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Canada Gazette, Part I, Volume 154, Number 47: GOVERNMENT NOTICES

November 21, 2020

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT, 1999

Ministerial Condition No. 20432

Ministerial condition

(Paragraph 84(1)(a) of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*)

Whereas the Minister of the Environment and the Minister of Health (the ministers) have assessed information pertaining to the substance 1-butanaminium, 4-amino-*N*-(2-hydroxy-3-sulfopropyl)-*N,N*-dimethyl-4-oxo-, *N*-coco alkyl derivs., inner salts, Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number 2041102-83-2;

And whereas the ministers suspect that the substance is toxic or capable of becoming toxic within the meaning of section 64 of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (the Act),

The Minister of the Environment, pursuant to paragraph 84(1)(a) of the Act, hereby permits the manufacture or import of the substance in accordance with the conditions of the following annex.

Jacqueline Gonçalves

Acting Assistant Deputy Minister

Science and Technology Branch

On behalf of the Minister of the Environment

ANNEX

Conditions

(Paragraph 84(1)(a) of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*)

1. The following definitions apply in these ministerial conditions:

“engineered hazardous waste landfill facility”

means a facility that is part of an overall integrated hazardous waste management system where wastes that do not require additional treatment or processing are sent and where hazardous materials are confined or controlled for the duration of their effective contaminating lifespan;

“notifier”

means the person who has, on June 19, 2020, provided to the Minister of the Environment the prescribed information concerning the substance, in accordance with subsection 81(1) of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*;

“substance”

means 1-butanaminium, 4-amino-*N*(2-hydroxy-3-sulfopropyl)-*N,N*-dimethyl-4-oxo-, *N*-coco alkyl derivs., inner salts, CAS Registry Number 204110283-2;

“waste”

means the effluents that result from rinsing equipment or vessels used for the substance, disposable vessels used for the substance, any spillage that contains the substance, the process effluents that contain the substance, and any residual quantity of the substance in any equipment or vessel; and

“wastewater system”

means any work or undertaking, at least part of which is located on land, that is used for the collection and deposit of wastewater, whether or not the wastewater is treated, and includes a site that contains a wastewater lagoon.

2. The notifier may manufacture or import the substance in accordance with the present ministerial conditions.

Restrictions

3. The notifier shall not manufacture or import the substance unless

(a) the concentration of butanamide, 4-(dimethylamino)-, *N*-coco alkyl derivs., CAS Registry Number 2041102-84-3, in the substance is equal to or less than 1.5% by weight; and

(b) the concentration of amines, coco alkyl, CAS Registry Number 61788-46-3, in the substance is equal to or less than 0.05% by weight.

Handling and disposal of the substance

4. (1) The notifier shall not release the substance or waste to the environment.

(2) The notifier must collect any waste in their physical possession or under their control and destroy or dispose of it in the following manner:

(a) when the quantity of the substance in the waste is less than 1.3 kilograms per site per day, the waste shall be released to a wastewater system or disposed of in accordance with paragraph (b);

(b) when the quantity of the substance in waste equals or exceeds 1.3 kilograms per site per day

(i) incineration in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction where the incineration facility is located, or

(ii) disposal in an engineered hazardous waste landfill facility, in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction where the facility is located, if it cannot be incinerated in accordance with subparagraph (i).

Environmental release

5. Where any release of the substance or waste to the environment occurs, the notifier shall immediately take all measures necessary to prevent any further release and to limit the dispersion of any release. Furthermore, the notifier shall, as soon as possible in the circumstances, inform the Minister of the Environment by contacting an enforcement officer designated under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*.

Other requirements

6. (1) The notifier shall, prior to transferring the physical possession or control of the substance or waste to any person

(a) inform the person to whom they transfer the substance or waste, in writing, of the terms of the present ministerial conditions; and

(b) obtain, prior to the first transfer of the substance or waste, written confirmation from this person that they were informed of the terms of the present ministerial conditions and agree to comply with sections 4 and 5.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply in relation to persons to whom the substance is transferred when it is contained in the following products:

(a) a consumer product to which the *Canada Consumer Product Safety Act* applies;

(b) a drug, device or cosmetic as defined in section 2 of the *Food and Drugs Act*; or

(c) a natural health product as defined in subsection 1(1) of the *Natural Health Products Regulations*.

7. The person who signs the written confirmation referred to in paragraph 6(1)(b) shall comply with sections 4 and 5 as if these sections referred to this person.

Record-keeping requirements

8. (1) The notifier shall maintain electronic or paper records, with any documentation supporting the validity of the information contained in these records, indicating

(a) the use of the substance;

(b) that butanamide, 4-(dimethylamino)-, *N*-coco alkyl derivs., CAS Registry Number 2041102-84-3, is present or not in the substance imported or manufactured, and if present, its concentration by weight;

(c) that amines, coco alkyl, CAS Registry Number 61788-46-3, is present or not in the substance imported or manufactured, and if present, its concentration by weight;

(d) the concentration by weight of the substance in imported or formulated products;

(e) the quantity of the substance that the notifier manufactures, imports, purchases, distributes, sells and uses;

(f) the name and address of each person to whom the notifier transfers the physical possession or control of the substance or waste, other than persons referred to in subsection 6(2);

(g) where quantity of the waste equals or exceeds 1.3 kilograms per site per day, the name and address of each person in Canada who disposed of the substance or of the waste for the notifier, the method used to do so and the quantities of the substance or waste shipped to that person; and

(h) the written confirmation referred to in paragraph 6(1)(b).

(2) The notifier shall maintain electronic or paper records mentioned in subsection (1) at their principal place of business in Canada, or at the principal place of business in Canada of their representative, for a period of at least five years after they are made.

Coming into force

9. The present ministerial conditions come into force on November 5, 2020.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT, 1999

Notice respecting the National Air Pollution Surveillance Program Memorandum of Understanding

The Memorandum of Understanding was published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part I, on October 6, 2018. It provided for a 60-day comment period. No comment was received from the public; some Provinces requested changes to the Memorandum of Understanding. A report summarizing the changes can be obtained from the Manager, Analysis and Air Quality Section,

Atmospheric Science and Technology Directorate, Science and Technology Branch, Department of the Environment, by email at ec.info-donnees-rnspa-naps-data-info.ec@canada.ca (<mailto:ec.info-donnees-rnspa-naps-data-info.ec@canada.ca>).

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

CRIMINAL CODE

Designation as fingerprint examiner

Pursuant to subsection 667(5) of the *Criminal Code*, I hereby designate the following persons of the Calgary Police Department as fingerprint examiners:

David Blackwood

Jacquelyn Boyd

Rebecca Coutu

Evaristo Cristancho

Chad Prescesky

Michel Rooney

James Weeks

Lindsay Westbury

Mark Weston

Ottawa, October 30, 2020

Trevor Bhupsingh

Acting Assistant Deputy Minister

Community Safety and Countering Crime Branch

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

CRIMINAL CODE

Designation as fingerprint examiner

Pursuant to subsection 667(5) of the *Criminal Code*, I hereby designate the following persons of the Ottawa Police Service as fingerprint examiners:

Melissa Albright

Yannik Bernard

Rachelle Fillion

Alana Fong

Tim Nolan

Ryan Smith

Jenn Tennant

Ottawa, October 30, 2020

Trevor Bhupsingh

Acting Assistant Deputy Minister

Community Safety and Countering Crime Branch

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

CRIMINAL CODE

Revocation of designation as fingerprint examiner

Pursuant to subsection 667(5) of the *Criminal Code*, I hereby revoke the designation of the following person of the Delta Police Department as a fingerprint examiner:

David Richard

Ottawa, October 30, 2020

Trevor Bhupsingh

Acting Assistant Deputy Minister

Community Safety and Countering Crime Branch

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

CRIMINAL CODE

Revocation of designation as fingerprint examiner

Pursuant to subsection 667(5) of the *Criminal Code*, I hereby revoke the designation of the following persons of the St. Thomas Police Service as fingerprint examiners:

James Peter Fast

Terri Lynn Hikele

Ottawa, October 30, 2020

Trevor Bhupsingh

Acting Assistant Deputy Minister

Community Safety and Countering Crime Branch

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

AERONAUTICS ACT

Interim Order Respecting Certain Requirements for Civil Aviation Due to COVID-19, No. 13

Whereas the annexed *Interim Order Respecting Certain Requirements for Civil Aviation Due to COVID-19, No. 13* is required to deal with a significant risk, direct or indirect, to aviation safety or the safety of the public;

Whereas the provisions of the annexed Order may be contained in a regulation made pursuant to sections 4.71 ^a and 4.9 ^b, paragraphs 7.6(1)(a) ^c and (b) ^d and section 7.7 ^e of the *Aeronautics Act* ^f;

And whereas, pursuant to subsection 6.41(1.2) ^g of that Act, the Minister of Transport has consulted with the persons and organizations that that Minister considers appropriate in the circumstances before making the annexed Order;

Therefore, the Minister of Transport, pursuant to subsection 6.41(1) ^g of the *Aeronautics Act* ^f, makes the annexed *Interim Order Respecting Certain Requirements for Civil Aviation Due to COVID-19, No. 13*.

Ottawa, November 10, 2020

Marc Garneau

Minister of Transport

Interim Order Respecting Certain Requirements for Civil Aviation Due to COVID-19, No. 13

Interpretation

Definitions

1 (1) The following definitions apply in this Interim Order.

aerodrome security personnel

has the same meaning as in section 3 of the *Canadian Aviation Security Regulations, 2012*.

(*personnel de sûreté de l'aérodrome*)

air carrier

means any person who operates a commercial air service under Subpart 1, 3, 4 or 5 of Part VII of the Regulations. (*transporteur aérien*)

checked baggage

has the same meaning as in section 3 of the *Canadian Aviation Security Regulations, 2012*.

(*bagages enregistrés*)

COVID-19

means the coronavirus disease 2019. (*COVID-19*)

document of entitlement

has the same meaning as in section 3 of the *Canadian Aviation Security Regulations, 2012*.

(*document d'autorisation*)

elevated temperature

means a temperature within the range set out in the standards. (*température élevée*)

foreign national

means a person who is not a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident and includes a stateless person. (*étranger*)

non-passenger screening checkpoint

has the same meaning as in section 3 of the *Canadian Aviation Security Regulations, 2012*. (*point de contrôle des non-passagers*)

passenger screening checkpoint

has the same meaning as in section 3 of the *Canadian Aviation Security Regulations, 2012*. (*point de contrôle des passagers*)

peace officer

has the same meaning as in section 3 of the *Canadian Aviation Security Regulations, 2012*. (*agent de la paix*)

Regulations

means the *Canadian Aviation Regulations*. (*Règlement*)

restricted area

has the same meaning as in section 3 of the *Canadian Aviation Security Regulations, 2012*. (*zone réglementée*)

screening officer

has the same meaning as in section 2 of the *Canadian Air Transport Security Authority Act*. (*agent de contrôle*)

standards

means the document entitled the *Transport Canada Temperature Screening Standards*, published by the Minister, as amended from time to time. (*normes*)

Interpretation

(2) Unless the context requires otherwise, all other words and expressions used in this Interim Order have the same meaning as in the Regulations.

Conflict

(3) In the event of a conflict between this Interim Order and the Regulations or the *Canadian Aviation Security Regulations, 2012*, the Interim Order prevails.

Definition of *face mask*

(4) For the purposes of this Interim Order, a ***face mask*** means any non-medical mask or face covering that meets all of the following requirements:

- (a) it is made of multiple layers of tightly woven materials such as cotton or linen;
- (b) it completely covers a person's nose, mouth and chin without gaping;
- (c) it can be secured to a person's head with ties or ear loops.

Face masks — lip reading

(5) Despite paragraph (4)(a), the portion of a face mask in front of a wearer's lips may be made of transparent material that permits lip reading if

- (a) the rest of the face mask is made of multiple layers of tightly woven materials such as cotton or linen; and
- (b) there is a tight seal between the transparent material and the rest of the face mask.

Notification**Federal, provincial and territorial measures**

2 (1) A private operator or air carrier operating a flight between two points in Canada or a flight to Canada departing from any other country must notify every person boarding the aircraft for the flight that they may be subject to a measure to prevent the spread of COVID-19 taken by the provincial or territorial government with jurisdiction where the destination aerodrome for that flight is located or by the federal government.

Quarantine Act Order — other country except United States

(2) A private operator or air carrier operating a flight to Canada departing from any other country except the United States must notify every foreign national boarding the aircraft for the flight that they may be prohibited from entering Canada under the Order made by the Governor General in Council, under the *Quarantine Act*, entitled *Minimizing the Risk of Exposure to COVID-19 in Canada Order (Prohibition of Entry into Canada from any Country other than the United States)*.

Quarantine Act Order — United States

(3) A private operator or air carrier operating a flight to Canada departing from the United States must notify every foreign national boarding the aircraft for the flight that they may be prohibited from entering Canada under the Order made by the Governor General in Council, under the *Quarantine Act*, entitled *Minimizing the Risk of Exposure to COVID-19 in Canada Order (Prohibition of Entry into Canada from the United States)*.

Quarantine plan

(4) A private operator or air carrier operating a flight to Canada departing from any other country must notify every person boarding the aircraft for the flight that, starting at 11:59:59 p.m. Eastern Standard Time on November 20, 2020, the person may be required, under an order made under section 58 of the *Quarantine Act*, to provide to the Minister of Health, before boarding the aircraft and by the electronic means specified by that Minister, a quarantine plan or contact information.

False declarations

(5) A private operator or air carrier operating a flight between two points in Canada or a flight to Canada departing from any other country must notify every person boarding the aircraft for the flight that they may be liable to a monetary penalty if they provide a confirmation referred to in subsection 3(1), (2) or (3) that they know to be false or misleading.

Confirmation

Federal, provincial and territorial measures

3 (1) Before boarding an aircraft for a flight between two points in Canada or a flight to Canada departing from any other country, every person must confirm to the private operator or air carrier operating the flight that they understand that they may be subject to a measure to prevent the spread of COVID-19 taken by the provincial or territorial government with jurisdiction where the destination aerodrome for that flight is located or by the federal government.

Quarantine Act Order — other country except United States

(2) Before boarding an aircraft for a flight to Canada departing from any other country except the United States, a foreign national must confirm to the private operator or air carrier operating the flight that, to the best of their knowledge, they are not prohibited from entering Canada under the Order referred to in subsection 2(2).

Quarantine Act Order — United States

(3) Before boarding an aircraft for a flight to Canada departing from the United States, a foreign national must confirm to the private operator or air carrier operating the flight that, to the best of their knowledge, they are not prohibited from entering Canada under the Order referred to in subsection 2(3).

False declaration

(4) A person must not provide a confirmation under subsection (1), (2) or (3) that they know to be false or misleading.

Exception

(5) A competent adult may provide a confirmation referred to in subsection (1), (2) or (3) on behalf of a person who is not a competent adult.

Prohibition

4 A private operator or air carrier operating a flight between two points in Canada or a flight to Canada departing from any other country must not permit a person to board the aircraft for the flight if the person is a competent adult and does not provide a confirmation that they are required to provide under subsection 3(1), (2) or (3).

Foreign Nationals

Prohibition

5 A private operator or air carrier must not permit a foreign national to board an aircraft for a flight that the private operator or air carrier operates to Canada departing from any other country.

Exception

6 Section 5 does not apply to a foreign national who is permitted to enter Canada under an order referred to in subsection 2(2) or (3).

Health Check

Non-application

7 Sections 8 to 10 do not apply to either of the following persons:

(a) a crew member;

(b) a person who provides a medical certificate certifying that any symptoms referred to in subsection 8(1) that they are exhibiting are not related to COVID-19.

Health check

8 (1) A private operator or air carrier must conduct a health check of every person boarding an aircraft for a flight that the private operator or air carrier operates by asking questions to verify whether they exhibit any of the following symptoms:

(a) a fever;

(b) a cough;

(c) breathing difficulties.

Notification

(2) A private operator or air carrier must notify every person boarding an aircraft for a flight that the private operator or air carrier operates that the person may not be permitted to board the aircraft if

(a) they exhibit a fever and a cough or a fever and breathing difficulties, unless they provide a medical certificate certifying that their symptoms are not related to COVID-19;

(b) they have, or suspect that they have, COVID-19;

(c) they have been denied permission to board an aircraft in the previous 14 days for a medical reason related to COVID-19; or

(d) in the case of a flight departing in Canada, they are the subject of a mandatory quarantine order as a result of recent travel or as a result of a local or provincial public health order.

Confirmation

(3) Every person boarding an aircraft for a flight that a private operator or air carrier operates must confirm to the private operator or air carrier that none of the following situations apply to them:

(a) the person has, or suspects that they have, COVID-19;

(b) the person has been denied permission to board an aircraft in the previous 14 days for a medical reason related to COVID-19;

(c) in the case of a flight departing in Canada, the person is the subject of a mandatory quarantine order as a result of recent travel or as a result of a local or provincial public health order.

False declaration — obligation of private operator or air carrier

(4) The private operator or air carrier must advise every person that they may be liable to a monetary penalty if they provide answers, with respect to the health check or a confirmation, that they know to be false or misleading.

False declaration — obligations of person

(5) A person who, under subsections (1) and (3), is subjected to a health check and is required to provide a confirmation must

- (a)** answer all questions; and
- (b)** not provide answers or a confirmation that they know to be false or misleading.

Exception

(6) A competent adult may answer all questions and provide a confirmation on behalf of a person who is not a competent adult and who, under subsections (1) and (3), is subjected to a health check and is required to give a confirmation.

Observations — private operator or air carrier

(7) During the boarding process for a flight that the private operator or air carrier operates, the private operator or air carrier must observe whether any person boarding the aircraft is exhibiting any symptoms referred to in subsection (1).

Prohibition

9 A private operator or air carrier must not permit a person to board an aircraft for a flight that the private operator or air carrier operates if

- (a)** the person's answers to the health check questions indicate that they exhibit
 - (i)** a fever and cough, or
 - (ii)** a fever and breathing difficulties;
- (b)** the private operator or air carrier observes that, as the person is boarding, they exhibit
 - (i)** a fever and cough, or
 - (ii)** a fever and breathing difficulties;
- (c)** the person's confirmation under subsection 8(3) indicates that one of the situations described in paragraphs 8(3)(a), (b) or (c) applies to that person; or
- (d)** the person is a competent adult and refuses to answer any of the questions asked of them under subsection 8(1) or to give the confirmation under subsection 8(3).

Period of 14 days

10 A person who is not permitted to board an aircraft under section 9 is not permitted to board another aircraft for a period of 14 days after the refusal, unless they provide a medical certificate certifying that any symptoms referred to in subsection 8(1) that they are exhibiting are not related to COVID-19.

Temperature Screening — Flights to Canada

Application

11 (1) Sections 12 to 19 apply to an air carrier operating a flight to Canada departing from any other country and to every person boarding an aircraft for such a flight.

Non-application

(2) Sections 12 to 19 do not apply to either of the following persons:

(a) an infant,

(b) a person who provides a medical certificate certifying that their elevated temperature is not related to COVID-19.

Requirement

12 (1) Subject to subsection 19(2), an air carrier must conduct a temperature screening of every person boarding an aircraft for a flight that the air carrier operates. The screening must be conducted using equipment that complies with the standards and conducted according to the procedures set out in the standards.

Second screening

(2) The air carrier must conduct a second temperature screening if the first temperature screening indicates that the person has an elevated temperature. The second temperature screening must be conducted using equipment that complies with the standards and conducted according to the procedures set out in the standards.

Notification

13 (1) An air carrier must notify every person boarding an aircraft for a flight that the air carrier operates that they may not be permitted to board an aircraft for a flight to Canada for a period of 14 days if the temperature screening conducted under subsection 12(2) indicates that they have an elevated temperature, unless they provide a medical certificate certifying that their elevated temperature is not related to COVID-19.

Confirmation

(2) Before boarding an aircraft for a flight, every person must confirm to the air carrier operating the flight that they understand that they may not be permitted to board an aircraft for a flight to Canada for a period of 14 days if the temperature screening conducted under subsection 12(2) indicates that they have an elevated temperature, unless they provide a medical certificate certifying that their elevated temperature is not related to COVID-19.

Prohibition — elevated temperature

14 (1) If the temperature screening conducted under subsection 12(2) indicates that the person has an elevated temperature, the air carrier must

(a) not permit the person to board the aircraft; and

(b) notify the person that they are not permitted to board another aircraft for a flight to Canada for a period of 14 days after the refusal, unless they provide a medical certificate certifying that their elevated temperature is not related to COVID-19.

Prohibition — refusal

(2) If a person refuses to be subjected to a temperature screening, the air carrier must not permit the person to board the aircraft.

Period of 14 days

15 A person who is not permitted to board an aircraft under section 14 is not permitted to board another aircraft for a flight to Canada for a period of 14 days after the refusal, unless they provide a medical certificate certifying that their elevated temperature is not related to COVID-19.

Requirement — equipment

16 An air carrier must calibrate and maintain the equipment that it uses to conduct temperature screenings under subsection 12(2) to ensure that the equipment is in proper operating condition.

Requirement — training

17 An air carrier must ensure that the person using the equipment to conduct temperature screenings under subsection 12(2) has been trained to operate that equipment and interpret the data that it produces.

Record keeping — equipment

18 (1) An air carrier must keep a record of the following information in respect of each flight it operates:

- (a)** the number of persons who were not permitted to board the aircraft under paragraph 14(1) (a);
- (b)** the date and flight number;
- (c)** the make and model of the equipment that the air carrier used to conduct the temperature screenings under subsection 12(2);
- (d)** the date and time that that equipment was last calibrated and last maintained, as well as the name of the person who performed the calibration or maintenance; and
- (e)** the results of the last calibration and the activities performed during the last maintenance of that equipment, including any corrective measures taken.

Record keeping — training

(2) An air carrier must keep a record of the name of every person who has received training under section 17, as well as the contents of the training.

Retention period

(3) The air carrier must retain the records referred to in subsection (1) for a period of 90 days after the day of the flight.

Ministerial access

(4) The air carrier must make the records referred to in subsections (1) and (2) available to the Minister on request.

Definition of *authorized person*

19 (1) For the purposes of this section, *authorized person* means a person authorized by a competent authority to conduct temperature screenings at an aerodrome located outside of Canada.

Exception

(2) An air carrier may rely on an authorized person to conduct the temperature screening under subsection 12(1), in which case subsection 12(2) and sections 13, 14, and 16 to 18 do not apply to that air carrier.

Notification

(3) The air carrier must notify every person boarding the aircraft for the flight that they are not permitted to board an aircraft for a flight to Canada for a period of 14 days if the temperature screening indicates that they have an elevated temperature, unless they provide a medical certificate certifying that their elevated temperature is not related to COVID-19.

Period of 14 days

(4) If the temperature screening indicates that a person has an elevated temperature, that person is not permitted to board an aircraft for a flight to Canada for a period of 14 days after the temperature screening, unless they provide a medical certificate certifying that their elevated temperature is not related to COVID-19.

Equipment

(5) The air carrier must ensure that the equipment used to conduct those temperature screenings is calibrated and maintained so that the equipment is in proper operating condition.

Temperature Screening — Aerodromes in Canada

Definition of *screening authority*

20 (1) For the purposes of this section and sections 21 to 31, *screening authority* has the same meaning as in section 3 of the *Canadian Aviation Security Regulations, 2012*.

Application

(2) Sections 21 to 31 apply to all of the following persons:

- (a) a person entering a restricted area within an air terminal building at an aerodrome listed in Schedule 1 from a non-restricted area;
- (b) a person undergoing a screening at a non-passenger screening checkpoint outside an air terminal building at an aerodrome listed in Schedule 1;
- (c) the operator of an aerodrome listed in Schedule 1;
- (d) a screening authority at an aerodrome listed in Schedule 1;
- (e) an air carrier operating a flight departing from an air terminal building at an aerodrome listed in Schedule 1.

Non-application

(3) Sections 21 to 31 do not apply to any of the following persons:

- (a) an infant;
- (b) a person who provides a medical certificate certifying that their elevated temperature is not related to COVID-19;
- (c) a member of emergency response provider personnel who is responding to an emergency;
- (d) a peace officer who is responding to an emergency.

Requirement

21 A person entering a restricted area within an air terminal building from a non-restricted area within the air terminal building must do so at a passenger screening checkpoint or non-passenger screening checkpoint.

Requirement — temperature screening

22 (1) A screening authority must conduct a temperature screening of every person who presents themselves at a passenger screening checkpoint or non-passenger screening checkpoint within an air terminal building for the purpose of entering a restricted area from a non-restricted area and of every person undergoing a screening at a non-passenger screening checkpoint outside an air terminal building. The screening must be conducted using equipment that complies with the standards and conducted according to the procedures set out in the standards.

Second screening

(2) Following a rest period of 10 minutes, the screening authority must conduct a second temperature screening if the first temperature screening indicates that the person has an elevated temperature. The second temperature screening must be conducted using equipment that complies with the standards and conducted according to the procedures set out in the standards.

Notification — consequence of elevated temperature

23 (1) An air carrier must notify every person, other than a crew member, who intends to board an aircraft for a flight that the air carrier operates that they may not be permitted to board an aircraft for a flight originating in Canada and that they must not enter a restricted area at any aerodrome in Canada for a period of 14 days if the temperature screening conducted under subsection 22(2) indicates that they have an elevated temperature, unless they provide a medical certificate certifying that their elevated temperature is not related to COVID-19.

Confirmation — consequence of elevated temperature

(2) Before passing beyond a passenger screening checkpoint to board an aircraft for a flight, every person other than a crew member must confirm to the air carrier operating the flight that they understand that they may not be permitted to board an aircraft for a flight originating in Canada and that they must not enter a restricted area at any aerodrome in Canada for a period of 14 days if the temperature screening conducted under subsection 22(2) indicates that they have an elevated temperature, unless they provide a medical certificate certifying that their elevated temperature is not related to COVID-19.

Prohibition — elevated temperature

24 (1) If the temperature screening conducted under subsection 22(2) indicates that the person has an elevated temperature, the screening authority must

(a) deny the person entry to the restricted area; and

(b) notify the person that they are not permitted to board an aircraft for a flight originating in Canada or enter a restricted area at any aerodrome in Canada for a period of 14 days after the denial, unless they provide a medical certificate certifying that their elevated temperature is not related to COVID-19.

Prohibition — refusal

(2) If a person refuses to be subjected to a temperature screening, the screening authority must deny them entry to the restricted area.

Period of 14 days

25 A person who is denied entry to the restricted area under section 24 is not permitted to enter a restricted area at any aerodrome in Canada for a period of 14 days after the denial, unless they provide a medical certificate certifying that their elevated temperature is not related to COVID-19.

Denial — person intending to board aircraft

26 (1) If, under section 24, a screening authority denies entry to a restricted area to a person who intends to board an aircraft for a flight, other than a crew member, the screening authority must, for the purpose of paragraph 26(4)(a), notify the air carrier operating the flight that that person has been denied entry to the restricted area and provide the person's name and flight number to the air carrier.

Denial — person not intending to board aircraft

(2) If, under section 24, a screening authority denies entry to a restricted area to a person who does not intend to board an aircraft for a flight, the screening authority must, for the purpose of subsection 26(5), provide the following information to the operator of the aerodrome:

- (a) the person's name as it appears on their document of entitlement;
- (b) the number or identifier of the person's document of entitlement; and
- (c) the reason why the person was denied entry to the restricted area.

Denial — crew member

(3) If, under section 24, a screening authority denies entry to a restricted area to a crew member, the screening authority must provide the information referred to in subsection (2) to the air carrier for the purpose of allowing the air carrier to assign a replacement crew member, if necessary.

Denial — air carrier requirements

(4) An air carrier that has been notified under subsection (1) must

- (a) ensure that the person is directed to a location where they can retrieve their checked baggage, if applicable; and
- (b) if the person is escorted to a location where they can retrieve their checked baggage, ensure that the escort wears a face mask and maintains a distance of at least two metres between themselves and the person.

Denial — aerodrome operator requirement

(5) The operator of an aerodrome that has been notified under subsection (2) must suspend the person's restricted area entry privileges for a period of 14 days after the person was denied entry to the restricted area, unless the person provides a medical certificate certifying that their elevated temperature is not related to COVID-19.

Prohibition — restricted area

(6) If, under section 24, a screening authority denies entry to a restricted area to a crew member or to a person who does not intend to board an aircraft for a flight, the crew member or that person must not present themselves at a passenger screening checkpoint or non-passenger screening checkpoint at any aerodrome for the purpose of entering a restricted area for a period of 14 days after the denial, unless they provide a medical certificate certifying that their elevated temperature is not related to COVID-19.

Requirement — equipment

27 A screening authority must ensure that the equipment that it uses to conduct temperature screenings under section 22 is calibrated and maintained so that the equipment is in proper operating condition.

Requirement — training

28 A screening authority must ensure that the person using the equipment to conduct temperature screenings under section 22 has been trained to operate that equipment and interpret the data that it produces.

Record keeping — equipment

29 (1) A screening authority must keep a record of the following information with respect to any temperature screening it conducts:

- (a) the number of persons who are denied entry under paragraph 24(1)(a) at a passenger screening checkpoint;
- (b) the number of persons who are denied entry under paragraph 24(1)(a) at a non-passenger screening checkpoint;
- (c) the flight number of any person who is denied entry under paragraph 24(1)(a) at a passenger screening checkpoint and the date on which the person was denied entry;
- (d) the make and model of the equipment that the screening authority uses to conduct the temperature screenings under section 22;
- (e) the date and time when that equipment was calibrated and maintained, as well as the name of the person who performed the calibration or maintenance; and
- (f) the results of the calibration and the activities performed during the maintenance of that equipment, including any corrective measures taken.

Record keeping — training

(2) The screening authority must keep a record of the name of every person who has received training under section 28, as well as the contents of the training.

Ministerial access

(3) The screening authority must make the records referred to in subsections (1) and (2) available to the Minister on request.

Temperature screening facilities

30 The operator of an aerodrome must make facilities available for temperature screening that are accessible without having to enter a restricted area.

Requirement — air carrier representative

31 An air carrier must ensure that the screening authority at the aerodrome has been provided with the name and telephone number of the on-duty representative of the air carrier for the purpose of facilitating the return of checked baggage to persons who are denied entry to a restricted area under section 24.

Face Masks

Non-application

32 (1) Sections 33 to 38 do not apply to any of the following persons:

- (a) a child who is less than two years of age;
- (b) a child who is at least two years of age but less than six years of age who is unable to tolerate wearing a face mask;
- (c) a person who provides a medical certificate certifying that they are unable to wear a face mask for a medical reason;
- (d) a person who is unconscious;
- (e) a person who is unable to remove their face mask without assistance;
- (f) a crew member;
- (g) a gate agent.

Face mask readily available

(2) An adult responsible for a child who is at least two years of age but less than six years of age must ensure that a face mask is readily available to the child prior to boarding an aircraft for a flight.

Wearing of face mask

(3) An adult responsible for a child must ensure that the child wears a face mask when wearing one is required under section 35 and complies with any instructions given by a gate agent under section 36 if the child

- (a) is at least two years of age but less than six years of age and is able to tolerate wearing a face mask; or
- (b) is at least six years of age.

Notification

33 A private operator or air carrier must notify every person who intends to board an aircraft for a flight that the private operator or air carrier operates that the person must

- (a) be in possession of a face mask prior to boarding;
- (b) wear the face mask at all times during the boarding process, during the flight and from the moment the doors of the aircraft are opened until the person enters the air terminal building; and
- (c) comply with any instructions given by a gate agent or a crew member with respect to wearing a face mask.

Obligation to possess face mask

34 Every person who is at least six years of age must be in possession of a face mask prior to boarding an aircraft for a flight.

Wearing of face mask — persons

35 (1) Subject to subsections (2) to (3), a private operator or air carrier must require a person to wear a face mask at all times during the boarding process and during a flight that the private operator or air carrier operates.

Exceptions — person

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply

- (a)** when the safety of the person could be endangered by wearing a face mask;
- (b)** when the person is drinking, eating or taking oral medications;
- (c)** when a gate agent or a crew member authorizes the removal of the face mask to address unforeseen circumstances or the person's special needs; or
- (d)** when a gate agent, a member of the aerodrome security personnel or a crew member authorizes the removal of the face mask to verify the person's identity.

Exceptions — flight deck

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to any of the following persons when they are on the flight deck:

- (a)** a Department of Transport air carrier inspector;
- (b)** an inspector of the civil aviation authority of the state where the aircraft is registered;
- (c)** an employee of the private operator or air carrier who is not a crew member and who is performing their duties;
- (d)** a pilot, flight engineer or flight attendant employed by a wholly owned subsidiary or a code share partner of the air carrier;
- (e)** a person who has expertise related to the aircraft, its equipment or its crew members and who is required to be on the flight deck to provide a service to the private operator or air carrier.

Compliance

36 A person must comply with any instructions given by a gate agent, a member of the aerodrome security personnel or a crew member with respect to wearing a face mask.

Prohibition — private operator or air carrier

37 A private operator or air carrier must not permit a person to board an aircraft for a flight that the private operator or air carrier operates if

- (a)** the person is not in possession of a face mask; or

(b) the person refuses to comply with an instruction given by a gate agent or a crew member with respect to wearing a face mask.

Refusal to comply

38 If, during a flight that a private operator or air carrier operates, a person refuses to comply with an instruction given by a crew member with respect to wearing a face mask, the private operator or air carrier must

(a) keep a record of

(i) the date and flight number,

(ii) the person's name and contact information,

(iii) the person's seat number, and

(iv) the circumstances related to the refusal to comply; and

(b) inform the Minister as soon as feasible of any record created under paragraph (a).

Wearing of face mask — crew member

39 (1) Subject to subsections (2) to (3), a private operator or air carrier must require a crew member to wear a face mask at all times during the boarding process and during a flight that the private operator or air carrier operates.

Exceptions — crew member

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply

(a) when the safety of the crew member could be endangered by wearing a face mask;

(b) when the wearing of a face mask by the crew member could interfere with operational requirements or the safety of the flight; or

(c) when the crew member is drinking, eating or taking oral medications.

Exception — flight deck

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to a crew member who is a flight crew member when they are on the flight deck.

Wearing of face mask — gate agent

40 (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), a private operator or air carrier must require a gate agent to wear a face mask during the boarding process for a flight that the private operator or air carrier operates.

Exceptions

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply

(a) when the safety of the gate agent could be endangered by wearing a face mask; or

(b) when the gate agent is drinking, eating or taking oral medications.

Exception — physical barrier

(3) During the boarding process, subsection (1) does not apply to a gate agent if the gate agent is separated from any other person by a physical barrier that allows the gate agent and the other person to interact and reduces the risk of exposure to COVID-19.

Deplaning

Non-application

41 (1) Section 42 does not apply to any of the following persons:

- (a) a child who is less than two years of age;
- (b) a child who is at least two years of age but less than six years of age who is unable to tolerate wearing a face mask;
- (c) a person who provides a medical certificate certifying that they are unable to wear a face mask for a medical reason;
- (d) a person who is unconscious;
- (e) a person who is unable to remove their face mask without assistance;
- (f) a person who is on a flight that originates in Canada and is destined to another country.

Wearing of face mask

(2) An adult responsible for a child must ensure that the child wears a face mask when wearing one is required under section 42 if the child

- (a) is at least two years of age but less than six years of age and is able to tolerate wearing a face mask; or
- (b) is at least six years of age.

Wearing of face mask — person

42 A person who is on board an aircraft must wear a face mask at all times from the moment the doors of the aircraft are opened until the person enters the air terminal building, including by a passenger loading bridge.

Screening Authority

Definition of *screening authority*

43 (1) For the purposes of sections 44 and 47, ***screening authority*** means a person responsible for the screening of persons and goods at an aerodrome set out in the schedule to the *CATSA Aerodrome Designation Regulations* or at any other place designated by the Minister under

subsection 6(1.1) of the *Canadian Air Transport Security Authority Act*.

Non-application

(2) Sections 44 to 47 do not apply to any of the following persons:

- (a)** a child who is less than two years of age;
- (b)** a child who is at least two years of age but less than six years of age who is unable to tolerate wearing a face mask;
- (c)** a person who provides a medical certificate certifying that they are unable to wear a face mask for a medical reason;
- (d)** a person who is unconscious;
- (e)** a person who is unable to remove their face mask without assistance;
- (f)** a member of emergency response provider personnel who is responding to an emergency;
- (g)** a peace officer who is responding to an emergency.

Wearing of face mask

(3) An adult responsible for a child must ensure that the child wears a face mask when wearing one is required under subsection 44(2) and removes it when required by a screening officer to do so under subsection 44(3) if the child

- (a)** is at least two years of age but less than six years of age and is able to tolerate wearing a face mask; or
- (b)** is at least six years of age.

Requirement — passenger screening checkpoint

44 (1) A screening authority must notify a person who is subject to screening at a passenger screening checkpoint that they must wear a face mask at all times during screening.

Wearing of face mask — person

(2) Subject to subsection (3), a person who is the subject of screening referred to in subsection (1) must wear a face mask at all times during screening.

Requirement to remove face mask

(3) A person who is required by a screening officer to remove their face mask during screening must do so.

Wearing of face mask — screening officer

(4) A screening officer must wear a face mask at a passenger screening checkpoint when conducting the screening of a person if, during the screening, the screening officer is two metres or less from the person being screened.

Requirement — non-passenger screening checkpoint

45 (1) A person who presents themselves at a non-passenger screening checkpoint to enter into a restricted area must wear a face mask at all times.

Wearing of face mask — screening officer

(2) Subject to subsection (3), a screening officer must wear a face mask at all times at a non-passenger screening checkpoint.

Exceptions

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply

(a) when the safety of the screening officer could be endangered by wearing a face mask; or

(b) when the screening officer is drinking, eating or taking oral medications.

Exception — physical barrier

46 Sections 44 and 45 do not apply to a person, including a screening officer, if the person is two metres or less from another person and both persons are separated by a physical barrier that allows them to interact and reduces the risk of exposure to COVID-19.

Prohibition — passenger screening checkpoint

47 (1) A screening authority must not permit a person who has been notified to wear a face mask and refuses to do so to pass beyond a passenger screening checkpoint into a restricted area.

Prohibition — non-passenger screening checkpoint

(2) A screening authority must not permit a person who refuses to wear a face mask to pass beyond a non-passenger screening checkpoint into a restricted area.

Designated Provisions

Designation

48 (1) The provisions of this Interim Order set out in column 1 of Schedule 2 are designated as provisions the contravention of which may be dealt with under and in accordance with the procedure set out in sections 7.7 to 8.2 of the Act.

Maximum amounts

(2) The amounts set out in column 2 of Schedule 2 are the maximum amounts of the penalty payable in respect of a contravention of the designated provisions set out in column 1.

Notice

(3) A notice referred to in subsection 7.7(1) of the Act must be in writing and must specify

(a) the particulars of the alleged contravention;

(b) that the person on whom the notice is served or to whom it is sent has the option of paying the amount specified in the notice or filing with the Tribunal a request for a review of the alleged contravention or the amount of the penalty;

(c) that payment of the amount specified in the notice will be accepted by the Minister in satisfaction of the amount of the penalty for the alleged contravention and that no further proceedings under Part I of the Act will be taken against the person on whom the notice in respect of that contravention is served or to whom it is sent;

(d) that the person on whom the notice is served or to whom it is sent will be provided with an opportunity consistent with procedural fairness and natural justice to present evidence before the Tribunal and make representations in relation to the alleged contravention if the person files a request for a review with the Tribunal; and

(e) that the person on whom the notice is served or to whom it is sent will be considered to have committed the contravention set out in the notice if they fail to pay the amount specified in the notice and fail to file a request for a review with the Tribunal within the prescribed period.

Repeal

49 The *Interim Order Respecting Certain Requirements for Civil Aviation Due to COVID-19, No. 12*, made on November 4, 2020, is repealed.

SCHEDULE 1

(Subsection 20(2))

Aerodromes

Name	ICAO Location Indicator
Calgary International Airport	CYYC
Edmonton International Airport	CYEG
Halifax / Robert L. Stanfield International Airport	CYHZ
Kelowna International Airport	CYLW
Montréal / Pierre Elliott Trudeau International Airport	CYUL
Ottawa / Macdonald-Cartier International Airport	CYOW
Québec / Jean Lesage International Airport	CYQB
Regina International Airport	CYQR

Saskatoon / John G. Diefenbaker International Airport	CYXE
St. John's International Airport	CYYT
Toronto / Billy Bishop Toronto City Airport	CYTZ
Toronto / Lester B. Pearson International Airport	CYYZ
Vancouver International Airport	CYVR
Victoria International Airport	CYYJ
Winnipeg / James Armstrong Richardson International Airport	CYWG

SCHEDULE 2

(Subsections 48(1) and (2))

Designated Provisions

Column 1 Designated Provision	Column 2 Maximum Amount of Penalty (\$)	
	Individual	Corporation
Subsection 2(1)	5,000	25,000
Subsection 2(2)	5,000	25,000
Subsection 2(3)	5,000	25,000
Subsection 2(4)	5,000	25,000
Subsection 2(5)	5,000	25,000
Subsection 3(1)	5,000	
Subsection 3(2)	5,000	
Subsection 3(3)	5,000	
Subsection 3(4)	5,000	
Section 4	5,000	25,000
Section 5	5,000	25,000
Subsection 8(1)	5,000	25,000

Subsection 8(2)	5,000	25,000
Subsection 8(3)	5,000	
Subsection 8(4)	5,000	25,000
Subsection 8(5)	5,000	
Subsection 8(7)	5,000	25,000
Section 9	5,000	25,000
Section 10	5,000	
Subsection 12(1)		25,000
Subsection 12(2)		25,000
Subsection 13(1)		25,000
Subsection 13(2)	5,000	
Subsection 14(1)		25,000
Subsection 14(2)		25,000
Section 15	5,000	
Section 16		25,000
Section 17		25,000
Subsection 18(1)		25,000
Subsection 18(2)		25,000
Subsection 18(3)		25,000
Subsection 18(4)		25,000
Subsection 19(3)		25,000
Subsection 19(4)	5,000	
Subsection 19(5)		25,000
Section 21	5,000	
Subsection 22(1)		25,000
Subsection 22(2)		25,000

Subsection 23(1)		25,000
Subsection 23(2)	5,000	
Subsection 24(1)		25,000
Subsection 24(2)		25,000
Section 25	5,000	
Subsection 26(1)		25,000
Subsection 26(2)		25,000
Subsection 26(3)		25,000
Subsection 26(4)		25,000
Subsection 26(5)		25,000
Subsection 26(6)	5,000	
Section 27		25,000
Section 28		25,000
Subsection 29(1)		25,000
Subsection 29(2)		25,000
Subsection 29(3)		25,000
Section 30		25,000
Section 31		25,000
Subsection 32(2)	5,000	
Subsection 32(3)	5,000	
Section 33	5,000	25,000
Section 34	5,000	
Subsection 35(1)	5,000	25,000
Section 36	5,000	
Section 37	5,000	25,000
Section 38	5,000	25,000

Subsection 39(1)	5,000	25,000
Subsection 40(1)	5,000	25,000
Subsection 41(2)	5,000	
Section 42	5,000	
Subsection 43(3)	5,000	
Subsection 44(1)		25,000
Subsection 44(2)	5,000	
Subsection 44(3)	5,000	
Subsection 44(4)	5,000	
Subsection 45(1)	5,000	
Subsection 45(2)	5,000	
Subsection 47(1)		25,000
Subsection 47(2)		25,000

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

Appointment opportunities

We know that our country is stronger — and our government more effective — when decision-makers reflect Canada’s diversity. The Government of Canada has implemented an appointment process that is transparent and merit-based, strives for gender parity, and ensures that Indigenous peoples and minority groups are properly represented in positions of leadership. We continue to search for Canadians who reflect the values that we all embrace: inclusion, honesty, fiscal prudence, and generosity of spirit. Together, we will build a government as diverse as Canada.

We are equally committed to providing a healthy workplace that supports one’s dignity, self-esteem and the ability to work to one’s full potential. With this in mind, all appointees will be expected to take steps to promote and maintain a healthy, respectful and harassment-free work environment.

The Government of Canada is currently seeking applications from diverse and talented Canadians from across the country who are interested in the following positions.

Current opportunities

The following opportunities for appointments to Governor in Council positions are currently open for applications. Every opportunity is open for a minimum of two weeks from the date of posting on the [Governor in Council appointments website \(https://www.canada.ca/en/privy-council/topics/appointments/governor-council.html\)](https://www.canada.ca/en/privy-council/topics/appointments/governor-council.html).

Governor in Council appointment opportunities

Position	Organization	Closing date
Member	Atlantic Pilotage Authority Canada	
President and Chief Executive Officer	Atomic Energy of Canada Limited	
Member	Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority	
Director	Business Development Bank of Canada	
Director — Board Risk Committee Chairperson	Business Development Bank of Canada	
President and Chief Executive Officer	Canada Development Investment Corporation	
Commissioner for Employers	Canada Employment Insurance Commission	
President and Chief Executive Officer	Canada Lands Company Limited	
President	Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	
Member of the Board of Directors	Canada Post	
Member (Federal)	Canada—Newfoundland and Labrador Offshore Petroleum Board	
President	Canadian Commercial Corporation	
Member	Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board	
Commissioner (full-time), Commissioner (part-time)	Canadian Energy Regulator	
Director	Canadian Energy Regulator	
Chief Commissioner	Canadian Grain Commission	
Commissioner	Canadian Grain Commission	
Member	Canadian Human Rights Tribunal	
Chairperson	Canadian International Trade Tribunal	

Chairperson	Canadian Museum of History
Director	Canadian Museum of History
Permanent Member	Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission
Chairperson	Canadian Transportation Agency
Temporary Member	Canadian Transportation Agency
Chief Administrator	Courts Administration Service
Director	Farm Credit Canada
Chairperson	Federal Public Sector Labour Relations and Employment Board
Vice-Chairperson	Federal Public Sector Labour Relations and Employment Board
Director	Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation
Chairperson	Great Lakes Pilotage Authority Canada
Director (Federal)	Hamilton-Oshawa Port Authority
Member, Northwest Territories	Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada
Assistant Deputy Chairperson	Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada
Commissioner	Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
Member (appointment to roster)	International Trade and International Investment Dispute Settlement Bodies
Chairperson	The Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Incorporated
Chairperson	Laurentian Pilotage Authority Canada
Chairperson	Marine Atlantic Inc.
Member	Military Police Complaints Commission of Canada
Chairperson	Military Police Complaints Commission of Canada
Director (Federal)	Nanaimo Port Authority
Member	National Arts Centre Corporation
Secretary	National Battlefields Commission

Member	National Seniors Council
Member	Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada
Veterans' Ombudsman	Office of the Veterans Ombudsman
Member	Payments in Lieu of Taxes Dispute Advisory Panel
Chairperson	Polar Knowledge Canada
Member	Polar Knowledge Canada
President	Polar Knowledge Canada
Director	Public Sector Pension Investment Board
Commissioner	Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission
Member	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
President	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
Registrar	Supreme Court of Canada
Member	Telefilm Canada
Chairperson and Member	Transportation Appeal Tribunal of Canada
Member	Transportation Appeal Tribunal of Canada
Vice-Chairperson	Transportation Appeal Tribunal of Canada

Footnotes

- a S.C. 2004, c. 15, s. 5
- b S.C. 2014, c. 39, s. 144
- c S.C. 2015, c. 20, s. 12
- d S.C. 2004, c. 15, s. 18
- e S.C. 2001, c. 29, s. 39

f R.S., c. A-2

g S.C. 2004, c. 15, s. 11(1)
