Ontario Ministry of the Attorney General Criminal Law Division



720 Bay Street Toronto, Ontario M5G 2K1 Phone: (416)326-2615 Fax: (416)326-2063 720 rue Bay Toronto, Ontario M5G 2K1 Télé: (416)326-2615 Téléc.: (416)326-2063

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PM [2002] No. 5

PRACTICE MEMORANDUM To Counsel, Criminal Law Division

Date: October 1, 2002

Subject: CHARGE SCREENING

Synopsis: This memorandum sets out detailed advice regarding Charge Screening. It elaborates upon the meaning of "reasonable prospect of conviction" and "public interest". As well, it sets out other tasks that should be completed as part of the charge screening function. This memorandum replaces the Charge Screening Policy CS-1. Special considerations apply to in-custody informers. Reference may be made to the policy on In-Custody Informers.

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Opinion/Advice:

1. INTRODUCTION

The decision to continue or terminate a prosecution can be one of the most difficult for Crown counsel to make. The community relies upon Crown counsel to vigorously pursue provable charges while protecting individuals from the serious repercussions of a criminal charge where there is no reasonable prospect of conviction. Every charge must be screened in accordance with the charge screening standard of reasonable prospect of conviction and public interest as outlined in this memo.

2. THE MARTIN REPORT

Counsel may obtain further background information about Charge Screening from the "Report of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee on Charge Screening Disclosure and Resolution Discussions (the Martin Committee Report)". In introducing the subject of screening, The Martin Committee Report had this to say:

"The question of what standard to apply when determining the sufficiency of evidence and the public interest in prosecution is an extremely important one. In the committee's

view, the proper standard, or proper threshold test, must be one that does not unduly restrict Crown counsel's prosecutorial discretion, but at the same time prevents the process of the criminal law from being used oppressively, where there is no realistic prospect of conviction on the evidence. The prosecution must also be in the public interest. Crown counsel, when assessing whether it is in the public interest to recommend commencing criminal proceedings against a person, or the discontinuing of criminal proceedings against the accused, must take into account more than the sufficiency of the evidence against that person: all relevant circumstances must be considered, keeping in mind that "the contemporary view favours restraint generally in the exercise of the criminal law power."

3. PROCEDURES

Crown counsel are to screen every charge as soon as practicable after the charge arrives at the Crown's office and prior to setting a date for preliminary hearing or trial. **The Crown Attorney** in each jurisdiction must set up a protocol for all charges to be screened.

4. TASKS TO BE PERFORMED DURING THE SCREENING FUNCTION

Screening is the ongoing review by the Crown Attorney's office of every charge in the criminal justice system to determine:

- a) whether there is a reasonable prospect of conviction;
- b) whether it is in the public interest to discontinue a prosecution even though there is a reasonable prospect of conviction;
- c) whether the proper charge has been laid.
- d) whether a hybrid or summary conviction offence can reasonably be substituted for an indictable offence;
- e) whether there is jurisdiction to proceed. This issue relates to questions with respect to the type of offence (whether summary or indictable), the date of commission of the offence and where the offence was alleged to have been committed.
- f) whether the investigation is complete and the fruits of that investigation are available to Crown counsel and defence;
- g) whether the Crown will be seeking a DNA databank order. See PM [2000] No.8 for criteria to apply when deciding whether to seek Databank Order.
- h) whether appropriate Notices have been served under the *Canada Evidence Act* as well as Notices of Increased Penalty (see the Firearms Policy and the Drinking and Driving Policy);

- i) whether the circumstances of the offence require that the Children's Aid Society be notified pursuant to s.72(1) of the *Child and Family Services Act*. The screening Crown should ensure that notification takes place if not already done by the investigating police agency.
- j) whether the accused is eligible for any Alternative Measures or Diversion;
- k) whether the prosecution of the charge, and/or in some cases, the conduct of the bail hearing should be specially assigned to Crown counsel;
- whether disclosure has been made pursuant to the Disclosure Policy and Practice Memoranda and
- m) whether it is appropriate to provide a preliminary estimate of the Crown's position on sentence. At the initial intake stage, the screening the Crown has a discretion as to whether to take a position on an appropriate sentence. Often Crown counsel will not be aware of all the facts and circumstances of the case, victim impact evidence, or mitigating or aggravating factors. Thus, caution should be used both in determining this initial position, and in conveying it to the accused or counsel.

If this initial sentencing position is stated on the screening form, the form should clearly indicate the following:

- i) the position is based on a guilty plea before a date for trial or a preliminary hearing is set and may change in time;
- ii) the position is based on the facts as known at that time and may change as more information becomes known to the Crown and
- iii) the final decision as to the appropriate sentence rests with the trial Judge.

Given that more and more accused persons are representing themselves in court, charge screening forms containing the Crown's position on sentence may be given to them directly. Unrepresented accused should be encouraged to speak with duty counsel for further clarification if necessary.

The obligation to screen a charge is ongoing as new information is received by Crown counsel in preparation for and during the conduct of bail hearings, pre-trials, preliminary hearings, and trials.

5. THRESHOLD TEST – REASONABLE PROSPECT OF CONVICTION

When considering whether or not to continue the prosecution of a charge, the first step is to determine if there is a reasonable prospect of conviction. This test must be applied to all cases. If the Crown determines there is no reasonable prospect of conviction at any stage of the proceeding, then the prosecution of that charge must be discontinued.

The threshold test of "reasonable prospect of conviction" is objective. This standard is higher than a "prima facie" case which merely requires that there is evidence whereby a reasonable jury, properly instructed, could convict. (See United States v. Sheppard, [1976] 30 CCC (2d), 424

(SCC)). On the other hand, the standard does not require "a probability of conviction," that is, a conclusion that a conviction is more likely than not. The term "reasonable prospect of conviction," denotes a middle ground between these two standards, it is a legal term of art that is not capable of precise scientific application. It requires the exercise of prosecutorial judgment and discretion based on objective indicators found in the case itself.

For example, whenever a prosecution is based on a single witness whose evidence is subject to some difficulties, a prosecutor might well conclude that a conviction is not likely or probable. But this is not the test we apply. The reasonable prospect of conviction standard is whether a conviction would be "reasonable". If the prosecutor concludes that the single witness' evidence is reasonably capable of belief and that the difficulties can be explained, thus providing a basis for the trier of fact to believe the witness and convict, then the charge should not be "screened out" at this initial stage. The threshold test requires a limited assessment of credibility based on objective factors, an assessment of the admissibility of evidence and a consideration of likely defences.

In applying this test, Crown counsel is to consider the following factors:

- a. The availability of evidence;
- b. The admissibility of evidence implicating the accused. This factor is not meant to institutionalize the *status quo*. It may be appropriate to continue a prosecution in which evidence is initially inadmissible to try to effect a change in the law e.g. *R. v. Khan, R. v. K.G.B.*;
- c. Some assessment of the credibility and competence of witnesses without usurping the function of the trier of fact. It would undermine public confidence in the administration of justice if Crown counsel were to assume the fact-finding role of the judge or jury. Crown counsel should not substitute his/her own, or a particular judge's, subjective views about criminal proceedings. Instead Crown counsel should look to the objective indications in the evidence which may include:
 - i. a witness's history of dishonesty;
 - ii. a strong motive to lie;
 - iii. an inadequate opportunity to observe; or
 - iv. irrefutable evidence indicating that a witness is mistaken or lying.

In making this limited assessment of credibility, however, counsel should take care to set aside personal views about a witness and ensure that his/her credibility assessments are not based on discriminatory views. In particular, counsel are not to apply stereotypes when assessing certain categories of witnesses such as child witnesses, witnesses with mental disabilities and complainants of spouse/partner abuse or sexual offences. The screening function is limited to determining whether there is a reasonable basis for accepting the witness's credibility after applying professional judgment to the objective indicators in the case;

d. A consideration of any defences that should reasonably be known or that have come to the attention of the Crown. For example, in assessing the prospect for conviction,

counsel may take into account the existence of a clear *Charter* violation that will undoubtedly lead to the exclusion of evidence essential to sustain a conviction.

6. PUBLIC INTEREST

The public interest factors must only be considered after the threshold test, "a reasonable prospect of conviction", has been met. No public interest, however compelling, can warrant the prosecution of an individual if there is no reasonable prospect of conviction. In addition, Crown counsel should consider whether prosecuting a particular individual would be counter-productive, for example, by bringing the administration of justice into disrepute.

In determining whether it is in the public interest to discontinue a prosecution, the following factors are to be **excluded** from consideration:

- a) the race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, sexual orientation, status in life, political associations, activities or beliefs of the accused or any other person involved in the investigation;
- b) the personal feelings of any official involved in the prosecution concerning the alleged victim or the accused;
- c) any partisan political advantage or disadvantage which might flow from the decision to undertake or stop a prosecution; or
- d) the possible effect on the personal or professional circumstances of anyone connected to the prosecution decision.

Public interest factors will vary with the charge under consideration. The exercise of sound prosecutorial discretion brings the prosecutor's experience to bear on all of the circumstances of the individual case. The following is a list of public interest factors that may be taken into account. No one factor is determinative and it is not an exhaustive list as some cases will raise unique factors. Each factor can work in favour of proceeding with or discontinuing the prosecution:

- a) the gravity or triviality of the incident. In determining whether an incident is "grave," reference should be made to Crown Policies and Practice Memoranda, including those on firearms, child abuse, sexual assault, spouse/partner offences, child abduction, drinking/driving offences, gay bashing, and racially motivated crimes;
- b) circumstances and views of the victim including any safety concerns.
- c) the age, physical health, mental health or special infirmity of an accused or witness. If Crown counsel is considering physical health issues, he/she may request a medical report.
- d) national security and international relations;

- e) the degree of culpability of the accused (particularly in relation to other alleged parties to the offence);
- f) the prevalence of the type of offence and any related need for specific and general deterrence;
- g) whether the consequences of any resulting conviction would be unduly harsh or oppressive to the accused;
- h) whether the accused is willing to co-operate or has already co-operated in the investigation or prosecution of others. Any benefit offered to an accused may affect a finding regarding the credibility of the accused as a witness in another trial. Caution is to be exercised when conferring a benefit on an accused, particularly where they are acting as an "in-custody informer".
- i) the evidence of an in-custody informer should only be adduced at trial if there are sufficient indicia of reliability and a compelling public interest in doing so. When assessing the credibility of in-custody informers, Crown counsel should refer to the reliability criteria set out the Policy on In-Custody Informers. The evidence of an in-custody informer must not be adduced without the guidance and approval of the In-Custody Informer Committee.
- j) the likely outcome in the event of a finding of guilt, having regard to the sentencing options available to the court;
- k) the strength of the Crown's case, the staleness of the alleged offence, or the likely length and expense of the trial when considered in relation to the seriousness of the offence.
- 1) There will generally be a greater public interest in proceeding with charges related to crimes of violence than in some property offences. The interests of society may be better served through the exercise of prosecutorial discretion to stay or withdraw the charges of some property offences. See practice memos on Community Justice, Alternative Measures and Mentally Disordered Offenders Diversion and Stays;
- m) the availability and efficacy of any alternatives to prosecution such as diversion, civil remedies, or alternative measures;
- n) the possibility of charges in other jurisdictions.
- o) the content of any other policy statement from the Ministry of the Attorney General including Crown Policies or Practice Memoranda issued by the Assistant Deputy Attorney General.

7. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Crown counsel should make reasonable efforts to obtain from the Police all information that relates to a charge for purposes of screening. If Crown counsel is not reasonably satisfied that he/she has obtained all such information, then Crown counsel should seek it from the investigators. This material will include, but will not be limited to, that which is required for disclosure.

Any charges that fail to meet the threshold test, or that are to be discontinued in the public interest, should be spoken to by Crown counsel in open court and brief reasons, on the record, should accompany any request for a stay or withdrawal. See the Practice Memorandum [2005] PM No. * *Stays*. A notation of this decision and the reasons for same should be placed in the file.

Before withdrawing a charge for public interest reasons, Crown counsel should be mindful of the needs as well as the role of the victim. Crown counsel should consider the victim's position as one of the significant factors in arriving at a just position, but Crown counsel does not require the approval of the victim to the proposed resolution. Prior to withdrawal of charges, Crown counsel should ensure that he/she has informed himself/herself of all relevant factors. This may often require that Crown counsel speak personally with the victim.

It is preferable that a victim be first advised of a withdrawal of charges by Crown counsel, rather than hearing about it through the media. In cases involving serious emotional, physical and psychological harm, Crown counsel should contact the victim to advise of the decision to withdraw charges prior to the charges being withdrawn. These types of cases include the following:

- i) cases where death has ensued,
- ii) driving offences involving significant bodily harm,
- iii) cases in which children have witnessed traumatic events including spouse/partner offences or other forms of domestic violence,
- iv) cases in which children have been the victims of physical or sexual abuse,
- v) spouse partner offences which, whether or not serious harm is caused, are suitable for pre-assignment, according to the criteria set out in the Practice Memoranda: Spouse Partner Offences Miscellaneous Issues."
- vi) cases of sexual assault involving significant physical, emotional or psychological trauma,
- vii) cases involving special needs victims, or
- viii) other cases with fragile and vulnerable victims.

8. CONCLUSION

All cases prosecuted by Crown counsel, including child abuse, sexual assaults and spouse/partner offences, must be screened in accordance with the "reasonable prospect of conviction" and "public interest" standards. The personal, professional or "political" consequences of a screening decision should never affect a prosecutor's judgment. Since this is an area of discretion where reasonable people will differ, it is always advisable to consult with experienced colleagues when faced with a difficult charge screening decision. Crown counsel will be supported by the Ministry when they make difficult judgment calls in the proper exercise of their discretion.

Attachment: Attachment #1 - Screening Table

Attachment #2 - Screening Worksheet

Contact Person: Criminal Law Policy Branch

416-314-2955

Signed by: Paul Lindsay

Assistant Deputy Attorney General

Criminal Law Division

Practice Memoranda are not considered to be confidential and may be given to defence counsel or other interested persons, upon request.

MANDATORY LANGUAGE:

Every charge must be screened in accordance with the charge screening standard of reasonable prospect of conviction and public interest as outlined in this memo.

The Crown Attorney in each jurisdiction must set up a protocol for all charges to be screened.

When considering whether or not to continue the prosecution of a charge, the first step is to determine if there is a reasonable prospect of conviction. This test must be applied to all cases. If the Crown determines there is no reasonable prospect of conviction at any stage of the proceeding, then the prosecution of that charge must be discontinued.

The public interest factors must only be considered after the threshold test, a reasonable prospect of conviction, has been met. No public interest, however compelling, can warrant the prosecution of an individual if there is no reasonable prospect of conviction.

The evidence of an in-custody informer must not be adduced without the guidance and approval of the In-Custody Informer Committee.

All cases prosecuted by Crown counsel, including child abuse, sexual assaults and spouse/partner offences, must be screened in accordance with the "reasonable prospect of conviction" and "public interest" standards.

SCREENING/VETTING TOOL FOR CROWN COUNSEL

Date:				
Crown: _		 		
	R. v			

CHARGE(s)	OFFENCE DATE

EVIDENTIARY REQUIREMENTS	REQUIRED	IN FILE
s.117.13 Certificate of Firearms Analyst		
Notice of Intention to Produce Document		
Affidavit of Service		
Certificate of Clerk of Court		
Certified copy of Judicial Interim Release		
Certified Copy of Information		
s.486(2.1) Expert Evidence for use of screen/closed circuit T.V		
KGB Videotaped Statement		
Certificate of Breath Tech		
Notice of Increased Penalty		
MTO Driving Record		
Certified Copy of Prohibition Order		
Photo line-up		
s.657.1 Affidavit of Ownership and Value of Goods		
Bank records		
Business Records Notice (CEA)		
s.461(2) Certificate of Examiner of Counterfeit Money		

TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS	CHECK WHERE APPROPRIATE
s.486(3) & (4.1) Publication Ban	
s.486(2.1) & (2.101) screen/closed-circuit t.v	
s.486(2.101) ban on publication of jurors' names	
s.486(1.2) Support Person	
s.715.1 Videotaped Evidence	
s.16 CEA capacity of witness to testify	
s.278 Third Party Records	
s.276 Sexual History	
s.4 CEA spouse is compellable witness	
s.38.01 CEA notice	
s.38.02 CEA disclosure prohibited	
s.72(1) Child and Family Services Act report to CAS	
KGB/Khan Application	
s.359 use of previous related convictions	
Doctrine of recent possession	

SENTENCING CONSIDERATIONS	CHECK WHERE APPROPRIATE
Mandatory Minimum Penalty (firearms, child sexual offences etc.)	
s.109/110 Firearms Order	
s.491 Mandatory Weapons Forfeiture	
Notice of Increased Penalty	
Probation with Victim Safeguards	
s.161 Public Places/Parks Ban	
DNA Primary/Secondary Offence	
S.O.I.R.A. order	
s.718.01 denunciation and deterrence paramount in child abuse	
s.718.2 Aggravating Factors	
s.722 Victim Impact Statement	
s.462.37 Proceeds of Crime Forfeiture Order	
s.490.1 property forfeiture	
s.164.2 forfeiture of things used for child pornography	
s.259 Mandatory/Discretionary Driving Prohibition	
s.255.1 Over 160mg BAC Aggravating Factor	
s.255 Mandatory Minimum Penalties for s.253 Offences	
Dangerous Offender	
High Risk Offender	
Long Term Offender	
Compensation/Restitution Order	
s.446(5) Discretionary Animal Prohibition	
s.743.6 power of court to delay parole	
Sentence must be served consecutively	

OTHER NOTES:			

SCREENING WORKSHEET

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
s.85 Use of firearm or imitation, commission of offence Straight indictable Max: 14 years mandatory minimum penalty: -1st offence: 1 year jail -2nd or more: 3 years		s.109 mandatory firearms order s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture order sentence must be consec. to any other imposed higher penalty for second or subsequent offence requires compliance with s.727 probation with victim safeguards	
s.86 firearm, careless use or storage, breach of regulations Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 2 years on 1st offence; Up to 5 years on 2nd offence Sum: \$2000/6 mos	 certificate of analyst allowed (s.117.13) affidavit of service notice of intention to produce document 	s.109/110 order Higher penalty for second or subsequent offence requires compliance with s.727 s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture	
s.87 pointing firearm Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 5 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	 certificate of analyst (s.117.13) notice of intention to produce document affidavit of service 	s.109/110 order s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture order probation with victim safeguards	
s.88 possession for purpose dangerous to the public Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 10 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	 certificate of analyst allowed (s.117.13) affidavit of service notice of intention to produce document 	s.109/110 order s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture order	

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
s.90 concealed weapon Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 5 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	 certificate of analyst allowed (s.117.13) notice of intention to produce document affidavit of service 	s.109/110 order s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture order	
s.91 unauthorized possession of firearm Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 5 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	 certificate of analyst allowed (s.117.13) notice of intention to produce document affidavit of service 	s.109/110 order s.491 mandatory weapons forfeiture order	
s.92 possession of firearm knowing possession is unauthorized Straight indictable Maximums 1st: up to 10 years 2nd: minimum 1 year, maximum 10 years 3rd: minimum 2 years less a day, maximum 10 years Mandatory minimum penalty: -2nd offence: 1 year -3rd or more: 2 years less a day	 certificate of analyst allowed (s.117.13) notice of intention to produce document affidavit of service 	s.109/110 order s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture Higher penalty for second or subsequent offence requires compliance with s.727	
s.93 possession of weapon at unauthorized place Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 5 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	 certificate of analyst allowed (s.117.13) notice of intention to produce document affidavit of service 	s.109/110 order s.491 mandatory weapons forfeiture order	

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
s.94 possession of weapon in motor vehicle Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 10 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	 certificate of analyst allowed (s.117.13) notice of intention to produce document affidavit of service 	s.109/110 order s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture	
s.95 possession of restricted or prohibited firearm with ammunition Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 10 years with minimum of one year Sum: up to one year mandatory minimum penalty: -if by indictment: 1 year jail	 certificate of analyst allowed (s.117.13) notice of intention to produce document affidavit of service 	s.109 mandatory firearms order	
s.96 possession of weapon obtained by crime Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 10 years with minimum of 1 year Sum: up to one year mandatory minimum penalty: -if by indictment: 1 year jail	 certificate of analyst allowed (s.117.13) notice of intention to produce document affidavit of service 	s.109/110 order s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture	

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
s.99 weapons trafficking Straight indictable Max: 10 years with minimum of 1 year mandatory minimum penalty: -1 year jail	 certificate of analyst allowed (s.117.13) notice of intention to produce document affidavit of service 	s.109 mandatory firearms order s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture	
s.100 possession of weapons for purpose of trafficking Straight indictable Max: up to 10 years with minimum of 1 year mandatory minimum penalty: -1 year jail	 certificate of analyst allowed (s.117.13) notice of intention to produce document affidavit of service 	s.109 mandatory firearms order s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture	
s.102 making automatic firearm Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 10 years with minimum of one year Sum: up to one year mandatory minimum penalty: -if by indictment: 1 year jail	 certificate of analyst allowed (s.117.13) notice of intention to produce document affidavit of service 	s.109 mandatory firearms order s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture	
s.117.01 possession contrary to order; failure to surrender documents Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 10 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	prove court order	s.109 mandatory firearms order s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture	

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
s.127 disobeying court order	prove court orderensure there is		
Straight indictable	no other mode of proceeding or		
Max: 2 years	punishment provided for by law		
s.129 obstructing or resisting peace officer		s.110 discretionary firearms order	
Hybrid			
Maximums Ind: up to 2 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos			
s.131, 132 perjury	obtain transcript of perjured		
Straight indictable	statement • notice of		
Max: 14 years	intention to produce document		
s.145(1)(a) escape custody and	prove conviction that led		
unlawfully at large	to custody of accused		
Hybrid	 notice of intention to produce 		
Maximums	document		
Ind: up to 2 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	affidavit of service		
s.145(2) fail to attend court	need certificateof clerk of the courtnotice of		
Hybrid	intention to produce document		
Maximums Ind: up to 2 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	affidavit of service		

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
s.145(4) fail to show for fingerprints or court (summons) Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 2 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	 need certificate of clerk of the court notice of intention to produce document affidavit of service 		
s.145(5) fail to show for fingerprints or court (AN, PTA, OIC recog) Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 2 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	 need certificate of clerk of the court notice of intention to produce document affidavit of service 		
s.145(5.1) breach of OIC undertaking Hybrid Maximums Ind: Up to 2 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	 need certified copy of undertaking notice of intention to produce document affidavit of service 		
s.151 sexual interference Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 10 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	Victim under 14 call expert evidence for s.486(2.1) application	□ s.109/110 order □ s.161 discretionary prohibition from attending certain public places or taking employment where V is under 14 years □ DNA Primary Offence □ s.718.2 aggravating feature if V is accused's child or abused relationship of trust or authority □ probation with victim safeguards □ s.722 victim impact statement	 s.486(3) discretionary publication ban s.486(1.2) support person s.486(2.1) screen or closed circuit t.v. s.715.1 videotaped evidence s.16 CEA capacity of witness to testify s.278.1 third party records s.276 sexual history s.4(2) CEA:

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
s.152 invite sexual touching Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 10 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	Victim under 14 call expert evidence for s.486(2.1) application	s.109/110 order s.161 discretionary prohibition from attending certain public places or taking employment where V is under 14 years DNA primary offence s.718.2 aggravating feature if V is accused's child or abused relationship of trust or authority probation with victim safeguards s.722 victim impact statement	spouse is compellable witness R. v. Khan CFSA s.72(1) notification s.486(3) discretionary publication ban s.486(2.1) screen or closed-circuit t.v. s.486(1.2) support person s.715.1 videotaped evidence s.16 CEA capacity of witness to testify R. v. Khan s.278.1 third party records s.276 sexual history s.4(2) CEA: spouse is compellable witness CFSA s.72(1) notification
s.153 sexual exploitation Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 5 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	 victim between ages of 14 to 17 call expert evidence for s.486(2.1) application 	s.110 discretionary firearms order DNA primary offence s.718.2 aggravating feature if V is accused's child or abused relationship of trust or authority probation with victim safeguards s.722 victim impact statement	s.486(3) discretionary publication ban s.486(2.1) screen or closed-circuit t.v. s.486.(1.2) support person s.4(2) CEA: spouse is compellable witness s.715.1 videotaped evidence R. v. Khan CFSA s.72(1) notification

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
s.155 incest Straight indictable Max: up to 14 years	• call expert evidence for s.486(2.1) application	□ s.109 mandatory firearms order □ s.161 discretionary prohibition from attending certain public places or taking employment where V is under 14 years □ DNA primary offence □ s.718.2 aggravating feature if V is accused's child or abused relationship of trust or authority □ probation with victim safeguards □ s.722 victim impact statement	 s.486(3) discretionary publication ban s.486(2.1) private testimony order s.486.(1.2) support person s.715.1 videotaped evidence s.4(2) CEA: spouse is compellable witness s.16 CEA capacity of witness R. v. Khan s.278.1 third party records s.276 sexual history CFSA s.72(1) notification
s.159 anal intercourse Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 10 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	• call expert evidence for s.486(2.1) application	□ s.109/110 order □ s.161 discretionary prohibition from attending certain public places or taking employment where V is under 14 years □ probation with victim safeguards □ s.722 victim impact statement	 s.486(3) discretionary publication ban s.486(2.1) private testimony order s.486.(1.2) support person s.715.1 videotaped evidence s.4(2) CEA: spouse is compellable witness s.16 CEA capacity to testify s.276 sexual history CFSA s.72(1) notification
s.160 beastiality Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 10 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	• call expert evidence for s.486(2.1) application	□ s.109/110 order □ DNA Secondary offence for s.160(3) □ s.161 discretionary prohibition from attending certain public places or taking employment where V is	 s.486(3) discretionary publication ban s.486(2.1) private testimony order s.715.1 videotaped evidence

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
		under 14 years	 s.4(2) CEA: spouse is compellable witness s.16 CEA capacity to testify s.276 sexual history
s.163.1 child pornography Hybrid Maximums Print, publish or possess for that purpose Ind: up to 10 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos Import, distribute, sell or possess for that purpose Ind: up to 10 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos Possess for own use Ind: up to 5 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	• call expert evidence for s.486(2.1) application	□ s.462.37 proceeds of crime forfeiture order on Crown application □ DNA secondary offence □ s.718.2 aggravating feature if V is accused's child or abused relationship of trust or authority □ probation with victim safeguards □ s.722 victim impact statement	 s.486(2.1)screen or closed circuit t.v. s.715.1 videotaped evidence s.486.(1.2) support person R. v. Khan s.16 CEA capacity of witness CFSA s.72(1) notification
s.173 indecent acts Straight summary Max: \$2000/6 mos	• call expert evidence for s.486(2.1) application	□ DNA secondary offence □ s.722 victim impact statement	 s.486(3) discretionary publication ban s.486(2.1) private testimony order s.715.1 videotaped evidence s.4(2) CEA: spouse is compellable witness s.16 CEA capacity to testify s.276 sexual history CFSA s.72(1) notification
s.175 cause disturbance, indecent exhibition, loitering			

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
Straight summary			
Max: \$2000/6 mos			
s.177			
trespassing at night			
Straight summary			
Max: \$2000/6 mos			
s.179 vagrancy	• for s.179(2), prove conviction of sexual offence		• s.4(2) CEA: spouse is compellable witness
Straight summary	 see also s.161(4) for similar offence 		
Max: \$2000/6 mos			
s.201(1) keeping gaming or betting house Straight indictable (Absolute PCJ)		s.462.37 proceeds of crime forfeiture order on Crown application	
Max: up to 2 years			
s.201(2) person found in gaming or betting house or owner permitting use		□ s.462.37 proceeds of crime forfeiture order on Crown application	
Straight summary			
Max: \$2000/6 mos			
s.210(1) keeping common bawdy house Straight indictable (Absolute PCJ)	• call expert evidence for s.486(2.1) application	 s.210(3) notice of conviction to be served on owner, landlord or lessor s.462.37 proceeds of crime forfeiture order on 	 s.486(2.1)screen or closed circuit t.v. s.715.1 videotaped evidence s.486.(1.2)
Max: up to 2 years		Crown application	support person • s.486(3) discretionary publication ban

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
s.210(2) inmate of common bawdy house Straight summary Max: \$2000/6 mos	• call expert evidence for s.486(2.1) application		 s.486(2.1)screen or closed circuit t.v. s.715.1 videotaped evidence s.486.(1.2) support person s.486(3) discretionary publication ban
s.212(1) procuring Straight indictable Max: up to 10 years	call expert evidence for s.486(2.1) application	□ s.462.37 proceeds of crime forfeiture order on Crown application □ s.722 victim impact statement	s.486(2.1)screen or closed circuit t.v. s.715.1 videotaped evidence s.486.(1.2) support person s.486(3) discretionary publication ban s.4(2) CEA: spouse is compellable witness
s.212(2) living on avails of person under 18 Straight indictable Max: up to 14 years	• call expert evidence for s.486(2.1) application	s.462.37 proceeds of crime forfeiture order on Crown application	 s.486(2.1)screen or closed circuit t.v. s.715.1 videotaped evidence s.486.(1.2) support person s.486(3) discretionary publication ban s.4(2) CEA: spouse is compellable witness
s.212(4) obtain sexual services of person under 18 Straight indictable Max: up to 5 years	• call expert evidence for s.486(2.1) application	□ s.462.37 proceeds of crime forfeiture order on Crown application □ DNA primary offence □ s.722 victim impact statement	 s.486(2.1)screen or closed circuit t.v. s.715.1 videotaped evidence s.486.(1.2) support person s.486(3) discretionary publication ban s.4(2) CEA: spouse is compellable witness

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
s.213 prostitution or obtaining services	 call expert evidence for s.486(2.1) application 		 s.486(2.1)screen or closed circuit t.v. s.715.1 videotaped
Straight summary			evidence • s.486.(1.2)
Max: \$2000/6 mos			support person s.486(3) discretionary publication ban
s.220		□ s.109 mandatory	• s.4(4) CEA:
crim neg causing death		firearms order s.491 mandatory	spouse is compellable witness
Straight indictable		weapon forfeiture s.259(2) discretionary	
Max: life		driving prohibition (no limit)	
If firearm used, minimum 4 years		□ DNA secondary offence □ s.722 victim impact statement □ BAC over 160 mg is aggravating factor (s.255.1)	
s.221 crim neg causing bodily harm Straight indictable		s.109 mandatory firearms order s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture s.259(2) discretionary	• s.4(4) CEA: spouse is compellable witness
Max: up to 10 years		driving prohibition (up to 10 years) DNA Secondary offence s.722 victim impact statement BAC over 160 mg is aggravating factor (s.255.1)	
s.229 to 231, 235 murder Straight indictable (Absolute SCJ) Max: life	KGB statement (if any)	s.109 mandatory firearms order s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture s.522 release by superior court justice only DNA primary offence s.718.2 aggravating feature if V is accused's	 s.4(4) CEA: spouse is compellable witness R. v. Khan s. 38.01 Canada Evidence Act notice s. 38.02 CEA disclosure prohibited

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
		child or spouse or abused relationship of trust or authority s.722 victim impact statement	
s.237 Infanticide Straight indictable Max: 5 years		s.110 discretionary firearms order s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture DNA primary offence s.722 victim impact statement	• s.4(4) CEA: spouse is compellable witness
s.234, 236(a) manslaughter, use of firearm Straight indictable (Absolute SCJ) Max: life If firearm used, minimum 4 years		□ s.109 mandatory firearms order □ s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture □ DNA primary offence □ s.718.2 aggravating feature if V is accused's child or spouse or abused relationship of trust or authority □ s.722 victim impact statement	• s.4(4) CEA: spouse is compellable witness
s.234, 236(b) manslaughter, other Straight indictable (Absolute SCJ) Max: life	• KGB statement (if any)	s.109 mandatory firearms order s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture s.259(2) discretionary driving prohibition (no limit) DNA primary offence s.718.2 aggravating feature if V is accused's child or spouse or abused relationship of trust or authority s.722 victim impact statement	 s.4(4) CEA: spouse is compellable witness R. v. Khan
s.239(a) attempt murder Straight indictable	KGB statement (if any)	s.109 mandatory firearms order s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture	 s.4(4) CEA: spouse is compellable witness R. v. Khan
Max: life		s.718.2 aggravating feature if V is accused's	

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
If firearm used, minimum 4 years		child or spouse or abused relationship of trust or authority s.722 victim impact statement	
s.249 dangerous driving		s.259(2) discretionary driving prohibition (up to 3 years)	
Hybrid		□ BAC over 160 mg is aggravating factor	
Maximums Ind: up to 5 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos		(s.255.1)	
s.249(3) dangerous driving, bodily harm Straight indictable		s.109 mandatory firearms order s.259(2) discretionary driving prohibition (up to 10 years)	
Max: 10 years		□ DNA secondary offence □ s.722 victim impact statement □ BAC over 160 mg is aggravating factor (s.255.1)	
s.249(4) dangerous driving, death occurs		s.109 mandatory firearms order s.259(2) discretionary driving prohibition (up to	
Straight indictable		10 years) DNA secondary	
Max: 14 years		offence s.722 victim impact statement BAC over 160 mg is aggravating factor (s.255.1)	
s.252(1) fail to stop at scene of accident		s.259(2) discretionary driving prohibition (up to 3 years)DNA secondary	
Hybrid		offence BAC over 160 mg is	
Maximums Ind: 5 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos		aggravating factor (s.255.1)	
If bodily harm occurs,			

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
max. of 10 years			
If death occurs, max. of life			
s.253 impaired/over 80 Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 5 years Sum: up to 6 mos (see minimums) mandatory minimum penalties: \$600 - 1st offence 14 days - 2nd 90 days - 3rd	 certificate of analyst notice of intention to use document notice of increased penalty MTO record affidavit of service 	s.259 mandatory driving prohibition (min. 1 to 3 years for 1st offence, 2 to 5 years for 2nd offence, minimum of 3 years for the 3rd offence) BAC over 160 mg is aggravating factor (s.255.1)	
s.254(5) refuse to provide breath or blood sample Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 5 years Sum: up to 6 mos (see minimums) mandatory minimum penalties: \$600 - 1st offence 14 days - 2nd 90 days - 3rd	notice of increased penalty	s.259(1) mandatory driving prohibition: (min. 1 to 3 years for 1st offence; 2 to 5 years for 2nd, min. 3 years for 3rd)	
s.255(2) Impaired operation causing bodily harm Straight indictable Max: 10 years	 certificate of analysis notice of intention to use document notice of increased penalty MTO record affidavit of service 	□ s.259(2) discretionary driving prohibition (up to 10 years) □ DNA secondary offence □ s.722 victim impact statement □ BAC over 160 mg is aggravating factor (s.255.1)	

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
s.255(3) Impaired operation causing death Straight indictable Max: life	 certificate of analysis notice of intention to use at trial notice of increased penalty MTO record affidavit of service 	□ s.259(2)(a) discretionary driving prohibition for maximum of life (no minimum) □ DNA secondary offence □ s.722 victim impact statement □ BAC over 160 mg is aggravating factor (s.255.1)	
s.259(4) disqualified driving Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 5 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	no longer absolute jurisdiction effective March 15, 2001 • certified copy of prohibition order • certified copy of original information • MTO record • notice of intention to produce documents • affidavit of service	s.259(2) discretionary driving prohibition (up to 3 years) BAC over 160 mg is aggravating factor (s.255.1)	
s.264 criminal harassment Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 5 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	KGB statement (if any)	□ s.109 mandatory firearms prohibition □ s.718.2 aggravating feature if V is accused's child or spouse or abused relationship of trust or authority □ s.164(4) aggravating factor if accused contravened a court order when committing this offence □ s.722 victim impact statement □ probation with victim safeguards	 s.486(1.2) support person CFSA s.72(1) notification
s.264.1 threat to cause death or harm Hybrid	KGB statement (if any)	s.110 discretionary firearms order s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture order probation with victim safeguards	 s.16 CEA: capacity of witness R. v. Khan CFSA s.72(1) notification

	□ s.718.2 aggravating feature if V is accused's child or spouse or abused relationship of trust or authority □ s.722 victim impact statement	
 KGB statement (if any) call expert evidence for s.486(2.1) application 	□ s.110 discretionary firearms order □ s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture order □ probation with victim safeguards □ DNA secondary offence □ s.722 victim impact statement □ s.718.2 aggravating feature if V is accused's child or spouse or abused relationship of trust or authority	 s.486(2.1)screen or closed circuit t.v. s.715.1 videotaped evidence s.486.(1.2) support person s.4(4) CEA: spouse is compellable witness s.16 CEA: capacity to testify CFSA s.72(1) notification
 KGB statement (if any) call expert evidence for s.486(2.1) application 	□ s.109/110 order □ s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture order □ probation with victim safeguards □ DNA primary offence □ s.722 victim impact statement □ s.718.2 aggravating feature if V is accused's child or spouse or abused relationship of trust or authority □ dangerous offender?	 s.486(2.1)screen or closed circuit t.v. s.715.1 videotaped evidence s.486.(1.2) support person R. v. Khan s.4(4) CEA: spouse is compellable witness s.16 CEA: capacity to testify CFSA s.72(1) notification
 KGB statement (if any) call expert evidence for s.486(2.1) 	s.109/110 order s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture order probation with victim safeguards	 s.486(2.1)screen or closed circuit t.v. s.715.1 videotaped evidence s.486.(1.2)
	 (if any) call expert evidence for s.486(2.1) application KGB statement (if any) call expert evidence for s.486(2.1) application KGB statement (if any) call expert evidence for s.486(2.1) application 	abused relationship of trust or authority □ s.722 victim impact statement • KGB statement (if any) • call expert evidence for s.486(2.1) application • KGB statement □ s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture order s.722 victim impact statement □ s.718.2 aggravating feature if V is accused's child or spouse or abused relationship of trust or authority • KGB statement (if any) • call expert evidence for s.486(2.1) application • KGB statement cif any) • call expert evidence for s.722 victim impact statement □ s.718.2 aggravating feature if V is accused's child or spouse or abused relationship of trust or authority • KGB statement cif any) • call expert evidence or abused relationship of trust or authority □ dangerous offender? • KGB statement (if any) • call expert evidence for s.486(2.1) • KGB statement (if any) • call expert evidence for s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture order probation with victim safeguards • KGB statement (if any) • call expert evidence for probation with victim safeguards

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
		offence s.722 victim impact statement s.718.2 aggravating feature if V is accused's child or spouse or abused relationship of trust or authority dangerous offender?	support person R. v. Khan s.4(4) CEA: spouse is compellable witness s.16 CEA: capacity to testify CFSA s.72(1) notification
s.270 assault officer, resist arrest Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 5 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos		s.110 discretionary firearms order s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture order DNA secondary offence	
s.271 sexual assault Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 10 years Sum: \$2000/18 mos	 call expert evidence for s.486(2.1) application KGB statement (if any) 	□ s.109/110 order □ probation with victim safeguards □ s.161 discretionary prohibition from attending certain public places or taking certain employment where V under 14 years □ DNA primary offence □ s.722 victim impact statement □ s.718.2 aggravating factor if V is spouse or child of accused or accused in position of authority or trust to V □ dangerous offender?	 s.486(2.1) screen or closed-circuit t.v. s.486(1.2) support person s.486(3) discretionary publication ban s.276 sexual history s.278.1 third party records s.715.1 videotaped evidence s.16 CEA capacity to testify s.486(1) exclusion of public R. v. Khan s.4(2) CEA: spouse is compellable witness CFSA s.72(1) notification

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
s.272 sexual assault with weapon, threats or causing harm, use of firearm Straight indictable Max: 14 years If firearm used, minimum 4 years	KGB statement (if any)	□ s.109 mandatory firearm order □ s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture order □ s.161 discretionary prohibition from attending certain public places or taking certain employment where V under 14 years □ probation with victim safeguards □ DNA primary offence □ s.722 victim impact statement □ s.718.2 aggravating factor if V is spouse or child of accused or accused in position of authority or trust to V □ dangerous offender?	 s.486(2.1) screen or closed circuit t.v. s.486(1.2) support person s.486(3) discretionary publication ban s.715.1 videotaped evidence s.276 sexual history s.278.1 third party records s.16 CEA capacity to testify s.486(1) exclusion of public R. v. Khan s.4(2) CEA: spouse is compellable witness CFSA s.72(1) notification
s.273 aggravated sexual assault Straight indictable Max: life If firearm used, minimum 4 years	KGB statement (if any) call expert evidence for s.486(2.1) application	□ s.109 mandatory firearm order □ s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture order □ s.161 discretionary prohibition from attending certain public places or taking certain employment where V under 14 years □ probation with victim safeguards □ DNA primary offence □ s.722 victim impact statement □ s.718.2 aggravating factor if V is spouse or child of accused or accused in position of authority or trust to V □ dangerous offender?	 s.486(2.1) private testimony order s.486(3) discretionary publication ban s.486(1.2) support person s.715.1 videotaped evidence s.276 sexual history s.278.1 third party records s.16 CEA capacity to testify s.486(1) exclusion of public R. v. Khan s.4(2) CEA: spouse is compellable witness CFSA s.72(1) notification

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
s.279(1) kidnapping Straight indictable Max: life If firearm used, minimum 4 years		s.109 mandatory firearm order s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture order DNA primary offence s.722 victim impact statement dangerous offender?	
s.279(2) forcible confinement Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 10 years Sum: \$2000/18 mos		□ s.109 mandatory firearm order □ s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture order □ s.722 victim impact statement □ probation with victim safeguards □ dangerous offender?	
s.280 abduction of person under 16 Straight indictable Max: 5 years	Victim under 16	s.110 discretionary firearm prohibition s.722 victim impact statement probation with victim safeguards	 R. v. Khan s.4(2) CEA: spouse is compellable witness s.16 CEA: capacity to testify CFSA s.72(1) notification
s.281 abduction of person under 14 Straight indictable Max: 10 years	Victim under 14	s.110 discretionary firearm prohibition s.722 victim impact statement probation with victim safeguards s.161 discretionary prohibition from attending certain public places or taking certain employment where V under 14 years	 R. v. Khan s.4(2) CEA: spouse is compellable witness s.16 CEA: capacity to testify CFSA s.72(1) notification
s.334(a) theft over \$5000 Straight indictable Max: 10 years	• prove ownership, value of goods (or affidavit per s.657.1)	s.462.37 proceeds of crime forfeiture order on Crown application restitution compensation	

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
s.334(b) theft under \$5000 Hybrid (Absolute PCJ) Maximums Ind: up to 2 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	• prove ownership, value of goods (or affidavit per s.657.1)	□ s.462.37 proceeds of crime forfeiture order on Crown application □ restitution □ compensation	
s.342 theft or forgery of credit card Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 10 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos		compensation restitution	s.359: previous related convictions admissible for limited purpose
s.344 robbery Straight indictable Max: life If firearm used, minimum 4 years	KGB statement (if any)	□ s.109 mandatory firearms order □ s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture □ s.462.37 proceeds of crime forfeiture order on Crown application □ DNA secondary offence □ restitution □ compensation □ probation with victim safeguards □ s.722 victim impact statement	
s.346 extortion Straight indictable Max: life If firearm used, minimum 4 years		□ s.109 mandatory firearms order □ s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture □ s.462.37 proceeds of crime forfeiture order on Crown application □ restitution □ compensation □ s.722 victim impact statement	• s.486(3) discretionary publication ban

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
s.348 break and enter; dwelling house Straight indictable Max: life	 ownership of property (or affidavit per s.657.1) KGB statement (if any) 	s.109 mandatory firearms order s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture DNA secondary offence restitution order compensation order s.722 victim impact statement	doctrine of recent possession
s.348 break and enter; not a dwelling house Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 10 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	 ownership of property (or affidavit per s.657.1) KGB statement (if any) 	□ s.109 mandatory firearms order □ s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture □ DNA secondary offence □ restitution order □ compensation order □ s.722 victim impact statement	doctrine of recent possession
s.349 unlawfully in a dwelling house Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 10 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos		s.109/110 firearms order s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture s.722 victim impact statement	
s.351(1) possession of B & E tools Straight indictable Max: 10 years s.351(2) disguise with intent Straight indictable Max: 10 years			

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
s.355(a) possession of stolen property over \$5000 Straight indictable Max: 10 years	 ownership of stolen goods (or affidavit per s.657.1) KGB statement (if any) 	 s.462.37 proceeds of crime forfeiture order on Crown application restitution order compensation order 	 s.359/360 use of previous related convictions for limited purpose doctrine of recent possession
s.355(b) possession of stolen property under \$5000 Hybrid (Absolute PCJ) Maximums Ind: up to 2 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	KGB statement (if any) ownership of stolen goods (or affidavit per s.657.1)	s.462.37 proceeds of crime forfeiture order on Crown application restitution order compensation order	 s.359/360 use of previous related convictions for limited purpose doctrine of recent possession
false pretences where property under \$5000 Hybrid (Absolute PCJ) Maximums If s.362(1)(a): Ind: up to 2 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos If s.362(1)(b),(c) or (d): Straight indictable Max: 10 years	 ownership of property (or affidavit per s.657.1) bank records business records notice of intent to produce 	restitution order compensation order	
s.362 false pretence where property over \$5000 Straight indictable Max: 10 years	 ownership of property (or affidavit per s.657.1) bank records business records notice of intent to produce 	restitution order compensation order	

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
s.364 food fraud/ accomodation fraud		restitution compensation	
Straight summary			
Max: \$2000/6 mos			
s.367 forgery Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 10 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	 KGB statement (if any) bank records business records notice of intent to produce 	 s.462.37 proceeds of crime forfeiture order on Crown application restitution order compensation order 	
s.368 utter forged document	KGB statement (if any)bank records	s.462.37 proceeds of crime forfeiture order on Crown application	
Maximums Ind: up to 10 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	business recordsnotice of intentto produce		
s.372(2) indecent phonecalls Straight summary		□ probation with victim safeguards □ s.722 victim impact statement	
Max: \$2000/6 mos		D probation with	
s.372(3) harassing phonecalls Straight summary		probation withvictim safeguardss.722 victim impactstatement	
Max: \$2000/6 mos			
s.380(1)(a) fraud over \$5000 Straight indictable Max: 10 years	 ownership of property (or affidavit per s.657.1) notice of intent to produce business records 	 s.462.37 proceeds of crime forfeiture order on Crown application restitution compensation s.722 victim impact 	
wax. 10 years	affidavit of serviceaffidavit	statement	

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
	evidence (s.29 CEA) KGB statement (if any) bank records business records		
s.380(1)(b) fraud under \$5000 Hybrid (Absolute PCJ) Maximums Ind: up to 2 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	 ownership of property (or affidavit per s.657.1) notice of intent to produce business records affidavit of service KGB statement (if any) bank records business records affidavit evidence (s.29 CEA) 	□ s.462.37 proceeds of crime forfeiture order on Crown application □ restitution □ compensation □ s.722 victim impact statement	
s.393(3) transportation fraud		restitution compensation	
Straight summary Max: \$2000/6 mos			
s.423.1 Intimidation of a justice system participant Straight indictable Max: up to 14 years			 s.486(2.101) testimony outside court room or behind screen s.486(4.1) discretionary publication ban
s.430(3) mischief to property over \$5000 Hybrid		□ restitution □ compensation □ s.722 victim impact statement	publication burn
Maximums Ind: up to 10 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos			
s.430(4) mischief to property under \$5000 Hybrid		□ restitution □ compensation □ s.722 victim impact statement	

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
(Absolute PCJ) Maximums Ind: up to 2 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos			
s.433 arson—disregard human life Straight indictable Max: life		□ s.109 mandatory firearms order □ s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture □ DNA secondary offence □ restitution □ compensation □ s.722 victim impact statement	
s.434 arson—damage to property Straight indictable Max: 14 years		s.109 mandatory firearms order s.491 mandatory weapon forfeiture DNA secondary offence restitution compensation s.722 victim impact statement	
s.437 false fire alarm Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 2 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos			
s.446 cause unnecessary suffering to animal Straight summary Max: \$2000/6 mos		□ s.446(5) discretionary animal or bird prohibition (up to 2 years consec. to probation order) □ probation with "noanimals" term □ restitution □ compensation	CFSA s.72(1) notification

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
s.449, 450, 452 counterfeit money Straight indictable Max: 14 years	• s.461(2) certificate of examiner	s.462.37 proceeds of crime forfeiture order on Crown application	
s.467.11 participates in or contributes to a criminal organization Straight indictable Max: 5 years		s.467.14 a sentence for this offence shall be served consecutively s.743.6(1.2) power of court to delay parole until lesser of one half of term or 10 years is served s.490.1 forfeiture of property on application of AG	 s.486(2.101) testimony outside court room or behind screen s.486(4.1) discretionary publication ban s.631(6) ban on publication of jurors' names
s.467.12 commits indictable offence for the benefit of a criminal organization Straight indictable Max: 14 years		s.467.14 a sentence for this offence shall be served consecutively s.743.6(1.2) power of court to delay parole until lesser of one half of term or 10 years is served s.490.1 forfeiture of property on application of AG	 s.486(2.101) testimony outside court room or behind screen s.486(4.1) discretionary publication ban s.631(6) ban on publication of jurors' names
s.467.13 leader of a criminal organization who instructs others to commit an offence Straight indictable Max: life		s.467.14 a sentence for this offence shall be served consecutively s.743.6(1.2) power of court to delay parole until lesser of one half of term or 10 years is served s.490.1 forfeiture of property on application of AG	 s.486(2.101) testimony outside court room or behind screen s.486(4.1) discretionary publication ban s.631(6) ban on publication of jurors' names
s.811 breach of s.810 peace bond Hybrid (Absolute PCJ) Maximums Ind: up to 2 years Sum: \$2000/6 mos	 certified copy of s.810 order notice of intention to use at trial proof of service 	s.722 victim impact statement probation with victim safeguards	

OFFENCES RELATED TO TERRORIST ACTIVITY

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
s. 83.02 providing or collecting property for terrorist activities (financing terrorism) Straight indictable Max: up to 10 years		□ s. 83.14 order of forfeiture on Crown application (NOTE: UNLIKE the forfeiture provisions of the CCC, including Proceeds of Crime, a person does NOT have to be convicted or discharged of a criminal offence before an application for forfeiture under s. 83.14 can be instituted) □ s. 83.26: sentence shall be served consecutively □ s. 490.1 order of forfeiture of property □ s. 718.2(a) aggravating factor if terrorism offence □ s. 743.6(1.2) power of court to delay parole	s. 486(2.101) testimony on closed-circuit TV or behind screen s. 486(4.1) ban on publication s. 38.01 Canada Evidence Act notice s. 38.02 CEA disclosure prohibited
s. 83.03 providing property or services for terrorists Straight indictable Max: up to 10 years		s. 83.14 order of forfeiture on Crown application s. 83.26: sentence shall be served consecutively s. 490.1 order of forfeiture of property s. 718.2(a) aggravating factor if terrorism offence s. 743.6(1.2) power of court to delay parole	 s. 486(2.101) testimony on closed-circuit TV or behind screen s. 486(4.1) ban on publication s. 38.01 CEA notice s. 38.02 disclosure prohibited CEA

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
s. 83.04 using or possessing property for terrorist purposes. Straight indictable Max: up to 10 years		s. 83.14 order of forfeiture on Crown application s. 83.26: sentence shall be served consecutively s. 490.1 order of forfeiture of property s. 718.2(a) aggravating factor if terrorism offence s. 743.6(1.2) power of court to delay parole	 s. 486(2.101) testimony on closed-circuit TV or behind screen s. 486(4.1) ban on publication s. 38.01 notice CEA s. 38.02 disclosure prohibited CEA
s. 83.08 dealing in property, facilitating transactions or providing services in respect of property owned or controlled by terrorist groups Hybrid Ind: up to 10 years; Sum: \$100,000/1 year		s. 83.14 order of forfeiture on Crown application s. 490.1 order of forfeiture of property s. 718.2(a) aggravating factor if terrorism offence	 s. 486(2.101) testimony on closed-circuit TV or behind screen s. 486(4.1) ban on publication s. 38.01 notice CEA s. 38.02 disclosure prohibited CEA
s. 83.1 mandatory disclosure of property and information Hybrid Ind: up to 10 years; Sum: \$100,000/1 year		s. 83.14 order of forfeiture on Crown application s. 490.1 order of forfeiture of property s. 718.2(a) aggravating factor if terrorism offence	 s. 486(2.101) testimony on closed-circuit TV or behind screen s. 486(4.1) ban on publication s. 38.01 notice CEA s. 38.02 disclosure prohibited CEA
s. 83.11 mandatory auditing and reporting Hybrid Ind: up to 10 years; Sum: \$100,000/1 year		s. 83.14 order of forfeiture on Crown application s. 490.1 order of forfeiture of property s. 718.2(a) aggravating factor if terrorism offence	 s. 486(2.101) testimony on closed-circuit TV or behind screen s. 486(4.1) ban on publication s. 38.01 notice CEA s. 38.02 disclosure prohibited CEA

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
s. 83.18 participation in activity of terrorist group Straight indictable Max: Up to 10 years		□ s. 83.26: sentence shall be served consecutively □ s. 718.2(a) aggravating factor if terrorism offence □ s. 743.6(1.2) power of court to delay parole □ DNA primary offence □ S. 491 forfeiture of weapons order □ S. 109/110 mandatory firearms order	 s. 486(2.101) testimony on closed-circuit TV or behind screen s. 486(4.1) ban on publication s. 38.01 notice CEA s. 38.02 disclosure prohibited CEA
s. 83.19 facilitating a terrorist activity Straight indictable Max: Up to 14 years		s. 83.26: sentence shall be served consecutively s. 490.1 order of forfeiture of property s. 718.2(a) aggravating factor if terrorism offence s. 743.6(1.2) power of court to delay parole DNA primary offence S. 491 forfeiture of weapons order S. 109/110 mandatory firearms order	 s. 486(2.101) testimony on closed-circuit TV or behind screen s. 486(4.1) ban on publication s. 38.01 notice CEA s. 38.02 disclosure prohibited CEA
s. 83.2 commission of an indictable offence for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with a terrorist group Straight indictable Max: life		s. 83.26: sentence shall be served consecutively s. 490.1 order of forfeiture of property s. 718.2(a) aggravating factor if terrorism offence s. 743.6(1.2) power of court to delay parole	 s. 486(2.101) testimony on closed-circuit TV or behind screen s. 486(4.1) ban on publication s. 38.01 notice CEA s. 38.02 disclosure prohibited CEA

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
		□ DNA primary offence □ S. 491 forfeiture of weapons order □ S. 109/110 mandatory firearms order	
s. 83.21 instructing to carry out an activity for a terrorist group Straight indictable Max: life		s. 83.26: sentence shall be served consecutively s. 490.1 order of forfeiture of property s. 718.2(a) aggravating factor if terrorism offence s. 743.6(1.2) power of court to delay parole DNA primary offence S. 491 forfeiture of weapons order S. 109/110 mandatory firearms order	 s. 486(2.101) testimony on closed-circuit TV or behind screen s. 486(4.1) ban on publication s. 38.01 notice CEA s. 38.02 disclosure prohibited CEA
instructing to carry out a terrorist activity Straight indictable Max: life		s. 83.26: sentence shall be served consecutively s. 490.1 order of forfeiture of property s. 718.2(a) aggravating factor if terrorism offence s. 743.6(1.2) power of court to delay parole DNA primary offence S. 491 forfeiture of weapons order S. 109/110 mandatory firearms order	 s. 486(2.101) testimony on closed-circuit TV or behind screen s. 486(4.1) ban on publication s. 38.01 notice CEA s. 38.02 disclosure prohibited CEA

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
s. 83.23 harbouring or concealing Straight indictable Max: up to 10 years		□ s. 83.26: sentence shall be served consecutively □ s. 490.1 order of forfeiture of property □ s. 718.2(a) aggravating factor if terrorism offence □ s. 743.6(1.2) power of court to delay parole □ DNA primary offence □ S. 491 forfeiture of weapons order □ S. 109/110 mandatory firearms order	 s. 486(2.101) testimony on closed-circuit TV or behind screen s. 486(4.1) ban on publication s. 38.01 notice CEA s. 38.02 disclosure prohibited CEA
S.83.27 Punishment for terrorist activity		☐ Crown must notify the accused prior to plea that this punishment will be sought	•
s. 424 threat against internationally protected person Straight indictable		s. 722 victim impact statement	 s. 486(2.101) testimony on closed-circuit TV or behind screen s. 486(4.1) ban on publication
Max: up to 5 years s. 424.1 threat against United Nations or associated personnel Straight indictable Max: up to 10 years			 s. 486(2.101) testimony on closed-circuit TV or behind screen s. 486(4.1) ban on publication
s. 430 (4.1) mischief relating to religious property Hybrid Maximums Ind: up to 10 years Sum: up to 18 months		restitution compensation s. 722 victim impact statement	

SECTION NUMBER	EVIDENCE	SENTENCING	TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS
s. 431 attack on premises, residence or transport of internationally protected person Straight indictable			 s. 38.01 Canada Evidence Act notice s. 38.02 CEA disclosure prohibited
Max: up to 14 years			
s. 431.1 attack on premises, accommodation or transport of United Nations or associated personnel Straight indictable Max: up to 14 years			 s. 38.01 Canada Evidence Act notice s. 38.02 CEA disclosure prohibited
s. 431.2(2) delivering, placing, discharging or detonating an explosive or other lethal device Straight indictable Max: life			 s. 38.01 Canada Evidence Act notice s. 38.02 CEA disclosure prohibited