



# Parks Canada

## Performance Report

For the period ending  
March 31, 2001

Canada

## **Improved Reporting to Parliament Pilot Document**

Each year, the government prepares Estimates in support of its request to Parliament for authority to spend public monies. This request is formalized through the tabling of appropriation bills in Parliament.

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*.

The Estimates, along with the Minister of Finance's Budget, reflect the government's annual budget planning and resource allocation priorities. In combination with the subsequent reporting of financial results in the Public Accounts and of accomplishments achieved in Departmental Performance Reports, this material helps Parliament hold the government to account for the allocation and management of funds.

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## Foreword

In the spring of 2000 the President of the Treasury Board tabled in Parliament the document “Results for Canadians: A Management Framework for the Government of Canada”. This document sets a clear agenda for improving and modernising management practices in federal departments and agencies.

Four key management commitments form the basis for this vision of how the Government will deliver their services and benefits to Canadians in the new millennium. In this vision, departments and agencies recognise that they exist to serve Canadians and that a “citizen focus” shapes all activities, programs and services. This vision commits the government of Canada to manage its business by the highest public service values. Responsible spending means spending wisely on the things that matter to Canadians. And finally, this vision sets a clear focus on results – the impact and effects of programs.

Departmental performance reports play a key role in the cycle of planning, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting of results through ministers to Parliament and citizens. Earlier this year, departments and agencies were encouraged to prepare their reports following certain principles. Based on these principles, an effective report provides a coherent and balanced picture of performance that is brief and to the point. It focuses on results – benefits to Canadians – not on activities. It sets the department’s performance in context and associates performance with earlier commitments, explaining any changes. Supporting the need for responsible spending, it clearly links resources to results. Finally the report is credible because it substantiates the performance information with appropriate methodologies and relevant data.

In performance reports, departments strive to respond to the ongoing and evolving information needs of parliamentarians and Canadians. The input of parliamentarians and other readers can do much to improve these reports over time. The reader is encouraged to assess the performance of the organization according to the principles outlined above, and provide comments to the department or agency that will help it in the next cycle of planning and reporting.

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This report is accessible electronically from the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat Internet site:

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Comments or questions can be directed to this Internet site or to:

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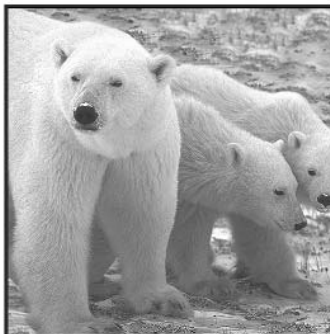
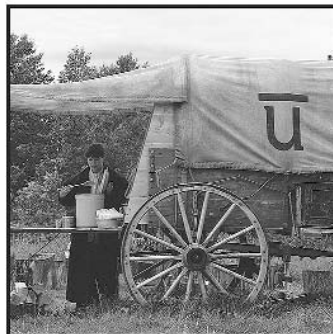
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# Parks Canada Agency

*Departmental Performance Report  
for the period ending March 31, 2001*



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





# Table of Contents

<b>Section I: Messages</b> .....	7
Minister's Message .....	7
Message from the Chief Executive Officer .....	9
<b>Section II: Agency Context</b> .....	10
Societal Context .....	10
2.1 Agency Objective .....	10
2.2 Strategic Priorities .....	10
2.2.1 Establishment and Protection .....	10
2.2.2 Economic Impacts and Tourism .....	12
2.2.3 Engaging Canadians .....	13
2.3 Key Co-delivery Partners .....	13
2.4 Social and Economic Factors .....	14
Performance Results Expectations and Chart of Key Results Commitments .....	15
<b>Section III: Performance Accomplishments</b> .....	16
Key Result 1 .....	16
The establishment, protection and presentation of places that are of natural and cultural heritage significance .....	16
Key Result 2 .....	41
Providing Canadians with opportunities to use and enjoy national heritage places while supporting and participating in the conservation of Canada's heritage .....	41
<b>Section IV: Consolidated Reporting</b> .....	47
Material Management .....	47
Underground Storage Tanks .....	47
Service Improvement Initiative .....	47
Government of Canada On-Line .....	47
Modern Comptrollership .....	48
Human Resource Management .....	48
Sustainable Development .....	49
<b>Section V: Financial Performance</b> .....	53
A. Financial Performance Overview .....	53
B. Financial Summary Tables .....	54
Table 1. Summary of Voted Appropriations .....	55
Table 2. Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending .....	57
Table 3A. Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending .....	59
Table 3B. Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending by Business Line .....	60
Table 4. Resource Requirements by Organization and Business .....	61
Table 5. Respendable Revenues .....	62

Table 6. Non-Respendable Revenues .....	64
Table 7. Statutory Payments .....	65
Table 8A. Transfer Payments Summary .....	66
Table 8B. Transfer Payments Details .....	67
Table 9. Capital Spending by Business Line .....	68
Table 10. Capital Projects .....	70
Table 11. Revolving Fund Financial Summaries .....	73
Table 12: Contingent Liabilities .....	74
<b>Section VI: Agency Overview .....</b>	<b>75</b>
Mandate .....	75
Agency Organization .....	75
Governance .....	76
<b>Section VII: Other Information .....</b>	<b>77</b>



## List of Figures

Figure 1: Natural Regions and National Parks .....	17
Figure 2: Progress on National Park Establishment in Represented and Unrepresented Regions .....	19
Figure 3: Ecological Integrity Reporting Framework .....	21
Figure 4: Impacts of Internal and External Stressors on Southern and Northern National Parks	23
Figure 5: Impacts of Internal and External Stressors by Size of the Park .....	24
Figure 6: Natural Marine Regions and Marine Conservation Areas .....	27
Figure 7: 2000-2001 Designations Related to Parks Canada's Three Strategic Priorities .....	29
Figure 8 : National Historic Sites Administered by Parks Canada .....	31
Figure 9: Parks Canada's Role In Ensuring Commemorative Integrity At National Historic Sites	33
Figure 10: Commemorative Integrity at 12 National Historic Sites Measured in 1999 .....	34
Figure 11: Ratings of Asset Condition of Built Cultural Resources of National Historic Sites .	35
Figure 12: Number of Places Meeting or Exceeding Standards for Visitor Satisfaction with Heritage Presentation Program Services or Products .....	38
Figure 13: Number of Places By Percentage of Visitors Correctly Answering Four or More Understanding Questions .....	39
Figure 14: Number of Places Meeting or Exceeding Standards for Visitor Satisfaction .....	43



## Section I: Messages

### Minister's Message

Minister  
of Canadian Heritage



Ministre  
du Patrimoine canadien

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0M5



The Department of Canadian Heritage and its Portfolio Agencies encourages Canadians to celebrate our cultural diversity and build shared values, while promoting Canada internationally as a model of tolerance and respect for linguistic and cultural diversity, a technologically advanced country in the new globalized economy and a society that draws from its vital forces and its own values while remaining open to the world.

In carrying out its programs and activities, the Parks Canada Agency works with the other federal agencies and organizations that make up the Canadian Heritage Portfolio as well as a broad range of other partners across the country. Its work helps Canadians to know their country better, to understand more fully its history and cultural and natural diversity and, above all, to regard it as a treasure to be shared and preserved for future generations.

By supporting Canadian cultural expression and content in all its forms, the Canadian Heritage Portfolio contributes to a great vision for our society, giving meaning to our common identity and shared values.

This is our mission. We take it very seriously.

This Performance Report outlines the support, partnerships and investment in our efforts to energize all forms of Canadian cultural expression and project Canadian values in the more integrated world community. It demonstrates that this work furthers the Government of Canada's priorities for social change and also strengthens the social and cultural fabric of our great country.

Sheila Copps

Canada



## Message from the Chief Executive Officer

This Performance Report cover the achievements of the Parks Canada Agency from April 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001.

Parks Canada's priorities during this period included

- sustaining quality services for visitors,
- responding to the *Report of the Panel on the Ecological Integrity of Canada's National Parks*,
- enhancing the commemorative integrity of national historic sites,
- expansion of the systems of national heritage places,
- aligning and delivering nationally coherent messages and sustaining and improving our heritage presentation infrastructure and programs while reaching new audiences,
- putting the Agency's financial house in order.

The *2000-2001 Performance Report* builds on the successes described in the 1999-2000 Report. Each year, a new chapter is added to the story, highlighting major achievements and ongoing efforts in establishing national heritage places, protecting and presenting these heritage places, enhancing visitor services and the management of the Parks Canada Agency.

This has been one of the most active periods in the history of Parks Canada. The success of Parks Canada is a result of the dedication and effort of its staff across the country who have worked tirelessly to achieve the results, given the challenges described in this Report.

Tom Lee

## Section II: Agency Context

### 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*

#### National Parks

Human activities are altering the pace of ecological change and drastically transforming the world's ecosystems. Canada is losing wilderness at the rate of more than one acre every 15 seconds (World Wildlife Fund 2000). Ecosystems are being degraded and species and genetic diversity reduced due to the impact of development pressures in the southern Canada and resource extraction opportunities in the northern Canada. National parks face the same pressures. *The Report of the Panel on the Ecological Integrity of Canada's National Parks* (2000) concluded that the national parks are under serious threat from stresses originating both inside and outside the parks - habitat loss and fragmentation, loss of large carnivores, air pollution, pesticides, exotic species and over-use by visitors. The increased rate of degradation in the environment will require accelerated efforts to establish and protect national parks and national marine conservation areas.

The public supports efforts to preserve and protect ecosystems and to extend the national parks system. Nine out of ten Canadians (91%) consider it important that their governments take action to protect wilderness and 8 out of 10 Canadians agree that consideration should be given to establishing protected areas in Canada's forests before decisions are made about where logging and mining can take place (Market Facts of Canada November, 1999). An Environics poll (2000) found that 78% of Canadians believe that it is important that the federal government complete the national parks system and they ranked national parks 3<sup>rd</sup> (tied with the Canadian flag) as symbols of Canadian identity.

The Government in the Speech from the Throne on January 30<sup>th</sup> 2001 and in its 2000 electoral platform *Opportunity For All: The Liberal Plan for the Future of Canada* committed to ensuring a clean, healthy environment for Canadians and the preservation of Canada's natural spaces. As part of this the Government has committed to invest in the creation of new national parks and implement a plan to restore existing parks to ecological health and to work with its partners toward more integrated, sustainable management of Canada's oceans and to re-introduce legislation for marine conservation areas.

Progress is being made on Parks Canada's goal of representing each of the 39 natural regions of Canada with a national park and the 29 marine regions with a national marine conservation areas. Currently 25 (64%) of the natural regions are represented with a national park and four of the marine regions are represented. As new funding is allocated, it will be used to complete development and operate recently created national parks, sites and marine conservation areas. New funding will be used to complete feasibility studies for four national parks. Progress has also been made on protecting national park eco-systems. At the beginning of April 2001, the Chief Executive Office of Parks Canada released *First Priority: Progress Report on Implementation of the Recommendations of the Panel on the Ecological Integrity of Canada's National Parks* ([http://parksCanada.pch.gc.ca/library/first\\_priority/english.html](http://parksCanada.pch.gc.ca/library/first_priority/english.html)) at the Minister's Round Table. The report addresses progress towards implementing the Minister's 2000 Action Plan to deal with threats to ecological integrity in national parks actions and other recommendations of the 2000 *Report of the Panel on the Ecological Integrity of Canada's National Parks*.

### **National Historic Sites**

Since the 1970s, over 20% of Canada's historic places have been lost. These places continue to face threats as significant changes in the economy may lead to the abandonment or marginalization of commercial, industrial, religious, residential and public infrastructure that has important heritage value. This increases pressure on heritage organizations such as Parks Canada to find ways to use and protect these properties. The system of national historic sites must also reflect the country's evolving history and heritage.

According to Goldfarb (2000), 92 % of Canadians consider it important to preserve Canada's heritage and 89% consider preservation of the historical record essential to promoting pride in the country. Moreover, 82% think that greater awareness of our heritage and history would help Canadian unity. An Environics poll (2000) ranked national historic sites 4<sup>th</sup> as symbols of Canadian identity. Parks Canada is a key player in strengthening understanding of Canada, and of the values that we share, and in helping to foster a sense of national identity in the global society.

The Government, through the Speech from the Throne on January 30<sup>th</sup> 2001, put special focus on arts and heritage, recognizing their importance to communities across Canada for their quality of life and ability to attract talent, investment and tourism. The Government of Canada will continue to work with the private and not-for-profit sectors and other governments to strengthen Canada's cultural infrastructure and to help communities to develop art and heritage programs. This will include a focus on helping Canadians strengthen their bonds of mutual understanding and respect, to celebrate their achievements and history, and to exercise their shared citizenship.

A new *National Historic Sites of Canada System Plan* was launched by the Minister of Canadian Heritage in October 2000. Strategic priorities within the system plan include increased representation of Aboriginal, ethno-cultural communities and women's history. In

addition to enhancing the system of national historic sites, the Agency also seeks to protect the commemorative integrity of national historic sites to provide a framework for the long term protection, presentation, monitoring and reporting. Parks Canada work in this area has become a model for other organizations and institutions both nationally and internationally. To date, commemorative integrity statements have been completed for 60% of the 145 national historic sites administered by Parks Canada. By March 2004, the approval of management plans for each of these sites will provide a national base for the protection and presentation of national historic sites and their associated resources.

Parks Canada administers the *National Program for Grave Sites of Canadian Prime Ministers* ([http://parksCanada.pch.gc.ca/pm/english/grave\\_sites.e.htm](http://parksCanada.pch.gc.ca/pm/english/grave_sites.e.htm)) to ensure the conservation of the 15 grave sites of Canada's former Prime Ministers. In 2000-2001, dedication ceremonies were held at Sir Wilfred Laurier's grave site in Ottawa and John Diefenbaker's grave site in Saskatoon, bringing the total dedication ceremonies to 11.

### ***2.2.2 Economic Impacts and Tourism***

Canada's protected heritage areas are important to Canada's economy – they contribute in excess of \$2 billion to the gross domestic product and provide 50,000 full-time jobs annually. The Parks Canada systems are significant components of Canada's network of heritage attractions of interest to both Canadian and international travelers. Foreign visitors, many from the US, account for nearly a quarter of all the visits. Canadians traveling in Canada however represent the backbone of the tourism industry -- 77% of total tourism spending is by Canadians. According to Goldfarb (2000) 43% of adult Canadians say that on their next vacation they are likely to visit a national park, while 39% say they are likely to visit a national historic site. The Canadian domestic market must be the focus for marketing, awareness building, and education for Parks Canada.

The number of visits to parks and sites has remained stable over the last several years with approximately 25 million person-visits each year. In public surveys of quality of government services, visits to national parks have ranked at or near the top amongst all federal government services (<http://www.ipaciapc.ca/english/menu.htm>). Parks Canada own visitor survey program has found that parks and sites consistently meet the target of 85% or more of the visitors satisfied with their overall visit.

Parks Canada will work with the tourism industry to influence messaging and practices so that they are consistent with commemorative and ecological integrity values. Strategies will be developed to influence the expectations and behaviors of those who market and use national heritage places to ensure that type, level and timing of use are consistent with the capacity of ecosystems and historic places.

### ***2.2.3 Engaging Canadians***

Parks Canada will invest in coordinating communications to ensure that Canadians will know the systems of national parks, national historic sites and national marine conservation areas



and that they understand and enjoy these special places, and feel an emotional connection and sense of ownership.

To achieve this goal, a minimum of five percent (5%) of the Agency's budget will be dedicated to communicating, educating and interpreting places administered by Parks Canada. Financial resources will be directed to restore and update the on-site physical infrastructure, interpretive centers, discovery places, publications and materials. Existing on-site programs will be sustained and heritage presentation will increasingly emphasize the ecological integrity and commemorative integrity messages. Corporate image and messages will be aligned so as to be delivered nationally in a coherent and consistent fashion. Parks Canada's Internet site, which received 88 million hits in 2000, will play an increasing role in connecting Canadians through the electronic highway. Other priorities will include building a virtual journey of Canada's heritage places, providing access to Canadian content through digitization of original research material, and providing access to Canadian youth through educational materials and journeys of discovery.

Finally, over time, Parks Canada will seek to increase its presence in urban centres utilizing its existing presence, building on opportunities to expand this presence, and working in outreach with third parties to extend the knowledge and understanding of Canada's special places.

### **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 Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada as well as owners and operators of national historic sites. Balanced commemoration of significant aspects of Canadian history involves supporting aboriginal and ethno-cultural 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's mandate are supported by Parks Canada's National Volunteer Program which in 1999-2000 engaged 5,921 volunteers who contributed more than 197,553 hours creating historical enactments, designing exhibits and studying wildlife for research purposes among other activities

## **2.4 Social and Economic Factors**

Resource requirements for ecological integrity, commemorative integrity, extension of the systems of parks and sites, and management of built assets all require attention. Additional funding is needed now to continue negotiations and establish, develop and operate new national parks and national marine conservation areas. New funding is being sought to protect and commemorate national historic sites not administered by Parks Canada and to expand the National Historic Sites of Canada Cost-Sharing Program. Parks Canada has over \$7 billion dollars of assets in the form of visitor facilities, canals, historic resources and highways. Current projections show a need for an additional \$425 million investment to update these assets over the next five years and an additional \$100 million per year thereafter to maintain them according to engineering standards.

## Performance Results Expectations and Chart of Key Results Commitments

### PARKS CANADA

<p><b>has, for 2001-2002, planned gross expenditures of \$383,408,000 including spendable revenues of \$15,417,000 and operational revenue of \$63,500,000</b></p>	
<p><i>Strategic Outcomes</i></p>	
<p><b>to provide Canadians with:</b></p>	<p><b>to be demonstrated by (with reported achievements):</b></p>
<p>Protected places of natural and cultural heritage significance and an understanding of the value of national heritage places</p> <p>Resource: \$187,751,000 and 1,837 FTE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of new national parks and national marine conservation areas in unrepresented regions (subject to obtaining new funding)</li> <li>• Designation and commemoration of new places, persons or events in under-represented priority areas</li> <li>• Maintenance and restoration of ecological integrity of national parks</li> <li>• Maintenance or enhancement of commemorative integrity of national historic sites</li> <li>• Public awareness, understanding and support of the values of the systems of national parks and national historic sites</li> </ul>
<p>Opportunities to use and enjoy national heritage places while supporting and participating in the conservation of Canada's heritage.</p> <p>Resources: \$134,826,000 and 1,247 FTE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitors who are satisfied with facilities, programs and services and whose expectations and use minimize resource impact</li> <li>• Sound environmental and municipal practices for parks communities</li> <li>• Highways remain open to through traffic</li> <li>• Sustainable management of highways</li> </ul>

Note 1: Parks Canada's resources include \$48,069 million and 382 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 *2001-2002 Report on Plans and Priorities*.

## Section III: Performance Accomplishments

### Key Result 1

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#### **The establishment, protection and presentation of places that are of natural and cultural heritage significance**

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Planned Spending*	\$152,458,000
<i>Total Authorities</i>	\$229,670,835
<b>Actual Spending</b>	\$216,966,306

\*Note: Changes to the methodology used in reporting/calculation by Business Lines has occurred since the tabling of the 2000-2001 Report on Plans and Priorities

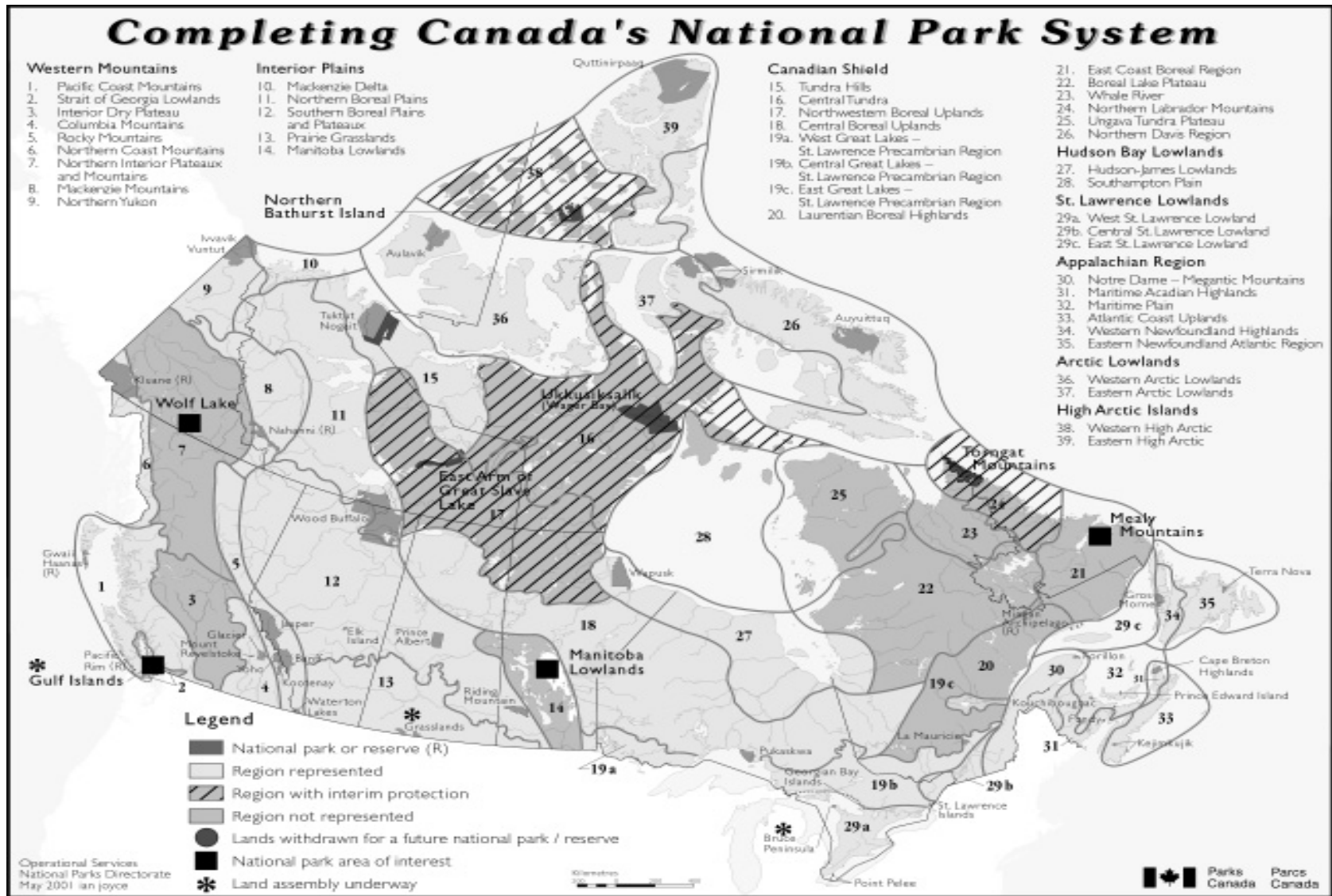
#### ***Establishment and Protection of National Parks and National Park Reserves***

Parks Canada continues to focus on the completion of the national parks system. The long term goal of system planning is to protect a representative example of each natural region. *The National Parks System Plan* (1997) divides Canada into 39 distinct “National Park Natural Regions” based on geology, physiography (the appearance of the land) and vegetation. The 39 natural regions and national parks and national park reserves established within the regions are shown in Figure 1. The existing national parks and national park reserves represent 25 (64%) of the natural regions and cover 244,540 square kilometers or approximately 2.6% of Canada’s total land mass.

National parks are established according to a five-step sequence. Many issues including the need for local and provincial government support, competing land use pressures, and lack of funds for establishment and operation of new parks 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.

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 involves comprehensive land claims by Aboriginal people, and complications in clearing land titles and lengthy negotiations to purchase properties. National parks become operational at the end of step four.

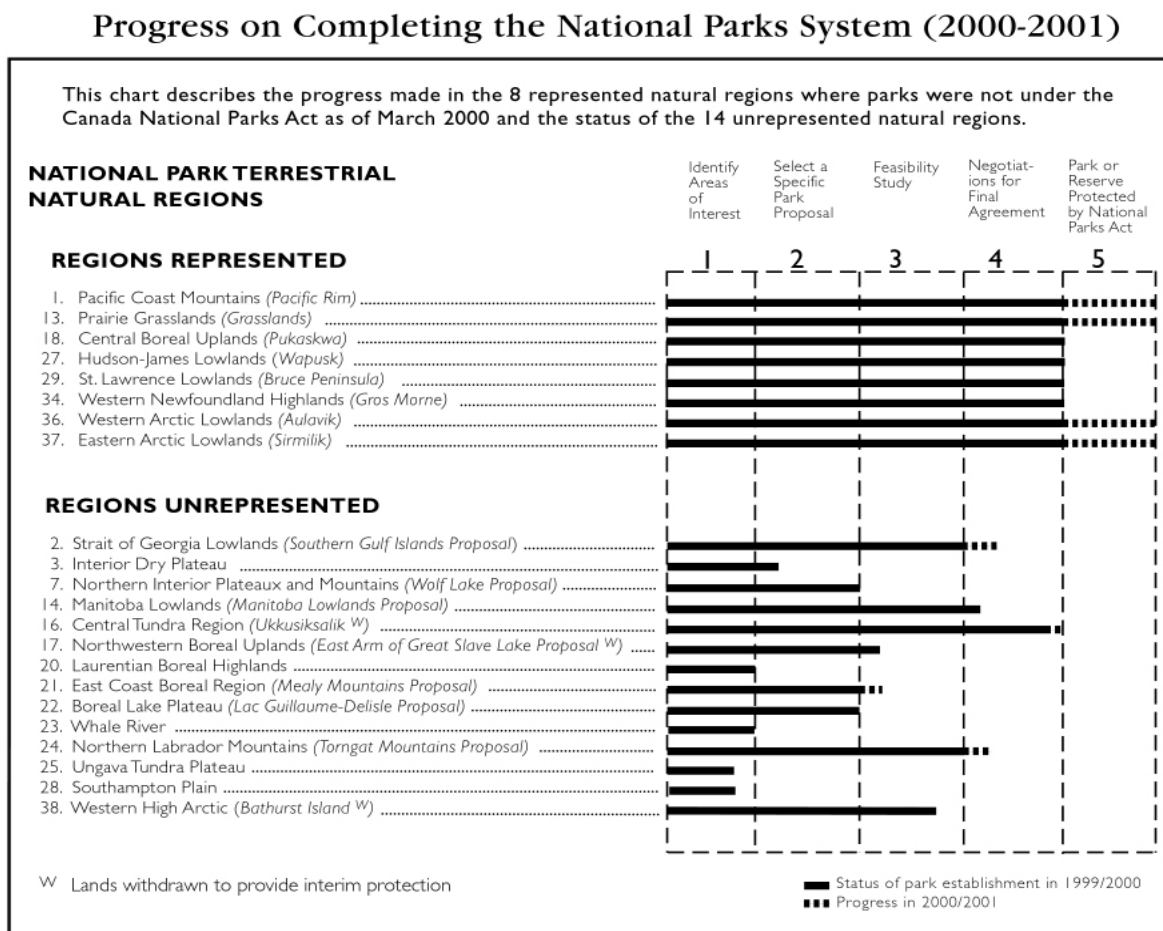
Figure 1: Natural Regions and National Parks



The fifth and final step, protection of the park or reserve under the *Canada National Parks Act* (proclaimed February 2001), may not happen for many years after Parks Canada has begun operating the park or reserve under the authority of various provincial and/or federal regulations. The new *Canada National Parks Act* simplifies step five of the park establishment process since it now requires only an Order in Council rather than an amendment to the *Act* to move a park to step five.

As of March 2000, there were 31 national parks and park reserves protected under the *National Parks Act*. Progress in the eight regions with operational parks or park reserves which were not protected under the Act and 14 areas which were not represented in the system is shown in Figure 2. More detail on each unrepresented area is found in the *1999 State of Protected Heritage Areas Report* ([http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/Library/SOP/main\\_e.htm](http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/Library/SOP/main_e.htm)).

**Figure 2: Progress on National Park Establishment in Represented and Unrepresented Regions**



The new *Canada National Parks Act* brought four more parks or park reserves under the protection of the legislation (i.e., Sirmilik National Park in Nunavut, Aulavik National Park in the Northwest Territories, Grasslands National Park in Saskatchewan and Pacific Rim National Park Reserve in British Columbia) bringing the total number of parks or park reserves protected under the legislation to 35 as of March 2001.

Progress was made on the establishment of parks in some of the 14 unrepresented regions.

- A Framework Memorandum of Agreement was signed with British Columbia that will result in the creation of a national park in the southern Gulf Islands by March 2002.
- Negotiations were completed for an Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for Ukkusiksalik National Park (Wager Bay, Nunavut) with signing of the agreement expected by March 2002.
- Negotiations between Parks Canada and the Newfoundland government commenced on a park agreement for the Torngat Mountains National Park Reserve
- Also in partnership with the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador as well as the Labrador Inuit Association and Innu Nation, a feasibility study for the proposed Mealy Mountains National Park in southern Labrador was begun.

In addition, the federal government is opening negotiations with the Sahtu Lands Corporation to further complete representation of the existing Tukturnogait National Park within the traditional territory of the Sahtu Dene and Metis.

### ***Ecological Integrity of National Parks***

The maintenance and restoration of ecological integrity is the first priority for national parks. The *Canada National Parks Act* provides a new definition of ecological integrity:

*Ecological integrity is a condition that is determined to be characteristic of its natural region and likely to persist, including abiotic components and the composition and abundance of native species and biological communities, rates of changes and supporting processes.*

In 2000-2001 Parks Canada adopted a revised guide for management planning resulting in management plans becoming the key direction setting document for maintenance or restoration of ecological integrity in national parks and also the strategic guide to the future of a national park. As of March 2001, 29 of the 39 national parks have approved management plans. In 2000-2001, four revised plans for parks were tabled in Parliament (Jasper, Waterton Lakes, Yoho and Kootenay national parks) leaving 14 plans overdue for

review. Of the parks and park reserves whose management plans are overdue, 12 are either in the process of conducting the review or will be launching a plan review in 2001-2002. The remaining 10 parks are either in the early stages of planning or being guided by interim management guidelines. In the case of two parks, local Aboriginal and community issues need to be resolved before proceeding with the planning process.

Parks Canada is committed to reducing ecosystem stressors and maintaining and restoring biodiversity and ecosystem natural functions in national parks. In 1997 Parks Canada introduced a framework for reporting on these interrelated aspects of ecosystems (Figure 3).

**Figure 3: Ecological Integrity Reporting Framework**

<b>BIODIVERSITY</b>	<b>ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONS</b>	<b>STRESSORS</b>
<b>Species Richness</b>	<b>Succession/Retrogression</b>	<b>Human Land Use Patterns</b>
change in species richness	disturbance frequency and size (fire, insects, flooding)	land use maps, road densities, human population densities
number and extent of exotics	vegetation age class distributions	
<b>Population Dynamics</b>	<b>Productivity</b>	<b>Habitat Fragmentation</b>
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		
<b>Trophic structure</b>	<b>Decomposition</b>	<b>Pollutants</b>
size class distribution of all taxa	by site	sewage, petrochemical, etc.
predation levels		long range transportation of toxins
	<b>Nutrient retention</b>	<b>Climate</b>
	Ca, N by site	weather data
		frequency of extreme events
		<b>Other</b>
		park specific issues

Ecosystems are complex and it is difficult to report on a national basis on all elements of the framework at one time. Different elements of the framework have been reported on in the



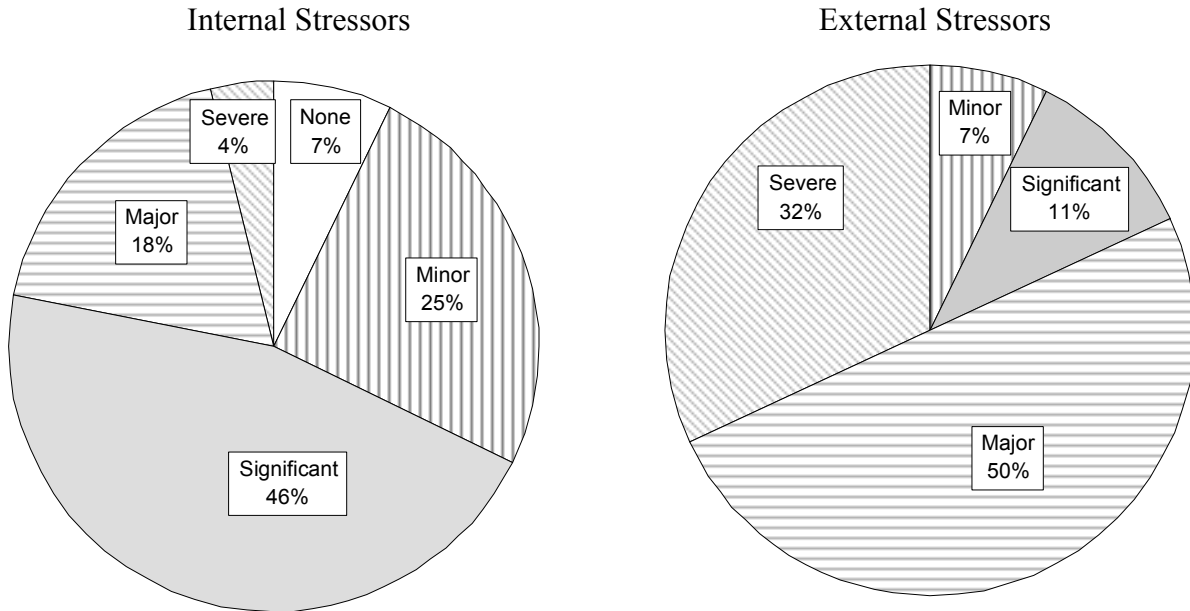
*1997 State of the Parks Report*, and the *1999 State of Protected Heritage Areas Report* ([http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/library/SOP/main\\_e.htm](http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/library/SOP/main_e.htm)). In 2000-2001 Parks Canada began work to improve future reporting on the ecological integrity (EI) of national parks based on modifications to the existing national EI reporting framework and development of national indicators and protocols for reporting on each element of the framework. The scope and depth of the monitoring program is contingent on acquiring additional funding. However, regardless of funding some indicators for national reporting will be developed by March 2002.

In the absence of a robust reporting on all elements of the EI reporting framework, an overall sense of the state of ecological integrity in national parks was provided by the 1997 survey of stressors facing national parks. Local teams of park staff and outside experts completed detailed questionnaires. As part of the questionnaire they provided a summary judgement of the degree to which internal and external stressors were affecting the park. Internal stressors refer to park management practices (e.g., fire suppression) and the impacts of park infrastructure. External stressors refer to impacts of pollution from external sources, invading exotic plant and animal species, as well as the impacts of visitors.

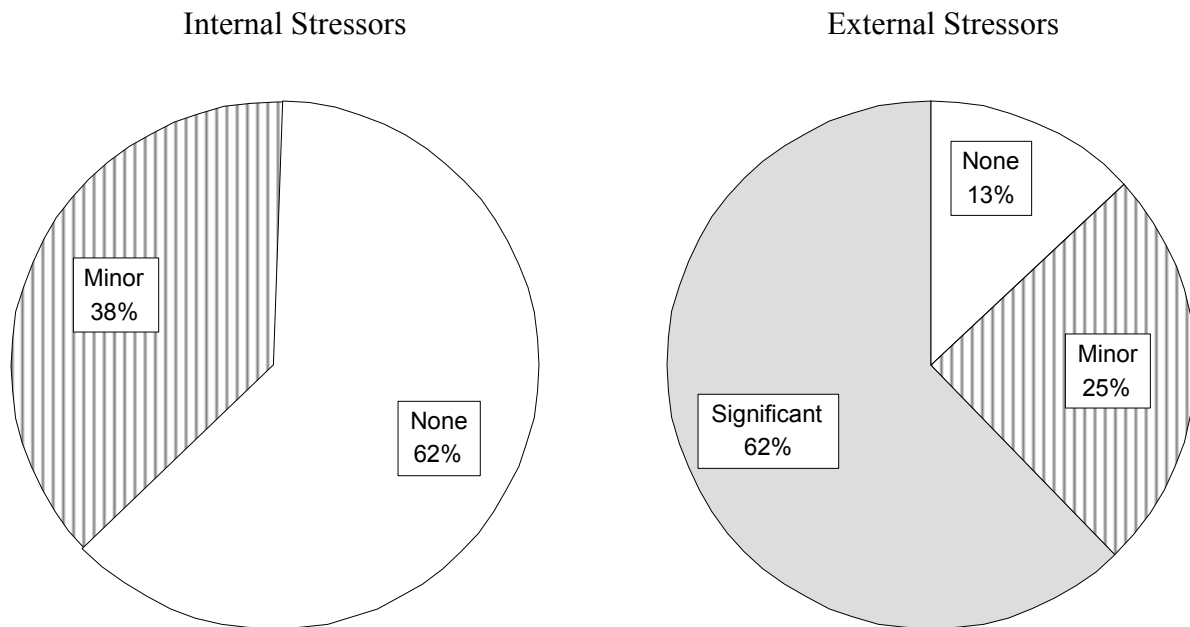
Ratings were provided on a scale of one to five where one meant no impact and five meant severe impact. The rating reflected the informed judgement of the team, often in the absence of science-based information, about the functioning of the ecosystem and the relative importance of particular stressors. Results for the 36 national parks reporting in 1997 are shown in Figure 4. Figure 5 shows the degree of impact of internal and external stressors related to the size of the park.

**Figure 4: Impacts of Internal and External Stressors on Southern and Northern National Parks**

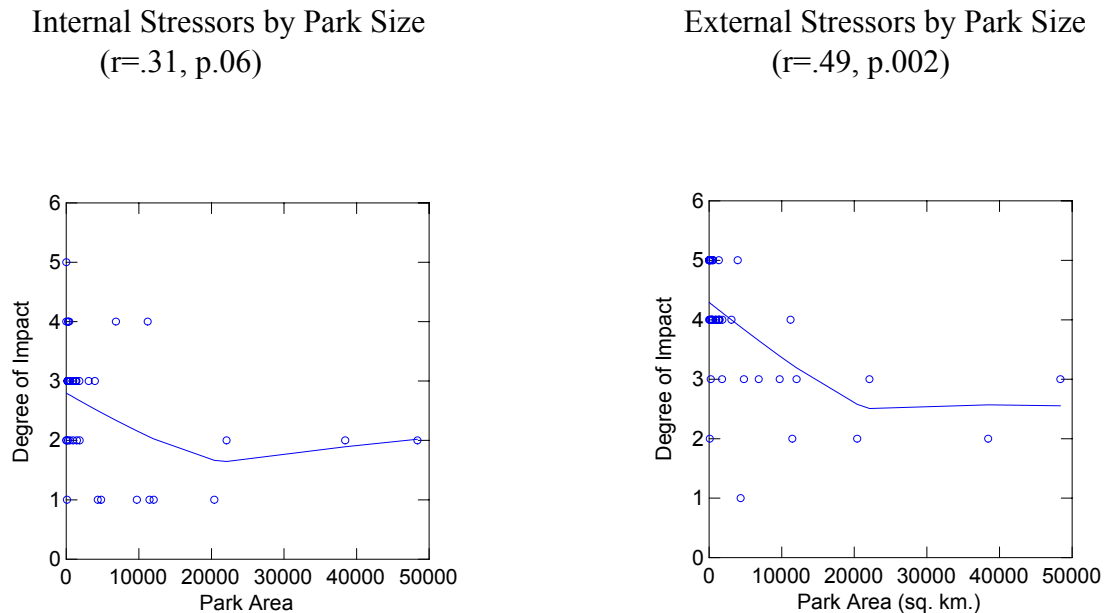
Impact of Stressors on Northern Parks (n=8)



Impact of Stressors on Southern Parks (n=28)



**Figure 5: Impacts of Internal and External Stressors by Size of the Park (sq. km).**



1= no impact, 2=minor, 3=significant, 4=major and 5=severe impact

The picture provided by Figures 4 and 5 is straight forward. In general, both northern and southern parks report greater impacts from external compared to internal stressors. Parks in the south generally report higher levels of impact from both internal and external stressors compared to those in the north. Figure 5 shows that smaller parks tend to report greater impact from external stressors regardless of where the park is located (i.e., a correlation coefficient of 0.49). Smaller parks are also more likely to report greater impacts from internal stressors however the strength of the relationship between park size and degree of internal stress is weaker (i.e., a correlation coefficient of 0.31).

### ***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)

(<http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/nmca/nmca/index.html>), the plan divides Canada's oceanic waters and Great Lakes into 29 natural marine regions.

Legislation setting out a framework for the establishment and management of a system of marine conservation areas died with the election call in October 2000. The legislation was reintroduced as (Bill C-10) the *Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act*, in February 2001. This Act sets out, as part of its basic principles for management of national

marine conservation areas (NMCA's), the commitment that Parks Canada will work with federal and provincial agencies responsible for fisheries management and with users of renewable marine resources to achieve ecologically sustainable use of the areas, while simultaneously setting aside zones that afford full protection to special features and fragile ecosystems. It should be noted that Bill C-10 includes a requirement for biennial state of marine conservation areas reporting.

The national marine conservation areas program is still young. The marine regions and the existing areas are shown in Figure 6. Four of the 29 marine regions are already represented or covered by federal-provincial agreements. The Saguenay-St. Lawrence Marine Park in Quebec (Atlantic Ocean - Region 5) is managed under its own legislation with objectives similar to those of Bill C-10. Although Fathom Five National Marine Park (Great Lakes - Region 2) has not been formally transferred to the federal government, it is managed by Parks Canada through delegated authorities from the Province of Ontario and under an approved management plan. A Federal-Provincial Agreement between Canada and British Columbia committed both governments to establishing a national marine conservation area adjacent to Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve of Canada (Pacific Ocean - Regions 1 and 2) representing two marine regions. A fifth region (Pacific Ocean - region 4), is partially represented by the marine component of the Pacific Rim National Park Reserve of Canada. Work is underway to implement the agreement including negotiation of an agreement with the Haida Nation.

As is the case in completing the national parks system, the pace of progress in establishing new national marine conservation areas 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.

During 2000-2001, a feasibility study for the establishment of a national marine conservation area on Lake Superior has resulted in strong local support for the proposal. Negotiation of an establishment agreement with Ontario is anticipated in 2001-2002. Another feasibility study in the Southern Strait of Georgia, British Columbia is in its early stages and will proceed pending new funding. Four potential candidate areas have also been identified within Queen Charlotte Sound, for a future marine conservation area.

The primary consideration of a national marine conservation area (NMCA) is to ensure ecologically sustainable use. At present there is no reporting framework similar to the one for ecological integrity in national parks. A Working Group to develop a reporting framework for NMCA's will be in place in 2001. The Parks Canada framework will be guided in part by work now underway under the sponsorship of the NAFTA Commission for Environmental Cooperation to develop performance targets and indicators for marine protected areas across North America.

### ***Designation of Canadian Heritage Rivers***

The Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) is Canada's national program for freshwater heritage conservation ([www.chrs.ca](http://www.chrs.ca)). It is a co-operative program involving all provinces, territories and the federal government that gives national recognition to Canada's outstanding rivers and ensures long-term management that will conserve their natural historical and recreational values. Parks Canada is the lead federal agency who operates the Secretariat on behalf of the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board.

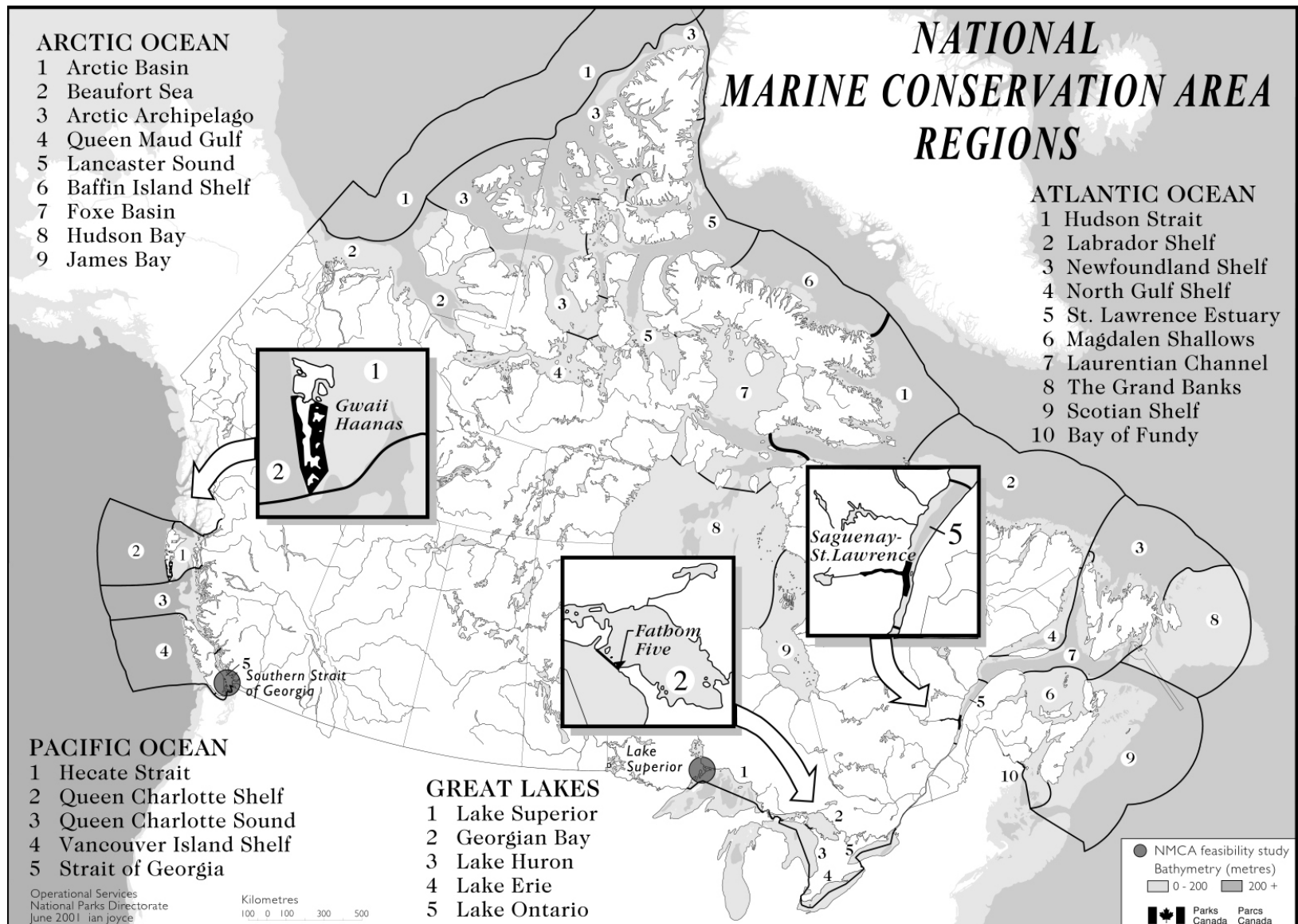
In 2000-2001, the Montague- Three Rivers in Prince Edward Island was nominated and the Detroit and LaVase Rivers in Ontario and the Main River in Newfoundland were designated bringing the total to 38 rivers which have been nominated to the CHRS of which 30 have been officially designated.

### ***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 representative system – one that reflects the rich history and heritage that define Canada.

In October 2000 a new *National Historic Sites of Canada System Plan* was released. This Plan presents a long term strategy to address the need for enhancing the system of commemorations of sites and events that shaped our history and reconfirms the strategic priorities to increase representation of Aboriginal peoples, ethno-cultural communities and women's history within the system. A copy of the Plan can be found by linking to [http://www.parkscanada.gc.ca/Nhs/sysplan/english/main\\_e.htm](http://www.parkscanada.gc.ca/Nhs/sysplan/english/main_e.htm).

**Figure 6: Natural Marine Regions and Marine Conservation Areas**



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 95% of the work of the HSMBC is in response to public enquiries (i.e., about 5,000 enquiries annually and 200 submissions). Parks Canada rarely nominates sites, persons or events for designation directly. Submissions are screened by Parks Canada research staff to determine whether they meet Board criteria. If a submission is accepted, Parks Canada staff prepare a submission report (i.e., 71 in 1999-2000 and 85 in 2000-2001). The HSMBC evaluates the national historic importance of a subject on the basis of the report and its own expert knowledge of Canadian history and advises the Minister. Parks Canada is responsible for implementing the Minister's decisions for designation, including providing markers and conducting plaque unveiling ceremonies.

In 2000-2001, the Minister made 35 new designations of persons, events or sites bringing the total number of designations to 1789. These 35 designations represents 26% of the 135 new designations targeted for completion by March 2005. Of the 1789 designations, 331(19%) relate to Parks Canada's strategic priorities. The 12 new designations in 2000-2001 which relate to the three strategic priorities are shown in Figure 7. These 12 designations represent 22% of the 55 designations related to strategic priorities targeted for March 2005.

**Figure 7: 2000-2001 Designations Related to Parks Canada’s Three Strategic Priorities**

<b>Ethno-cultural Communities’ History</b>	
1.	Hespeler, William (1830-1921) - Contributed to the Mennonite immigration in Manitoba and to the settlement and development of the West
2.	Oro African Methodist Episcopal Church (Ontario) - Last built remnant of a community of African Canadians whose roots are uniquely anchored in the history of the United Empire Loyalists
<b>Ethno-cultural Communities’ History and Aboriginal History</b>	
3.	Île aux Basques (Quebec) - Represent the westernmost and most important concentration of French Basque occupation in the Gulf of St. Lawrence between 1584 and 1637
<b>Aboriginal History</b>	
4.	Boss, Jim (1871-1950) - Provided guidance and inspiration to the Yukon’s First Nations in their struggle for survival
5.	de Callières, Louis Hector (1648-1703) - Demonstrated exceptional diplomatic abilities in the meetings between Europeans and First Nations culminating in the Treaty of Montréal of 1701
6.	Kondiaronk (1625-1701) - Played a pivotal role in facilitating negotiations which culminated in the Treaty of 1701
7.	Old Wendake Historic District (Quebec) - An evolving cultural landscape which evokes the “recovery of Huron values”
8.	Treaty of Montreal in 1701 - Crowning achievement of French diplomacy in colonial North America; virtually ended a century of conflict between the signatories of the treaty
9.	Tsawenahohi, Ignace-Nicolas Vincent (1769-1844) - Elevated the position of Grand Chief to an unprecedented level of respectability
<b>Aboriginal and Women’s History</b>	
10.	Demasduit (1796-1820) - Changed the mutually negative attitudes that prevailed between Europeans and the Beothuk
11.	Shanawdithit (1801-1829) - Taught her captors much of what is now known of Beothuk society and the last chapter of her people’s history; Last of the Beothuks
<b>Women’s History</b>	
12.	National Council of Women of Canada - Established a national, non-partisan, non-sectarian umbrella association for women’s groups; founded in 1893

There are 869 national historic sites across the country of which 145, or fewer than one in six, are administered directly by Parks Canada. Many of the Parks Canada sites were acquired through the transfer from other federal departments to Parks Canada when the asset had been declared surplus and is of national significance. A small number of sites have been acquired specifically to address thematic gaps as identified in the previous system plan. National historic sites not administered by Parks Canada are owned by other federal government departments, other levels of government, corporations, heritage agencies or individual citizens. The national historic sites administered by Parks Canada are shown in Figure 8. During 2000-2001, Parks Canada did not add new sites to those it directly administers.



Figure 8 : National Historic Sites Administered by Parks Canada (n=145)



**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. KEJIMKUJIK
23. FORT ANNE
24. SCOTS FORT / THE SCOTCH FORT
25. PORT -ROYAL
26. ST. PETERS

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**

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

**NEW BRUNSWICK**

31. FORT GASPAREAUX
32. FORT BEAUSÉJOUR
33. LA COUPE DRY DOCK
34. MONUMENT LEFEBVRE
35. BOISHÉBERT
36. CARLETON MARTELLO TOWER
37. ST. ANDREWS BLOCKHOUSE

**QUEBEC**

38. BATTLE OF THE RESTIGOUCHE
39. POINTE-AU-PÈRE LIGHTHOUSE
40. GROSSE ÎLE AND THE IRISH MEMORIAL
41. LÉVIS FORTS
42. ARTILLERY PARK
43. CARTIER -BRÉBEUF
44. FORTIFICATIONS OF QUÉBEC
45. MAILLOU HOUSE
46. QUÉBEC 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
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. MISSISSAUGA POINT 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 ESPÉRANCE
  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. ABBOT 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. FIGGARD LIGHTHOUSE
137. FORT RODD HILL
138. FORT ST. JAMES
139. KITWANGA FORT
140. NAN SDINS
141. CHILKOOT TRAIL

**YUKON TERRITORY**

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

Since the mid 1990s Parks Canada has promoted the concept of commemorative integrity of national historic sites. Commemorative integrity is defined as the health and wholeness of a 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.

Parks Canada’s priority is to ensure the commemorative integrity of the sites it administers and then to support commemorative integrity at other national historic sites. The roles played by both Parks Canada with respect to its own sites and sites administered by others is summarized in Figure 9.

**Figure 9: Parks Canada’s Role In Ensuring Commemorative Integrity At National Historic Sites**

Sites Administered by Parks Canada	Sites Administered by Others
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protects resources directly associated with reasons for national significance</li> <li>• Presents messages of national significance (onsite and outreach)</li> <li>• Manages cultural resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contributes funding for conservation and presentation through National Historic Sites of Canada Cost-Sharing Program (NHSC Cost-Sharing Program) to national historic sites (NHS) not administered by the federal government</li> <li>• Builds capacity for stewardship through professional and technical advice, publications and training in cultural resource management</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepares Commemorative Integrity Statements (CISs) and Management Plans for each site and assesses state of CI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides funding support and guidance for CIS’s and Conservation and Presentation Plans through the NHSC Cost-Sharing Program</li> <li>• Responds to specific requests to help measure commemorative integrity</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides public access to NHS</li> <li>• Promotes awareness of NHS and system of NHSs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotes awareness of NHS and system of NHSs in publications and internet/Schoolnet web program</li> <li>• Supports efforts of NHSs to form alliances and networks</li> </ul>

Commemorative integrity statements (CIS) and national historic site management plans are the basic direction-setting documents with respect to commemorative integrity at national historic sites. These two documents identify where value lies and what conditions must be met for the values and resources not to be impaired and for the effective communication of reasons for national significance. As a prerequisite to its management planning obligations under the *Parks Canada Agency Act*, Parks Canada must complete CISs for all the sites it administers.

During 2000-2001, CISs were completed for 18 sites bringing the total number of sites with approved CIS to 88 or 60% of all the Parks Canada administered sites. Parks Canada had expected that 123 (85%) of the sites it administers would have completed CISs by March 2001. Due to competing resource pressures and limited resources, sites were not able to complete all the work anticipated. As a result Parks Canada has modified its targets for completion of CISs so that it now expects that 108 (75%) Parks Canada sites will have completed CISs by March 2002, 130 (90%) by March 2003 and all 145 sites by March 2004.

In 2000-2001, the first five management plans prepared under the *Parks Canada Agency Act* were approved by the Minister covering seven national historic sites (including Batoche National Historic Site which was incorrectly reported last year as approved in 1999-2000). The remaining plans will be provided to the Minister by December 2003. Plans covering 61 sites are scheduled for approval in 2001-2002.

As of March 1999, the commemorative integrity of 12 national historic sites administered by Parks Canada had been evaluated. The ratings of these 12 Parks Canada sites, first reported in the *1999 State of Protected Heritage Areas Report* ([http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/library/SOP/main\\_e.htm](http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/library/SOP/main_e.htm)), are summarized in Figure 10.

**Figure 10: Commemorative Integrity at 12 National Historic Sites Measured in 1999**

	# of Sites		
	Good	Fair	Poor
Resource Condition	3	8	1
Effectiveness of Communication	4	5	3
Selected management practices	7	5	0

Parks Canada plans to evaluate the commemorative integrity of 14 or 15 sites that it administers each year over the next 10 years. The results of the evaluations of the first 14 new sites will be reported in the *2001-2002 Departmental Performance Report*.

Although Parks Canada has not yet assessed the commemorative integrity of all the sites it administers, it has collected information on condition ratings of built cultural resources, one component of the resource condition of its sites. The condition ratings of built cultural assets (i.e., buildings, bridges, fortifications, marine works, and grounds) shown in Figure 11 are the same as those reported in the *1999-2000 Departmental Performance Report* (DPR).

**Figure 11: 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 (n= 952 )	33	50	14	3
1999-00 (n=1223 )	34	41	21	4

About two-thirds of the assets shown in Figure 11 were rated in fair or poor condition in both 1997-1998 and in 1999-2000. Assets rated fair require recapitalization to avoid failure of a major element in three to five years. Assets rated poor require intervention within two years. Of concern is the fact that the percentage of assets in poor condition is growing.

Parks Canada influences the commemorative integrity of non-federally administered national historic sites through the *National Historic Sites of Canada Cost-Sharing Program*. The program was established in 1987 to provide funds for the acquisition, conservation and presentation of these sites. While working on specific conservation and/or presentation projects, Parks Canada seeks to increase site owner’s and managers’ awareness and understanding of commemorative integrity and have them integrate the concept into their future decision-making about the site.

As of March 2000, Parks Canada had entered into 58 cost-sharing agreements with 51 national historic sites. Because of limited resources only 2 new cost share agreements were signed in 2000-2001 bringing the total number of agreements to 60 (53 sites). The 60 cost-share agreements represent a total investment of approximately \$26.6 million over the life of the program. Of the 60 agreements, 15 were active in 2000-2001.

The waiting list of national historic sites with written notification from the Minister that they are eligible for a cost sharing agreement has been reduced from 65 in March 2000 to 64 sites in March 2001 (i.e., two agreements signed in 2000-2001 reducing the list by two, one site added to the list in 2000-2001). Of the 65 sites on the waiting list as of March 2000, 43 were targeted for agreements by March 2005. The two signed agreements in 2000-2001 represent 5% of the target of 43 agreements.

Based on historic average costs per agreement the current waiting list of 64 sites represents an approximate commitment of \$30 million. Given current funding levels the program can make little progress in reducing the list of sites on the waiting list. Parks Canada is seeking additional funding for the program in order to deal with the highest priority sites.

In August 2000, Treasury Board approved new terms and conditions for the *National Historic Sites of Canada Cost-Sharing Program*. Changes to the terms and conditions are intended to encourage both large and small scale projects and to put the program on an annual cycle of application, assessment and funding. Parks Canada is now seeking the necessary funding to implement the revised program.

### ***Rethinking the Measurement of Heritage Presentation Programming***

Heritage presentation in Parks Canada has traditionally focused on interpretation, education and outreach activities in support of the mandate. These activities encompass communications aimed at building awareness and understanding of National Parks, National Historic Sites, and National Marine Conservation Areas systems and heritage conservation, and support for Parks Canada heritage conservation values. In addition, heritage presentation includes specific programming aimed at educating visitors and other members of the surrounding communities about the significance of particular national parks and national historic sites.

Parks Canada had committed, in 1999-2000, to develop, in 2000-2001, a common methodology for measuring the audience size for local outreach programming and to start measuring satisfaction with the programming in 2002. In addition, some planning and work had taken place to measure utilization, satisfaction and understanding for national outreach activities (e.g., potential audience sizes for some mass media, satisfaction of website users, reviewing public opinion surveying) with a view of identifying and measuring indicators of public awareness, understanding and support by March 2002.

Work on these latter activities, that began in the fall of 2000, has been postponed or integrated into a more comprehensive review of all communications activities of the Agency. A single framework, called *Engaging Canadians* is being developed to better coordinate and manage all external communications in the Agency including all heritage presentation activities. It highlights the value of coordinated external communications, looks at communications more holistically and critically examines and prioritizes objectives, target audiences, messages, and communications approaches.

As a result of the work on the *Engaging Canadians Initiative*, Parks Canada will direct its efforts on developing a performance reporting framework for all Agency external communication focusing initially on measurement of national level reach, satisfaction and understanding. The development of a performance framework for the *Engaging Canadians Initiative* is expected to be completed by March 2002.

## On-Site Heritage Presentation

Visitor surveys were carried out at 22 sites (five national parks<sup>1</sup> and 17 national historic sites) during the 2000 season. The sites and parks surveyed in 2000 are not necessarily representative of the other national parks and national historic sites and therefore the results may not apply to the systems of national parks or national historic sites as a whole.

Participation or utilization was assessed for six heritage presentation services and products. Five of the services and products (i.e., guided walk/talk, exhibits, audio visual presentations, self guided trails and brochures) were similar for national parks and national historic sites. The other services, presentation/talk in a national park and costumed staff at a national historic site, are not the same activity. While the five national parks surveyed offered all six relevant products and services only 13 of the 17 national historic sites surveyed offered all six products or services.<sup>2</sup>

At 21 of the 22 places, 80% or more of the visitors used at least one heritage presentation product or service. The exception was one historic site where only 44% of the visitors used at least one product. At the 18 parks and sites that offered all six products and services only 20% or fewer of the visitors used all six. On average, visitors to national parks reported using significantly fewer products and services (2.5) compared to visitors to national historic sites (3.3). In national parks, visitors were most likely to report using brochures or self-guided trails. In national historic sites, visitors were most likely to report using exhibits and brochures.

Parks Canada's expectation is that at least 85% of participants at each place should be satisfied and that at least 40% should be very satisfied with heritage presentation. Users of heritage presentation products and service were asked to rate, on a one to five scale, their satisfaction with each product or service they used. As noted, five of the six services and products are similar across national parks and national historic sites so that the results, shown in Figure 13 are grouped together. The other services, presentation/talk in a national park and costumed staff at a national historic site, are not the same and are shown separately in the last two columns of the Figure 12.

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<sup>1</sup> Four national parks in the Mountain Area (i.e., Banff, Jasper, Yoho, Kootenay) are combined into one group for reporting purposes. In addition, surveys were conducted in four other parks.

<sup>2</sup> One national historic site only offered three of the products and services, two offered four and one offered five products and services. The only service that was offered by all 17 national historic sites was exhibits.

**Figure 12: Number of Places Meeting or Exceeding Standards for Visitor Satisfaction with Heritage Presentation Program Services or Products**

<b>Standard</b>	<b>Guided Walk/Talk n=21</b>	<b>Exhibit n=22</b>	<b>A/V Presentation n=20</b>	<b>Self-Guided Trail n=22</b>	<b>Brochures n=19</b>	<b>Presentation /Talk in NPs* n=5</b>	<b>Costumed Staff in NHS* n=16</b>
85% of visitors satisfied or very satisfied	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>
40% of visitors very satisfied	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>

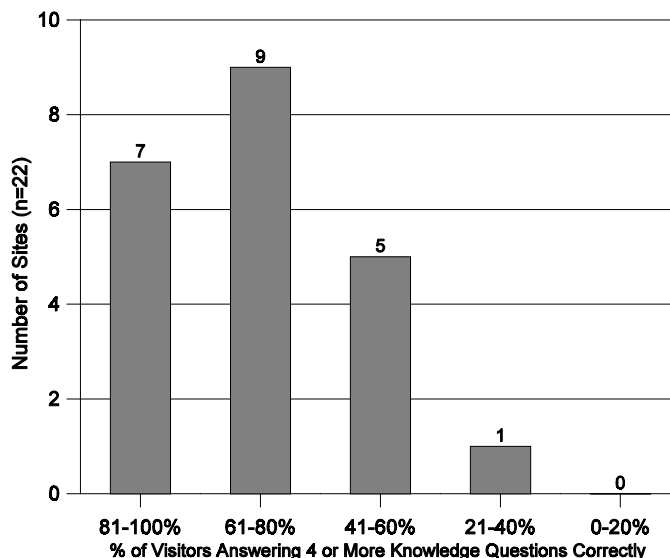
\* NP=national park , NHS=national historic site

The 85% satisfaction standard was most likely to be met for guided walks/talks. In contrast, close to 50% of the places surveyed failed to meet the standard with respect to audio visual programs. Across all the services and products the 40% standard for very satisfied visitors was met more often than the 85% standard for satisfied or very satisfied visitors.

Visitors' understanding of the key messages at a place was assessed by six true and false questions about specific significance of the place. Those with a better understanding of the park or site should provide more correct answers. The distribution of places where visitors answered four or more of the six questions correctly is shown in Figure 13. Only visitors who used at least one heritage presentation product and service were included in the analysis.



**Figure 13: Number of Places By Percentage of Visitors Correctly Answering Four or More Understanding Questions**



Four out of the five national parks fall into the range (i.e., 41% to 60%) of visitors who correctly answered four or more of the understanding questions. In the mountain park block<sup>3</sup>, 79% of the visitors answered four or more questions correctly. On average visitors to national historic sites answered more questions correctly (4.06) compared to visitors to national parks (3.68).

Parks Canada has not set a standard for either the percentage of visitors who are expected to use heritage presentation services and products or for the percentage of visitors who are expected to obtain four or more correct answers to the understanding questions. These will be reviewed in the fall of 2001 after surveys are carried out at an additional 30 parks or sites during 2001.

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<sup>3</sup> The mountain park block refers to Banff, Jasper, Yoho and Kootenay National Parks.

## Key Result 2

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

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Planned Spending*	\$127,396,
<i>Total Authorities</i>	\$184,793,366
<b>Actual Spending</b>	\$168,831,069

\*Note: Changes to the methodology used in reporting/calculation by Business Lines has occurred since the tabling of the 2000-2001 Report on Plans and Priorities

### *The Number of Visitors and Their Impacts*

Parks Canada is working with those who market and use protected heritage areas to ensure an understanding of the purpose of Parks Canada and influence or involve them in attracting the right number of visitors to the right places at the right times with the right expectations. These collaborative efforts and other initiatives will contribute to minimizing the impact of these visitors on the resources that are entrusted to Parks Canada's stewardship.

#### **Person-Visits**

A person entering onto lands or marine areas within a reporting unit for recreational, educational or cultural purposes during operating hours. Through traffic, commercial traffic, persons residing within a reporting unit, staff, military training activities, and traditional indigenous subsistence activities are all excluded from the person-visit count. In addition, persons re-entering on the same day, and persons staying overnight in a reporting unit do not constitute new person-visits.

The estimates of total person-visits at all national parks and national historic sites have remained fairly stable over the last five years with between 24 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 2000-2001, it is estimated that there were approximately 25 million person-visits. The fact that many national parks and national historic sites have multiple uncontrolled points of entry makes a precise count of the number of visitors impossible. Parks Canada is proposing to review its procedures for estimating the number of person visits, particularly at the parks or sites which attract the most visits in order to ensure that each place has an up to date and reasonable approach to estimation given available resources.

Although Parks Canada knows something about the number of person-visits to national parks and national historic sites, little is known about what locations people visit within these places (i.e. their spacial distribution) and the physical, biological and social impacts of these visitors. Tourism and visitor facilities were the most commonly reported stressor by Parks Canada managers in the *1997 State of the Parks Report* (i.e. 26 of 36 national parks reported these stressors).([http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/library/SOP/main\\_e.htm](http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/library/SOP/main_e.htm))

In the absence of better natural, cultural and social science it is impossible to assess risk and improve the management of use and impacts. Scientific information is essential for comparing the relative impact of visitors as a source of stress on national park ecosystems 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's National Parks* ([http://www.parkscanada.gc.ca/EI-IE/index\\_e.htm](http://www.parkscanada.gc.ca/EI-IE/index_e.htm)) attributed 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 and other stressors. In response to the lack of information regarding visitor impacts Parks Canada is in the process of developing a results framework for the impact of visitors on natural resources in national parks. It is expected that guidelines on standards, indicators and measurement protocols for collection, analysis and reporting this kind of data will be developed by March 2003 with initial field unit reporting by March 2004.

### ***Visitor Satisfaction with Services***

Parks Canada uses a variety of mechanisms to monitor visitor expectations and satisfaction with the services it delivers and to make changes to services. These include consultation sessions undertaken for management plans, local advisory committees and co-management boards, and comment cards completed by visitors in the park as well as its program of visitor surveys. Visitor feedback from detailed survey questions as well as comment cards and other consultation mechanisms have led to a number of changes in the service offer over the years. For example, in 2000-2001, survey feedback led to changes in childrens' programming and changing the times guided walks were offered.

Parks Canada expects that 85% of the visitors at each park or site will rate their overall visit as "satisfactory" or "fully satisfactory" and that at least 40% of visitors will be very satisfied with their visit. Very satisfied visitors are the most loyal, demanding, and responsive to changes in service delivery. Tracking the level of satisfaction of this group can serve as an early warning sign of required actions.

As noted previously, 22 places were surveyed (five national parks<sup>4</sup> and 17 national historic sites) during the 2000 season. Visitors were asked to rate their visit on several dimensions (i.e., language of service, as an educational and recreational experience and overall). Ratings were on a five point scale ranging from one “very poor” to five “very good”. The number the sites meeting Parks Canada’s standards for visitor satisfaction on several aspects of the visit are shown in Figure 14.

**Figure 14: Number of Places (n=22) Meeting or Exceeding Standards for Visitor Satisfaction**

Standard	Language of Service	Availability of Learning Opportunities	Educational Experience	Recreational Experience	Value For Entrance Free	Overall Visit
85% of visitors satisfied or very satisfied	22	18	17	15	19	22
40% of visitors very satisfied	22	22	21	21	22	22

In the 2000 season, most visitors rated their overall visit as good or very good at all parks and sites surveyed. This result is consistent with past surveys of visitor satisfaction in national parks and national historic sites. Independent support for the general trend in Parks Canada’s visitor surveys was provided by the *1998 Citizens First Survey* of 2,900 Canadian 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). The survey was repeated in 2000 with responses from more than 6000 Canadians (<http://www.ipaciapc.ca/english/menu.htm>). Again, the quality of service in national parks was among the highest reported of any federal government service with a score of 71 out of 100.

Most visitors at all the places surveyed also rated service in the official language of their choice as good or very good. Parks and sites were least likely to meet the standard of 85% satisfaction when visitors were asked to rate their visit as a recreational experience. All seven places where this standard was not met (i.e. less than 85% of visitors rated the visit as a good or very good recreational experience) were national historic sites. In contrast, when visitors were asked to rate their visit as an educational experience, four of the five sites that did not meet the standard were national parks. In other words, visitors were more likely to rate national historic sites as good or very good educational experiences and national parks as good or very good recreational experiences.

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<sup>4</sup> Four national parks in the Mountain Area (i.e., Banff, Jasper, Yoho, Kootenay) are combined into one group for reporting purposes. In addition, surveys were conducted in four other parks.

## ***Parks Canada Communities***

Parks Canada is directly responsible for administering six communities located in national parks. These are Field in Yoho National Park (NP); Jasper in Jasper NP; Lake Louise in Banff NP; Wasagaming in Riding Mountain NP; Waskesiu in Prince Albert NP and Waterton Park in Waterton Lakes NP. One additional community within a national park, the Banff Townsite, has been self-governed since 1990, under a federal-provincial agreement.

The *Canada National Parks Act* requires a community plan for each of the six national park communities. The Banff Townsite self government agreement requires that Banff also have a community plan respecting the same principles that guide planning in the other Parks Canada communities. Community plans set objectives with respect to community boundaries, commercial zones, allowable development, target populations and other measurable expectations.

Community plans were approved for Banff in 1998 and Field in 1999. Plans for Wasagaming, Waskesiu and Waterton were approved by the Minister in October 2000. The Lake Louise Community Plan is expected to be approved in 2001-2002. In March 2001, a letter of intent was signed between Parks Canada and the Jasper Town Committee to establish local government in the town of Jasper. Under terms of the proposed Agreement parks Canada will retain all powers in relation to land use planning and development. All proposed by-laws and resolutions of the Town will be subject to review and certification by Parks Canada officials before coming into force to ensure future actions of the town are consistent with the principles of community planning including no net negative impacts on the environment. A community plan for Jasper is expected in 2001-2002.

As indicated in the *1999-2000 Departmental Performance Report*, Parks Canada committed to developing a template to monitor environmental impacts of park communities and establish baseline information by March 2001. Some progress has been made on this commitment but the work is far from complete. To date, three communities, Banff, Waskesiu, and Field have draft frameworks. Two communities, Wasagaming and Waterton expect to have draft frameworks developed in 2001-2002. Jasper and Lake Louise will begin work on frameworks following the completion of their respective community plans. It is expected to take several years to develop both performance indicators and management systems to support good reporting for the complete array of environmental impacts for all communities.

Another significant issue with regard to townsites is the setting of revised rental rates on leasehold properties. Originally scheduled to come into effect for the 10-year period beginning April 1, 2000, these increased rates have been deferred due to abnormally high land value increases between 1990 and 2000 and the perception of unreasonably escalating land rent.

Based on public consultation with community advisory committees and leasehold interest organizations, amendments to the land rent regulations have been drafted. Additional legal review as well as public consultation are still required before this new approach to land rent can be finalized by April 2002.

### ***Through Highways***

There are sections of 21 numbered highways that pass through 16 national parks and one national historic site, extending a distance of almost 900 kilometers. Of these 21 highways, two of these, the Trans-Canada and Yellowhead (included in the National Highway System), pass through six national parks. The replacement value of these 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 2000-2001 no highway was closed due to problems with the condition of the assets. Although highways and bridges remained open, data last updated in 1999 shows that the majority of these assets are judged to be in fair (45%) or poor (32%) condition. Fair condition means the asset will need replacement or recapitalization to avoid failure of a major element in three to five years, while poor means they will need replacement or recapitalization to avoid failure of a major element within two years.

In 2000-2001, Parks Canada spent a total of \$29 million on highways. This included \$1.7 million in Treasury Board emergency funds, out of the \$5 million allocated, to do repairs on the TransCanada Highway through Terra Nova National Park, Newfoundland. The unspent portion of the \$5 million allocation as well as an additional \$3.1 million in Treasury Board funds for improvements to assets, is targeted for this highway in 2001-2002. In all, Parks Canada has allocated \$16 million to address problems with highways out of the \$86 million provided for asset recapitalization over the next two years from Treasury Board's Rust Out and Program Integrity Funds.

Parks Canada continues to work with Central Agencies to seek long term funding for highway recapitalization. Parks Canada has received \$86 million for asset recapitalization over the next two years from Treasury Board's Rust Out and Program Integrity funds. Of this amount, \$16 million is being used to address problems with highways.

## Section IV: Consolidated Reporting

### **Material Management**

As of April, 2000 Parks Canada had an operational module within its Integrated Finance & Materiel System (IFMS) for moveable goods which addresses accrual and life-cycle costing of these assets. In addition, Parks Canada will have, by spring 2002, an up-to-date inventory of low-value goods and products.

### **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 30, 2001.

### **Service Improvement Initiative**

Parks Canada has identified an organizational lead for the Service Improvement Initiative, established a working group, and is in the process of establishing an advisory committee of field level managers to advise on the implementation of the Initiative.

Parks Canada has a long history of measuring client satisfaction through the use of standardized survey instruments. Over the past year the survey has been modified to bring it more in line with the nature and intent of the Common Measurement Tool (CMT). Additional fine tuning of the surveys will continue. Parks Canada aims for at least 85% of visitors rating their overall visit as “satisfactory” or “fully satisfactory” and at least 40% or more indicating they were “fully satisfied”. These ratings were used in 2000-2001 for the first time as a component of field unit performance dashboards. Work is proceeding to incorporate client satisfaction measures into the Agency’s field unit business planning process through the development of Service Improvement Plans based on client priorities and the setting of annual targets for improvements in client satisfaction. This work is scheduled for completion by the 2002-2003 planning year.

### **Government of Canada On-Line**

As part of its commitment to Government On-Line (GOL), Parks Canada is examining the development of an Internet and 1-800 call centre based national campground reservation system. Currently, several parks have some form of reservation system developed to meet local and regional demand. Existing systems are phone, faxes or mail based and operated using Parks Canada staff or third party system providers.

Parks Canada has received \$850,000 from the Treasury Board’s Government On-Line funds to upgrade informatics and telecommunications infrastructure in those parks and campgrounds that will use the national reservation system. It is anticipated that this work will be completed by March 2002.

Parks Canada has also solicited expressions of private sector interest in providing a campground reservation system. Potential service providers are being given the opportunity to learn more about Parks Canada and its reservation needs through visits to selected parks and participation in an information session during August 2001. Subsequently, Parks Canada will solicit proposals for the development and pilot testing, at selected locations, of a system prototype during the 2002-2003 campground operating season. It is intended that the system will be largely self financing based on the collection of registration fees from the system subscribers.

### **Modern Comptrollership**

Parks Canada is working towards the development of a coherent planning, control and reporting framework and structures for Agency that reflect Treasury Board's concept of Modern Comptrollership. Parks Canada is particularly focused on developing integrated performance information, an approach to business risk management, and rigorous stewardship of its financial and material resources.

The challenges with respect to developing a complete spectrum of high quality integrated performance information are significant. In 2000-2001 Parks Canada began work on an Performance Information Action Plan to address these challenges. Although the Plan is not finalized, many of the proposed responses to these challenges have been noted throughout this report (i.e., commitments to develop an improved EI monitoring system; to better report on the environmental impacts of both visitors and highways; to improve measures for public understanding of key messages resulting from national outreach). A key aspect of integrated performance information is the ability to link costs to planned results. Much remains to be done in this regard. Parks Canada's target is to have credible and relevant performance information for each of its planned results with associated expenditures per planned result by March 2005.

Parks Canada is still in the early stages of reviewing its approach to integrated risk management. Some preliminary work was undertaken in 2000-2001 exploring the development of an integrated approach to strategic risk management in the Agency. This work will continue in 2001-2002 with a view of determining how the analysis of business risks may be integrated into the planning, control and reporting frameworks of the Agency.

### **Human Resource Management**

With the creation of the Agency, Park Canada became a separate employer under Schedule 1, Part II, of *The Public Service Staff Relations Act*, and assumed responsibilities that were previously carried out by the Treasury Board Secretariat and the Public Service Commission. Parks Canada is building a new human resource management regime which will provide the infrastructure for employees to work in a positive and enabling work environment to deliver the Agency mandate and excellent client service. The regime is based on Values and Operating Principles for people management and will reflect the particular employee needs and



operating environment of Parks Canada. However, building the new regime has been slower than originally anticipated due to significant financial pressures throughout the Agency and the underestimation of the amount of work involved.

A significant development in the last year was the decision of the Public Service Staff Relations Board to create a single bargaining unit structure for Parks Canada, and the subsequent vote which led to the Public Service Alliance of Canada being certified as the sole bargaining agent for Parks Canada employees. This represented a major shift from five unions and 12 collective agreements with which the Agency began the year. Another major initiative was the development, by a joint labour-management working group, of an Implementation Plan for an Alternative Dispute Resolution System. The plan has been endorsed by the National Labour Management Consultation Committee and will be implemented over the next couple of years.

At the end of the year, the Agency reviewed and realigned its human resource priorities and is focusing on the development of a human resources management accountability framework; rethinking its approach to a new classification system while continuing to complete reviews of all current jobs, preparing to undertake the first round of collective bargaining in the fall 2001 and, developing a new approach for recruitment and skills maintenance and grading in key functions.

### **Sustainable Development**

In February 2001, Parks Canada's first stand alone *Sustainable Development Strategy* (<http://www.parkscanada.gc.ca/Library/>) (SDS) was released. Since then the SDS commitments have been integrated into Parks Canada's 2001 Corporate Plan. In doing so some changes have been made in the SDS. Goals in the original SDS are now called strategic objectives, and objectives are now called planned results to reflect the terminology used in the Corporate Plan. More importantly, two planned results regarding Parks Canada's environmental management system (EMS) are now treated as contributions to the ecological integrity strategic objective rather than as part of a separate strategic objective related to environmental stewardship in managing Parks Canada's operations. Progress against the objectives and planned results in the SDS is shown in the table below.

**SD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1**

To work toward completing the systems of national parks and national marine conservation areas in representing all of Canada’s terrestrial and marine regions and to enhance the system of national historic sites which commemorates Canada’s history.

<b>Planned Results</b>	<b>Progress</b>
Creation of new national parks and new national marine conservation areas in unrepresented regions and completion of unfinished parks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• See page 19 for progress on establishing two new national parks in unrepresented regions by March 2003 and completing feasibility studies for other national parks.</li><li>• See page 24 for progress on establishing one new national marine conservation areas by March 2003 and on feasibility studies for two other national marine conservation areas over the next five years</li></ul>
Designation and commemoration of new national historic sites, persons and events of national historic significance, particularly in under-represented priority areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• See page 27 for progress on achieving the target of 135 new sites, persons and events designated by March 2005 and 55 designations related to Aboriginal, women’s and ethno-cultural communities’ history.</li><li>• See page 33 for progress on establishing new cost-sharing agreements by March 2005.</li></ul>

**SD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2**

As the first priority, to ensure the ecological integrity of national parks, the sustainability of national marine conservation areas and the commemorative integrity of national historic sites.

Planned Results	Progress
<p>Maintain or restore ecological integrity of national parks and the sustainability of national marine conservation areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A detailed report on actions taken to respond to the priority recommendations of the <i>Report of the Panel Report on the Ecological Integrity of Canada's National Parks</i> can be found at <a href="http://parksCanada.pch.gc.ca/library/first_priority/english.html">http://parksCanada.pch.gc.ca/library/first_priority/english.html</a></li> <li>• As noted on page 24 work is beginning on developing a reporting framework for the sustainability of national marine conservation areas.</li> <li>• National parks have acquired some capabilities and are working on confirming the status of species at risk under their authority in order to deliver on the commitment to be leading the implementation of the recovery plans for eight species at risk by March 2004.</li> <li>• Parks Canada has a complete web based inventory of its petroleum storage tanks prior to September 2001. All petroleum storage tanks are registered and reported on as per regulation under the <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act</i>. Parks Canada is currently developing its inventory of PCBs and halocarbons.</li> <li>• Work has been done with vehicle fleet and other equipment, and buildings to reduce green house gas emissions. Significant activities include               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• awarding a comprehensive energy savings performance contract to a private sector firm to save energy, water and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from its facilities in Banff National Park. It is estimated that this will save \$500,000 annually in energy and water costs and reduce green house gas emissions by more than 500 tonnes per year.</li> <li>• purchase of 6 vehicles powered by alternative fuels in 2000-2001, almost tripling the number required under the <i>Alternative Fuels Act</i>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Maintain or improve commemorative integrity of national historic sites.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See page 32 for progress on completing management plans for 145 national historic sites by December 2003.</li> <li>• Assessments of the commemorative integrity of 14 national historic sites owned by Parks Canada are planned for fall 2001 and will be reported in the <i>2001-2002 Departmental Performance Report</i>.</li> </ul>

**SD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 3 and 4**

Ensure that commemorative and ecological integrity values are understood and supported by Parks Canada’s stakeholders and the public.

To provide visitors at national parks and national historic sites with services to enable them to enjoy and appreciate heritage places, while ensuring that the associated levels of impact on resources are minimized.

<b>Planned Results</b>	<b>Progress</b>
Increased awareness, understanding of and support for the values of national parks and national historic sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Developing targets for increasing emphasis on ecological integrity and commemorative integrity messages and development of an evaluation framework for work with the tourism industry to influence their messaging and practices are components of the <i>Engaging Canadians Initiative</i> reviewed on page 34. Specific reporting on these commitments will occur in the <i>2001-2002 Departmental Performance Report</i>.</li></ul>
Visitor expectations and use are managed to insure visitor satisfaction and minimize environmental impacts.	

**SD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5**

Park communities are effectively governed and efficiently administered as models of sustainability.

<b>Planned Result</b>	<b>Progress</b>
Park communities have sound management practices and are leaders in environmental stewardship.	See page 41 for progress on completing management plans for national park communities and for developing no net negative environmental impacts frameworks for communities.

## Section V: Financial Performance

### **A. Financial Performance Overview**

In 2000-01 Parks Canada's Main Estimates amounted to \$345,745,000. Throughout the year, additional funding was received bringing the total Authorities to \$468,056,396. These additional resources (\$122,311,460) were allocated to the following major initiatives:

(in millions \$)

• Project advancement - relief of funding pressures	46.3
• operating budget carry forward from the previous year	17.9
• recapitalization of resources due to rust out	12.0
• revolving fund resources available from the previous year	8.2
• increase in collection of operating revenues	7.4
• emergency measures and forest fire suppression	5.3
• emergency repairs to the Trans Canada Highway	5.0
• Salary settlements for collective agreements, economic increases, signing bonuses, etc...	4.2
• Lachine Canal - Peel Basin	4.0
• increase in contribution to employee benefit plan	3.7
• severance and maternity benefits and vacation credits paid upon termination	1.4
• Species At Risk	1.1
• net transfer of resources from the Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec	1.0
• additional funding - Payment In Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	0.8
• net transfer of resources from the Department of Canadian Heritage	0.7
• Contaminated sites	0.7
• Grant to the Canadian Irish Studies Foundation	0.5
• Contribution to the Cathedrale Marie Reine du Monde	0.5
• financial assistance related to FIS	0.2

Authorities not used in 2000-01 will be reprofiled to subsequent years as follows:

• operating budget to be carry forward according to the policy set out in the <i>Parks Canada Agency Act</i> (PCAA)	23.0
• the balance in the Revolving Funds drawdown authorities to be available in future years	7.5

## ***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
4. Resource Requirements by Organization and Business Line
5. Respendable Revenues
6. Non-Respendable Revenues
7. Statutory Payments
- 8A. Transfer Payments Summary
- 8B. Transfer Payments Details
9. Capital Spending by Business Line
10. Capital Projects
11. Revolving Fund Financial Summaries
12. Contingent Liabilities

**Table 1. Summary of Voted Appropriations****Financial Requirements by Authority (\$ thousands)**

Vote	2000-01		
	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
110 Program Expenditures	255,097	345,751	322,181
115 New Parks & Historic Sites Account	11,100	10,000	10,000
(S) Expenditures equivalent to revenue resulting from the conduct of operations pursuant to section 20 of the <i>Parks Canada Agency Act</i>	62,300	69,685	69,685
(S) Parks Canada Enterprise Units Revolving Fund*	(1,754)	1,867	444
(S) Townsites Revolving Fund*	416	6,371	295
(S) Contributions to Employee Benefit Plans	30,629	34,373	34,373
(S) Refunds of previous years revenues	-	9	9
<b>Total - Budgetary Expenditures</b>	<b>357,788</b>	<b>468,056</b>	<b>436,987</b>
<b>Total - Non Budgetary Expenditures</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Total Parks Canada</b>	<b>357,788</b>	<b>468,056</b>	<b>436,987</b>

\* See Table 11 for further details on Revolving Funds.

**Table 2. Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending**

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

<b>PARKS CANADA/ Business Lines</b>	<b>FTEs</b>	<b>Operating</b>	<b>Capital</b>	<b>Voted Grants and Contributions</b>	<b>Subtotal: Gross Voted Expenditures</b>	<b>Statu- tory Grants and Contributions</b>	<b>Total Gross Expenditures</b>	<b>Less: Respon- sible Revenues</b>	<b>Total Net Expen- ditures</b>
<b>Stewardship of National Heritage Places</b>	1,392	108,981	43,454	23	152,458	--	152,458		152,458
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	<i>1,392</i>	<i>197,794</i>	<i>30,240</i>	<i>1,637</i>	<i>229,671</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>229,671</i>		<i>229,671</i>
<b>(Actuals)</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>185,108</b>	<b>30,221</b>	<b>1,637</b>	<b>216,966</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>216,966</b>		<b>216,966</b>
<b>Use &amp; Enjoyment by Canadians</b>	1,060	105,796	36,828	189	142,813	--	142,813	15,417	127,396
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	<i>1,060</i>	<i>179,382</i>	<i>18,626</i>	<i>1,914</i>	<i>199,922</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>199,922</i>	<i>15,129</i>	<i>184,793</i>
<b>(Actuals)</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>163,223</b>	<b>18,612</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>183,749</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>183,749</b>	<b>14,920</b>	<b>168,829</b>
<b>Corporate Services</b>	989	74,252	3,682	-	77,934	--	77,934	--	77,934
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	<i>989</i>	<i>45,492</i>	<i>7,442</i>	<i>658</i>	<i>53,592</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>53,592</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>53,592</i>
<b>(Actuals)</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>43,102</b>	<b>7,432</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>51,192</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>51,192</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>51,192</b>
<b>Total Parks - Budgetary</b>	3,441	289,029	83,964	212	373,205	--	373,205	15,417	357,788
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	<i>3,441</i>	<i>422,668</i>	<i>56,308</i>	<i>4,209</i>	<i>483,185</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>483,185</i>	<i>15,129</i>	<i>468,056</i>
<b>(Actuals)</b>	<b>3,441</b>	<b>391,433</b>	<b>56,265</b>	<b>4,209</b>	<b>451,907</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>451,907</b>	<b>14,920</b>	<b>436,987</b>
<b>Non-Budgetary</b>									--
<i>Total authorities</i>									--
<b>Actuals</b>									--
<b>Total Parks</b>									357,788
<i>Total authorities</i>									468,056
<b>Actuals</b>									436,987



	FTEs	Operating	Capital	Voted Grants and Contributions	Subtotal: Gross Voted Expenditures	Statutory Grants and Contributions	Total Gross Expenditures	Less: Responsible Revenues	Total Net Expenditures
<b>PARKS CANADA/ Business Lines</b>									
<b>OTHER REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES</b>									
<b>Non-Responsible Revenues</b>									-
<i>(Total authorities)</i>									<i>51</i>
<b>(Actuals)</b>									<b>51</b>
<b>Cost of Services Provided by Other Departments</b>									19,118
<i>(Total authorities) **</i>									<i>31,047</i>
<b>(Actuals) **</b>									<b>31,047</b>
<b>Net Cost of the Program</b>									376,906
<i>(Total authorities)</i>									<i>499,052</i>
<b>(Actuals)</b>									<b>467,983</b>

\* Numbers in normal text denote Planned Spending (2000-01 *Report on Plans and Priorities*). Numbers in italics denote Total Authorities for 2000-01 (main and supplementary estimates and other authorities). **Bolded numbers** denote actual expenditures/revenues in 2000-01 (shown in the Public Accounts).

Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

\*\* **Authorities and Actuals 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	2000-01				
	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-00	Planned Spending	<i>Total Authorities</i>	<b>Actual</b>
Operation	309,645	-	-	-	-
Development	75,333	-	-	-	-
Program Management and Technical Services	43,910	-	-	-	-
Stewardship of National Heritage Places	-	158,835	152,458	229,671	<b>216,966</b>
Use & Enjoyment by Canadians	-	140,982	142,813	199,922	<b>183,749</b>
Corporate Services	-	102,611	77,934	53,592	<b>51,192</b>
<b>Total Parks - Gross Expenditures</b>	<b>428,888</b>	<b>402,428</b>	<b>373,205</b>	<b>483,185</b>	<b>451,907</b>
<b>Less: Respendable Revenues</b>	<b>75,191</b>	<b>14,008</b>	<b>15,417</b>	<b>15,129</b>	<b>14,920</b>
<b>Total Parks - Net Expenditures</b>	<b>353,697</b>	<b>388,420</b>	<b>357,788</b>	<b>468,056</b>	<b>436,987</b>
<b>Non Budgetary</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Total Parks Canada</b>	<b>353,697</b>	<b>388,420</b>	<b>357,788</b>	<b>468,056</b>	<b>436,987</b>

**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	2000-01				
	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-00	Planned Spending	<i>Total Authorities</i>	<b>Actual</b>
Operation	234,454	-	-	-	-
Development	75,333	-	-	-	-
Program Management and Technical Services	43,910	-	-	-	-
Stewardship of National Heritage Places	-	158,835	152,458	229,671	<b>216,966</b>
Use & Enjoyment by Canadians	-	126,974	127,396	184,793	<b>168,829</b>
Corporate Services	-	102,611	77,934	53,592	<b>51,192</b>
<b>Total Parks Canada</b>	<b>353,697</b>	<b>388,420</b>	<b>357,788</b>	<b>468,056</b>	<b>436,987</b>

**Table 4. Resource Requirements by Organization and Business Line**

**Comparison of 2000-01 Planned Spending, and Total Authorities to Actual Expenditures by Organization and Business Lines (\$ thousands)**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Steward-ship of National Heritage Places</b>	<b>Use &amp; Enjoy- ment by Cana- dians</b>	<b>Corporate Services</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
<b>Parks Canada</b>	152,458	127,396	77,934	357,788
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>229,671</i>	<i>184,793</i>	<i>53,592</i>	<i>468,056</i>
<b>(Actuals)</b>	<b>216,966</b>	<b>168,829</b>	<b>51,192</b>	<b>436,987</b>
<b>% of TOTAL</b>	49.7%	38.6%	11.7%	100.0%

Note: Numbers in normal text denote Planned Spending (2000-01 *Report on Plans and Priorities*). Numbers in italics denote Total Authorities for 2000-01 (main and supplementary estimates and other authorities). **Bolded numbers** denote actual expenditures /revenues in 2000-01 (shown in the Public Accounts). Due to rounding figures may not add to totals shown.

**Table 5. Respendable Revenues**

**Respendable Revenues by Business Line (\$ thousands)**

<b>Business Lines</b>	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-00 *	2000-01		
			Planned Revenues	<i>Total Authorities</i>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>Operation</b>					
Rentals, Lands, Buildings and Concessions	12,157	-	-	-	-
Entrance Fees	29,304	-	-	-	-
Camping and Trailer Permits	12,509	-	-	-	-
Other Revenue	8,649	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,619</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Use &amp; Enjoyment by Canadians</b>					
<b>Revenue Credited to the Parks Canada Revolving Funds</b>					
Townsites					
Municipal Fees	2,890	2,991	3,844	3,844	<b>3,426</b>
Subsidies	5,104	5,746	6,223	6,223	<b>6,253</b>
Hot Springs Revenues	3,742	4,265	4,424	4,136	<b>4,174</b>
Golf Course Revenues	836	1,006	926	926	<b>1,067</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,572</b>	<b>14,008</b>	<b>15,417</b>	<b>15,129</b>	<b>14,920</b>
<b>Operational Revenues (Pursuant to section 20 of the Parks Canada Agency Act)</b>					
<b>Stewardship of National Heritage Places</b>					
Rentals, Lands, Buildings and Concessions	-	-	-	-	-
Entrance Fees	-	15,207	15,000	15,000	<b>15,000</b>
Recreational Fees	-	-	-	-	-
Other Revenue	-	1,744	2,000	2,000	<b>2,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,951</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>17,000</b>

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

<b>Business Lines</b>	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-00 *	2000-01		
			Planned Revenues	<i>Total Authorities</i>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>Use &amp; Enjoyment by Canadians</b>					
Rentals, Lands, Buildings and Concessions	-	14,011	10,000	16,909	<b>16,909</b>
Entrance Fees	-	15,220	12,900	14,867	<b>14,867</b>
Recreational Fees	-	16,389	18,400	15,546	<b>15,546</b>
Other Revenue	-	3,148	2,000	3,363	<b>3,363</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	48,768	43,300	50,685	<b>50,685</b>
<b>Corporate Services</b>					
Rentals, Lands, Buildings and Concessions	-	2,000	2,000	2,000	<b>2,000</b>
<b>Total - Operational Revenues</b>	-	67,719	62,300	69,685	<b>69,685</b>
<b>Total Revenues Parks Canada</b>	75,191	81,727	77,717	84,814	<b>84,605</b>

**\* Operational  
Revenues Summary  
by Business Line and  
Category for F-Y  
1999-2000 has been  
amended from what  
was published in the  
1999-2000 DPR**

**Table 6. Non-Respendable Revenues**

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

<b>Business Lines</b>	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-00	2000-01		<b>Actual</b>
			Planned Revenue	<i>Total Authorities</i>	
<b>Program Management &amp; Technical Services</b>					
Other Revenue	583	-	-	-	-
<b>Stewardship of National Heritage Places</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Use &amp; Enjoyment by Canadians</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Corporate Services</b>					
Other Revenue	-	33	-	51	51
<b>Total Parks Canada</b>	583	33	0	51	51

**Table 7. Statutory Payments****Statutory Payments by Business Line (\$ thousands)**

<b>Business Lines</b>	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-00	2000-01 *		
			Planned Spending	<i>Total Authorities</i>	<b>Actual</b>
Operation	24,259	-	-	-	-
Development	1,785	-	-	-	-
Program Management and Technical Services	3,315	-	-	-	-
Stewardship of National Heritage Places	-	29,951	12,761	34,125	<b>34,125</b>
Use & Enjoyment by Canadians	-	60,423	67,769	65,124	<b>65,124</b>
Corporate Services	-	11,981	11,061	5,557	<b>5,557</b>
<b>Total Statutory Payments</b>	<b>29,359</b>	<b>102,355</b>	<b>91,591</b>	<b>104,806</b>	<b>104,806</b>

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

\* Fiscal Year 2000-2001 figures include the Statutory Vote - Expenditures equivalent to revenue resulting from the conduct of operations pursuant to section 20 the *Parks Canada Agency Act*.  
(Planned Spending \$62,300,000, Total Authorities \$69,685,000 and Actuals \$69,685,000)



**Table 8A. Transfer Payments Summary****Transfer Payments by Business Line (\$ thousands)**

<b>Business Lines</b>	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-00	2000-01		
			Planned Spending	<i>Total Authorities</i>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>GRANTS</b>					
Operation	--	--	--	--	--
Development	23	--	--	--	--
Program Management and Technical Services	--	--	--	--	--
Stewardship of National Heritage Places	--	3,223	23	523	<b>523</b>
Use & Enjoyment by Canadians	--	--	--	1,400	<b>1,400</b>
Corporate Services	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Total Grants - Parks Canada</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3,223</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>1,923</b>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS</b>					
Operation	282	--	--	--	--
Development	15,997	--	--	--	--
Program Management and Technical Services	--	--	--	--	--
Stewardship of National Heritage Places	--	705	--	1,115	<b>1,115</b>
Use & Enjoyment by Canadians	--	377	189	513	<b>513</b>
Corporate Services	--	248	--	658	<b>658</b>
<b>Total Contributions - Parks Canada</b>	<b>16,279</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>2,286</b>	<b>2,286</b>
<b>Total Transfer Payments - Parks Canada</b>	<b>16,302</b>	<b>4,553</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>4,209</b>	<b>4,209</b>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE NEW PARKS AND HISTORIC SITES ACCOUNT</b>					
Stewardship of National Heritage Places	--	1,869	2,000	1,995	<b>1,925</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>1,925</b>

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

**Table 8B. Transfer Payments Details**

<b>Parks Canada Transfer Payments (in dollars)</b>			
	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-00	Actual <b>2000-01</b>
<b>GRANTS</b>			
Grants in support of activities or projects related to national parks, national marine conservation areas, national historic sites and historic canals	22,700	22,700	<b>1,922,700</b>
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	--
<b>Total Grants - Parks Canada</b>	<b>22,700</b>	<b>3,222,700</b>	<b>1,922,700</b>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS</b>			
Contributions in support of activities or projects related to national parks, national marine conservation areas, national historic sites and historic canals	4,598,555	630,025	<b>2,286,350</b>
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	--
<b>Total Contributions - Parks Canada</b>	<b>16,278,824</b>	<b>1,330,025</b>	<b>2,286,350</b>
<b>Total Transfer Payments - Parks Canada</b>	<b>16,301,524</b>	<b>4,552,725</b>	<b>4,209,050</b>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE NEW PARKS AND HISTORIC SITES ACCOUNT</b>			
Contributions under the Parks Canada National Cost Sharing Program	--	1,869,026	<b>1,924,823</b>

**Table 9. Capital Spending by Business Line**

**Parks Canada (\$ thousands)**

	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-00	2000-01		
			Planned Spending	<i>Total Authorities</i>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>Parks Canada</b>					
Operation *	78,089	-	-	-	-
Development	40,652	-	-	-	-
Program Management and Technical Services	308	-	-	-	-
Stewardship of National Heritage Places	-	23,238	43,454	30,240	<b>30,221</b>
Use & Enjoyment by Canadians *	-	15,956	36,828	18,626	<b>18,612</b>
Corporate Services	-	3,474	3,682	7,442	<b>7,432</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>119,049</b>	<b>42,668</b>	<b>83,964</b>	<b>56,308</b>	<b>56,265</b>

\* Includes spending for the Revolving Funds

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

Stewardship of National Heritage Places	-	<b>6,017</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>6,929</b>
<b>Total Capital Spending</b>	<b>119,049</b>	<b>48,685</b>	<b>91,964</b>	<b>64,308</b>	<b>63,194</b>

**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 10. Capital Projects****Details of Major Capital Projects**

(\$ thousands) Projects by Activity and Region	Current Estimated Total Cost	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-00	2000-01		<b>Actual</b>
				Planned Spending	<i>Total Authorities</i>	
<b>Stewardship of National Heritage Places</b>						
<b>Northwest Territories</b>						
Tuktut Nogait West Development (S-DA)	5900	-	1600	1000	1824	<b>1,824</b>
<b>Nunavut</b>						
Sirmilik Development (S-DA)	6000	-	120	800	839	<b>839</b>
<b>Yukon</b>						
Vuntut Development (S-DA)	4600	800	887	-	887	<b>816</b>
<b>British Columbia</b>						
Gwaii Haanas Development (I-EPA)	20000	1290	606	1900	1500	<b>465</b>
Gulf of Georgia Restoration and Development (I-DA)	7600	1400	1300	700	1000	<b>990</b>
Sinclair Canyon Lease Purchases (S-DA)	3726	-	-	-	3726	<b>3,726</b>
<b>Alberta</b>						
Bar-U Ranch Site Development (I-DA)	6400	539	502	300	493	<b>493</b>
Banff Pinewoods Acquisition (S-DA)	11800	-	-	-	11800	<b>11,800</b>
Banff Esso Acquisition (S-DA)	9200	-	-	-	9200	<b>9,200</b>
<b>Manitoba</b>						
Wapusk Development (S-DA)	3700	1292	903	1100	1100	<b>907</b>
Wapusk Visitor Reception Centre (I-DA)	2600	-	-	1800	-	-

## Details of Major Capital Projects (cont'd)

(\$ thousands) Projects by Activity and Region	Current Estimated Total Cost	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-00	2000-01		
				Planned Spending	<i>Total Authorities</i>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>Ontario</b>						
Bruce Peninsula Land Acquisition (I-DA)	13500	132	204	400	400	<b>367</b>
Bruce Peninsula Visitor Centre (I-DA)	7300	-	87	400	400	<b>248</b>
Trent Severn Waterway Big Chute Recapitalization (I-DA)	5500	-	2065	3400	3400	<b>3,342</b>
<b>Quebec</b>						
Lachine Canal Enhancement - Heritage Commemoration (S-DA)	6,900	862	2,259	1,800	1,800	<b>656</b>
- Locks and Bridge Clearance (S-DA)	25,300	4,387	4,999	2,000	5838	<b>5838</b>
Lachine Canal Peel Basin (EPA)	5000	-	-	4000	4000	<b>1,692</b>
Fortifications de Québec Nouvelles casernes (S-EPA)	12100	2945	2558	1600	1600	<b>1,359</b>
Fort Temiscamingue's Implementation (S-DA)	3900	874	416	900	900	<b>321</b>
Grosse Île & Irish Memorial Site Development (I-EPA)	19300	1690	2390	1900	2116	<b>2,116</b>
Saguenay Marine Park Development (I-EPA)	31500	3059	3031	2000	2000	<b>1,823</b>
Manoir Papineau Development (I-DA)	4300	457	1399	300	300	<b>158</b>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>						
Halifax Defence Complex Georges Island Stabilization (S-DA)	3200	368	444	700	700	-

### Details of Major Capital Projects (cont'd)

(\$ thousands) Projects by Activity and Region	Current Estimated Total Cost	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-00	2000-01		
				Planned Spending	<i>Total Authorities</i>	<b>Actual</b>
Fortress of Louisbourg Sprinkler System Replacement (I-DA)	7100	1964	1600	900	<i>900</i>	<b>1,600</b>
<b>Newfoundland</b>						
Gros Morne Discovery Centre (I-DA)	5300	2060	1100	700	<i>700</i>	<b>378</b>
<b>Use and Enjoyment by Canadians</b>						
<b>Alberta</b>						
Jasper Sewage Treatment Plant (S-DA)	11000	-	95	1000	<i>1000</i>	<b>308</b>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>						
Prince Albert National Park Waskesiu Sewage Treatment Plant (S-DA)	3700	-	1000	1100	<i>1100</i>	<b>280</b>
<b>Quebec</b>						
La Mauricie National Park Park Enhancement (S-DA)	6200	424	929	600	<i>704</i>	<b>704</b>
<b>New Brunswick</b>						
Fundy Highway 114 Repavement (S-DA)	10900	1351	1290	1200	<i>1200</i>	-
<b>Newfoundland</b>						
Emergency Repairs Trans Canada Highway - Terra Nova National Park (EPA)	8,100	-	-	5,000	<i>5,000</i>	<b>1,733</b>

**Table 11. Revolving Fund Financial Summaries**

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

	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-00	2000-01		
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
Revenues	7,994	8,737	10,067	10,067	<b>9,679</b>
Expenses	7,652	8,172	8,963	8,963	<b>9,083</b>
<b>Profit (Loss)</b>	342	565	1,104	1,104	<b>596</b>
Add: Depreciation and other items not requiring use of funds	2,634	2,801	2,875	2,875	<b>2,875</b>
	2,976	3,366	3,979	3,979	<b>3,471</b>
Capital requirements	5,470	3,777	4,395	4,395	<b>3,766</b>
Net expenditures charged to Appropriation	(2,494)	(411)	(416)	(416)	<b>(295)</b>

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

	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-00	2000-01		
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities *	Actual
Authority	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	<b>10,000</b>
Drawdown:					
Balance as at April 1	723	3,217	3,964	3,964	<b>3,628</b>
Drawdown	2,494	411	416	416	<b>295</b>
	3,217	3,628	4,380	4,380	<b>3,923</b>
Balance at March 31	6,783	6,372	5,620	5,620	<b>6,077</b>

\*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)**

	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-00	2000-01		Actual
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities	
Revenues	4,576	5,271	5,350	5,350	5,241
Expenses	4,668	5,217	4,599	4,599	5,697
<b>Profit (Loss)</b>	(92)	54	751	751	<b>(456)</b>
Add: Depreciation and other items not requiring use of funds	1,034	900	1,213	1,213	1,213
	942	954	1,964	1,964	757
Capital requirements	1,129	918	210	210	1,201
Net expenditures charged to Appropriation	(187)	36	1,754	1,754	<b>(444)</b>

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

	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-00	2000-01		Actual
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities *	
Authority	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Drawdown:					
Balance as at April 1	5,983	6,170	5,695	5,695	6,133
Drawdown	187	(36)	(1,754)	(1,754)	444
	6,170	6,134	3,941	3,941	<b>6,577</b>
Balance at March 31	1,830	1,866	4,059	4,059	<b>1,423</b>

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

**Table 12: Contingent Liabilities**

Parks Canada has contingent liabilities which amount to \$20.1 million. This information represents action suits which have been commenced against the Government but they are not yet actual liabilities.

## Section VI: Agency Overview

### Mandate

To protect and present nationally significant example's 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, reporting to the Minister of Canadian Heritage, 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

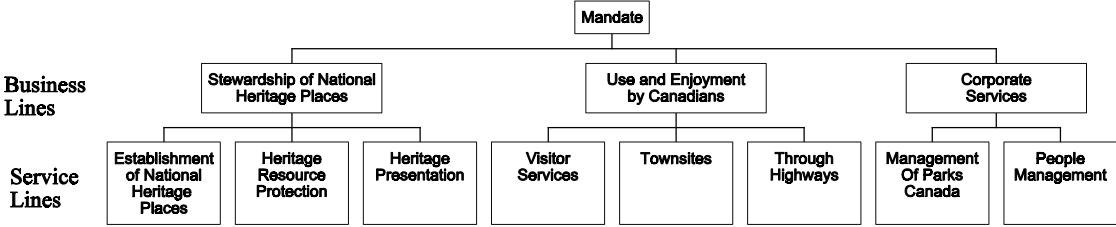
Parks Canada's business lines and service lines are the basis of its Planning, Reporting and Accountability Structure (PRAS). At the highest level, three business lines represent groups of key activities and results to be achieved.

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

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**

Parks Canada’s Executive Board comprises the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), the four Directors General, the Chief Administrative Officer, the Executive Directors in Quebec and the Mountain Parks, the Executive Director Ecological Integrity, the Chief Human Resources Officer, the Senior Financial Officer, the Director of Communications, and the Senior Legal Counsel. As the senior decision-making body, the fundamental responsibility of the Executive Board is to set the long-term strategic direction and priorities for the organization. The Board also approves resource allocations, new initiatives and service innovations proposed each year in national office, field unit and service centre business plans. The CEO reports to the Minister of Canadian Heritage.

## Section VII: Other Information

### Contact List

#### National Office

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#### Western and Northern Canada

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#### Eastern Canada

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Parks Canada  
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## Legislation Administered and Associated Regulations

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

<i>Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c.52 (4 <sup>th</sup> Supp.)
Heritage Railway Stations Regulations	
<i>Historic Sites and Monuments Act</i>	R.S.1985, c. H-4
<i>Laurier House Act</i>	R.S. 1952, c. 163
<i>Mingan Archipelago National Park Act</i>	S.C. 1984, c. 34
<i>Canada National Parks Act</i>	S.C.2000, c. 32
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 Wilderness Area Declaration 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*  
*Saguenay-St. Lawrence Marine Park*

S.C. 1998, c.31  
S.C. 1997, c. 37

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

*Dominion Water Power Act*  
Dominion Water Power Act Regulations

R.S. 1985, c. W-4

*Department of Transport Act*, sections 7,16,17  
Historic Canals Regulations

R.S. 1985, c. T-18

### Statutory Annual Reports and Other Departmental Reports

Parks Canada Agency Annual Report

October 19, 2000

Parks Canada Agency Corporate Plan 2001/2002 to 2005/2006

not tabled

Parks Canada - Report on Plans and Priorities 2001-2002

March 30, 2001

### Publications

Publications can be found on the Parks Canada website at [www.parkscanada.gc.ca](http://www.parkscanada.gc.ca)