



Parks Canada

Performance Report

For the period ending
March 31, 2000

Canada

Improved Reporting to Parliament Pilot Document

The Estimates of the Government of Canada are structured in several parts. Beginning with an overview of total government spending in Part I, the documents become increasingly more specific. Part II outlines spending according to departments, agencies and programs and contains the proposed wording of the conditions governing spending which Parliament will be asked to approve.

The *Report on Plans and Priorities* provides additional detail on each department and its programs primarily in terms of more strategically oriented planning and results information with a focus on outcomes.

The *Departmental Performance Report* provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the spring *Report on Plans and Priorities*.

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Foreword

On April 24, 1997, the House of Commons passed a motion dividing on a pilot basis the *Part III of the Estimates* document for each department or agency into two separate documents: a *Report on Plans and Priorities* tabled in the spring and a *Departmental Performance Report* tabled in the fall.

This initiative is intended to fulfil the government's commitments to improve the expenditure management information provided to Parliament. This involves sharpening the focus on results, increasing the transparency of information and modernizing its preparation.

The Fall Performance Package is comprised of 83 Departmental Performance Reports and the President's annual report, *Managing for Results 2000*.

This *Departmental Performance Report*, covering the period ending March 31, 2000 provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the department's *Report on Plans and Priorities* for 1999-00 tabled in Parliament in the spring of 1999.

Results-based management emphasizes specifying expected program results, developing meaningful indicators to demonstrate performance, perfecting the capacity to generate information and reporting on achievements in a balanced manner. Accounting and managing for results involve sustained work across government.

The government continues to refine its management systems and performance framework. The refinement comes from acquired experience as users make their information needs more precisely known. The performance reports and their use will continue to be monitored to make sure that they respond to Parliament's ongoing and evolving needs.

This report is accessible electronically from the Treasury Board Secretariat Internet site: <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr/dpre.asp>

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PARKS CANADA AGENCY

Departmental Performance Report for the period ending March 31, 2000



The Honourable Sheila Copps, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Canadian Heritage

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Executive Summary

Establishment Of National Protected Heritage Areas

In Creating Opportunities (1993) and reiterated in *Securing Our Future Together* (1997), the Government made a commitment to extend the systems of national parks, national historic sites and national marine conservation areas. With the signing of an Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement under the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, Sirmilik National Park on northern Baffin Island was created on August 12, 1999 and Auyuittuq and Quttinirpaaq (Ellesmere Island) Park Reserves were declared full-fledged national parks.

Legislative matters were a very high priority for Parks Canada. Two Bills were introduced to Parliament: an act respecting Marine Conservation Areas (Bill C-8) and an act respecting National Parks (Bill C-27). Passage of these Acts will give Parks Canada a strong and up-to-date legislative framework which will allow Parks Canada to both better maintain ecological integrity of national parks, an Agency priority, and to effectively establish and manage national marine conservation areas.

During 1999-2000, the Minister also approved 23 designations of sites, persons or events as being of national historic significance. Of these designations, 8 are related to Aboriginal history, ethnocultural communities' history or women's history which are Parks Canada's strategic priorities for enhancing the national historic site system. The total number of designations related to these strategic priorities is now 251 or 14.3% of the 1754 designated sites, persons or events in Canada.

Panel on Ecological Integrity of Canada's National Parks

An event of particular significance was the release on March 23, 2000 by the Honourable Sheila Copps, Minister of Canadian Heritage, of the *Report of the Panel on the Ecological Integrity of Canada's National Parks* and *The Minister's Action Plan in Response to the Report of the Panel on the Ecological Integrity of Canada's National Parks*. Consistent with previous *State of the Parks Reports* (1997, 1994), the Panel concluded that Canada's national parks are under threat from both internal and external stressors, and that, unless action is taken now, deterioration will continue across the park system.

Awareness Building and Outreach Activities

The national parks and the national historic sites of Canada are dynamic symbols of the nation and the Canadian identity. Both public understanding of the importance of Canada's heritage to the nation and the world, and support for its protection, are critical to the long-term health of this system of special places. For this reason, the Agency has developed and implemented external communication and education activities that will both encourage Canadians to experience and understand the heritage of these places, and to nurture a sense of shared responsibility for these places. In particular, Parks Canada aims to increase the reach of awareness and education programs among ethnocultural communities, residents of urban centers and youth.

Managing Visitor Use

Parks Canada encourages visitor use and enjoyment of national parks and national historic sites, while also respecting their ecological and commemorative integrity. This means attracting park and site visitors to the right place, at the right time, in the right numbers and with the right expectations. One of the key observations of *The Panel Report on Ecological Integrity in National Parks* was the critical need for more research and monitoring of human use of national parks. Work has begun on documenting the *Status of Human Use Management Studies in Parks Canada* and on the development of a *Strategic Plan for Human Use Management Science in Parks Canada*.

Working with Aboriginal Communities

One specific group that Parks Canada continues to place high priority on working with Aboriginal people. A key initiative in 1999-2000 was the establishment of the Parks Canada Aboriginal Affairs Secretariat. The Secretariat was a contribution to the federal government's commitment in volume 3 of the *Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, Gathering Strength*. It provides Parks Canada with a focal point on Aboriginal issues, seeks to improve overall communications and networking between Parks Canada and Aboriginal peoples, and promotes a proactive approach to issue management.

Financial Pressures

During 1999-2000, Parks Canada continued to face significant financial pressures in the delivery of its programs. This was recognized in the *Report of the Panel on Ecological Integrity in Canada's National Parks* which recommended \$328 million in additional funding for Parks Canada in order to implement the Panel's recommendations for ensuring the protection of ecological integrity in National Parks. Long-term funding is also necessary to complete the national parks system, expand the system of national marine conservation areas and enhance the system of national historic sites. In addition, Parks Canada manages a variety of cultural, heritage presentation and contemporary assets worth more than \$7 Billion in replacement value. A national asset review in 1998, updated in 1999, found that the majority of assets have now passed their expected life cycle and that two-thirds are now in fair or poor condition. Parks Canada continues to pursue funding to address these pressures.

Implementation of the Parks Canada Agency

Implementation of the new Parks Canada Agency has required an extraordinary amount of work involving updating the legislative framework and implementing new financial, information management and technology, asset management and human resource regimes.

Section I: Minister's Message

Minister
of Canadian Heritage



Ministre
du Patrimoine canadien

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0M5



This Performance Report flows from the commitments made by the Parks Canada Agency in its 1999-2000 *Report on Plans and Priorities*. The results also reflect the Agency's contribution to the shared priorities of the Canadian Heritage Portfolio.

During 1999-2000, Parks Canada continued to make progress in completing the system of national parks and enhancing the system of national historic sites. The release of the Report on the Panel on the Ecological Integrity of Canada's national parks and the Minister's Action Plan led to a renewed focus on protecting and restoring the integrity of the national parks. Efforts continue to encourage Canadians to experience and understand the importance of heritage places and to nurture a sense of shared responsibility for the protection of these places.

The Canadian Heritage Portfolio contributes to a common national purpose. We help to advance Canadian culture in an era of globalization. We provide Canadians with opportunities to learn and understand more about our country and each other. We protect Canada's natural and cultural heritage for the benefit of current and future generations.

It is up to all of us, individually and collectively, to nurture the diversity that is such a hallmark of Canadian identity.

The contribution of the Canadian Heritage Portfolio reflects the diversity of our Canadian values and heritage.

Sheila Copps

The Canadian Heritage Portfolio

Department of Canadian Heritage
Canada Council for the Arts
Canada Science and Technology Museum
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
Canadian Film Development Corporation (Telefilm Canada)
Canadian Museum of Civilization
Canadian Museum of Nature
Canadian Race Relations Foundations
Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission
National Archives of Canada
National Arts Centre
National Battlefields Commission
National Capital Commission
National Film Board of Canada
National Gallery of Canada
National Library of Canada
Parks Canada Agency
Status of Women of Canada

Chief Executive Officer's Message

This Departmental Performance Report covers the Agency's activities from April 1, 1999, to March 31, 2000.

Parks Canada's top priority continues to be ecological and commemorative integrity. This report highlights our accomplishments made over the past year towards establishing new national parks and national historic sites, protecting our system of historic places and presenting these historic places to the public through interpretation, education and outreach programming. We want to ensure that the right people are at the right place at the right time for the right reasons.

The success of Parks Canada is a result of the dedication and effort of the staff across the country. This is supported by the 1998 Citizens First Survey which found that national parks had the highest quality of service rating out of 17 federal services rated.

I am proud to say that our staff is our greatest asset and the reason that we and future generations will continue to have one of the best systems of natural and cultural heritage in the world.

Tom Lee

Section II: Agency Performance

Societal Context

2.1 Agency Objective

To protect and present nationally significant examples of Canada's natural and cultural heritage, and to foster public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment in ways that ensure their ecological and commemorative integrity for present and future generations

2.2 Strategic Priorities

2.2.1 Establishment and Protection

In Creating Opportunities (1993) and reiterated in *Securing Our Future Together* (1997), the Government made a commitment to extend the systems of national parks, national marine conservation areas and historic sites. For national parks this means representing all of the 39 natural regions of Canada within the system. Currently, 25 regions are represented. For marine conservation areas it means representing each of the 29 marine regions. Five are currently represented. For the system of national historic sites it means creating a more representative system - one that reflects a balanced view of the rich history and heritage that defines Canada. Parks Canada will continue to invest in new parks and sites where development is already underway and funds have previously been committed. Once additional funding has been secured, Parks Canada will invest in the establishment of new parks, marine conservation areas and national historic sites.

Parks Canada's mandate is not only to create representative systems of parks and sites but to protect and conserve these resources. Ecological integrity is the first priority in the management of national parks so that future generations can appreciate and benefit from these special places. On March 23, 2000, *The Report of the Panel on the Ecological Integrity of Canada's National Parks* was released. The Panel of eleven Canadian and international experts, in ecological sciences and related fields, was established in 1998 following commitments the Government made in *Securing Our Future Together* (1997). The Panel concluded that Canada's national parks face significant threats from both internal and external stressors, and that, unless action is taken now, deterioration will continue across the park system. Simultaneously, the Minister of Canadian Heritage's *Action Plan* was released. It highlights actions to be taken around the themes of making ecological integrity central in legislation and policy, building partnerships, planning for ecological integrity and renewal of Parks Canada to better support the ecological integrity mandate. The Chief Executive Officer, Parks Canada, will report publicly on Parks Canada's responses to the Panel Report and on the progress made at the Parks Canada Round Table to be held in the fall 2000.

In order to give Parks Canada a strong and up-to-date legislative framework to both deliver on the maintenance of ecological integrity of national parks and to effectively establish and manage national marine conservation areas, two Bills were introduced to Parliament in 1999-2000: An Act respecting Marine Conservation Areas (Bill C-8) and An Act Respecting National Parks (Bill C-27). Passage of these Acts

Parks Canada's National Historic Sites of Canada System Plan, updated in 1999-2000, seeks a balanced commemoration of Canadian history. Approval of the new system plan is targeted for 2000-2001. The three strategic priorities in the plan are to increase the history of Aboriginal people, ethnocultural communities and women among designated persons, events or sites. Over the next five years, Parks Canada is committed to achieving 55 commemorations related to these strategic priorities.

In addition to working to enhance the system of designations in Canada, Parks Canada administers 145 national historic sites and provides support services to a family of more than 600 other sites owned by other government departments, levels of government, corporations, heritage agencies or individual citizens. Parks Canada long term goal is ensure sound commemorative integrity of all national historic sites through presentation and protection measures. A key priority for Parks Canada is to describe the reasons for designation and to determine where value lies at the sites administered by Parks Canada in order to provide a consistent national base for the protection and presentation of national historic sites and their associated resources. By the end of 2001-02, commemorative integrity statements will have been completed for 85% of the sites and completion of the balance is estimated in the following year. Parks Canada will also continue the process of measuring the commemorative integrity of all 145 sites it administers.

2.2.2 Heritage Presentation

The interpretation, education and outreach initiatives of Parks Canada constitute a core part of its mandate. Priorities include presenting a nationally coherent and consistent Parks Canada image and message, sustaining existing on site programming, enhancing our presence on the Internet, and updating and restoring the on-site physical infrastructure, interpretive centres, discovery places, publications and materials as financial resources become available.

Parks Canada will seek to access general federal funding in support of its efforts to connect Canadians through the electronic highway. Priorities will include presenting virtual journeys of Canada's heritage places, providing access to Canadian content through digitization of original research material, and bringing our heritage to Canadian youth through educational materials and journeys of discovery.

Finally, over time, Parks Canada will seek to reach out to Canadians in their communities by increasing its presence in urban centres and working in outreach with third parties to extend the knowledge and understanding of Canada's special places.

2.2.3 Working with Aboriginal Communities

Parks Canada places a high priority on working with Canada's Aboriginal people. The working relationship with Aboriginal groups has been strengthened on activities ranging from public education and awareness to cooperative management. A key initiative in 1999-2000 was the establishment of the Parks Canada Aboriginal Affairs Secretariat. The Secretariat was a contribution to the federal government's commitment in volume 3 of *the Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, Gathering Strength*. It provides Parks Canada with a focal point on Aboriginal issues, advises field unit managers, seeks to improve overall communications and networking, and promotes a proactive approach to issue management.

**Government-Wide Priority
The Relationship with Canada's
Aboriginal People**

Parks Canada works directly with Aboriginal peoples in many areas from the establishment and management of national parks and marine conservation areas to the designation of Aboriginal history and the promotion of Aboriginal tourism.

Since the 1980s, Parks Canada has established a number of cooperative management boards with aboriginal groups. Cooperative management is one of the management models that Parks Canada embraces to ensure that local (both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) have an active voice in park and site management. There are 11 such agreements in place now with Aboriginal groups. In 1999-2000, cooperation between Parks Canada and the Metis Nation of Saskatchewan paved the way for the approval of the Batoche Management Plan that will help to ensure the protection of our cultural heritage. Similarly, the Archipelago Management Board at Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve has recently reached agreement on the recommended Park Management Plan.

2.3 Key Co-delivery Partners

Achievement of virtually all of Parks Canada's key results depends critically on a network of partners and stakeholders.

- Establishment and protection of national parks and marine conservation areas involves the consent, support and cooperation of other levels of government, Aboriginal groups and a variety of local and regional businesses and community interests
- Advancement of the National Historic Sites System Plan involves working closely with the National Historic Sites and Monuments Review Board of Canada as well as owners and operators of national historic sites. Balanced commemoration of Canadian history involves supporting aboriginal and ethnocultural communities in order to increase their capacity to make nominations of persons, sites or events for designation.
- Parks Canada's communications and educational programs engage the tourism industry, the educational community and mass media producers.

- Visitor services within national parks and national historic sites are supported by the Canadian Parks Partnership and its 51 member cooperating associations (commonly referred to as “Friends”) serving 64 national parks, national historic sites and national marine conservation areas.
- All aspects of Parks Canada mandate are supported by Parks Canada’s National Volunteer Program which in 1998-1999 engaged 5,226 volunteers who contributed more than 160,000 hours creating historical enactments, designing exhibits and studying wildlife for research purposes among other activities

2.4 Social and Economic Factors

During 1999-2000, Parks Canada continued to face significant financial pressures in the delivery of its programs. This was recognized in the *Report of the Panel on Ecological Integrity in Canada’s National Parks* which recommended \$328 million in additional funding for Parks Canada in order to implement its recommendations for ensuring the protection of ecological integrity in National Parks. Long-term funding is also necessary to complete the national parks system, expand the system of national marine conservation areas and enhance the system of national historic sites and to continue supporting national historic site representation through the National Cost-Sharing Program. In addition, Parks Canada manages a variety of cultural, heritage presentation and contemporary assets worth more than \$7 Billion in replacement value. A national asset review in 1998, updated in 1999, found that the majority of assets have now passed their expected life cycle and two-thirds are now in fair or poor condition. Based on this review, it is estimated that an additional investment of \$475 million will be required to maintain and improve Parks Canada infrastructure. Parks Canada is working with Treasury Board to secure additional funding in the 2000-2001 fiscal year. Finally, financing for through highways, which are not part of the Parks Canada Agency’s program but form part of the national transportation infrastructure, ended with the sunsetting of the Strategic Highways Improvement Program in 1997-1998. Although highways are contemporary transportation assets, Parks Canada’s responsibility for them is unrelated to its core mandate of protecting and presenting heritage resources. As a result, highways do not always compete well with mandate-related projects for scarce resources.

Performance Results Expectations and Chart of Key Results Commitments

PARKS CANADA

<p>has, for 2000-2001, planned gross expenditures of \$361,162,000 including respendable revenues of \$15,417,000 and operational revenue of \$62,300,000</p>	
<p>to provide Canadians with:</p>	<p>to be demonstrated by (with reported achievements):</p>
<p>Protected places of natural and cultural heritage significance and an understanding of the value of national heritage places</p> <p>Resource: \$145,958,000 and 1,392 FTE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of new national parks and national marine conservation areas in unrepresented regions (subject to obtaining new funding) • Designation and commemoration of new national historic sites, persons or events of national historic significance in under-represented priority areas • Maintenance and restoration of ecological integrity of national parks • Maintenance or enhancement of commemorative integrity of national historic sites • Public awareness, understanding and support of the values of the systems of national parks and national historic sites
<p>Opportunities to use and enjoy national heritage places while supporting and participating in the conservation of Canada's heritage</p> <p>Resources: \$121,896,000 and 1,060 FTE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitors who are satisfied with facilities, programs and services and whose expectations and use minimize resource impact • sound environmental and municipal practices for parks communities • highways remain open to through traffic

Note 1: Parks Canada's resources include \$77,934,000 million and 989 FTE in its Corporate Services business line not allocated to key results

Note 2: The wording of the key results commitments have been revised slightly from the commitments appearing in the 2000-2001 Report on Plans and Priorities.

Performance Accomplishments

Key Result 1

To provide Canadians with protected places of natural and cultural heritage significance and an understanding of the value of national heritage places

Planned Spending	\$151,589,000
<i>Total Authorities</i>	<i>\$165,081,000</i>
Actual Spending	\$158,835,000

Establishment and Protection of National Parks and National Park Reserves

Parks Canada continues to focus on the completion of the national park system. *The National Parks System Plan*, which divides Canada into 39 distinct natural regions based on geology, physiography and vegetation, guides efforts to establish new national parks. Sirmilik National Park on northern Baffin Island, was created on August 12, 1999 as

a result of the signing of an Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement under the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. Under the same agreement, Auyuittuq and Quttinirpaaq (Ellesmere Island) Park Reserves were declared full-fledged national parks. This brought the number of natural regions now represented by the 39 National Parks and national park reserves to 25. A second agreement pursuant to the Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement was expected to be signed in 1999-2000 for Ukkusiksalik National Park (Wager Bay, Nunavut). Concluding the Agreement took longer than expected due to the complexity of the issues being negotiated. It is expected that the agreement will be signed in 2000/2001. In total, the 39 national parks and reserves cover 244,540 square kilometers which represent approximately 2.6% of Canada's total land mass.

Government-Wide Priority The Quality of the Environment

Through the protection establishment of national parks and national marine conservation areas and the protection of ecological integrity in terrestrial parks and sustainable use in marine conservation areas Parks Canada contributes directly to the Government's goal of maintaining and improving the quality of the environment.

Efforts in new park establishment focuses on the remaining 14 natural regions. Lands reserved for national parks in three of these unrepresented regions (i.e., the East Arm of Great Slave Lake, N.W.T., Wager Bay, Nunavut and Bathurst Island, Nunavut). Progress toward establishing parks in the remaining natural regions varies. Many issues and land

Figure 1 Natural Regions and National Parks

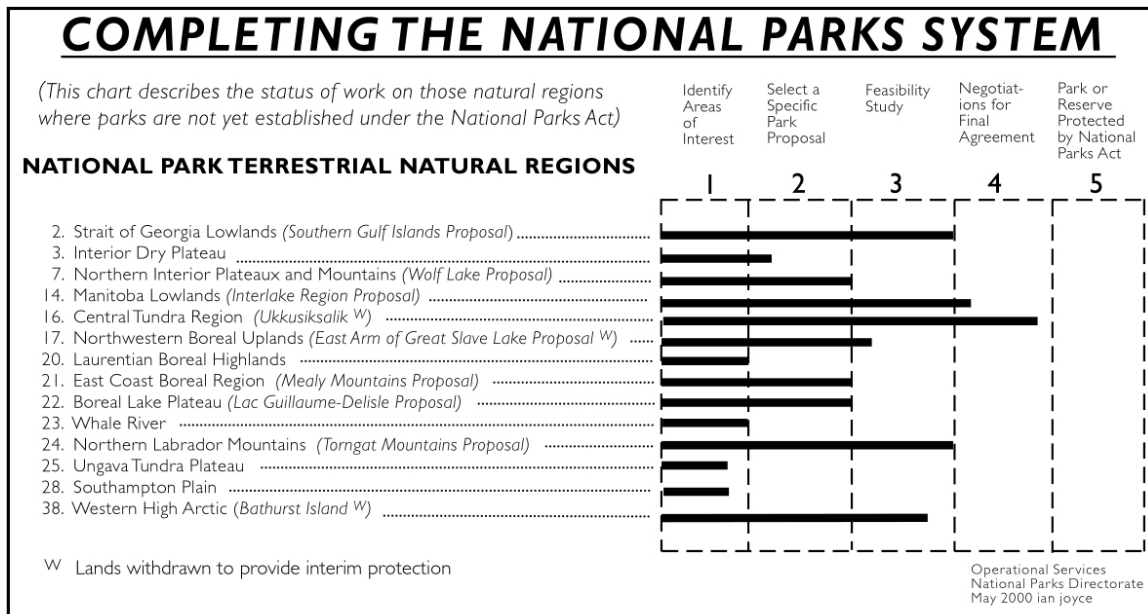


use conflicts make the pace of advancement hard to anticipate and difficult for Parks Canada to control. It often takes years to move through all the steps of establishing a national park. The length of time required and the complexity of the negotiation processes create risks that some representative examples of natural regions will disappear before they can be protected and that costs for completing the system will continue to escalate.

National Parks are usually established according to a five-step sequence. Steps one and two, identifying representative areas and selection of a park proposal, rely primarily on science. Step three, feasibility assessment, which includes extensive public consultation, is typically the most complex and controversial. Step four, negotiating a park agreement, can also be time consuming since it involving comprehensive land claims by Aboriginal people, and complications in clearing land titles and lengthy negotiations to purchase properties. The fifth and final step is to protect the park or reserve under the National Parks Act.

Figure 2 summarizes the state of progress in the 14 unrepresented regions. More detail on each area is found in the 1999 State of Protected Heritage Areas Report (SPHA). It should be noted that there are eight parks or park reserves which are not yet protected under the National Parks Act (Step 5). These are not shown in Figure 2. The proposed new *Canada National Parks Act*, introduced in Parliament in March 2000, would bring six of these under the protection of the legislation. Details on which Parks have completed negotiations but are not protected under the Act are available in the 1999 SPHA Report.

Figure 2 Progress in Establishing National Parks in Unrepresented Natural Regions



Protection in national parks is focused on the concept of ecological integrity. Ecological integrity is a condition of an ecosystem where the structure and function of the ecosystem are unimpaired by stresses induced by human activity, and the ecosystem's biological diversity is likely to persist. Parks Canada is committed to reducing ecosystem stressors and maintaining and restoring biodiversity and

Figure 3 Ecological Integrity Reporting Framework

BIODIVERSITY	ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONS	STRESSORS
Species Richness	Succession/Retrogression	Human Land Use Patterns
change in species richness	disturbance frequency and size (fir, insects, flooding)	land use maps, road densities, human population densities
number and extent of exotics	vegetation age class distributions	
Population Dynamics	Productivity	Habitat Fragmentation
mortality/natality rates of indicator species	landscape or by site	patch size, inter-patch distance, distance from interior
immigration/emigration of indicator species		
population viability of indicator species		
Trophic structure	Decomposition	Pollutants
size class distribution of	by site	sewage, petrochemical, etc.
all taxa predation levels toxins		long range transportation of
	Nutrient retention	Climate
	Ca, N by site	weather data
		frequency of extreme events
		Other
		park specific issues

ecosystem natural functions. In 1997 Parks Canada introduced a framework in the *State of the Parks Report* for reporting on these interrelated aspects of ecosystems (see Figure 3). Detailed specific aspects of the national parks ecosystems has been reported in the *1997 State of the Parks Report* and the *1999 State of Protected Heritage Areas Report*.

An overall judgement of degree of ecological impairment in national parks was reported in the *1997 State of the Parks Report*. A team of national parks personnel assisted by an outside expert completed a detailed questionnaire about external (e.g., pollution, climate change, introduction of exotic species), and internal stressors (e.g., park infrastructure and visitor use) that affect the ecosystems within park boundaries. Each team provided a summary judgement of the overall state of impairment of the park ecosystem due to all stressors on a scale of 1 to 5 where one meant no impairment and five meant serious impairment. In 1999, this rating was extended to two new national parks in the north. Results for the 38 national parks now reporting are shown in Figure 4.

It is apparent that the majority of national parks (55%) are reporting major or severe impairment and only a fifth (i.e., 19%) are reporting no or minor impairment. Most of the national parks reporting little impairment are found in the Canadian north.

In preparation for the *1999 State of Protected Heritage Areas Report*, each park provided an update on the status of the top five stressors identified in 1997. The five stressors most often reported included human disturbances, park management practices, urbanization, forestry and invasion of exotic vegetation into parks.

The results of the survey show that 50% of the top five stressors reported at each park in 1997 were thought to be increasing, while only 5 % were thought to be decreasing. Actions taken to deal with the top five stressors were also reported. In more than 95% of the cases actions were taken to address the issues. More than 70% of the actions focused on the first steps of background research, or defining, monitoring or studying a specific stressor in detail. Twenty three percent of the actions were directed at specific mitigation measures and monitoring the effects of mitigation.

Judgements of the overall state of impairment of national parks, coupled with the subsequent report that most stressors are unchanged or increasing over the last two years suggests that Canada's national parks face increasingly serious ecosystem conservation issues. This finding was echoed by the *Report of the Panel on the Ecological Integrity of Canada's National Parks*. Many of these issues involve the larger ecosystems surrounding parks and will require extensive management efforts and support from a number of regional partners.

Establishment and Protection of National Marine Conservation Areas

The National Marine Conservation Areas (NMCA) policy was first approved in 1986 as a basis to protect and conserve a network of areas representative of Canada's marine environments. A system plan, similar to the one for national parks, guides the establishment of new areas. Entitled *Sea to Sea to Sea* (1995), the plan divides Canada's oceanic waters and Great Lakes into 29 marine natural regions.

The NMCA program is still young. There are two operating NMCA's, Saguenay-St. Lawrence in Quebec and Fathom Five in Ontario, each representing one marine region. A federal/provincial Agreement was reached in 1998 to create a NMCA adjacent to Gwaii Haanas National Park (British Columbia) representing two marine regions. Work is underway to implement the agreement including negotiation of an agreement with the Haida Nation. A fifth marine region is partially represented by the marine component of

Figure 4 Percentage of National Parks by Degree of Ecological Impairment

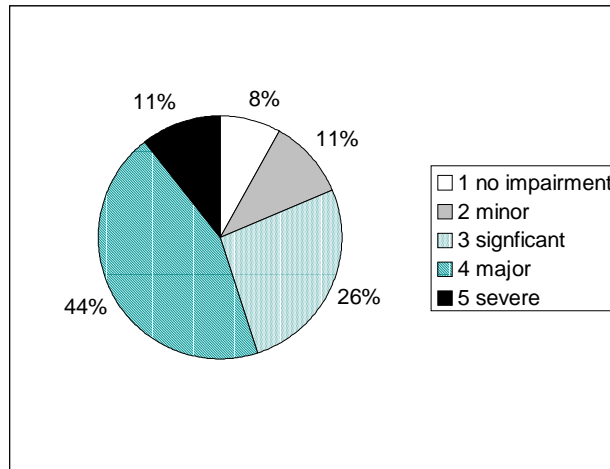
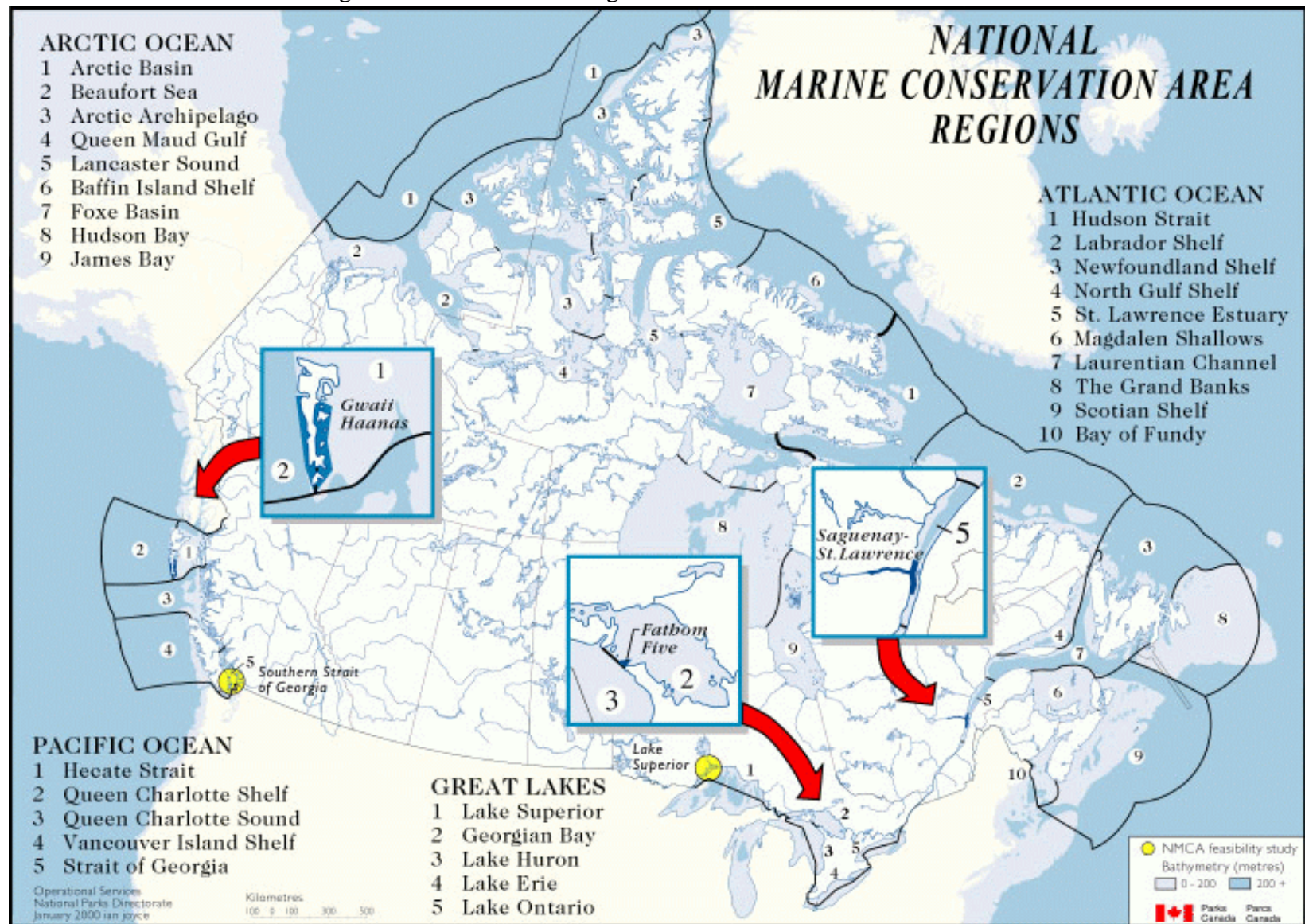


Figure 5 Natural Marine Regions and Marine Conservation Areas.



Pacific Rim National Park Reserve. The NMCA system is shown in Figure 5.

As is the case in completing the national parks system, the pace of progress in establishing new NMCAs is often beyond the direct control of Parks Canada. Complex regional resource use issues and long-established resource users are important factors that must be considered. In addition, Parks Canada is hampered by the lack of a legislative base for the program, and a lack of scientific expertise and financial resources to devote to the establishment and protection of marine conservation areas.

Currently, work is focused on three marine regions. Potential candidate areas to represent the Queen Charlotte Sound, Pacific Region 3 (British Columbia) have been identified. A feasibility study for the establishment of an NMCA on Lake Superior (Ontario) is nearly completed. Another study at the Southern Strait of Georgia (British Columbia) is in an early stage.

The *Marine Conservation Areas Act* (Bill C-8), now before Parliament, sets out, as part of its basic principles for management of NMCAs the commitment that Parks Canada will work with federal and provincial agencies and with users of renewable marine resources to achieve ecologically sustainable use of the areas, while at the same time setting aside zones that afford full protection to special features and fragile ecosystems.

The primary consideration of an NMCA is to ensure ecologically sustainable use. At present there is no NMCA reporting framework like the one for ecological integrity in national parks. Preliminary work on a framework for assessing the integrity of one national marine conservation area was reported in the 1997 *State of the Parks Report* but the small size of the NMCA system (two operating sites), and resource constraints have limited further progress. It should be noted that Bill C-8 includes a requirement for biennial state of marine conservation areas reporting.

Designation, Commemoration and Protection of National Historic Sites, Persons and Events

One of the federal government's objectives is to ensure that the system of National Historic Sites of Canada reflects the country's evolving history and heritage. Parks Canada is working with others to create a more representative system – one that reflects a balanced view of the rich history and heritage that define Canada.

Sites, persons and events determined to be of national historic significance are designated by the Minister of Canadian Heritage on the advice of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC). Public involvement in the identification and commemoration of Canada's history is an essential component of this program, as individual Canadians and groups bring forward most nominations presented to the HSMBC. Over 90% of the work of the HSMBC is in response to public queries.

Building on the foundation of existing designations, Parks Canada has developed the National Historic Sites of Canada System Plan which sets out a thematic framework, reports on progress to date and notes less-well represented aspects of Canada's history. Most importantly, it sets out three strategic priorities for commemoration: the history of Aboriginal people, ethnocultural communities and women. Increased representation of these aspects of history within the National Historic Sites System of Canada is what Parks Canada means by creating a more balanced commemoration of Canada history.

As of March 2000, there were 289 designations related to Parks Canada's strategic priorities representing 16.5% of the 1754 designated sites, persons and events in Canada. The designations of national historic sites, persons and events in 1999-2000 related to the three strategic priorities are shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6 1999-2000 Designations Related to Parks Canada's Three Strategic Priorities

Ethnocultural Communities' History

Establishment of New Iceland - Distinct experiment in democratic governance associated with settlement of Canadian West, Icelandic-Canadian cultural legacy.

R. Nathaniel Dett British Methodist Episcopal Church - Illustrates the early black settlement of the Niagara area, role of the church in assisting newly arrived underground railway refugees.

Sandwich First Baptist Church - Represents the once numerous border churches built to accommodate the growing black communities created by underground railway refugees.

St. Catharines British Methodist Episcopal Church / Salem Chapel - Typical of the auditory-hall design of the underground railway related churches.

St. George Antiochian Orthodox Church - Symbolizes the cultural traditions of the Syrian Orthodox community in Canada.

Aboriginal History

Beaulieu II, François (1771-1872) - Founding Father of Northwest Territories Métis, Pre-eminent Métis leader.

Aboriginal and Women's History

Thanadelthur (-1717) - Played an important role in the English fur trade on western Hudson Bay in early 18th century.

The roles and responsibilities of the Minister, the HSMBC and Parks Canada with respect to designation and marking are summarized in Figure 7.

Figure 7 Roles and Responsibilities for Designation and Commemoration

Minister	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designates • Commemorates with plaques, agreements, acquisition, site development, establishment of museums
HSMBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides recommendations to Minister on which sites, persons, events, to designate as being of national historic significance and on forms of commemoration
Parks Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides Secretariat support to HSMBC in the conduct of its business • Provides historical research support to the HSMBC • Develops National Historic Sites of Canada System Plan which identifies Parks Canada's strategic priorities for designation • Provides advice, funds, and assistance to build capacity of women's groups and Aboriginal and ethnocultural communities to bring their nominations to the HSMBC • Implements Minister's decisions with respect to commemoration of sites, persons and events of national historic significance

Since the mid 1990s, Parks Canada has focused on maintaining the commemorative integrity of the sites it directly administers and promoting the use of the concept of commemorative integrity among the family of national historic sites. Parks Canada administers 145, or fewer than one in six, of the 849 national historic sites across the country. The sites not administered by Parks Canada are owned by other government departments, levels of government, corporations, heritage agencies or individual citizens. The system of Parks Canada administered national historic sites is shown in Figure 8.

Commemorative integrity (CI) is defined as the health and wholeness of a historic site. It is achieved when resources that symbolize or represent the site's importance are not impaired or under threat, reasons for the site's national significance are effectively communicated to the public, and the site's heritage values are respected in all decisions and actions affecting the site.

As of March 1999, the commemorative integrity of twelve national historic sites administered by Parks Canada has been evaluated. The overall ratings of the twelve Parks Canada sites are reported in the *1999 State of Protected Heritage Areas Report*. Eight of these twelve sites were evaluated previously in the *1997 State of the Parks Report*. Table 9 summarizes the changes in these eight sites over the last few years.

Figure 8 National Historic Sites Administered by Parks Canada



NEWFOUNDLAND

1. CAPE SPEAR
2. SIGNAL HILL
3. HAWTHORNE COTTAGE
4. CASTLE HILL
5. RYAN PREMISES
6. L'ANSE AUX MEADOWS
7. PORT AU CHOIX
8. HOPEDALE MISSION
9. RED BAY

NOVA SCOTIA

10. FORTRESS OF LOUISBOURG
11. MARCONI
12. GRASSY ISLAND
13. ST. PETERS CANAL
14. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL
15. FORT MCNAB
16. GEORGES ISLAND
17. HALIFAX CITADEL
18. PRINCE OF WALES TOWER
19. YORK REDOUBT
20. FORT EDWARD
21. GRAND -PRÉ
22. KEJIMKUIK
23. FORT ANNE
24. SCOTS FORT / THE SCOTCH FORT
25. PORT -ROYAL

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

26. PORT-LA-JOIE – FORT AMHERST
27. ARDGOWAN
28. PROVINCE HOUSE
29. DALVAY -BY -THE -SEA HOTEL

NEW BRUNSWICK

30. FORT GASPAREUX
31. FORT BEAUSEJOUR
32. LA COUPE DRY DOCK
33. MONUMENT LEFEBVRE
34. BEAUBEARIS ISLAND
35. CARLETON MARTELLO TOWER
36. ST. ANDREWS BLOCKHOUSE

QUEBEC

37. GRANDE -GRAVE
38. BATTLE OF THE RESTIGOUCHE
39. POINTE -AU -PÈRE LIGHTHOUSE
40. GROSSE ÎLE AND THE IRISH MEMORIAL
41. FORT NO. 1 AT POINTE DE LÉVY
42. ARTILLERY PARK
43. CARTIER -BRÉBEUF
44. FORTIFICATIONS OF QUÉBEC
45. MAILLOU HOUSE
46. QUEBEC GARRISON CLUB
47. MONTMORENCY PARK
48. LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT
49. FORGES DU SAINT-MAURICE
50. SAINT-OURS CANAL
51. CHAMBLY CANAL
52. FORT CHAMBLY
53. FORT LENNOX
54. THE FUR TRADE AT LACHINE
55. LACHINE CANAL
56. LOUIS -JOSEPH PAPINEAU
57. SIR GEORGE ÉTIENNE CARTIER
58. BATTLE OF THE CHÂTEAUGUAY
59. SAINTE -ANNE -DE -BELLEVUE CANAL
60. SIR WILFRID LAURIER
61. COTEAU -DU -LAC
62. CARILLON BARRACKS
63. CARILLON CANAL
64. MANOIR PAPINEAU
65. FORT TÉMISCAMINGUE

ONTARIO

66. GLENGARRY CAIRN
67. SIR JOHN JOHNSON HOUSE
68. INVERARDEN HOUSE
69. BATTLE OF THE WINDMILL
70. FORT WELLINGTON
71. LAURIER HOUSE
72. RIDEAU CANAL
73. MERRICKVILLE BLOCKHOUSE
74. BELLEVUE HOUSE
75. MURNEY TOWER
76. SHOAL TOWER

ONTARIO continued

77. CATHCART TOWER

78. FORT HENRY
 79. TRENT - SEVERN WATERWAY
 80. MNJIKANING FISH WEIRS
 81. CANAL LAKE CONCRETE ARCH BRIDGE
 82. PETERBOROUGH LIFT LOCK
 83. NAVY ISLAND
 84. QUEENSTON HEIGHTS
 85. BUTLER'S BARRACKS
 86. FORT GEORGE
 87. FORT MISSISSAUGA
 88. POINT MISSISSAUGA LIGHTHOUSE
 89. BETHUNE MEMORIAL HOUSE
 90. SAINT -LOUIS MISSION
 91. WOODSIDE
 92. SOUTHWOLD EARTHWORKS
 93. POINT CLARK LIGHTHOUSE
 94. FORT MALDEN
 95. BOIS BLANC ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE
 96. FORT ST. JOSEPH
 97. SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL
- MANITOBA**
98. YORK FACTORY
 99. PRINCE OF WALES FORT
 100. LOWER FORT GARRY
 101. ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY
 102. THE FORKS
 103. RIEL HOUSE
 104. RIDING MOUNTAIN PARK EAST GATE REGISTRATION COMPLEX
 105. LINEAR MOUNDS

SASKATCHEWAN

106. FORT ESPERANCE
107. FORT PELLY
108. FORT LIVINGSTONE
109. MOTHERWELL HOMESTEAD
110. BATOCHÉ
111. BATTLE OF FISH CREEK
112. FORT BATTLEFORD
113. FRENCHMAN BUTTE
114. FORT WALSH

ALBERTA

115. FROG LAKE MASSACRE
116. FIRST OIL WELL IN WESTERN CANADA

117. BAR U RANCH
118. ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE
119. SKOKI SKI LODGE
120. CAVE AND BASIN
121. HOWSE PASS
122. BANFF PARK MUSEUM
123. ABBOTT PASS REFUGE CABIN
124. SULPHUR MOUNTAIN COSMIC RAY STATION
125. JASPER PARK INFORMATION CENTRE
126. ATHABASCA PASS
127. YELLOWHEAD PASS
128. JASPER HOUSE
129. HENRY HOUSE

BRITISH COLUMBIA

130. KICKING HORSE PASS
131. TWIN FALLS TEA HOUSE
132. ROGERS PASS
133. FORT LANGLEY
134. STANLEY PARK
135. GULF OF GEORGIA CANNERY
136. FISGARD LIGHTHOUSE
137. FORT RODD HILL
138. FORT ST. JAMES
139. KITWANGA FORT
140. NAN SDINS / NINSTITNS
141. CHILKOOT TRAIL

YUKON TERRITORY

142. S.S. KLONDIKE
143. DREDGE NO.4
144. DAWSON HISTORICAL COMPLEX
145. S.S. KENO

Table 9 Changes in Commemorative Integrity at Eight National Historic Sites
Between 1997 and 1999

	# of Sites		
	Improved	No Change	Deterioration
Resource Condition	4	4	
Effectiveness of Communication	4	3	1
Selected management practices	5	3	

The general trend is for sites to stay the same or improve on all the CI dimensions. Parks Canada is committed to evaluating the commemorative integrity of 25 of the national historic sites owned by Parks Canada every two years for reporting in future State of Protected Heritage Area Reports.

Although Parks Canada has not yet assessed the commemorative integrity of all the sites it administers, it has collected information on condition ratings of cultural resources, the first element of CI, for all of its sites. The condition ratings of built cultural assets (i.e., buildings, bridges, fortifications, marine works, and grounds) in 1997 and in 1999 are shown in Figure 10 .

Figure 10 Ratings of Asset Condition of Built Cultural Resources of National Historic Sites

	Asset Condition of Cultural Resources as a Percentage of Total Number of Assets			
	Good	Fair	Poor	Closed
1997-98 (950 assets)	33	50	14	3
1999-00 (1223 assets)	34	41	21	4

Approximately two-thirds of the assets were rated in fair or poor condition in 1997 and 1998. More alarming is the fact that the percentage of assets in poor condition seems to be growing . In other words, despite some success in improving the condition of cultural resources at half of the eight sites specifically assessed in 1997 and 1999, the trend over all the national historic sites is toward a deterioration in the condition of cultural resources and ultimately the CI of some sites. Although Parks Canada continues to make interventions to protect and restore particular cultural assets, it is expected that, in the absence of new funds for recapitalization of its entire asset base, the overall condition of these cultural assets will continue to deteriorate.

Parks Canada also seeks to influence the commemorative integrity of other sites through publications and training, through responding to specific requests to help define and measure commemorative integrity and through the National Historic Sites of Canada Cost-Sharing Program. The latter program provides funds to undertake projects related to the planning, acquisition, conservation and presentation to Canadians of these places of national historic significance. Parks Canada uses the context of the specific conservation and/or presentation project to increase site owners and managers' awareness and understanding of commemorative integrity and have them integrate the concept into their future decision making about the site.

A 1997 independent review of the cost-sharing program examined the program's continued relevance, results achieved and the efficiency of program operations. The review concluded that the program had been successful in contributing to the conservation, acquisition or presentation of a number of national historic sites in Canada. Partly in response to the review, Parks Canada is proposing changes to the program's terms and conditions for receiving funds in order to encourage applicants from a broader array of potential partners, and to streamline the application process. The revised program will also include a results-based accountability framework with performance indicators, plans for regular audits of the contribution agreements, and evaluations of the program's impacts. The revised terms and conditions are expected to be approved in 2000/2001.

Figure 11 summarizes Parks Canada's roles with respect to sites it administers and those which it does not administer.

Figure 11
Parks Canada's Role in Ensuring Commemorative Integrity at National Historic Sites

Parks Canada Administered Sites	Other Sites
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protects resources directly associated with reasons for national significance • Presents messages of national significance (onsite and outreach) • Manages cultural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributes funding for conservation and presentation through NHS Cost-Sharing Program • Builds capacity for stewardship through professional and technical advice, publications and training in cultural resource management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepares Commemorative Integrity Statements (CISs) and Management Plans for each site and assesses state of CI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides guidance on preparation of Commemorative Integrity Statements and on planning in support of conservation and presentation and responds to specific requests to help measure commemorative integrity

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides public access to NHS • Promotes awareness of NHS and system of NHSs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes awareness of NHS and system of NHSs in publications and internet/Schoolnet web program • Supports efforts of NHSs to form alliances and networks
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Results of Heritage Presentation

The interpretation, education and outreach initiatives of Parks Canada constitute a core part of its mandate. Parks Canada has developed, or is in the process of developing, methodologies to assess the number of users of interpretation and educational programming, their satisfaction with the programming and their understanding of the messages that are being communicated. As part of the process Parks Canada determines baseline information for each aspect of audiences’ use, satisfaction or understanding of heritage presentation messages and where appropriate sets targets for future performance. Designing adequate methodologies, baselines and targets for all aspects of heritage presentation programming is a significant challenge as heritage presentation occurs within national parks and national historic sites, as well as in the form of local and national outreach activities.

In 1999-2000, Parks Canada revised its visitor survey process and created as part of its core questionnaire, specific indicators to measure the use of, satisfaction with, and understanding of key messages for interpretation programming given on site. The new survey methodology is being implemented in the 2000-2001 season as part of the revised visitor survey system . Parks Canada does not yet have baseline data or targets for use of on-site heritage presentation programming. Results from the first season will be reviewed in 2000-2001 when data is available. Parks Canada has already established targets for the level of visitor satisfaction at each park or site (i.e., at least 85% satisfied and at least 40% very satisfied) but will not be able to report on the achievement of these targets until next year. No baselines or targets have been established for the understanding of key messages indicator. Again, these will be reviewed in 2000-2001 with the view of establishing performance standards for future reporting cycles.

Local heritage presentation outreach with surrounding communities consists primarily, but not exclusively, of presentations given in local schools near a national park and national historic site. Parks Canada does not collect information at a national level on the size of the local outreach audience and their satisfaction with programming. The need for this information was identified in 1999-2000 and work began in 2000-2001 in defining, for measurement purposes what is meant by local outreach with a view to collecting data on use in 2001-2002. Work on a common measure of satisfaction with local outreach programming will begin in 2001-2002 with results available in 2002-2003.

National outreach involves use of mass media, the Parks Canada website, traveling exhibits, and work with the provincial curriculum sectors to foster the inclusion of Parks

Canada material in educational curriculums. National outreach is aimed at the public in general, or specific segments of the population, to increase awareness, understanding and support for the national park, marine conservation area and the national historic site systems. The audience sizes for some of these national outreach tools are already known (e.g., the Great Canadian Parks television series has an annual audience of 7 million, the Parks Canada internet site received 2.4 million visitors in 1999-2000). In 1999-2000, Parks Canada also began to collect audience satisfaction results for some of these initiatives (e.g., the website) but will not have data to report until 2000-2001. Finally, Parks Canada will be reviewing its approach to surveying public opinion during 2000-2001 in order to identify and measure key indicators of public awareness, understanding and support by March 2002.

Key Result 2

Providing Canadians with opportunities to use and enjoy national heritage places while supporting and participating in the conservation of Canada's heritage

Planned Spending	\$135,989,000
<i>Total Authorities</i>	<i>\$156,313,000</i>
Actual Spending	\$140,982,000

The Number of Visitors and their Impacts

Parks Canada provides a system of 180 national heritage places for visitor use and enjoyment.

Entrances at some national parks and national historic sites are easily monitored and therefore it is possible to keep accurate counts of visitors. However, at many national parks and national historic sites there are several points of entry some of which are not controlled. In these cases, the number of person-visits is estimated based on counts of vehicle traffic in the park or site, and periodic surveys which identify

Person-Visits

A person entering a national park or a national historic site for recreational, educational or cultural purposes is counted as a person-visit. People traveling through a park or historic site to go somewhere else, local traffic and traffic by Parks Canada personnel are not counted. People entering or leaving on the same day and people staying over night are not counted as new person-visits.

the average number of people traveling by vehicle, drivers' reasons for visiting the park or site and the number of people reentering the park on the same day.

The estimates of total person-visits at all national parks and historic sites have remained fairly stable over the last five years with between 24 million and 26 million person visits per year, roughly 10 to 11 million at national historic sites and 14 to 15 million at national parks. In 1999-2000, it is estimated that there were approximately 26.5 million person visits.

Although Parks Canada knows approximately the number of visitors and their temporal distribution (i.e., at what times of year they visit) little is known in concrete terms about the impacts of these visitors. Tourism and visitor facilities were the most common stressors reported in the *1997 State of the Parks Report* (i.e., 26 of 36 national parks reported these stressors). But it is impossible to judge from this information what is the relative impact of visitors as a source of stress on national park ecosystems compared to a host of other stressors such as climate changes, and land management practices surrounding national parks. The *Report of the Panel on the Ecological Integrity of Canada National Parks* attributes this information gap to a lack of resources and research capacity within Parks Canada to collect, understand and use relevant information on the impacts of visitor use. As part of its response to the Panel Report, Parks Canada will be seeking additional funds in 2000-2001 to increase its science capacity. Parks Canada has already begun work on a human use research strategy as part of an overall natural science strategy.

Visitor Satisfaction with Services

Parks Canada is committed to providing quality visitor services and has established an expectation that at least 85% of the visitors at each national park and national historic site will be satisfied and that at least 40% will be very satisfied. Very satisfied visitors represent the most loyal but also the most demanding, and are the most responsive to changes in service delivery. Tracking the level of satisfaction of this group can serve as an early warning sign of required actions.

Parks Canada uses a variety of mechanisms to monitor visitor expectations and satisfaction with its services and to make changes with services. These include consultation sessions undertaken for management plans, local advisory committees and co-management boards, comment cards completed by visitors at a park or site and a program of visitor surveys.

Over the three-year period 1997 to 1999, Parks Canada conducted surveys at 105 sites at which visitors were asked to rate their overall satisfaction with the visit. These surveys include both entrance surveys at national historic sites (71) and national parks (20), and campground surveys (14). Each site's participation in the survey program was voluntary. Some national historic sites have never participated in a survey and some sites, including

some national parks, have participated more than once. Response rates for the surveys, where known, have also varied widely ranging from as low as 10% to more than 85%. The percentage of “satisfied” and “fully satisfied” visitors at participating sites ranged from 79% to 99%. The results are summarized in Figure 12.

Figure 12

Number and Percentage of Visitor Survey Results from 1997, 1998 and 1999 Seasons Which Meet Parks Canada Standards for Visitor Satisfaction

Number of surveys in which 85% or more of the visitors were satisfied or very satisfied	Number of surveys in which 40% or more of the visitors were very satisfied
98 (93%)	91 (86%)

Independent support for the general trend in these surveys was provided by the 1998 Citizens First Survey of 2,900 Canadian households which looked at how services of governments at the municipal, provincial and federal levels in Canada were perceived. This survey found that national parks had the highest quality of service rating out of 17 federal services rated (i.e., a score of 73 out of a 100).

While the general trend seems to suggest that visitors think they are receiving quality service at national parks and national historic sites this should not be taken to mean that visitors and local stakeholders are satisfied with all aspects of service delivery or are without ideas about improvements in services. Visitor feedback from detailed survey questions as well as comment cards and other consultant mechanisms have lead to a number of changes in the service offer over the years. For example, low ratings on visitor surveys of the cleanliness of washrooms have lead to reviews of janitorial contracts for these services. Contractors for firewood have been changed as a result of visitor surveys showing that the quality of the firewood was rated as poor. In response to survey feedback changes have been made to activities at national historic sites to make them more enjoyable to children.

In 1999-2000, Parks Canada made a number of changes to its visitor survey process which were implemented at 28 sites in the 2000-2001 season. These changes included 1) focusing the core survey effort on key national performance indicators such as overall visitor satisfaction at the park or site, audience size for heritage presentation programming, satisfaction with heritage presentation programming, and awareness and understanding of key heritage messages, 2) capturing important characteristics of the visitors which would allow for better monitoring of data accuracy and provide for better understanding of specific types of visitors and, 3) collecting visitor responses at each national park and national historic site on a three-year cycle.

Parks Canada Communities

Parks Canada administers six communities within national parks: Field in Yoho NP; Jasper in Jasper NP; Lake Louise in Banff NP; Wasagaming in Riding Mountain NP; Waskesiu in Prince Albert NP; and Waterton Lakes in Waterton Lakes NP. A seventh community Banff has been self-governed since 1990. As a result of concerns expressed by the public over the amount of commercial development in the Town of Banff, Parks Canada made a commitment to develop community plans for each of its six national park communities.

Government-Wide Priorities Stronger Communities

The work beginning now on developing community plans and measurement systems directed at responsible growth and no net negative environmental impact can serve as models for strengthening other communities throughout Canada.

Each community plan is guided by the principles of

- no net negative environmental impacts,
- appropriate use,
- responsible growth management and
- leadership in environmental stewardship and heritage conservation.

In practical terms, this means setting out objectives with respect to community boundaries, commercial zones, allowable development, target populations and other measurable expectations. Indicators and targets will also be developed to measure the environmental impacts of each community. Parks Canada is developing a template to monitor environmental impact and to establish baseline information for 2000-2001. Annual reporting on progress towards implementing the community plans will begin once they are approved.

The Field Community Plan was approved by the Minister in July 1999. The other plans, with the exception of Jasper's have been prepared and are being reviewed by the senior management. Jasper's community plan is still in the consultation phase as a result of a request of Community Council. It is still Parks Canada's intention that all six communities will be governed in full compliance with their respective community plans by 2003-2004.

It should be noted that community plans set limits to development within the community boundaries. Parks Canada will continue to work with communities and adjacent land owners to influence land use activities outside the communities.

Through Highways

Parks Canada's responsibility for highways is unrelated to its core mandate of protecting and presenting heritage resources. Parks Canada became responsible for the complete capital program with respect to its highways in 1993, when Public Works and Government Services Canada revoked the Trans-Canada Highway Act. Through highways include sections of 21 numbered highways that pass through 16 national parks and one national historic site, extending a distance of almost 900 kilometers. The replacement value of the highways has been estimated at \$1.1 billion, representing about 16% of the replacement value of Parks Canada's entire asset portfolio.

Parks Canada is committed to keeping the highways open to through traffic barring uncontrollable environmental events (e.g., heavy snowfalls or excess rain resulting in rock slides). In 1999-2000 no highway was closed due to problems with the condition of the assets.

As part of its commitment to sustainable highway management, and consistent with the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*, Parks Canada incorporates highway construction and design standards that mitigate the environmental impact of highways. This can include such sustainable practices as requiring contractors to follow an environmental plan during work in the park; reducing road salt usage; using siltation controls during construction; using materials that reduces long term maintenance and associated environmental risk (e.g., galvanizing versus painting of bridges) and use of local plant species in landscaping and rehabilitation of construction areas.

Although highways and bridges remained open, the majority of these assets have been assessed to be in fair (45%) or poor (32%) condition. Under current funding levels, Parks Canada projects an increase in the percentage of assets rated fair and poor. Parks Canada continues to work with Central Agencies to seek long term funding for highway recapitalization.

Section III: Consolidated Reporting

Material Management

The Department of Canadian Heritage, who was responsible for the maintenance of an inventory of moveable goods for Parks Canada, developed an in-house system that allowed each responsibility centre of Parks Canada to maintain their own inventory of moveable goods. With the creation of the agency, Parks Canada was committed to implementing by April 1, 2000 as part of the Financial Information System, a module for moveable goods and to also address accrual and life-cycle costing. A module within the Integrated Finance & Materiel System (IFMS) was developed and was operational as of April 1, 2000.

Sustainable Development

Parks Canada's sustainable development goals are shown in Figure 13 below. More detailed information is available in the *1999 State of Protected Heritage Areas Report*.

Figure 13 Progress Against Sustainable Development Strategy Goals

SDS GOALS	PROGRESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and preserve Canada's natural heritage 	See Key Result 1: pages 16 to 22
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase scientific understanding of natural systems and human/environment relationships 	and the 1999 State of Protected Heritage Areas Report. Chapter 1: National Parks of Canada
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and present Canada's cultural heritage objective 	See Key Result 1: pages 22 to 29 and the 1999 State of Protected Heritage Areas Report. Chapter 2: National Historic Sites of Canada
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the parks Canada mandate, values and systems as a living example of the sustainable use of Canada's natural and cultural heritage. 	Key Result 1: pages 29 and 31 and the 1999 <i>State of Protected Heritage Areas Report</i> Chapter 3: Engaging Canadians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable development as a basis of community operation 	Key Result 2: pages 31 and 33

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate exemplary environmental management throughout parks Canada operations 	<p>Chapter 2 of the May, 2000 <i>Report of the Commission of the Environment and Sustainable Development</i>, on Greening Government Operations noted that of ten key federal organizations, Parks Canada is rated among the bottom third in terms of progress in implementing its system for measuring and monitoring the environmental impacts of its operations. As a result, Parks Canada is reviewing and simplifying its environmental management system and will report progress on the main elements of the system by March 2001.</p>
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Underground Storage Tanks

The Parks Canada Agency submitted its annual report on the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*, Part IX regulations respecting the registration of storage tank systems for petroleum products and allied petroleum products on federal lands to Environment Canada on April 27, 2000.

Section IV: Financial Performance

A. Financial Performance Overview

In 1999-00 Parks Canada's Main Estimates amounted to \$347,249,000. Throughout the year, additional funding was received bringing the total Authorities to \$414,596,491. These additional resources (\$67,347,491) were allocated to the following major initiatives:

(in millions \$)

Authorities not used in 1999-00 will be reprofiled to subsequent years as follows:

B. Financial Summary Tables

1. Summary of Voted Appropriations
2. Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending
- 3A. Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending
- 3B. Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending By Business Line
- 4A. Crosswalk between Old Structure and New Structure - Planned
- 4B. Crosswalk between Old Structure and New Structure - Actuals
5. Resource Requirements by Organization and Business Line
6. Respendable Revenues
7. Non-Respendable Revenues
8. Statutory Payments
- 9A. Transfer Payments Summary
- 9B. Transfer Payments Details
10. Capital Spending by Business Line
11. Capital Projects
12. Revolving Fund Financial Summaries
13. Contingent Liabilities

Table 1. Summary of Voted Appropriations

Financial Requirements by Authority (\$ thousands)

Vote	1999-00		
	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
115 Program Expenditures	247,857	292,001	274,064
120 New Parks & Historic Sites Account	14,000	12,000	12,000
(S) Expenditures equivalent to revenue resulting from the conduct of operations pursuant to section 20 of the <i>Parks Canada Agency Act</i>	58,074	67,720	67,719
(S) Parks Canada Enterprise Units Revolving Fund*	(473)	1,831	(36)
(S) Townsites Revolving Fund*	416	6,783	412
(S) Contributions to Employee Benefit Plans	29,375	33,876	33,876
(S) Proceeds from disposal of surplus Crown assets	-	385	385
Total - Budgetary Expenditures	349,249	414,596	388,420
Total - Non Budgetary Expenditures	-	-	-
Total Parks Canada	349,249	414,596	388,420

* See Table 12 for further details on Revolving Funds.

Table 2. Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending

Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line (\$ thousands)

PARKS CANADA/ Business Lines	FTEs	Operating	Capital	Voted Grants and Contributions	Subtotal: Gross Voted Expenditures	Statu- tory Grants and Contributions	Total Gross Expenditures	Less: Respon- sible Revenues	Total Net Expen- ditures
Stewardship of National Heritage Places	1,363	110,366	41,200	23	151,589	--	151,589		151,589
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	<i>1,363</i>	<i>137,731</i>	<i>23,422</i>	<i>3,928</i>	<i>165,081</i>	--	<i>165,081</i>		<i>165,081</i>
(Actuals)	1,392	131,669	23,238	3,928	158,835	--	158,835		158,835
Use & Enjoyment by Canadians	1,054	102,100	35,700	189	137,989	--	137,989	15,129	122,860
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	<i>1,054</i>	<i>138,989</i>	<i>16,947</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>156,313</i>	--	<i>156,313</i>	<i>15,129</i>	<i>141,184</i>
(Actuals)	1,060	124,649	15,956	377	140,982	--	140,982	14,008	126,974
Corporate Services	970	71,100	3,700	-	74,800	--	74,800	--	74,800
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	<i>970</i>	<i>104,130</i>	<i>3,953</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>108,331</i>	--	<i>108,331</i>	--	<i>108,331</i>
(Actuals)	989	98,889	3,474	248	102,611	--	102,611	--	102,611
Total Parks - Budgetary	3,387	283,566	80,600	212	364,378	--	364,378	15,129	349,249
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	<i>3,387</i>	<i>380,850</i>	<i>44,322</i>	<i>4,553</i>	<i>429,725</i>	--	<i>429,725</i>	<i>15,129</i>	<i>414,596</i>
(Actuals)	3,441	355,207	42,668	4,553	402,428	--	402,428	14,008	388,420
Non-Budgetary									--
<i>Total authorities</i>									--
Actuals									--
Total Parks									349,249
<i>Total authorities</i>									414,596
Actuals									388,420

	FTEs	Operating	Capital	Voted Grants and Contributions	Subtotal: Gross Voted Expenditures	Statutory Grants and Contributions	Total Gross Expenditures	Less: Responsible Revenues	Total Net Expenditures
PARKS CANADA/ Business Lines									
OTHER REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES									
Non-Responsible Revenues									-
<i>(Total authorities)</i>									33
(Actuals)									33
Cost of Services Provided by Other Departments									18,100
<i>(Total authorities) **</i>									28,796
(Actuals) **									28,796
Net Cost of the Program									367,349
<i>(Total authorities)</i>									443,359
(Actuals)									417,183

* Numbers in normal text denote Planned Spending (1999-00 Report on Plans and Priorities). Numbers in italics denote Total Authorities for 1999-00 (main and supplementary estimates and other authorities). **Bolded numbers** denote actual expenditures/revenues in 1999-00 (shown in the Public Accounts).
Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

** Includes cost of services provided by the Department of Canadian Heritage of \$7,510,000

Table 3A. Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending

**Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line
(\$ thousands)**

Business Lines	Actual 1997-98	Actual 1998-99	1999-00		Actual
			Planned Spending	<i>Total Authorities</i>	
Operation	327,977	309,645	-	-	-
Development	36,682	75,333	-	-	-
Program Management and Technical Services	19,263	43,910	-	-	-
Stewardship of National Heritage Places	-	-	151,589	165,081	158,835
Use & Enjoyment by Canadians	-	-	137,989	156,313	140,982
Corporate Services	-	-	74,800	108,331	102,611
Total Parks - Gross Expenditures	383,922	428,888	364,378	429,725	402,428
Less: Respendable Revenues	67,483	75,191	15,129	15,129	14,008
Total Parks - Net Expenditures	316,439	353,697	349,249	414,596	388,420
Non Budgetary	--	--	--	--	--
Total Parks Canada	316,439	353,697	349,249	414,596	388,420

Table 3B. Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending by Business Line

**Departmental Planned Net Spending versus Actual Net Spending by Business Line
(\$ thousands)**

Business Line	Actual 1997-98	Actual 1998-99	1999-00		
			Planned Spending	<i>Total Authorities</i>	Actual
Operation	260,494	234,454	-	-	-
Development	36,682	75,333	-	-	-
Program Management and Technical Services	19,263	43,910	-	-	-
Stewardship of National Heritage Places	-	-	151,589	<i>165,081</i>	158,835
Use & Enjoyment by Canadians	-	-	122,860	<i>141,184</i>	126,974
Corporate Services	-	-	74,800	<i>108,331</i>	102,611
Total Parks Canada	316,439	353,697	349,249	<i>414,596</i>	388,420

Table 4A. Crosswalk between Old Structure and New Structure - Planned Spending (\$ thousands)

Old Structure	Parks Canada			Old Structure		
	New Structure			Total	% of Total	FTEs
	Stewardship of National Heritage Places	Use & Enjoyment by Canadians	Corporate Services			
Parks Canada Program						
Operation				254,215	73%	2,811
Development				51,821	15%	203
Program Management & Technical Services				43,213	12%	373
New Structure						
Total (\$\$\$)	151,589	122,860	74,800	349,249		
% of Total	43%	35%	22%		100%	
FTEs	1,363	1,054	970			3,387

Table 4B. Crosswalk between Old Structure and New Structure - Actuals
 (\$ thousands)

Old Structure	Parks Canada			Old Structure		
	New Structure					
	Stewardship of National Heritage Places	Use & Enjoyment by Canadians	Corporate Services	Total	% of Total	FTEs
Parks Canada Program						
Operation				256,357	66%	2,787
Development				81,568	21%	241
Program Management & Technical Services				50,495	13%	413
New Structure						
Total (\$\$\$)	158,835	126,974	102,611	388,420		
% of Total	41%	33%	26%		100%	
FTEs	1,392	1,060	989			3,441

Table 5. Resource Requirements by Organization and Business Line

Comparison of 1999-00 Planned Spending, and Total Authorities to Actual Expenditures by Organization and Business Lines (\$ thousands)

Organization	Steward-ship of National Heritage Places	Use & Enjoy- ment by Cana- dians	Corporate Services	TOTALS
Parks Canada	151,589	122,860	74,800	349,249
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>165,081</i>	<i>141,184</i>	<i>108,331</i>	<i>414,596</i>
(Actuals)	158,835	126,974	102,611	388,420
% of TOTAL	40.9%	32.7%	26.4%	100.0%

Note: Numbers in normal text denote Planned Spending (1999-00 *Report on Plans and Priorities*). Numbers in italics denote Total Authorities for 1999-00 (main and supplementary estimates and other authorities). **Bolded numbers** denote actual expenditures /revenues in 1999-00 (shown in the Public Accounts). Due to rounding figures may not add to totals shown.

Table 6. Responsible Revenues
Responsible Revenues by Business Line (\$ thousands)

Business Lines	Actual 1997-98	Actual 1998-99	1999-00		
			Planned Revenues	Total Authorities	Actual
Operation					
Rentals, Lands, Buildings and Concessions	10,952	12,157	-	-	-
Entrance Fees	25,663	29,304	-	-	-
Camping and Trailer Permits	11,911	12,509	-	-	-
Other Revenue	8,385	8,649	-	-	-
Total	56,911	62,619	0	0	0
Use & Enjoyment by Canadians					
Revenue Credited to the Parks Canada Revolving Funds					
Townsites					
Municipal Fees	2,945	2,890	4,025	4,025	2,991
Subsidies	3,380	5,104	6,042	6,042	5,746
Hot Springs Revenues	3,506	3,742	3,895	3,895	4,265
Golf Course Revenues	741	836	1,167	1,167	1,006
Total	10,572	12,572	15,129	15,129	14,008
Operational Revenues (Pursuant to section 20 of the Parks Canada Agency Act)					
Stewardship of National Heritage Places					
Rentals, Lands, Buildings and Concessions	-	-	2,500	3,503	3,503
Entrance Fees	-	-	6,300	7,607	7,607
Recreational Fees	-	-	4,225	4,097	4,097
Other Revenue	-	-	1,000	1,744	1,744
Total	-	-	14,025	16,951	16,951

Responsible Revenues by Business Line (\$ thousands) (cont'd)

Business Lines	Actual 1997-98	Actual 1998-99	1999-00		Actual
			Planned Revenues	Total Authorities	
Use & Enjoyment by Canadians					
Rentals, Lands, Buildings and Concessions	-	-	7,500	10,508	10,508
Entrance Fees	-	-	18,900	22,821	22,820
Recreational Fees	-	-	12,649	12,292	12,292
Other Revenue	-	-	3,000	3,148	3,148
Total	-	-	42,049	48,769	48,768
Corporate Services					
Rentals, Lands, Buildings and Concessions	-	-	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total - Operational Revenues	-	-	58,074	67,720	67,719
Total Revenues Parks Canada	67,483	75,191	73,203	82,849	81,727

Table 7. Non-Respendable Revenues

Non-Respendable Revenues by Business Line (\$ thousands)

Business Lines	Actual 1997-98	Actual 1998-99	1999-00		Actual
			Planned Revenue	<i>Total Authorities</i>	
Program Management & Technical Services					
Other Revenue	8,329	583	-	-	-
Stewardship of National Heritage Places	-	-	-	-	-
Use & Enjoyment by Canadians	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Services					
Other Revenue	-	-	-	33	33
Total Parks Canada	8,329	583	0	33	33

Table 8. Statutory Payments**Statutory Payments by Business Line (\$ thousands)**

Business Lines	Actual 1997-98	Actual 1998-99	1999-00 *		
			Planned Spending	<i>Total Authorities</i>	Actual
Operation	20,267	24,259	-	-	-
Development	1,228	1,785	-	-	-
Program Management and Technical Services	617	3,315	-	-	-
Stewardship of National Heritage Places	-	-	26,225	29,951	29,951
Use & Enjoyment by Canadians	-	-	50,743	60,423	60,423
Corporate Services	-	-	10,675	11,981	11,981
Total Statutory Payments	22,112	29,359	87,643	102,355	102,355

Total Authorities are main estimates plus supplementary estimates plus other authorities.

* Fiscal Year 1999-2000 figures include the new Statutory Vote - Expenditures equivalent to revenue resulting from the conduct of operations pursuant to section 20 the *Parks Canada Agency Act*. (Planned Spending \$58,074K, Total Authorities \$67,720K and Actuals \$67,719K)

Table 9A. Transfer Payments Summary

Transfer Payments by Business Line (\$ thousands)

Business Lines	Actual 1997-98	Actual 1998-99	1999-00		
			Planned Spending	<i>Total Authorities</i>	Actual
GRANTS					
Operation	--	--	--	--	--
Development	23	23	--	--	--
Program Management and Technical Services	--	--	--	--	--
Stewardship of National Heritage Places	--	--	23	3,223	3,223
Use & Enjoyment by Canadians	--	--	--	--	--
Corporate Services	--	--	--	--	--
Total Grants - Parks Canada	23	23	23	3,223	3,223
CONTRIBUTIONS					
Operation	536	282	--	--	--
Development	2,422	15,997	--	--	--
Program Management and Technical Services	--	--	--	--	--
Stewardship of National Heritage Places	--	--	--	705	705
Use & Enjoyment by Canadians	--	--	189	377	377
Corporate Services	--	--	--	248	248
Total Contributions - Parks Canada	2,958	16,279	189	1,330	1,330
Total Transfer Payments - Parks Canada	2,981	16,302	212	4,553	4,553
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE NEW PARKS AND HISTORIC SITES ACCOUNT					
Stewardship of National Heritage Places	--	--	3,000	2,000	1,869
Total	--	--	3,000	2,000	1,869

Total Authorities are main estimates plus supplementary estimates plus other authorities.

Table 9B. Transfer Payments Details

Parks Canada Transfer Payments (in dollars)			
	Actual 1997-98	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-00
GRANTS			
Grants in support of activities or projects related to national parks, national marine conservation areas, national historic sites and historic canals	22,707	22,700	22,700
Grant to the Kakivak Association to establish and administer a National Parks Economics Opportunities fund in Nunavut	--	--	3,000,000
Grant to the Kakivak Association to establish the Nunavut National Park Scholarship Trust Fund	--	--	200,000
Total Grants - Parks Canada	22,707	22,700	3,222,700
CONTRIBUTIONS			
Contributions in support of activities or projects related to national parks, national marine conservation areas, national historic sites and historic canals	2,958,068	4,598,555	630,025
Pacific Marine Heritage Legacy	--	6,680,269	--
Contribution St-Lawrence Parks Commission	--	5,000,000	--
Contribution to the Nature Conservancy of Canada towards the purpose of Middle Island	--	--	700,000
Total Contributions - Parks Canada	2,958,068	16,278,824	1,330,025
Total Transfer Payments - Parks Canada	2,980,775	16,301,524	4,552,725
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE NEW PARKS AND HISTORIC SITES ACCOUNT			
Contributions under the Parks Canada National Cost Sharing Program	--	--	1,869,026

Table 10. Capital Spending by Business Line

Parks Canada (\$ thousands)

	Actual 1997-98	Actual 1998-99	1999-00		Actual
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities	
Parks Canada					
Operation *	80,655	78,089	-	-	-
Development	16,924	40,652	-	-	-
Program Management and Technical Services	7,922	308	-	-	-
Stewardship of National Heritage Places	-	-	41,200	23,422	23,238
Use & Enjoyment by Canadians *	-	-	35,700	16,947	15,956
Corporate Services	-	-	3,700	3,953	3,474
Total	105,501	119,049	80,600	44,322	42,668

* Includes spending for the Revolving Funds

**Capital Spending from the New
Parks and Historic Sites Account**

Stewardship of National Heritage Places	-	-	8,300	7,300	6,017
Total Capital Spending	105,501	119,049	88,900	51,622	48,685

Definitions Applicable to Major Capital Projects

Major Capital Project - A departmental undertaking having expenditures of \$2 million or more which involves the design and development of new programs, equipment structures, or systems, and has above-normal risk, is deemed to be a government project when:

- its estimated expenditure exceeds the project approval authority granted to the Department by the Treasury Board; or
- it is particularly high risk, regardless of estimated expenditure.

When a high-risk government project exceeds \$100 million in estimated expenditure, it is deemed to be a Major Crown Project.

Class of Estimates

Substantive Estimate (S) - This estimate is one of sufficiently high quality and reliability so 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 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 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.

Delegated Authority (DA) - Projects for which authority has been delegated to the Department by Treasury Board.

Table 11. Capital Projects

Details of Major Capital Projects

(\$ thousands) Projects by Activity and Region	Current Estimated Total Cost	Actual 1997-98	Actual 1998-99	1999-00		
				Planned Spending	<i>Total Authorities</i>	Actual
Stewardship of National Heritage Places						
Northwest Territories						
Wood Buffalo Disease Exposed Bison Research (I-DA)	2,600	550	500	500	500	391
Tuktut Nogait West Development (S-DA)	5,900	-	-	2,000	1,600	1,600
Nunavut						
Sirmilik Development (S-DA)	6,000	-	-	-	550	120
Yukon						
Vuntut Development (S-DA)	3,700	590	800	1,500	887	887
British Columbia						
Gwaii Haanas Development (I-EPA)	20,000	660	1,290	1,500	1,500	606
Gulf of Georgia Restoration and Development (I-DA)	6,800	1,505	1,400	1,700	1,700	1,300
Alberta						
Bar-U Ranch Site Development (I-DA)	5,700	810	539	300	502	502
Manitoba						
Wapusk Development (S-DA)	3,800	218	1,292	1,100	1,100	903
Ontario						
Bruce Peninsula Land Acquisition (I-DA)	13,500	221	132	200	204	204
Bruce Peninsula Visitor Centre (I-DA)	5,400	-	-	100	100	87
Trent Severn Waterway Big Chute Recapitalization (I-DA)	5,200	-	-	1,800	2,065	2,065

Details of Major Capital Projects (cont'd)

(\$ thousands)	Current Estimated Total Cost	Actual 1997-98	Actual 1998-99	1999-00		Actual
				Planned Spending	<i>Total Authorities</i>	
Quebec						
Lachine Canal Enhancement - Heritage Commemoration (S-DA)	9,700	344	862	1,700	2,259	2,259
- Locks and Bridge Clearance (S-DA)	23,300	522	4,387	8,700	8,700	4,999
Fortifications de Québec Nouvelles casernes (S-EPA)	11,800	1,080	2,945	2,600	2,600	2,558
Fort Temiscamingue's Implementation (S-DA)	4,600	1,027	874	700	700	416
Grosse Île & Irish Memorial Site Development (I-EPA)	20,800	2,249	1,690	2,400	2,400	2,390
Saguenay Marine Park Development (I-EPA)	32,300	2,486	3,059	3,800	3,800	3,031
Manoir Papineau Development (I-DA)	4,900	643	457	1,100	1,399	1,399
Nova Scotia						
Halifax Defence Complex Georges Island Stabilization (S-DA)	3,900	600	368	500	500	444
Fortress of Louisbourg Sprinkler System Replacement (I-DA)	7,200	624	1,964	1,600	1,600	1,600
Newfoundland						
Red Bay Development (I-DA)	3,800	701	1,174	500	500	446
Gros Morne Discovery Centre (I-DA)	5,300	355	2,060	1,100	1,100	1,100

Details of Major Capital Projects (cont'd)

(\$ thousands) Projects by Activity and Region	Current Estimated Total Cost	Actual 1997-98	Actual 1998-99	1999-00		Actual
				Planned Spending	<i>Total Authorities</i>	
Use and Enjoyment by Canadians						
Alberta						
Jasper Sewage Treatment Plant (S-DA)	11,000	-	-	1,000	95	95
Banff and Jasper Icefields Parkway Repairs (I-PPA)	15,000	-	1,842	2,500	82	82
Saskatchewan						
Prince Albert National Park Waskesiu Sewage Treatment Plant (S-DA)	3,700	-	-	1,100	<i>1,100</i>	1,000
Quebec						
La Mauricie National Park Park Enhancement (S-DA)	6,200	517	424	200	929	929
New Brunswick						
Fundy Highway 114 Repavement (S-DA)	11,200	1,463	1,351	1,300	<i>1,300</i>	1,290

Table 12. Revolving Fund Financial Summaries

Townsites - Revolving Fund Statement of Operations (\$ thousands)

		1999-00				
		Actual 1997-98	Actual 1998-99	Planned Spending	<i>Total Authorities</i>	Actual
Revenues		6,325	7,994	10,067	10,067	8,737
Expenses		7,112	7,652	8,560	8,560	8,172
Profit (Loss)		(787)	342	1,507	1,507	565
Add:	Depreciation and other items not requiring use of funds	2,480	2,634	2,803	2,803	2,801
		1,693	2,976	4,310	4,310	3,366
Capital requirements		2,015	5,470	4,726	4,726	3,777
Net expenditures charged to Appropriation		(322)	(2,494)	(416)	(416)	(411)

Townsites - Use of Revolving Fund Authority (\$ thousands)

		1999-00				
		Actual 1997-98	Actual 1998-99	Planned Spending	<i>Total Authorities *</i>	Actual
Authority		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Drawdown:						
Balance as at April 1		401	723	3,617	2,801	3,217
Drawdown		322	2,494	416	416	411
		723	3,217	4,033	3,217	3,628
Balance at March 31		9,277	6,783	5,967	6,783	6,372

*Revolving Fund Authorities are permanent and year-end balance is carried forward to the next fiscal year.

Enterprise Unit - Revolving Fund Statement of Operations (\$ thousands)

			1999-00		
	Actual 1997-98	Actual 1998-99	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
Revenues	4,247	4,576	5,062	5,062	5,271
Expenses	4,485	4,668	4,582	4,582	5,217
Profit (Loss)	(238)	(92)	480	480	54
Add: Depreciation and other items not requiring use of funds	1,034	1,034	895	895	900
	796	942	1,375	1,375	954
Capital requirements	1,151	1,129	902	902	918
Net expenditures charged to Appropriation	(355)	(187)	473	473	36

Enterprise Unit - Use of Revolving Fund Authority (\$ thousands)

			1999-00		
	Actual 1997-98	Actual 1998-99	Planned Spending	Total Authorities *	Actual
Authority	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Drawdown:					
Balance as at April 1	5,628	5,983	6,170	6,643	6,170
Drawdown	355	187	(473)	(473)	(36)
	5,983	6,170	5,697	6,170	6,134
Balance at March 31	2,017	1,830	2,303	1,830	1,866

*Revolving Fund Authorities are permanent and year-end balance is carried forward to the next fiscal year.

Table 13. Contingent Liabilities

Parks Canada has contingent liabilities which amount to \$53.3 million. This information represents action suits which have been commenced against the Government but they are not yet actual liabilities.

Section V: Agency Overview

Mandate

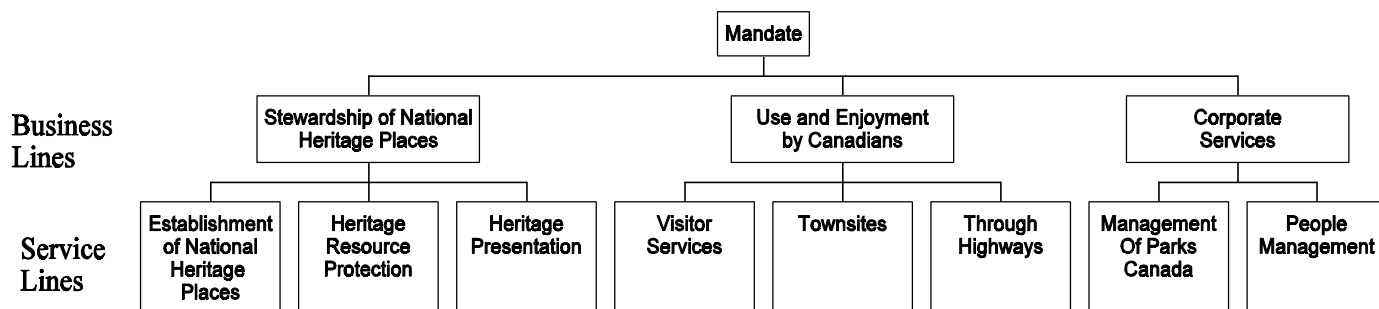
To protect and present nationally significant examples of Canada's natural and cultural heritage, and to foster public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment in ways that ensure the ecological and commemorative integrity of these places for present and future generations.

Parks Canada was established as an agency of the federal government in the *Parks Canada Agency Act* in December 1998. The Parks Canada Agency has been established as a departmental corporation under Schedule II of the *Financial Administration Act*. This means that Parks Canada is a separate legal entity which reports to the Minister of Canadian Heritage and is dedicated to delivering the programs set out within the Agency's legislation and policy authorities. The Minister remains responsible for the overall direction of the agency and is accountable to Parliament for all Parks Canada activities.

Agency Organization

Parks Canada's business lines and service lines are the basis of its Planning, Reporting and Accountability Structure (PRAS). At the highest level, three business lines represent groups of key activities and results to be achieved.

Flowing from the business lines are eight service lines that provide a more detailed breakdown of activities and results¹. The service lines are the building blocks for both corporate and unit planning and reporting.



¹For fiscal year 1998-1999, Parks Canada reported its performance through the Department of Canadian Heritage's Performance Report. The old Activity Lines - Operation, Development, Program Management and Technical Services were reported against as the transition to Agency status had not yet been completed.

Stewardship of National Heritage Places encompasses establishment, protection and presentation of heritage places. Stewardship includes identifying and establishing national heritage places as well as managing and protecting the natural and cultural resources in Canada’s heritage places. Stewardship also includes communicating key messages of national significance and providing educational opportunities. Parks Canada collaborates with national and international stakeholders in fostering and advocating heritage protection and presentation.

The Use and Enjoyment by Canadians business line refers to access to heritage places. It includes providing appropriate recreational opportunities, products and services as well as marketing and building mutually beneficial relations with clients and stakeholders. Use and enjoyment also includes engaging Canadians to participate and be involved as volunteers and active supporters. Parks Canada works to raise public awareness of ecological and commemorative benefits and values.

The Corporate Services business line deals with the overall management of Parks Canada. It includes developing and implementing procedures, systems, tools and innovative practices in financial and human resources. Parks Canada also prepares analysis and plans to support decision-making and prepares documents and submissions for central agencies and for Parliament.

Governance



Section VI: Other Information

Contact List

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Legislation Administered and Associated Regulations

The Minister has sole responsibility to Parliament for the following Acts and Associated Regulations:

Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act R.S. 1985, c.52 (4th Supp.)
Heritage Railway Stations Regulations

Historic Sites and Monuments Act R.S.1985, c. H-4

Laurier House Act R.S. 1952, c. 163

Mingan Archipelago National Park Act S.C. 1984, c. 34

National Parks Act R.S. 1985, c. N-14

National Parks Aircraft Access Regulations

National Parks Building Regulations

National Parks Businesses Regulations, 1998

National Parks Camping Regulations

National Parks Cemetery Regulations

National Parks Cottages Regulations

National Parks Domestic Animals Regulations, 1998

National Parks Fire Protection Regulations

National Parks Fishing Regulations

National Parks Garbage Regulations

National Parks General Regulations

National Parks Highway Traffic Regulations

National Parks Lease and Licence of Occupation Regulations (1991)

National Parks Signs Regulations

National Parks Town, Visitor Centre and Resort Subdivision Designation Regulations

National Parks Water and Sewer Regulations

National Parks Wildlife Regulations

Town of Jasper Streetworks Taxes Regulations

Town of Jasper Zoning Regulations

Wood Buffalo National Park Game Regulations

Gros Morne Forestry Timber Regulations

National Historic Parks General Regulations

National Historic Parks Order

National Historic Parks Wildlife and Domestic Animals Regulations

Parks Canada Agency Act S.C. 1998, c.31

Saguenay-St. Lawrence Marine Park S.C. 1997, c. 37

The Minister shares responsibility to Parliament for the following Acts and Associated Regulations:

Dominion Water Power Act R.S. 1985, c. W-4
Dominion Water Power Act Regulations

Department of Transport Act, sections 7,16,17 R.S. 1985, c. T-18
Historic Canals Regulations

Statutory Annual Reports and Other Departmental Reports

Management Plan Amendment, Section 7.2 for Banff National Park	February 18, 2000
National Marine Conservation Areas Plan for Saguenay-Saint Laurent Marine Conservation Area	March 3, 2000
Parks Canada Agency Corporate Plan 1999/2000 - 2003/2004	June 1, 2000
Parks Canada - Report on Plans and Priorities 2000-2001	March 30, 2000

Publications

Canada's National Parks and National Historic Sites
Parks Canada Guiding Principles
Protected Areas - Vision for Canada
Parks Canada into the Future
State of the Parks 1997 Report
Recognizing Canadian History - The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada
Policy on Federal Heritage Buildings
Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings
What Are the Benefits of Canadian Heritage River Designation
The Canadian Heritage Rivers System - Objectives, Principles and Procedures
Annual Report 1998-99 - Canadian Heritage Rivers System

Copies of these plans and publications can be found on the Parks Canada website at www.parkscanada.gc.ca

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