



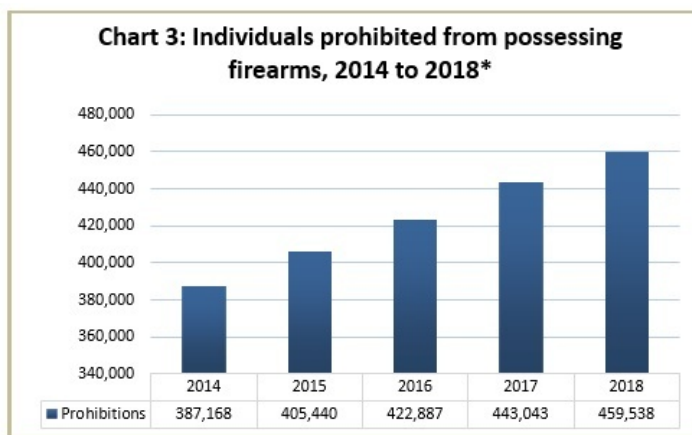
FIREARMS ACT DOESN'T AUTHORIZE THE RCMP TO TRACK 459,538 CONVICTED CRIMINALS PROHIBITED FROM OWNING FIREARMS BY THE COURTS

By Dennis R. Young – January 24, 2020

2018 COMMISSIONER OF FIREARMS REPORT [Date modified: 2020-01-22]

<http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/en/2018-commissioner-firearms-report>

Chart 3: Individuals prohibited from possessing firearms, 2014 to 2018 (as of December 31 each year ⁵)



Note: Data generated from CPIC system – Data not managed by RCMP.

► Chart 3: Individuals prohibited from possessing firearms, 2014 to 2018 (as of December 31 each year ⁵)- Tabular format

ON NOVEMBER 24, 2004, FIREARMS COMMISSIONER BILL BAKER TESTIFIED BEFORE THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS: *“On the change of address, if someone is prohibited from having a firearm in the country they are no longer effectively covered by the Firearms Act.”* Maybe it’s time they should.

NOVEMBER 5, 2018 - [GOODALE OPPOSES NEW LAW REQUIRING 422,887 CONVICTED CRIMINALS, PROHIBITED FROM OWNING FIREARMS BY THE COURTS TO REPORT THEIR CURRENT ADDRESSES TO POLICE](#)

“With respect to the recommendation that individuals who are subject to a weapons prohibition order be required to report any change of address, the criminal justice system does not generally keep track of a person who is not serving a sentence.” Liberal Government response to House of Commons Firearms Petition e-1605 – November 5, 2018

JANUARY 30, 2017 - [HOW EFFECTIVE IS THE GOVERNMENT’S ENFORCEMENT OF COURT ORDERED FIREARMS PROHIBITIONS? NOT VERY!](#)

Note: Government Response to MP Brad Trost’s Order Paper Question No.623

Evidence Not Available to Parliament from the RCMP Canadian Firearms Program!

- *The CFIS database does not capture information concerning the illegal acquisition of firearms by prohibited persons.*

- The average number of days it takes to get information about these firearms prohibition orders into the Canadian Firearms Information System and in police hands *could not be determined within the established timeline.*
- *The Canadian Firearms Program (CFP) is unable to provide information* on the average time it takes from when information about these firearms prohibition orders get into the hands of the police until the firearms and weapons are removed from the person's possession.
- *The CFP is unable to provide information* regarding periodic police searches conducted of the homes of persons subject to firearms prohibition orders to ensure that they haven't acquired firearms or other weapons illegally.
- Persons subject to a firearms prohibition order are required to turn in their Firearms Possession and Acquisition Licenses, Authorizations to Transport, Authorizations to Carry and Firearms Registration Certificates to authorities but tracking compliance is optional? *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.* [Emphasis added]
- *The CFP does not collect information* regarding the average number of days it takes to get information about 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.
- *The CFP does not collect information* regarding 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.
- *The CFP is unable to provide information* regarding 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.
- What follow-up action is taken to ensure persons subject to firearms license revocations required to turn in their documentation such as Firearms Possession and Acquisition Licenses, Authorizations to Transport, Authorizations to Carry and Firearms Registration Certificates to authorities? *A summary of these practices across all police services could not be collected in the time allotted for this response.*

QUESTION: WHY DO THE RCMP AND PUBLIC SAFETY CANADA NOT KEEP STATISTICS ON THESE HIGH PRIORITY GUN CONTROL TARGETS?

OCTOBER 31, 2018 - PUBLIC SAFETY: NO RECORDS ON 422,887 CONVICTED CRIMINALS PROHIBITED FROM OWNING GUNS BY THE COURTS

– Response to Access to Information Act request dated October 25, 2018. Public Safety ATIP file A-2018-00216 received Oct 31, 2018 by Dennis R. Young

DECEMBER 19, 2018 - RCMP STATISTICS ON VIOLATIONS OF 422,887 FIREARM PROHIBITION ORDERS

– RCMP Response to Access to Information Act request dated December 11, 2018 – Received December 18, 2018 by Dennis R. Young

NO STATISTICS ON: the number who have violated their firearms prohibition order.

NO STATISTICS ON: how many of those violations involved a firearms crime.

NO INFORMATION ON: the measures the government has in place to monitor these 422,887 convicted criminals who have been prohibited from owning firearms.

APRIL 10, 2017 - HON. RALPH GOODALE (MINISTER OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY

PREPAREDNESS, LIB.): *“Mr. Speaker, with regard to (a) and (b), the RCMP does not keep a list of individuals who are “potentially considered” to be too dangerous to own firearms.”*

Note #1: Government Response to MP Brad Trost’s Order Paper Question No.887

Note #2: Potentially dangerous person variables listed in Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC)

- (i) Wanted for a violent criminal offence;
- (ii) Persons of interest to police;
- (iii) Violent persons;
- (iv) Known sex offenders;
- (v) Known prolific repeat, dangerous, or high-risk offenders;
- (vi) known persons who have been observed to have behaviours that may be dangerous to public safety;
- (vii) On probation or parole;
- (viii) Released on street enforceable conditions,
- (ix) Subject to a restraining order or peace bond;
- (x) Prohibited or refused firearms;
- (xi) Prohibited from hunting;
- (xii) Previously deported;
- (xiii) Subject to a protective order in any province in Canada;
- (xiv) Refused a firearms license or have had one revoked; and
- (xv) Red flagged in the Firearms Interest Police database.

NOVEMBER 9, 2018 - PETITION TO JUSTIN TRUDEAU: SHOULDN’T POLICE KNOW WHERE THESE

BAD GUYS WITH GUNS LIVE? Draft Motion for Parliament: *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 – Change.org petition