

National Archives of Canada

2003-2004
Estimates

Part III: Report on Plans and Priorities

National Archives of Canada

**2003-2004
Estimates**

Report on Plans and Priorities

Approved

Minister of Canadian Heritage

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Message from the Minister

More and more, Canadians are embracing their culture and their diversity and celebrating our Canadian identity. To be Canadian means to show openness toward differences and to appreciate the cultural wealth that comes with our diversity.

The 18 agencies and Crown corporations that make up the Canadian Heritage Portfolio strive to strengthen our identity and our sense of belonging, and to make our diversity our strength in all areas, whether cultural, social, political or economic.



In an era of globalization, Canadians cannot take their values, culture and identity for granted. We must therefore encourage the expression of our cherished values, which shape our identity.

The Canadian Heritage Portfolio is proud to join its many partners in supporting the work and successes of our artists, creators, athletes and everyone who embodies our values and contributes to Canada's vitality. Through their activities, the members of the Canadian Heritage Portfolio encourage us to learn more about our story and our culture. They help us articulate our values, deepen our mutual understanding and strengthen connections among ourselves.

Together with the National Library of Canada, which is also a member of the Canadian Heritage Portfolio, the National Archives of Canada is embarking on an important transformation. In her *Speech from the Throne* on September 30, 2002, the Governor General announced the creation of a new institution that will bring together the National Archives and the National Library into one organization: the Library and Archives of Canada. Not only will this institution strengthen the ability of the Government of Canada to preserve our history and heritage, it will also help to make our history more accessible to all Canadians.

I hope that this report will be well received by Canadian citizens. The National Archives of Canada is committed to serving them better, to encouraging their participation, and to helping them to take their rightful place in our society.

Sheila Copps

Message from the National Archivist

To serve the people of Canada better, the National Archives of Canada is undergoing a profound transformation. In the Speech from the Throne on September 30, 2002, the Government of Canada announced the creation of a new agency, the Library and Archives of Canada—a unique model that combines the National Archives of Canada and the National Library of Canada, and builds on the proud traditions of both institutions. This amalgamation represents a new partnership between government and citizens, and a joint participation in building the Canada we want.

This new institution offers many exciting new opportunities. For one thing, the “knowledge super-agency” will open the vaults of history, and give the people of this country greater access to their history—both in the real world, and online. The Honourable Sheila Copps, Minister of Canadian Heritage, expressed our shared belief that “the creation of this modern, dynamic, world-class organization addresses an increased public appetite for knowledge about Canada.”

The Library and Archives of Canada will ensure that knowledge about this country—and its history, its people and its many cultures—will be available to educate, inform and inspire people. The new institution will bring together many forms of information, much of it unique and unavailable elsewhere, that focuses on our national experience. It will ensure the systematic preservation of these national treasures, and provide single-window public access to them. The collections of the Library and Archives will be available for everyone to draw on, for whatever reason: protection of rights, education, economic development, cultural expression or simply enjoyment.

Until the legislation for the new agency is passed and proclaimed, both institutions continue to function separately. Change is never easy, and rapid change is often unsettling. But both the National Archives and the National Library share a compelling vision, staff expertise in many disciplines, common traditions of serving Canadians, and decades of experience in building collections. Those qualities make for a solid foundation on which to transform them into a single institution and build its future.

Archivists and librarians alike will feel right at home in the Library and Archives, because the values they hold most dear will be at its heart. It is a privilege to work with Roch Carrier, the National Librarian; all staff from both institutions; and Andrée Delagrave, the recently appointed Assistant Deputy Minister, Transformation. Together we will work through this period of transition, acting as one team for one institution. Over the next few months, we will all witness a fundamental transformation in how we carry out our expanded mandate; and we will seize all opportunities of setting the Library and Archives of Canada at the centre of our nation’s cultural life.

Ian E. Wilson

MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATION

Report on Plans and Priorities 2003-2004

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the 2003-2004 Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP) for

The National Archives of Canada

To the best of my knowledge, the information in this document:

- accurately portrays the organization's plans and priorities;
- is consistent with the reporting principles contained in the *Guide to the Preparation of the 2003-2004 Report on Plans and Priorities*;
- is comprehensive and accurate; and
- is based on sound underlying departmental information and management systems.

I am satisfied as to the quality-assurance processes and procedures used for the production of this RPP.

The Planning and Reporting Accountability Structure (PRAS) on which this document is based has been approved by Treasury Board Ministers, and is the basis for accountability for the results achieved with the resources and authorities provided.

Ian E. Wilson

February 10, 2003

Raison d'être

The National Archives of Canada preserves the recorded memory of this country, including essential government records. By opening its records to all Canadians, the organization both helps to protect their rights, and enhances their understanding of the nation by connecting them to the sources of their own past, and their own stories.

The Government of Canada has assigned the National Archives a number of specific responsibilities. For instance, no record under the control of a government institution, nor any ministerial record, can be destroyed without the consent of the National Archivist. All government and ministerial records that are deemed of historic or archival importance must be transferred to the care and control of the Archives.

The government intends to introduce a bill, early in 2003-2004, to establish the Library and Archives of Canada—the working title of the new institution until the legislation is approved. This legislation will replace the current *National Archives Act* and the *National Library Act*. Accordingly, this *Report on Plans and Priorities* will refer to the new Library and Archives of Canada (or simply the Library and Archives, for short).

Planning Overview

The National Archives works within the overall government planning context. It is largely funded through operating expenditures, with the authority to spend revenues received from its reproduction services.

A New Institution to Contribute to the Government-Wide Agenda

In the Speech from the Throne in 2002, the government articulated an agenda for Canada that focused on the future. Its targets were innovation, long-term prosperity, and the highest quality of life.

The government reiterated its commitment to connecting citizens across their differences, linking them to their history, and enabling their diverse voices to participate in our common society. In pursuit of this aim, the government's creation of the new Library and Archives signals its confidence that this new institution will be a sound investment—one that ensures that all Canadians, young and old, have the tools they need to access their history, to learn about the foundations of our society, and to take charge of their future.

This powerful institution will act as a beacon of knowledge to serve the people of this country into the 21st century and beyond. It will stand as an expression of our government's faith in the value of knowledge—and of ideas, know-how, creativity and imagination—as the fuel that drives our economy, and that will ensure Canada's prosperous future as a nation.

In his reply to the Speech from the Throne, the Prime Minister declared that “knowing who we are” as Canadians will allow us to “shape our own destiny” and decide “where we are going together.” As The Right Honourable Mr. Chrétien said, “We have a lot of work to do. Let’s roll up our sleeves and get on with it.”

The Changing Environment: Myriad Challenges

Transformation

The creation of the Library and Archives is based on the will to move forward with a new kind of information institution for the 21st century. Throughout 2003-2004 and beyond, the National Archives and National Library will roll up their collective sleeves to continue the transformation to the new institution: they will deal with change, address risks, face challenges and build relationships.

Both organizations have long benefited from sharing various corporate services, such as human resources, financial, security, materiel and accommodation. Over the last two years, information technology services have been consolidated and shared as well, as the digital environment has made the boundaries between the Library and the Archives more fluid.

As a result of this dynamic interdisciplinary environment, the Library and Archives must develop a new paradigm to function effectively. To meet the demands and expectations of increasingly knowledgeable audiences, the institution must meet the challenge of providing seamless and cross-domain systems and services. In order for Canadians everywhere to be able to access its holdings, there will be a host of issues to resolve—including preservation, the development and management of collections, Web services, information management and human resources.

To manage the transition process, the National Archivist and the National Librarian have appointed an Assistant Deputy Minister, who reports to them. A new Management Board has also been put in place; it is the senior decision-making body responsible for the stewardship of the new Library and Archives, and for the development of its corporate strategies. As well, a transition team and working groups will plan and coordinate all issues related to the new institution.

Preservation and Accommodation

In terms of allowing Canadians to access their documentary heritage, new technologies promise enormous potential. It is a huge challenge to preserve, house and ensure the accessibility of millions of archival records, in an ever-evolving variety of media—from glass and tintype to paper, film, audiotape, video and digital formats. (For one thing, preserving the life expectancy of machine-readable records is five times more expensive than preserving traditional records.)

This preservation challenge is exacerbated by the risk to collections posed by their transportation. For some time now, material has had to be trucked between storage facilities (in Gatineau, Quebec, and Renfrew, Ontario) and consultation rooms in Ottawa. The Library and Archives faces the critical challenge of bringing together our staff, our public, and our most frequently consulted collections—and of ensuring that even the most fragile holdings are properly stored and protected at all times.

Access

The appetite that Canadians have for information about themselves and their country is growing fast. To move the new Library and Archives forward, we must find imaginative ways to provide access to its treasures, and to enable everyone to share our rich culture, history and heritage. There is an inseparable bond between remembering culture, and creating new expressions of it. New forms of cultural expression need to be informed by authentic images from the past—the words, voices, broadcasts, films, portraits and experiences of many generations of Canadians.

Until about five years ago, the National Archives provided services much as it did a century ago, serving perhaps 180,000 users a year. Now, with the explosive growth in its online capability, it offers services to over three million people. Through a strategic investment in infrastructure, it is now able to place 1.2 million images a year on the Internet. But at that rate, even projecting ten future years of sustained activity, less than 1 per cent of its extensive records will have been digitized.

And digitization comes with a high price tag. Over the last three years, the Archives has depended on \$3.5 million in temporary funding from the Department of Canadian Heritage's Canadian Culture Online Program. But this funding will finish in 2003-2004, and the Library and Archives will have to work with partners to ensure that it still has the funds to put up new content on the Web.

The main issue is how to meet user expectations for timely and readily available access to our large and ever-growing holdings of cultural memory. These holdings are not digitized just to preserve them, but also to make available electronic content that is directly relevant to Canadians—to their studies, their issues, their families and their communities. Turning the will to digitize into a planned activity will both improve access to the holdings, and also contribute to their long-term survival.

The success of the Library and Archives will depend on its visibility and relevance to communities across the country, and how well it addresses their needs. It must create opportunities for people to get in touch with their past through its collections; and it must be a resource that supports formal learning activities and school curricula at the university, college, high-school and primary levels. In order to achieve this, some key elements will be a comprehensive communications strategy; the use of new technologies; partnerships with user groups; and liaisons with other cultural and learning institutions.

Information Management

The Archives has been strengthening its role in information management. It has provided direction on the full cycle of government records, and has championed the need to manage information as a valuable government asset. But the crucial challenge is to promote a common vision, and an understanding of the key role played by the good management of government information in the “knowledge economy.” The new united Library and Archives will be well positioned to take the lead in organizing knowledge and information management. Our information professionals are working together to build a strong foundation.

In 2002-2003, the Archives received \$1.2 million in supplementary funding. This permitted it to address various significant information-management issues, and to test some solutions for government departments. Interest in and support for this initiative indicated that the National Archives had identified issues of vital concern, and that government departments were eager to take advantage of its services.

However, that short-term funding ends on March 31, 2003—which poses a challenge to the Archives’ leadership in information management. It also challenges the success of the Government On-Line initiative, and strains the government’s capacity to address the provisions of the draft Management of Government Information Policy. As well, the Access to Information Review Task Force (completed in spring 2002) identified significant information-management issues that needed to be addressed. Possibly the biggest challenge will be the cultural shift required.

Given that by 2008, the preferred format for government records will be electronic, the Library and Archives is working to have a comprehensive Electronic Records Archival Infrastructure in place to manage the steadily increasing volume of records.

The move towards electronic information management brings many challenges: preserving records over time; developing a common infrastructure; and keeping up with technological change (and avoiding obsolescence). In business terms, there is a strong case for greater investment in information management—even though it may be difficult to quantify the cost exactly. However, the benefits are clear: good and timely information is a key element in both the delivery of programs, and in accountability.

Summary

It is expected that the new Library and Archives will attract more public interest, and also public support. Although the road ahead will not be smooth, and resolving the issues that confront us will take time, patience and commitment—still, the result of our labours will be a Library and Archives that delivers on its modernized and expanded mandate. We hope to put the new institution on the cultural radar screen, as a vibrant and vital place where Canadians can discover their history, culture and heritage.

Summary of Plans and Priorities by Strategic Outcome

Strategic Outcome 1: An archival resource documenting the Canadian experience and protecting citizens' rights

Ongoing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector acquisitions. 	Previous <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Digital Technology Platform Plan. A risk assessment of the collections.
New <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with Aboriginal groups to preserve documentary heritage of their communities. Ensure that funding arrangements for audiovisual formats produced by the private sector include commitments to preserve a copy of all items at the Library and Archives. Harmonize acquisition strategies and policies of the Library and Archives. 	

Strategic Outcome 2: The preservation of the corporate memory of the Government of Canada

Ongoing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve government's information management practices. Partner with federal institutions to make the process for Records Disposition Authorities more efficient. 	Previous <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address expansion of the federal records centres.
New <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a strategy for an Electronic Records Archival Infrastructure. Help government institutions to clear their "paper mountains." Create new monitoring mechanisms to ensure transfer of archival records to the Archives. 	

Strategic Outcome 3: Access for Canadians to their archival heritage

Previous <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Canadian Genealogy Centre. A Web resource on the <i>Sources of New France</i>. Tools to measure client satisfaction. A strategy for an educational program to provide digital content relevant to Canadian educators. A strategy to engage young Canadians in understanding their history and culture. The Canadian Postal Archives Web site. The Accessible Archives Action Plan. <i>Symposium 2003: Preservation of Electronic Records</i>. Partnerships for the exhibition <i>Where Are the Children? Healing the Legacy of Residential Schools</i>. Extend the reach of the Library and Archives.
New <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digitize over 4,000 maps and plans from the Archives' cartographic collections. Create a multimedia Web site on the North. Pursue a strategy for developing access systems. Participate in Virtual Reference Canada. Plan to take <i>The Peter Winkworth Collection</i> on tour across Canada. Contribute to the Teaching of History Conference. Participate in InterPARES2. Address issues related to UNESCO World Summits on the Information Society. Ensure adequate management and administration of the grants and contributions program.

Strategic Outcome 4: The efficient administration of the National Archives of Canada

Previous

- ☐ Focus on recruitment, retention and learning.
- ☐ Begin Phase 2 of MIKAN 3, the next generation of a system for archival description and collection management.
- ☐ Support the new integrated disaster-management framework.
- ☐ Design a new facility for cellulose nitrate films.
- ☐ Develop a medium- and long-term accommodation strategy.

New

- ☐ Commit to a transparent and fully participative transformation process.
- ☐ Identify issues from the 2002 Public Service Employee Survey that directly affect the organization.
- ☐ Develop an action plan based on the results of self-assessment of management practices.

Strategic Outcome 5: The Portrait Gallery of Canada

New

- ☐ Seek final approval from the Treasury Board to proceed with the construction phase.
- ☐ Acquire and commission portraits.
- ☐ Plan spaces to accommodate Portrait Gallery functions.

Details of Plans and Priorities by Strategic Outcome

The National Archives' vision of itself—as the institution that preserves and makes accessible Canada's stories, and the foundation of Canadians' rights and responsibilities—will continue through its transformation to the new Library and Archives.

The expanded mandate of the new organization is to interpret, present and exhibit its collections. Its strategy will be based on the strong traditions, common values and unique expertise of its staff—and most importantly, on Canadians' need for innovative, integrated and interactive access to their recorded knowledge and culture.

Until legislation for the new institution is passed, the National Archives and the National Library both have their own set of strategic outcomes. The organizations have a similar purpose: both serve Canadians, both manage government information, and both strive for excellence in the workplace.

That similarity of purpose will further manifest itself as the two institutions converge to form a meta-community of information professionals, with common concerns and new opportunities for knowledge sharing. In this context, the new institution will develop a set of indicators for measuring actual outcomes.

The following plans and priorities for 2003-2004 are grouped under the National Archives' strategic outcomes. They emphasize the initiatives that will be integral to both organizations as the metamorphosis to the Library and Archives unfolds.

Strategic Outcome 1: An archival resource documenting the Canadian experience and protecting citizens' rights

One of our country's most valuable national assets is the National Archives' collection of millions of records that bring the past to life. These archival collections include letters, photographs, stamps, films, audio recordings, maps, videos, books, paintings, prints, government files and electronic records. They are a tangible social memory, and a primary source of knowledge about our development as a nation. The collections are a fundamental source of information, evidence, knowledge and creative inspiration; and they not only document the Canadian experience, but also help to support and protect individual and collective rights.

Acquiring archival records

As the new Library and Archives goes about its task of collecting comprehensive holdings, it relies on sources such as institutional and private bequests from all parts of the country, transfers from federal offices, purchases and gifts. Other plans and priorities for acquisitions include the following points.

- ❑ In accordance with the Archives' *Private Sector Acquisitions Orientation 2000-2005*, the focus will be on acquiring:
 - personal and political records of former cabinet ministers;
 - records of senior public servants who have contributed to Canadian public policy, and the records of former Governors General;
 - visual documentation relating to the lives of Aboriginal Canadians, as well as immigrant communities in the post-Second World War era;
 - records that reflect the globalization of the Canadian economy; and
 - the work of editorial cartoonists, designers, graphic artists and photo-journalists who have documented the lives, events and issues that are important to Canadians.
- ❑ The Library and Archives will also collaborate with Aboriginal groups to safeguard and preserve the documentary heritage of their communities.
- ❑ Many of the stories of Canadians, both past and present, are increasingly being told in audiovisual formats such as feature films and television programs—many of which are produced by the private sector with the assistance of the Canadian Television Fund and of Telefilm Canada (which is part of the Canadian Heritage Portfolio). Since these represent key parts of our cultural heritage, the Library and Archives will seek to ensure that future funding arrangements for such productions

will include a commitment to preserve a high-quality copy of each at the Library and Archives. This will ensure that this valuable aspect of our heritage is available for all Canadians to enjoy.

- ❑ In terms of acquiring holdings and collections from the private sector, the strategies and policies of both the National Archives and the National Library will be harmonized. This will ensure that Canada's growing diversity is reflected in the development of the collections.

Preserving archival records

The Library and Archives recognizes that electronic records and publications will continue to proliferate rapidly, and that it will face the ongoing challenge of properly preserving them. To fully appreciate the extent of the electronic records, consider these figures:

- The total extent of the archival collection of Sir Wilfrid Laurier (1841-1919) is 64 metres of textual records.
- In his fifteen years in office (1968-79 and 1980-84), Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau created 1.3 megabytes of electronic information.
- Today, it is estimated that Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's office creates over 1.3 megabytes of information daily.

Some necessary critical investments will be needed to manage this explosion of electronic resources. Such investments will include recruiting new staff skilled in digital preservation; and acquiring and maintaining equipment such as specialized cameras, document scanners, lighting sources, computers, printers and file storage systems.

Preserving machine-readable records, electronic books, audiovisual resources and other digital records is inherently more expensive than preserving their traditional counterparts. Experience has shown that audio-visual records require up to five times more money and effort to preserve, arrange and describe than a comparable number of textual records. As well, the stored information must be checked every few years to ensure its quality. All this work requires expensive specialized equipment, and skilled human resources.

Taking into account all these challenges, the Library and Archives proposes to undertake these initiatives.

- ❑ The scope of the Archives' Digital Technology Platform Plan will be broadened to meet the Library and Archives' needs for sustainable preservation technology. Implementing this plan will enhance the institution's ability to manage technology-dependent records, digitized collections, Web resource tools and image files; and will also give the institution the capacity to provide digital copies to clients, and to apply state-of-the-art technologies to all its preservation activities.

- ❑ The National Archives had planned to conduct a risk assessment of its collections in 2002-2003. This assessment will now take place in 2003-2004, to allow for a broader assessment of risks to the collections of the new Library and Archives. The assessment will equip the organization with data on the nature and extent of all risks to its holdings, and of the magnitude of each risk. It will also allow the Library and Archives to clarify its preservation priorities and identify mitigation strategies, in order to assess the cost and benefit of each strategy. Accordingly, the institution will be well positioned to take the most appropriate and cost-effective actions to manage and preserve its holdings, and maintain their public accessibility.

Strategic Outcome 2: The preservation of the corporate memory of the Government of Canada

The new Library and Archives will continue to embody the National Archives' vision for preserving the corporate memory of Canada's government. Its commitment to the integrity of the government record, and to maintaining its leadership in the field of information management, will remain constant.

Disposition of government records

The Archives' responsibilities include the important task of having other government departments and agencies transfer to it any records that have no further business use, but which are still of enduring archival, historical or legal interest. The National Archivist issues Records Disposition Authorities, which specify what records an institution should either give to the Archives, pass on to other jurisdictions, or destroy.

As government departments implement new business systems, their records are increasingly created, managed, distributed and stored in electronic format. To improve the management and preservation of these records, and to better preserve the government's corporate heritage, the Archives has identified specific issues that need to be addressed in order to improve the management and preservation of these records.

- ❑ The Archives has reviewed the Records Disposition Authorities of all federal institutions subject to the *National Archives of Canada Act*, and is partnering with these institutions in planning to make the process more efficient. It will measure its success in terms of completeness of coverage; ease of implementation; shortening the time from initiation to final signing; and the Archives' actual acquisition of the most important records.
- ❑ The Archives will develop monitoring mechanisms to assess the progress of the Records Disposition Program, and the effectiveness of its partnerships. As a result, historically important government records will be more completely identified and safeguarded.

- ❑ Many government institutions unfortunately have “paper mountains”—significant backlogs of records. The Archives will help those institutions to clear their backlogs, allowing them to more easily identify and manage the records that are still valuable. They will also be able to identify and destroy records that are no longer of any business or archival value; and to transfer to the Archives all records of historical and archival value that they no longer require.
- ❑ To ensure that government institutions do transfer all archival records of enduring value, the Archives will develop new mechanisms. Electronic delivery and receiving of such records will eliminate the need for their physical copying into other media, and will facilitate public access. The Archives will continue to work with departments to ensure that they use the most convenient transfer method.

Managing government records

The effective management of government information and knowledge is important to citizens, to industry, to senior executives, and to all government employees. Information is a valuable asset; and we must manage it as effectively as we manage other key assets, such as money and people.

As the government makes information management (IM) a priority, its IM strategy is taking shape. The guiding vision is to use technology to enhance Canadians’ access to government records. The goal is for citizens to be able to use the improved integrated services at any time, from any location, in the official language of their choice. The management of electronic records is clearly the key to making this happen; and it will play a vital role in furthering the government’s processing of transactions and its delivery of services.

The National Archives has been working closely with other agencies (such as the Treasury Board Secretariat and Statistics Canada) to make a case for a greater investment in IM, and for improving capacity for it across the government. Work is now under way on a strategy for implementing the government’s draft Management of Government Information Policy, which builds on the concept of information as an asset.

- ❑ To improve the government’s IM practices, the new Library and Archives will provide leadership, advice, guidance, support and training on the management of government records—beginning with the concept that information must be managed throughout its life-cycle, from start to finish. It will also develop and promote a suite of tools for that purpose, such as the IM Capacity Check. Work has already begun on guidelines for records retention, and on business classification schemes that link information and business functions.

One concern that adds new complexity to the IM equation is the issue of how to manage electronic records, which by 2008 will be the preferred format within government.

- ❑ In order to define a strategy for a comprehensive Electronic Records Archival Infrastructure, the Library and Archives will work with other government departments to identify issues, and to share ideas, concepts and best practices. The resulting strategy should encompass policies, processes, technology, preservation, human and financial resources, records, and information life-cycle management. The infrastructure will make it possible to efficiently manage a steadily increasing volume of electronic archival records, digital records, structured data, and published electronic information.

Making optimal use of space for managing government records

The National Archives manages the operations and holdings of federal records centres located in Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec City, Halifax and Ottawa. These regional centres allow for the transfer, storage and management of records (whether essential, semi-active or dormant) from the offices of departments and agencies—which are usually located in expensive downtown sites in Canadian cities—into less-expensive centralized operations that are strategically located across the country.

As mentioned in the *2002-2003 Report on Plans and Priorities*, the Archives aims to position the federal records centres so that they can effectively address the challenges of storing government records—both in the present hybrid paper-and-electronic environment, and in the increasingly electronic context of the future.

- ❑ The Library and Archives will also address the need to expand the federal records centres to accommodate the considerable additional volumes of paper records still needed by departments for business purposes. As well, to facilitate the transition to the electronic record as the preferred format of government, it will address the need for further investments in information and communications technologies. Together with Public Works and Government Services Canada, the Library and Archives will carry out an investment analysis to determine the lowest-cost solution to meet the needs of the centres.

Strategic Outcome 3: Access for Canadians to their archival heritage

The National Archives and National Library have been nourished by a tradition of public service, and by democratic values that support Canadians' rights of access to their country's collections. The longstanding commitments of both organizations to providing access to archival collections, published works and digital content will only become stronger when the two unite. The vast resources of the Library and Archives will address the increased appetite for knowledge about Canada; and the organization will also provide leadership on issues such as the creation of digital content, and on information and communications technologies to make possible public access to its vast resources.

Using information technology to provide effective service to Canadians

The development of the Internet has created an unparalleled virtual place where people can satisfy information needs, enjoy film and broadcast media, read the news, publish their own creative work, chat, conduct research, do homework, or organize communities of common interest. Canadians can navigate through history, as recorded in electronic archival records, in the comfort of their homes, schools and offices. Digitization provides excellent opportunities for the Archives to offer everyone access to its collections.

As well, this new environment has produced a remarkable convergence between the medium and its information. In the future, culture and content will be interwoven on the Web, as people use and adapt the cultural content they find online.

In 2002, the National Archives and the National Library commissioned a report on youth interests and Internet habits, in order to improve service to that market. The study indicated that young people go online every day, use the Internet for homework regularly, and are interested in knowing more about Canada. At the same time, the survey indicated that teachers lack resources for social studies classes.

A number of initiatives will be carried out in order to improve service and access.

- ☐ The expert opinions of the educational community are essential if the Library and Archives is to successfully develop a strategy for a new educational program to provide digital content relevant to Canadian educators. Accordingly, a national consultation with teachers, ministry of education representatives, professors of education and other specialists is planned for spring 2003.
- ☐ The Library and Archives will develop and implement a strategy to engage young Canadians in understanding their history and culture through interactive tools and educational resources on the Internet. Through a single-access “Teach and Learn” portal, complete with educational metadata, teachers and students will have easy access to materials relevant to their primary and secondary school curricula.
- ☐ The four-year project to develop the Canadian Genealogy Centre will continue throughout 2003-2004. Genealogists and family historians will be able to take advantage of a single Internet portal to authoritative Canadian genealogical sources, content and services.
- ☐ The Library and Archives, the Archives de France and the Canadian Embassy in Paris will continue a two-year partnership to develop a Web resource on the *Sources of New France*. In 2004, this will celebrate four hundred years of dialogue and exploration between France and Canada. In successive stages, the two countries will digitize many textual documents, maps and architectural plans covering the period from the first French explorations of Canada in the 16th century to the end of the French regime in 1763. These historical records are currently housed 4,830 kilometres apart—some in Paris, and others in Ottawa.

Once the project is complete, more than 630,000 Canadian and French images will have been digitized and added to the Internet; and the resource will help bring to life the creation of French communities in Canada.

- ❑ The cartographic holdings of the Archives consist of approximately 1.5 million items, stored on single-view microfiches. (These are available in our own Reference room, and in map archives and libraries across the country.) We also have holdings of some one million architectural drawings. In 2003-2004 and beyond, we anticipate that over 4,000 maps and plans will be digitized every year, spanning more than 500 years of Canadian history. The criteria for selecting these items will be their condition, their historical significance, and user interest.
- ❑ A vast multimedia Web site will be created to highlight the Library and Archives' collections on the North, and to provide a virtual meeting place for both Northern and non-Northern Canadians. This site will encompass three components: *Northern Perceptions* will deal with perceptions, misconceptions and myths about the North; *Northern Communities* will examine the needs and views of communities; and *Northern Collections* will showcase the digital collections relevant to the other two components.
- ❑ The *Canadian Postal Archives* Web site will be completed in March 2004. Its features will include 4,500 digitized documents on philately; catalogue entries for 1,500 philatelic periodicals; a bibliography of 5,700 philatelic references; reference data and search screens for the new 2003 postage stamps; and a digitized version of the *1875-1952 Postal Guide*.
- ❑ The Accessible Archives Action Plan will continue to move forward. This initiative is designed to bring the Archives to the people in creative new ways, and to improve access. The on-site client services of the Library and Archives will be integrated and improved through harmonized and extended hours, a single registration process and user card, and a central point for Access to Information and Privacy requests.
- ❑ To gauge the effectiveness of the service to the public provided by the Library and Archives, tools will be implemented to allow the organization to systematically measure client satisfaction with its services. Emphasis will be put on developing tools to measure the effectiveness of our Web sites, as well as on defining the requirements for databases to support our data collection and reporting.

In order for Canadians to be able to easily locate individual records from the multitude held by the National Archives, proper description is vitally important. The quality and completeness of the descriptions of the Archives' collections has improved with its use of the Rules for Archival Description, a national standard. A digital environment also demands the use of metadata (such as the extensible mark-up language known as XML), to improve intellectual access to digital library and archival resources through Internet browsers.

In a recent survey conducted by the National Archives, 84 per cent of respondents indicated that Internet access to finding aids and reference guides would facilitate their research.

- ❑ The Archives will pursue a strategy for developing access systems using an information architecture based on the XML schema. This will enable “smart” Internet access to a broad range of data sources, including finding aids and research guides. It will provide a predictable structure for access to the digital content of the Library and Archives on the Internet. By 2005, researchers will be able to use powerful Internet search engines to discover and use a wide range of descriptive tools to access the archival records they seek.
- ❑ With the transition to the Library and Archives, the client services area of the National Archives will participate in Virtual Reference Canada, to forge a link to its collections through this Internet reference service. The Archives will also investigate incorporating a link to the Canadian Genealogy Centre on the Virtual Reference Canada Web site.
- ❑ Under an intellectual property licensing agreement with the University of Toronto and the Université Laval, the Library and Archives will make available on the Internet the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*. This unique and essential work, written in a readable style, contains more than 7,700 authoritative biographies of noteworthy Canadians—from every region, and from various social backgrounds and ethnic groups—who have helped to develop our communities and our country. The dictionary presently consists of fourteen volumes in both official languages; it will be expanded in the future. Putting this key reference tool online supports the government’s efforts to preserve Canada’s heritage and culture, and to promote it on the Internet.

Making Canadians aware of their archival heritage

In her annual report to Parliament in 2002, Lucienne Robillard, President of the Treasury Board, observed: “Participation in cultural activities strengthens social cohesion and establishes a common ground between generations and cultures. It also creates and preserves cultural heritage, which provides community identity, distinctiveness and collective pride.”

That serves as a good description of the Library and Archives’ aspirations, as it opens its doors to the world and highlights its collections and services. In pursuit of that goal, the Internet is increasingly becoming an important new tool to engage Canadians. Plans for the future include various initiatives.

- ❑ The Library and Archives will extend its reach in creative and innovative ways, to make Canadians of all ages and backgrounds aware of their heritage and culture. Partnerships will be fostered with authors, community groups, societies, businesses,

and other government agencies (especially those in the Canadian Heritage Portfolio) to combine and cross-promote public programming events—both on-site, and virtual.

- ❑ New partnerships will be established with Canadian schools and teachers, to make them aware that the Library and Archives collections can be rich Web-based learning resources to complement school curricula.
- ❑ As well, the Library and Archives will contribute to developing the Teaching of History Conference. This conference, sponsored by the Association for Canadian Studies, will take place in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in October 2003; its theme is “The Presence of the Past.”
- ❑ Together with the Canadian Conservation Institute and the Canadian Heritage Information Network, the Library and Archives will host *Symposium 2003—Preservation of Electronic Records: New Knowledge and Decision-Making*. The purpose of the symposium (which takes place in Ottawa in September 2003) is to increase industry awareness of the issues connected with electronic preservation, by bringing together a large group of expert professionals working in archives, libraries, museums and conservation institutes. The focus will be on knowledge-sharing, and on practical solutions to preserving electronic records.
- ❑ In partnership with the Aboriginal Healing Foundation and the Legacy of Hope Foundation, the Library and Archives will support a multi-year national tour of the exhibition *Where Are the Children? Healing the Legacy of Residential Schools*. The exhibit was designed to promote a greater understanding of Canada’s Aboriginal communities, and to point the way towards a more inclusive society. The organization will help the foundations to create a Web site and catalogue based on the exhibition; and will also publish (both online and in print) a guide to genealogical research for the Aboriginal community.
- ❑ Plans will be developed to take *The Peter Winkworth Collection* on tour across Canada. This valuable collection of works of art and *Canadiana* showcases more than four centuries of history; and a travelling exhibition will give more people the opportunity to see, appreciate and learn from it. The Library and Archives will pursue various possibilities for sponsors and partners in this endeavour.

Developing national and international archival networks

The National Archives supports the objectives of over 800 Canadian archives through grants and contributions to the Canadian Council of Archives (CCA), a national association responsible for facilitating the development of the Canadian archival system. The CCA also coordinates the Canadian Archival Information Network (CAIN), a bilingual gateway to descriptive records and digitized archival content from collections across Canada.

- ❑ At the end of 2002, Consulting and Audit Canada conducted an audit of the management of the contribution agreement with the Canadian Council of Archives. The Management Board of the Library and Archives will be briefed on the results of this audit, and its recommendations, and will make decisions to ensure that the grants and contributions program is adequately managed and administered. It will also ensure that a framework is in place to effectively monitor the Canadian Council of Archives' progress towards achieving its objectives.

The Library and Archives will share its professional and technical expertise, and play an active role on the international scene, through these activities.

- ❑ The Library and Archives will participate in InterPARES 2, a project that focuses on records produced in new digital environments—and on how to preserve their authenticity as they are transferred between technologies. In addition to the practical applications in industry, the research will also examine how to preserve online services records created by governments, and those created by artists working in digital environments. That project continues until the end of 2006.
- ❑ The Archives will participate in two InterPARES case studies. One is the *CyberCartographic Atlas of Antarctica*, which will deal with the creation, organization and presentation of geo-spatial and non-textual information on the Web; and the other is *Digital Moving Images: Inputs, Processes and Outputs*, which will examine the production of digital moving images in a studio setting.
- ❑ The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) will hold World Summits on the Information Society in Geneva in December 2003, and in Tunis in 2005. Canada's Library and Archives, together with non-governmental organizations, will help to address various issues related to the information society: infrastructure in developing countries; cultural diversity and public domain of information; freedom of expression; and education.

Strategic Outcome 4: The efficient administration of the National Archives of Canada program

The transformation of the National Archives and National Library into the Library and Archives will be driven by a number of factors: expertise in many disciplines, public service values, modern management practices, and a working environment that fairly represents Canadian society, and promotes growth and opportunity for staff.

Delivering quality service by qualified and motivated staff

The Library and Archives will be well positioned to attract qualified staff with diverse talents and skills, who are motivated to deliver quality service to Canadians. Such people will be vital in the transformation to a new organization. They are the public face of a world-class institution, and the measure by which clients will gauge our success.

- ❑ As a workplace of excellence, the Library and Archives will focus on recruitment, retention and learning.
- ❑ One key component of the transformation will be modern management practices. The Library and Archives is committed to a transparent and fully participative process. Staff at all levels will be thoroughly informed of changes, and given every opportunity to participate. Although the transformation will require extra work and patience from everyone, efforts will be made to avoid a huge burden. During the process, adjustments and consultations will undoubtedly be necessary, as mechanisms, structures and activities change; but it is anticipated that these will be responsive and effective.
- ❑ Based on the results of a self-assessment of management practices, an action plan will be developed. It will focus on the capabilities that must be in place to allow the institution to respond both to a changing environment, and to new and increased demands from clients.
- ❑ With respect to Employment Equity, a new Multi-Year Equity Plan will be developed. The plan will be in line with the new organization's strategic goals, and with the findings of previously conducted reviews. It will ensure that the Library and Archives continues to be an inclusive workplace, with policies to accommodate the needs of its employees; and that it properly represents the Canadian population.
- ❑ The goal of the Library and Archives is a workplace culture that treats all employees with respect, and that clearly represents the values of public service. In pursuit of this goal, the organization will follow up on the results identified in the 2002 Public Service Employee Survey, conducted by Statistics Canada on behalf of the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat. The survey posed questions on issues such as work environment, skills and career development, and union-management relations. Based on those results (which were released in December 2002), the Library and Archives will identify which issues have a direct impact on the organization; decide which have priority; recommend solutions; and develop an action plan.

Increasing the use of information resources and technology

To meet the challenges of delivering service to Canadians in the information age, the Library and Archives will continue to make full use of new technologies. Resources will be leveraged to create a common gateway to its collections and services.

- ❑ Phase 1 of MIKAN 3, the next generation of a system for archival description and collection management, will be ready in spring 2003. Phase 2 will begin with the development of a public access module, to allow Canadians consolidated access to the Archives' holdings on the Internet. The system will also facilitate the exchange of descriptive information about archival collections between other archives and libraries.
- ❑ From 2003-2004 to 2005-2006, the Library and Archives will continue to develop a flexible and secure technology infrastructure for information and communications—the foundation for its delivery of electronic services. This infrastructure stores both the descriptions of items held, and the items themselves (if they exist in digital format); and makes the information accessible to the public. It also ensures the security and integrity of systems and databases.

Implementing a long-term accommodation strategy

The issue of finding space to accommodate its staff, its visitors and all its vast holdings will play a key role in establishing the Library and Archives as a world-class institution.

- ❑ A medium-term and long-term accommodation strategy will continue, with the support of both the Department of Canadian Heritage and Public Works and Government Services Canada. The Library and Archives will also study and analyze options (developed by urban planning consultants) to address the need to find appropriate spaces for various purposes: storing collections, preservation activities, public access, and staff offices.
- ❑ In collaboration with Public Works and Government Services Canada, a new collection facility for cellulose nitrate films will be designed. Construction will start in the coming year, and the project is scheduled to be completed in 2005.
- ❑ The Library and Archives will implement and support the new integrated disaster management framework. Its goal is both to protect the collections and other assets in its custody, and to ensure the continued availability of its services.

Strategic Outcome 5: The Portrait Gallery of Canada

The Portrait Gallery of Canada, a program of the National Archives of Canada, is solidly linked to the new Library and Archives. It focuses on portraits of people from all regions of Canada, and all walks of life, who have contributed to the development of this country. Its vision is to promote a better understanding of our history and society; and to preserve and explore the values that have defined us in the past—and that continue to provide an enduring basis for our vision of nationhood.

The Gallery is based principally on the holdings of the National Archives; but it also draws on portrait holdings in other federal agencies, and from public and private collections across the country. The exhibitions will provide a unique visual history of Canada, through the faces of people who were (and are) important to our history and culture. Its exhibits—ranging from historic to contemporary to new media—will be accessible to Canadians both in person, and through the virtual network.

- ❑ The Portrait Gallery's accommodation initiative is under way, to make the building at 100 Wellington Street suitable for its exhibitions and public programming. Designs will be developed by late fall 2003, and final approval from the Treasury Board will be sought to proceed with the construction phase. Completion of the project is planned for the fiscal year 2005-2006.
- ❑ At the new Wellington Street site, the building's spaces will be planned to accommodate future Portrait Gallery functions. These will include not only space for exhibits, but also a multimedia lecture room to host talks, conferences and film screenings. There will also be a boutique and café. Plans will also be developed for a studio and a children's gallery, which will offer young people unique opportunities to connect with Canada's history, and to create their own portraits. Programming will be developed in detail: it will include, for example, exhibitions, publications, educational materials, and a virtual Portrait Gallery.
- ❑ The Gallery will continue to acquire portraits on behalf of the Library and Archives. It will also work to develop policies for ongoing acquisitions, and for commissioned portraits.

Organization

Relationship Between Strategic Outcomes and Business Lines 2003-2004

Strategic Outcomes: Planned Spending* (\$ thousands)						
Business Lines	An archival resource documenting the Canadian experience and protecting citizens' rights	The preservation of the corporate memory of the Government of Canada	Access for Canadians to their archival heritage	The efficient administration of the National Archives of Canada 's program	The Portrait Gallery of Canada	Total
Acquisition and Holdings Management	14,733				207	14,940
Management of Government Information		8,900				8,900
Services, Awareness and Assistance			12,270		127	12,397
Corporate Services				21,636	4,789**	26,425

* The figures in this table include approved adjustments obtained since the Main Estimates, as well as Budget initiatives, Supplementary Estimates, etc.
 ** Includes \$4 million for the Portrait Gallery's accommodation project estimates.

Business Line Descriptions

Acquisition and Holdings Management

Acquire, control and preserve federal government records of long-term historical value and records from the private sector that document the development of Canada and are of enduring value.

Management of Government Information

Review, assess, monitor and process records retention and disposition authorities for federal institutions; assist them in managing their information; and secure, retrieve and dispose of records that remain under the control of government institutions.

Services, Awareness and Assistance

Facilitate access to the holdings of the National Archives; provide Canadians with information about the National Archives, its holdings and services; and encourage and assist archives, archival activities and the Canadian archival community.

Corporate Services

Provide strategic planning, policy coordination and review services to the National Archives; provide human, financial, security, materiel and accommodation services to the National Archives and the National Library of Canada.

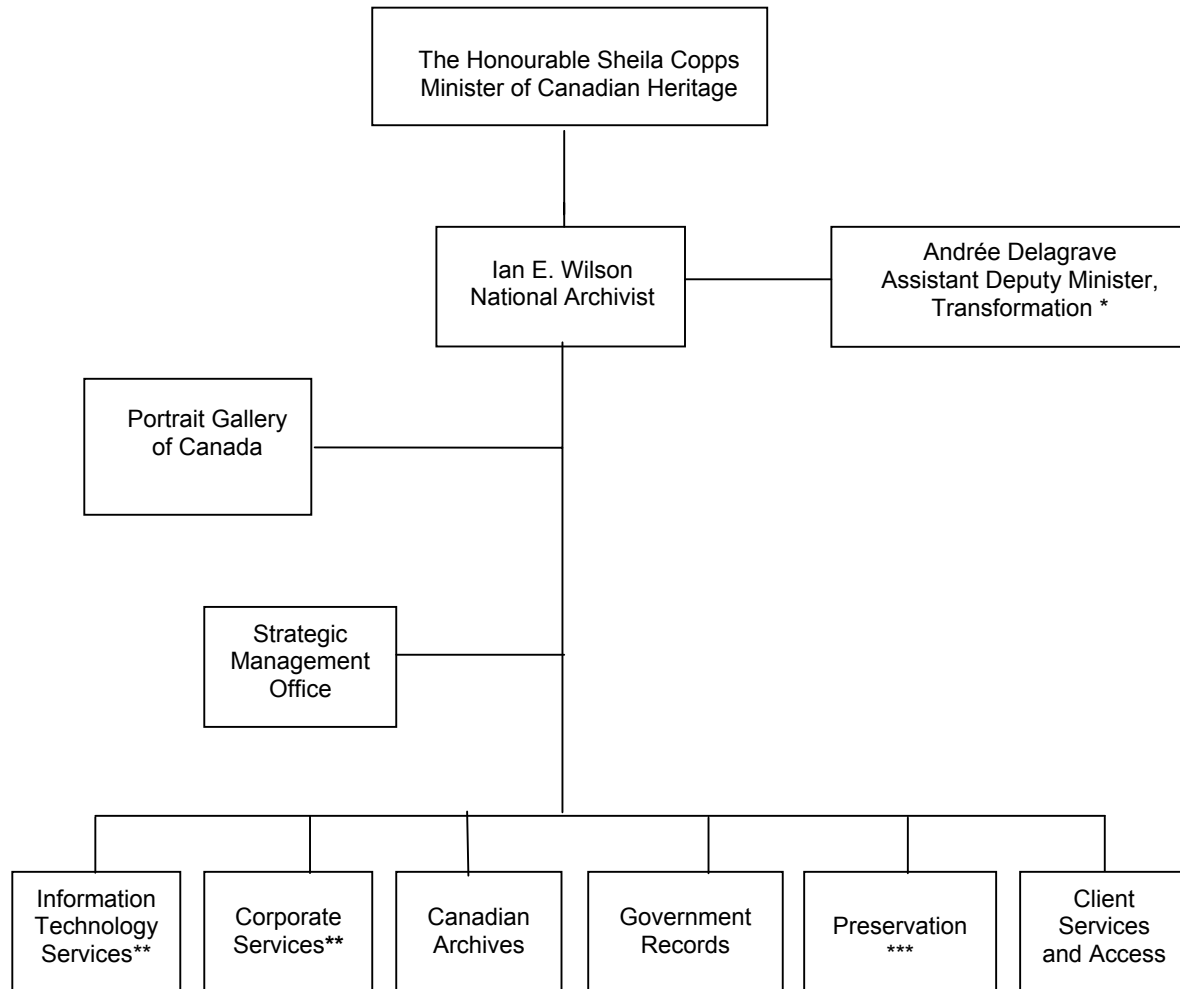
Holdings of the National Archives of Canada

The Archives holds millions of records, including stamps, letters, photographs, films, maps, videos, books, paintings, prints and government files, that bring the past to life.

Type of Records	Extent of Holdings
Government Textual Records	110,660 linear metres
Private Textual Records	45,000 linear metres
Electronic Records	3.2 million megabytes
Maps	1,519,000 items
Architectural Drawings	1,053,000 items
Photographic Images	21,328,000 images
Documentary Art Records	343,000 items
Philately	1,000,000 items
Library Items	63,000 items
Audiovisual Records: Sound	162,000 hours
Audiovisual Records: Video	111,000 hours
Audiovisual Records: Film	72,000 hours

(Statistics are current to the end of the 2001-2002 fiscal year.)

Agency Structure



* Reports to the National Archivist and National Librarian

** Common services for the National Archives and National Library

*** Services also provided to the National Library

Agency Planned Spending

(\$ thousands)	Forecast Spending 2002-2003*	Planned Spending 2003-2004	Planned Spending 2004-2005	Planned Spending 2005-2006
Acquisition and Holdings Management	16,016	14,940	14,940	14,940
Management of Government Information	7,373	8,890	8,890	8,890
Services, Awareness and Assistance	13,611	12,886	12,046	12,131
Corporate Services	16,059	13,321	13,464	13,672
Budgetary Main Estimates (gross)	53,059	50,037	49,340	49,633
Less: Respendable revenue	294	494	569	654
Total Main Estimates	52,765	49,543	48,771	48,979
Adjustments**	6,737	13,119	17,626	139
Net Planned Spending	59,502	62,662	66,397	49,118
Less: Non-respendable revenue	9	10	10	10
Plus: Cost of services received without charge	33,585	32,154	32,143	32,141
Less: Cost of services provided to the National Library	6,103	5,178	5,178	5,178
Net Cost of Program	86,975	89,628	93,352	76,071
Full Time Equivalents	661	661	661	661

* Reflects the best forecast of total planned spending to the end of the fiscal year.

** Adjustments take into account approvals obtained since the Main Estimates, and include Budget initiatives, Supplementary Estimates etc. They also include cost estimates for the Portrait Gallery's accommodations: \$4 million in 2003-2004, and \$13.8 million in 2004-2005.

Agency Planned Spending Trends

Over this planning period, the planned expenditures for ongoing program activities will remain constant: approximately \$49 million per year. Salary-related expenditures will account for some 75 per cent of total planned expenditures, while other operating expenditures represent 21.5 per cent. Transfer payments in the Grants and Contributions sector will amount to 3.5 per cent of expenditures.

The National Archives will access additional funding over the next three years. This will finance the establishment of the Portrait Gallery of Canada at 100 Wellington Street, and the construction of a new cellulose nitrate facility to store and preserve Canada's cinematic and photographic heritage. In association with its partners, the National Archives will also continue to pursue a long-term accommodation strategy.

The melding together of the National Archives and the National Library to create the new Library and Archives of Canada will present a unique opportunity to transform both organizations into one world-class cultural institution. The challenge for the next three planning years will be to balance the activities related to the transformation, and the existing strategic priorities.

Annex A: Financial Information

Table 1: Summary of Transfer Payments

(\$ thousands)	Forecast Spending 2002-2003	Planned Spending 2003-2004	Planned Spending 2004-2005	Planned Spending 2005-2006
Grants				
Services, Awareness and Assistance				
Canadian Council of Archives	600	600	600	600
Alliance for Canada's Audio-Visual Heritage	25	25	0	0
Total Grants	625	625	600	600
Contributions				
Services, Awareness and Assistance				
Canadian archival community in support of archival projects leading to the development of a national network of Canadian archives, holdings, activities and services	2,340	640	640	640
Canadian archival community in support of projects relating to the conservation of archival records, conservation research and conservation training and information	500	500	500	500
Total Contributions	2,840	1,140	1,140	1,140
Total Grants and Contributions	3,465	1,765	1,740	1,740

Table 2: Sources of Respendable and Non-Respendable Revenue

Respendable Revenue

(\$ thousands)	Forecast Revenue 2002-2003	Planned Revenue 2003-2004	Planned Revenue 2004-2005	Planned Revenue 2005-2006
Services, Awareness and Assistance				
Service and Service Fees	294	494	569	654
Total Respendable Revenue	294	494	569	654

Non-Respendable Revenue

(\$ thousands)	Forecast Revenue 2002-2003	Planned Revenue 2003-2004	Planned Revenue 2004-2005	Planned Revenue 2005-2006
Corporate Services				
Miscellaneous	9	10	10	10
Total Non-Respendable Revenue	9	10	10	10
Total Respendable and Non-Respendable Revenue	303	504	579	664

Table 3: Net Cost of Program for the Estimates Year 2003-2004

(\$ thousands)	Total
Net Planned Spending (Gross Budgetary and Non-Budgetary Main Estimates plus Adjustments*)	62,662
Plus: Services Received without Charge	
Accommodation provided by Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC)	26,433
Contributions covering employer's share of employees' insurance premiums and expenditures paid by TBS	2,310
Worker's compensation coverage provided by Human Resources Development Canada	68
Information Technology services provided by the National Library of Canada	3,343
Less: Services provided without charge	
Management of human, financial, materiel and tenant services provided to the National Library of Canada.	4,525
Other client services provided to the National Library of Canada	653
Total Cost of Program	89,638
Less: Non-Respendable Revenue	10
2003-2004 Net Cost of Program	89,628

* Includes \$4 million for the Portrait Gallery of Canada's accommodation project estimates.

Table 4: Horizontal Initiatives

Horizontal Initiative	Goal	Partners	Money Allocated By Partners	Planned Results
Portrait Gallery of Canada	To renovate and expand the building at 100 Wellington Street, to make it a suitable site for the exhibitions and public programming of the Portrait Gallery of Canada.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Canadian Heritage Public Works and Government Services Canada Treasury Board 	\$22,000,000	By 2005-2006, when the new facility is completed, Canadians will have a Portrait Gallery that is recognized nationally and internationally. The Gallery (both real and virtual) will focus on the people who have shaped Canada; and it will be a place for inspiration, study and education, both nationally and internationally.
Management of Government Information	<p>To improve government information management by increasing awareness of the importance of information, and increasing commitment to the task of managing information as a valuable asset.</p> <p>To develop tools and guidance that will support the improvement of information management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treasury Board Secretariat, Chief Information Officer Branch National Library of Canada Other government departments 	\$1,200,000 was invested in the year 2002-2003. Additional investment is required to continue the process in 2003-2004 and beyond.	The initiatives of the Library and Archives (in conjunction with the Treasury Board Secretariat and other institutions) will improve understanding and awareness of the importance of government information management. Where there are gaps in capacity, tools will be developed and guidance offered on a variety of topics, such as managing Web-based records, and managing information through its life-cycle.

Horizontal Initiative	Goal	Partners	Money Allocated By Partners	Planned Results
Canadian Archival Information Network (CAIN)	To enrich CAIN with bilingual descriptions, and a broad spectrum of digitized content and resources from over 800 various other archival institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Canadian Heritage • Canadian Council of Archives • Provincial, territorial, municipal and private Canadian archives 	<p>\$4,350,000 has been invested; an additional \$2,300,000 is anticipated in 2003-2004 (subject to negotiations with the Department of Canadian Heritage.)</p>	<p>Canadians will be more aware of the records held in both the Library and Archives, and in the many smaller archives across the country. Anyone interested in learning about Canada's past will be able to easily access the descriptions and digitized versions of these relevant and useful sources.</p>
Canadian Genealogy Centre	To develop and implement Internet resources for the Genealogy Centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Canadian Heritage • National Library of Canada 	<p>\$785,000 has been invested since 2001. An additional \$350,000 is expected in 2003-2004.</p>	<p>The centre will provide a single Internet portal for authoritative Canadian genealogical sources, content and services, which can be used by genealogists, family historians, Canadians, and anyone in the world with family ties to Canada.</p>

Horizontal Initiative	Goal	Partners	Money Allocated By Partners	Planned Results
Canadian Culture Online Program	<p>To digitize more of the collections of the Library and Archives, and make them available on the Internet.</p> <p>To develop Internet research tools that will help Canadians navigate through the extensive holdings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Canadian Heritage • National Library of Canada • Industry Canada • Archives nationales du Québec 	<p>\$8,850,000 has been invested since 2000. An additional investment of \$3,000,000 is expected in 2003-2004.</p>	<p>Canadians will have access to Internet content that offers them authoritative research tools. The treasures of our archives, museums and libraries will be available online, in a bilingual and interactive format, for everyone to enjoy.</p>
<i>Sources of New France</i> Web site	<p>To develop a Web resource on the sources of New France by 2004, in celebration of four hundred years of dialogue between France and Canada.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canadian Embassy in Paris • Archives de France 	<p>\$770,000 has been invested since 2002. \$590,000 is committed for 2003-2004; and \$100,000 for 2004-2005.</p>	<p>A new Internet resource will help bring to life the creation of French communities in Canada. Documents, maps and architectural plans, available in digital format, will cover the period from the first explorations in the 16th century to the end of the French regime in 1763.</p>
Storage facility for the cellulose nitrate collections	<p>To design and build a new vault for the safe storage of cellulose nitrate expression of Canada's cinematic and photographic heritage.</p>	<p>Public Works and Government Services Canada Department of Canadian Heritage</p>	<p>\$10,000,000</p>	<p>The Archives will continue to acquire moving and photographic images in cellulose nitrate format. These films and photos will be properly housed and maintained for Canadians to study and enjoy.</p>

Annex B: Other Information

Legislation Administered by the National Archives of Canada

The National Archivist has sole responsibility for the *National Archives of Canada Act*, R.S.C., 1995, c.1 (3rd suppl., c. N-2.5). He shares responsibility for the *Access to Information Act*, R.S.C., 1985, c. A-1, and the *Privacy Act*, R.S.C., 1985, c. P-21.

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www.archives.ca/06/docs/action_e.pdf

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