



# A Newsletter about the Firearms Control Legislation

Vol. 1, No. 2 March 1993

## Firearms Safety Education Training Program

As of July 1, 1993, all applicants for Firearms Acquisition Certificates (FACs) will be required to successfully complete a course or test in the safe handling and use of firearms and laws relating to firearms. At that time, inquiries with respect to training courses and their availability can be made through the office of the Chief Provincial or Territorial Firearms Officer.

Firearms officers will have the discretion to certify an FAC applicant who has not taken the safety training course or test, but only where the applicant can satisfy the firearms officer that they have owned a firearm since January 1, 1979. It is the responsibility of an applicant to prove he is competent in the knowledge and obligations related to firearms ownership, and familiar with the legal responsibilities relating to firearms.

A firearms safety education training course for gun owners has long been supported by provincial and territorial firearms officers, firearms interest groups and the Canadian public. With the proclamation date of July 1 for the new firearms safety education training not far away, the government is now finalizing the curriculum and master training schedules for instructors with the provinces and territories.

The final phase of the preparations will be to teach approximately 575 master trainers, to be individually nominated by the Chief Provincial and Territorial Firearms Officers. The master trainers will be responsible for training other instructors to give the safety education courses. It is hoped that there will be about 4,000 trained instructors in Canada.

Last summer, national standards for the course curriculum were developed and approved by the provinces and territories, who have the ultimate

## Minister's Message



Minister Pierre Blais

One of the most important files entrusted to me when I became Minister of Justice was the Firearms Control Program.

Firearms control is among the main concerns of Canadians, and in response Parliament has adopted new legislation and regulations dealing with this subject. Several important stages in the implementa-

tion of the firearms control program have already been passed, notably measures regarding the safe storage and transportation of firearms and new procedures for screening applicants for Firearms Acquisition Certificates, which came into effect on January 1, 1993. The firearms safety education training program, which is scheduled to begin before long, will complete the process.

I must not neglect to mention the success of the firearms amnesty, in which more than 20,000 firearms were submitted to police agencies across the country. The collection of these weapons involved a great deal of work, and I would like to express my gratitude to all who took part. I should also call attention to the efforts of those municipalities that have implemented their own amnesty programs.

The firearms control program is a national project that will help to make Canada a country where everyone may both be and feel safe and secure.

responsibility for running the safety education courses. Following the development of a full curriculum and manuals for both students and instructors, the course was pilot-tested in Fredericton, New Brunswick; Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; Vancouver, British Columbia; and Coppermine, Northwest Territories.

The pilot courses allowed for adjustments to be made to the manuals and to the written and practical tests to reflect the wide cross-section of firearms users who will be applying for a Firearms Acquisition Certificate. They also confirmed the support of

firearms owners and enthusiasts for the safety education training — even some of the most skilled firearms users appreciated the chance to upgrade their skills and refresh their understanding of the new legislation and regulations.

The training sessions for the master trainers are scheduled to be completed before the end of May. It is estimated that there will be two or three sessions held in each province and territory, lasting anywhere between two and four days each. Approximately 25 to 75 trainers will attend each session.

continued on page 3

## 1992 Firearms Amnesty: A national success

The first Canada-wide Firearms Amnesty since 1978 concluded with excellent results. Reports from provinces and territories revealed that between November 1 and December 15, a total of 20,758 firearms were surrendered to police across the country. Another 9,020 firearms were submitted for registration. In addition, there were 8,509 prohibited weapons and other devices such as explosives, grenades and military shells turned in, along with 718,789 rounds of ammunition.



Photo by Ian Barrett.

Members of the Montreal police force display some of the weapons turned in between November 1 and December 15, 1992.

Ontario accounted for 54 percent of the firearms that were surrendered and registered, followed by Quebec with 14 percent, British Columbia with 11 percent and Alberta with 8 percent.

With new prohibited weapons regulations coming into effect last October, the amnesty presented an opportunity for Canadians to turn in unwanted guns and weapons as well as large-capacity cartridge magazines, stun guns, switchblades, ammunition, and explosives. Previously unregistered restricted weapons could also be registered without fear of prosecution for possession offences.

Canadians were informed of the amnesty through an extensive advertising campaign, including national television advertisements, a householder delivered to residences, and brochures available locally from police and firearms officers.

Canadian police forces are to be commended for their immense effort and support. The success of the six-week amnesty is due in large part to the excellent cooperation of the RCMP, provincial, territorial and municipal police forces and their respective firearms officers.

The provincial Attorneys General will determine which of the surrendered firearms are to be turned over to approved museums and forensic collections, or used for safety education training. The remaining firearms will be destroyed.

## Meet the Firearms Registration and Administration Section

The Firearms Registration and Administration Section (FRAS) of the RCMP works closely with the Firearms Control Task Group and plays a vital role in the administration of the firearms control program. One of its primary functions is to register restricted weapons and process Restricted Weapons Registration Certificates, which are issued by the Commissioner of the RCMP. However, FRAS is also responsible for several other important aspects of the firearms control program, such as:

- maintaining the national registry of valid registration certificates. The automated registry contains 1.1 million registration certificates, one for each registered restricted weapon. The database information is available to law enforcement agencies on a 24-hour basis.
- publishing and distribution of the National Firearms Manual. This manual is consulted by Chief Provincial/Territorial Firearms Officers (CP/TFOs), firearms officers and local firearms registrars on uniform guidelines regarding the administration of firearms-related matters. It also contains instructions of provincial authorities.
- designing and amending forms related to firearms control, such as the Firearms Acquisition Certificate (FAC) application, the FAC application to register a restricted weapon, registration certificates, permits to carry, and business permits. Most of the firearms forms must be prescribed by the Commissioner of the RCMP.
- administering the FAC and business permit systems in cooperation with CP/TFOs who provide the FRAS with monthly activity reports of the FAC and business permit applications processed and certificates issued. Provinces are reimbursed by the federal government for any deficits, according to terms of federal and provincial financial agreements.
- publishing the Commissioner's annual firearms report to the Solicitor General of Canada. This report provides statistics on the number of restricted weapons registered, FACs and permits issued, FACs refused or revoked, and the number of persons prohibited from possessing firearms, ammunition or explosives.

<b>Total</b>	
29,778	<b>Firearms surrendered or submitted for registration</b>
<b>Subtotals</b>	
3,724	Registered handguns surrendered
3,900	Unregistered handguns surrendered
7,460	Unregistered handguns submitted for registration
104	Registered restricted weapons other than handguns surrendered
242	Unregistered restricted weapons other than handguns surrendered
1,560	Unregistered restricted weapons other than handguns submitted for registration
19	Registered fully automatic firearms surrendered
564	Prohibited firearms surrendered (or submitted for deactivation)
12,205	Other firearms (e.g. long guns) surrendered
479	<b>Prohibited weapons other than firearms surrendered</b>
718,789	<b>Rounds of ammunition surrendered</b>
8,030	<b>Other items surrendered (e.g. grenades, explosives)</b>

## Reading up on large-capacity cartridge magazines

Under the Cartridge Magazine Control Regulations, which come into effect July 1, 1993, certain cartridge magazines that are capable of holding more than five or ten cartridges become prohibited weapons.

### Capacity Limits

- 10-shot magazines for semi-automatic handguns
- 5-shot magazines for centrefire semi-automatic rifles and shotguns, UZI and Ingram assault pistols, Partisan Avenger Auto Pistol and fully automatic firearms.

These limits do not apply to magazines for rimfire (.22 calibre) rifles, Lee Enfield and US M1 Garand rifles, or to magazines for non semi-automatic firearms such as pump, lever or bolt action rifles or shotguns.

Cartridge magazines that are over these limits are prohibited weapons and must be surrendered, destroyed or converted to the new limits, provided the modification is not easily removable. For more information, consult a local gunsmith or firearms dealer.

## Firearms Safety Education Training Program

from page 1

The master training session was piloted in March to ensure the teaching material met the needs of the instructors.

The safety education training course has three parts: classroom topics, a practical demonstration component, and a test. Where feasible, there may be live firing at a nearby range. Teaching aids, such as videos, will complement the course content. Course participants can expect to learn about the firearms legislation and regulations, and review such aspects as safe storage, transportation and handling, ammunition categories, actions and types of firearms, firing techniques and procedures, and the responsibilities of firearms owners and users.

The provincial and territorial firearms groups have a tremendous amount of

work ahead of them, and the federal government will assist by providing accurate, up-to-date information on the new firearms legislation and regulations. Another important role of the government is to make necessary adjustments to the course curriculum and manuals.

Once the proclamation date has passed for the firearms safety education training, a monitoring and audit mechanism will be in place for instructors to inform provincial bodies of any problems or requests for changes to the manual. Over the next five years, it is expected that close to one million Canadians will take the firearms safety education training course.

### Competition Rule

Special authorization to own large-capacity cartridge magazines may be given for use in specific shooting competitions designated by the Attorney General in the province in which the competition is held. For more information, contact the local registrar of firearms or Office of the Chief Firearms Officer in your province or territory.

### Magazine Exemptions

On February 1, 1993, amendments to the magazine regulations proposing that certain rare and historical magazines be exempted from the limits were tabled in Parliament. Amendments were also proposed to clarify acceptable magazine conversion methods. As the case has been for each of the firearms regulations, these proposals will be before Parliament for a period of 30 sitting days. These changes will come into effect along with the other cartridge magazines regulations on July 1, 1993.

#### The magazine exemptions include:

1. Any large-capacity cartridge magazine originally designed or manufactured for use in:
    - the semi-automatic "Charlton Rifle";
    - the fully automatic or semi-automatic "Farquharson Rifle";
    - the fully automatic "Huot Automatic Rifle";
  2. Any drum-type large-capacity cartridge magazine originally designed or manufactured for use in a firearm known as:
    - the .303 in. Lewis Mark 1 machine gun or any variant or modified version, including the Lewis Mark 1\*, Mark 2, Mark 2\*, Mark 3, Mark 4, Lewis SS and 30 in. Savage Lewis;
    - the .303 in. Vickers Mark 1 machine gun or any variant or modified version including the Mark 1\*, Mark 2, Mark 2\*, Mark 3, Mark 4, Mark 4B, Mark 5, Mark 6, Mark 6\* and Mark 7;
    - the Bren Light machine-gun or any variant or modified version including the Mark 1, Mark 2, Mark 2/1, Mark 3, and Mark 4.
  3. Any metallic-strip large-capacity cartridge magazine originally designed or manufactured for use in:
    - the Hotchkiss machine gun, Model 1895 or Model 1987 or any variant or modified version including the Hotchkiss machine gun Model 1900, Model 1909, Model 1914, and Model 1917; and
    - the Hotchkiss machine gun (Enfield), Number 2, Mark 1 and Mark 1\*.
  4. Any large-capacity cartridge magazine of the type known as the saddle-drum (*doppeltrommel* or *satteltrommel*) originally designed or manufactured for use in:
    - the fully automatic firearm known as the MG-13, MG-15, MG-17, MG-34, T6-200 or T6-220, or any variant or modified version.
  5. Any large-capacity cartridge magazine known as a belt-type magazine, consisting of a fabric or metal belt, originally designed or manufactured to feed cartridges into fully automatic firearms of a type that was in existence prior to 1945.
  6. Any large-capacity cartridge magazine known as the snail-drum (*schnecken-trommel*) magazine originally designed or manufactured for use in a handgun known as:
    - the Parabellum-Pistol, System Borchardt-Luger, Model 1900, or "Luger" or any variant or modified version including the Model 1902, Model 1904 (Marine), Model 1906, Model 1908, and Model 1908 (Artillery) pistols.
  7. Any large-capacity cartridge magazine originally designed or manufactured prior to 1910 for use in a firearm that is a semi-automatic handgun.
  8. Any large-capacity cartridge magazine originally designed or manufactured as an integral part of a firearm known as:
    - the Mauser Selbstladepistole C/96 ("broomhandle") or any variant or modified version, including the Model 1895, Model 1896, Model 1902, Model 1905, Model 1912, Model 1915, Model 1930, Model 1931, M711 and M712.
  9. Any large-capacity cartridge magazine originally designed or manufactured for use in the semi-automatic firearm that is a handgun known as:
    - the Webley and Scott Self-Loading Pistol, Model 1912 or Model 1915.
- Copies of the proposed amendments to the regulations may be obtained by writing to: Firearms Control Task Group.

## Get the facts about FACs

Laws governing firearms have been around for more than a century. The first version of what is now known as a Firearms Acquisition Certificate (FAC) was introduced in 1978. Since January 1993, though, tighter screening and greater controls have been in place for issuing FACs.

A Firearms Acquisition Certificate is needed to acquire firearms in Canada. It must be presented in order to purchase, borrow or trade a firearm, even if a firearm is received as a gift. Application forms for the Certificate are available from local police services. FACs cost \$50 and are good for five years. A valid FAC can be renewed prior to its expiry for \$25.

### Who can apply?

Since January, new applicants must be 18 years or older. However, the changes do not affect existing FAC holders, even if the holder is under 18 years old. Furthermore, after July 1, 1993, applicants must also establish that they have passed a firearms safety education training

### The last shall be first



On March 31, 1949, Newfoundland became the last province to join the Confederation of Canada. However, on February 3, 1993, the Newfoundland CPFO's office was the first to issue the new FAC (NF-93-1001151), which required the mandatory 28-day waiting period and \$50 fee. The FAC belongs to Peter J. Buffett of Fortune, and was processed through the Grand Bank Detachment of the RCMP. Mr. Buffett (middle), was personally presented with his FAC by C/Supt. Gordon Butt, RCMP Commanding Officer, (right) and W.H. (Buck) Orser, Chief Provincial Firearms Officer (left).

course or test, or have been certified as competent in the knowledge and obligations related to firearms ownership by a firearms officer. Persons under court prohibition orders may not apply for an FAC.

### What information is required?

The FAC Application form requests information in four parts. The first part deals with personal data, such as the name and address of the applicant. The second part covers personal history pertaining to prior criminal activity or mental illness.

In the third part, applicants must provide the names of two people who have known them for at least three years and who can confirm the information on the application. A description of individuals who may act as references is found on the instruction portion of the application form, or may be obtained from the police. An applicant must include a current photograph for identification. The FAC will reproduce this photograph.

### What happens to the FAC Application?

Once all of the required information has been submitted to a police agency with the completed application form, photograph, fees and proof of safety education (July 1993), a 28-day waiting period begins. This time allows the firearms officer to conduct a proper evaluation of the FAC application.

The new laws regarding FAC applications were designed to better screen out individuals who may present a danger to themselves or others. As an additional precaution, police officers are authorized to interview neighbours, community or social workers, a spouse, dependant, or other person who may know the applicant. The firearms officer may also request additional information in order to screen an application more thoroughly and to make an informed decision about whether to accept or refuse an FAC.

### Central Issuance Process

Police agencies will continue to receive application forms and investigate the applicant to determine whether an FAC should be issued. The applicant's complete file including photograph, application form, fee, results of the investigation report and the firearms officer's decision is forwarded to the office of the Chief Firearms Officer in the province or territory. The CP/TFO's office will then use a computer imaging information system to enter data from the application form and scan the signature and photo to reproduce the actual image on the FAC card. Each province and territory has an FAC computer information system which maintains its own database of FACs issued and refused.

### The FAC card

Approved applicants will receive a plastic card, similar in format to a credit card. It will display a photograph of the bearer, and the signatures of the bearer and authorizing officer. The card will have a number of security features. FACs issued for applicants who applied before January 1, 1993, will continue to be in the old paper format.

## Refusals and appeals

Police will notify an applicant in writing if an FAC application is refused, noting the reasons for the refusal and rules for appealing the decision. Appeals to a provincial court can be made in writing within 30 days of receiving notice of the refusal. In these cases, the applicant is required to arrange for a hearing before a justice.

## Minors Permits

Minors Permits can be issued to persons between the ages of 12 and 18 years to possess and use a firearm other than a restricted weapon. The Permit allows young people to lawfully participate in such activities as target practice, hunting or instruction in the use of firearms. Conditions of supervision are specified on each Permit and may vary according to the circumstances of the holder.

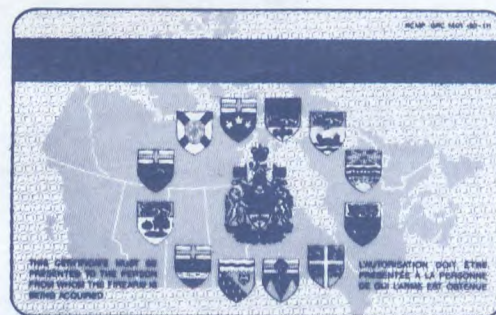
Young persons who hunt or trap to sustain themselves or their families may have a Permit with no conditions of supervision.

A Minors Permit is not needed when a young person is using a firearm under the direct and immediate supervision of a person who can lawfully possess that firearm.

Minors Permits are issued free of charge, but applicants must have the written consent of a parent or legal guardian.

## Restricted Weapons Users

Applicants who intend to possess or collect restricted weapons, such as handguns or restricted semi-automatic military rifles, must first obtain an FAC and then apply for a Restricted Weapon Registration Certificate. If they wish to use the firearm at a gun range or club, they must also obtain a permit to carry the restricted weapon to and from the site.



FIREARMS ACQUISITION CERTIFICATE - AUTORISATION D'ACQUISITION D'ARMES À FEU			
NAME - NOM		ISSUE DATE - EXPÉDITION	
Birth Date - Date de naissance		Height - Taille	Eye - Yeux
Sex - Sexe	Signature of Issuer - Signature de l'émissionnaire		
Signature of Holder - Signature du titulaire			
Ministry of Public Safety - Ministère de la Sécurité			
Canada			

*Firearms Acquisition Certificate*

## Special report

# Research on domestic homicides involving firearms

by Dennis Conly, Dansys Consultants

March 1992

This study identified common factors that exist in cases of domestic homicide involving firearms, and addressed various means to prevent further incidents. Many of the study's findings have implications for criminal justice and law enforcement policies.

Homicides in general have declined since 1975, as have domestic homicides involving firearms. Nonetheless, the serious nature of this crime will continue to encourage policy makers and law enforcement agencies to search for preventative measures.

A detailed examination of individual cases revealed several common factors in cases of domestic homicide involving

firearms. For instance, the accused is often male, about 38 years old, with a previous criminal record or awaiting trial, a history of alcohol or substance abuse, and probably economic difficulties. Often, the offence was committed when the accused and the victim were under the influence of alcohol and drugs. In many cases, there was third-party knowledge of previous violent disputes.

Perhaps one of the most striking findings was the high incidence of suicide or attempted suicide by the accused immediately following the homicide (47%), particularly in cases of husbands killing wives (70%).

This confirms that proactive, preventative measures are more effective in this type of crime than reactive responses by the criminal justice system such as creating harsher penalties to deter other offenders.

A number of suggestions were provided by Dansys Consultants in light of the new firearms legislation. These can be found in the research report under the headings The Issuance of Firearms Acquisition Certificates, Search and Seizure, and Prohibition.

Copies of the report may be obtained by writing to: Publications Coordinator, Department of Justice, Research Section, 222 Queen Street, Room 913, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H8.

## Safe storage regulations

The dawn of 1993 was marked by new regulations on the safe storage, display, handling and transportation of firearms.

This aspect of Canada's new gun control laws is essential to preventing firearm-related suicides, homicides, accidental deaths and injuries. Storing firearms securely will help reduce crimes committed with stolen weapons and curb the incidence of violent situations in the home. The safe storage standards are designed to be universally acceptable, and not complicated or expensive.

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### Safe storage

All firearms must be stored unloaded, except when actually in use.

**Non-restricted firearms**, such as most common hunting rifles and shotguns must be:

- unloaded;
- made inoperable by removing the bolt or bolt-carrier, or by locking with a security device such as a trigger or cable lock.

If the firearm is not locked, it must be stored in a locked container, gun cabinet or room.

**Restricted firearms** include handguns, registered automatic and converted automatic firearms, centrefire semi-automatic firearms with barrels shorter than 470 mm (18.5 inches), and other firearms that are declared restricted by order-in-council. These firearms must be:

- stored unloaded;
- protected by a locking device such as a trigger or cable lock, *and* stored in a secure container, gun cabinet or room.

A locking device is not required if the firearm is stored in a safe, vault or a room designed for the secure storage of restricted firearms.

### Safe display of firearms

**Non-restricted firearms**, when on display, must be:

- unloaded;
- rendered inoperable with a locking device or secured in a container, gun cabinet or room;
- not displayed with or readily accessible to live ammunition.

**Restricted firearms**, when on display in the home, must be:

- unloaded;
- rendered inoperable with a locking device;
- securely attached to a non-portable structure;
- not displayed with or readily accessible to live ammunition.

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### Secure rooms

The details of secure room construction are not specified in the regulations. However, a secure room generally should not have windows, but if it does, the windows should be protected by bars or strong mesh. A sturdy door equipped with a key-operated, deadbolt, or hasp-and-padlock combination is recommended. Door hinges and other hardware should be designed and installed in a way that prevents tampering or removal from the outside. Additional precautions are required if the room is designed or modified for storing restricted weapons that do not have locking devices. A burglar alarm system may be installed but this is not an adequate substitute for specified security precautions.

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### Storing ammunition

Ammunition may be stored with your firearm if the gun is kept in a locked container, gun cabinet or safe. Otherwise, it must be stored separate from the firearm.

### Handling

Firearms must not be loaded with live ammunition, except where they may be lawfully discharged, such as at a firing range or while hunting.

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### Transportation

All firearms must be unloaded when being transported. If a firearm is being transported in a vehicle, it must be kept out of sight and the vehicle locked unless an adult remains with the vehicle. Restricted weapons must be both individually locked and contained in a locked case.

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### Requirements for businesses

The regulations apply to all firearms owners, with the following exception of:

- those who hold firearms business permits or operate museums, and their employees, during the operation of their business or museum;
- police officers and federal or provincial public employees who require firearms in the course of their employment. Police are required to follow the storage and handling regulations at home unless they have written instructions from their supervisor to do otherwise;
- members of the Canadian Forces or the military of another country serving in Canada who require firearms in the course of their duties;
- companies who import, manufacture, repair or sell restricted and non-restricted firearms for police agencies or the Canadian Forces; and
- persons who have been issued a permit to carry a restricted weapon to protect life in accordance with the law.

These persons and businesses are subject to other legal controls, such as the *RCMP Act*, provincial police acts, and Restricted Weapons and Firearms Control Regulations, as well as military orders and regulations.

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### Using common sense

Information on the safe storage, display, handling and transportation of firearms is being incorporated into the proposed firearms safety training course curriculum. Above all, the key is safety, and most often all that is required is common sense. These regulations are intended to set standards and procedures that will be easy for firearms owners to meet but will make it difficult for children or unauthorized adults to obtain access to a firearm.

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## A matter of public service

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Last year, the Department of Justice worked closely with Publicité Martin, a large advertising agency based in Montréal, in the production of a televised public service announcement, which aired nationally in January and February of this year. It was aimed specifically at gun owners and users, and explained the new safe storage rules that came into effect on January 1, 1993.

The public service announcement was directed by Michel Brault, a leading cinematographer and director, and produced by Louis Morin of the Montréal-based production house "La Fabrique d'Images Limitée." World biathlon champion Myriam Bédard even made an appearance to promote the new firearms safe storage rules.

## Questions and Answers

- Q. I'm not sure what category my firearm falls into. Who can tell me if it is restricted?**
- A. Answers to any questions about the firearms regulations may be obtained from your local firearms registrar, firearms officer or police service.
- Q. I often take my guns to gun shows. What do I need to remember about display requirements?**
- A. A restricted firearm may be displayed outside the home only if it is unloaded and securely attached to the structure on which it is displayed by a chain or cable. You may unlock the firearm to allow a member of the public to handle it, provided this is done under your direct supervision. No live ammunition may be displayed with the firearm unless it is in a securely locked display case or container.
- Q. A firearm can't always be locked up. When do the regulations permit me to unlock the firearm?**
- A. The safety regulations do not apply when a firearm is actually being used for hunting or sporting activities, occupational duties, controlling predators or other animals, or firearms safety courses. Non-restricted firearms may also be temporarily stored without the ordinary security precautions if they are required for controlling predators or other animals. These firearms must still be kept unloaded and apart from ammunition.
- Q. How must ammunition be stored?**
- A. Usually, ammunition must be locked up or stored separately from firearms. This means that an unauthorized person, such as a child, should not be able to easily locate the firearm and the ammunition at the same time. If a firearm is kept inside a locked container or cabinet, however, the ammunition may be kept in the same container with it.
- Q. What if my vehicle doesn't lock and I'm by myself?**
- A. If your firearm is in a vehicle that cannot be locked (i.e. snowmobiles, ATVs), the firearm must be attended, or you will be liable under the law. If you leave the vehicle, you should take the firearm with you.

## Need more information?

If you are unclear on any of the new firearms control laws, contact your local firearms registrar, firearms officer or police service. They can provide you with brochures on the following topics:

- Firearms Acquisition Certificates
- Safe Storage, Display, Handling and Transportation
- Barrel Length and Antique Firearms
- Genuine Gun Collectors
- Weapons Prohibited and Restricted by Order-in-Council

The following resource materials are also available:

- Part III, Firearms and Offensive Weapons, *Criminal Code*
- Annual Firearms Report (1991)
- Weapons Prohibited or Restricted by Order-in-Council Reference Manual
- Copies of all of the firearms regulations

If this information is not available in your area, write to the Firearms Control Task Group, Department of Justice, 222 Queen Street, Room 954, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H8.

## Educational Resources

Several firearms training videos can now be obtained by the general public by writing to the Firearms Control Task Group, Department of Justice, 222 Queen Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H8. Facsimile: (613) 941-1991.

### Focus on Firearms Legislation

All the key components of the new legislation are summarized in this video, including new offences, sentencing and prohibition orders, barrel length, antique firearms, converted fully automatics, genuine gun collectors, new FAC rules, Minors Permits, and regulations concerning the safe storage, display, handling and transportation of firearms.

### Safe Storage, Display, Handling, and Transportation Regulations

For both firearms owners and the police, this video presents a visual, understandable explanation of firearms storage, display, handling and transportation regulations for both non-restricted and restricted firearms.

### Firearms Acquisition Certificates: Procedures

This video is an excellent tool for law enforcement officers responsible for the administration of FACs and Minors Permits. It provides a detailed step-by-step explanation of the firearms officer's role from an initial request for firearms, through the application process to the issuance or refusal of the FAC.

### Firearms Identification

Learn to identify various types of firearms. This video describes in detail the differences between non-restricted, restricted and prohibited firearms, and how they are classified under the *Criminal Code*. It will be of particular interest to the police, firearms business dealers and gunsmiths.

### Firearms Business Permits

How does a prospective firearms business obtain approval? Firearms business inspectors will be particularly interested in this video which tracks the application process from an initial telephone call from a prospective business, to the completion of forms, the inspection of the business, and finally, the approval or refusal of its application.

### Restricted Weapons Registration: Procedure and Permits

This video describes the procedures to be followed to register restricted weapons and issue related certificates and permits. It also highlights the role of the Commissioner of the RCMP and the RCMP Firearms Registration and

Administration Section (FRAS) in the registration process. This video will interest firearms registrars and firearms officers involved in the registration of restricted weapons.

### Search, Seizure and Prohibition Orders

The particular video is a detailed, yet clear definition of the *Criminal Code* provisions concerning the search and seizure of firearms, and how they can be used more effectively by police officers. It also explains the greater scope that has been given to the courts in issuing prohibition orders, and how police officers can use these legislative provisions more frequently in the interest of individual and public safety.

### Firearms Deactivation

A mainly technical, but simple explanation of deactivating firearms is provided in this video, which will be of particular interest to gunsmiths and police forensics experts. The examples use an Israeli I.M.I. "UZI" submachine gun and a 357 Magnum LLAMA Comanche 3 revolver, among others. A deactivation guide is provided with the video.

### Verification of Firearms Deactivation

This video provides a technical explanation on how to verify the deactivation of firearms, using the key examples of the previous video. The deactivation of other types of firearms and a simple deactivation guide are provided with the video. Those persons responsible for inspecting firearms for proper deactivation are sure to learn from this video.

### Genuine Gun Collectors

Do you want to become a genuine gun collector? This video outlines the new legal obligations that must be satisfied in order to collect restricted weapons. It also reviews how owners of converted fully automatics were allowed to keep these weapons prior to October 1, 1992.

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