

# PRELIMINARY VERSION

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## Legislative Summary

# BILL S-14: AN ACT TO AMEND THE CANADA NATIONAL PARKS ACT, THE CANADA NATIONAL MARINE CONSERVATION AREAS ACT, THE ROUGE NATIONAL URBAN PARK ACT AND THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA FISHING REGULATIONS

44-1-S14-E

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Research and Education

# PRELIMINARY VERSION

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For clarity of exposition, the legislative proposals set out in the bill described in this legislative summary are stated as if they had already been adopted or were in force. It is important to note, however, that bills may be amended during their consideration by the Senate and House of Commons and have no force or effect unless and until they are passed by both houses of Parliament, receive Royal Assent and come into force.

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*Legislative Summary of Bill S-14*  
(Preliminary version)

44-1-S14-E

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## LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY OF BILL S-14: AN ACT TO AMEND THE CANADA NATIONAL PARKS ACT, THE CANADA NATIONAL MARINE CONSERVATION AREAS ACT, THE ROUGE NATIONAL URBAN PARK ACT AND THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA FISHING REGULATIONS

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### 1 BACKGROUND

Bill S-14, An Act to amend the Canada National Parks Act, the Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act, the Rouge National Urban Park Act and the National Parks of Canada Fishing Regulations (short title: Protecting Canada’s Natural Wonders Act)<sup>1</sup> was introduced by the government representative in the Senate on 19 October 2023. It passed second reading and was referred to the Standing Senate Committee on Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources on 26 October 2023.

**The Standing Senate Committee on Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources passed the bill with amendments on 13 December 2023. Specifically, the committee made amendments to clauses 4, 6 and 19; these amendments are noted in bold print. Bill S-14 completed third reading in the Senate on 14 December 2023.**

This bill makes a number of changes to federally protected lands and waters under Parks Canada management. It:

- finalizes the establishment of a new national park reserve (park reserve): Akami-Uapishk<sup>U</sup>–KakKasuak–Mealy Mountains National Park Reserve of Canada in Labrador;
- finalizes the establishment of a new national marine conservation area: Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area in Nunavut;
- expands the existing boundaries of seven national parks (parks) and one park reserve;
- broadens and clarifies language in the *Canada National Parks Act*<sup>2</sup> (CNPA) and the *Rouge National Urban Park Act*<sup>3</sup> concerning offences related to discharges or deposits of substances in parks and park reserves; and
- changes the name of “Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve of Canada” to “Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve and Haida Heritage Site” in the CNPA and in the *National Parks of Canada Fishing Regulations*.<sup>4</sup>

According to officials from Parks Canada explaining how parks and park reserves are created, in general, lands for new or expanded parks or park reserves are “acquired from willing sellers, donated or transferred from another level of government or from another federal department.”<sup>5</sup>

The establishment of a new park reserve may also be part of a land claims agreement with Indigenous peoples, subject to the negotiation of an impact and benefit agreement. That is the case with Akami-Uapishk<sup>U</sup>–KakKasuak–Mealy Mountains National Park Reserve of Canada: Bill S-14 helps to fulfil a commitment to establish the park reserve made in 2015.<sup>6</sup>

Bill S-14 finalizes the establishment of Akami-Uapishk<sup>U</sup>–KakKasuak–Mealy Mountains National Park Reserve of Canada as a park reserve and not a park. Section 4(2) of the CNPA states that park reserves are established “where an area or a portion of an area proposed for a park is subject to a claim in respect of aboriginal rights that has been accepted for negotiation by the Government of Canada.” Thus, designation as a park would not allow for Aboriginal land claims against the area that it encompasses, while designation as a park reserve allows the government to continue land claims negotiations with First Nations people.

#### 1.1 AKAMI-UAPISHK<sup>U</sup>–KAKKASUAK–MEALY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK RESERVE OF CANADA

Akami-Uapishk<sup>U</sup>–KakKasuak–Mealy Mountains National Park Reserve of Canada is located in Labrador, along the east coast and extending north- and south-west, encompassing approximately 10,700 square kilometres of landscape, vegetation and wildlife.<sup>7</sup> It is Canada’s newest and 46<sup>th</sup> park and intended to protect cultural landscapes of importance to Innu, Inuit and other people in the region.

The area has been under consideration as a site for a park reserve since the 1970s. The park reserve was officially established in July 2015 with the signing of a land transfer memorandum of agreement between the federal and provincial governments; the lands were officially transferred from the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador to the Government of Canada in July 2017.<sup>8</sup>

Central to the establishment of the park reserve is the creation of a co-operative management board, among other advisory boards. Management and planning responsibilities for the park reserve will be shared among the following, as stated by Parks Canada:

Innu Nation[:] The Innu Nation area of interest covers the entire park. The Innu Land Claims Agreement in Principle includes a commitment to establish the park, subject to the negotiation of a Park Impacts and

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Benefits Agreement (PIBA). The negotiated PIBA that was signed with the Innu Nation on July 31, 2015, the same day as the land transfer agreement, confirms that the Innu will maintain use of the land and resources within the park and sit on a Co-operative Management Board.

Nunatsiavut Government[:] About eight per cent of the park is within the Labrador Inuit Settlement Area and is subject to the Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement. As required under the Land Claims Agreement, a separate Park Impacts and Benefits Agreement has been negotiated with the Nunatsiavut Government. It was signed by Parks Canada on July 10, 2017.

NunatuKavut Community Council[:] In response to the asserted rights of NunatuKavut members, formerly the Labrador Métis Nation, Parks Canada has negotiated a Shared Understanding Agreement with the NunatuKavut Community Council, defining their future role in the park. Signed on September 21, 2015, the agreement ensures their traditional activities will continue, and provides a framework for consultation, co-operative management and planning.

Innu of Quebec[:] The Innu communities on the North Shore of Quebec have an accepted comprehensive claim by Canada that includes a portion of the Mealy Mountains area. Parks Canada is working to negotiate an Interim Protocol Agreement with the Quebec Innu.<sup>9</sup>

Bill S-14's amendments to the CNPA enshrining this new park reserve ensure that traditional land users may carry out traditional activities on public lands in the park reserve.

### 1.2 TALLURUTIUP IMANGA NATIONAL MARINE CONSERVATION AREA

Bill S-14's amendments to the *Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act*<sup>10</sup> add Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area to Schedule 2 to that Act, which lists park reserves.<sup>11</sup>

Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area is in northeastern Nunavut. Covering approximately 108,000 square kilometres, it is critical habitat for polar bears and whale species such as beluga, bowhead and narwhal. According to Parks Canada, it is “one of the most significant ecological areas in the world.”<sup>12</sup>

The conclusion of an impact and benefit agreement between the federal government and the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA),<sup>13</sup> as prescribed under the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement signed in 1993,<sup>14</sup> was required before the establishment of Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area in Nunavut.<sup>15</sup>

The QIA is the regional Inuit association for the Qikiqtani Region of Nunavut. It represents 51% of Inuit living in the territory located in the Canadian Arctic. The QIA is a designated Inuit organization under the 1993 Nunavut Land Claims Agreement.

With the impact and benefit agreement between the Government of Canada and the QIA now signed, an interim management plan is being developed by the QIA and the governments of Canada and Nunavut with input from public and stakeholder consultations. In accordance with the impact and benefit agreement, the area will be managed by a joint national marine conservation area management board (the Aulattiqatigiit Board), which will guide current and future activities in the national marine conservation area.<sup>16</sup>

On 8 November 2023, the Minister of Justice tabled a Charter Statement<sup>17</sup> for Bill S-14 in the Senate. In his review of the bill, the Minister of Justice determined that it did not contain any inconsistencies with the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

## 2 DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS

Bill S-14 consists of 25 clauses and a schedule, with amendments made to three different Acts and one set of regulations.

### 2.1 SHORT TITLE (CLAUSE 1)

Clause 1 sets out that the short title of this Act is the Protecting Canada’s Natural Wonders Act.

### 2.2 AMENDMENTS TO THE CANADA NATIONAL PARKS ACT

#### 2.2.1 Regulations (Clause 2)

Clause 2 amends section 16(1)(t) of the CNPA. Section 16 sets out the regulation-making powers of the Governor in Council. The provision addressing “the use, transportation and temporary storage of pesticides and other toxic substances” is amended to add the words “including products treated with or containing any of those substances.” The amendment also empowers the Governor in Council to make regulations respecting the “storage” of these products rather than the “temporary storage” as the CNPA currently states.



2.2.2 Discharge or Deposit of Substances  
(Clause 4)

Clause 4 amends section 32 of the CNPA and the heading immediately preceding it. As amended, the heading reads “Discharge or Deposit of Substances” rather than “Mitigation of Environmental Damage.”

The language of section 32(1) is clarified to state that it is “prohibited to discharge or deposit a substance in a park if the discharge or deposit degrades the natural environment, injures fauna, flora or cultural resources, endangers human health or public safety or is likely to do any of those things.” The existing duty to take reasonable measures to prevent the specified harm is expanded to require the person to “mitigate or remediate harm and to prevent or minimize danger, as the case may be” (amended section 32(2)).

The powers of the superintendent are clarified **and strengthened, requiring** that person to “order” rather than “direct” a person to take the measures specified in this section (amended section 32(3)).

A similar, but not identical, amendment concerning discharges or deposits of substances is made to the *Rouge National Urban Park Act*, as discussed in section 2.4 of this legislative summary.

2.2.3 Akami-Uapishk<sup>U</sup>–KakKasuak–Mealy Mountains  
National Park Reserve of Canada  
(Clauses 5, 6 and 24)

In general, the provisions of the CNPA apply to a park reserve as if it were a park.<sup>18</sup> That said, the CNPA contains five sections under which special rules apply to specific existing park reserves.<sup>19</sup> Clause 6(1) amends the CNPA to add a sixth such section: new section 41.6 applies uniquely to Akami-Uapishk<sup>U</sup>–KakKasuak–Mealy Mountains National Park Reserve of Canada. Clause 5 amends section 39 of the CNPA to clarify that the application of that Act to a park reserve as if it were a park is subject to this new section.

As a precondition to establishing a park, the CNPA requires that the federal government have clear title and an unencumbered right of ownership in the lands to be included in the park (sections 5(1) and 6(2)). New section 41.6 specifies that leases, easements, licences of occupation, land use permits and authorizations, and water licences relating to public lands in the park reserve are deemed not to encumber or affect title to the lands. In other words, these instruments do not stand in the way of having the lands in the park reserve become a park. If the lands do become a park, the instruments continue in effect according to their terms and conditions.

2.2.3.1 Continuation of Leases and Licences of Occupation and Their Renewal

Some individuals hold leases or licences of occupation to carry on activities in the park reserve lands that predate the protections being extended to the lands. New sections 41.6(2) and 41.6(3) provide for the continuation of existing leases and licences of occupation relating to public lands in the park reserve.

Leases and licences of occupation relating to public lands in the park reserve continue in accordance with their terms and conditions, which prevail over the CNPA where there is any inconsistency between them. Leases and licences of occupation may be renewed in accordance with their terms and conditions. If a lease or licence of occupation does not provide for its renewal, it may be renewed in accordance with the CNPA.

2.2.3.2 Leases, Licences and Authorizations for Cabins or Tilts

New sections 41.6(4) and 41.6(5) establish that the Minister of Environment and Climate Change may enter into leases or licences for the personal use or occupation of **existing** cabins or for the personal use or occupation of **existing** tilts (generally, a type of lean-to shelter) on public lands in the park reserve and may also renew or approve the assignment of those leases or licences.

New section 41.6(6) establishes that the superintendent of the park reserve may also authorize the personal use or occupation of **existing** cabins or the personal use or occupation of **existing** tilts on public land in the park reserve and may also renew or approve the assignment of those leases or licences.

2.2.3.3 Activities – Akami-Uapishkú–KakKasuak–Mealy Mountains National Park Reserve

Clause 6(1) also adds section 41.7. New section 41.7(1) provides that traditional land users may carry out traditional activities on public lands in the park reserve if they have in their possession a document issued by the superintendent confirming their status as a traditional land user. The term “traditional land user” is defined in new section 41.7(10) of the CNPA. The document may set out requirements, conditions and restrictions set by the superintendent, including those for the purposes of conservation, sustainable use or public health or safety, or for implementing any provision of a land claims agreement requiring that commercial trapping by traditional land users be prohibited or restricted.

New section 41.7(2) sets out that a traditional land user must apply to the superintendent for that document. The superintendent must issue the document if satisfied that an individual is a traditional land user. The superintendent may subsequently revoke the document if the superintendent determines that the individual is no longer, or never was, a traditional land user.

#### 2.2.3.3.1 Exemptions – Traditional Activities

New section 41.7(3) provides that traditional land users are exempt from a number of specified regulations made under the CNPA. These regulations would otherwise restrict certain activities including fishing, using over-snow vehicles (such as snowmobiles), berry picking and gathering medicinal plants, hunting specified birds and trapping or snaring certain animals.

#### 2.2.3.3.2 Inuit Harvesting Activities

New sections 41.7(4), 41.7(5) and 41.7(6) address Inuit harvesting activities permitted by section 12.13.10 of the Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement that take place within an area of the park reserve that overlaps the area set out in their land claims agreement. These harvesting activities must comply with the laws of Newfoundland and Labrador unless Inuit communities are carrying on traditional activities under section 41.7(1).

#### 2.2.3.3.3 Fishing

New section 41.7(9) sets out that recreational fishing is permitted in the park reserve. The rules that apply to recreational fishing in Gros Morne National Park apply to Akami-Uapishk<sup>U</sup>–KakKasuak–Mealy Mountains National Park Reserve of Canada. These rules are set out in the *National Parks of Canada Fishing Regulations*<sup>20</sup> and distinguish between fishing for salmon and fishing for other species of fish in the park reserve.<sup>21</sup> The seasons when, and waters where, fishers may fish for salmon or other species of fish are also set out in section 41.7(9).

#### 2.2.3.3.4 Definitions

New section 41.7(10) adds a number of definitions applicable to section 41.7, notably “Agreement,” “designated area,” “traditional activity” and “traditional land user”:

- “Agreement” means “the land claims agreement signed on behalf of Inuit of Labrador, Her Majesty the Queen in right of Newfoundland and Labrador and Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada on January 22, 2005, including any amendments made to it.”

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- “Designated area” means “the public lands located in Akami-Uapishk<sup>U</sup>–KakKasuak–Mealy Mountains National Park Reserve of Canada, all lands within a 50 km wide perimeter surrounding the park reserve and the community of Happy Valley-Goose Bay.”
- “Traditional activity” means any of the following activities:
  - operating over-snow vehicles;
  - fishing;
  - berry picking;
  - motor boating;
  - gathering of medicinal plants;
  - making fires to heat food or beverages;
  - hunting ducks, geese, ptarmigan, grouse or porcupine;
  - trapping;
  - snaring snowshoe hare or ptarmigan;
  - transport or use of firearms;
  - cutting wood for personal use; or
  - camping.
- “Traditional land user” means:
  - a beneficiary under the Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement;
  - an individual born in the designated area;
  - an individual who has lived in the designated area for at least 10 consecutive years; or
  - specified family members of an individual born or residing in the designated area.

**In its review of the bill, the Standing Senate Committee on Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources amended the definition of “traditional land user.” In the first reading version of this bill, this term included members of NunatuKavut Community Council Inc., which is a corporation without share capital incorporated under the laws of Newfoundland and Labrador. In light of evidence heard during its review, the committee opted to restrict the definition of “traditional land user” to the two Indigenous peoples recognized as rights holders under section 35 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* in the 2015 land transfer agreement that officially established this park reserve.<sup>22</sup> Those two groups are the Innu of Labrador represented by the Innu Nation, and the Labrador Inuit represented by the Nunatsiavut government. In testimony before the committee, the President of the NunatuKavut Community Council Inc. stated that it has been recognized as “an Indigenous collective capable of holding section 35 rights”<sup>23</sup> but those rights have not yet been established.<sup>24</sup>**

#### 2.2.3.3.5 Application to Park

New section 41.8 states that sections 41.6 and 41.7 continue to apply if public lands in Akami-Uapishk<sup>U</sup>–KakKasuak–Mealy Mountains National Park Reserve of Canada become a park (clause 6(1)).

#### 2.2.4 Expansion of Seven National Parks and One National Park Reserve (Clauses 7 to 14)

Clauses 7 to 14, inclusive, expand the park boundaries of the following parks and park reserve, respectively:

- Grasslands National Park of Canada in Saskatchewan – the legal description of this park in Part 3 of Schedule 1 to the CNPA is amended to expand the park boundaries (clause 7), adding approximately 28,794 hectares to the park;
- Riding Mountain National Park of Canada in Manitoba – Part 4 of Schedule 1 to the CNPA is amended (clause 8) to add approximately 1,100 hectares to the park;
- Thousand Islands National Park of Canada in Ontario – the park’s boundaries, as set out in Part 5 of Schedule 1 to the CNPA, are expanded (clause 9) to add approximately 32.7 hectares to the park;
- Point Pelee National Park of Canada in Ontario – the legal description of this park in Part 5 of Schedule 1 to the CNPA is amended (clause 10) to expand the boundaries and add approximately 0.3 hectares to the park;
- Prince Edward Island National Park of Canada in Prince Edward Island – Part 9 of Schedule 1 to the CNPA is amended (clause 11) and expands the boundaries of this park, adding approximately 588 hectares to the park;
- Tuktut Nogait National Park of Canada in the Northwest Territories – the legal description of this park in Part 12 of Schedule 1 to the CNPA is amended (clause 12) to expand the boundaries and add approximately 184,000 hectares to the park;
- Quttinirpaaq National Park of Canada in Nunavut – amendments to the boundaries of this park are made in Part 13 of Schedule 1 to the CNPA (clause 13) and add approximately 1,294 hectares to the park; and
- Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada in Eastern Quebec – the legal description in Schedule 2 to the CNPA is amended (clause 14) to expand the boundaries and add approximately 42 hectares to the park reserve.<sup>25</sup>

2.2.5 Akami-Uapishk<sup>U</sup>–KakKasuak–Mealy Mountains  
National Park Reserve  
(Clause 15)

Akami-Uapishk<sup>U</sup>–KakKasuak–Mealy Mountains National Park Reserve is established. Clause 15 amends the CNPA to add Akami-Uapishk<sup>U</sup>–KakKasuak–Mealy Mountains National Park Reserve and the legal description of its boundaries to Schedule 2 to that Act. The new park reserve will have an area of approximately 10,000 square kilometres.

2.2.6 Mount Agassiz Ski Area  
(Clause 16)

Clause 16 amends Schedule 5 to the CNPA to delete the description of the Mount Agassiz Ski Area and the heading before it. Schedule 5 to that Act lists commercial ski areas in parks; currently there are no commercial ski areas in park reserves. The Mount Agassiz Ski Resort was in Riding Mountain National Park in Manitoba. Established in 1961, it closed in 2000 and has not been in operation since that time.<sup>26</sup>

2.2.7 Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve of Canada  
(Clause 17)

Clause 17 amends the CNPA by replacing “Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve of Canada” with “Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve and Haida Heritage Site” in section 41 as well as in the heading “Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve of Canada” in Schedule 2. This amendment aligns the name of the park reserve with Gwaii Haanas National Marine Conservation Area Reserve and Haida Heritage Site as set out in Schedule 2 to the *Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act*. The amendment also reflects the 1985 designation of the land and marine areas known as Gwaii Haanas as a Haida Heritage Site by the Council of the Haida Nation,<sup>27</sup> the 1993 *Gwaii Haanas Agreement*<sup>28</sup> and the 2010 *Gwaii Haanas Marine Agreement*.<sup>29</sup>

2.3 AMENDMENTS TO THE CANADA NATIONAL MARINE  
CONSERVATION AREAS ACT  
(CLAUSE 18)

Clause 18 amends Schedule 1 to the *Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act* by adding, after the heading of that schedule, the text set out in the schedule to Bill S-14. That schedule sets out the boundaries of Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area.

2.4 AMENDMENTS TO THE *ROUGE NATIONAL URBAN PARK ACT*  
(CLAUSES 19 AND 20)

2.4.1 Discharge or Deposit of Substances

Clause 19 amends section 17 of the *Rouge National Urban Park Act* and the heading immediately preceding it to read “Discharge or Deposit of Substances” rather than “Pollution Clean-up.”

Clause 19 amends section 17(1) to prohibit the discharge or deposit of substances in Rouge National Urban Park “if the discharge or deposit degrades the natural environment, injures natural or cultural resources, endangers human health or public safety or is likely to do any of those things.”

The existing duty to take reasonable measures to prevent the specified harm is expanded in section 17(2) to require the person to “mitigate or remediate harm and to prevent or minimize danger, as the case may be.”

Clause 20 amends section 19 to ensure that authorized agricultural activity is not captured by these amendments to section 17 of the *Rouge National Urban Park Act*.

These amendments are similar to those made to section 32 of the CNPA through clause 4 of Bill S-14. The distinction lies in the precise wording of the potential harm resulting from the discharge or deposit of a substance.

In the *Rouge National Urban Park Act*, the harm is a discharge or deposit that “degrades the natural environment, *injures natural* or cultural resources, [or] endangers human health or public safety” [author’s emphasis]. In the CNPA, the prohibition targets a discharge or deposit that “degrades the natural environment, *injures fauna, flora* or cultural resources, [or] endangers human health or public safety” [author’s emphasis]. It is unclear why this distinction in the two clauses is made.

**Consistent with amendments made by the Standing Senate Committee on Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources to clause 4 of this bill, clause 19 was amended to strengthen the powers of the park superintendent, requiring the park superintendent to order a person to take the measures specified in this section (amended section 17(3)).**

2.5 CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS TO THE *NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA FISHING REGULATIONS*  
(CLAUSE 22)

Clause 22 makes a consequential amendment to the *National Parks of Canada Fishing Regulations* to reflect the change in name from “Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve of Canada” to “Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve and Haida Heritage Site” made in the CNPA in clause 17.<sup>30</sup>

2.6 COORDINATING AMENDMENTS  
(CLAUSE 23)

A coordinating amendment in clause 23 ensures that Lake Superior National Marine Conservation Area of Canada and Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area are added to Schedule 1 to the *Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act* in the order in which the provisions establishing them comes into force.

2.7 COMING INTO FORCE  
(CLAUSES 24 AND 25)

2.7.1 Akami-Uapishk<sup>U</sup>–KakKasuak–Mealy Mountains  
National Park Reserve of Canada

Clause 24 sets out coming into force provisions relevant to Akami-Uapishk<sup>U</sup>–KakKasuak–Mealy Mountains National Park Reserve of Canada. Once regulations made under the *Canada National Park Regulations* respecting access by air to, and recreational fishing in, this park reserve come into force, sections 41.7(7), 41.7(8) and 41.7(9) of the CNPA are repealed. Sections 41.7(7), 41.7(8) and 41.7(9) of the CNPA remain in force until those regulations are made.

2.7.2 Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area

Clause 25 sets out that the provisions formally establishing Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area come into force on the day that a notice is published in the *Canada Gazette* confirming that an interim management plan for the national marine conservation area has been approved by the Aulattiqatigiit Board.

The Aulattiqatigiit Board is a joint Qikiqtani Inuit Association and Parks Canada management board established to work together to guide the management of Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area.<sup>31</sup>



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### NOTES

1. [Bill S-14, An Act to amend the Canada National Parks Act, the Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act, the Rouge National Urban Park Act and the National Parks of Canada Fishing Regulations](#), 44<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1<sup>st</sup> Session.
2. [Canada National Parks Act](#) (CNPA), S.C. 2000, c. 32.
3. [Rouge National Urban Park Act](#), S.C. 2015, c. 10.
4. [National Parks of Canada Fishing Regulations](#), C.R.C., c. 1120.
5. Senate, Standing Committee on Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources, [Evidence](#), 9 November 2023 (Jewel Cunningham, Vice-President, Strategic Policy and Planning, Parks Canada).
6. Government of Canada, [“Park Management,” Akami-Uapishk<sup>U</sup>–KakKasuak–Mealy Mountains National Park Reserve](#).
7. A map of Akami-Uapishk<sup>U</sup>–KakKasuak–Mealy Mountains National Park Reserve is available. See Government of Canada, [“Maps and brochures,” Akami-Uapishk<sup>U</sup>–KakKasuak–Mealy Mountains National Park Reserve](#).
8. Government of Canada, [“Park Management,” Akami-Uapishk<sup>U</sup>–KakKasuak–Mealy Mountains National Park Reserve](#).
9. Ibid.  
  
The full title of the Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement is: “*Land Claims Agreement Between the Inuit of Labrador and Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Newfoundland and Labrador and Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada*.” In this legislative summary, the short title of the agreement is used for brevity. For more information, see Government of Canada, [Land Claims Agreement Between the Inuit of Labrador and Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Newfoundland and Labrador and Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada](#).
10. [Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act](#), S.C. 2002, c. 18.
11. A brief history of the establishment and a map of this new marine conservation is available. See Government of Canada, [“Timeline and next steps,” Tallurutiup Imanga](#); and Government of Canada, [“Where is Tallurutiup Imanga?,” Tallurutiup Imanga](#).
12. Government of Canada, [“Where is Tallurutiup Imanga?,” Tallurutiup Imanga](#).
13. Qikiqtani Inuit Association, [Who We Are](#).
14. Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, [The Nunavut Agreement: An Agreement between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area as represented by the Tunngavik Federation of Nunavut And Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada](#).
15. Government of Canada, [Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement](#).
16. Ibid., art. 5.2.1.
17. Government of Canada, [Bill S-14: An Act to amend the Canada National Parks Act, the Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act, the Rouge National Urban Park Act and the National Parks of Canada Fishing Regulations – Charter Statement](#), 8 November 2023.
18. [Canada National Parks Act](#), S.C. 2000, c. 32, s. 39.
19. Ibid., ss. 41–41.5. The CNPA sets out unique rules for each of the following national park reserves: Gwaii Haanas, Nahanni, Sable Island, Nááts’ihch’oh National Park Reserve of Canada and Thaidene Nene National Park Reserve of Canada.
20. [National Parks of Canada Fishing Regulations](#), C.R.C., c. 1120.
21. For details, see *ibid.*, Schedule II. For a summary of the applicable rules, see Government of Canada, [“Fishing in Gros Morne,” Gros Morne National Park](#).
22. Government of Canada, [“Park Management,” Akami-Uapishk<sup>U</sup>–KakKasuak–Mealy Mountains National Park Reserve](#).



# PRELIMINARY VERSION

## UNEDITED

23. Senate, Standing Committee on Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources, [Evidence](#) (Todd Russell, President, NunatuKavut Community Council), 30 November 2023.
24. A review of the considerations presented concerning the definition of “traditional land user” in the context of Bill S-14 may be found in the evidence of the Standing Senate Committee on Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources. See Senate, Standing Committee on Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources, [Evidence](#), 30 November 2023; and Senate, Standing Committee on Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources, [Evidence](#), 7 December 2023.
25. Parks Canada, Senate Briefing Deck for Bill S-14, 24 October 2023.
26. Manitoba Historical Society, [Historic Sites of Manitoba: Mount Agassiz Ski Resort \(Riding Mountain National Park\)](#).
27. Government of Canada, “[History of establishment](#),” *Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve, National Marine Conservation Area Reserve, and Haida Heritage Site*.
28. Government of Canada, “[Plans and policies: Establishment agreements – The Gwaii Haanas Agreement \(1993\)](#),” *Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve, National Marine Conservation Area Reserve, and Haida Heritage Site*.
29. Government of Canada, “[Plans and policies: Establishment agreements – Gwaii Haanas Marine Agreement \(2010\)](#),” *Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve, National Marine Conservation Area Reserve, and Haida Heritage Site*.
30. Amending section 2.6 and item 15 of Schedule IV of the [National Parks of Canada Fishing Regulations](#) (C.R.C., c. 1120).
31. Government of Canada, “[Article 5 – Tallurutiup Imanga NMCA Governance](#),” *Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement*, art. 5.2.1.