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CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

Supporting police professionals through innovative and inclusive police leadership to advance the safety and security of all Canadians.

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Resolution 2026-01

Adoption of the term “Agitated Medical Emergency”

Submitted by the Use of Force, Intervention, and De-escalation Committee

- WHEREAS** the review of arrest-related deaths involving agitated subjects reveals a common set of indicators; and,
- WHEREAS** a phenomenon depicted in published scientific literature and high-profile narratives, commonly referred to as “excited delirium”, includes individuals who are highly agitated, often violent, and extremely challenging to care for by first responders and hospital personnel; and,
- WHEREAS** individuals presenting with this phenomenon are in a state of medical emergency, where they are at risk of sudden death. This risk necessitates prompt recognition and identification so that urgent medical care can be provided. Moreover, the nature of this state can increase the risk to the public and all first responders; and,
- WHEREAS** due to the nature of the agitated, violent, or erratic behaviour of the individual, police involvement in such encounters is likely, and physical control is often necessary, to facilitate medical treatment or intervention; and,
- WHEREAS** due to the high risks associated with these incidents, collaboration and coordination between relevant first responding organizations—especially law enforcement and emergency medical services (EMS)—are essential to ensure timely medical intervention; and,
- WHEREAS** the term “excited delirium” has been a subject of ongoing controversy, coming under greater scrutiny in recent years. This controversy stems from criticism of its medical validity (e.g., the term is not recognized by several major medical and psychological organizations, lack of consensus on terminology), inappropriate use of the term (e.g., as a medical diagnosis or defined cause of death), alleged use in justifying excessive use of force by police (e.g., as a rationale for use of force against non-compliant individuals—particularly those who are racialized), and language used to describe the associated indicators may reinforce racial stereotypes (e.g., language such as “superhuman strength”); and,
- WHEREAS** in light of the controversy surrounding the term “excited delirium”, many have suggested either removal of the term altogether, or use of alternative terms to explain the behaviours and indicators observed in people exhibiting this phenomenon (e.g., acute behavioural disturbance – United Kingdom; hyperactive delirium with severe agitation – American College of Emergency Physicians; behavioral health emergencies – International Association of Chiefs of Police); and,
- WHEREAS** national standardization of the term used to describe this phenomenon is essential to facilitate the identification of a medical emergency and communication between different responding personnel (i.e., acute behavioural disturbance is recognized across the United Kingdom by all police, EMS, and hospital emergency staff); and,

WHEREAS a multidisciplinary sub-committee from the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) Use of Force, Intervention, and De-escalation Committee—Prevention of Arrest-Related Deaths Sub-Committee—was convened with medical experts to review the current literature on the subject and consult with professionals in the fields of pre-hospital emergency care, psychology, psychiatry, emergency medicine, critical care medicine, tactical medicine, law, law enforcement, and academia. Following this review and the multidisciplinary consultative process, the working group has endorsed the term “agitated medical emergency”.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the CACP urges the Government of Canada, through the Ministers of Health, Public Safety, and Justice, in collaboration with provincial and territorial counterparts, medical and first responder entities, together with law enforcement agencies and local police governance bodies, to support national efforts to prevent arrest-related deaths, through:

1. The adoption of the term “agitated medical emergency” (AME) across first responding organizations and emergency services to facilitate communication and collaboration to enable timely recognition, identification, and medical intervention.
2. The adoption of the following definition for AME:
An agitated medical emergency refers to a situation involving an individual in an obviously altered mental state, accompanied by severe agitation, often presenting with physical hyperactivity, hyperthermia, exceptional strength, endurance without apparent fatigue, disordered thought, and aggression, which increases the risk for medical distress (i.e., metabolic and physiologic collapse) and may result in sudden and/or unexpected death. The term is used to recognize and communicate a specific type of medically high-risk situation encountered by first responders to ensure a coordinated inter- and intra-agency response that prioritizes medical treatment, as well as public and police safety. This is not a medical diagnosis or cause of death.

Note: This phenomenon is also referred to as acute behavioural disturbance¹, acute behavioral emergency², autonomic hyperarousal state³, excited delirium⁴, hyperactive delirium with severe agitation⁵, and medical behavioral emergency⁶.”

3. The adoption of the following indicators for an AME:

An AME can be recognized using reported and/or observed subject indicators from the following list, often presented at the same time:

- Hot to the touch (i.e. tactile hyperthermia)
- Not tiring despite heavy physical exertion
- Exceptional strength
- Rapid breathing
- Sweating profusely
- Elevated pain tolerance
- Constant or near-constant activity
- Naked or inappropriately clothed (e.g., subject is naked or partially clothed in cold weather)
- Lack of awareness of surroundings and first responder presence
- Aggression toward inanimate objects (e.g., windows, glass)

Note: The presence of only a few indicators may not suggest an AME. However, the greater the number of indicators exhibited by the subject, the more medically and operationally high-risk the situation becomes.

¹The Royal College of Emergency Medicine (2023, October). *Best practice guideline: Acute Behavioural Disturbance in Emergency Departments version 2*. https://rcem.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Acute_Behavioural_Disturbance_in_Emergency_Departments_Oct2023_V2.pdf

²Levy, M. K., Tan, D. K., McArdle, D. Q., McEvoy, M., Kupas, D. F., Beltran, G., & Miller, D. L. (2024). Consensus statement of the National Association of EMS Physicians International Association of Fire Chiefs and the International Association of Chiefs of Police: Best practices for collaboration between law enforcement and emergency medical services during acute behavioral emergencies. *Prehospital Emergency Care*, 28(8), 1058–1062. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10903127.2024.2402530>

³Kutcher, S., Ayer, S., Bowes, M., Ross, J., Sanford, F., Smith, L., Teehan, M., & Theriault, S. (2009). Report of the Panel of Mental Health and Medical Experts review of excited delirium. *Dartmouth, NS, Canada: Government of Nova Scotia, Canada*. https://novascotia.ca/just/Public_Safety/docs/Excited%20Delirium%20Report.pdf

⁴Vilke, G. M., DeBard, M. L., Chan, T. C., Ho, J. D., Dawes, D. M., Hall, C., Curtis, M. D., Costello, M. W., Mash, D. C., Coffman, S. R., McMullen, M. J., Metzger, J. C., Roberts, J. R., Sztajnkrcer, M. D., Henderson, S. O., Adler, J., Czarnecki, F., Heck, J., & Bozeman, W. P. (2012). Excited delirium syndrome (ExDS): Defining based on a review of the literature. *The Journal of Emergency Medicine*, 43(5), 897–905. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jemermed.2011.02.017>

⁵Hatten, B., Bonnie, C., Dunne, R., Hail, S. L., Ingalsbe, G. S., Levy, M., Millin, M., Myers, B., Shih, R., & Goodloe, J. M. (2023). *ACEP task force report on hyperactive delirium with severe agitation in emergency settings*. American College of Emergency Physicians. <https://www.acep.org/siteassets/new-pdfs/education/acep-task-force-report-on-hyperactive-delirium-final.pdf>

⁶Police Executive Research Forum (2024, September) *15 principals for reducing the risk of restraint-related death*. Howard G. Buffett Foundation. <https://www.policeforum.org/assets/Restraint.pdf>

4. The development of AME-specific policy and training for all related first responder organizations and agencies to provide them with the education and skills needed to recognize, identify, and appropriately respond to these incidents.
5. The development of collaborative plans and protocols among all relevant first responder organizations (e.g., law enforcement, dispatchers, EMS), establishing clear roles and responsibilities for each group during these critical incidents and promoting joint/collaborative training to ensure effective responses.
6. The ongoing collection and analysis of AME-related data to inform improvements to policy and training and to examine for potential racial disparities.
7. The ongoing monitoring of peer-reviewed research in the area of AME and its related terminology to ensure that the most relevant and accurate information is being used to inform policy and training.

Resolution 2026-02

Doxing of Police Officers

Submitted by the Law Amendments Committee

- WHEREAS** “doxing” refers to the non-consensual publication of an individual’s personal identifying information with intent to cause harm, or with knowledge or reckless disregard that the information could be used to harass, intimidate or otherwise harm the individual whose information is published; and
- WHEREAS** doxing exposes individuals to harassment, threats, public embarrassment, humiliation, shaming, discrimination, identity theft, financial fraud and other serious harms; and
- WHEREAS** police officers across Canada are increasingly subjected to doxing carried out with the intent, or with reckless disregard, that the information may be used to threaten, intimidate, harass, or facilitate violence against police officers or their families, or to interfere with the lawful execution of their duties; and
- WHEREAS** doxing can cause immediate and long-term safety risks, psychological harm, and operational disruption, including the diversion of policing resources to threat management and protective measures, thereby adversely impacting public safety; and
- WHEREAS** doxing exposes a gap between harmful disclosure and downstream offences, such as threats, harassment, mischief, or assault, in that the non-consensual publication of personal identifying information of police officers can foreseeably facilitate harassment, intimidation or violence against police officers and their families, and interfere with policing operations, without necessarily satisfying the legal elements required for prosecution under the existing offences in the *Criminal Code*; and
- WHEREAS** other jurisdictions have enacted criminal offences addressing doxing, including laws that prohibit the publication or distribution of personal data in a manner intended, or reasonably likely, to be menacing or harassing, and that in some cases provide enhanced protection for police officers and other public officials.
- THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT** the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) calls upon the Government of Canada to amend the *Criminal Code* to create a specific offence that prohibits the non-consensual publication, distribution, sale, or otherwise making available of an individual’s personal identifying information, including information about immediate family members, where the person does so:
- a) with intent to intimidate, threaten, harass, or facilitate the intimidation, threatening, or harassment of the officer (or their family); or
 - b) being reckless as to whether such publication or distribution will have that effect.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT new anti-doxing provisions in the *Criminal Code* should specifically address the doxing of police officers and other public officials with the intent to, or being reckless as to, whether such doxing impedes the police officer or public official in the lawful execution of duties; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the offence should define “personal identifying information” broadly to include, at a minimum, name, image, personal phone number/email, online account identifiers, residential address, place of education of family members, and other information that enables the officer (or family member) to be identified, contacted, or located; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Government of Canada should consider statutory aggravating factors and/or enhanced penalties where:

- a) the doxing results in threats, violence, property damage, stalking, “swatting,” or other serious harm; or
- b) the doxing is undertaken in connection with public order events, ongoing investigations, court proceedings, or in reprisal for lawful police action; or
- c) the individual is targeted due to their status as a police officer or member of a police officer’s family or due to the performance of a police officer’s lawful duties.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT any *Criminal Code* amendment should be drafted to preserve *Charter* protected expression and legitimate public interest activity by including carefully defined exceptions or defences for:

- a) lawful reporting and journalism conducted in the public interest and not for the purpose of intimidation or harassment; and
- b) information disclosed as part of lawful court processes; and
- c) disclosures specifically authorized by law and carried out in good faith by institutions and officials, while ensuring that these exceptions cannot be used to shield conduct undertaken for the purpose of intimidation, harassment, or interference with lawful policing.

Resolution 2026-03

Enhancing Canada's Mechanisms for International Police and Judicial Cooperation

Submitted by the International Committee

- WHEREAS** the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) is committed to strengthening international cooperation mechanisms that support the timely and effective return of fugitives to face justice in Canada; and
- WHEREAS** Canadian police services increasingly encounter fugitives who exploit international borders, limited treaty coverage, and gaps in cooperation frameworks to evade prosecution or sentencing; and
- WHEREAS** Canadian police investigations into high-priority, high-risk crimes are increasingly hampered and undermined by roadblocks in obtaining key evidence from foreign jurisdictions in a timely way; and
- WHEREAS** Canada must ensure that it does not become, nor is perceived as, a safe haven for individuals seeking to avoid accountability for serious criminal offences; and
- WHEREAS** it is in the public interest to ensure the effectiveness of efficient criminal investigations to ensure public safety and the proper stewardship of public funds; and
- WHEREAS** Canada's bilateral mutual legal assistance and extradition treaty framework is antiquated and gap-filled, with most treaties pre-dating 2000 and coverage extending to less than a third of the countries in the world; and
- WHEREAS** recent operational experience has highlighted the challenges posed by limited extradition arrangements, including a late 2025 case where an individual accused of a murder fled Canada to Central Asia within hours of committing the crime, was located and tracked abroad traveling through multiple jurisdictions without extradition treaties in place, and remains at large; and
- WHEREAS** another case demonstrated similar challenges when an individual accused of defrauding Canadians of millions of dollars fled to southeast Asia and moved between countries until they arrived in a jurisdiction where Canada does not have an extradition treaty, thereby significantly limiting Canada's ability to secure their return through a formal legal mechanism; and
- WHEREAS** the seriousness of these limitations is shown by an ongoing case in which a dual national living in Canada remains free despite being wanted by a close ally for multiple serious sexual offences involving minors, solely because there is no extradition agreement or international treaty in place; and

- WHEREAS** Canada's current network of extradition treaties and related cooperation agreements does not fully reflect the evolving global landscape of transnational crime, irregular migration, cyber-enabled offences, and internationally mobile offenders; and
- WHEREAS** expanding and modernizing Canada's extradition and mutual legal assistance treaty frameworks would enhance the ability of Canadian law enforcement agencies to locate, arrest, and return fugitives, while strengthening Canada's contribution to global security and rule-of-law efforts; and
- WHEREAS** Canadian police leaders believe a gapless set of effective bilateral formal mechanisms for extradition and mutual legal assistance must form a core part of the dense web of the principled and pragmatic connections that Canada needs for effective engagement in the modern world, as stated by Prime Minister Carney in Davos this year; and
- WHEREAS** the Department of Justice Canada's (DOJ) International Assistance Group (IAG), in coordination with Global Affairs Canada and other competent authorities, is responsible for negotiating, updating, and maintaining Canada's extradition treaties and related international cooperation instruments.
- THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) urges the Government of Canada to undertake a comprehensive review of Canada's extradition mechanisms, including an assessment of treaty gaps, operational challenges, and priority jurisdictions where fugitives are known to travel, reside, or seek safe haven; and
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the CACP calls upon the Government of Canada to increase engagement and negotiations with foreign governments, regional bodies, and other competent authorities to expand and modernize Canada's extradition and mutual legal assistance treaty network; and
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the CACP encourages the Government of Canada to prioritize extradition and mutual legal assistance arrangements that are operationally responsive, aligned with contemporary policing realities, and supportive of timely cooperation in fugitive investigations; and
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the CACP reaffirms its commitment to supporting national and international partners in strengthening global justice mechanisms and ensuring that individuals who flee Canadian jurisdiction are held accountable.

Resolution 2026-04

National Guidelines for De-escalation in Policing in Canada

Submitted by the Use of Force, Intervention, and De-escalation Committee

- WHEREAS** the primary duty of a police officer is to preserve and protect life with consideration to the dignity of everyone involved; and
- WHEREAS** the primary objective of any police intervention is public and police safety; and
- WHEREAS** Canadian law enforcement agencies continue efforts to enhance de-escalation training; however, there is always room for continual improvement; and
- WHEREAS** public trust and confidence in the police has significantly declined since 2019⁷, being much lower for racialized and Indigenous individuals⁸; and
- WHEREAS** inquiries, inquests, and the public have called for more law enforcement de-escalation training⁹; and
- WHEREAS** the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) Commissioner received a mandate letter from the Prime Minister of Canada and Minister of Public Safety in 2022 to “[support] the development of national standards on crisis intervention, [conduct] an external review on de-escalation and [identify] the tools and training necessary to implement them”; and
- WHEREAS** in 2023, the RCMP and Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) Use of Force, Intervention, and De-escalation Committee agreed to work in partnership on an external review of de-escalation as well as national guidelines and model policies on use of force and de-escalation; and
- WHEREAS** the RCMP, in collaboration with the CACP, completed a literature review and compendium of international de-escalation training programs and evaluations; and
- WHEREAS** the CACP and the RCMP, in partnership with Carleton University’s Police Research Lab, conducted a national survey of in-service and proprietary de-escalation training (completed in 2025), demonstrating a lack of standardization and evaluation in de-escalation training across Canadian law enforcement agencies; and
- WHEREAS** there is no standardized definition of de-escalation in the Canadian policing context; and

⁷ Ruddell, R. (2022). The changing context of Canadian policing: An examination of the public’s perceptions after 2020. *Journal of Community Safety and Well-Being*, 7(2), 47–52. <https://doi.org/10.35502/jcswb.260>

⁸ 2022-23 Canadians’ Views of RCMP Policing Services (Source: [PS64-154-2023-eng.pdf](#)).

⁹ For example, recommendations from the 2024 Coroner’s inquest into the death of Abdirahman Abdi (Source: [Form 5-Warrant for Jury Roll](#)) and the Ontario Ombudsman 2016 report (*A Matter of Life and Death*).

WHEREAS there is a need for common approach to evidence-informed/based de-escalation training among Canadian law enforcement agencies.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the CACP urges the federal, provincial, and territorial (FPT) Ministers responsible for Public Safety and Justice, together with law enforcement agencies, local police governance bodies, and police colleges and academies, to support efforts to standardize de-escalation in policing in Canada, through:

1. The adoption of the CACP consensus definition of “de-escalation”:
 - a. Integrated strategies, communications, resources, and tactics used to lower the intensity of a given situation, conflict, or crisis. The aim is to lower the level or reduce the need to use force, while ensuring the safety of the public and police.
2. The implementation of de-escalation training that ensures commonality and consistency across Canadian law enforcement agencies, which:
 - a. is consistent with evidence-informed/based practices¹⁰; and,
 - b. integrates communication, operational tactics, body-worn camera footage reviews, debriefings, after-action reviews, and scenario-based training.^{11,12}
3. The evaluation and ongoing assessment of de-escalation training—including operational and related outcomes such as use of force rates, public complaints, subject and officer injuries, and enhanced public trust and confidence—to ensure that it is achieving the intended goals and outcomes.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the CACP urges the federal, provincial and territorial ministers responsible for Public Safety and Justice, municipalities, and local police governance bodies to provide sufficient human and financial resources to sustain the implementation and evaluation of de-escalation training for all Canadian law enforcement agencies.

¹⁰ Bennell, C., Blaskovits, B., Jenkins, B., Semple, T., Khanizadeh, A.-J., Brown, A. S., & Jones, N. J. (2021). Promising practices for de-escalation and use-of-force training in the police setting: a narrative review. *Policing : An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, 44(3), 377–404. <https://doi.org/10.1108/PIJPSM-06-2020-0092>

¹¹ For example, Integrating Communications, Assessment, and Tactics (ICAT). Developed by the Police Executive Research Forum. (source: Police Executive Research Forum, Integrating Communications, Assessment, and Tactics. Online: <https://www.policeforum.org/icat-training-guide>)

¹² Engel, R. S., Corsaro, N., Isaza, G. T., & McManus, H. D. (2022). Assessing the impact of de-escalation training on police behavior: Reducing police use of force in the Louisville, KY metro police department. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 21, 199–233. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9133.12574>

Resolution 2026-05

Reducing Police Impersonation Risk

Submitted by the Mass Casualty Commission Special Purpose Committee

- WHEREAS** the Mass Casualty Commission (MCC) found that police impersonation is a significant public safety issue that contributed to operational complexity and public mistrust during the 2020 mass casualty incident in Nova Scotia; and
- WHEREAS** the MCC identified that police uniforms, ceremonial attire, badges, equipment and vehicle markings — when improperly managed, retained, or disposed of — can be used to facilitate the impersonation of a peace officer; and
- WHEREAS** the MCC found that many police articles, uniforms, and equipment are accessible through commercial vendors or informal channels, and that Canadian federal law generally does not prohibit the simple possession of these items unless they are used deceptively, creating an identifiable vulnerability for police services; and
- WHEREAS** Nova Scotia has enacted and brought into force the *Police Identity Management Act*, establishing a legislative framework regulating the possession, fabrication, sale and distribution of police articles, uniforms, vehicle markings, and equipment, along with mandatory tracking and disposal requirements¹³; and
- WHEREAS** Newfoundland and Labrador has enacted (but not yet proclaimed) the *Law Enforcement Identity Management Act*, which establishes a similar framework regulating police identity artifacts, including restrictions on possession, use, fabrication, and sale, as well as asset-management and disposal requirements¹⁴.
- THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) urges provincial and territorial governments to consider implementing, or strengthening, legislation regulating the possession, sale, fabrication, and distribution of police uniforms, badges, equipment, vehicle markings, emergency lighting systems, and other police-identity artifacts, in line with public-safety objectives and local jurisdictional authority; and
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT** the CACP encourages provinces and territories to explore opportunities to harmonize legislative approaches to police identity management, so that consistent protections exist nationwide and cross-border gaps cannot be exploited for police impersonation; and
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT** the CACP recommends that provincial and territorial governments consider requiring police services to maintain standardized asset-management and disposal policies for police identity items — including tracking, recovery, and processes for rendering items unserviceable — in alignment with models already reflected in Nova Scotia’s and Newfoundland and Labrador’s legislation.

¹³ Nova Scotia – *Police Identity Management Act*, S.N.S. 2021, c. 8 (in force May 12, 2022).

¹⁴ Newfoundland and Labrador – *Law Enforcement Identity Management Act*, SNL 2024, c. L-7.1 (enacted; awaiting proclamation).

Resolution 2026-06

Prioritizing Canada's National Public Alerting System

Submitted by the Emergency Management Committee

- WHEREAS** since 2002, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) has adopted resolutions calling upon the Government of Canada to strengthen public safety communications interoperability, including [Resolution 2021-06](#), which emphasized the need to review and modernize the Communications Interoperability Strategy for Canada (CISC) and the National Public Alerting System (NPAS); and opportunities remain to establish a formal review cycle to support consistent national progress; and
- WHEREAS** the NPAS is a critical public safety tool, and continued modernization, sustainable funding, and collaborative governance will strengthen its performance; and the Mass Casualty Commission identified the need to clarify alerting authorities, standardize protocols and training, and define responsibilities to ensure timely and effective alerts during active threats and mass-victimization events¹⁵; and
- WHEREAS** delegated access to the National Alert Aggregation and Dissemination (NAAD) System varies across jurisdictions, and consistent pathways for access will support police, who are often first to identify emerging threats; and
- WHEREAS** consistent, national foundational training, supplemented by law-enforcement operational training and a police-focused capabilities in the alerting-platform interface will improve timely, accurate, and bilingual alerting; and
- WHEREAS** local authorities navigate a complex alerting landscape, and stronger alignment between municipal, regional, provincial, and private alerting systems is needed; further, the absence of a national public-facing platform for non-Broadcast-Immediate advisories limits the ability to issue non-intrusive alerts that could enhance public safety; and
- WHEREAS** persistent gaps in wireless and broadcast infrastructure, particularly in rural, remote, and underserved areas, and among individuals without mobile devices, cellular service, or access to traditional broadcast media, limit the reach of imminent threat-to-life alerts, creating a need for additional alerting methods, including but not limited to a national mobile application; and
- WHEREAS** advancements in device-based geofencing and location-based wireless alerting can improve precision, timeliness, and operational effectiveness, allowing police and emergency management partners to better target at-risk populations while reducing over-alerting and alert fatigue; and

¹⁵ [Final Report | Mass Casualty Commission](#)

WHEREAS the [NPAS Broadcast-Immediate Events List](#) and governance are under review, and national processes for adding, updating, or removing alert types, including police-initiated alerts, such as dangerous persons, should be strengthened in alignment with the Mass Casualty Commission's recommendations for clear alerting authorities and event definitions¹⁶; and

WHEREAS the Coroner's Jury for the James Smith Cree Nation mass-victimization incident recommended a dedicated Dangerous Person Alert as a Broadcast-Immediate event, emphasized close collaboration with policing organizations, and supported a national opt-in alerting platform to deliver Broadcast-Immediate alerts and safety advisories through additional channels such as text, email or a mobile application;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) calls upon Public Safety Canada, in collaboration with federal, provincial, and territorial senior officials responsible for emergency management (SOREM), to establish a formal, recurring review cycle for the CISC and its action plans, to ensure national oversight, accountability, and modernization; and to include law enforcement participation as an integral component of this review cycle; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the CACP urges Public Safety Canada to invest in the NPAS modernization for long-term sustainability, improved governance, enhanced accessibility, and technological resilience, including:

- clear national, operationally grounded processes for adding, updating, or removing alert types developed in partnership with law enforcement and other stakeholders;
- elevating the dedicated Dangerous Person Alert type to a Broadcast-Immediate event for police use during imminent public safety threat situations;
- integrating advanced device-based geofencing and precision targeting to deliver wireless alerts only to affected populations, reducing over-alerting, and supporting rapid, geographically accurate police-initiated warnings;
- strengthening governance with clear responsibilities, criteria, and message requirements for civil emergency, chemical biological radiological nuclear explosives (CBRNE), terrorism-related, and other threat-to-life alerts through continued collaboration with police services and emergency management partners; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the CACP calls upon Public Safety Canada, SOREM, and provincial and territorial emergency management organizations to ensure police have either a direct feed, delegated NAAD access or standardized national pathways and criteria to issue alerts through NPAS rapidly and consistently, supported by a national standardized training program for all authorized alerting authorities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the CACP urges Public Safety Canada, in partnership with law enforcement and emergency management partners, to develop a national opt-in alerting platform for supplemental safety advisories and other non-Broadcast-Immediate alerts through additional channels, such as a national mobile application, and to establish national standards so municipal, regional, provincial, and private alerting systems align with NPAS to improve interoperability and prevent conflicting or duplicate public warnings; and

¹⁶ [Final Report | Mass Casualty Commission](#)

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the CACP encourages continued collaboration with Public Safety Canada, SOREM, and the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) to improve wireless and broadcast infrastructure and develop additional alerting methods so individuals in rural, remote, and underserved areas can reliably receive imminent threat-to-life alerts; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the CACP urges Public Safety Canada, in partnership with federal, provincial, and territorial partners, to implement national tools and reporting to measure the reach, performance, and effectiveness of public alerting, including visibility into alert usage by event type to support evidence-based decisions and identify gaps in public-safety communications; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the CACP reaffirms its commitment to ongoing partnership with Public Safety Canada and all levels of government in strengthening Canada's NPAS and supporting continuous improvement in public-safety communications.

Resolution 2026-07

Creation of *Criminal Code* Offences Regarding Tracking Devices to Support Community Safety

Submitted by the Law Amendments Committee

- WHEREAS** incidents involving covert tracking of persons and property have increased due to the widespread availability of low-cost, easily concealable tracking technologies; and
- WHEREAS** the *Criminal Code* currently regulates the use of tracking devices by law enforcement under section 492.1; however, there is currently no *Criminal Code* or other federal statute offence prohibiting the use of a tracking device to track individuals without consent or objects not owned by the person deploying the tracking device, without consent of the owner; and
- WHEREAS** the absence of clear statutory prohibitions creates gaps that may impede the protection of Canadians from stalking, harassment, unlawful surveillance, and other forms of misconduct; and
- WHEREAS** Canadian police services are reporting a rise in the use of tracking devices to monitor individuals and objects for criminal purposes; and
- WHEREAS** criminal purposes for which tracking devices have been used include murder, extortion, kidnapping, intimate partner violence, drug trafficking and theft; and
- WHEREAS** establishing specific offences related to the unauthorized use of tracking devices will enhance public safety and strengthen legal protections for personal privacy and property rights; and
- WHEREAS** any prohibitions on the use of tracking devices must include appropriate and narrowly defined exceptions to permit legitimate uses, including by peace officers acting under lawful authority, in emergencies involving imminent risk of serious harm or property loss, by parents or legal guardians acting in the best interests of dependents, and for the recovery of lost or stolen property; and
- WHEREAS** improving legislative clarity in this area will support effective enforcement, promote consistent application across jurisdictions, and increase public confidence in privacy and safety protections.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) calls upon the Federal Minister of Justice to make legislative amendments to the *Criminal Code* under the tracking device provisions of section 492.1 creating offences:

1. prohibiting the use of a tracking device to track individuals without consent; and
2. prohibiting the use of a tracking device to track objects not owned by the person deploying the tracking device, without consent of the owner.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that any such amendments should include narrowly tailored exceptions permitting the use of tracking devices:

- by peace officers and designated officials acting under lawful authority, including warrants, judicial authorizations, or statutory permissions;
- in emergency situations where the use of a tracking device is reasonably necessary to prevent imminent risk of serious harm, death, or significant property damage, and obtaining consent is not feasible;
- by parents or legal guardians acting in the lawful and reasonable interests of a minor child or a person lacking legal capacity, where such use is not prohibited by a court order;
- for the lawful recovery of lost, stolen, or misappropriated property by an owner or authorized agent;
- by organizations or institutions for tracking their own equipment or assets.