

**CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE**

**RESOLUTION SUMMARY & STATUS**

(Revised June, 2004)

**COMMUNICATION**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Resolution Summary</b>	<b>Championing</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>	<b>Current Status</b>
<b>1998-5</b>	<b>Telecommunications Act Special Designation Status for Part VI and Part XV</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission to confer upon law enforcement agencies a special designation status such that the telecommunications services required for the purpose of carrying our Orders issued pursuant to Part VI and Part XV of the <i>Criminal Code</i> and access to subscriber information are provided at no charge</li></ul>			
<b>1999-14</b>	<b>Police Mobile Communications Spectrum</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police present these concerns to Industry Canada and to the Radio Advisory Groups to Government, and;</li><li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police establishes common strategies for future police radio systems and new applications through Industry Canada for assignment of additional spectrum compatible with the United States initiative in the 700 MHZ range for police and safety agencies.</li></ul>			
<b>2002-07</b>	<b>Canada/US Common Radio Spectrum</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urge the Minister responsible for Industry Canada to set aside a common radio spectrum which will be compatible with the US for the exclusive use of the Public Safety sector, and;</li><li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urge the Minister responsible for Industry Canada to ensure that the designation of a common radio spectrum will not have negative financial impacts on the public safety sector.</li></ul>	Informatics Committee	2003-01-14, Letter from Ministry of Public Safety and Security (Ontario), supports  2003-06-02, Letter from PEI AG supports	

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## COMMUNITY SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Year	Resolution Summary	Championing	Action Taken	Current Status
2002-03	<p><b>Community Safety, Health and Well-being</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police calls upon the governments of all levels to initiate a broad public dialogue on community safety for the 21<sup>st</sup> century in Canada, leading to a common vision shared by stakeholders.</li> </ul>	Crime Prevention/ Community Policing Committee	<p>2003-01-14, Letter from Ministry of Public Safety and Security (Ontario), committed to improve community safety.</p> <p>2003-02-04, Letter from SGC supports and promotes further discussions among stakeholders regarding community safety are essential to crime prevention. Process.</p>	

## COMPUTER ACCESS

Year	Resolution Summary	Championing	Action Taken	Current Status
1998-2	<p><b>National Data Standards Version 1.0</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police adopt Data Standards for police electronic information exchange in Canada, known as Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police NATIONAL DATA STANDARDS Version 1.0 (published November 1997) and urges the adoption of these standards by all Canadian police services.</li> </ul>			
1999-12	<p><b>Data Standards Secretariat</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police supports the creation of a data standards secretariat to administer these data standards subject to the acquisition of the necessary funding and support mechanisms, as outlined in detail in the attached appendix</li> </ul>			
2000-10	<p><b>Criminal Justice Data Standards</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police supports full partnership with the federal government's data standards initiative, in collaboration with the provincial, territorial and municipal partners, with a view to creating national criminal justice standards.</li> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police's Informatics Committee will ensure the most effective means of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police participation in this joint venture.</li> </ul>	Informatics Committee	-Alberta – supports proposal for a full partnership	

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**CRIMINAL INFORMATION (RECORDS, PROFILES)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Resolution Summary</b>	<b>Championing</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>	<b>Current Status</b>
<b>1997-6</b>	<p><b>Forensic DNA Databank</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges the Minister of Justice and the Solicitor General of Canada to reintroduce legislation, as early as possible, for the creation and maintenance of a DNA Databank.</li> <li>- that the Government of Canada provides the appropriate financial support for the creation, maintenance and use of a National DNA Databank.</li> <li>- that the legislation should provide for the taking and retention of DNA samples from persons convicted of a designated offence, as well as from those persons currently serving their sentence or on parole in respect of a designated offence, to ensure an immediate and fully functional and operative DNA Databank</li> <li>- that the legislation should authorize the taking of bodily samples by duly trained and certified police officers, or others so certified and to be turned over to designated individuals named in the warrant</li> </ul>		<p>-1997 DNA Identification Act introduced into the House of Commons (Bill C-3) – this would lead to the establishment of National DNA databank</p> <p>-Legislation subsequently enacted</p>	
<b>1997</b>	<p><b>Fingerprinting Persons charged with Trespassing by Night</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges the Federal Minister of Justice to enact legislation that will authorize the taking of photographs and fingerprints from individuals charged with committing the offence of Trespassing by Night</li> </ul>	Law Amendments Committee	-Trespassing by Night is precursor to Sexual Assault	Ongoing
<b>1998-9</b>	<p><b>National Crime ViCLAS Commitment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police is committed to the Canada-wide implementation of the ViCLAS System and urges the appropriate levels of government to enact legislation supported by the necessary resources to ensure compliance.</li> </ul>		-Legislation enacted	Closed
<b>1999-13</b>	<p><b>Integrated Justice Information</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police support the federal Integrated Justice Information action plan aimed at enhancing the flow of operational information within the Canadian criminal justice system, and;</li> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police encourages partnerships and investments by governments at all levels to improve the sharing of information on crimes and criminals.</li> </ul>		<p>-SG (Fed) – recognizes that greater information sharing is essential to improving public safety</p> <p>-need update from S.G. – Grey Wright?</p>	

2000-2	<p><b>Intelligence Records</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urge the Minister of Justice to amend the <i>Canada Evidence Act</i> to codify the Supreme Court position relative to informant privilege and extend that privilege to non-operational intelligence files as being protected from disclosure to any person unless it can be shown that the person's "innocence is at stake";</li> <li>- that the Minister of Justice be encouraged to create an offence section within the <i>Criminal Code</i> similar to Section 193(1)(b), making the disclosure of informant or intelligence information without express consent of the originator, a criminal offence</li> </ul>		<p>-BC – aware of lack of def'n of full disclosure is placing inordinate burdens on police &amp; prosecutors</p> <p>-Legislative action may be needed to reconcile competing interests</p> <p>-AB – supports in principle the amendment to the C.E.A. to protect informant privilege &amp; Intelligence files unless it can be shown innocence is at stake – suggest amendment to the CC to make it an offence to disclose w/o consent of originator</p>	<p>Minister of Justice</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
2000-4	<p><b>DNA Identification Act</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges the Minister of Justice to amend the <i>Act</i> to allow the Judiciary authority to:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. detain individuals for a period of not more than eight hours to enable police to obtain the required samples; and</li> <li>2. to allow samples be taken at any facility, including a courthouse.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>		<p>-Data Bank became legislation June 30, 2000</p> <p>-BC – Implementation committee has been meeting to resolve issues and develop procedures for implem. Recent legislation (June 2000)</p> <p>-AB – support amend to Act to allow Judiciary auth to detain individual for a max of 8 hours to enable police to obtain samples, and to allow samples to be taken at any facility</p>	
2001-3	<p><b>DNA – Designated Offences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges the Minister of Justice to amend the <i>Criminal Code</i> to include drug related offences such as Trafficking and Possession for the Purpose of Trafficking as designated offences.</li> </ul>		<p>-Gov't of Canada remains committed to ensuring that the DNA databank continues to be a highly effective crime-solving tool</p> <p>-Fed Sol Gen and Minister of Justice stated at the Sept 2001 FPT meeting that they would consult with the provinces, territories and other interested stakeholders, including police associations, in order to consider possible amendments to the DNA databank provisions of the CC – expected to begin in the Spring</p> <p>-Prov Sol Gen supports legislative amendments, Ministry of the AG has asked for an immediate review to address this expansion</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>

2001-4	<b>Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police encourages its members to become fully informed of the potential impact of privacy laws currently enacted or proposed and that the CACP consider preparing an action plan relative to the <i>PIPEDA</i> and other similar provincial legislation, which may be proposed or enacted.</li> </ul>		-Fed Sol Gen will continue to monitor and work closely with the police -Prov Sol Gen – staff from this Ministry will be working in conjunction with the Ministry of Consumer and Business Services to further study the implications of this legislation – will advise when complete	Ongoing
2002-09	<b>Criminal Justice Data Standard</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the CACP recognizes the CPSIN data standards developed by Solicitor General Canada as the national criminal justice data standard and urges all law enforcement and criminal justice agencies to make similar resolutions, and;</li> <li>- that the CACP strongly advocates the full and speedy adoption and implementation of CPSIN data standards in the information systems of all partner law enforcement and criminal justice agencies.</li> </ul>	Informatics Committee	2003-02-04, Letter from SGC supports Canada Public Safety Information Network (CPSIN).  2003-06-02, Letter from PEI AG supports	
2002-10	<b>Information Sharing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the CACP encourage its members to pursue interagency agreements for sharing of operational information as soon as possible; and</li> <li>- that the CACP supports the establishments of a national index based on common information and data standards to enable the more efficient sharing of operational information.</li> </ul>	Informatics Committee	2003-01-14, Letter from Ministry of Public Safety and Security (Ontario), supports  2003-06-02, Letter from PEI AG supports	Strategies for Public Safety Transformation, Ottawa Conference – Chateau Laurier, (2004-04-26/27) Chief Bevan spoke about the issue of Interoperability – Refer to CACP Summer Bulletin 2004 p.5.

## DRUGS

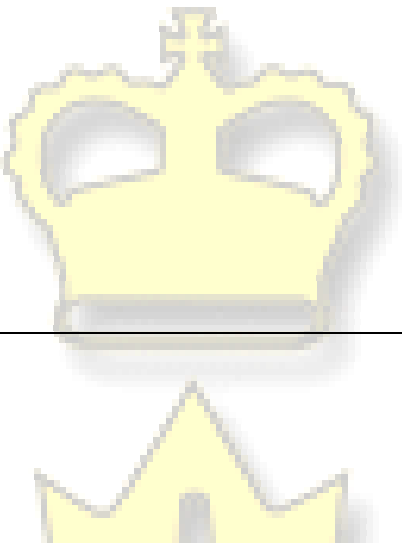
1998-1	<b>Drugs and Crime</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police strongly supports the recently released “Canada’s Drug Strategy”</li> </ul>	Drug Abuse Committee	2003-01-14, Letter from Ministry of Public Safety and Security (Ontario), supports  -Presentations made to Senate and Parliamentary Committees conducting review of Canada’s drug strategy -Prioritizing need for Federal leadership,	Ongoing through 2002-08-17 and into 2003
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			<p>Funding for Prevention, Education, Treatment and Research</p> <p>-Also partnered with CPA &amp; CCSA for a joint statement on drug policy issues Through H.E.P. (Health, Education and Enforcement in partnership, which is chaired by the CACP with CCSA, The PMO, PCO, Sol Gen, Health Canada, DOJ, DFAIT, NCPC Secretary of State and others have all been contacted and informed of the priorities, commonly agreed by the H.E.P. Coalition of “<i>Partners for a Safer and Healthier Canada.</i>”</p>	
1999-15	<p><b>C.A.C.P. Drug Policy Resolutions</b></p> <p>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police calls upon the Prime Minister and Ministers of Health, Justice and Solicitor General to <i>action</i> Canada’s Drug Strategy, in partnership with their provincial and territorial counterparts by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. confirming Canada’s opposition to the legalization of all illicit drugs;</li> <li>2. providing adequate additional police and health resources for demand reduction initiatives, prevention programs, public education for schools, workplaces and communities, and research for cost-effective interventions;</li> <li>3. providing adequate additional police resources for supply reduction and anti-organized crime initiatives;</li> <li>4. identifying and establishing a champion to lead Canada’s Drug Strategy, to ensure that Canada has an effective and co-ordinated national strategy on drug issues;</li> <li>5. giving priority to research and development of, and enabling legislation toward, effective drug testing technology and Drug Recognition Expert Training to enable police, customs and correction officers, through the use of approved screening devices, to determine levels of impairment by drugs;</li> <li>6. establishing alternative justice measures, envisioned in Bill C-41, for summary conviction offences of possession of cannabis, after a mandatory assessment of the accused, with a range of options including, but not limited to, drug and life skills counselling, fines, community service or a combination of measures. However,</li> </ol>	Drug Abuse Committee	<p>-As above partnered with CPA through CCSA and presented a joint statement on drug policy issues to Senate and Parliamentary Committees.</p> <p>-Repeated dialogue with Gov’t continually urging the actioning and funding of a new Canada’s National Drug Strategy to enable these priorities to be carried out.</p> <p>-Fed Gov’t called for new initiatives for Fall of 2002 from all members of Gov’t letters sent to Deputy Minister of Health (who is chair of Health Issues Program Development), once again calling for the Liberal’s promise in Red Book 111 of \$425 million for a new Drug Strategy announced in 2000 to be actioned and funded now.</p>	<b>Ongoing</b>

	<p>alternative justice measures should not be available for those whose offence(s) occurred in or near a place normally occupied or frequented by persons under the age of 18 years, within 500m of a school or public park, or a vehicle or vessel with occupants under 18 years of age; and</p> <p>7. establishing mandatory minimum sentencing for enterprise criminals, including organized crime, convicted of importing, trafficking, producing or cultivating illicit drugs in Canada.</p>			
2002-11	<p><b>National Drug Enforcement Initiative for Grow-Ops</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the CACP calls upon the Prime Minister of Canada, the Minister of Justice and Attorney General and the Solicitor General of Canada, in conjunction with their Provincial counterparts, to take a leadership role in creating the funding a co-ordinated national initiative that focuses on the significant threat to public health and safety posed by clandestine marihuana grow operations. Such funding could be supplemented in part by the dedication of fines and Proceeds of Crime Forfeitures from drug convictions, directly to policing drug enforcement initiatives, committed do mitigate the production, distribution, importation and exportation of cannabis products and derivatives.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	Drug Abuse Committee	<p>2003-01-14, Letter from Ministry of Public Safety and Security (Ontario), agreed to refer the issue of appropriate and alternative deterrence to the National Co-ordinating Committee on Org. Crime for further study and development of recommendations for the ministers' consideration.</p> <p>2003-02-04, Letter from SGC supports. As a partner in Canada's Drug Strategy, SGC is committed to reducing drug supply and demand, as well as raising awareness of the associated harms of substance abuse. To build on these successes, the RCMP has appointed a national marihuana home grow operations coordinator to promote integrated action by developing best practices in enforcement strategies and disseminating this information to Canada's law enforcement community.</p>	
2002-12	<p><b>Drug Sentencing for Clandestine Grow Operations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the CACP calls upon the Minister of Justice and Attorney General, and the Solicitor General of Canada, in conjunction with their Provincial counterparts, to take the necessary action to ensure that all components of our judicial system, be educated and informed of the scope, nature and serious impact of Marihuana Grow Operations, in order to ensure that sentences, upon conviction, provide adequate deterrence and protection to society.</li> </ul>	Drug Abuse Committee	<p>2003-01-14, Letter from Ministry of Public Safety and Security (Ontario), encourage to continue seeking changes that would enhance public safety through penalties that reflect the consequences of such criminal behaviour.</p> <p>2003-02-04, Letter from SGC supports. As a partner in Canada's Drug Strategy, SGC is committed to reducing drug supply and demand, as well as raising awareness of the</p>	

			associated harms of substance abuse. To build on these successes, the RCMP has appointed a national marihuana home grow operations coordinator to promote integrated action by developing best practices in enforcement strategies and disseminating this information to Canada's law enforcement community.
2002-13	<p><b>Illegal Drugs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the CACP and CPA join together in urging the Prime Minister of Canada, Minister of Health, Solicitor General, Minister of Justice and Attorney General and the Government of Canada to implement a Canadian Drug Strategy in partnership with our municipalities, provinces, and territories;</li> <li>1. As front-line professionals who see first-hand the impact of drugs in our society, police officers share the goal of encouraging all Canadians, particularly children and our youth, to <i>“stay drug free”</i>.</li> <li>2. The CACP and CPA do not support or endorse the legalization of marihuana or any other currently illicit substances. Drugs are illegal because drugs are harmful. Illegal drugs, including cannabis, present adverse health effects.</li> <li>3. The CACP and CPA advocate a balanced approach that reduces the adverse effects associated with drug use by limiting both the supply of and demand for illicit drugs, enabling an integrated approach to prevention, education, enforcement, rehabilitation and research.</li> <li>4. While Canada's existing laws have been successful in limiting the harm caused by illicit drug use, there needs to be a sustained effort to educate Canadians, particularly vulnerable young people, about the adverse effects of illicit drug use.</li> <li>5. The CACP and CPA recognize that the illicit drug trade is inextricably linked to criminal activity, including terrorism, and increases the level of violence and crime in our communities.</li> <li>6. Canada's Drug laws must provide police with tools to effectively combat the illegal drug trade, Organized Crime, and Terrorism.</li> <li>7. Alternative justice measures are required to efficiently and effectively address summary conviction offences. The CACP and CPA advocate the adoption of alternative justice measures that instil meaningful, appropriate and graduated consequences, focused on preventing and deterring drug use amongst all Canadians.</li> <li>8. Greater emphasis and resources must be provided for stakeholders</li> </ul>	Drug Abuse Committee	<p>2003-01-14, Letter from Ministry of Public Safety and Security (Ontario), encourage to continue seeking changes that would enhance public safety through penalties that reflect the consequences of such criminal behaviour.</p> <p>2003-02-04, Letter from SGC supports this resolution. The Gov. of Canada drug strategy is led by Health Canada.</p> <p>2003-06-02, Letter from PEI AG supports and particular pleased that CACP has chosen not to support efforts to change legislative provisions concerning the use of marihuana.</p>



	involved in both demand and supply reduction, with a focus on public education and awareness. 9. The CACP and CPA, representing Canada's policing community, are strongly committed to working together as " <i>Partners for Safer and Healthier Communities</i> " to encourage all Canadians to " <i>stay drug free</i> ".			
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## DRUG POLICY RESOLUTION

Year	Resolution Summary	Championing	Action Taken	Current Status
2000-11	<p><b>Drug Policy Resolution</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police calls on the Prime Minister of Canada, through the Ministers of Health, Solicitor General and Justice to position Canada's Drug Strategy as a National imperative which supports Government Priorities on organized crime, effective prisons and safe Communities, and</li> <li>- to demonstrate Federal leadership by appointing a Champion to lead Canada's Drug Strategy such as a Minister or Secretary of State in charge of a National substance abuse prevention and education program, focused on Youth, Families and Communities, and</li> <li>- enact enabling legislation to authorize D.R.E. (Drug Recognition Expert) Testing and commit adequate funding for D.R.E. training to enable Canadian police, customs and corrections officers, through the use of approved screening devices, to determine levels of impairment by drugs.</li> </ul>	Drug Abuse Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-SG (Fed) – important component of the Fed Govts safe homes &amp; safe streets agenda</li> <li>-efforts of the Ministry aimed at primary enforcement component – to stem trafficking</li> <li>-discussions regarding Depts willingness to make a contribution to DRE training</li> <li>-BC – generally supportive, meetings regarding DRE training &amp; resources for law enforcement agencies in BC</li> </ul>	
2000-12	<p><b>Exemptions for Medicinal Use of Marijuana</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police calls upon the Government of Canada, through the Ministers of Health, Solicitor General and Justice, to immediately implement appropriate safeguards, including legal access to a medically safe supply and an effective process for Canadian Peace officers to be able to verify those who are exempted, pursuant to Section 56, of the <i>Act</i>;</li> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police be an active participant in the development of enabling legislation and policies, particularly related to enforcement.</li> </ul>	Drug Abuse Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-July 15 2001 – policy came into law prematurely without a number of collateral safeguards police asked for being put into place.</li> <li>-Canada Health is developing a new regulatory approach on access to marijuana</li> <li>-Ministry of Sol Gen will work closely with Health Canada in the development of regulations and policies to ensure implementation of appropriate safeguards, including furnishing of information to police regarding exemptions under Sect 56 of Act, Safe Storage Requirements, for</li> </ul>	Ongoing

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			<p>personal use only for medically exempted persons, otherwise if they share or provide it to others it is trafficking</p> <p>-intend to consult closely with CACP</p> <p>-Dec 21, 2001: Ministry of Health announced issuance of a 5 year contract to provide Health Canada with a reliable source of marijuana to meet medicinal and resource needs in Canada – will be avail. to auth. ppl within a year.</p> <p>-AB - supports CACP's position, and CACP being an active participant in the development of leg. &amp; policies</p>	
2000-13	<p><b>Criminal Possession of Marijuana</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police calls upon the Government of Canada, through the Ministers of Health, Solicitor General and Justice, to take the appropriate action, within the time constraints of R. vs. Parker, to ensure that non-medical possession of marijuana remains an offence;</li> <li>- that within the context of an overall, comprehensive and co-ordinated Canada's Drug Strategy, providing a balanced approach of prevention, education, enforcement, counselling, rehabilitation and diversion that possession, for personal use only, of quantities of marijuana deemed to be a summary conviction offence, have the option to be dealt with through Alternative Justice Measures, including the <i>Contraventions Act</i>.</li> </ul>	Drug Abuse Committee	<p>-Fed Gov't: advises under careful consideration</p> <p>-Min of Health: recognize the imp of moving first on initiatives which have been shown to work and will positively affect most ppl, analyzing the experience of other countries which are testing and implementing innovative approaches to address poss of marijuana and assessing such applications in Canada</p>	

## ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE

Year	Resolution Summary	Championing	Action Taken	Current Status
2001-6 1999-9	<p><b>Lawful Access</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges the federal Minister of Justice to enact legislation to ensure that the law enforcement community has the ability to access accurate information obtained under judicial authority in a timely manner including the ability to render voice, text or images into a clear or unencrypted format, and;</li> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges the Minister of Justice to;</li> <li>- enact legislation to ensure that existing and emerging telecommunications</li> </ul>	Law Amendments Committee	<p>-Fed Sol Gen: maintaining lawful access capabilities remains one of their top priorities</p> <p>-August 2000 announced an action plan to provide technical solutions and to conduct a comprehensive legislative review for lawful access – Portfolio of the Sol Gen will dedicate about \$20 million to the action plan.</p>	Ongoing

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	<p>service providers and network operators provide lawful access capabilities in compliance with the Solicitor General’s Enforcement Standards;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- modify existing interception, search and seizure, and assistance procedures to better suit circumstances where cryptography is used to facilitate a crime by either incorporating the General Warrant provisions of the <i>Criminal Code</i> onto Part VI or modifying section 487.01 to include elements of Part VI for lawful intercept purposes;</li> <li>- enact legislation to criminalize the unauthorized disclosure of hardware and software cryptographic keys;</li> <li>- enact legislation to make the use of encryption in the commission of an offence a separate offence and an aggravating factor in sentencing, and permit the seizure and forfeiture of any equipment utilized for the purposes of that encryption;</li> <li>- amend the <i>Criminal Code</i> definition of “private communication” to encompass emerging technologies;</li> <li>- enact legislation which provides for the establishment of a national database containing all telephone numbers and subscriber information relating to those numbers with specified search parameters and lawful access criteria;</li> <li>- establish administrative access as opposed to a warrant process to ensure access to telecommunications subscriber information;</li> <li>- establish the appropriate legislative and policy foundation to require the Communications Security Establishment (CSE) to provide assistance to Canadian law enforcement agencies in relation to cryptography and other complex technologies which are used in the commission of a criminal offence;</li> <li>- legislate the appropriate changes to ensure the active support of Industry Canada and the Federal Department of Justice to assist law enforcement and national security agencies on issues of cross border intercepts.</li> </ul>		<p>-Confident that the action plan will provide police with the laws and technical expertise necessary to assist in protecting the security of all Canadians</p> <p>-Prov Sol Gen: the ministry through the Organized Crime Strategy and CISO, is involved in a review of Lawful Access issues as they pertain to law enforcement in Ontario</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry has invested in upgrades through CISO to support police investigations into organized crime, including the development of the Provincial Entry Unit, the upgrade to the CISO radio program and the purchase of several new pieces of specialized investigative equipment</li> <li>-possible release of discussion paper by Ministry of Solicitor General</li> </ul>	
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## FIREARMS

Year	Resolution Summary	Championing	Action Taken	Current Status
1999-11	<p><b>Gun Control</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. reaffirms its strong support for <i>The Firearms Act</i>; including the registration process;</li> <li>2. urges the Honorable Anne McLellan, Minister of Justice who is responsible on behalf of the Government of Canada for the Canadian</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	Law Amendments Committee	-Resolution accomplished	Complete

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	<p>Firearms Centre to maintain her strong commitment to the implementation process in relation to the <i>Firearms Act</i> to ensure that all necessary resources and steps are taken to ensure a smooth implementation;</p> <p>3. urges the opponents of the <i>Firearms Act</i> to exercise patience to allow the program to be implemented in such a way as to achieve the objectives of the <i>Act</i> and yet continue to allow law abiding Canadians to use their firearms.</p>			
<b>2000-1</b>	<p><b>Replica Firearms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urge the Minister of Justice to enact legislation banning the manufacture, sale, possession and importation of replica firearms, and;</li> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges the Minister of Justice to amend the <i>Criminal Code</i> to include replica firearms as prohibited weapons, thereby making it an offence to possess them.</li> </ul>	Law Amendments Committee	-AB – supports in principle the enactment of legislation banning the manufacture, sale, poss and import of replica firearms - amending the CC to include replica firearms as proh. weapon is also an important consideration	Minister of Justice

## LAW AMENDMENTS

<b>Year</b>	<b>Resolution Summary</b>	<b>Championing</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>	<b>Current Status</b>
<b>1997-7</b>	<p><b>Cryptography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges that the Government of Canada: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. establish a Public Key Infrastructure requiring licensed Certification Authorities and a mandatory key recovery regime, which will provide for lawful access to cryptographic keys;</li> <li>2. enact appropriate legislation, including <i>Criminal Code</i> amendments to make the use of encryption in the commission of any crime an offence and permitting the seizure of any equipment utilized for the purposes of that encryption;</li> <li>3. enact appropriate legislation requiring that the providers of encryption services to design such services to permit contemporaneous or real time decryption for the purposes of lawful access by law endorsement and national security agencies;</li> <li>4. enact appropriate legislation to ensure that existing or emerging communications services manufacturer, service providers and network operators provide lawful access to communications at no cost to law enforcement agencies;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Law Amendments Committee	-Use of cryptography may be seen as an important means of crime prevention, making it difficult to commit offences such as fraud and mischief through the use of computers -Government of Canada conducted consultations on this subject	

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. establish an appropriate legislative and policy base to allow the Communications Security Establishment (CSE) to provide assistance to Canadian law enforcement and national security agencies in the area of cryptography and similar technology used in the commission of an offence;</li> <li>6. establish government standards to ensure confidence in information infrastructure, which would reduce the potential of their use for criminal enterprise or other uses, which are contrary to the public interests;</li> <li>7. increase the availability of resources to permit a higher level of research and development of technological and other measures to remove some of the obstacles to law enforcement and national security posed by cryptography and similar technology.</li> </ol>			
<b>1997-1</b>	<p><b>National Sex Offender Register</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police communicate to the Government of Canada the need for a National Sex Offender Register, which would include the names of all known and suspected sexual offenders.</li> </ul>	Law Amendments Committee	-SG, Ministry of Justice & health announced (11/94) enhancements to CPIC	
<b>1997-2</b>	<p><b>Criminal Activity involving Internet Including Sexual Activities with Young People</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the CACP urges the Minister of Justice to enact specific criminal legislation dealing with the Internet</li> <li>- that the legislation also provides that any person who is 18 or more and uses the Internet or any similar communication medium for the purpose of arranging for sexual activity with another person who is under 14, or more than 14 but under 18, where the offender was in a position of trust or authority toward the victim or the victim was in a relationship of dependency on the offender, is guilty of an offence, whether or not sexual activity actually takes place</li> <li>- that in cases where the invitation to meet for the purpose of sexual activity is made by a person in Canada who is 18 years or more to a person outside of Canada who is less than 14 years, or more than 14 but under 18, where the offender was in a position of trust or authority toward the victim or the victim was in a relationship of dependency on the offender, the offence shall be deemed to have been committed within Canada</li> </ul>	Law Amendments Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-need to develop a national policing strategy to enhance enforcement</li> <li>-current prohibitions of the CC has been identified</li> <li>- expects recommendations with respect to CC amendments</li> </ul>	
<b>1997-4</b>	<b>Entry and Search without Warrant</b>	Law Amendments	-Fenney Warrant	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges the Minister of Justice to amend the <i>Criminal Code</i> so as to specifically authorize a police officer to enter a private premises without warrant for the purpose of the arrest of an individual if there are reasonable grounds upon which the arrest may be and there are reasonable grounds to believe the person in question is located in that premises.</li> </ul>	Committee	-Bill C-16 did respond to the recommendation of the CACP in so far as it provides for entry into dwelling houses for the purposes of arrest in the absence of prior judicial authorization under exigent circumstances	
<b>1997-5</b>	<p><b>Possession of Property Obtained by Crime</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges the Minister of Justice to amend the <i>Criminal Code</i> to make it an offence that everyone who has possession of any property or thing knowing, or in circumstances where he ought to have known, that all or part of the property or thing or any proceeds was obtained by or derived directly or indirectly from the commission in Canada of an offence punishable by indictment or an act or omission anywhere that, if it had occurred in Canada, would have constituted an offence punishable by indictment.</li> </ul>	Law Amendments Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Min of Justice states that expanding the Section could cause a potential conflict with the Charter of Rights</li> <li>- recent possession</li> <li>- wilful blindness</li> </ul>	
<b>1997-6</b>	<p><b>Forensic DNA Databank</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges the Minister of Justice and the Solicitor General of Canada to reintroduce legislation, as early as possible for the creation and, maintenance and use of a DNA Databank.</li> </ul>	Law Amendments Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Legislation enacted</li> <li>-September 1997 DNA Identification Act introduced into the House of Commons, if enacted will lead to the establishment of a DNA databank</li> <li>-take sample only after conviction</li> </ul>	Completed
<b>1997-8</b>	<p><b>Sexual Exploitation of Children</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police communicate to the Government of Canada the critical need for a National Strategy to enhance awareness about the victimization of children who are sexually exploited</li> </ul>	Law Amendments Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-May 26, 1997 the CC was amended to allow for the Canadian prosecution of persons who engage in child sex tourism and to facilitate the apprehension and prosecution of persons who seek out the services of juvenile prostitutes in Canada</li> <li>-Mandatory minimum sentence of five years imprisonment for a person living on the avails of prostitution in relation to a person under the age of 18</li> </ul>	
<b>1997-9</b>	<p><b>Home Invasion Robberies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges the Minister of</li> </ul>	Law Amendments Committee	-Ministry of Justice does not support resolution.	

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	Justice to enact legislation providing a minimum mandatory penalty of eight years for a robbery committed within a private dwelling house.		-Approach in Canada is to use a mandatory minimum sentences with restraint and to allow court discretion to fashion a sentence that is proportionate to the gravity of the offense and conduct of the offender before it.	
<b>1997-10</b>	<p><b>Uniform Warrant Return Policy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges the Minister of Justice and the Solicitor General of Canada to meet with their provincial counterparts with a view to establishing uniform warrant return policy, applicable throughout Canada; that such policy information not be divulged to accused/convicted persons; and that regular monitoring of such policy implementation take place to enhance respect for this aspect of the criminal justice system.</li> </ul>	Law Amendments Committee	-subject of discussion in past meetings of the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Continuing Committee of Senior Officials	
<b>1998-3</b>	<p><b>Defence Disclosure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges the Minister of Justice to enact specific legislation requiring reciprocal disclosure to the Crown.</li> </ul>			
<b>1998-4</b>	<p><b>Legislation Authorizing Body Cavity Searches</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police request that the Federal Minister of Justice amend the <i>Criminal Code of Canada</i> to provide a warrant mechanism which would authorize a peace officer to conduct a body cavity search with the aid of a physician on reasonable grounds that a person has concealed within a body cavity a weapon, illicit drugs or evidence of a crime, including protection from civil and criminal liability for all parties involved in the execution of a judicially authorized body cavity search warrant.</li> </ul>			
<b>1998-6</b>	<p><b>Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges the Federal Minister of Justice, to amend the <i>Criminal Code of Canada</i> to provide that a provincially appointed peace officer's authority remain in effect when a peace officer leaves their provincial jurisdiction in furtherance of bona fide police duties elsewhere in Canada (including the right to carry a firearm)</li> </ul>	Law Amendments Committee	-High Priority for CACP, particularly in Counter-Terrorism and Organized Crime Investigations	
<b>1998-7</b>	<b>Electronically Transmitted Warrants</b>	Law Amendments		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges the Federal Minister of Justice to enact legislation to provide that a copy of a warrant generated as a result of any section of the <i>Criminal Code</i>, transmitted by means of any telecommunication that produces a true copy of document, shall have the same probative value as the original.</li> </ul>	Committee		
<b>1999-1</b>	<p><b>Pardons of Sexual Offences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges the Minister of Justice to designate certain sexual offences, and specifically those targeting children, as being ineligible for a pardon, by amending the relevant sections of the <i>Criminal Code</i> and <i>Criminal Records Act</i>, and;</li> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges the Minister of Justice to require a full assessment of any sexual offender who is applying for a pardon, by amending the relevant sections of the <i>Criminal Code</i> and <i>Criminal Records Act</i></li> </ul>	Law Amendments Committee		
<b>1999-2</b>	<p><b>Sexual Victimization of Children</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police formally convey the recommendations developed at the Regina conference directly to the attention of the appropriate authorities who have a primary duty, responsibility and mandate for the protection of children from all forms of sexual abuse and exploitation.</li> </ul>		<p>-SG cont to enhance domestic and international efforts to address sex victimization of kids</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- through Nat Strat on Comm Safety &amp; Crime Prev funding has been provided to projects designed to increase public awareness of the child sex trade</li> </ul>	
<b>1999-3</b>	<p><b>Sexual Victimization of Children – Guidelines for Law Enforcement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police endorses the ‘guidelines’ document as a critical law enforcement strategy respecting our commitment to enhance protection for the Nation’s children.</li> </ul>			
<b>1999-6</b>	<p><b>CCC 810 Peace Bonds</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges the Minister of Justice to amend the <i>Criminal Code of Canada</i> to provide that where an order is obtained pursuant to Section 810, that order will be valid and enforceable in all Canadian jurisdictions.</li> </ul>			
<b>1999-8</b>	<p><b>First Degree Murder – Designated Offences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police recommends to the Minister of Justice that Subsection 231(5) of the <i>Criminal Code</i> be</li> </ul>			

	amended to add robbery as an offence which constitutes first degree murder, when the death of a person is caused by the accused while committing or attempting to commit this offence.			
<b>1999-10</b>	<p><b>Secondment of Counsel to CISC</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police join with Criminal Intelligence Service Canada (CISC) urging the Department of Justice Canada to partner with CISC by seconding on a full time basis, an experienced counsel to CISC to:</li> <li>- facilitate the development and operation of a ‘best practices’ clearing house so that the recent experiences involving the provisions of Bill C-95 can be readily assessed and made available to investigators and prosecutors starting on organized crime investigation in another part of the country;</li> <li>- assist in the evaluation of Bill C-95 and its practical applicability;</li> <li>- generally assist in the exchange of comprehensive information amongst police and prosecutors in the application of legal and prosecutorial practices on organized crime investigation and prosecutions</li> </ul>		-No action to date -CISC is currently under review; once review is completed this resolution will be brought to the forefront.	
<b>2000-9</b>	<p><b>Internet Luring and the Exploitation of Children</b></p> <p>that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urge the Minister of Justice to amend the <i>Criminal Code of Canada</i> to deal with the exploitation of children by means of the Internet, by making it an offence for a person to use a computer to communicate with someone they know or ought to have known to be a child, for the purpose of facilitating the commission of an offence against the child.</p>		-Legislation enacted -AB - supports	
<b>2001-8</b>	<p><b>Proceeds of Crime</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police pursue initiatives directed at the various levels of government intended to facilitate a more equitable and strategic disposition of proceeds of crime resulting from organized crime investigations and that these be dedicated directly back to fight organized crime at the local and national level.</li> </ul>		-Fed Sol Gen: states that it remains the prerogative of the province as to how these funds will be used -Prov Sol Gen: Prov of Ont signed a MOU for the sharing of federally forfeited proceeds of crime. The Ministries of the AG and the SOL Gen and Correctional Services negotiated the “Proceeds of Crime: Principles for Allocation of Funds in Ontario” -through both of the above the province has agreed to direct forfeited proceeds of crime-to-crime prevention (including drug prevention education), law	Ongoing

			enforcement and costs related to the administration of criminal justice in proceeds of crime cases.	
<b>2002-01</b>	<p><b>Wearing a Disguise with Intent</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police calls upon the Government of Canada through the Minister of the Solicitor General and the Minister of Justice and Attorney General to amend section 351(2) of the <i>Criminal Code of Canada</i>, to reflect the intent of the individual as being to commit any criminal offence and not strictly an indictable offence under the <i>Criminal Code of Canada</i>, and;</li> <li>- that the Minister of Justice and Attorney General be encouraged to amend section 351(2) of the <i>Criminal Code of Canada</i> to make the offence a dual procedure offence punishable by indictment or on summary conviction.</li> </ul>	Law Amendments Committee	2003-01-14, Letter from Ministry of Public Safety and Security (Ontario). Only pure summary conviction offences would not currently be covered by the section. The resolution's proposal is far broader than what it needed to deal with this situation	
<b>2002-02</b>	<p><b>Identity Theft</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police calls upon the Government of Canada through the Minister of the Solicitor General and the Minister of Justice and Attorney General to amend the <i>Criminal Code of Canada</i>, to reflect the seriousness of identity theft by including a section which deals with the possession of multiple identities with the following suggested wording: "Everyone commits an offence who; for an unlawful purpose and without colour of right, has in his possession, uses or deals in any way with personal identify information". Personal identity information could be defined as any name or number that may be used, alone or in conjunction with any other information, to identify a specific individual, including any name, date of birth, official government issued driver's licence or identification number, certificate of Canadian citizenship, passport number, social insurance number, health card number, unique biometric data, such as fingerprints, voice print, retina or iris image, or other unique physical representation, unique electronic identification number, address, or routing code or telecommunication identifying information or access device, and;</li> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police calls upon the Government of Canada through the Minister of the Solicitor General and the Minister of Justice and Attorney General to amend the <i>Criminal Code of Canada</i>, to reflect the seriousness of identify theft by including a section which prohibits the sale or use of novelty identification capable of being used as a means of personal identify information.</li> </ul>	Law Amendments Committee	<p>2003-01-14, Letter from Ministry of Public Safety and Security (Ontario). The Gov. of Ontario has implemented a strategy to increase the integrity and security of pers. Information and vital docs.</p> <p>2003-02-04, Letter from SGC supports and promotes consultative process with key stakeholders.</p>	2004-08-04 To be resubmitted in 2004 by the Prevention of Crime in Industry Committee

<b>2002-04</b>	<p><b>Minimum Sentence for Assaulting a Police Officer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the CACP urge the Minister of Justice and Attorney General to amend the <i>Criminal Code of Canada</i> to create a mandatory minimum sentence for those individuals who are convicted of assaulting a police officer when the assault causes bodily harm or if the assault was committed while using a weapon.</li> </ul>	Law Amendments Committee	2003-01-14, Letter from Ministry of Public Safety and Security (Ontario)... has generally supported mandatory punishments.	
<b>2002-08</b>	<p><b>Extra-Provincial Police Jurisdiction</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urge the Solicitor General of Canada to work with his provincial counterparts to encourage a timely solution that would provide that a provincially appointed police officers authority remain in effect when that officer leaves their provincial jurisdiction in the furtherance of a bona fide police duty elsewhere in Canada</li> </ul>	Law Amendments Committee	<p>2003-01-14, Letter from Ministry of Public Safety and Security (Ontario), supports</p> <p>2003-02-04, Letter from SGC supports. Permanent solution is being sought through the Uniform Law Conference of Canada (ULC) to provide extra-jurisdictional authority for provincial appointed police, and address issues related to accountability, liability, and police oversight.</p>	

### MOBILE DRUG/ALCOHOL TESTING SYSTEM FOR IMPAIRED DRIVERS

<b>2002-05</b>	<p><b>Mobile Drug/Alcohol Testing System for Impaired Drivers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the CACP urge the Alcohol Test Committee of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science to begin testing this new technology with a view to determining its suitability as a new tool to combat impaired driving in Canada; and;</li> <li>- that the CACP urge the Minister of Justice and Attorney General to support the initiative to explore new technologies that will assist in the goal of significantly reducing the incidence of impaired driving in Canada.</li> </ul>	Law Amendments Committee		
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### ORGANIZED CRIME

Year	Resolution Summary	Championing	Action Taken	Current Status
<b>2001-5</b>	<p><b>Organized Crime Strategy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Organized Crime</li> </ul>	Organized Crime Committee	-Sept 2000 FPT Ministers Responsible for Justice agreed that organized crime	Ongoing

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	<p>Committee adopt the following mandate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- governed by the imperative of public safety, security and quality of life impacting all citizens of Canada and their communities, the CACP Organized Crime Committee undertakes to lead and strengthen co-operation and co-ordination amongst law enforcement in the fight against organized crime;</li> <li>- the Committee proposes to invite, evaluate and promote innovative law enforcement initiatives against organized crime through leadership in both national and international levels, through public communication, awareness and education, and through advocacy with regard to policy and legislation;</li> <li>- through strategic decisions guided by information and intelligence from the greater law enforcement community and beyond, the Committee will prompt policy development and action against organized crime;</li> <li>- the CACP Organized Crime Committee determines to forge partnerships and model action plans to guide and direct a unified law enforcement response to the threat of organized crime in Canada, and;</li> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Organized Crime Committee develop a 'National Tactical Organized Crime Enforcement Strategy', and; that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges all levels of government to ensure that the appropriate laws and resources are in place to assist Canadian law enforcement agencies in their fight against national and international organized crime.</li> </ul>		<p>is a national priority to be dealt with at all levels through a multi-disciplinary approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ministers also directed officials to work together to amend or create legislative and regulatory tools to ensure that the police and prosecutors have the most effective tools to protect society</li> <li>-Bill C-24 came into force on Jan 7 2002</li> <li>-All provisions came into force on January 7 2002, including the protection of law enforcement officers from criminal liability and broader powers for law enforcement to forfeit proceeds of crime</li> </ul>	
<b>2001-8</b>	<p><b>Proceeds of Crime</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police pursue initiatives directed at the various levels of government intended to facilitate a more equitable and strategic disposition of proceeds of crime resulting from organized crime investigations and that these be dedicated directly back to fight organized crime at the local and national level.</li> </ul>			
<b>2002-06</b>	<p><b>Organized Crime Action Plan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the CACP promote a national coordinated effort against organized crime by encouraging law enforcement executives to act strategically on a common front in an all out integrated strategy to effectively combat the threat of organized crime, and;</li> <li>- that the CACP petition the provincial governments to ensure that adequate resources are dedicated to their respective Criminal Intelligence Service (CIS) agencies, thereby enabling the development and sharing of timely, accurate information and intelligence on individual criminals,</li> </ul>	Organized Crime Committee	<p>2003-01-14, Letter from Ministry of Public Safety and Security (Ontario), The FPT Ministers endorsed the National Agenda ON Org. Crime.</p> <p>2003-02-04, Letter from SGC share the CACP's belief. – Added street gangs to the list of common policy priorities</p>	

	criminal groups and criminal acts as vital components for law enforcement agencies to combat jointly the threat of organized crime on Canadian society.		shared by governments; that marihuana grow operation are major funding source for a broad range of org. crime.; that issue of organized criminal activity at ports should be added to NCC's list of pressing concerns.	
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### POLICE GENERAL (ADMINISTRATION/ORGANIZATION/ASSOCIATION)

Year	Resolution Summary	Championing	Action Taken	Current Status
1999-7	<p><b>Protection for Police Officers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges the Minister of Justice to develop a statutory exemption regime, which would permit effective enforcement and afford sufficient protection from liability for police officers engaged in all types of criminal investigations.</li> </ul>		-Dept of Justice initiated a policy review considering possible legislative exemption for police and other law enforcement officials	Ongoing
2000-8	<p><b>Protection from Criminal Liability for Public Officers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police strongly support the proposed amendments to the <i>Criminal Code</i> that give protection to public officers from criminal liability.</li> </ul>		<p>-Min of Justice and Prov Sol Gen tabled a white paper on June 22 that included a legislative proposal to respond to April 99 decision of R vs Campbell</p> <p>-Gov't believes in public interest to create limited exemption from criminal liability for law enforcement officers so that they can carry out their duties acc to the law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Roundtable Oct 5 2000</li> <li>- BC, NB &amp; AB both support dev and enactment of legislation, but concerned with police officers having ability to commit acts of violence w/o legal responsibility</li> </ul>	

### SENTENCING

Year	Resolution Summary	Championing	Action Taken	Current Status
2000-3	<p><b>Dead Time Sentencing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urge the Minister of</li> </ul>	Law Amendments Committee	-AB – supports in principle amendment to CC to state that where a court takes	

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	Justice to amend Section 719(3) of the <i>Criminal Code</i> to state that where a court takes into account any time spent in custody, it shall state the amount of time on the record and the time shall be endorsed by the clerk on the indictment.		into account any time spent in custody, it shall state the amt of time on the record	
2001-1	<b>Dead Time Sentencing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urge the Minister of Justice to amend Section 719(3) of the <i>Criminal Code</i>, to limit the discretion of the courts in compensating offenders for dead time to no more than one day credit for each day served, and;</li> <li>- that the Minister of Justice be encouraged to amend the <i>Criminal Code</i> to remove the courts ability to provide pre-sentence credit when the offender is held in custody to ensure the safety and/or security of any victim or witness to the related offence.</li> </ul>	Law Amendments Committee	-Responsibility of the Ministry of Justice	Ongoing
2001-7	<b>Curfew Accountability</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police seeks the support of the Crime Prevention Council of Canada to: conduct research into the mechanisms and legal requirements necessary to develop and implement an effective and fair accountability mechanism for Court ordered curfews and</li> <li>- conduct a pilot project in relation to curfew accountability and enforcement in association with the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and one or more member of CACP</li> </ul>	Law Amendments Committee	- needs follow up	Ongoing

## TRAINING

Year	Resolution Summary	Championing	Action Taken	Current Status
2002-14	<b>CANADIAN POLICE TRAINING</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police call upon the proper government authorities to provide the necessary resources to enable police training institutions in Canada to create new training curricula,</li> </ul>	Human Resources Committee	2003-01-14, Letter from Ministry of Public Safety and Security (Ontario), encourages to pursue this matter.	

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	<p>develop and deliver new training courses and material for preparing police officers to meet effectively the new legislative and policing circumstances.</p>		<p>2003-02-04, Letter from SGC. The Gov. of Canada is committed to addressing, to the extent possible, funding and resourcing issues related to the development of training modules, courses and program with respect to factors that cause change to police work, and that fall under federal jurisdiction.</p> <p>2003-06-02, Letter from PEI AG is committed to working closely with the Holland College's Atlantic Police Academy</p>	
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**TRAFFIC**

Year	Resolution Summary	Championing	Action Taken	Current Status
1999-4	<p><b>Police Pursuits (C-202)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police strongly supports Bill C-440 and urges the Minister of Justice to enact it as an amendment to the <i>Criminal Code of Canada</i>; and</li> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police undertake decisive and proactive measures intended to raise public awareness in order to elicit public support for the critical need to have our concerns on these and similar public and officer safety issues acted upon by the legislative bodies of competence.</li> </ul>	Traffic Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-First Reading in House of Commons on Oct 14 1999</li> <li>-Federal Legislation has been enacted</li> </ul>	
2000-5	<p><b>Impaired Driving</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police accept the issue of impaired driving as an organizational priority and demonstrate this commitment by entrenching the statement, “promoting public safety and community wellness by reducing impaired driving”, within its strategic statement.</li> </ul>	Traffic Committee		
2000-6	<p><b>Traffic Safety</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, in the interests of providing a safe and secure environment for the enjoyment of all lawful activities by Canadians, accept public safety on Canada’s highways as an</li> </ul>	Traffic Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-entrenched in the Traffic Committee’s mission</li> <li>-rolling project out</li> </ul>	Ongoing

	<p>organizational priority;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police endorse the directions of its Traffic Committee to redefine quality traffic service delivery through the Southern Alberta Traffic Services Pilot Project.</li> </ul>			
<b>2000-7</b>	<p><b>Canadian Rail Incident Investigation Guideline</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police endorses the “guideline” document as a critical law enforcement strategy respecting our commitment to the efficient and effective investigation of railway collisions.</li> </ul>	Traffic Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-through the endorsement, the investigation guidelines have been circulated to Canadian Police Services. The CACP endorsement simply added strength to the Product.</li> <li>-Chief Serge Meloche, CN Police, will be providing an update at the upcoming Traffic Committee meeting</li> </ul>	Ongoing