



STUDY OF 221 PEOPLE CONVICTED OF GUN CRIMES

Almost all were barred from purchasing a gun from a gun store because of their prior criminal record

By Stephen Gutowski, Washington Free Beacon - June 26, 2019

<https://freebeacon.com/issues/study-crime-guns-obtained-illegally-shortly-before-shootings/>

EXCERPT: *The study, funded by an award from the National Institute of Justice, looked at the final sale or transfer of firearms to individuals who then used them to commit crimes. It relied on data from the Chicago Inmate Survey (CIS), which interviewed 221 people convicted of gun crimes serving time at seven Illinois state prisons. The study said those interviewed were unable to obtain guns via legal purchases and got them from relatives or through underground contacts. Researchers found the median time between purchasing a firearm and using it in a crime was two months. Furthermore, 42 percent of respondents said they did not have a gun six months before their arrest. "The CIS respondents were almost all barred from purchasing a gun from a gun store because of their prior criminal record—as a result, their guns were obtained by illegal transactions with friends, relatives, and the underground market," the researchers wrote.*

NOVEMBER 9, 2018 - TARGETING BAD GUYS WITH GUNS: PETITION TO PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU: SHOULDN'T POLICE KNOW WHERE THESE BAD GUYS WITH GUNS LIVE?

We residents of Canada call on the Government to pass a motion making it mandatory for judges when imposing a firearms prohibition order, as part of a criminal sentence, a protection order or restraining order, also make it mandatory for these persons to report any change of address to police and this information be made available to police in a database on CPIC (Canadian Police Information Centre). By Dennis R. Young - November 9, 2018 <https://lnkd.in/eKnCw4n>
<https://www.change.org/p/justin-trudeau-shouldn-t-police-know-where-these-bad-guys-with-guns-live>

RCMP & MINISTER GOODALE'S RESPONSE TO MP BRAD TROST'S ORDER PAPER QUESTION Q-623

Tabled in Parliament by Public Safety Minister Goodale on January 30, 2017

How effective is the government's enforcement of court ordered firearms prohibitions?

<https://dennisryoung.ca/2017/02/18/goodales-response-to-mp-brad-trosts-question-q-623-how-effective-is-the-governments-enforcement-of-court-ordered-firearms-prohibitions/>

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)

TROST'S QUESTION: With regard to court ordered firearm prohibitions and administrative orders related to firearms: (a) how effective is the government's enforcement of court ordered firearms prohibitions including court orders that restrict the ownership of firearms and other weapons, such as restraining orders, protection orders, peace bonds, persons on parole or conditional release and specifically,

RCMP REPLY: (a) Section 89 of the Firearms Act requires that the Chief Firearms Officer (CFO) of

jurisdiction be informed without delay whenever a court, judge or justice makes, varies or revokes a prohibition order. In compliance with this, courts forward the prohibition orders directly to the CFO of jurisdiction, who then enters the information in the Canadian Firearms Information System (CFIS) database. When the subject of a prohibition order matches a new or existing client in the CFIS database, the CFO begins the process of refusing a new licence application (initial eligibility screening), or revoking an existing licence (continuous eligibility screening), as well as any associated documents, such as authorizations to carry or transport, and firearms registration certificates.

TROST'S QUESTION: (a)(i) how many times in the last ten years has a person subject to the above orders acquired a firearm or other prohibited weapon illegally,

RCMP REPLY: (a)(i) *A prohibition order precludes the legal acquisition of firearms by prohibited persons. The CFIS database does not capture information concerning the illegal acquisition of firearms by prohibited persons.*

TROST'S QUESTION: (a)(ii) how is information about these firearms prohibition orders, conditions, and restrictions transmitted to the Canadian Firearms Information System and police forces across Canada,

RCMP REPLY: (a)(ii) *As per section 89 of the Firearms Act, court-ordered prohibition orders are sent to the CFO of jurisdiction who is responsible for capturing the information in the CFIS database. The status of a firearms licence (whether it is valid or not) is information available to law enforcement via the Canadian Firearms Registry Online (CFRO) portal within the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC). CFIS updates are made to CFRO every 30 minutes. For example, if a licence is revoked or refused in the CFIS database that status will be updated in CFRO within 30 minutes. The police service of local jurisdiction is also responsible for entering the relevant information about the disposition of the charges before the court into CPIC.*

TROST'S QUESTION: (a)(iii) what is the average number of days it takes to get information about these firearms prohibition orders, conditions, and restrictions into the hands of the Canadian Firearms Information System and front-line police personnel responsible for actual enforcement of these orders,

RCMP REPLY: (a)(iii) *Information about firearms prohibition orders is entered into the CFIS database by the CFO of jurisdiction without delay when it is received. The police service of local jurisdiction is responsible for entering the relevant information about the court's decision into the CPIC database. An average number of days could not be determined within the established timeline.*

TROST'S QUESTION: (a)(iv) what is the average time it takes from when information about these firearms prohibition orders, conditions, and restrictions gets into the hands of the police until the firearms and weapons are removed from the person's possession,

RCMP REPLY: (a)(iv) *This depends on the policies and practices of the police service of local jurisdiction. The Canadian Firearms Program (CFP) is unable to provide this information. Any searches conducted for prohibited firearms would require appropriate legal authorization (i.e. search warrants).*

TROST'S QUESTION: (a)(v) for convicted offenders, who are subject to firearms prohibition orders, conditions, and restrictions, are periodic police searches conducted of their homes to ensure that they haven't acquired firearms or other weapons illegally,

RCMP REPLY: (a)(v) *This depends on the policies and practices of the police service of local jurisdiction. The CFP is unable to provide this information.*

TROST'S QUESTION: (a)(vi) once firearms prohibition orders, conditions, and restrictions are rescinded or expire, how long does it take to cancel them and how long does it take before

this information is passed along to the Canadian Firearms Information System and front-line police personnel responsible for actual enforcement of these orders,

RCMP REPLY: (a)(vi) *Section 89 of the Firearms Act requires that the CFO of jurisdiction be informed without delay whenever a court, judge or justice makes, varies or revokes a prohibition order. This information (including a start date and an end date) is entered into the CFIS database once it is received by the CFO of jurisdiction. The CFIS database is automatically updated when a prohibition order expires, whereas a rescinded prohibition order is recorded in the CFIS database once the CFO of jurisdiction is notified. The police service of local jurisdiction is responsible for entering the relevant information about the court's decision into the CPIC database.*

TROST'S QUESTION: (a)(vii) **are persons subject to firearms prohibition orders, conditions, and restrictions required to turn in any documentation related to their current or previous firearm ownership, usage, or licencing, and, in particular, are they required to turn in their Firearms Possession and Acquisition Licences, Authorizations to Transport, Authorizations to Carry and Firearms Registration Certificates to authorities,**

RCMP REPLY: (a)(vii) *In accordance with section 116 of the Criminal Code, existing firearms documents (authorizations, licence and registration certificates) are revoked during the period in which the prohibition order is in force. It is an offence under section 114 of the Firearms Act for any holder of a revoked licence, registration certification or authorization to not deliver it to a peace officer or firearms officer without delay after the revocation.*

TROST'S QUESTION: (a)(viii) **if the answer to (vii) is in the affirmative, what follow-up action is taken to ensure they have complied;**

RCMP REPLY: (a)(viii) *Seizure of a revoked firearms licence, registration certificate or authorization is the responsibility of the police service of local jurisdiction. As part of ongoing investigations, the CFO of jurisdiction or the Registrar of Firearms may follow up with the police of jurisdiction to ensure appropriate disposition of firearms or associated documentation.*

TROST'S QUESTION: (b) **how effective is the government's enforcement of administrative orders such as firearms license refusals and revocation and specifically, (i) how is information about these license refusals and revocations transmitted to the Canadian Firearms Information System and police forces across Canada,**

RCMP REPLY: (b)(i) *A CFO maintains the authority to refuse or revoke a firearms licence. Investigations leading to licence refusal or revocation are documented within the CFIS database by the CFO of jurisdiction. A subset of the information in the CFIS database - including licence and registration status - is available to law enforcement via the CFRO portal within CPIC. CFJS updates are made to CFRO every 30 minutes. For example, if a licence is revoked or refused in CFIS that status will be updated in CFRO within 30 minutes.*

TROST'S QUESTION: (b)(ii) **what is the average number of days it takes to get information about these license refusals and revocations into the hands of the Canadian Firearms Information System and front-line police personnel responsible for actual enforcement of these orders,**

RCMP REPLY: (b)(ii) *Information about firearms licence refusals or revocations is entered into the CFIS database by the CFO of jurisdiction without delay once the decisions are taken. The status of a firearms licence (whether it is valid or not) is information available in real-time to law enforcement via the Canadian Firearms Registry Online portal within CPIC. CFIS updates are made to CFRO every 30 minutes. For example, if a licence is revoked or refused in CFIS that status **will** be updated in CFRO within 30 minutes. The length of time before this information is actioned depends on the policies and practices of the police service of local jurisdiction and the CFP does not collect this information.*

TROST'S QUESTION: (b)(iii) what is the average time it takes between the time information about these license revocations gets to the hands of the police before the firearms and weapons are removed from the person's possession,

RCMP REPLY: *(b)(iii) All individuals who have a licence revoked or an application refused are entitled to a reasonable amount of time to lawfully dispose of any firearms in their possession as per subsection 72(4) of the Firearms Act. In the case where a licence holder refers the matter of the refusal or revocation of a licence to a provincial court judge for appeal under section 74 of the act, this reasonable period of time does not begin until the court has ruled on the reference. The length of time before information is actioned depends on the policies and practices of the police service of local jurisdiction and the CFP does not collect this information.*

TROST'S QUESTION: (b)(iv) are periodic police searches conducted of the homes of individuals, who are subject to license revocations to ensure that they have surrendered all their firearms and haven't acquired firearms or other weapons illegally,

RCMP REPLY: *(b)(iv) This depends on the policies and practices of the police service of local jurisdiction. The CFP is unable to provide this information. Any searches conducted for prohibited firearms would require appropriate legal authorization (i.e. search warrants).*

TROST'S QUESTION: (b)(v) are persons subject to firearms license revocations required to turn in their documentation such as Firearms Possession and Acquisition Licences, Authorizations to Transport, Authorizations to Carry and Firearms Registration Certificates to authorities and, if so, what follow-up action is taken to ensure they have complied?

RCMP REPLY: *(b)(v) It is an offence under section 114 of the Firearms Act for any holder of a revoked licence, registration certification or authorization to not deliver it to a peace officer or firearms officer without delay after the revocation. Information about firearms licence refusals or revocations is entered into the CFIS database by the CFO of jurisdiction without delay once the decisions are taken. The CFP relies on the police service of local jurisdiction to enforce the collection of these documents as per their policies and practices. A summary of these practices across all police services could not be collected in the time allotted for this response.*