



STAFF REPORT ACTION REQUIRED

Rouge National Urban Park Draft Management Plan

Date:	February 10, 2015
To:	Parks and Environment Committee
From:	John Livey, Deputy City Manager, Cluster B
Wards:	All
Reference Number:	P:\2015\Cluster B\PLN\PE15029

SUMMARY

The Federal Government is establishing a National Urban Park in the Rouge Valley area of Toronto and York and Durham Regions. The City of Toronto, along with other municipal land holders, has agreed to transfer land to Parks Canada for inclusion in the park. The House of Commons, for the Government of Canada, has adopted Bill C-40 *An Act respecting the Rouge National Urban Park* to provide the legal framework to establish and implement the park. Bill C-40 is currently before the Senate for consideration. Parks Canada has released the draft Rouge National Urban Park Management Plan (RNUPMP) for public input. The RNUPMP provides the long-term direction for the management and operation of the park under the legislative framework of Bill C-40. Once Bill C-40 receives Royal Assent, the management plan will be tabled in the House of Commons for information by the Federal Minister of the Environment.

This report responds to City Council's request to address the consistency of the RNUPMP with the environmental policies of existing approved plans that relate to the proposed national park and summarizes staff comments on the RNUPMP and Parks Canada's response. City staff recommended: detailed implementation strategies for natural heritage and archaeology be prepared as part of the park transition phase; additional information on park governance; reference to the recently executed agreement to collaborate in relation to the Toronto Zoo and proposed Beare Road Park; and additional information on service delivery needs in relation to implementation of the management plan. Parks Canada has responded that the City's comments will be used to help finalize the management plan for the Rouge National Urban Park, that detailed implementation strategies in support of the management plan will be prepared and that Parks Canada is committed to continuing to work with the City including on park planning, development of implementation strategies, collaboration initiatives and park service delivery.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Deputy City Manager recommends that:

1. City Council receive this report for information.

Financial Impact

This report has no financial impact beyond what has already been approved in the current year's budget.

The Deputy City Manager and Chief Financial Officer has reviewed this report and agrees with the financial impact information.

DECISION HISTORY

At its meeting on February 19 and 20, 2014, City Council authorized the City to enter into the multi-party Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) Respecting the Assembly of Lands for the Proposed Rouge National Urban Park and transfer 26.8 ha of City-owned land to Parks Canada for inclusion in the RNUP, provided that:

- i) TRCA land needed for future City transportation infrastructure be transferred to the City;
- ii) the Toronto Zoo and Parks Canada confirm the boundaries of the Toronto Zoo and it be incorporated into the Tripartite Agreement among the City of Toronto, the Board of Management of the Toronto Zoo and the TRCA;
- iii) a Collaboration Agreement for the Toronto Zoo be executed; and
- iv) Service Agreements be entered into for the provision of municipal services.

City Council also requested that the Deputy City Manager report back to the Parks and Environment Committee, prior to any transfer of City-owned lands, on the proposed draft Management Plan, to address its consistency with the environmental policies of other existing approved park plans and with City Council's November 29th, 2012 decision. Council decisions related to this can be found at:

<http://app.toronto.ca/tmmis/viewAgendaItemHistory.do?item=2014.EX38.4>

<http://app.toronto.ca/tmmis/viewAgendaItemHistory.do?item=2012.PG19.3>

ISSUE BACKGROUND

The federal government is creating Canada's first National Urban Park in the Rouge Valley area of Toronto. The proposed park will consolidate lands in Toronto, York and Durham under the ownership and management of Parks Canada. The proposed park will incorporate significant natural ecosystems alongside important man-made features such as archeological sites, built heritage and agricultural resources and landscapes in close proximity to a major urban region. The proposed park will be approximately 5,027 ha in size and will extend from Lake Ontario to the Oak Ridges Moraine (Attachment 1). Most of the land proposed to be included in the park is owned by the Province of Ontario and Transport Canada; however GTA municipalities, including the City of Toronto, are also contributing land. The federal government has allocated \$143.7 million of funding over 10 years for the establishment and interim operation of the park and \$7.6 million per year for ongoing park operations.

The federal government has prepared the *Rouge National Urban Park Act* (Bill C-40) to provide the legal framework to establish and operate the park. The proposed legislation establishes the Rouge National Urban Park as a new type of federal protected area intended to address the opportunities and challenges of a federal park near Canada's largest urban centre. The legislation provides for the protection and showcasing of the park's natural and cultural resources and the encouragement of sustainable farming practices within the park. The legislation creates broad regulatory powers for the management and administration of the park by the Federal Minister of the Environment for Parks Canada. Under the proposed legislation, the Federal Minister of the Environment must prepare a management plan that sets out a long-term vision for the park and provides for management objectives and performance evaluation. The management plan must be tabled in Parliament within five years of establishment of the park. The Federal Minister of the Environment must provide opportunities for public participation in review of the draft management plan and may establish an advisory committee, including representatives from local governments, Aboriginal organizations and others, to advise on the management of the Park. The legislation provides for up to 200 ha of land to be removed from the park for public infrastructure, identifies prohibited activities that could harm park resources and provides the authority to enforce these protections and levy penalties. The Bill also amends a number of other federal acts, including the *Species at Risk Act*, to include the Rouge National Urban Park under federal legislation. Bill C-40 has passed the House of Commons and is currently before the Senate for consideration. It is expected that the legislative process will be completed by the spring of 2015.

Parks Canada has prepared a draft management plan for the Rouge National Urban Park and has undertaken extensive public consultation. The management plan is a high level document that provides policy direction for the park's management and operation over a 10 year period.

The vision statement for the park is:

Rouge National Urban Park celebrates and protects, for current and future generations, a diverse landscape in Canada's largest metropolitan area. Linking Lake Ontario with the Oak Ridges Moraine, the Park offers engaging and varied experiences, inspires personal connections to its natural beauty and rich history, promotes a vibrant farming community and encourages us to discover Canada's national treasured places.

The RNUPMP integrates the four cornerstone elements of the park concept:

- conserve natural heritage;
- connect people to nature and history;
- support a vibrant farming community; and
- celebrate cultural heritage.

The RNUPMP provides strategies, desired outcomes and actions that support natural and cultural resource conservation, agriculture, visitor experience, external relations, education and collaboration. The four key strategies and the transition strategy are intended to:

- demonstrate how the park's unique mix of natural, cultural and agricultural resources will be managed in a mutually supportive manner
- identify how change in the park will be managed in terms of ecological connectivity, ecological restoration, ecosystem health, species-at-risk, cultural heritage conservation and farming
- strengthen existing connections and create new connections with park visitors (including youth and new Canadians), First Nations and local communities. This strategy identifies three welcome areas within the City of Toronto including a primary welcome area near the Toronto Zoo and secondary welcome areas at Rouge Beach and Glen Rouge Campground (Attachment 2).
- identify how Parks Canada will work with other parties in delivering park services, volunteers and research and innovation and to promote compatible land use and infrastructure abutting the park and
- address transition of the park from interim management by TRCA and municipal partners to its management by Parks Canada including monitoring of park resources and assets, land assembly, ecological and trail connections, visitor experience, financial management and a park governance framework

The RNUPMP describes a governance framework comprised of committees and working groups (Attachment 3). The Advisory Committee and the Working Groups include participation of municipalities. The Advisory Committee will provide strategic advice and guidance on park management to Parks Canada.

A full copy of the RNUPMP is available at the following link:

<http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/progs/np-pn/cnnp-cnnp/rouge/particip-involve.aspx>

COMMENTS

The RNUPMP is a high level policy document that is intended to provide direction for the park's management and operation over a 10 year period. Once the RNUPMP is tabled in Parliament by the Federal Minister of the Environment, it will replace existing Provincial and Rouge Park plans that apply in the area with one comprehensive management plan that applies to the entire park.

Comparison with Environmental Policies of Other Plans

The RNUPMP was reviewed to determine its consistency with the environmental policies of existing plans that apply within the area. Existing plans reviewed include the Rouge Park Management Plan (1994), the Rouge North Management Plan (2001), the Rouge Natural Heritage Action Plan (2008), the Rouge Watershed Plan (2007), the Greenbelt Plan (2005), the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan (2002) and the Toronto and Region Remedial Action Plan. Policies reviewed in the RNUPMP include actions and targets to improve the health of the ecosystem that focus on ecological restoration, ecological connectivity and species-at-risk. A comparison of the RNUPMP in relation to the policies of the other plans is provided in Attachment 4. The key differences are summarized below:

- The RNUPMP is unique in relation to the other plans that apply in the area in that it is a high level plan that integrates protection, conservation and restoration of the park's natural, cultural heritage and agricultural resources. It is most similar to the Greenbelt Plan which is another high level plan whose main purpose it to provide policy direction to protect prime agricultural land and sensitive ecological features and functions.
- The RNUPMP provides park-wide policy direction for how natural heritage resources should be managed including principles, actions and targets. The scope and purpose is different from existing Rouge Park Plans. For example, the Rouge Natural Heritage Action Plan (2008) is an implementation plan for the area north of Steeles Avenue that is intended to provide site level actions and strategies such as the quantity, location and timing of restoration activities. Given that the final RNUPMP must be tabled in Parliament, it is not intended to provide detailed policies and actions that are more appropriately placed in implementation plans prepared and approved at the park operations level.
- The RNUPMP commits Parks Canada to improve ecosystem connectivity at the bio-regional scale between Lake Ontario and the Oak Ridges Moraine. This goal is consistent with existing Rouge Park Plans and the Greenbelt Plan; however, Parks Canada proposes to use a different approach to achieve this connectivity, particularly in the area north of Steeles Avenue. Parks Canada's proposed approach focuses on creating connectivity throughout the entire park, at different scales, using a "mosaic" of both natural and agricultural land uses. The proposed approach is intended to benefit a wider variety of wildlife

species. Existing Rouge Park Plans that apply north of Steeles and the Provincial Greenbelt Plan identify the creation of a 600 metre wide, primarily forested, corridor along the Little Rouge River as the main ecological corridor between Lake Ontario to the Oak Ridges Moraine. This approach is intended to achieve interior forest conditions that would support interior forest species and would require the removal of agricultural uses. As part of implementing their approach, Parks Canada proposes to work with the Province, federal departments, the TRCA and municipalities to identify connectivity options.

- The RNUPMP goes beyond existing plans by committing to the implementation of: actions and targets for species-at-risk; elements of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resource's 2011 draft Fisheries Management Plan for the Rouge River; natural resource monitoring and reporting; and management practices on park farmland that will benefit the environment.

Staff Comments on Rouge National Urban Park Draft Management Plan

The RNUPMP was provided to City Divisions for review and two meetings were held between City and Parks Canada staff to discuss the management plan. Staff from the City Manager's Office, City Planning Division, Transportation Services, the Toronto Zoo and Parks, Forestry and Recreation provided written comments. Detailed staff comments were provided to Parks Canada together with recommendations in the following areas:

i) Natural Heritage

Staff recommended that a natural heritage strategy be prepared as part of the park transition phase. The purpose of the strategy would be to guide the day to day and long term management of the park's natural heritage resources and identify how the objectives of ecosystem health, ecological connectivity and integrated management will be achieved across the park. Detailed staff comments provide additional detail on what should be included in the natural heritage strategy, request further clarification on terms such as adaptive management and ecosystem health, and provide commentary and links to successful City projects in support of implementing the park trail network.

ii) Archaeological Heritage

The RNUPMP recognizes that there are a number of known archaeological sites within the proposed park that will need to be recorded and protected. However, it does not indicate how areas of archaeological potential will be addressed. Staff recommended that an archeological strategy be prepared as part of the park transition phase. The purpose of the strategy would be to guide the protection and management of archaeological resources.

iii) Adjacent Uses

The RNUPMP indicates that Parks Canada will work with the Toronto Zoo and the City of Toronto on shared objectives, such as a primary welcome area near the Toronto Zoo. The plan identifies a primary Welcome Centre on the east side of Meadowvale Road between the Toronto Zoo and the proposed Beare Road Park.

Since the release of the RNUPMP, the City, the Toronto Zoo, TRCA and Parks Canada have executed a collaboration agreement to explore shared interests including in a joint interpretation/education facility as well as conservation, programming, marketing and fundraising around the Toronto Zoo and opportunities for providing access, parking and washrooms for the proposed Beare Road Park.

City staff recommended that the feasibility of a joint facility be examined in more detail by Parks Canada in collaboration with the City, the Toronto Zoo and the TRCA and have requested that the RNUPMP reference this joint exercise and the opportunities to work collaboratively around both the Toronto Zoo and the nearby proposed Beare Road Park.

iv) Park Governance

The RNUPMP includes a governance framework for the proposed park. The proposed governance framework is conceptual and high level. City staff have advised Parks Canada that additional detail is required to better understand the governance structure for the park. Additional detail is needed to clarify the mandate of the Advisory and Working Groups, the role of stakeholders and how stakeholder input will be incorporated into the decision making process both at the Advisory and Working Group levels. Staff comments include principles to guide the development of the governance structure as well as the composition and terms of reference of the working groups and the Advisory Committee.

v) Service Delivery

The RNUPMP indicates that Parks Canada will enter into agreements with other levels of government for the provision of maintenance and other basic services within the park. City staff have requested additional information on timelines for implementation of the RNUPMP to assist City Divisions in clarifying maintenance and service delivery roles during the transition period and with forecasting funding requirements. An indication of how Parks Canada will interact with municipalities is also needed. Detailed staff comments identify operational aspects that will need to be addressed in the transition from Rouge Park to Rouge National Urban Park and in a future service agreement, including maintenance standards, state of good repair expectations, timing and funding.

Parks Canada Response to City Staff Comments

Parks Canada has responded to City staff recommendations on the RNUPMP. Parks Canada's response indicates that City comments will be used to help finalize the management plan and that:

- Parks Canada intends to outline their integrated approach to the protection and management of the park's natural, cultural and agricultural resources more clearly in the revised plan
- Detailed implementation plans and strategies covering a variety of topics will be prepared in support of the management plan and Parks Canada welcomes the opportunity to work with City staff on implementation planning, especially in the areas of natural and cultural resource management and archaeology
- Parks Canada welcomes the advice and assistance of City staff on park governance
- Additional information on collaboration regarding planning in the area near the Toronto Zoo and the proposed Beare Road Park will be included in the management plan
- Parks Canada recognizes the City's need for adequate lead time to transition to providing service delivery to the park and notes that the timing for such agreement is partly contingent on the timing of the transfer of City of Toronto and TRCA lands to the park

Park's Canada's response to the City 's comments indicates their commitment to providing additional information and clarity on their integrated approach to protection and management of the park's natural, cultural and agricultural resources in the revised management plan, to preparing detailed implementation plans and strategies in support of the management plan and to continuing to collaborate with the City.

Next Steps

Parks Canada has completed the public review period for the RNUPMP. Municipal landholders and the TRCA have provided comments on the RNUPMP to Parks Canada; the Province of Ontario has not yet provided comments. In the meantime, Parks Canada has begun work to revise the management plan. After Bill C-40 has received Royal Assent, the Federal Minister of the Environment may table the RNUPMP in the House of Commons for information.

The City's preconditions to signing the MOA have been completed and all parties to the municipal landholder agreement have now executed the MOA. Parks Canada is preparing to undertake its due diligence on City-owned land proposed for transfer to the park. City staff are continuing to work with Parks Canada staff to facilitate the transfer of City-owned land and to ensure the City's interests, as identified in the MOA and City Council's February 19 and 20, 2014 decision, are addressed. In accordance with the MOA, Parks Canada has been notified that the City will require a

Supplemental Agreement regarding provision of and compensation for municipal services. Preliminary discussions have begun regarding the provision of services to the park in preparation for the park becoming operational. Service Delivery Agreements will be in place prior to the provision of services to Parks Canada and prior to the transfer of City-owned land.

The City ,the Toronto Zoo , the TRCA and Parks Canada are working to confirm the boundaries of the Toronto Zoo. The boundaries will be confirmed through the Tripartite Agreement to operate the Zoo on TRCA lands. A report on the Tripartite Agreement is expected to be submitted to Executive Committee in the Spring of 2015.

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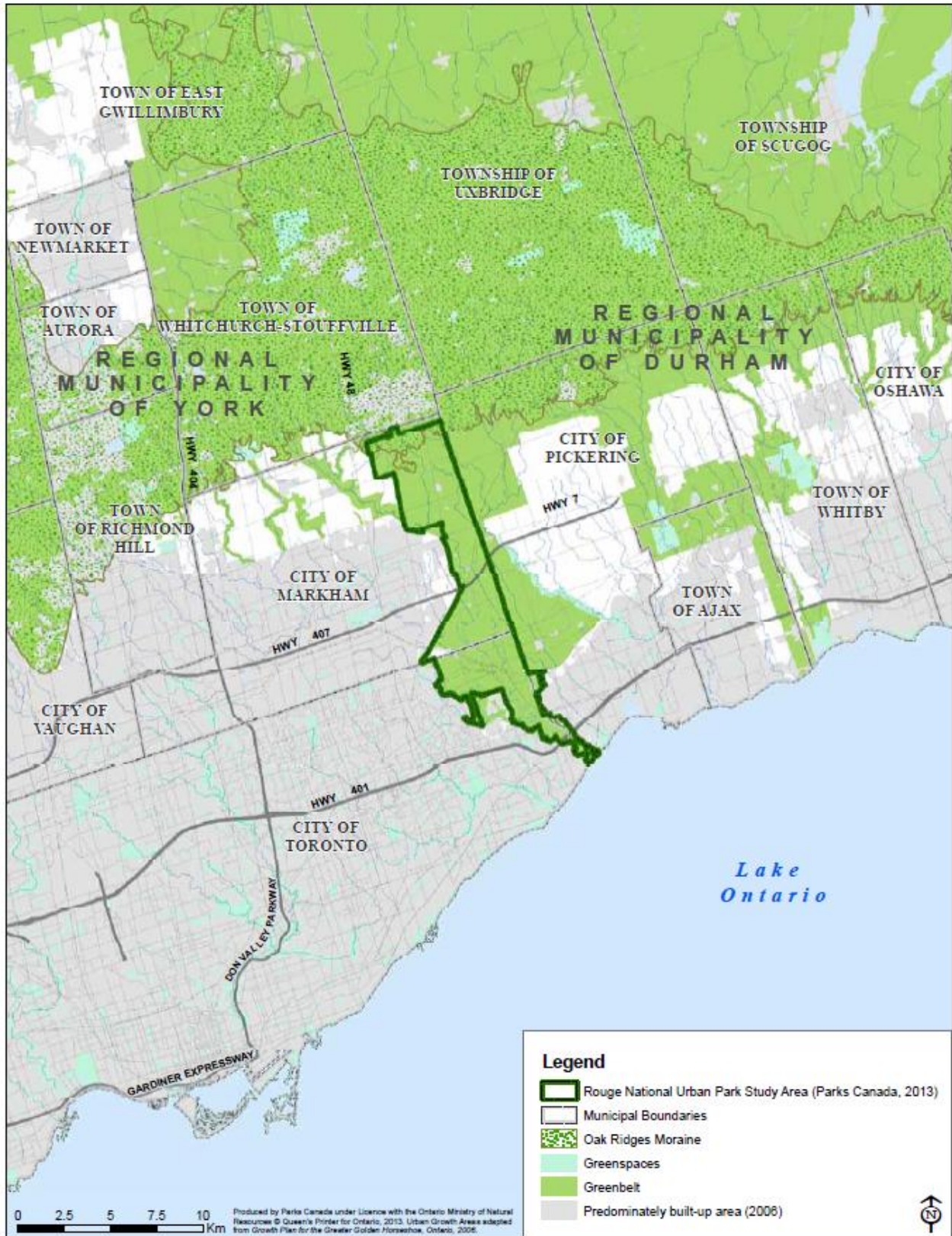
John Livey
Deputy City Manager

ATTACHMENTS

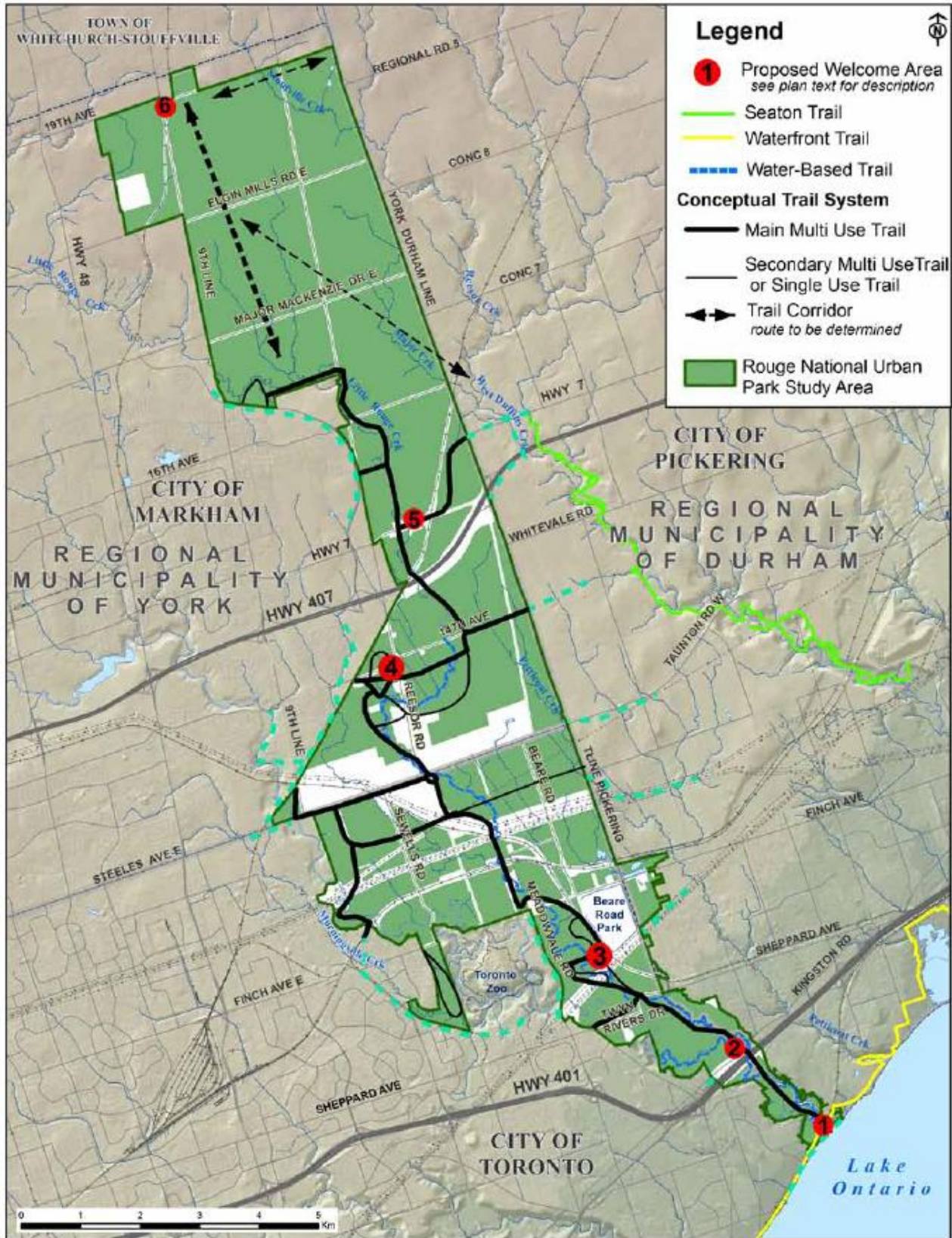
Attachment 1: Rouge National Urban Park Study Area and Bio-regional Context
Attachment 2: Proposed Welcome Areas and Trail Network
Attachment 3: Proposed Governance Framework
Attachment 4: Rouge National Urban Park Draft Management Plan Comparison with Environmental Policies of Other Plans

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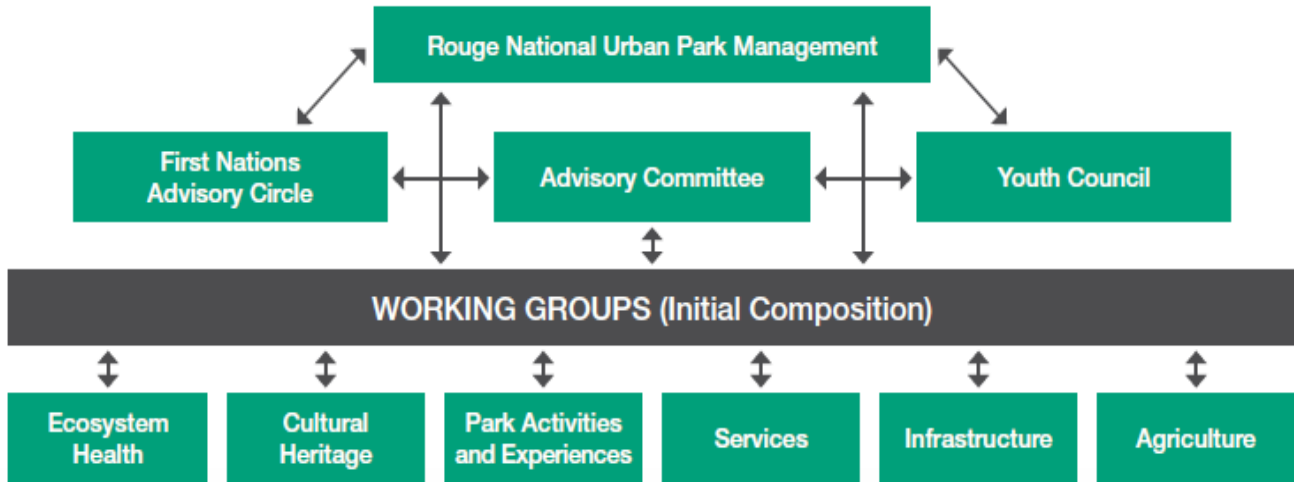
Attachment 1: Rouge National Urban Park Study Area and Bio-regional Context



Attachment 2: Proposed Welcome Areas and Trail Network



Attachment 3: Proposed Governance Framework



Attachment 4: Rouge National Urban Park Draft Management Plan Comparison with Environmental Policies of Other Plans

	Rouge Park Management Plan (1994)	Rouge North Management Plan (2001)	Rouge Natural Heritage Action Plan (2008)	Greenbelt Plan (2005)	ORMC Plan (2001)	Rouge Watershed Plan (2007)	RNUP draft Management Plan (2014)
Provides for protection of a continuous corridor between Lake Ontario and Oak Ridges Moraine	No, land needed to achieve the connection is not included in the Rouge Park.			Greenbelt Natural Heritage System extends from Lake Ontario to ORM however, Greenbelt Plan does not apply to federal lands in the north portion of the park	No, only applies to ORM	Rouge Watershed Plan area extends from Lake Ontario to ORM	Yes, the addition of federal lands in the northern portion of Rouge National Urban Park will protect a continuous connection between Lake Ontario and Oak Ridges Moraine. The RNUPMP will bring all of the lands under one comprehensive management plan.
	Rouge Park Plan (1994) applies predominantly to the area south of Steeles Ave.	Rouge North Management Plan (2001) applies in the area north of Steeles, predominantly along the watercourses.	Rouge Natural Heritage Action Plan (2008) applies in the area north of Steeles Ave.				
Provides for protection and restoration of natural and hydrologic features and functions	Yes, provides policies and actions for protection and management of natural resources for the area south of Steeles No targets provided	Yes, provides policies and actions in the area north of Steeles Ave. predominantly along the watercourses No targets provided	Yes, provides detailed site level actions and implementation strategies for restoration in area North of Steeles Ave. Includes targets	Yes, provides policies to protect key natural features and functions from development and site alteration. No targets provided	Yes, a basic objective of the ORMCP that is reflected in the plan's policies.	Yes, provides policy direction	Yes, Strategy 2 Objective 1 commits Parks Canada to improve the health and resilience of terrestrial, riparian, and aquatic ecosystems and to focus on restoring hydrological functions and protecting water quality, through the application of Parks Canada's Principles and Guidelines for Ecological Restoration in Canada's Protected Natural Areas. Detailed actions to be provided in implementation plans. Provides restoration targets.
Identifies Little Rouge River as the main	The creation of a 600m wide (on average) interior forest corridor linking Lake Ontario to the Oak Ridges Moraine is identified in Rouge Park and provincial plans, including the 1994 Rouge Park Management Plan, 2001 Rouge North				Not identified in the ORMCP.	Yes.	Strategy 3, Objective 5 commits Parks Canada to recognize and work across different spatial, functional and

	Rouge Park Management Plan (1994)	Rouge North Management Plan (2001)	Rouge Natural Heritage Action Plan (2008)	Greenbelt Plan (2005)	ORMC Plan (2001)	Rouge Watershed Plan (2007)	RNUP draft Management Plan (2014)
ecological corridor between Lake Ontario and the Oak Ridges Moraine	Management Plan, the 2008 Rouge Natural Heritage Action Plan and the 2005 Greenbelt Plan. The creation of this corridor north of Steeles Avenue has not been achieved.						<p>temporal scales to form a more continuous, diverse and functional mosaic of park ecosystems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improve ecosystem connectivity at the bio-regional scale between Lake Ontario and the Oak Ridges Moraine by using a landscape mosaic approach incorporating various land types and uses to serve a variety of wildlife species. - work with the Province of Ontario, other federal government departments, the TRCA and municipal governments to develop connectivity options; and - provides targets for ecological restoration and connectivity strategies to be in place.
Provides protection for significant species (e.g., species at risk)	Limited mention.	High Level language only.	Not mentioned	Identifies SAR habitat as a key natural heritage feature, and includes protection policies.	ORMPC includes significant portions of the habitat of endangered, rare and threatened species in its list of key	High Level language only.	The federal Species at Risk Act will directly apply to Rouge National Urban Park, and will provide legal protection to all listed threatened and endangered species, as well as species of special concern found within the park.

	Rouge Park Management Plan (1994)	Rouge North Management Plan (2001)	Rouge Natural Heritage Action Plan (2008)	Greenbelt Plan (2005)	ORMC Plan (2001)	Rouge Watershed Plan (2007)	RNUP draft Management Plan (2014)
					natural heritage features, and lists setbacks and other measures to protect it.		
Provides guidance for fisheries conservation	References 1992 Rouge River Fisheries Management Plan.	References 1992 Rouge River Fisheries Management Plan.	References Rouge River Fisheries Management Plan under development by TRCA and OMNR as information to be integrated with the Plan	References the Fisheries Act, and includes fish habitat as one of several key natural heritage features; includes protection policies.	ORMCP includes fish habitat in its list of key natural heritage features and notes the need to comply with DFO requirements, and lists setbacks to protect it.	High Level language only.	Fish habitat will receive legislative protection under Bill C-40 Strategy 2, Objective 1 commits Parks Canada to implement elements of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources' 2011 draft Fisheries Management Plan for the Rouge River that apply within the park.
Provides guidance for minimizing environmental impacts of infrastructure such as transportation and storm water management facilities	Acknowledges presence of infrastructure but does not provide guidance.	Provides planning and design guidelines for storm water management, servicing and transportation infrastructure	Not mentioned	Provides policies to guide planning, design and construction of infrastructure.	Provides policies to guide planning, design and construction of infrastructure.	Provides guidance to reduce effects of infrastructure on water resources.	Above ground infrastructure is not included in the park. Bill C-40 sets strict limit of 200 ha on amount of land that can be removed from park for future infrastructure. Existing provincial plans and policies will continue to apply to infrastructure on lands located outside the park. Strategy 4, Objective 5 commits Parks Canada to participate in planning and environmental processes to advance interest of ecosystem connectivity including road

	Rouge Park Management Plan (1994)	Rouge North Management Plan (2001)	Rouge Natural Heritage Action Plan (2008)	Greenbelt Plan (2005)	ORMC Plan (2001)	Rouge Watershed Plan (2007)	RNUP draft Management Plan (2014)
							ecology, water quality and light pollution
Provides guidance for minimizing environmental impacts of agriculture and encourages sustainable farming practices	Encourages long-term leases, agricultural stewardship and sustainable farming practices integrated with other park objectives	Recommends park compatible practices	Includes targets for restoration of natural habitats on tenanted agricultural lands	Recommends that agricultural uses should pursue best management practices to protect or restore key features	Prohibits some agricultural uses within well-head protection areas	Includes recommendations for farming on publicly owned land	Strategy 2, Objective 2 commits Parks Canada to: implement beneficial management practices on park farmland to help minimize potential environmental impacts such as sediment and nutrient runoff Includes target that all lands under agricultural lease are actively farmed using beneficial management practices.
Contributes to watershed and regional ecosystem objectives	High Level language only.	High Level language only.	References Rouge River Watershed Plan	The GB Plan references watersheds, regional natural and open space connections.	The ORMC Plan requires municipalities prepare watershed plans.	Is the key watershed planning document for the Rouge watershed.	Contains specific actions to ensure that the park contributes to watershed and regional ecosystem objectives of other levels of government. Named in the Draft Management Plan are: the Greenbelt Natural Heritage System, TRCA's Terrestrial Natural Heritage System Strategy, the Rouge River Watershed Plan, the Fisheries Management Plan for Rouge River, A Watershed Plan for Duffins and Carruthers Creek, and the Petticoat Creek Watershed Action Plan
Identifies baseline conditions and targets and monitors outcomes for natural heritage and water resource systems	Identifies a need for establishing baseline conditions and monitoring. No targets provided.	Lays out a comprehensive monitoring program. List of targets for each -- north of Steeles Ave.	Provides priorities and targets for restoration north of Steeles Ave and identifies need for monitoring	None provided, but requires new activities to comply with targets provided in watershed plans.	Yes, the Ontario government, in consultation with municipalities, shall over time identify	Yes, for a range of indicators, including terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.	Strategy 2, Objective 3 commits Parks Canada to Implement a monitoring and reporting program for natural resources and establish ecosystem baseline conditions to support the park monitoring plan Includes targets for monitoring program.

	Rouge Park Management Plan (1994)	Rouge North Management Plan (2001)	Rouge Natural Heritage Action Plan (2008)	Greenbelt Plan (2005)	ORMC Plan (2001)	Rouge Watershed Plan (2007)	RNUP draft Management Plan (2014)
					performance indicators for monitoring the effectiveness of the Plan.		
Provides for implementation of policies	Relies on municipalities and Conservation Authorities in partnership with Rouge Park Alliance	Relies on municipalities and Conservation Authorities in partnership with Rouge Park Alliance	Relies on municipalities and Conservation Authorities in partnership with Rouge Park Alliance	Greenbelt Act (2005) requires municipal Official Plans and decisions to conform	ORMC Act (2001) requires municipal Official Plans and decisions to conform	No. Recommends measures for several jurisdictions.	Federal Minister of Environment is accountable for implementation of management plan Annual report on targets and every 5 years a State of the Park report is tabled.
Provides for regular Plan review	Yes, every 5-10 years.	Yes, every 5 years.	No	Yes, every 10 years.	Yes, every 10-years	No	Yes, at least every 10 years

Comparison with Great Lakes Area of Concern Remedial Action Plan for Toronto:

- Strategy 2, Objective 3 in the RNUPMP commits Parks Canada to:
 - Ensure the park contributes to watershed and regional ecosystem objectives of other levels of government by:
 - Establishing park-focused targets in relation to larger watershed and regional initiatives, as well as supporting the achievement of these targets in ecological restoration programs;
 - Facilitating TRCA and other regional ecosystem health monitoring in the park (e.g. water quality); and,
 - Ensuring that Parks Canada’s park monitoring protocols are shared with other agencies, such as TRCA and the Ontario ministries of Natural Resources and Environment.
 - Evaluate the conservation status of, and trends in, the park’s natural resources and the effectiveness of management actions (e.g. restored native vegetation communities, riparian cover targets, water quality, soil conservation, landscape connectivity)
- The RNUPMP directions support remedial action plan goals and targets for, as examples:
 - Remedial action plan Goal 2a. A self-sustaining fishery; Specific Target 6, watershed targets;

- Remedial action plan Goal 2b. Rehabilitation of Fish and Wildlife Habitat; Specific Target 4, biotic corridor linkages are protected, enhanced, or rehabilitated...throughout the stream and valley stream;
- Remedial action plan Goal 2h. Ecosystem Observation; Specific Target 2h, All municipal planning documents ... [identify] opportunities to study or observe a functioning, healthy ecosystem(s);
- Remedial action plan Goal 5. Public Access to the Waterfront and Valley Systems; Specific Target 5. All municipal planning documents ... [identify] public should have sufficient access to ...valley systems in order to make them a focus of public involvement, recreation, enjoyment and cultural activities.
- The RNUPMP directions support remedial action plan recommended actions, such as:
 - 3. (Stormwater): Improve controls on agricultural practice
 - 21. (Fish and Wildlife Habitat): Protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat
 - 41. (Land Use Planning): Include watershed perspectives in planning process
 - 42. (Research and Monitoring): Continue environmental monitoring programs and integrate results
 - 52. (Research and Monitoring): Encourage research on protection and rehabilitation of aquatic habitats