

PART II**REVISED REGULATIONS OF SASKATCHEWAN****CHAPTER C-50.2 REG 13***The Crown Minerals Act*

Section 22

Order in Council 395/1999, dated June 8, 1999

(Filed June 9, 1999)

Title

1 These regulations may be cited as *The Weyburn Unit CO₂ Crown Oil Royalty Regulations*.

Interpretation

2 In these regulations:

(a) **“active project area”** means:

(i) the area within the Weyburn Unit that encompasses the injection patterns of all wells into which CO₂ is being injected at a rate that, in the opinion of the minister, is capable of significantly influencing the production of oil from the oil wells that are part of the injection patterns and includes the drainage units for those oil wells;

(ii) the area within the Weyburn Unit that encompasses the injection patterns of all wells into which CO₂ was previously being injected and, in the opinion of the minister, the oil wells that are part of those previous injection patterns continue to be significantly influenced by the CO₂ and includes the drainage units for those oil wells; and

(iii) any other approved area within the Weyburn Unit;

(b) **“approved”** means approved by the minister;

(c) **“EOR factor”** means the factor of 1.0;

(d) **“EOR oil”** means all oil produced:

(i) from the area equal to the phase-one area during any approved 18 months comprised of intervals that:

(A) are at least six consecutive months in duration; and

(B) begin after June, 1998 and end before the project commencement month; and

(ii) from the active project area during and after the project commencement month;

(e) **“EOR project”** means the CO₂ enhanced oil recovery project approved February 3, 1998 within the Weyburn Unit pursuant to *The Oil and Gas Conservation Act*;

(f) **“escalation factor”** means:

(i) the percentage in effect pursuant to subclause 26(p)(i) of *The Crown Oil and Gas Royalty Regulations*;

(ii) where the royalty year is less than 12 months in duration, or where an EOR project ceases to operate for a portion of the royalty year, excluding any temporary cessation of operation for the purpose of performing repairs or maintenance, that proportion of the escalation factor otherwise in effect for the year that the number of days in the portion of the year bears to 365; and

(iii) for any royalty year, any portion of which is prior to the project commencement month, that portion of the escalation factor otherwise in effect for the year that the number of days in the year during and after the project commencement month bears to 365;

(g) **“investment”** means the total of the following costs incurred in relation to the EOR project that are shared by all royalty payers:

(i) approved costs for engineering in the areas of central plant and field modification designs incurred from time to time respecting the EOR project;

(ii) approved costs related to transferring the project from a conceptual design stage to a development stage;

(iii) approved costs of a capital or developmental nature, other than the costs of the CO₂, incurred from time to time that are related to producing oil from the EOR project;

(iv) head office staffing and administrative costs deemed to be equal to 1% of the costs approved in accordance with subclause (iii); and

(v) CO₂ costs and the costs of any other substance, other than water, injected into the reservoir for the purposes of enhancing the recovery of oil;

(h) **“phase-one area”** means the active project area approved at the end of the third month following the project commencement month;

(i) **“project commencement month”** means the month during which injection of CO₂ commences within the Weyburn Unit;

(j) **“royalty deduction”** for any royalty year means an amount equal to the aggregate of:

(i) 1% of the gross EOR Crown revenues of the EOR project for the year;

(ii) 1% of the gross EOR Crown-acquired revenues of the EOR project for the year, where gross EOR Crown-acquired revenue has the meaning provided in Part IV of *The Freehold Oil and Gas Production Tax Regulations, 1995*; and

(iii) any royalties paid for the year to a person, other than the Crown, who is a beneficial owner of oil and gas rights within the meaning of section 28 of *The Freehold Oil and Gas Production Tax Act* respecting any EOR oil produced from or allocated to the lands subject to those oil and gas rights, but where royalties are paid pursuant to an agreement or arrangement made before 1986, and the agreement or arrangement has been amended to increase the royalties payable after December 31, 1985, the increase must be approved;

(k) **“Weyburn Unit”** means the unit established by Order in Council 255/65, dated February 12, 1965, the boundaries of which have been and will be altered from time to time by other orders in council.

Royalty

3 The royalty excepted and reserved and the payments to be made respecting EOR oil produced from or allocated to Crown lands within the Weyburn Unit are to be determined by:

(a) calculating a Crown royalty rate that is to be equal to the fraction, expressed as a percentage of the EOR oil produced from or allocated to the Crown lands in any royalty year, the numerator of which is the aggregate of subclauses (i) and (ii), and the denominator of which is the gross EOR Crown revenues of the EOR project for the royalty year:

(i) the product obtained when the pre-payout ratio of the EOR project for the royalty year is multiplied by 1% of the gross EOR Crown revenues of the EOR project for the royalty year; and

(ii) the product obtained when the post-payout ratio of the EOR project for the royalty year is multiplied by 20% of the Crown EOR income subject to royalty of the EOR project for the royalty year;

(b) determining the Crown royalty share of EOR oil by applying the Crown royalty rate as calculated pursuant to clause (a) to the total amount of EOR oil produced from or allocated to the Crown lands within the Weyburn Unit for the royalty year;

(c) determining each royalty payer's share of the Crown royalty share of EOR oil, as determined pursuant to clause (b), by applying the royalty payer's proportionate share of EOR oil to the Crown royalty share of EOR oil; and

(d) calculating the payment required to be made by each royalty payer for the royalty year by applying the royalty payer's well-head value determined in accordance with *The Crown Oil and Gas Royalty Regulations*, as amended from time to time, to the royalty payer's share as determined pursuant to clause (c).

Application

4(1) Subject to these regulations, *The Crown Oil and Gas Royalty Regulations*, as they exist on the day these regulations come into force, apply to EOR oil.

(2) Where there is a conflict between these regulations and *The Crown Oil and Gas Royalty Regulations*, these regulations prevail.

Clarification

5 For greater certainty:

(a) these regulations will continue to apply until the injection of CO₂ ceases within the Weyburn Unit and, in the opinion of the minister, the effect of CO₂ previously injected is not significantly affecting the production of oil from any of the oil wells that were considered part of the EOR project;

(b) if CO₂ injection is temporarily terminated and is subsequently recommenced, these regulations continue to apply;

(c) section 3 of these regulations replaces section 28 of *The Crown Oil and Gas Royalty Regulations* for the purposes of Weyburn Unit royalty calculation;

(d) terms used but not defined in these regulations have the meanings set out in *The Crown Oil and Gas Royalty Regulations* as they exist on the day these regulations come into force; and

(e) the application of *The Crown Oil and Gas Royalty Regulations* to EOR oil is subject to the definitions set out in section 2 of these regulations.

Coming into force

6 These regulations come into force on the day on which they are filed with the Registrar of Regulations, but are retroactive and are deemed to have been in force on and from July 1, 1998.

CHAPTER F-22.1 REG 2

The Freehold Oil and Gas Production Tax Act

Section 32

Order in Council 396/1999, dated June 8, 1999

(Filed June 9, 1999)

Title

1 These regulations may be cited as *The Weyburn Unit CO₂ Freehold Oil Production Tax Regulations*.

Interpretation

2 In these regulations:

(a) **“active project area”** means:

(i) the area within the Weyburn Unit that encompasses the injection patterns of all wells into which CO₂ is being injected at a rate that, in the opinion of the minister, is capable of significantly influencing the production of oil from the oil wells that are part of the injection patterns and includes the drainage units for those oil wells;

(ii) the area within the Weyburn Unit that encompasses the injection patterns of all wells into which CO₂ was previously being injected and, in the opinion of the minister, the oil wells that are part of those previous injection patterns continue to be significantly influenced by the CO₂ and includes the drainage units for those oil wells; and

(iii) any other approved area within the Weyburn Unit.

(b) **“approved”** means approved by the minister;

(c) **“EOR factor”** means the factor of 1.0;

(d) **“EOR oil”** means all oil produced:

(i) from the area equal to the phase-one area during any approved 18 months comprised of intervals that:

(A) are at least six consecutive months in duration; and

(B) begin after June, 1998 and end before the project commencement month; and

(ii) from the active project area during and after the project commencement month;

- (e) **“EOR project”** means the CO₂ enhanced oil recovery project approved February 3, 1998 within the Weyburn Unit pursuant to *The Oil and Gas Conservation Act*;
- (f) **“escalation factor”** means:
- (i) the percentage in effect pursuant to subclause 23(o)(i) of *The Freehold Oil and Gas Production Tax Regulations, 1995*;
 - (ii) where the taxation year is less than 12 months in duration, or where an EOR project ceases to operate for a portion of the taxation year, excluding any temporary cessation of operation for the purpose of performing repairs or maintenance, that proportion of the escalation factor otherwise in effect for the year that the number of days in the portion of the year bears to 365; and
 - (iii) for any taxation year, any portion of which is prior to the project commencement month, that portion of the escalation factor otherwise in effect for the year that the number of days in the year during and after the project commencement month bears to 365;
- (g) **“investment”** means the total of the following costs incurred in relation to the EOR project that are shared by all taxpayers:
- (i) approved costs for engineering in the areas of central plant and field modification designs incurred from time to time respecting the EOR project;
 - (ii) approved costs related to transferring the project from a conceptual design stage to a development stage;
 - (iii) approved costs of a capital or developmental nature, other than the costs of the CO₂, incurred from time to time that are related to producing oil from the EOR project;
 - (iv) head office staffing and administrative costs deemed to be equal to 1% of the costs approved in accordance with subclause (iii); and
 - (v) CO₂ costs and the costs of any other substances, other than water, injected into the reservoir for the purposes of enhancing the recovery of oil;
- (h) **“phase-one area”** means the active project area approved at the end of the third month following the project commencement month;
- (i) **“project commencement month”** means the month during which injection of CO₂ commences within the Weyburn Unit;
- (j) **“royalty deduction”** for any taxation year means an amount equal to the aggregate of:
- (i) 1% of the gross EOR Crown revenues of the EOR project for the year, where the gross EOR Crown revenue has the meaning provided in Part IV of *The Crown Oil and Gas Royalty Regulations*;
 - (ii) 1% of the gross EOR Crown-acquired revenues of the EOR project for the year; and

(iii) any royalties paid for the year to a person, other than the Crown, who is a beneficial owner of oil and gas rights respecting any EOR oil produced from or allocated to those oil and gas rights, but where royalties are paid pursuant to an agreement or arrangement made before 1986, and the agreement or arrangement has been amended to increase the royalties payable after December 31, 1985, the increase must be approved;

(k) **“Weyburn Unit”** means the unit established by Order in Council 255/65, dated February 12, 1965, the boundaries of which have been and will be altered from time to time by other orders in council.

Tax

3 The tax imposed by section 3 of the Act and the payments to be made respecting EOR oil produced from or allocated to freehold lands within the Weyburn Unit are to be determined by:

(a) calculating the tax rate that is to be equal to the fraction, expressed as a percentage of the EOR oil produced from or allocated to:

(i) Crown-acquired lands in each taxation year, the numerator of which is the product obtained when the post-payout ratio of the EOR project for the taxation year is multiplied by 20% of the Crown-acquired EOR income subject to tax of the EOR project for the taxation year, and the denominator of which is the gross EOR Crown-acquired revenues of the EOR project for the taxation year; and

(ii) freehold lands that are not Crown-acquired lands in each taxation year, the numerator of which is the product obtained when the post-payout ratio of the EOR project for the taxation year is multiplied by 11% of the freehold EOR income subject to tax of the EOR project for the taxation year, and the denominator of which is the gross EOR freehold revenues of the EOR project for the taxation year;

(b) determining the tax share of EOR oil produced from or allocated to:

(i) Crown-acquired lands by applying the tax rate, as calculated pursuant to subclause (a)(i), to the total amount of EOR oil produced from or allocated to the Crown-acquired lands within the Weyburn Unit for the taxation year; and

(ii) freeholds lands that are not Crown-acquired lands by applying the tax rate, as calculated pursuant to subclause (a)(ii), to the total amount of EOR oil produced from or allocated to the freehold lands within the Weyburn Unit for the taxation year that are not Crown-acquired lands;

(c) determining each taxpayer's share of the tax share of EOR oil, as determined pursuant to clause (b), by applying the taxpayer's proportionate share of EOR oil to the tax share of EOR oil; and

(d) calculating the payment required to be made by each taxpayer for the taxation year by applying the taxpayer's well-head value determined in accordance with *The Freehold Oil and Gas Production Tax Regulations, 1995*, as amended from time to time, to the taxpayer's share as determined pursuant to clause (c).

Application

4(1) Subject to these regulations, *The Freehold Oil and Gas Production Tax Regulations, 1995*, as they exist on the day these regulations come into force, apply to EOR oil.

(2) Where there is a conflict between these regulations and *The Freehold Oil and Gas Production Tax Regulations, 1995*, these regulations prevail.

Clarification

5 For greater certainty:

(a) these regulations will continue to apply until the injection of CO₂ ceases within the Weyburn Unit and, in the opinion of the minister, the effect of CO₂ previously injected is not significantly affecting the production of oil from any of the oil wells that were considered part of the EOR project;

(b) if CO₂ injection is temporarily terminated and is subsequently recommenced, these regulations continue to apply;

(c) section 3 of these regulations replaces section 25 of *The Freehold Oil and Gas Production Tax Regulations, 1995* for the purposes of Weyburn Unit tax calculation;

(d) terms used but not defined in these regulations have the meanings set out in *The Freehold Oil and Gas Production Tax Regulations, 1995* as they exist on the day these regulations come into force; and

(e) the application of *The Freehold Oil and Gas Production Tax Regulations, 1995* to EOR oil is subject to the definitions set out in section 2 of these regulations.

Coming into force

6 These regulations come into force on the day on which they are filed with the Registrar of Regulations, but are retroactive and are deemed to have been in force on and from July 1, 1998.

CHAPTER S-60 REG 1*The Stray Animals Act*

Section 31

Order in Council 400/1999, dated June 8, 1999

(Filed June 9, 1999)

Title

1 These regulations may be cited as *The Stray Animals Regulations, 1999*.

Interpretation

2 In these regulations:

(a) “**Act**” means *The Stray Animals Act*;

(b) “**domestic game farm animal**” means a domestic game farm animal as defined in *The Domestic Game Farm Animal Regulations*;

(c) “**fur animal**” means a fur animal as defined in *The Fur Farming Regulations*.

Designated animals

3 Pursuant to subclause 2(b)(v) of the Act, the following are designated as animals for the purposes of the Act:

- (a) any llama, alpaca or other animal of the camelid species;
- (b) any emu, ostrich, rhea or other animal of the ratite species;
- (c) any inter-species hybrid of any of the animals mentioned in clauses (a) and (b);
- (d) any domestic game farm animal;
- (e) any fur animal.

Fees

4 The fees and other compensation payable for services performed pursuant to the Act are set out in Part I of the Appendix.

Form of municipal bylaw

5 A municipal bylaw pursuant to sections 4 and 5 of the Act is to be in Form A of Part II of the Appendix.

Memorandum of stray animals restrained

6(1) The administrator of a municipality who is notified of a stray by the finder in accordance with section 15.1 or 15.2 of the Act shall complete and sign a Memorandum of Stray Animals Restrained in Form B of Part II of the Appendix.

(2) The finder shall countersign the Memorandum of Stray Animals Restrained, and the administrator of the municipality shall give a copy of the memorandum to the finder.

Advertising restraint of stray

7 For the purposes of subsection 15.2(2) of the Act, on being notified that a stray has been restrained and that the owner of the stray is unknown to the finder, the administrator shall advertise the restraint of the stray and give a description of the stray as recorded in the Memorandum of Stray Animals Restrained completed in accordance with section 6:

- (a) in one issue of a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality; or
- (b) for two consecutive days in any radio or television broadcast in the municipality, at a time between 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.

Notification of impounded animals

8 Where a stray is impounded pursuant to section 17 of the Act and the owner of the stray is known to the administrator, the administrator shall cause a Notification of Impounded Animals in Form C of Part II of the Appendix to be delivered to the owner.

Receipt for impounded animals

9 A poundkeeper, on receiving a stray, shall:

- (a) complete a Receipt for Impounded Animals in Form D of Part II of the Appendix; and
- (b) give a copy of the completed Receipt for Impounded Animals to:
 - (i) the finder; and
 - (ii) the administrator of the municipality in which the stray was discovered.

Notice of impounded animals

10(1) Following impoundment of a stray, the administrator shall post a Notice of Impounded Animals in Form E of Part II of the Appendix:

- (a) at two conspicuous places within the municipality; and
 - (b) at the auction market at which the stray is to be sold if a sale is required.
- (2) Where the owner of an impounded stray is known, the administrator, on the date of posting the Notice of Impounded Animals, shall send a copy of the notice to the owner.
- (3) Where the owner of an impounded stray is not known, the administrator, on the date of posting the Notice of Impounded Animals, shall send a copy of the notice to the local livestock inspector or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Notice of sale of impounded animals

11(1) Where the stray is not released from impoundment by the owner, the administrator shall post a Notice of Sale of Impounded Animals in Form F of Part II of the Appendix for seven consecutive days:

- (a) at two conspicuous places within the municipality; and
 - (b) at the auction market at which the stray is to be sold.
- (2) The Notice of Sale of Impounded Animals mentioned in subsection (1) is to be posted within the fourteen-day period of impoundment prescribed in section 22 of the Act.
- (3) Where the owner of an impounded stray is known, the administrator shall, on the date of posting the Notice of Sale of Impounded Animals, send a copy of the notice to the owner.
- (4) Where the owner of an impounded stray is not known, the administrator shall, on the date of posting the Notice of Sale of Impounded Animals, send a copy of the notice to the local livestock inspector or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Sale of impounded animal

12 A stray not released from a pound within 14 days after it has been impounded is to be sold by public auction after a Notice of Sale of Impounded Animals has been given by the administrator in accordance with section 11.

Release of impounded animal to owner

13(1) Any time before the sale of an impounded stray, the owner is entitled to obtain the animal on payment of all fees and other compensation payable pursuant to section 18 of the Act.

(2) For the purposes of subsection 20(2) of the Act, a Statutory Declaration of Ownership is to be in Form G of Part II of the Appendix.

Penalty against owner

14 Any penalty assessed by the administrator of a municipality against the owner of a stray in accordance with section 21 of the Act is not to exceed \$10 per day for each day that the animal is restrained or impounded, to a maximum of \$100 per animal.

Record of sale

15 For the purposes of section 23 of the Act, the Record of Sale maintained by the administrator is to be in Form H of Part II of the Appendix.

Remaining proceeds of sale to owner

16 For the purposes of subsection 24(5) of the Act, the Statutory Declaration of Ownership is to be in Form I of Part II of the Appendix.

Maintenance and operation of pounds

17(1) Every poundkeeper shall:

- (a) at his or her own cost, keep the pound to which the poundkeeper is appointed clean and in good repair; and
 - (b) supply impounded animals with sufficient wholesome sustenance and shelter as is commonly provided at the time and in the vicinity for animals of similar age and class, and with veterinary care if necessary.
- (2) A poundkeeper may send impounded animals out of the pound at fit times and to fit places for grazing or watering.

Lawful fences

18 Subject to section 29 of the Act and sections 19 and 20 of these regulations, a fence must meet the following minimum requirements to be a lawful fence:

- (a) for cattle:
 - (i) three or more barbed or high tensile wire strands secured to substantial posts that are not more than 20 metres apart, the wire being fastened to droppers not more than five metres apart, and the strands of wire being 35 to 40 centimetres apart, with the lowest strand being 35 to 40 centimetres from the ground; or
 - (ii) three or more barbed or high tensile wire strands secured to substantial posts that are not more than 7.5 metres apart, the strands of wire being 30 to 35 centimetres apart, with the lowest strand being not more than 30 to 35 centimetres from the ground;
- (b) for bison, five or more barbed or high tensile wire strands secured to substantial posts that are not more than 7.5 metres apart, the strands of wire being 30 to 35 centimetres apart, with the lowest strand being not more than 30 to 35 centimetres from the ground;
- (c) for llama and alpaca, four or more barbed or high tensile wire strands secured to substantial posts that are not more than 7.5 metres apart, the strands of wire being 30 to 35 centimetres apart, with the lowest strand being not more than 30 to 35 centimetres from the ground;
- (d) for goats, woven wire not less than 1.5 metres high, secured to posts not more than five metres apart;
- (e) for horses:
 - (i) two strands of barbed wire, one strand at chest height of a mature horse and the other strand at half distance between the top strand and the ground; or
 - (ii) a single strand of electric wire at a height equal to the top of a horse's front leg;

- (f) for domestic sheep:
 - (i) woven wire not less than 1.1 metres high;
 - (ii) four strands of electric wire, evenly spaced not less than 1.1 metres high with the lowest strand being not more than 10 centimetres from the ground; or
 - (iii) woven wire and one strand of electric wire or high tensile wire not less than 1.1 metres high;
- (g) for domestic pigs:
 - (i) woven wire 1.2 metres high, buried in the ground 45 centimetres down and 45 centimetres into the pen, and secured to posts not more than five metres apart; or
 - (ii) electric wire 15 centimetres from the ground and secured to posts not more than five metres apart;
- (h) for wild boar, woven wire 1.2 metres high, buried in the ground 45 centimetres down and 45 centimetres into the pen, and secured to posts not more than five metres apart;
- (i) for emu, woven wire 1.5 metres high, secured to posts not more than five metres apart, and anchored at the top and bottom with a tension wire;
- (j) for ostrich, woven wire 1.8 metres high, secured to posts not more than five metres apart, and anchored at the top and bottom with a tension wire;
- (k) for rhea, woven wire 1.5 metres high, secured to posts not more than five metres apart, and anchored at the top and bottom with a tension wire;
- (l) for the species and interspecies hybrids of mule deer and white-tailed deer, an enclosure at least 2.44 metres high;
- (m) for bighorn, American thinhorn or mouflon sheep, an enclosure of 2.1 metres high;
- (n) for domestic game farm animals other than those mentioned in clauses (l) and (m), an enclosure at least 2.1 metres high;
- (o) for fur animals, an enclosure in accordance with *The Fur Farming Regulations*.

Fence adjacent to crops or feed

19(1) A fence adjacent to crops growing or being harvested is not deemed a lawful fence as described in section 18 unless it is situated at least 2.5 metres from the crop.

(2) A fence adjacent to hay stacks or loose grain is not deemed a lawful fence as described in section 18 unless it is situated at least six metres from the stacks or grain.

Corral or enclosure used as a pound

20 The fence of a corral or an enclosure, other than a building, used as a pound must consist of rails, boards, slabs, or at least three strands of woven, smooth or barbed wire, secured to posts not more than five metres apart, substantially erect and kept in good state of repair so as to keep and prevent any animals impounded from escaping from the corral or enclosure.

Sask. Reg. 304/77 repealed

21 The Stray Animals Regulations, being Saskatchewan Regulations 304/77, are repealed.

Coming into force

22 These regulations come into force on the day on which they are filed with the Registrar of Regulations.

Appendix**PART I****Fees**

[Section 4]

<u>Service Provided</u>	<u>Fee or Other Compensation</u>
impounding a stray	maximum \$5 per animal
aiding in restraining or impounding a stray	maximum \$10 per hour per person
providing veterinary services with respect to a stray, including a valueless or dangerous stray	all reasonable charges
providing care and sustenance for restrained or impounded stray	(a) maximum \$5 per day per head for the first 50 head restrained or impounded at one time; and (b) \$3 per day per head for each animal over 50 head restrained or impounded at one time
transporting strays and disposing of carcasses of dead strays	(a) \$50 for up to 20 kilometres travelled; and (b) maximum of \$2 per kilometre travelled in excess of 20 kilometres
loading of carcass of dead stray	maximum of \$50 per hour or part of an hour
advertising restraint of a stray	all reasonable charges
disposing of a valueless or dangerous stray where authorized by an administrator	maximum \$10 per hour
travel related to destroying a valueless or dangerous stray	maximum \$0.45 per kilometre

PART II

Forms

FORM A

[Section 5]

Bylaw

Bylaw No. _____

A BYLAW OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF _____ NO. _____

RESPECTING ANIMALS RUNNING AT LARGE

Pursuant to *The Stray Animals Act*, the council of the Municipality of _____

No. _____ enacts as follows:

1. Expressions used in this bylaw have the same meaning and interpretation given to them by section 2 of *The Stray Animals Act*.
2. The following animals are permitted to run at large in the following areas within the municipality within the following times:
 - (a) horses (*specify kind, grazing area and period of restraint, if any*);
 - (b) cattle (*specify kind, grazing area and period of restraint, if any*);
 - (c) sheep (*specify kind, grazing area and period of restraint, if any*);
 - (d) swine (*specify kind, grazing area and period of restraint, if any*).

Read a first time this _____ day of _____, _____ .
(day) (month) (year)

Read a second time this _____ day of _____, _____ .
(day) (month) (year)

Read a third time and finally passed this _____ day of _____, _____ .
(day) (month) (year)

(Seal of the Municipality)

Council head

Administrator

FORM B
[Section 6]

Memorandum of Stray Animals Restrained

TO: _____

I have this _____ day of _____, _____ received notice
(day) (month) (year)

from _____ of _____

of the discovery and restraint of the following stray animal(s):

Class of Animal(s) and Age	Sex & Colour	Brief General Description	Marks & Brands (if any) Probable wt. etc.	Name & Address of Owner (if known)

Date and time of commencement of restraint _____ a.m./p.m., the _____ day
(day)

of _____, _____.
(month) (year)

On discovery, the stray animal(s) was/were located at:

(a) 1/4 Sec. _____ Tp. _____ Rge. _____ West of the _____ Meridian,
Saskatchewan; or

(b) _____

(describe the location of discovery in other terms, where applicable)

Nature and extent of damage, if any _____.

Amount claimed as damages \$ _____. Fees claimed for restraining \$ _____.

Signed _____ Signed _____
Finder Administrator

Address of finder

Telephone

NOTICE – Pursuant to section 17 of *The Stray Animals Act*, where the above described animal(s) has/have not been released to the owner within 72 hours, the finder shall deliver the animal(s) to the keeper of the nearest accessible pound or to the keeper of a pound as the administrator may direct.

FORM C
[Section 8]

Notification of Impounded Animals

Municipality of _____ No. _____

TO: _____

Notice is hereby given pursuant to *The Stray Animals Act* that the following animal(s) was/were on the _____ day of _____, _____ impounded at:
(day) (month) (year)

Name and location of pound _____

Name of poundkeeper _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

Class of Animal(s) and Age	Sex & Colour	Brief General Description	Marks & Brands (if any) Probable wt. etc.	Name & Address of Owner (if known)

Pursuant to section 22 of *The Stray Animals Act*, where the above-described animal(s) has/have not been released from the pound within 14 days after impoundment, or where the owner remains unknown after reasonable inquiry by the municipality and the municipality has waited seven days after impoundment, I am required to give notice to the poundkeeper to deliver the animal(s) to a livestock auction market for sale by public auction.

Dated at _____, Saskatchewan, this ____ day of _____, ____ .
(day) (month) (year)

Administrator

FORM D
[Section 9]

Receipt for Impounded Animals

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I have this _____ day of _____, _____
(day) (month) (year)

Received from _____ of _____

for impounding the following animals, numbering _____ :

Class of Animal(s) and Age	Sex & Colour	Brief General Description	Marks & Brands (if any) Probable wt. etc.	Name & Address of Owner (if known)

Place of impoundment:

(a) 1/4 Sec. _____ Tp. _____ Rge. _____ West of the _____ Meridian, Saskatchewan; or

(b) _____

(describe the place of impoundment in other terms, where applicable)

Fees claimed for impounding \$ _____ .

Fees claimed for restraining \$ _____ .

Poundkeeper

FORM E
[Section 10]

Notice of Impounded Animals

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to *The Stray Animals Act*:

(description of animal(s) impounded)

was/were impounded on the _____ day of _____, _____ at:
(day) (month) (year)

(a) 1/4 Sec. _____ Tp. _____ Rge. _____ West of the _____ Meridian,
Saskatchewan; or

(b) _____

(describe place of impoundment in other terms, where applicable)

Pursuant to section 22 of *The Stray Animals Act*, where the above-described animal(s) has/have not been released from the pound within 14 days after impoundment, or where the owner remains unknown after reasonable inquiry by the municipality and the municipality has waited seven days after impoundment, the animal(s) shall be delivered to a livestock auction market for sale by public auction.

Date

Administrator

Municipality of

Telephone

FORM F
[Section 11]

Notice of Sale of Impounded Animals

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to *The Stray Animals Act*:

(description of animal(s) to be sold)

will be sold at _____ on _____

Date

Administrator

Municipality of

Telephone

FORM G
[Subsection 13(2)]

Statutory Declaration of Ownership

TO: The Municipality of _____ No. _____

CANADA
Province of Saskatchewan
To Wit:

IN THE MATTER OF
THE STRAY ANIMALS ACT

I, _____,
(Full name of person claiming ownership)

of _____, Saskatchewan, _____,
(Address) (Occupation)

do solemnly declare that I am the owner of:

(description of stray animal(s))

and I make this solemn declaration believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the *Canada Evidence Act*.

Declared before me at _____
_____, Saskatchewan,
this ____ day of _____,
_____.

}
}

Owner

A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the
Province of Saskatchewan.

FORM H
[Section 15]

Record of Sale of Impounded Animal

MUNICIPALITY OF _____ No. _____

PART I

Statement of Sale of an Impounded Animal Sold Pursuant to *The Stray Animals Act*

Class of Animal _____

General description and brand, if any _____

Name and address of finder _____

Date and time of restraintment _____

Dates of issue of the official notice _____

Name and address of purchaser _____

Date of sale _____

Total Amount Realized at Sale (A) \$ _____

PART II

Detailed Record of Expenses

No. of animals x No. of days x \$ per day \$ _____

Feeding and Care _____

Restraining Fee _____

Impounding Fee _____

Penalty Fee _____

Damages (if owner unknown) _____

Selling Costs _____

Transportation Costs _____

Advertising _____

Postage, including registration of notification _____

For duties performed pursuant to the
Act or the regulations _____

Total Expenses (B) \$ _____

Amount realized from sale of above animals (A - B) \$ _____

and turned over to the Municipality of _____

(Administrator)

(Address)

FORM I
[Section 16]

Statutory Declaration of Ownership

TO: The Municipality of _____ No. _____

CANADA
Province of Saskatchewan
To Wit:

IN THE MATTER OF
THE STRAY ANIMALS ACT

I, _____,
(Full name of person claiming ownership)

of _____, Saskatchewan, _____,
(Address) (Occupation)

do solemnly declare that:

1. The following animals owned by me strayed from my premises on or about the ____
(day)

day of _____, _____ at:
(month) (year)

(a) 1/4 Sec. _____ Tp. _____ Rge. _____ West of the _____ Meridian,
Saskatchewan; or

(b) _____

(describe the location in other terms, where applicable)

Class of Animal(s) and Age	Sex & Colour	Brief General Description	Marks & Brands <i>(if any)</i> Probable wt. etc.

2. It has since come to my knowledge that these animals were sold at _____
on or about the _____ day of _____,
(day) (month) (year)

3. I declare these animals to be the animals lost by me and that I am entitled to the proceeds of the sale of the animals, less the cost of impoundment, sale and sustenance.

And I make this solemn declaration believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the *Canada Evidence Act*.

Declared before me at _____
 _____, Saskatchewan,
 this _____ day of _____,
 _____.

A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the
 Province of Saskatchewan.

} _____
 Owner

Corroborative Statement

I, _____ of _____, am well
 acquainted with the person who makes the above declaration and am aware, of my own
 personal knowledge, that the said _____ did own an animal answering
 the description given in the above declaration.

Dated at _____, Saskatchewan, this ____ day of _____, _____.
(day) (month) (year)

 (Signature)

CHAPTER T-22.2 REG 1

The Trust and Loan Corporations Act, 1997

Section 87

Order in Council 401/1999, dated June 8, 1999

(Filed June 9, 1999)

PART I

Title, Interpretation and Application

Title

1 These regulations may be cited as *The Trust and Loan Corporations Regulations, 1999*.

Interpretation

2(1) In these regulations:

- (a) “**Act**” means *The Trust and Loan Corporations Act, 1997*;
- (b) “**beneficial ownership**” includes ownership through one or more trustees, legal representatives, agents or other intermediaries;

(c) “**deposit**” means the unpaid balance of the aggregate of moneys received or held by a loan corporation or trust corporation from or on behalf of a person, association of persons or entity in the usual course of business of the loan corporation or trust corporation, for which the loan corporation or trust corporation:

(i) has given or is obligated to give credit to the account of that person, association of persons or entity or has issued or is obligated to issue a receipt, certificate, transferable instrument, draft, certified draft or cheque, traveller’s cheque, prepaid letter of credit, money order or other instrument with respect to which the loan corporation or trust corporation is primarily liable; and

(ii) is obligated to repay the moneys on a fixed day, on demand by that person, association of persons or entity or within a specified period following the demand;

and includes any interest accrued or payable to that person, association of persons or entity but does not include subordinated indebtedness as defined in the federal Act;

(d) “**entity**” means a body corporate, wherever incorporated, a trust, a partnership, a fund or an unincorporated organization, and includes the Crown in right of Saskatchewan, of Canada or of a province, an agency of the Crown in any of those rights, and a government of a foreign country or any political subdivision or agency of a government of a foreign country;

(e) “**financial leasing corporation**” does not mean financial leasing corporation as defined in section 449 of the federal Act, but means a body corporate other than a Saskatchewan financing corporation that carries out the activities set out in Part II of these regulations;

(f) “**regulatory capital**” means regulatory capital within the meaning of the federal Act.

(2) Where a word is used in the Act or these regulations and is not defined in the Act or these regulations or in the federal Act or the federal regulations but is defined in *The Business Corporations Act* or the regulations made pursuant to that Act, that definition applies.

Non-application of the Act

3(1) Section 20 of the Act does not apply to Mennonite Trust Ltd.

(2) Where a corporation has obtained funds from the Government of Saskatchewan or the Government of Canada or a corporation owned or controlled by either of those governments pursuant to terms and conditions that permit lending of those funds to small businesses, the Act does not apply to the corporation, for the purpose of making loans of those funds in accordance with those terms and conditions, as long as the corporation:

(a) does not accept deposits; and

(b) by its articles of incorporation, is authorized to make loans to small businesses.

(3) Sections 17 and 45 of the Act do not apply to a body corporate holding a valid licence issued pursuant to *The Mortgage Brokers Act* respecting activities that the body corporate is entitled to engage in pursuant to that licence.

(4) Section 45 of the Act does not apply to:

(a) a regional economic development authority as defined in *The Small Business Loans Association Program Regulations*; or

(b) a community-based regional economic development organization as defined in *The Northern Economic Development Regulations*.

PART II Leasing

Interpretation of Part

4 In this Part:

(a) **“agreement”** means a financial lease agreement or a security agreement;

(b) **“property”** means the personal property to which an agreement relates;

(c) **“security agreement”** means a security agreement as defined in *The Personal Property Security Act, 1993*.

Personal property leasing

5(1) A Saskatchewan trust corporation and a Saskatchewan loan corporation may engage in the business of a financial leasing corporation.

(2) The provisions of this Part, other than subsection 6(2), do not apply to a Saskatchewan financing corporation.

(3) The *Financial Leasing Corporation Regulations* (Canada), SOR/92-323 made pursuant to the federal Act do not apply to Saskatchewan corporations.

Agreements

6(1) A financial leasing corporation may enter into or acquire agreements only if:

(a) the corporation does not direct its customers or potential customers to particular dealers in the property;

(b) the aggregate of the estimated residual values of all property does not exceed 10% of the aggregate of the costs of acquisition of that property to the corporation;

(c) the estimated residual value of a particular property is not greater than 20% of the cost of acquisition of that property to the corporation;

(d) the agreement is entered into or acquired for the purpose of extending credit to the lessee or purchaser; and

(e) the property that is the subject of the agreement is selected by the lessee or buyer and:

(i) is acquired by the corporation at the lessee's or buyer's request; or

(ii) was acquired by the corporation through the operation of an earlier agreement.

(2) A Saskatchewan financing corporation may enter into or acquire agreements only if:

- (a) the corporation does not direct its customers or potential customers to particular dealers in the property; and
- (b) the property that is the subject of the agreement is selected by the lessee or buyer and:
 - (i) is acquired by the corporation at the lessee's or buyer's request; or
 - (ii) was acquired by the corporation through the operation of an earlier agreement.

Agreement must yield return

7 An agreement must yield a return that:

- (a) will compensate the corporation for not less than its full investment in the property; and
- (b) is reasonable, taking into account:
 - (i) the term of the agreement and its terms and conditions;
 - (ii) the technological obsolescence of the property; and
 - (iii) the rate of return sought by other lessors with respect to similar agreements respecting similar property and under the same terms and conditions.

Calculation of return

8 The return on an agreement is to be calculated by taking into account rental charges paid by the lessee or purchaser, estimated tax benefits of the agreement to the corporation, including tax credits and capital cost allowance claims, and the amount of:

- (a) where the lessee or purchaser or a third party who is dealing at arm's length with the corporation has, on or before the commencement of the agreement, contracted to purchase the property or unconditionally guaranteed the resale value of the property at the date of expiry of the agreement, the purchase price or the resale value so guaranteed; or
- (b) in any other case, but subject to clause 6(1)(c), the estimated residual value of the property.

Required provisions

9 Each agreement must contain a provision:

- (a) assigning and conveying to the lessee or purchaser the benefit of all warranties, guarantees or other undertakings made by a manufacturer or supplier relating to the property; or
- (b) setting out the responsibilities of the corporation respecting the warranties, guarantees or other undertakings mentioned in clause (a).

Transfer of benefits and risks

10 Each agreement must substantially transfer to the lessee or purchaser the benefits and risks incidental to the operation of the property and must not place responsibility on the corporation to install, promote, service, clean, maintain or repair the property.

Defalcation

11 Where the lessee or purchaser defaults in the manner set out in the agreement and the default is not waived or the agreement, including any renewals or extensions of it, expires, the corporation shall:

- (a) liquidate its interest in the property; or
- (b) enter into a new agreement respecting that property within two years of the default or expiry or, where proceedings respecting that property have prevented the corporation from complying with that requirement within that period, within two years of the completion of those proceedings.

Renewal of agreement

12 An agreement may be renewed on its expiry and may be extended during its term.

Investment in financial leasing corporations

13 A Saskatchewan trust corporation and a Saskatchewan loan corporation shall not beneficially own shares in a financial leasing corporation pursuant to section 451 of the federal Act unless:

- (a) the aggregate of the following is equal to at least 80% of the assets of the financial leasing corporation:
 - (i) the book value of all of the property that is subject to agreements held by the financial leasing corporation;
 - (ii) all amounts owing as receivables respecting those agreements; and
- (b) the financial leasing corporation meets the requirements of this Part respecting the agreements.

PART III
Capital Requirements

Capital requirements – trust corporation and loan corporation

14(1) No trust corporation or loan corporation that accepts deposits shall be issued a licence unless its regulatory capital is at least \$5,000,000.

(2) No trust corporation that does not accept deposits shall be issued a licence unless its regulatory capital is at least \$2,000,000.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to a trust corporation or loan corporation that on the day before the coming into force of the Act was licensed pursuant to *The Trust and Loan Corporations Act*.

(4) No trust corporation or loan corporation that accepts deposits shall fail to maintain regulatory capital of at least \$5,000,000.

(5) Subject to subsection (6), no trust corporation that does not accept deposits shall fail to maintain regulatory capital of at least \$2,000,000.

(6) A trust corporation or a loan corporation that on the day before the coming into force of this Act was licensed pursuant to *The Trust and Loan Corporations Act* shall maintain regulatory capital as determined by the superintendent.

(7) Every trust corporation and loan corporation, except for federally incorporated or continued trust corporations and federally incorporated or continued loan corporations, shall file with the superintendent a statutory declaration by December 31 in each year attesting that it has maintained throughout the previous year the required regulatory capital.

Capital requirements – financing corporation

15(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), no financing corporation shall be issued a licence unless its regulatory capital is at least \$500,000.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a financing corporation that on the day before the coming into force of the Act was licensed pursuant to *The Trust and Loan Corporations Act*.

(3) In circumstances that the superintendent considers appropriate, the superintendent may issue, on any terms or conditions, a licence to a financing corporation that does not have regulatory capital of at least \$500,000.

(4) Subject to subsections (5) and (6), no financing corporation shall fail to maintain regulatory capital of at least \$500,000.

(5) A financing corporation that on the day before the coming into force of the Act was licensed pursuant to *The Trust and Loan Corporations Act* shall maintain regulatory capital as determined by the superintendent.

(6) In circumstances that the superintendent considers appropriate, the superintendent may permit, on any terms or conditions, a financing corporation to maintain regulatory capital of less than \$500,000.

(7) Every financing corporation shall file with the superintendent a statutory declaration by December 31 in each year attesting that it has maintained throughout the previous year the required regulatory capital.

PART IV

Liquidity and Capital Adequacy

Interpretation of Part

16 Subject to any directions issued by the superintendent, in this Part:

(a) **“applicable date”** means the date on which the calculation of liquid assets pursuant to clause (f) is being made;

(b) **“assets of little or no realizable value”** means:

(i) deferred charges other than deferred tax debits;

(ii) the amount by which deferred tax debits exceed deferred tax credits;

(iii) the amount by which the aggregate book values of securities, excluding securities of or guaranteed by Canada, a province, a territory or a municipal corporation, exceeds their aggregate market values;

- (iv) the amount by which the aggregate book value of owned real estate, other than the corporation's own office premises, exceeds aggregate market value; and
 - (v) intangibles other than goodwill as specified by the superintendent;
- (c) **“book value”** means the book value of those assets as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
- (d) **“eligible financial institution”** means a credit union as defined in *The Credit Union Act, 1985*, a member institution of the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, a member of a designated compensation association within the meaning of the Act, a credit union central within the meaning of Part XVI of *The Cooperative Credit Associations Act* (Canada) or any other financial institution or depository approved by the superintendent;
- (e) **“financial institution”** means:
- (i) a bank to which the *Bank Act* (Canada) applies;
 - (ii) an entity licensed pursuant to the Act or an entity incorporated, continued or licensed pursuant to a similar Act of the Parliament of Canada or the legislature of any province of Canada;
 - (iii) an entity licensed to transact insurance pursuant to *The Saskatchewan Insurance Act* or an entity incorporated, continued or licensed pursuant to a similar Act of the Parliament of Canada or the legislature of any province of Canada;
 - (iv) a cooperative credit society within the meaning of the *Cooperative Credit Associations Act* (Canada) that is incorporated, continued or regulated by or pursuant to an Act of the legislature of any province of Canada;
 - (v) an association incorporated or continued pursuant to the *Cooperative Credit Associations Act* (Canada);
 - (vi) an entity that is incorporated, continued or licensed pursuant to an Act of the Parliament of Canada or of the legislature of any province of Canada that is primarily engaged in dealing in securities, including portfolio management and investment counselling; and
 - (vii) a foreign financial institution;
- (f) **“liquid assets”** means the aggregate of:
- (i) at book value, cash and demand deposits in an eligible financial institution;
 - (ii) at book value, treasury bills of the Government of Canada or of a province or territory;
 - (iii) at book value, term deposits, bearer deposit notes or other similar instruments issued by an eligible financial institution that mature within 100 days after the applicable date;
 - (iv) at book value, banker's acceptances that mature within one year from the date of issue;

(v) at market value, securities, other than securities mentioned in subclause (ii), that are issued or guaranteed by the Government of Canada, the government of a province, territory or a municipality;

(vi) at book value, demand loans, other than loans to an individual, that are fully secured by securities mentioned in any of subclauses (ii) to (v); and

(vii) accrued interest on the assets mentioned in subclauses (i) to (v);

less demand loans and loans having an original term to maturity of seven days or less, including the accrued interest owing on those loans, of the corporation;

(g) **“OECD country”** means a country mentioned in Table 1 of the Appendix;

(h) **“OECD government”** means the central government of an OECD country;

(i) **“off-balance sheet assets”** means, unless otherwise directed by the superintendent, the value of the following assets multiplied by a credit conversion factor as specified by the superintendent:

(i) direct credit substitutes;

(ii) transaction-related contingencies;

(iii) trade-related contingencies;

(iv) sale and re-purchase agreements;

(j) **“on-balance sheet assets”** means, except as otherwise specified by the superintendent, the total of the assets that would be reported on the balance sheet of the corporation prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(k) **“short-term liabilities”** means the aggregate of:

(i) deposits with the corporation that are payable on demand, within 100 days after the applicable date or on 100 days' notice or less;

(ii) bonds, debentures, notes, loans or other similar liabilities payable within 100 days after the applicable date or on 100 days' notice or less;

(iii) loans or securities that are guaranteed by the corporation and are payable within 100 days after the applicable date or on 100 days' notice or less; and

(iv) accrued interest that is payable by the corporation on the liabilities mentioned in subclauses (i) to (iii);

less demand loans and loans having an original term to maturity of seven days or less, including the accrued interest owing on those loans, of the corporation;

(l) **“tier 1 capital”** includes the following:

(i) common shareholders' equity, including common shares, contributed surplus and retained earnings;

- (ii) non-cumulative perpetual preferred shares;
- (iii) non-controlling interests in subsidiaries arising on consolidation from tier 1 capital instruments;
- (m) **“tier 2 capital”** includes the following:
 - (i) tier 2A capital;
 - (ii) tier 2B capital;
- (n) **“tier 2A capital”** includes hybrid capital instruments, otherwise known as debt/equity capital instruments, that have the following characteristics:
 - (i) they are unsecured, subordinated and fully paid up;
 - (ii) they are not redeemable at the initiative of the holder;
 - (iii) they may be redeemable by the issuer after an initial term of five years with the prior approval of the superintendent;
 - (iv) they are available to participate in losses without initiating a cessation of ongoing operations or the start of insolvency proceedings;
 - (v) they allow service obligations to be deferred where the profitability of the corporation would not support payment;
- (o) **“tier 2B capital”** includes limited life instruments that have the following characteristics:
 - (i) they are subordinate to deposit obligations and other senior creditors;
 - (ii) they have an initial minimum term greater than five years, or, with the prior approval of the superintendent, an initial minimum term less than five years;
 - (iii) they offer no redemptions in the first five years;but where limited life debt instruments are issued to a parent corporation, either directly or indirectly, those instruments may be included in tier 2B capital only with the prior approval of the superintendent;
- (p) **“total assets”** means the total of the on-balance sheet assets and the off-balance sheet assets;
- (q) **“total capital”** means the total of tier 1 capital and tier 2 capital.

Application of Part

17 This Part applies to all Saskatchewan trust corporations and Saskatchewan loan corporations on a consolidated basis, including all subsidiaries controlled by a corporation except for those subsidiaries excluded by the superintendent.

Liquidity

18 A Saskatchewan trust corporation or Saskatchewan loan corporation must have available unencumbered liquid assets in an amount that is equal to 20% of its short-term liabilities.

Tier 2 capital requirements**19** Tier 2 capital:

- (a) must not contain restrictive covenants or default clauses that would allow the holder to initiate acceleration of repayment in circumstances other than the insolvency, bankruptcy or winding up of the issuer; and
- (b) must be subject to straight-line amortization in the final five years before maturity or the effective dates governing holders' retraction rights.

Deductions from total capital**20(1)** Goodwill must be deducted from tier 1 capital.

(2) Subject to any directions issued by the superintendent, the following must be deducted from the total of tier 1 capital and tier 2 capital:

- (a) investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and in unconsolidated corporations in which the Saskatchewan trust corporation or Saskatchewan loan corporation has a substantial investment;
- (b) facilities that are treated as capital by unconsolidated subsidiaries and by unconsolidated corporations in which the Saskatchewan trust corporation or Saskatchewan loan corporation has a substantial investment;
- (c) new capital issues between two or more financial institutions that represent either directly or indirectly back-to-back placements;
- (d) first loss facilities or any facility designed to cover the first level of losses or first level of financial support for the underlying assets in the pool, the performance of the vehicle or the instruments issued to investors.

Limitations

21 The following limitations apply to capital elements after the deductions set out in section 20:

- (a) the amount of capital elements, net of amortization, included in tier 2 capital must not exceed 100% of tier 1 capital after deducting goodwill;
- (b) tier 2B capital, net of amortization, included in tier 2 capital must not exceed a maximum of 50% of tier 1 capital after deducting goodwill.

Application of foreign law

22 For the purposes of this Part, where any law other than Canadian law applies to a capital instrument, the approval of the superintendent must be obtained before the instrument is included in tier 2 capital.

Issue and payment of instruments

23 All capital instruments must be issued and fully paid for in money, or with the prior approval of the superintendent, in property.

Instruments issued by subsidiary

24 Where a subsidiary issues capital instruments for the funding of the regulated parent Saskatchewan trust corporation or Saskatchewan loan corporation or substantially in excess of its own requirements, the terms and conditions of the issue, as well as the incorporation transfer, must ensure that investors are placed in the same position as if the instrument were issued by the regulated parent corporation so that the instrument will qualify as capital on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests

25 Non-controlling interests, including subordinated debt issued to independent investors, arising on consolidation must be included in the respective categories of tier 1 capital or tier 2 capital, as long as the instruments:

- (a) meet the criteria applicable to that category, and, respecting tier 1 capital, the instruments represent interests that are subordinated, permanent in nature and free of mandatory fixed charges against earnings; and
- (b) do not effectively rank equally with or ahead of the deposits of the financial institution due to a guarantee by a parent corporation or by any other contractual means.

Assets-to-capital multiple

26(1) The superintendent may set for any Saskatchewan trust corporation or Saskatchewan loan corporation an assets-to-capital multiple not less than 10 but not greater than 25.

(2) A Saskatchewan trust corporation or Saskatchewan loan corporation shall not exceed the assets-to-capital multiple set for that corporation by the superintendent.

(3) The assets-to-capital multiple for a corporation is to be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\frac{A}{B}$$

where:

A is the corporation's total assets less the deductions set out in section 20 and less assets of little or no realizable value in excess of 10% of total capital; and

B is the corporation's total capital less the deductions set out in section 20 and less assets of little or no realizable value in excess of 10% of total capital.

Risk-based capital ratio

27(1) Subject to subsection (2), a Saskatchewan trust corporation or Saskatchewan loan corporation shall maintain a risk-based capital ratio of not less than 16%.

(2) The superintendent may set the risk-based capital ratio for a Saskatchewan trust corporation or Saskatchewan loan corporation at greater or less than 16%.

(3) The risk-based capital ratio is to be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\frac{A}{(B + C)}$$

where:

A is the corporation's total capital less the deductions set out in section 20;

B is the corporation's risk-weighted on-balance sheet assets determined in accordance with section 28; and

C is the corporation's risk-weighted off-balance sheet assets determined in accordance with section 28.

Categories of assets

28(1) Subject to subsection (2), in calculating the corporation's risk-weighted on-balance sheet assets and risk-weighted off-balance sheet assets, the on-balance sheet assets of a corporation and credit equivalent amounts for off-balance sheet assets of a corporation are to be assigned to one of the following categories:

- (a) cash and claims on OECD governments - 0% risk weight;
 - (b) claims on financial institutions that take deposits, lend money and are subject to regulation by any federal, provincial or territorial regulator in Canada and banks incorporated in an OECD country - 20% risk weight;
 - (c) residential mortgages - 50% risk weight;
 - (d) all other claims - 100% risk weight, or as otherwise approved by the superintendent.
- (2) The deductions set out in section 20 are risk-weighted at 0%.
- (3) The values assigned to the categories mentioned in subsection (1) are to be multiplied by the risk weight for the category, with the resulting weighted values added together to arrive at total risk-weighted assets.

PART V
Investments

Investment and lending policies

29(1) Every Saskatchewan trust corporation and Saskatchewan loan corporation shall have written investment and lending policies that take into account the strength of the corporation's capital and its ability to absorb potential losses.

- (2) The corporation's investment and lending policies must, to the satisfaction of the superintendent:
- (a) clearly describe the corporation's objectives for its investment and lending programs and the corporation's overall risk philosophy;
 - (b) establish clear limits on the corporation's exposure:
 - (i) to a person or a group of associated persons; and
 - (ii) to interest rate risk;
 - (c) identify acceptable ranges for investments in different types of instruments, including cash, equities, bonds and debentures and real property;
 - (d) establish limits on aggregate outstanding loans by type of loan broken down into major categories such as commercial or consumer, with the major categories further subdivided as necessary;
 - (e) set limits according to the source of loans where third parties such as mortgage brokers or syndications are relied on;
 - (f) establish an aggregate limit on externally sourced loans;
 - (g) establish internal criteria for assessing the credit quality of borrowers;
 - (h) set limits on investments and loans according to their quality;

- (i) set limits on exposures to industries and geographic regions;
- (j) establish limits to contain the risks arising from potential changes in interest rates;
- (k) describe the circumstances in which derivative instruments can be used; and
- (l) establish limits on the use of derivative instruments by type of instrument and by counter party.

Internal procedures

30(1) Every Saskatchewan trust corporation and Saskatchewan loan corporation must have written internal procedures outlining how the written investment and lending policies will be implemented and monitored.

- (2) The superintendent must be satisfied that the internal procedures:
 - (a) address exposures arising from both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items;
 - (b) identify responsibilities and accountabilities;
 - (c) set out the process for recommending, approving and implementing decisions;
 - (d) prescribe the frequency and format of reporting;
 - (e) describe the method for classifying loans and investments and the basis for valuing loans and investments that are not regularly traded;
 - (f) describe the custodial arrangements for loans and investments;
 - (g) outline how the corporation's exposure to fluctuations in interest rates and market prices will be monitored and controlled; and
 - (h) outline potential sources of conflict of interest and describe how those involved with the implementation of the investment and lending policies should handle those situations if they arise.

Implementation of investment and lending policies

31(1) Every Saskatchewan trust corporation and Saskatchewan loan corporation must ensure that the written investment and lending policies mentioned in section 29 are implemented by persons who have the appropriate level of expertise.

(2) At least annually the board of directors of every Saskatchewan trust corporation and Saskatchewan loan corporation must review and approve the investment and lending policies, or where a subcommittee is appointed by the board, the subcommittee must advise the board in writing of the corporation's adherence to those policies.

(3) Any deviation from the investment and lending policies must be reported immediately to the corporation's board of directors by those persons implementing the policies.

(4) On the request of the superintendent, the corporation shall make its written policies and procedures available for review by the superintendent.

(5) Where information required to perform an analysis of the corporation's portfolios and activities is not available through the corporation's statutory returns, the superintendent may request supplemental information to perform analysis in the areas that the superintendent deems necessary.

Information to be maintained

32 Every Saskatchewan trust corporation and Saskatchewan loan corporation must maintain information on its portfolios presented in a manner that facilitates analysis and that includes:

- (a) a comparison of outstanding amounts;
- (b) an analysis of asset quality and concentration;
- (c) an analysis of its interest rate and maturity mismatch, including the result of scenario testing as appropriate; and
- (d) an analysis of the diversification of its funding sources.

PART VI
Reports

Annual reports

33(1) Every Saskatchewan corporation shall prepare annually and file with the superintendent, on or before the last day of February in each year, a return outlining the financial condition and affairs of the corporation for the last fiscal year that ended before December 31 of the previous year.

(2) The following must be attached to the return:

- (a) the financial statements for the year to which the return relates;
- (b) a report of the auditor prepared in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards;
- (c) a copy of a resolution of the directors showing that the return was approved by the directors.

Statements, applications etc.

34 Every Saskatchewan trust corporation and Saskatchewan loan corporation shall file with the superintendent:

- (a) a copy of every statement of a financial nature related to the corporation furnished to its shareholders or the Saskatchewan Securities Commission or any similar authority in another jurisdiction, within five days after the distribution of the statement to the shareholders or its filing with the Commission or similar authority;
- (b) copies of all applications and supporting documents of any nature made under the laws of Canada or of any province or territory of Canada for any change in its instrument of incorporation or registration status and a copy of any approval or refusal of the application within seven days of filing or receipt, as the case may be; and
- (c) copies of any changes made in its instrument of incorporation, registration or licence under the laws of Canada or of any province or territory of Canada.

PART VII
Loan Brokers

Exemption

35 Notwithstanding section 45 of the Act, the following persons are not required to register as a loan broker:

- (a) a body corporate holding a valid licence pursuant to the Act;
- (b) a lawyer acting in his or her professional capacity as a lawyer.

Registration as loan broker

36 Every person applying for registration as a loan broker shall forward the following information to the superintendent:

- (a) the name of the applicant, including any proposed or existing business name;
- (b) in the case of an applicant incorporated or continued pursuant to an Act, evidence that the corporation is registered to do business in Saskatchewan;
- (c) in the case of an applicant not incorporated or continued in Saskatchewan, evidence satisfactory to the superintendent that the applicant is registered pursuant to an Act that requires registration of the applicant;
- (d) the home and business address of the applicant, the address of the applicant's registered office in Saskatchewan, if any, and the address of any branch offices;
- (e) in the case of an applicant who is an individual, the applicant's date and place of birth;
- (f) the telephone number and the facsimile number of the applicant and the name of a contact person for the applicant;
- (g) the names of the directors, officers and employees;
- (h) the names of any individuals acting as loan brokers;
- (i) a description of the background in financial services of the applicant or of the directors, officers and senior employees of the applicant;
- (j) a business plan including a statement of proposed business activities in Saskatchewan and a description of any networking arrangements in Saskatchewan;
- (k) a schedule of fees, charges, payments, commissions or other amounts the loan broker will receive in return for providing services as a loan broker;
- (l) the location of records;
- (m) as required by the superintendent, notification of any action or proceeding, including any action or proceeding in bankruptcy, brought respecting the applicant or the directors, officers or senior employees of the applicant;
- (n) information respecting any convictions of the applicant, or directors, officers and employees of the applicant, pursuant to Parts IX, X, XII or XII.2 of the *Criminal Code* or any similar provincial or territorial legislation;

(o) information respecting the suspension, cancellation or amendment of the applicant's authority to do business in any jurisdiction where it carries on business, or the imposition of any terms or conditions on, or the variation or modification of any terms or conditions imposed on, its authority to do business in any jurisdiction where it carries on business.

Calculation of damages

37 For the purposes of subsection 51(3) of the Act, exemplary or punitive damages are the greater of:

- (a) \$1,000; and
- (b) the amount of any payment received by the defendant contrary to section 47 of the Act.

**PART VIII
General Provisions**

Restrictions on transfer of shares

38(1) For the purposes of clause 11(1)(b) of the Act, the prescribed percentage is 10%.

(2) Pursuant to subsection 11(6) of the Act, every Saskatchewan loan corporation and Saskatchewan trust corporation shall include the following provisions in its bylaws:

“Unless otherwise approved by the superintendent, no shares of this corporation are to be transferred or issued to:

- (a) a substantial shareholder of the corporation as defined in clause 11(1)(c) of *The Trust and Loan Corporations Act, 1997*; or
- (b) a person who would, after the shares were transferred or issued to him, her or it, be a substantial shareholder of the corporation.

“No shares of the corporation are to be transferred or issued to a non-resident as defined in clause 11(1)(a) of *The Trust and Loan Corporations Act, 1997*, if:

- (a) more than a prescribed percentage of the shares of the corporation are held by non-residents; or
- (b) more than a prescribed percentage of the shares of the corporation would be held by non-residents after the transfer or issue”.

Expiry of licence

39(1) Subject to subsection (2), a licence issued pursuant to the Act continues in force indefinitely unless it is suspended or cancelled pursuant to the Act.

(2) A licence issued pursuant to *The Trust and Loan Corporations Act*, as that Act existed on the day before the coming into force of section 1 of *The Trust and Loan Corporations Act, 1997*, that is valid on the day before section 1 of *The Trust and Loan Corporations Act, 1997* comes into force expires on December 31, 1999.

Fees

40 The fees set out in column II of Table 2 of the Appendix are payable for the matters set out in column I.

Service

41 In addition to the means of service provided in the Act, service on a person may be effected:

- (a) by facsimile transmission;
- (b) by leaving a copy with the person's lawyer if the lawyer accepts service by signing a copy of the document and indicating that he or she is the lawyer for that person; or
- (c) where the person to be served is a licensee, by leaving a copy of the document with any officer, director, agent or liquidator of the licensee or the clerk, manager, agent or other representative of the licensee at the address for service submitted to the superintendent pursuant to subsection 18(2) of the Act.

Proof of service

42 Service of a document may be proved:

- (a) where service is pursuant to clause 41(a), by filing with the court the transmission record or journal generated by the facsimile machine that indicates the date of transmission and that the transmission was successful;
- (b) where service is pursuant to clause 41(b), by filing with the court a copy of the document endorsed with the acceptance of service by the lawyer; or
- (c) where service is pursuant to clause 41(c), by the oral testimony or affidavit of the person who served the document.

PART IX**Repeal and Coming into Force****R.R.S. c.T-22.1 Reg 1 repealed**

43 *The Trust and Loan Corporations Regulations* are repealed.

Coming into force

44 Subject to subsection (2), these regulations come into force on the day on which section 1 of *The Trust and Loan Corporations Act, 1997* comes into force.

- (2) If these regulations are filed with the Registrar of Regulations after the day on which section 1 of *The Trust and Loan Corporations Act, 1997* comes into force, these regulations come into force on the day on which they are filed with the Registrar of Regulations.

Appendix

TABLE 1

OECD Countries*[Clause 16(g)]*

Australia	Korea
Austria	Luxembourg
Belgium	Mexico
Canada	Netherlands
Czech Republic	New Zealand
Denmark	Norway
Finland	Portugal
France	Saudi Arabia
Germany	Spain
Greece	Sweden
Hungary	Switzerland
Iceland	Turkey
Ireland	United Kingdom
Italy	United States
Japan	

Any country within this group that has rescheduled its external sovereign debt in the previous five years is not an OECD country for the purpose of these regulations.

TABLE 2

Fees*[Section 40]***Column I****Column II****Trust Corporations, Loan Corporations, and Financing Corporations**

For reviewing the application for a licence, in addition to any other fees	\$1,000
--	---------

NOTE: The fee for reviewing an application for a licence does not apply to applicants whose licence expired pursuant to subsection 39(2)

Annual Fee, to be paid for the year in advance by December 31

(i) where the total assets of the corporation are less than \$10,000,000	2,000
(ii) where the total assets of the corporation are greater than \$10,000,000	7,500

NOTE: The Annual Fee for first-time applicants will be pro-rated on a monthly basis for the first year

For reviewing an application pursuant to subsection 10(1) or 11(3) or section 12 or 13 of the Act	1,000
To process an application for a change to terms and conditions to which a corporation's licence is subject	1,000
To process an application to change the assets-to-capital multiple mentioned in section 26 or to change the risk-based capital ratio mentioned in section 27	1,000
Late filing fee per day for notices or documents not filed within required time	100
For a Certificate of Status	50
To file an annual report of financial activities pursuant to section 33	100
 <u>Loan Brokers</u>	
Loan Broker Annual Registration Fee	500
For reviewing the application for registration as a loan broker, in addition to any other fees	500
Late filing fee per day for notices or documents not filed within required time	100
For a Certificate of Status	50
For reviewing an application for an exemption from the bond requirement pursuant to section 55 of the Act	250

SASKATCHEWAN REGULATIONS 44/1999

The Northern Municipalities Act

Section 286.01

Order in Council 397/1999, dated June 8, 1999

(Filed June 9, 1999)

Title

1 These regulations may be cited as *The Northern Municipality Assessment and Taxation Amendment Regulations, 1999*.

R.R.S. c.N-5.1 Reg 12 amended

2 *The Northern Municipality Assessment and Taxation Regulations* are amended in the manner set forth in these regulations.

Section 23.7 amended

3 **Section 23.7 is amended by striking out** "subsection 212(1)" **and substituting** "sections 212 and 212.1".

NOTE: *The appellant must serve this Notice of Appeal on the secretary of the Saskatchewan Municipal Board (SMB). The prescribed appeal fee, payable to the SMB, must accompany this notice. Information on appeal fees may be obtained from the SMB. On receipt of this notice, the secretary of the SMB must serve a copy of this notice on every party to the appeal other than the appellant and provide a copy of this notice to the secretary of the board of revision”.*

Coming into force

5 These regulations come into force on the day on which they are filed with the Registrar of Regulations.

SASKATCHEWAN REGULATIONS 45/1999

The Rural Municipality Act, 1989

Section 414.1

Order in Council 398/1999, dated June 8, 1999

(Filed June 9, 1999)

Title

1 These regulations may be cited as *The Rural Municipality Assessment and Taxation Amendment Regulations, 1999*.

R.R.S. c.R-26.1 Reg 10 amended

2 *The Rural Municipality Assessment and Taxation Regulations* are amended in the manner set forth in these regulations.

Section 23.2 amended

3 **Section 23.2 is amended by striking out “section 317” and substituting “sections 317 and 317.01”.**

Appendix, new Form B

4 **Form B of the Appendix is repealed and the following substituted:**

“FORM B
[Section 23.2]

Notice of Appeal to the Saskatchewan Municipal Board

To the secretary of the Saskatchewan Municipal Board:

I hereby appeal the decision (or failure to render a decision) of the board of revision for the _____ to the Saskatchewan Municipal Board respecting the:
(municipality)

(check beside those which apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> land valuation	<input type="checkbox"/> land classification
<input type="checkbox"/> improvement valuation	<input type="checkbox"/> improvement classification
<input type="checkbox"/> exemption	<input type="checkbox"/> designation of school support
<input type="checkbox"/> business assessment	<input type="checkbox"/> notice of assessment

of _____
(legal land description) (assessment or alternate number)

(civic address, if applicable)

Taxable assessment value under appeal:

land \$ _____ improvement \$ _____ business \$ _____

My grounds for appeal are as follows:

(attach additional pages if necessary)

Contact person for this appeal:

Property Owner(s): _____

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone No: _____
(home) (business)

Fax No: _____

Agent or other appellant: _____

Firm: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone No: _____
(home) (business)

Fax No: _____

Dated this _____ day of _____, _____.
(day) (month) (year)

(Signature) \$ _____
(enclosed appeal fee)

NOTE: *The appellant must serve this Notice of Appeal on the secretary of the Saskatchewan Municipal Board (SMB). The prescribed appeal fee, payable to the SMB, must accompany this notice. Information on appeal fees may be obtained from the SMB. On receipt of this notice, the secretary of the SMB must serve a copy of this notice on every party to the appeal other than the appellant and provide a copy of this notice to the secretary of the board of revision.*

Coming into force

5 These regulations come into force on the day on which they are filed with the Registrar of Regulations.

SASKATCHEWAN REGULATIONS 46/1999*The Urban Municipality Act, 1984*

Section 333.1

Order in Council 399/1999, dated June 8, 1999

(Filed June 9, 1999)

Title

1 These regulations may be cited as *The Urban Municipality Assessment and Taxation Amendment Regulations, 1999*.

R.R.S. c.U-11 Reg 14 amended

2 *The Urban Municipality Assessment and Taxation Regulations* are amended in the manner set forth in these regulations.

Section 23.6 amended

3 **Section 23.6 is amended by striking out “section 261” and substituting “sections 261 and 261.1”.**

Appendix, new Form F

4 **Form F of the Appendix is repealed and the following substituted:**

“FORM F
[Section 23.6]

Notice of Appeal to the Saskatchewan Municipal Board

To the secretary of the Saskatchewan Municipal Board:

I hereby appeal the decision (or failure to render a decision) of the board of revision for the _____ to the Saskatchewan Municipal Board respecting the:
(municipality)

(check beside those which apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> land valuation	<input type="checkbox"/> land classification
<input type="checkbox"/> improvement valuation	<input type="checkbox"/> improvement classification
<input type="checkbox"/> exemption	<input type="checkbox"/> designation of school support
<input type="checkbox"/> business assessment	<input type="checkbox"/> notice of assessment

of _____
(legal land description) _____
(assessment or alternate number)

(civic address, if applicable)

Taxable assessment value under appeal:

land \$ _____ improvement \$ _____ business \$ _____

My grounds for appeal are as follows:

(attach additional pages if necessary)

Contact person for this appeal:	
Property Owner(s): _____	Agent or other appellant: _____
Mailing Address: _____	Firm: _____
_____	Mailing Address: _____
_____	_____
Telephone No: _____	Telephone No: _____
(home) (business)	(home) (business)
Fax No: _____	Fax No: _____
Dated this _____ day of _____,	
(day) (month) (year)	

_____ \$ _____
 (Signature) (enclosed appeal fee)

NOTE: *The appellant must serve this Notice of Appeal on the secretary of the Saskatchewan Municipal Board (SMB). The prescribed appeal fee, payable to the SMB, must accompany this notice. Information on appeal fees may be obtained from the SMB. On receipt of this notice, the secretary of the SMB must serve a copy of this notice on every party to the appeal other than the appellant and provide a copy of this notice to the secretary of the board of revision”.*

Coming into force

5 These regulations come into force on the day on which they are filed with the Registrar of Regulations.

SASKATCHEWAN REGULATIONS 47/1999

The Government Organization Act

Sections 19 and 24

and

The Human Resources, Labour and Employment Act

Section 4.01

Order in Council 402/1999, dated June 8, 1999

(Filed June 9, 1999)

Title

1 These regulations may be cited as *The Skills Training Benefit Amendment Regulations, 1999*.

R.R.S. c.G-5.1 Reg 85 amended

2 *The Skills Training Benefit Regulations* are amended in the manner set forth in these regulations.

Section 3 amended

3(1) Clause 3(1)(e) is repealed and the following substituted:

“(e) agree to and be prepared to sign a form that states the amount of the monthly skills training benefit that may be paid to the person and the number of months for which the skills training benefit is to be paid”.

(2) Subsection 3(2) is repealed and the following substituted:

“(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), when applying for a skills training benefit an individual must be an unemployed, insured person:

- (a) for whom a current benefit period is established pursuant to the *Employment Insurance Act* (Canada);
- (b) for whom a benefit period established pursuant to the *Employment Insurance Act* (Canada) has ended within the previous 36 months; or
- (c) for whom a benefit period established pursuant to the *Employment Insurance Act* (Canada) is established within the previous 60 months and who:
 - (i) was paid special benefits pursuant to section 22 or 23 of the *Employment Insurance Act* (Canada) during the benefit period;
 - (ii) subsequently withdrew from active participation in the labour force to care for one or more of their new-born children or one or more children placed with them for the purpose of adoption; and
 - (iii) is seeking to re-enter the labour force”.

Section 5 amended

4 Clause 5(1)(d) is repealed and the following substituted:

“(d) signs the form described in clause 3(1)(e) for financial assistance in the form of a skills training benefit”.

Section 13 amended

5 Clause 13(2)(k) is repealed and the following substituted:

“(k) payments made pursuant to Part VIII of *The Automobile Accident Insurance Act* or the regulations made for the purposes of that Part”.

Section 15 amended

6 Subsection 15(2) is amended:

- (a) in clause (a) by striking out “\$688” and substituting “\$719”;
- (b) in clause (b) by striking out “\$885” and substituting “\$894”; and
- (c) in clause (c) by striking out “\$1,389” and substituting “\$1,400”.

Section 16 amended

7(1) Subsection 16(1) is amended by striking out “\$347” and substituting “\$368”.

(2) Subsection 16(2) is amended by striking out “\$347” and substituting “\$368”.

Section 17 amended

8 Subsection 17(3) is amended by striking out “\$429” and substituting “\$440”.

Section 18 amended

9 Subsection 18(3) is amended by striking out “authorizations and acknowledgements -”.

New Part III.1**10 The following Part is added following Part III:****“PART III.1****Living away from home allowance and living allowance for apprentices****“Interpretation - Part III.1****18.1(1)** In this Part:

- (a) **‘apprentice’** means a person who is attending technical training pursuant to *The Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Act* or the regulations pursuant to that Act;
- (b) **‘dependent child’** means a person who:
 - (i) is the child of the apprentice or the apprentice’s spouse;
 - (ii) resides with the apprentice or the apprentice’s spouse;
 - (iii) has a gross income of not more than \$90 per week; and
 - (iv) is substantially dependent on the apprentice for financial support;
- (c) **‘dependent spouse’** means a person who:
 - (i) either:
 - (A) is the legal spouse of the apprentice; or
 - (B) has co-habitated with the apprentice for a period of at least one year and has represented himself or herself as the apprentice’s spouse;
 - (ii) has a gross income of not more than \$90 per week; and
 - (iii) is substantially dependent on the apprentice for financial support.

“Limited exemption

18.2(1) Unless otherwise specified in this Part, Parts II and III and sections 21 and 22 do not apply to an apprentice who is applying for a skills training benefit in the form of a living away from home allowance or living allowance.

(2) Sections 6 and 9 apply to all persons who receive a skills training benefit in the form of a living away from home allowance or a living allowance pursuant to this Part.

“Application re allowances for apprentices

18.3(1) Subject to subsection (2), an apprentice may apply to the minister for a skills training benefit in the form of an apprentice’s living away from home allowance and living allowance, if the apprentice:

- (a) meets the criteria set out in clauses 3(1)(a), (b), (c), (f) and (g) and subsection 3(2);
- (b) submits an application in the form required by the minister;
- (c) agrees to and is prepared to sign a form that states the weekly amount of the living away from home allowance and living allowance to be paid to the person and the number of weeks for which the living away from home allowance and living allowance is to be paid.

(2) An apprentice who is not required to maintain a second residence at or near the place where the apprentice is attending technical training is only eligible to receive the living allowance mentioned in section 18.5.

“Payment of living away from home allowance and living allowance

18.4 The minister may authorize the payment of a skills training benefit in the form of a living away from home allowance and living allowance to an apprentice who:

- (a) meets the criteria set out in:
 - (i) clauses 3(1)(a), (b), (c), (f) and (g); and
 - (ii) clause 3(2)(b) or (c);
- (b) applies for a skills training benefit pursuant to section 18.3;
- (c) is required to maintain a second residence at or near the place where the person is attending technical training;
- (d) is assessed as a person who qualifies for a skills training benefit in the form of:
 - (i) a living away from home allowance; and
 - (ii) a living allowance; and
- (e) signs a form described in clause 18.3(1)(c) for a skills training benefit in the form of a living away from home allowance and living allowance”.

“Payment of living allowance

18.5 The minister may authorize the payment of a skills training benefit in the form of a living allowance to an apprentice who:

- (a) meets the criteria set out in:
 - (i) clauses 3(1)(a), (b), (c), (f) and (g); and
 - (ii) clause 3(2)(b) or (c);
- (b) applies for a skills training benefit pursuant to section 18.3;
- (c) is not required to maintain a second residence at or near the place where the person is attending technical training;
- (d) is assessed as a person who qualifies for a skills training benefit in the form of a living allowance; and
- (e) signs a form described in clause 18.3(1)(c) for a skills training benefit in the form of living allowance”.

“Payment of living away from home allowance only

18.6 The minister may authorize the payment of a skills training benefit in the form of a living away from home allowance to an apprentice who:

- (a) meets the criteria set out in:
 - (i) clauses 3(1)(a), (b), (c), (f) and (g); and
 - (ii) clause 3(2)(a);
- (b) applies for a skills training benefit pursuant to section 18.3;
- (c) is required to maintain a second residence at or near the place where the person is attending technical training;

(d) is assessed as a person who qualifies for a skills training benefit in the form of a living away from home allowance; and

(e) signs a form described in clause 18.3(1)(c) for a skills training benefit in the form of a living away from home allowance”.

“Living away from home allowance

18.7 The amount of a living away from home allowance to be paid to an apprentice is:

(a) in the case of an apprentice whose principal residence or whose secondary residence for the purposes of attending technical training is located in the Northern Saskatchewan Administration District, \$125 per week; and

(b) in any other case, \$94 per week”.

“Living allowance

18.8 The following amounts are the weekly amounts to be paid to an apprentice as a living allowance:

(a) no dependants, \$121;

(b) one dependant (dependent child or dependent spouse), \$157;

(c) two dependants (dependent children or dependent spouse), \$171;

(d) three dependants (dependent children or dependent spouse), \$184;

(e) four or more dependants (dependent children or dependent spouse), \$197”.

“Delegation – Part III.1

18.9 Employees of the department may exercise the minister’s discretion with respect to applications received pursuant to this Part, on a case-by-case basis, within the parameters set out in these regulations respecting the criteria to be applied when assessing applications pursuant to Part III.1 and the amount and duration of financial assistance to be provided in the form of a skills training benefit pursuant to this Part”.

Section 24 amended

11(1) Section 24 is amended by renumbering it as subsection (1).

(2) The following subsection is added after subsection (1):

“(2) A person receiving a skills training benefit pursuant to Part III.1 shall provide, at the minister’s request, any information or records reasonably required by the minister respecting that person’s application and eligibility for a skills training benefit pursuant to Part III.1”.

Coming into force

12(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), these regulations come into force on August 1, 1999.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), sections 1 and 2, subsection 3(2) and sections 10 and 11 of these regulations come into force on July 1, 1999.

(3) If these regulations are filed with the Registrar of Regulations after July 1, 1999, sections 1 and 2, subsection 3(2) and sections 10 and 11 of these regulations come into force on the day on which they are filed with the Registrar of Regulations.

SASKATCHEWAN REGULATIONS 48/1999*The Saskatchewan Income Plan Act*

Section 11

Order in Council 403/1999, dated June 8, 1999

(Filed June 9, 1999)

Title

1 These regulations may be cited as *The Saskatchewan Income Plan Amendment Regulations, 1999*.

R.R.S. c.S-25.1 Reg 2 amended

2 *The Saskatchewan Income Plan Regulations, 1992* are amended in the manner set forth in these regulations.

Section 2 amended

3 Section 2 is amended:

(a) by repealing clause (c); and

(b) by adding the following clause after clause (e):

“(e.1) ‘**payment period**’ means the period commencing on July 1 of one year and ending on June 30 of the next year”.

Section 8 repealed

4 Section 8 is repealed.

Section 9 amended

5(1) Subsection 9(1) is amended by striking out “Where” and substituting “Subject to subsection (4), where”.

(2) Subsection 9(2) is amended by striking out “fiscal year” and substituting “payment period”.

(3) The following subsections are added after subsection (2):

“(3) Subsection 9(2) does not apply with respect to:

(a) beneficiaries who attain the age of 65 years in the period commencing on April 1, 1999 and ending on June 30, 1999;

(b) persons who attained the age of 65 years before April 1, 1999 but have not yet received a benefit; and

(c) former beneficiaries who become eligible again within the period commencing on April 1, 1999 and ending on June 30, 1999.

“(4) In the case of persons mentioned in subsection (3), benefits pursuant to subsection (1) shall be paid only with respect to the period commencing on April 1, 1999 and ending on June 30, 1999”.

Coming into force

6 These regulations come into force on the day on which they are filed with the Registrar of Regulations but are retroactive and are deemed to have been in force on and from April 1, 1999.

SASKATCHEWAN REGULATIONS 49/1999

The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act

Section 179

Order in Council 404/1999, dated June 8, 1999

(Filed June 9, 1999)

Title

1 These regulations may be cited as *The Gaming Licensing Amendment Regulations, 1999*.

R.R.S. c.A-18.01 Reg 2, new section 5.1

2 *The Gaming Licensing Regulations* are amended by adding the following section after section 5:

“Administrative penalties

5.1 For the purposes of section 23.1 of the Act, any penalty assessed by the authority or the commission against a registrant must be not less than \$100 and not more than \$10,000”.

Coming into force

3 These regulations come into force on the day on which they are filed with the Registrar of Regulations.

