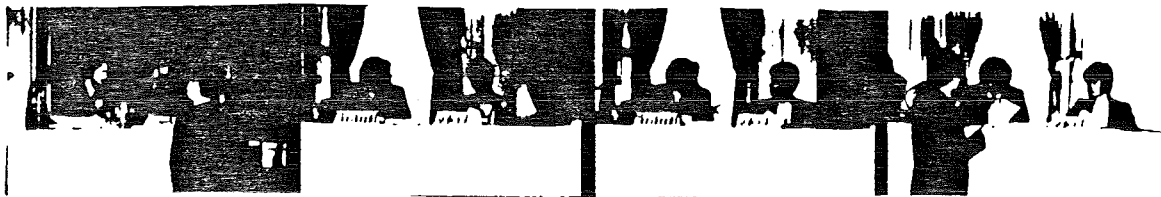
**Toxic and Oxidant Air
Pollution in North America:
The Next
Regulatory Challenge**

A one-day symposium

Monday May 5, 1986

**St. Lawrence Town Hall
Toronto**

**The Canadian Environmental Law
Research Foundation**



Discussion at the symposium titled "Beyond Acid Rain", Toronto, May 5, 1986

What's in a breath?

It is a little depressing to discover on a bright spring morning that the air is not as sweet as it seems. It dampens the spirits to be informed that even when due allowance is made for the Chernobyl nuclear accident and the more familiar phenomenon of acid rain, these are no more than a couple of names in a roll-call of airborne horrors requiring attention. Some others get less publicity.

The large and menacing cloud produced by mankind's headlong rush toward industrial expansion and chemical innovation brings an impressive combination of ingredients. In the endless variety and volatility of the mixture, we find polychlorinated biphenyls, benzene, pesticides and a representative collection of metal particles.

The Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation, in cooperation with the Environmental Law Association in Washington, has brought us the awful truth that neutralizing the long-range bite of acid rain — by no means a pushover — could be regarded as no more than a preliminary assault, a mere probing of the enemy's defences. The joint report talks of "a new gen-

eration of air pollution problems," caused by the world-wide discharge of tens of millions of tonnes of materials, a number of them known or suspected to cause cancer and other health problems.

Official responses to the news could take several forms, one being to ignore the report in the hope that it will go away — not as unlikely an option as it might seem, since much of the reaction to suspicions about the harmful effects of acid rain took this form. Another might be to acknowledge the problem but postpone the remedy, arguing that we can deal with only one problem at a time.

We prefer to think that the problem will be viewed as a whole and that a serious attempt will be made to reverse the habits which, scientists warn, are poisoning the food chain by bombarding fish, crops, milk and meat with all manner of chemicals, threatening to alter the climate, reducing our shield against excessive ultra-violet radiation by deleting the ozone in the high atmosphere and causing the deaths of lakes and trees.

Against an enemy like this, a pre-emptive strike might be useful.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW REPORTS



THE CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW RESEARCH FOUNDATION

The Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation is an independant research institute, founded in 1970. The Foundation shares office space and works in close partnership with its sister organization, The Canadian Environmental Law Association. The Foundation is not formally affiliated, however, with CELA or any other organization.

Focus of the Foundation's work is environmental contamination and associated process issues such as environmental assessment, standard-setting, enforcement/compliance, and environmental litigation. The Foundation works in a consultative manner with other interested parties in the continuing search for ways in which Canada and other nations can ensure environmental protection while meeting other social objectives such as employment and economic development.

Geographical focus of the Foundation's work ranges from Ontario through to national, U.S.-Canada bilateral, and international issues.

The Foundation carries out work in the following three program areas:

- research
- publishing
- conference/seminar

The Foundation's goal is the establishment of a body of law flexible enough to accomodate industrial growth and yet strong enough to ensure the preservation of human health and the natural environment.

The Foundation firmly believes the economic growth and environmental protection are not mutually exclusive goals. Both can only be achieved, however, if there is reasoned and informed dialogue among all Canadians. The Foundation is working toward that end.

Detailed information is contained in the Fall, 1986 Current Activities Report which follows.

Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation

La Fondation canadienne de recherche du droit de l'environnement

CURRENT ACTIVITIES REPORT

February, 1987

RESEARCH PROGRAM

CURRENT RESEARCH

Ecosystem Regulation in the Great Lakes Basin, a study of approaches to water quality standard-setting in the American and Canadian Great Lakes jurisdictions, funded by the Joyce Foundation and the Ontario Ministry of the Environment. Initiated February, 1986, to be completed June, 1987.

The Ontario Municipal Board and Environmental Protection.

News Media Reporting of Toxic Issues.

RECENTLY COMPLETED

Biotechnology Policy Development, done under contract to the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, 1986.

Environmental Assessment in Ontario, published by the Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation, January, 1987.

The Regulation of Toxic and Oxidant Air Pollution in North America, with the Environmental Law Institute, Washington, D.C., published by CCH Canadian Ltd., April, 1986.

Cross-Border Litigation: Environmental Rights in the Great Lakes Ecosystem, published by the Carswell Company, January, 1987.

Toxic Contaminant Litigation in Ontario, done under contract to the Great Lakes Institute.

Industrial Waste Legislation and Compliance, done under contract to the Ontario Waste Management Corporation.

An Overview of Canadian Law and Policy Governing Great Lakes Water Quantity, done under contract to the Great Lakes Center, Chicago. Published in (1986), 18 Case Western Reserve Journal of International Law.

Development Assistance and International Environmental Law, done under contract to the Canadian International Development Agency.

Biotechnology and the Environment: A Regulatory Proposal, published in (1985), 23 Osgoode Hall Law Journal.

FUTURE RESEARCH AREAS

Compliance with Environmental Law

A national study, to be done in conjunction with environmental research organizations in British Columbia, Alberta and New Brunswick, of necessary co-ordination of all aspects of compliance achievement including prevention, detection, positive inducement and sanctioning techniques.

International environmental law

Further examination of the ways in which international laws and institutions can be used to address global environmental issues.

Development of a national biotechnology policy

An examination of inter-jurisdictional co-operation required to efficiently regulate the biotechnology industry.

Municipal hazardous waste regulation

An examination of changes required to allow municipalities to meet requirements of the MISA program.

CONFERENCE/SEMINAR PROGRAM

- . May 5, 1986: Beyond Acid Rain - Toxic and Oxidant Air Pollution: The Next Regulatory Challenge, Toronto. A one-day symposium.
- . May 28, 1986: half-day seminar on the findings of the study titled The Ontario Municipal Board and Environmental Protection
- . September 15, 1986: Environmental Effects of Biotechnology, a one-day workshop, Toronto.
- . October 15, 1987: Biotechnology Policy Issues, a one-day workshop, Toronto.
- . November 30, 1986: Ontario Hazardous Waste Policy: A Provincial Forum.
- . January, 1987: workshops to discuss ecosystem regulation in Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Wisconsin
- . February 26, 1987: Pollution and the Law, a one-day conference, Toronto

For further information on any of the activities listed here, please contact Mr. Doug Macdonald, Executive Director, at 416) 977-2410.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FROM THE FOUNDATION

The Regulation of Toxic and Oxidant Air Pollution in North America.

Canadian Occupational Health and Safety Law Handbook.

Environment on Trial

Environmental Rights in Canada.

Breaking the Barriers: Promotion of Industrial Waste Reduction and Recycling.

Control Orders and Industrial Pollution Abatement in Ontario.

The Law of Ecodevelopment: A Canadian Perspective. Submission to the World Commission on Environment and Development. 1986.

Proceedings from a one-day conference, "The Regulation of Biotechnology", 1984.

Proceedings from a one-day conference, "Hazardous substances and the Right to Know", 1983.

Proceedings from a one-day seminar, "Jurisdictional Barriers to Environmental Protection in the Great Lakes Basin", 1985.

Canadian Environmental Law Reports, Canada's only environmental law reporter, published six times a year

Canadian Environmental Law Reports Cumulative Index, an index to all cases reported since publication commenced in 1972

Cross-Border Litigation: Environmental Rights in the Great Lakes Ecosystem

Environmental Assessment in Ontario.

Ontario Hazardous Waste Policy: Discussion paper and proceedings from the symposium held November 30 - December 2, 1986.

For a complete publications list and price information, contact Ms. Karen Hamilton at (416) 977-2410.

MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

Permanent staff of the Foundation are the Executive Director, Mr. Doug Macdonald and Director of Administration, Ms. Karen Hamilton. Other staff are hired on a contract basis as required. Bookkeeping services are provided by Ms. Carol Rowntree. Accounting services are provided by the firm of Clarkson Gordon.

The Management Committee of the Board of Directors, consisting of the President, Treasurer, Executive Director and one Board member, is responsible for all financial and personnel matters. Other program areas fall under the supervision of committees of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors meets on a bi-monthly basis and bears final responsibility for all financial and policy matters.

STAFF AND ASSOCIATE STAFF

Executive Director - Mr. Doug Macdonald, B.A., M.A.

Director of Administration - Ms. Karen Hamilton, B.A., M.A.

Bookkeeper - Ms. Carol Rowntree

The following individuals have worked with the Foundation during the past year:

Ms. Irene Courage

Ms. Janine Ferretti, B.A., Toronto

Mr. Stephen Garrod, M.E.S., LLB., Guelph

Mr. Robert Gibson, Ph.D., Waterloo

Dr. Bernard Glick

Mr. Paul King, B.A., M.E.S., Toronto

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Muirhead Engineering
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Michael Izumi Nash
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Walter Pitman
Executive Director
Ontario Arts Council
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Dr. R.H. Porter, M.D.
Assistant Vice-President
Health and Safety
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Professor Dixon Thompson
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AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Directors of
The Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation:

We have examined the statement of financial position of The Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation as at June 30, 1986 and the statement of revenues and expenditures and changes in financial position for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances, except as explained in the following paragraph.

In common with many non-profit organizations, the Foundation derives revenues from corporate and individual donations, the completeness of which is not susceptible of conclusive audit verification. Accordingly, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments for unrecorded revenues might be necessary to revenues, excess of expenditures over revenues or deficit.

In our opinion, except for the effect of any adjustments which might have been required had we been able to satisfy ourselves with respect to revenues referred to in the preceding paragraph, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Foundation as at June 30, 1986 and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles described in note 1 to the financial statements applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Toronto, Canada,
July 28, 1986.

Chartered Accountants

THE CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW RESEARCH FOUNDATION
(Incorporated without share capital under the laws of Ontario)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

JUNE 30, 1986
(with comparative figures at June 30, 1985)

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1985</u>
Assets:		
Cash	\$ 7,287	
Short-term investments	34,026	\$ 10,000
Accounts receivable	15,702	11,012
Grants receivable		15,000
Prepaid expenses	500	500
Office equipment, at cost (less accumulated depreciation of \$2,930; 1985 - \$2,182) (note 3)	<u>812</u>	<u>1,560</u>
Total assets	<u>58,327</u>	<u>38,072</u>
Liabilities:		
Bank indebtedness		1,945
Accounts payable and accrued charges	8,911	8,864
Loan payable (note 3)	3,242	3,242
Deferred revenue (note 2)	<u>71,824</u>	<u>39,862</u>
Total liabilities	<u>83,977</u>	<u>53,913</u>
Deficit, end of year	<u>\$(25,650)</u>	<u>\$(15,841)</u>
Consisting of:		
Undistributed equity (deficit), beginning of year	\$(15,841)	\$ 2,166
Excess of expenditures over revenues for the year	<u>(9,809)</u>	<u>(18,007)</u>
Deficit, end of year	<u>\$(25,650)</u>	<u>\$(15,841)</u>

(See notes to financial statements)

THE CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW RESEARCH FOUNDATION

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1986

(with comparative figures for the year ended June 30, 1985)

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1985</u>
Revenues:		
Corporate and individual donations, foundation and government project grants (note 2)	\$138,700	\$176,457
Subscription fees for publications	6,685	11,692
Conferences/seminars (note 2)	10,127	14,378
Municipality of Toronto grant	15,000	15,000
Publications	4,947	11,940
Sundry	4,010	8,856
Summer student grant	836	
	<u>180,305</u>	<u>238,323</u>
Expenditures:		
Salaries and benefits	67,313	59,824
Law reports, newsletters and other printing costs	11,844	19,430
Professional fees	4,169	3,993
General	9,609	14,840
Office	4,417	6,583
Telephone	4,724	4,876
Postage	3,118	4,328
Travel	3,190	3,366
Depreciation	748	748
	<u>109,132</u>	<u>117,988</u>
Total administration expenditures	109,132	117,988
Less administration expenditures recovered	<u>63,555</u>	<u>48,631</u>
Net administration expenditures	45,577	69,357
Research projects (note 2)	133,580	170,356
Conferences/seminars (note 2)	10,957	16,617
	<u>190,114</u>	<u>256,330</u>
Excess of expenditures over revenues for the year	\$ <u>(9,809)</u>	\$ <u>(18,007)</u>

(See notes to financial statements)

THE CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW RESEARCH FOUNDATION

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1986

(with comparative figures for the year ended June 30, 1985)

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1985</u>
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Excess of expenditures over revenues for the year	\$(9,809)	\$(18,007)
Non-cash item included in earnings -		
Depreciation	748	748
Change in deferred revenue	31,962	(59,696)
Changes in non-cash working capital balances (note 6)	<u>10,357</u>	<u>(12,024)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash during the year	33,258	(88,979)
Cash or bank indebtedness and short-term investments, beginning of year	<u>8,055</u>	<u>97,034</u>
Cash or bank indebtedness and short-term investments, end of year	<u>\$41,313</u>	<u>\$ 8,055</u>

(See notes to financial statements)

SUPPORTERS OF THE FOUNDATION

Alberta Natural Gas
W. Alton Jones Foundation
Aluminium Company of Canada Limited
Becker Milk Company
Bell Canada
Bowater Mersey Limited
Canada Dry
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
Canadian Pacific Limited
Carling O'Keefe Limited
Donner Canadian Foundation
Dow Chemical Canada Incorporated
Environment Canada
Esso Resources Canada
Execusuite
Frito-Lay
Great Lakes Institute, University of Windsor
George Gund Foundation
Gulf Canada
F.H. Deacon, Hodgson, Incorporated
Imperial Oil Limited
Joyce Foundation, Chicago
Labatt's Ontario Breweries
Laidlaw Foundation
Lake Simcoe Enterprises
Lavalin
Metropolitan Toronto
Ministry of the Environment (Ontario)
Newfoundland Light and Power
Ontario Waste Management Corporation
Petro-Canada
Royal Bank of Canada
Shell Canada Limited
Samco Sales
Suncor Inc.
Supply and Services Canada
Texaco Canada
Toronto-Dominion Bank
Total Petroleum
Trans-Canada Pipelines
Tricil Limited
Union Gas Limited
Versa Services

In addition to the organizations listed above, many individuals in different parts of Canada have given generous financial and volunteer support to the Foundation.

