

Government and Private Members Bills list (updated on April 16, 2010)

No	Title	Subject	Status
C-4	An Act to amend the Youth Criminal Justice Act and to make consequential and related amendments to other Acts (<i>Sébastien's Law (Protecting the Public from Violent Young Offenders)</i>)	This enactment amends the sentencing and general principles of the <i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i> , as well as its provisions relating to judicial interim release, adult and youth sentences, publication bans, and placement in youth custody facilities. It defines the terms "violent offence" and "serious offence", amends the definition "serious violent offence" and repeals the definition "presumptive offence". It also requires police forces to keep records of extrajudicial measures used to deal with young persons.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: DEBATE AT SECOND READING, MARCH 19, 2010.
C-14	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (organized crime and protection of justice system participants)	This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> (a) to add to the sentencing provisions for murder so that any murder committed in connection with a criminal organization is first degree murder, regardless of whether it is planned and deliberate; (b) to create offences of intentionally discharging a firearm while being reckless about endangering the life or safety of another person, of assaulting a peace officer with a weapon or causing bodily harm and of aggravated assault of a peace officer; and (c) to extend the duration of a recognizance to up to two years for a person who it is suspected will commit a criminal organization offence, a terrorism offence or an intimidation offence under section 423.1 if they were previously convicted of such an offence, and to clarify that the recognizance may include conditions such as electronic monitoring, participation in a treatment program and a requirement to remain in a specified geographic area.	ROYAL ASSENT: JUNE 23, 2009.
C-19	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (investigative hearing and recognizance with conditions)	This enactment replaces sections 83.28 to 83.3 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> to provide for an investigative hearing to gather information for the purposes of an investigation of a terrorism offence and to provide for the imposition of a recognizance with conditions on a person to prevent them from carrying out a terrorist activity. It also provides for those sections to cease to have effect or for the possible extension of their operation.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: DEBATE AT SECOND READING, JUNE 9, 2009.
C-25	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (limiting credit for time spent in pre-sentencing custody) (<i>Truth in Sentencing Act</i>)	This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to specify the extent to which a court may take into account time spent in custody by an offender before sentencing.	ROYAL ASSENT: OCTOBER 22, 2009.
C-26	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (auto theft and trafficking in property obtained by crime)	This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to create offences in connection with the theft of a motor vehicle, the alteration, removal or obliteration of a vehicle identification number, the trafficking of property or proceeds obtained by crime and the possession of such property or proceeds for the purposes of trafficking, and to provide for an <i>in rem</i> prohibition of the importation or exportation of such property or proceeds.	SENATE: COMMITTEE, DECEMBER 10, 2009.
C-31	An Act to amend the Criminal Code, the Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act and the Identification of Criminals Act and to make a consequential amendment to another Act	The enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> , the <i>Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act</i> and the <i>Identification of Criminals Act</i> and makes a consequential amendment to the <i>Canada Evidence Act</i> . Among other things, the amendments (a) provide greater access to the telewarrant process for peace officers and public officers; (b) reform the expert evidence regime to give parties more time to prepare and respond to expert evidence; (c) allow the provinces to authorize programs or establish	HOUSE OF COMMONS: SECOND READING, NOVEMBER 27, 2009.

		<p>criteria governing the use of agents by defendants who are individuals;</p> <p>(d) authorize the fingerprinting of, photographing of or application of other identification processes to, persons who are in lawful custody for specified offences but who have not yet been charged;</p> <p>(e) expand the jurisdiction of Canadian courts to include bribery offences committed by Canadians outside Canada;</p> <p>(f) expand the list of permitted sports under the prize fighting provisions;</p> <p>(g) make minor corrections to the pari-mutuel betting provisions, delete unnecessary provisions and update the calculation of pool payouts;</p> <p>(h) update the provisions on interceptions of private communications in exceptional circumstances;</p> <p>(i) reclassify six non-violent offences as hybrid offences;</p> <p>(j) create an offence of leaving the jurisdiction in contravention of an undertaking or recognizance; and</p> <p>(k) delete provisions of the <i>Criminal Code</i> that are no longer valid, correct or clarify wording in various provisions and make minor updates to others.</p>	
C-34	An Act to amend the Criminal Code and other Acts (Protecting Victims From Sex Offenders Act)	<p>This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i>, the <i>Sex Offender Information Registration Act</i> and the <i>National Defence Act</i> to enhance police investigation of crimes of a sexual nature and allow police services to use the national database proactively to prevent crimes of a sexual nature. It also amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> and the <i>International Transfer of Offenders Act</i> to require sex offenders arriving in Canada to comply with the <i>Sex Offender Information Registration Act</i>.</p> <p>It also amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to provide that sex offenders who are subject to a mandatory requirement to comply with the <i>Sex Offender Information Registration Act</i> are also subject to a mandatory requirement to provide a sample for forensic DNA analysis.</p> <p>It also amends the <i>National Defence Act</i> to reflect the amendments to the <i>Criminal Code</i> relating to the registration of sex offenders.</p>	HOUSE OF COMMONS: REPORT PRESENTATION AND DEBATE – COMMITTEE, DECEMBER 7, 2009
C-35	An Act to deter terrorism, and to amend the State Immunity Act (Justice for Victims of Terrorism Act)	<p>This enactment creates, in order to deter terrorism, a cause of action that allows victims of terrorism to sue perpetrators of terrorism and their supporters. The enactment also amends the <i>State Immunity Act</i> to prevent a foreign state from claiming immunity from the jurisdiction of Canadian courts in respect of actions that relate to its support of terrorism.</p>	HOUSE OF COMMONS: DEBATE AT SECOND READING, OCTOBER 30, 2009.
C-36	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Serious Time for the Most Serious Crime Act)	<p>This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> with regard to the right of persons convicted of murder or high treason to be eligible to apply for early parole.</p>	HOUSE OF COMMONS: DEBATE AT SECOND READING, DECEMBER 9, 2009.
C-42	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Ending Conditional Sentences for Property and Other Serious Crimes Act)	<p>This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to eliminate the reference, in section 742.1, to serious personal injury offences and to restrict the availability of conditional sentences for all offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment is 14 years or life and for specified offences, prosecuted by way of indictment, for which the maximum term of imprisonment is 10 years.</p>	HOUSE OF COMMONS: COMMITTEE, DECEMBER 2, 2009.
C-43	An Act to amend the Corrections and Conditional Release Act and the Criminal Code (Strengthening Canada's Corrections System Act)	<p>This enactment amends the <i>Corrections and Conditional Release Act</i> to</p> <p>(a) clarify that the protection of society is the paramount consideration for the Correctional Service of Canada in the corrections process and for the National Parole Board and the provincial parole boards in the determination of all cases;</p> <p>(b) provide that a correctional plan is to include the level of intervention by the Service in respect of the offender's needs and the objectives for the offender's behaviour, their</p>	HOUSE OF COMMONS: SECOND READING, OCTOBER 29, 2009.

		<p>participation in programs and the meeting of their court-ordered obligations;</p> <p>(c) expand the range of disciplinary offences to include intimidation, false claims and throwing a bodily substance;</p> <p>(d) establish the right of a victim to make a statement at parole hearings;</p> <p>(e) permit the disclosure to a victim of the name and location of the institution to which the offender is transferred, the reason for a transfer, information about the offender's participation in programs and convictions for serious disciplinary offences and the reason for a temporary absence or a hearing waiver;</p> <p>(f) provide consistency as to which offenders are excluded from accelerated parole review;</p> <p>(g) provide for the automatic suspension of the parole or statutory release of offenders who receive a new custodial sentence and require the National Parole Board to review their case within a prescribed period; and</p> <p>(h) authorize a peace officer to arrest without warrant an offender for a breach of a condition of their conditional release.</p> <p>This enactment also makes a consequential amendment to the <i>Criminal Code</i>.</p>	
C-46	<p>An Act to amend the Criminal Code, the Competition Act and the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act (Investigative Powers for the 21st Century Act)</p>	<p>The enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to add new investigative powers in relation to computer crime and the use of new technologies in the commission of crimes. It provides, among other things, for</p> <p>(a) the power to make preservation demands and orders to compel the preservation of electronic evidence;</p> <p>(b) new production orders to compel the production of data relating to the transmission of communications and the location of transactions, individuals or things;</p> <p>(c) a warrant to obtain transmission data that will extend to all means of telecommunication the investigative powers that are currently restricted to data associated with telephones; and</p> <p>(d) warrants that will enable the tracking of transactions, individuals and things and that are subject to legal thresholds appropriate to the interests at stake.</p> <p>The enactment amends offences in the <i>Criminal Code</i> relating to hate propaganda and its communication over the Internet, false information, indecent communications, harassing communications, devices used to obtain telecommunication services without payment and devices used to obtain the unauthorized use of computer systems or to commit mischief. It also creates an offence of agreeing or arranging with another person by a means of telecommunication to commit a sexual offence against a child.</p> <p>The enactment amends the <i>Competition Act</i> to make applicable, for the purpose of enforcing certain provisions of that Act, the new provisions being added to the <i>Criminal Code</i> respecting demands and orders for the preservation of computer data and orders for the production of documents relating to the transmission of communications or financial data. It also modernizes the provisions of the Act relating to electronic evidence and provides for more effective enforcement in a technologically advanced environment.</p> <p>The enactment also amends the <i>Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act</i> to make some of the new investigative powers being added to the <i>Criminal Code</i> available to Canadian authorities executing incoming requests for assistance and to allow the Commissioner of Competition to execute search warrants under the <i>Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act</i>.</p>	<p><u>HOUSE OF COMMONS:</u> SECOND READING, OCTOBER 27, 2009.</p>
C-47	<p>An Act regulating telecommunications facilities to support investigations (Technical</p>	<p>This enactment requires telecommunications service providers to put in place and maintain certain capabilities that facilitate the lawful interception of information</p>	<p><u>HOUSE OF COMMONS:</u> SECOND READING, OCTOBER 29, 2009.</p>

	Assistance for Law Enforcement in the 21st Century Act)	transmitted by telecommunications and to provide basic information about their subscribers to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, the Commissioner of Competition and any police service constituted under the laws of a province.	
C-52	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (sentencing for fraud) (Retribution on Behalf of Victims of White Collar Crime Act)	This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to (a) provide a mandatory minimum sentence of imprisonment for a term of two years for fraud with a value that exceeds one million dollars; (b) provide additional aggravating factors for sentencing; (c) create a discretionary prohibition order for offenders convicted of fraud to prevent them from having authority over the money or real property of others; (d) require consideration of restitution for victims of fraud; and (e) clarify that the sentencing court may consider community impact statements from a community that has been harmed by the fraud.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: COMMITTEE, DECEMBER 9, 2009.
C-53	An Act to amend the Corrections and Conditional Release Act (accelerated parole review) and to make consequential amendments to other Acts (Protecting Canadians by Ending Early Release for Criminals Act)	This enactment amends the <i>Corrections and Conditional Release Act</i> to eliminate accelerated parole review and makes consequential amendments to other Acts. This enactment also makes coordinating amendments in the event that the <i>Strengthening Canada's Corrections System Act</i> receives royal assent.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, OCTOBER 26, 2009.
C-54	An Act to amend the Criminal Code and to make consequential amendments to the National Defence Act (Protecting Canadians by Ending Sentence Discounts for Multiple Murders Act)	This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> with respect to the parole inadmissibility period for offenders convicted of multiple murders. It also makes consequential amendments to the <i>National Defence Act</i> .	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, OCTOBER 28, 2009.
C-55	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Response to the Supreme Court of Canada Decision in R. v. Shoker Act)	This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to allow a court to require that an offender or defendant provide a sample of a bodily substance on the demand of peace officers, probation officers, supervisors or designated persons, or at regular intervals, in order to enforce compliance with a prohibition on consuming drugs or alcohol imposed in a probation order, a conditional sentence order or a recognizance under section 810, 810.01, 810.1 or 810.2 of that Act.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, OCTOBER 30, 2009.
C-221	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (peace officers)	This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to impose more severe penalties on persons who assault peace officers and to eliminate the possibility of parole for those who murder peace officers.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.
C-230	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (cruelty to animals)	This enactment adds a new Part to the <i>Criminal Code</i> for animal cruelty offences and repeals the existing provisions relating to animal cruelty that are found in Part XI of the Code (Wilful and Forbidden Acts in respect of Certain Property).	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.
C-231	An Act to amend the Criminal Code and the Corrections and Conditional Release Act (consecutive sentences)	This enactment provides that a sentence imposed for the offence of sexual assault under section 271 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> is to be served consecutively to any other sentence for an offence under that section or section 272 or 273 to which the offender is subject at the time the sentence for sexual assault is imposed. However, the enactment also gives the sentencing judge discretion to order that the sentence be served concurrently rather than consecutively where he or she is satisfied that it is appropriate to do so. Where the judge makes such an order, he or she must give both oral and written reasons for that decision. The enactment also provides that, where an offender is sentenced for first or second degree murder and is, at the time the sentence is imposed, subject to a sentence for any offence other than murder, the offender will not be	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.

		<p>eligible for parole until he or she has served the parole ineligibility period required by law to be served for that other sentence — the lesser of one third of that sentence and seven years — and the parole ineligibility period required by law to be served for the first or second degree murder.</p> <p>The enactment further provides that, where an offender is sentenced for first or second degree murder and is, at the time the sentence is imposed, subject to a sentence for another first or second degree murder, the sentencing judge has the discretion to order, where he or she is satisfied that it is appropriate to do so, that the offender must — on the expiration of the parole ineligibility period the person is required by law to serve for that other murder — serve a further parole ineligibility period not exceeding 25 years for the murder for which he or she is being sentenced. However, in no case must the total parole ineligibility period required to be served by the offender exceed 50 years. The enactment also provides that, where the sentencing judge does not make an order for a further period of parole ineligibility, he or she must explain, both orally and in writing, why he or she did not make that order.</p>	
C-237	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (motor vehicle theft)	This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to provide that a first offence for motor vehicle theft will be proceeded with by either summary conviction or by indictment while a second or subsequent offence will be proceeded with by indictment.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.
C-246	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (child sexual predators)	This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to establish the offence of child sexual predation, carrying a minimum sentence of life imprisonment. It covers cases of sexual assault on a child that involve repeated assaults, multiple victims, repeat offences, more than one offender, an element of confinement or kidnapping, or an offender who is in a position of trust with respect to the child.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.
C-247	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (bail for persons charged with violent offences), the Extradition Act and the Youth Criminal Justice Act	<p>This enactment repeals section 522 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> to remove the power of a judge of a superior court of criminal jurisdiction to grant interim release to a person accused of one of the very serious offences listed in section 469. These offences are</p> <p>(a) an offence under any of the following sections:</p> <p>(i) section 47 (treason),</p> <p>(ii) section 49 (alarming Her Majesty),</p> <p>(iii) section 51 (intimidating Parliament or a legislature),</p> <p>(iv) section 53 (inciting to mutiny),</p> <p>(v) section 61 (seditious offences),</p> <p>(vi) section 74 (piracy),</p> <p>(vii) section 75 (piratical acts), or</p> <p>(viii) section 235 (murder);</p> <p>(b) the offence of being an accessory after the fact to high treason or treason or murder;</p> <p>(c) an offence under section 119 (bribery of judicial officers);</p> <p>(c.1) an offence under any of sections 4 to 7 of the <i>Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act</i>;</p> <p>(d) the offence of attempting to commit any offence mentioned in any of subparagraphs (a)(i) to (vii); and</p> <p>(e) the offence of conspiring to commit any offence mentioned in paragraph (a).</p> <p>The enactment also prohibits the interim release of a person accused of an offence under section 264 (criminal harassment), 272 (sexual assault with a weapon, threats to a third party or causing bodily harm) or 273 (aggravated sexual assault), if there is direct evidence of identification. It provides that, if an application for the interim release of such a person is brought before a justice, and the justice is satisfied that there is credible or trustworthy evidence of identification of the accused by a victim or witness, the</p>	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.

		application must be refused. The enactment also makes related amendments to the <i>Extradition Act</i> and the <i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i> .	
C-268	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (minimum sentence for offences involving trafficking of persons under the age of eighteen years)	This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to include a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of five years for offences involving trafficking of persons under the age of eighteen years.	SENATE: DEBATE AT SECOND READING, APRIL 15, 2010.
C-285	An Act regulating telecommunications facilities to facilitate the lawful interception of information transmitted by means of those facilities and respecting the provision of telecommunications subscriber information (<i>Modernization of Investigative Techniques Act</i>)	This enactment requires telecommunications service providers to put in place and maintain certain capabilities that facilitate the lawful interception of information transmitted by telecommunications and to provide basic information about their subscribers to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, the Commissioner of Competition and any police service constituted under the laws of a province.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.
C-293	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (means of communication for child luring)	This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to expand the offence of luring a child to include all means of communication.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.
C-314	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (public transportation workers)	The purpose of this enactment is to amend the <i>Criminal Code</i> in order to give greater protection to public transportation workers by creating a new offence of first degree murder and increasing the punishment for aggravated assault when the victim is a public transportation worker.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.
C-331	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (arrest without a warrant)	The purpose of this enactment is to give a peace officer the power to arrest without a warrant a person who is in breach of a probation order binding the person or a condition of the person's parole.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.
C-332	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (review of parole ineligibility) and to amend other Acts in consequence	This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to repeal section 745.6 of that Act (often referred to as the "faint hope clause"), which allows a person sentenced to life imprisonment for high treason or murder to apply, after 15 years, for a reduction in the period of parole ineligibility. The enactment also makes related amendments to the <i>Criminal Code</i> , and amends certain other Acts in consequence.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.
C-333	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (mass transit operators)	This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to provide for criminal sanctions for the perpetrators of assaults against mass transit operators.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.
C-340	An Act to amend the Youth Criminal Justice Act (publication of information)	The purpose of this enactment is to authorize the publication of information relating to a young person who has been dealt with under the <i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i> once that person has been charged as an adult under the <i>Criminal Code</i> with an indictable offence or an offence punishable on summary conviction.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.
C-355	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (cyberbullying)	This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> in order to clarify that cyberbullying is an offence.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.
C-359	An Act to amend the Contraventions Act and the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (marihuana)	This enactment amends the <i>Contraventions Act</i> and the <i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i> . It changes the type of proceedings and legal regime governing the offences of possession of, possession for the purpose of trafficking and trafficking in, one gram or less of cannabis resin or thirty grams or less of cannabis (marihuana). Under this enactment, these offences are deemed to be contraventions within the meaning of the <i>Contraventions</i>	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.

		Act. A person who has been convicted of a contravention has not been convicted of a criminal offence, and a contravention does not constitute an offence for the purposes of the <i>Criminal Records Act</i> .	
C-362	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (personal identity theft)	This enactment makes it an offence for a person to be in possession of or to transfer, without lawful excuse, any information or document that can be used to identify another person.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.
C-372	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (victim restitution)	This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to require courts to order that offenders make restitution to their victims in certain specified cases.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.
C-376	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (addition to order of prohibition)	This enactment authorizes a court that sentences or discharges an offender who has committed an offence in respect of a person under the age of sixteen years to prohibit the offender from being in the presence of such a person.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.
C-380	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (hate propaganda)	This enactment expands the definition of "identifiable group" in relation to hate propaganda in the <i>Criminal Code</i> to include any section of the public distinguished by its sex.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.
C-384	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (right to die with dignity)	This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to allow a medical practitioner, subject to certain conditions, to aid a person who is experiencing severe physical or mental pain without any prospect of relief or is suffering from a terminal illness to die with dignity once the person has expressed his or her free and informed consent to die.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.
C-388	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (judicial discretion)	This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to allow the court, in exceptional circumstances, to impose a punishment that is less than the prescribed minimum punishment.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.
C-391	An Act to amend the Criminal Code and the Firearms Act (repeal of long-gun registry)	This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> and the <i>Firearms Act</i> to repeal the requirement to obtain a registration certificate for firearms that are neither prohibited firearms nor restricted firearms.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: COMMITTEE, MARCH 3, 2010
C-404	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (failure to prevent access to child pornography)	This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to make it an offence for a person who possesses child pornography to allow access to it by any other person.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: COMMITTEE, NOVEMBER 4, 2009.
C-407	An Act to eliminate racial and religious profiling (Elimination of Racial and Religious Profiling Act)	The purpose of this enactment is to prevent individuals from being stopped or otherwise investigated by enforcement officers wholly or partly on the basis of the individual's race, colour, ethnicity, ancestry, religion or place of origin. The enactment prohibits the practice of racial and religious profiling. It also requires enforcement agencies to establish policies and procedures to eliminate racial and religious profiling, including the collection of data sufficient to determine whether enforcement officers have engaged in racial or religious profiling. The enactment requires the Minister responsible for an enforcement agency to submit to Parliament each year a report of the agency on racial and religious profiling.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.
C-424	An Act to amend the Youth Criminal Justice Act (protection of the public)	This enactment amends the <i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i> to (a) specify that the protection of the public is the primary goal of that Act; (b) repeal the presumption in subsection 29(2) that detention is unnecessary; (c) amend paragraph 31(5)(a) so that when the designated responsible person is relieved of his or her obligations, some of the young person's obligations may nevertheless remain in effect;	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.

		(d) amend subsection 31(6) so that the young person may be detained in custody; and (e) remove the time limit for a young person to attend a non-residential program.	
C-434	An Act to amend the Corrections and Conditional Release Act (day parole - six months or one sixth of the sentence rule)	This enactment amends the <i>Corrections and Conditional Release Act</i> to eliminate the portion of the sentence of six months, or one sixth of the sentence, for day parole of an offender eligible for accelerated parole review.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.
C-451	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (mischief)	This enactment makes it an offence to commit an act of mischief in relation to property such as an educational institution — including a school, daycare centre, college or university — or a community centre, playground, arena or sports centre.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.
C-461	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (use of hand-held telecommunications device while operating a motor vehicle)	This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to make it an offence to use a hand-held telecommunications device for sending or receiving messages in text format or a hand-held cellular telephone while operating a motor vehicle on a highway. Section 2 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> specifies that “highway” means “a road to which the public has the right of access, and includes bridges over which or tunnels through which a road passes”.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.
C-464	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (justification for detention in custody)	This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to provide that the detention of an accused in custody may be justified where it is necessary for the protection or safety of the public, including any person under the age of 18 years.	SENATE: DEBATE AT SECOND READING, APRIL 15, 2010.
C-475	An Act to amend the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (methamphetamine and ecstasy)	This enactment amends the <i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i> to prohibit a person from possessing, producing, selling or importing anything knowing it will be used to produce or traffic in methamphetamine or ecstasy.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: COMMITTEE, APRIL 14, 2010.
C-484	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (cracking down on child pornography)	This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to increase the penalty associated with the offences related to child pornography.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, MARCH 3, 2010.
C-510	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (coercion)	This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to make it an offence for someone to coerce or attempt to coerce a female person to have an abortion.	HOUSE OF COMMONS: FIRST READING, APRIL 14, 2010.
S-2	An Act to amend the Criminal Code and other Acts (Protecting Victims From Sex Offenders Act)	This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> , the <i>Sex Offender Information Registration Act</i> and the <i>National Defence Act</i> to enhance police investigation of crimes of a sexual nature and allow police services to use the national database proactively to prevent crimes of a sexual nature. It also amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> and the <i>International Transfer of Offenders Act</i> to require sex offenders arriving in Canada to comply with the <i>Sex Offender Information Registration Act</i> . It also amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to provide that sex offenders who are subject to a mandatory requirement to comply with the <i>Sex Offender Information Registration Act</i> are also subject to a mandatory requirement to provide a sample for forensic DNA analysis. It also amends the <i>National Defence Act</i> to reflect the amendments to the <i>Criminal Code</i> relating to the registration of sex offenders.	SENATE: COMMITTEE, APRIL 15, 2010.
S-4	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (identity theft and related misconduct)	This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> to create offences of identity theft, trafficking in identity information and unlawful possession or trafficking in certain government-issued identity documents, to clarify and expand certain offences related to identity theft and identity fraud, to exempt certain persons from liability for certain forgery offences, and to allow for an order that the offender make restitution to a victim of identity theft or identity fraud for the expenses associated with	ROYAL ASSENT: OCTOBER 22, 2009.

		rehabilitating their identity.	
S-5	An Act to amend the Criminal Code and another Act (<i>Long-Gun Registry Repeal Act</i>).	This enactment amends the <i>Criminal Code</i> and the <i>Firearms Act</i> to repeal the requirement to obtain a registration certificate for firearms that are neither prohibited firearms nor restricted firearms.	SENATE : FIRST READING, APRIL 1, 2009.
S-209	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (protection of children)	This enactment removes the justification in the <i>Criminal Code</i> available to schoolteachers, parents and persons standing in the place of parents of using force as a means of correction toward a pupil or child under their care. It replaces it with a new provision. It provides the Government with up to one year between the dates of royal assent and coming into force, which can be used to educate Canadians and to coordinate with the provinces.	SENATE : SECOND READING, JUNE 22, 2009.