

## THE PROCESS FOR ESTABLISHING NEW NATIONAL PARKS

Typically, the establishment of new national and national marine parks involves 5 steps:

- a) identification of representative natural areas (within currently unrepresented natural regions)
- b) selection of candidate park areas
- c) evaluation of park feasibility
- d) negotiation of park agreement
- e) legislative establishment of the new national park.

In unrepresented terrestrial regions, identification of representative natural areas is well developed, with potential candidate areas being generally defined. Evaluation of park feasibility, negotiation of agreements and subsequent legislative action varies with the individual candidate park areas. The specific actions being undertaken by the Canadian Park Service to ensure that the Green Plan targets of achieving terrestrial systems completion (i.e. new parks) and new national marine parks by the year 2000 are discussed below.

## SPECIFIC PRISTINE AREAS INITIATIVES

### Terrestrial Parks Initiatives

In 1992 the Canadian Parks Service released a draft Action Plan which describes in detail the activities which must be undertaken to establish the 18 new parks. The Plan identifies a timetable for these activities, and will also be used to monitor progress towards meeting the goal of completing the system of national parks. The draft Action Plan was sent to each of the provincial and territorial Parks Ministers by Minister Browes in January 1992 with a request for comments, particularly by those jurisdictions where new national parks are proposed.

As noted, negotiations have been completed for establishment of a new National Park on Banks Island in the Northwest Territories with representatives of the Inuvialuit people and the territorial government. This park will protect the largest herd of muskox and the most northerly canoeing river in Canada.