

Tracking Federal Regulatory Initiatives

Regulatory Affairs

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Circulate to:	HIGHLIGHTS
1.	Exempt from Pre-publication and Approved
2.	Remission of duties on Hibernia project crane approved 2
3.	Two sedative drugs brought under tight drug controls 2-3
4.	Ontario Hydro facilities brought back under provincial labour laws 4
	Pre-Published and Approved
5.	Lead and Cadmium leach limits set for ceramic foodware 7
	Firearm Regulations approved. 8-12

Proposed Regulations for Pre-Publication in Part I, Canada Gazette	Statutory Authority & Regulatory Plan Listing
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Canada Student Loans Regulations, amendment; Canada Student Financial Assistance Regulations, amendment

The proposed amendments modify the Special Interest-Free Period Income Table for the two Regulations.

The changes are effective April 1, 1998.

The Table is used to calculate the total monthly installments required from a borrower and borrower's spouse in accordance with their loan agreements and guaranteed student loan agreements, based on monthly family income (and taking into account the number of dependents).

Canada Student Loans Regulations, paragraph 17(e); *Canada Student Financial Assistance Regulations*, paragraph 19(e)

Published in Canada Gazette March 21, 1998

Exempt from Pre-Publication and Approved

Statutory Authority & Regulatory Plan Listing

Remission Order Respecting Imports of Certain Television Receivers (SOR/98-170, OIC 1998-393); Order Amending Imports of Customs Tariff (Television Receivers) (SOR/98-171, OIC 1998-394)

These amendments to the Remission Order enable importers who previously benefited from Free rates of duty on certain televisions under the British Preferential Tariff treatment (which was terminated on January 1, 1998, with the coming into force of the new simplified Customs Tariff) to maintain their competitive position in the domestic market.

The affected televisions include certain coloured television receivers with a video display diagonal exceeding 35.56 cm but less than 66.04 cm. and certain high definition colour non-projection type television receivers.

The amendments to the related Order amends the *Customs Tariff* to extend a Free rate of duty under the General Preferential Tariff (GPT) and the Least Developed Country Tariff (LDCT) treatments to imports of certain colour television receivers with a video display diagonal exceeding 35.56 cm but less than 66.04 cm. It also amends the *Customs Tariff* to reduce the GPT rate of duty on certain high definition colour non-projection type television receivers.

The Remission Order remits the customs duties paid or payable on the television receivers in question imported during the period between January 1, 1998 and March 31, 1998.

Contact: Dean Steadman, International Trade Policy Division, Department of Finance, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0G5. Tel: 613-947-4508.

Order Respecting the Remission of Duties Paid on the Floating Crane "Taklift 7" (SOR/98-172, OIC 1998-395)

This Order remits the duties paid on the "1/120th basis" on the temporary importation of the heavy-lift crane, "Taklift 7", for use in the construction of the Hibernia oil field production platform.

The "Taklift 7" was essential in the construction of the topside of the production platform given its ability to lift the modules and components onto the lower portion of the gravity-based structure. The "Taklift 7" was in Canada for eighteen months and has subsequently been exported.

This Order would remit \$237,685 in duties; it also removes a financial liability for the Hibernia offshore oil project.

Contact: Christine Wiecek, International Trade Policy Division, Department of Finance, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0G5. Tel: 613-992-6887.

Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, amendment (Schedule No. 1109) (SOR/98-173) (OIC 1998-397)

This amendment adds the following substances to Schedule III to the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA): Flunitrazepam (5-(o-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-7-nitro-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one); and 4-hydroxybutanoic acid (GHB) and any salt thereof.

The addition of these two substances to Schedule III of the CDSA prohibits the possession, possession for trafficking, trafficking, importation, exportation, possession for exporting and production of these substances. It also provides enforcement measures to the police including search, seizure and detention.

Customs Tariff, sections 115, 34 and 38

To be published in Canada Gazette April 1, 1998

Customs Tariff, sections 115

To be published in Canada Gazette April 1, 1998

Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, C. 19, subsection 55(1) and section 60

HCan/R-17-L

To be published in Canada Gazette April 1, 1998

Exempt from Pre-Publication and Approved

Statutory Authority
&
Regulatory Plan Listing

Flunitrazepam is a sedative/hypnotic drug. Internationally, flunitrazepam is regulated by the United Nations' Convention on Psychotropic Substances which Canada has signed and ratified.

Flunitrazepam is not legally marketed as a drug in Canada. Flunitrazepam is, however, marketed in a number of other countries for the treatment of insomnia. The individuals abusing this drug through the illegal market include high school students, university students, and street gang members who use the drug for intoxication either alone or, more commonly, in combination with alcohol. Other populations abusing flunitrazepam include heroin and cocaine abusers. A small group of individuals also use the drug to incapacitate women for purposes of committing sexual assault.

This amendment also deletes flunitrazepam from the *Regulations Exempting Certain Precursors and Controlled Substances from the Application of the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*.

Gamma Hydroxybutyrate (GHB) is a central nervous system depressant which is abused for its ability to produce euphoric and hallucinatory states as well as for its alleged role as a growth hormone. GHB is not legally marketed as a drug in Canada.

GHB is taken orally usually in combination with beverages, most commonly alcohol. Abusers include high school and college students. The police reports that GHB is available in "rave" and "bush" parties. Body builders also abuse GHB for its alleged effect on muscle growth. Another population of users consists of individuals who use the drug to incapacitate women for purposes of committing sexual assault.

Contact: Chantal Trépanier, Policy Division, Bureau of Policy and Coordination, Therapeutic Products Directorate, Health Protection Building, Address Locator 0702B1, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0L2. Tel: 613-957-0372; Fax: 613-941-6458; e-mail: chantal_trepanier@hc-sc.gc.ca

National Parks Domestic Animals Regulations, Revision (SOR/98-177, OIC 1998-401)

The revision amalgamates the *National Parks Domestic Animals Regulations* and the *National Parks Grazing Regulations* and repeals the *National Parks Grazing Regulations*; the revised regulations set out the conditions under which domestic animals such as dogs, cats, and horses may be kept grazed and otherwise used in Canada's national parks.

The amendments include two other substantive changes: one requiring domestic animal keepers to stoop and scoop after their animals which is now a standard requirement in most Canadian municipalities; and the other repeals the remaining fee schedule in favour of the Minister's authority, under the *Department of Canadian Heritage Act*, to set fees.

Actual changes in fees will only after appropriate public consultation can be conducted.

While grazing is generally not allowed, except for horses used for recreational purposes, the new revisions would allow Parks Canada to allow limited grazing, for example, to control grasses and reduce the threat of grass fires.

Contact: Sharon Budd, Project Manager, Regulatory Development, National Parks, Parks Canada, Department of Canadian Heritage, 4th Floor, 25 Eddy Street, Hull, Québec, K1A 0M5 Tel: 819-994-2698; Fax: 819-994-5140.

National Parks Act, sub-section 7(1)

To be published in Canada Gazette April 1, 1998

Exempt from Pre-Publication and Approved

Statutory Authority & Regulatory Plan Listing

Order Amending Schedule I to the Yukon Surface Rights Board Act (SOR/98-178, OIC 1998-403)

This amendment adds the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation and Selkirk First Nation to Schedule I Part I and Part II of the Act, pursuant to settlement agreements with these Yukon First Nations.

The *Yukon Surface Rights Board Act* enables Yukon First Nations, who have entered into land claims agreements with Canada and the Yukon Territory, to make applications to the Surface Rights Board respecting issues of right of access including compensation for the affected Yukon First Nation. Yukon First Nations who have Settlement Agreements must be included in Schedule I Part I or Part II of the Act in order to make such applications to the Board.

Contact: Gail Mitchell, Claims Coordinator (Yukon), Comprehensive Claims, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 10 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H4. Tel: 819-994-6023; Fax: 819-953-3109.

Yukon Surface Rights Board Act, section 79

To be published in Canada Gazette April 1, 1998

Ontario Hydro Nuclear Facilities Exclusion: from Parts I (Industrial Relations) (SOR/98-179, OIC 1998-407); from Parts II (Occupational Safety and Health) (SOR/98-180, OIC 1998-408); from Parts III (Labour Standards) (SOR/98-181, OIC 1998-409); Ontario Hydro Nuclear Facilities Exclusion Regulations (Use of Tobacco) (SOR/98-182, OIC 1998-410)

These regulations incorporate by reference Ontario legislation on industrial relations, occupational safety and health (OSH), labour standards and smoking in the workplace and apply them to nuclear facilities owned or operated by Ontario Hydro.

The regulations follow the passage in May 1996 of an amendment to the *Canada Labour Code* (S.C. 1996, c.12, *an Act to amend the Canada Labour Code (nuclear undertakings) and to make a related amendment to another Act*). The amendment was made in response to a Supreme Court of Canada decision in 1993, in which it was determined that parts of Ontario Hydro were subject to provincial labour laws, and other parts (nuclear facilities) were subject to federal laws. The effect of the decision was to create a split labour relations jurisdiction whereby forty percent of Ontario Hydro's workers employed at nuclear power plants are subject to federal labour law, while their colleagues in non-nuclear facilities continue to be subject to provincial labour law. Prior to the decision, provincial labour laws had been applied to nuclear facilities in Ontario and other provinces.

The incorporated provincial labour laws will be administered and enforced by the Ontario government through an agreement with the federal government. This will re-establish a provincial labour law regime for these facilities.

Contacts: Brian Curry, Project Manager, Occupational Safety and Health & Fire Prevention, Labour Program, Human Resources Development Canada, Place du Portage, Phase II, Hull, Quebec, K1A 0J2. Tel: 819-994-4145; Fax: 819-953-4830. André Charette, Legislative Consultant, Part III Labour Standards Policy and Legislation, Labour Program, Human Resources Development Canada, Place du Portage, Phase II, Hull, Quebec, K1A 0J2. Tel: 819-953-7498; Fax: 819-994-5264.

Canada Labour Code, sections 121.2, 121.5, 159 and 266; *Non-smokers' Health Act*, section 8.2

HRDC/97-1-L

To be published in Canada Gazette April 1, 1998

Exempt from Pre-Publication and Approved

Statutory Authority & Regulatory Plan Listing

T.W. Distribution Remission Order (SOR/98-183, OIC 1998-411)

This Order remits \$7,842.55 in customs duties to T.W. Distribution, a division of UAP Inc.

The Order remits to T.W. Distribution the amount of duty that the company had to absorb because the Department erred by not informing the importer of a decision on a previous appeal. Without this information, the company's broker filed a subsequent appeal under an incorrect legislative authority and was unable to amend the request before the appeal period had expired.

Contact: Catharine Seymour, Secretary, Interdepartmental Remission Committee, Revenue Canada, 6th Floor, Connaught Building, 555 MacKenzie Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0L5. Tel: 613-952-7915.

Customs Tariff, section 115

RC/R-32-L

To be published in Canada Gazette April 1, 1998

Order Prohibiting Entry on Certain Lands in the Yukon Territory (1998-No. 2, Lapierre House Historic Site, Y.T.) (SOR/98-187, OIC 1998-435); Order Prohibiting the Issuance of Interests at Lapierre House Historic Site in the Yukon Territory (SOR/98-188, OIC 1998-436)

This Order prohibit entry onto Lot numbered 1004, Quad 116P/06 (lands described as Lapierre House Historic Site) for the purposes of locating a claim or prospecting for gold or other precious minerals or stones under the *Yukon Placer Mining Act* and locating a claim or prospecting or mining for minerals under the *Yukon Quartz Mining Act*.

The two Orders are effective on the date of its registration (March 19, 1998) and will have no expiry date.

The Orders are pursuant to the Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation Final Agreement of May 29, 1993.

Contact: Chris Cuddy, Chief, Land & Water Management Division, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Les Terrasses de la Chaudière, 10 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H4. Tel: 819-994-7483; Fax: 819-953-2590.

Yukon Placer Mining Act, section 98; *Yukon Quartz Mining Act*, section 14.1; *Canada Petroleum Resources Act*, subsection 10(1)

INAC/R-1-I

To be published in Canada Gazette April 1, 1998

Radiocommunication Regulations (Miscellaneous Program), amendment (SOR/98-189, OIC 1998-444)

The amendments make minor, non-substantive changes to column I of Schedules I and II to the Regulations. These modifications are being made to ensure linguistic consistency between the French and English versions of the Regulations in the names of the radio operator certificates that appear in the Schedules.

Changes are also being made to the English version of column II of Schedule II to ensure linguistic consistency between the French and English versions. The French version makes use of the words "installations de radiotelephonie" and the English version has to be modified accordingly to include these words. A change is also being made the French version of column II of Schedule II to replace the words "à board" with the words "à bord".

The original Regulations were approved November 27, 1998 (SOR/96-484); the amendments come into effect March 19, 1998.

Contact: Marie R. Lefebvre, Regulatory Management Officer, National and International Regulations, Radiocommunications and Broadcasting, Regulatory Branch, Industry Canada, 300 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0C8. Tel.: 613-998-2718; Fax.: 613-993-4433; e-mail: lefebvre.marie@ic.gc.ca

Radiocommunication Act, section 6

To be published in Canada Gazette April 1, 1998

Exempt from Pre-Publication and Approved

Statutory Authority & Regulatory Plan Listing

Forfeited Property Sharing Regulations, amendments (SOR/98-190, OIC 1998-455); Seized Property Disposition Regulations, amendment (SOR/98-191, OIC 1998-456)

The amendments allow the transfer of funds from the Seized Property Proceeds Account to the newly created Seized Property Non-Tax Revenue Account.

Funds will be used for the repayment of loans to the RCMP and several Departments as approved under the Treasury Board Submission, entitled Canada Drug Strategy and Integrated Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Smuggling Initiatives. These funds may also be used for future law enforcement or crime prevention initiatives if approved by the Treasury Board.

The second amendments clarify and specify the allowable procedures for disposition that are already implicitly permitted by the regulations.

The current Regulations implicitly allow for disposition of properties in any manner including public tender or public auction and, in the case of properties considered unsuitable for sale, in any manner including the execution of a release or discharge.

Contact: R. C. Lauzon, Director, Seized Property Management Directorate, Department of Public Works and Government Services, Place du Portage, Phase III, 12C1, Hull, Québec, K1A 0S5; Tel.: 819-956-1671; Fax: 819-956-8532.

Onshore Pipeline Regulations, amendment (SOR/98-196, OIC 1998-413)

The amendments will result in the incorporation, by reference, of the most recent CSA oil and gas pipeline standards (CSA Z662-96; issued December, 1996).

The *Onshore Pipeline Regulations*, SOR/89-303 currently incorporate, by reference, Canadian Standards Association ("CSA") standards which are out of date.

Contact: Bill Hume, Regulatory Development, National Energy Board, 311-6th Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2P 3H2. Tel: 403-299-3925; Fax: 403-292-5876; e-mail: humebill@neb.gc.ca.

Regulations Amending Certain Canadian Transportation Agency Regulations (Miscellaneous Program) (SOR/98-197, OIC 1998-462)

The amendments change three Regulations: *Air Transportation Regulations*, the *Personnel Training for the Assistance of Persons with Disabilities Regulations*, and the *Railway Traffic Liability Regulations*.

More specifically, the amendments:

- make the regulations consistent with the *Canada Transportation Act* and the *Carriers Information Regulations* which came into force on July 1, 1996;
- correct inconsistencies between the English and French versions; and
- make minor housekeeping amendments.

Contact: Shelley Appleby-Ostroff, Counsel, Legal Services Directorate, Canadian Transportation Agency, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N9. Tel: 819-953-0788; Fax: 819-953-9269.

Seized Property Management Act, paragraph 9(f), section 11, paragraphs 13(2) (a) and (c) and sections 18 and 19

To be published in Canada Gazette April 1, 1998

National Energy Board Act, subsection 48(2)

NEB/97-2

To be published in Canada Gazette April 15, 1998

Canadian Transportation Act, section 86, paragraph 137(2)(b), and section 170

NTA/96-7-L; NTA/96-33-L; CTA/97-2-I

To be published in Canada Gazette April 15, 1998

Pre-Published and Approved With comments or changes

Statutory Authority & Regulatory Plan Listing

Part II of Schedule I to the Hazardous Products Act, amendment (SOR/98-175, OIC 1998-399; Hazardous Products (Glazed Ceramics) Regulations, amendment (SOR/98-176, OIC 1998-400)

The amendments lower the current requirements for leachable lead and cadmium from glazed ceramic foodware and include similar requirements for glassware.

Specifically, the proposed revisions include the following major changes:

- harmonization of leachable lead and cadmium levels with those of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration;
- addition of a requirement for glassware and ceramicware having an exterior decoration containing lead and/or cadmium on the lip and rim area;
- specification of new test methods;
- inclusion of a warning statement or design feature on products unsuitable for food use; and
- removal of trader identification on each glazed ceramic foodware item.

The addition of a requirement for glassware and ceramicware having an exterior decoration containing lead and/or cadmium on the lip and rim area reflects a voluntary industry standard currently in place and is supported by industry. By mandating this industry standard, the reduction of lead and cadmium exposure to the public is reduced. Costs of this additional requirement are expected to be minimal as the majority of industry has either adopted this standard or have chosen simply not to add a decoration within the lip and rim area of their products.

Under the Glazed Ceramics regulations, the following limits (in milligrams per litre) are set for leachability for lead and for leachability for cadmium respectively: flatware, 3.0 and 0.5 respectively; for small hollowware, other than cups or mugs, 2.0 and 0.5; large hollowware, other than pitchers, 1.0 and 0.25; cups and mugs, 0.5 and 0.5; pitchers, 0.5 and 0.25 respectively; and drinking vessels with a distinctive exterior decorative pattern within 20 mm of the rim, 25 and 1.75 respectively.

The proposed amendments were pre-published in the Canada Gazette, Part I on April 19, 1997. The amendments come into effect March 19, 1998.

Contact: Ben Tom, Project Officer, Product Safety Bureau, Environmental Health Directorate, Health Protection Branch, Department of Health, Statistics Canada Main Building, Wing 1000, Tunney's Pasture, Address Locator: 0301B2, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0K9. Tel: 613-954-0721; Fax: 613-952-1994.

Laurentian Pilotage Authority Regulations, amendments (SOR/98-184, OIC 1998-414); (SOR/98-185, OIC 1998-415)

The first amendment introduces as a new criteria, "length of ship", for establishing classes of licence and pilotage certificates.

The second change ensures that towing operations generally remain subject to compulsory pilotage by the addition of a new section 4.1. A recent judgement of the Federal Court concluded that, except in the case of barges carrying pollutants, most towing operations are excluded from compulsory pilotage.

Both amendments were pre-published in the Canada Gazette, Part I. They come into effect March 19, 1998.

Contact: Jean-Claude Michaud, Chairman, Laurentian Pilotage Authority, 715 Victoria Square, Suite 600, P.O. Box 680, Stock Exchange Tower, Montreal, Quebec, H4Z 1J9. Tel: 514-496-1501; Fax: 514-496-2409.

Hazardous Products Act, sections 5 and 6

HCan/96-20-I

To be published in Canada Gazette April 1, 1998

Pilotage Act, paragraphs 20(1)(b) and (e)

TC/97-6-L

To be published in Canada Gazette April 1, 1998

Pre-Published and Approved With comments or changes

Statutory Authority & Regulatory Plan Listing

Accounting for Imported Goods and Payment of Duties Regulations, amendments (SOR/98-186, OIC 1998-429)

These Regulations will allow importers to use the Release on Minimum Documentation (RMD) for commercial goods imported as mail valued at \$1,600 or more.

The amendment repeals section 8.1 of the Regulations that applies to commercial goods imported as mail that have an estimated value for duty of \$1,600 or more, and that contains a notwithstanding clause that removes the application of section 9 of the Regulations. It responds to numerous requests by commercial importers who use the postal stream for their importations and it provides importers with more flexibility in obtaining release of high-value postal shipments.

The release of commercial goods imported as mail will now be subject to section 4 and paragraph 8(a) of the Regulations, and subsections 32(1) and 32(2) of the *Customs Act*.

The amendments were republished in the Canada Gazette, Part I on April 19, 1997; they come into effect March 19, 1998.

Contact: Denise Polesello, A/Chief, Postal Program, Import Process Division, Operational Policy and Coordination Policy Directorate, Customs and Trade Administration Branch, Revenue Canada, 5th Floor, Connaught Building, 555 MacKenzie Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0L5. Tel: 613-952-9485.

Customs Act, paragraph 164(1)(i) and section 33

RC/R-1-L

To be published in Canada Gazette April 1, 1998

Firearms Licences Regulations (SOR/98-199, OIC 1998-474); Non-prohibited Ammunition Transfer Document Regulations (SOR/98-200, OIC 1998-475); Firearms Registration Certificates Regulations (SOR/98-201, OIC 1998-476); Conditions of Transferring Firearms and Other Weapons Regulations (SOR/98-202, OIC 1998-477); Public Agents Firearms Regulations (SOR/98-203, OIC 1998-478); Firearms Fees Regulations (SOR/98-204, OIC 1998-479); Aboriginal Peoples of Canada Adaptations Regulations (Firearms) (SOR/98-205, OIC 1998-480); Authorizations to Transport Restricted Firearms and Prohibited Firearms Regulations (SOR/98-206, OIC 1998-481); Authorizations to Carry Restricted Firearms and Certain Handguns Regulations (SOR/98-207, OIC 1998-482); Special Authority to Possess Regulations (Firearms Act) (SOR/98-208, OIC 1998-483); Storage, Display, Transportation and Handling of Firearms by Individuals Regulations (SOR/98-209, OIC 1998-484); Storage, Display, Transportation of Firearms by Businesses Regulations (SOR/98-210, OIC 1998-485); Gun Shows Regulations (SOR/98-211, OIC 1998-486); Shooting Clubs and Shooting Ranges Regulations (SOR/98-212, OIC 1998-487); Firearms Records Regulations (SOR/98-213, OIC 1998-488); Authorization to Export or Import Firearms Regulations (Businesses) (SOR/98-214, OIC 1998-489); Importation and Exportation of Firearms Regulations (Individuals) (SOR/98-215, OIC 1998-490);

The Regulations together comprise the regulatory package required to implement the firearms control legislation assented on December 5, 1995; the Regulations come into effect October 1, 1998, although some provisions do not come into effect until later. The first package of proposed Regulations were tabled in Parliament on November 26, 1996; these regulations were then amended to reflect the Government's response tabled in the House of Commons on April 18, 1997.

Firearms Act, section 117

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Pre-Published and Approved With comments or changes

Statutory Authority
&
Regulatory Plan Listing

A second package of Regulations was tabled in Parliament on October 30, 1997. In addition to adding six sets of regulations, the package also amended four of the previously tabled regulations.

The *Firearms Licences Regulations* provide for eligibility requirements and procedures for individuals to obtain licences to possess, or to possess and acquire, firearms and crossbows. They deal with: licences to possess and acquire firearms; licences authorizing possession only, for those who already have firearms when the new scheme comes into force; possession licences for minors; non-residents' sixty-day licences to borrow firearms; and, licences to acquire cross-bows. Applications for possession only licences will involve a relatively simple process.

The process for obtaining a licence to possess and acquire firearms will be more extensive, but will be similar to the existing process for applying for a Firearms Acquisition Certificate (an "FAC"). It will involve additional application requirements, such as the provision of references and information concerning spouses. Applications for other kinds of licences will involve particular requirements applicable to the nature of the licence, such as sponsors for non-residents' borrowing licences. The Regulations also deal with licences for businesses to possess and deal in firearms and other regulated weapons.

The provisions include such matters as: the eligibility requirements for museums seeking licences to possess firearms; the prescribed purposes for which businesses may be authorized to possess prohibited firearms, weapons, devices or ammunition; and the mandatory conditions which will be attached to business licences.

The Regulations also set out the manner in which notices of refusal or revocation will be given.

Firearms owners will have until January 1, 2001 to obtain possession-only licences for the firearms they have now, but possession and acquisition licences will be required for any acquisitions after the new scheme comes into force. Holders of valid FACs will be deemed, by section 98(3) of the *Criminal Code*, to be holders of possession licences until January 1, 2001.

The *Non-Prohibited Ammunition Transfer Document Regulations* specify the transitional documents that will be acceptable to enable an individual, who does not yet have a licence to possess firearms, to buy ammunition

The *Firearms Registration Certificates Regulations* set out the procedure for the registration of firearms. They require businesses registering any firearm, and individuals registering firearms which they have imported into Canada after commencement day, to have the completeness and accuracy of the information submitted in an application concerning the identification and classification of the firearm verified by an approved verifier. This requirement does not apply to individuals registering the firearms they possess on commencement day.

Firearms which bear a serial number sufficient to distinguish them from other firearms may be registered using that number. The Regulations prescribe the manner for registering those firearms which in the minority of cases do not bear such a serial number. The Regulations allow a self-adhesive sticker, issued by the Registrar, and bearing the firearm identification number ("FIN") assigned by the Registrar, to be applied to commencement day firearms. Firearms acquired after commencement day that do not bear serial numbers must have the FIN permanently stamped or engraved on the firearm. The sticker option will also be available for firearms manufactured before commencement day and imported into Canada after that date.

Pre-Published and Approved With comments or changes

Statutory Authority
&
Regulatory Plan Listing

The *Conditions of Transferring Firearms and Other Weapons Regulations* set out the administrative details of the process for obtaining approval for the transfer of a firearm or other regulated weapon. They also require those transferring firearms to have the completeness and accuracy of the registration information concerning the identification and classification of the firearm verified by an approved verifier. This requirement will apply to any transfer of a restricted or prohibited firearm after the Regulations are in force, but it will not apply to the transfer of non-restricted firearms until January 1, 2003.

The *Public Agents Firearms Regulations* prescribe the manner in which officers and individuals, ("public agents") and the public service agencies they act for or on behalf of, must: store firearms and other weapons; train those who handle or use firearms; record with the Registrar the firearms used by public officers ("agency firearms") and those which come into their possession by way of seizures, surrenders, and so on, ("protected firearms"); mark those firearms for identification; report transfers of firearms between public service agencies; report lost or stolen firearms; report modifications of agency firearms when that results in a change in the class of the firearm; report imports and exports; and, dispose of firearms. The Regulations also provide for an offence for the breach of storage requirements.

The *Firearms Fees Regulations* establish fees for: licences for individuals and businesses; registration certificates for individuals; authorizations to import and export by businesses, authorizations to carry (formerly permits to carry); and the replacement of any of these firearms documents. The proposed fees are set out in the Schedules to the Regulations. The Regulations would also provide for the reduction or waiver of some fees in specific circumstances, e.g.: reduced fees for upgrading licences; rebates to account for the early termination of FACs; the waiver of fees for sustenance hunters; bulk transfers in the case of inheritance; and, the waiver of registration fees for restricted firearms which are now registered. Some fees are graduated over the transitional period to promote early subscription for licences and registration, e.g. individual licence fees and registration fees for currently owned non-restricted firearms. Similarly, most business licence fees would be kept at or close to their present levels in the first year of the new scheme, and would then be increased by 25% to bring them into line with the current level of costs associated with such licences.

The *Aboriginal Peoples of Canada Adaptations Regulations* provide for variations in the application of the law designed to ensure that aboriginal and treaty rights recognized and affirmed by section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982* are respected. The variations are also intended to respect the traditional lifestyle of Aboriginal peoples.

The *Authorizations to Transport Restricted Firearms and Prohibited Firearms Regulations* provide for the administrative details concerning the conditions under which these authorizations may be issued and revoked. They will require that a determination be made that the transportation will not pose a safety risk before the authorization is issued. A single authorization may cover one or more restricted or prohibited firearms, and the authorization must identify the firearms to which it applies and specify: the period it covers; the places between which the firearm may be transported; and the reasons for transportation. A mandatory condition will require that the firearm be transported by a route that, in all the circumstances, is reasonably direct.

Pre-Published and Approved With comments or changes

Statutory Authority
&
Regulatory Plan Listing

The *Authorizations to Carry Restricted Firearms and Certain Handguns Regulations* provide for similar matters regarding the issuance and revocation of these authorizations. They also set out the circumstances in which an individual will be deemed to need to carry a handgun to protect life or for a lawful profession or occupation. They limit the availability of such authorizations for the purpose of protecting life to special circumstances of imminent danger, and set out the nature-of the risk assessment that must be made before they may be issued. They will allow the issuance of such authorizations for the following occupations: the handling, transportation or protection of cash and other goods of substantial value; wilderness workers who require handguns for the control of predators; and licensed trappers.

The *Special Authority To Possess Regulations* deal with three specialized situations, two involving replica firearms and the third involving prohibited long guns. They provide some flexibility in the application of the requirements of the Act that apply to replica firearms used by the movie and theatrical supply industry, and allow the occasional use of prohibited long guns for target shooting.

The Regulations also allow chief firearms officers to authorize the grandfathered owners of prohibited long guns to take them to an approved shooting range occasionally for test firing, demonstrations, target shooting or competitive events.

The *Storage Display, Transportation and Handling of Firearms by Individuals Regulations* and the *Storage, Display and Transportation of Firearms and Other Weapons by Businesses Regulations* establish a comprehensive scheme governing the manner in which all firearms and other regulated weapons, in the possession of individuals and businesses, must be safely stored, displayed, transported and handled. The provisions for individuals and businesses set separate standards for non-restricted, restricted, and prohibited firearms. The Regulations applicable to businesses also extend this scheme to restricted and prohibited weapons, devices, and ammunition, and their components and parts.

The *Gun Shows Regulations* set out requirements for the operation of gun shows, in particular the requirements for the approval of sponsors and the participation of exhibitors, as well as the responsibilities of both sponsors and exhibitors. The Regulations apply to all events or occasions where firearms are displayed, offered for sale or sold, except where the chief firearms officer (CFO) determines that the show involves only the display of firearms for instructional or educational purposes as part of a larger event.

All shows to which the Regulations apply will require an approved sponsor, under whose auspices the show must be organized and conducted. Sponsors will also be required to obtain a firearms business licence. These licences may authorize only the sponsorship of gun shows, and must be separate from any other firearms business licence. The Regulations set out the procedure and requirements for applying to the CFO for approval as a sponsor, as well as the responsibilities of the sponsor. The sponsor will, in particular, be responsible for ensuring the security of the premises where the show is conducted and of the firearms that are displayed there.

The Regulations also set out the responsibilities of exhibitors. Exhibitors are responsible for ensuring the security of their booths, and for supervision of those booths by a licensed adult.

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&
Regulatory Plan Listing

The *Shooting Clubs And Shooting Regulations* supply detailed requirements for approved clubs and ranges. The Act makes it a requirement that individuals who own restricted firearms or grandfathered prohibited handguns for target shooting purposes must demonstrate every five years, when their licences are renewed, that they are active target shooters. These Regulations therefore define as shooting clubs only those clubs which engage in activities that include the use restricted firearms or prohibited handguns, and are associated with an approved shooting range, and provide for the keeping of records by these clubs so that members and guests can provide the necessary evidence.

The Regulations require shooting ranges to meet a general safety requirement regarding their standards of design and operation. The Regulations set out the requirements for: the application and approval process, including survey reports and other documentation, as well as proof of insurance coverage; appropriate safety rules; safety training, periodic evidence of continuing compliance; personal injury reports; change reports; record-keeping; and, provision of reports on the participation of members and guests in target practice or target shooting competitions. The Regulations also set out the manner in which notices of refusal or revocation of approvals will be given.

The *Firearms Records Regulations* deal with the records maintained by the Registrar in the Canadian Firearms Registry pursuant to section 84 of the Act, and by the chief firearms officers pursuant to section 87. They require certain records, in addition to those which must be kept pursuant to the Act, to be kept by the Registry and by the chief firearms officers.

The Regulations also require all records to be kept for at least 10 years after the last administrative action, which will ensure that they are available during the full term of a licence and one subsequent renewal. Information concerning the successful completion of the Canadian Firearms Safety Course and other similar information must be kept for the life of the individual concerned, as this information will be relevant to any licence application made at any time during that individual's lifetime. Records of registration certificates may not be destroyed at any point.

The *Authorization to Export or Import Firearms Regulations (Businesses)* deal with administrative matters regarding the issuance and revocation of authorizations to export and import. They also provide for the manner in which goods, which have been detained or forfeited after a customs officer has refused to confirm an authorization, must be disposed of.

The *Importation and Exportation of Firearms Regulations (Individuals)* set out the prescribed manner in which declarations on imports and exports must be made by individuals and confirmed by customs officers. They prescribe written declarations made in person as the rule, but a customs officer may permit oral declarations to be made from remote locations by telephone or radio in certain circumstances.

The Regulations also provide for the manner in which non-residents will produce, upon leaving Canada, the confirmed declarations they received on entry. These declarations may be delivered to locations designated by the Minister of National Revenue, which may in some cases be "drop boxes" in areas where there is no customs office available. The Regulations also set out in the manner in which detained or seized firearms must be disposed of by customs officers.

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